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CLIPPINGS

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Feb. 1

Bill to Deport Japs Urged

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-

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In suburban Berlin, three rail-
two remain intact.
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Berlin Under Allied Bombs; Repair Crews Ease Damage

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.
The War:
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Chris Science Month

Feb. 1

Bill to Deport Japs Urged

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, Jan. 31.—The California Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to pass legislation providing for postwar deportation of all Japanese who have betrayed the trust of American citizenship.

The resolution was drafted by a special Upper House Committee which investigated the Tule Lake riots and other phases of Japanese activities in California. It was directed to a bill by Representative Leroy Johnson of Stockton, now pending in Congress.

Johnson's measure provides that after trial by a competent court or Federal agency charged with such duties, a Japanese would be deported if it was established that he had given aid or comfort to the enemy, advocated overthrow of the United States Government, or "knowingly or unwittingly" advocated loyalty to foreign government.

Senator Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka said the measure was directed primarily toward American-born Japanese, educated in

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San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau

ST Exan

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this country and then sent to Japan for indoctrination. Approximately 10,000 such Japanese subsequently have returned to the United States, joining secret societies, advocating Em-

peror worship or otherwise stirring un-American sentiment, he said.

"Surely such persons have forfeited all rights to be American citizens," Quinn said.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP) —Declaring "the Japanese plot" against the United States "is still being carried on" in this country, the Dies Committee pledged itself today to new vigilance against the "cunning and trickery" it said characterized the actions of our enemy in the Pacific.

In a report to the House, the committee created to investigate un-American activities said "the Axis invasion of the United States" began ten years ago, with the Japanese fifth column being "considerably more intricate and involved than that of any of the other Axis countries."

TIGHTER RULES URGED.

Tighter immigration rules were recommended as a precaution against future subversive movements which the committee said the Japanese had carried on for more than a decade through culture organizations, youth movements, tourist bureaus and consular agents.

Legislation should be enacted,

said Chairman Dies, Democrat of Texas, to "once and for all stop this foreign penetration of our country by those Governments and groups which seek to destroy it."

Dies said the committee report did not conclude its investigation of the Japanese fifth column.

PROBE STILL ON.

"We are still investigating and will continue to investigate Japanese activities and call to the public's attention the danger of permitting unchecked operation of anti-American groups operating in this country under innocent sounding names," Dies said.

Immediate attention of the committee, Dies added, probably will be given to an investigation of "Peace Now," an organization which he said advocates a negotiated peace; the CIO Political Action Committee, and practices of the Civil Service Commission in investigating the loyalty of applicants for Federal jobs.

Dies Disclosure Decade of Jap

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1—Approximately 3,000 shipyard workers have already been discharged, and some 2,000 others shifted to more vital jobs in their yards, according to Sam Kagel, acting War Manpower Commission (WMC) director for northern California.
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Dies Disclosure Exposes Decade of Japanese Plots

Report declares that Japan through its consuls and supposedly inoffensive societies set up a state within a state wherein all Japanese in America were forced to give allegiance to the Mikado.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—For at least ten years prior to Pearl Harbor Japan carried on espionage and sabotage in the United States through seemingly inoffensive social, commercial and cultural groups, the Dies Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities reported over the week end.

The result of a long investigation carried out on the West Coast by Committee agents, the report charges the Black Dragon Society, a Tokyo-directed organization of terrorists and super-militarists, with its youth branch, the Military Virtue Society, and the Central Japanese Association, a West Coast Japanese society that under the order of Japanese consuls controlled the Japanese in the States, with conspiring against the United States and defying its laws for a decade prior to war.

On the basis of its findings the Committee recommends legislation:

1. To bar "alien-minded individuals who come here only to subvert and destroy" from the United States.
2. To forbid establishment in the United States of foreign tourist bureaus, information offices and "forums which propagandize not for Americanism, but for some cause or philosophy that would destroy it."

Against Espionage Agents

3. To deny entry to the U. S. of "treaty merchants and commercial attaches who serve as agents of espionage and not of commerce."

This latest Dies report, similar to one on German activities in the United States, lists the following Japanese groups with taking part in espionage and propaganda: the Black Dragon Society and its youth affiliate, the Central Japanese Association; North American Virtue Society; Japanese Imperial Military Veterans' Association; Japanese Military Duty League; Japanese Navy League; Society for Learning in Commemoration of the Holy Virtues Meiji; Society for International Cultural Relations; Japanese Cultural Society; Japan-America Society; Japan Pacific Association; Board of Tourist Industry and Affiliates; Japanese News Agency (Domei); Japanese Language Schools and Perfectural Societies; Japanese Young Men's Association; Japanese-American Citizens' League; book stores and "educational" groups.

Blame Neisi for Silence

American-born Japanese, or Neisi, are blamed in the report with tacit co-operation in espionage conducted by Japanese members of the above groups. "Instead of informing the American Government of such activities," the report says, "the American-born Japanese shielded the native country of their alien parents. They would not reveal Japanese espionage activities even when questioned concerning them."

The above-mentioned cultural, commercial, social and educational organizations, the report concludes,

worked among the 126,947 Japanese on the west coast with but one aim—the collection of every bit of military information possible and the forwarding of it to Tokyo. Whatever news of ship sailings, war production and construction was rounded up by farmers, fishermen, household servants or tourists went to Tokyo in secret code through Japanese consulates.

The Black Dragon Society was the most desperate and daring of the groups listed. Its aims are the extension of Japan's "new order" throughout the world, the exaltation of the Japanese Emperor. Organized in 1870, its political murders run from the assassination of Prince Okubo in 1878 through the wholesale killing of Japanese Cabinet members in 1930 and the Army revolt in 1936.

Worked Through Youth

In the United States, the Black Dragon Society worked primarily through its youth organizations. At least 10,000 male Japanese of the 30,000 that lived in California prior to their evacuation were members of or affiliated with youth branches of the Black Dragon Society or Butoku-Kai (Military Virtue Society).

While the Black Dragon Society represented the mailed-fist of the military, the Central Japanese Association was the co-ordinating organization that worked to solidify all Japanese in the United States, native-born as well as foreign born. Working under orders from the Japanese consuls it regulated the most intimate details of everyday Japanese life.

The report says: "The Committee obtained sufficient evidence to indicate that the Central Japanese Association was originally instituted by the Japanese consuls as a part of a Japanese conspiracy against the United States."

A State Within a State

It served as a government, or state within a state, for all Japanese within the United States. In fact, the report continues, it "ignored the U. S. Government as far as the Japanese in the United States. In fact, the report continues, it "ignored the U. S. Government as far as the Japanese in the United States were concerned." It even stipulated prices at which crops could be sold.

The Association used both influence and money, the Committee report said, to prevent the California Legislature from restricting the activities of Japanese fishermen who were regularly reporting to Tokyo on the movement of American war vessels along the coast.

Chairman Dies in the Committee report says that as early as 1941 sufficient evidence had been accumulated on Japanese activities in the U. S. to warrant public hearings but because of the hope that the strained relations between Tokyo and Washington might be bettered, and on the advice of the Justice Department after consultation with the State Department, and the President, they were abandoned.

Feb 2

WRA REFORM DEMAND READY

Postwar economic possibilities of Liberty ships are being studied by the Maritime Commission, it was revealed here yesterday by Fred L. Doelker, Grace Line's west coast vice president, following his return from Washington.

Board (WLB).

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S.F. Exam

TULE JAPS FACE CHARGES BY FBI

Criminal Action to Be Pressed
Against Internees

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Seized Jap to Be Released

The strange adventure of a California-born Japanese evacuee who returned in defiance of military regulations to Southern California to recover an automobile which he had left in storage, was given gasoline coupons by a ration board to return to the Midwest and finally was apprehended at Blythe last week

the attack scheme.

satisfaction as Turner outlined invaded the Gilbert Islands, felt Tarawa when American forces Correspondents who were at pept to use it."

there," Turner said, "and we ex- "We will have the power the Japanese held islands. largest atoll and key position in assault on Kwajalein, the world's assigned to cover the invasion finished briefing correspondents That was the way the admiral we've finished the job."

"We won't come back until the Marshall Islands. he led amphibious forces into

LA Times

W.R.A. Shakeup Asked in Plea

WILSHIRE BLVD. • LOS ANGELES

The Town House

dancing from 6 p.m.

HIS ORCHESTRA

GUY BUCK AND

now featuring



John Room

LA. Times

Oust All Japs, Says Explorer

Osa Johnson Tells of 1912
Warning on Peril



S.F. Exam

WRA REFORM DEMAND READY

FDR to Get Resolution Signed
by 21 Coast Solons

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Signed by twenty-one of the thirty-three west coast House members, resolutions demanding reform of the War Relocation Authority were ready today for presentation to President Roosevelt.

Ten members refused to sign the resolutions for various reasons, and two, Representatives Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrats, are away from the Capital without opportunity to sign.

The resolutions demand the removal of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer for "incompetency, extravagance and inefficiency," transfer of the Tule Lake Camp for subversive Japanese to the Department of Justice, and establishment of strong internal security forces in the nine other war relocation centers.

LINEUP TESTED.

They also approve proposed legislation to deport many thousands of openly disloyal alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans after the war.

Those who refused to sign the resolutions are:

California — Jerry Voorhis, Thomas F. Ford, Chet Holifield, Ed V. Izac, John Tolan, George E. Outland, Will Rogers Jr., Democrats, and Ward Johnson and Albert E. Carter, Republicans.

Washington—John M. Coffee, Democrat.

Those who signed are:

California — Clair Engle, Harry R. Sheppard, Alfred J. Elliott, Clarence Lea, John M. Costello, Cecil R. King, Democrats, and Richard J. Welch, Bertrand W. Gearhart, Carl Hinshaw, John Phillips, J. Leroy Johnson, Thomas Rolph, John Z. Anderson, Norris Poulson, Republicans.

Oregon — Homer D. Angell, Lowell Stockman, James W. Mott, Harris Ellsworth, Republicans.

Washington — Hal Holmes, Fred Norman, Walt Horan, Republicans.

WAR GUILTY.

Seven of the ten dissenters last week issued a statement demanding punishment for Japan's war guilty, protesting any plan for return of evacuated Japanese to the west coast, and coinciding with the majority in the demand for the transfer of the Tule Lake camp for subversives in California to the Department of Justice.

The seven are Representatives Voorhis, Ford, Holifield, Izac, Outland, Coffee and Rogers.

A quorum of the House delegations of California, Oregon and Washington met last week and adopted the resolutions, but Representative Engle was assigned the task of circulating them to the offices of the absentees so that every west coast Representative in Washington would have an opportunity to sign.

TULE JAPS FACE CHARGES BY FBI

Criminal Action to Be Pressed
Against Internees

As a result of disorder and violations of the law in the Japanese segregation camp at Tule Lake, criminal action will be pressed against numerous inmates of that turbulent community, United States Department of Justice officials disclosed yesterday.

Frank J. Hennessy, United States attorney in San Francisco, instructed Emmett Seawell, deputy United States attorney in Sacramento, to file complaints against various Japanese involved in theft of Government property at the center and in illicit manufacture of intoxicants.

Seawell, disclosing that evidence against the internees was gathered by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Alcohol Tax Unit, asserted that grand jury action will be asked in some cases and that information will be filed in others.

One Japanese, he said, will be charged with operating a five-gallon still—a piece of contraband found in his possession when the Army took over the camp.

Others will be accused of possession of untaxed liquor—charges arising from discovery of camp-distilled sake in Japanese barracks.

Other Jap inmates will be involved in charges that sugar and rice were stolen from Government warehouses for manufacture of the sake, and still others will be accused of stealing canned goods from the commissary.

GUY BUCK AND
now featuring



LA. Times

Oust All Japs, Says Explorer

Osa Johnson Tells of 1912
Warning on Peril

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1.—(INS)

—“The Japs should be excluded not only from California but from the whole country until they are taught to behave like human beings.”

This was the statement made today by Osa Johnson, noted explorer and author, in Los Angeles to show her new films.

Denouncing the Japanese as “termites,” Miss Johnson said they had infiltrated into all parts of the world.

“Martin (her dead husband, also a noted explorer) and I warned both the American and the British Governments about the Japs as far back as 1912, but both England and America have always underestimated them,” she said.

Wherever she went, the explorer said, she would see Jap fishing fleets engaged in taking soundings of the harbors. And always, she pointed out, there would be at least one expert photographer among all Jap groups she encountered.

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Postwar Shipping Study Reported

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On orders from the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., U.S. Dist. Atty. Charles H. Carr instructed Riverside County authorities who were holding the evacuee, Masanobu Hata, 27, in jail, to release him to Army officials, who would escort him out of the Western Defense Command area, presumably to return without penalty to the Midwest.

Came Without Permit

Hata recently was released from a relocation center at Jerome, Ark., to work in St. Louis, Mo. He applied for permission to return to Southern California and get his automobile. When the permission was not forthcoming, he took matters into his own hands and came back.

He obtained his car, persuaded a rationing board in Lomita to issue him tickets for 140 gallons of gasoline, and was nearly out of the Western Defense Command area before he was arrested. Federal authorities said there was no indication that Hata contemplated any subversive actions, however.

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not to be quoted by name, saying he didn't know the Army's attitude toward comment on such an issue.

W.R.A. Shakeup Asked in Plea to White House

BY LORANIA K. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Removal of Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Director, as the authority in charge of Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast area was called for tonight in a resolution submitted to the White House by Rep. Lea (D.) Cal., dean of the California House delegation.

Transfer of jurisdiction over the Tule Lake center from the W.R.A. to the Department of Justice was asked in the resolution, which was circulated, at Lea's request, by Rep. Engle (D.) Cal., and signed by all but nine of the West Coast delegation.

Who Didn't Sign

Reps. Carter (R.,) Ford (D.,) Holifield (D.,) Rogers (D.,) Ward Johnson (R.) and Voorhis (D.) did not sign the resolution. Washington and Oregon Congressmen signed, with the exception of Reps. Coffee, Magnuson and Jackson, all Democrats from Washington.

Magnuson and Jackson, however, were out of town and could not be polled on their views toward the asserted "supineness" of the W.R.A. on the Japanese problem.

Cancel Citizenship

The resolution also asks cancellation of citizenship of anyone, regardless of nationality, who declared his loyalty to another country.

Several western members of Congress balked at this last restriction, saying that it could apply to nationals who were friendly to the war aims of the United States.

One unidentified West Coast member refused to sign the resolution because he felt the Justice Department did not want to govern the Tule Lake camp.

Oust All Japs, Says Explorer

Osa Johnson Tells of 1912
Warning on Peril

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Feb 2

Japanese-American Cited for Bravery

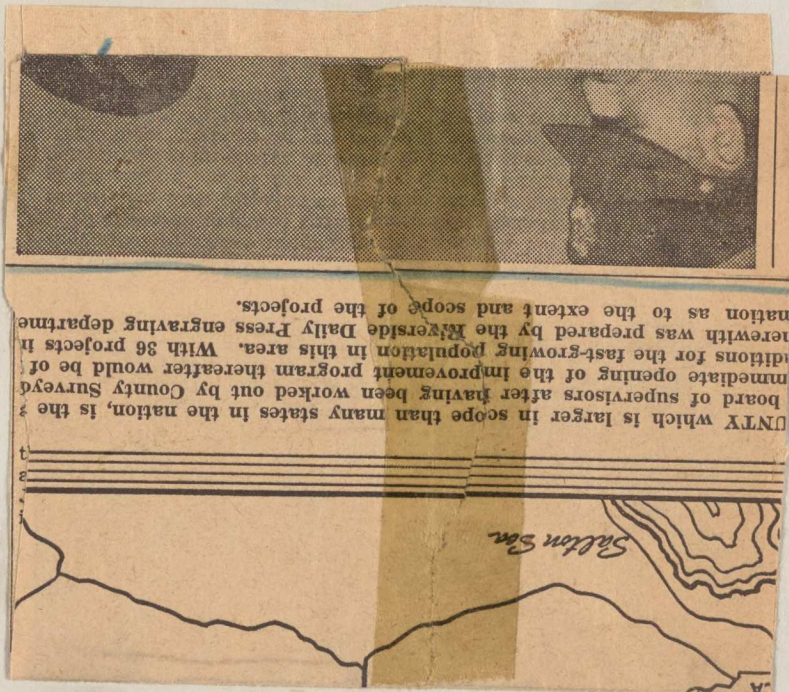
oki, Japanese-American, is
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n a Liberator bomber.

San D. Smith
Riverside Press
Riverside, Calif.

LA. Eastside
Journal

er to Our Readers

Occidental, Pomona, Chaffey and
to many other schools in California
and throughout the nation.
Somewhat more than half o
the army trainees at Stanfor
are in basic or advanced engi
neering. Others take a civil at
ms fails training course, in prepara
tion for handling the problems o
ut, reconquered and occupied coun
tries as our troops move forward
in Europe and Asia. Still other



Riverside Press

Japanese-American Cited for Bravery

Feb 2
768
"Eager Beaver" Ben Kuroki, Japanese-American, is at Santa Monica today waiting for another overseas assignment after 15 months overseas and 30 combat missions as a top turret gunner on a Liberator bomber.

T/Sgt. Kuroki, 25-year-old member of the famous "Beaver" squadron has been affectionately dubbed "most honorable son" by the boys of the group, and the term distinguishes him from the "dishonorable sons," who are the enemy.

Kuroki had a tougher fight getting into the Army, he believes, than he ever had fighting, because crew after crew rejected him because of his ancestors, until finally Maj. J. B. Epting Jr., gave the young man a chance and took him as a member of his crew.

The gunner has twice been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, he wears the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, and today there is no question of his loyalty or courage. He even volunteered for five bombing missions beyond the 25 which would constitute his tour of duty.

Before Maj. Epting's acceptance of him, Kuroki went through many bitter months during which he fought to be recognized as a loyal American, and his aim was to get into the air forces. After he was accepted he was sent to school and when he got overseas was billed as a clerk.

After much pleading, he was sent to gunnery school, only to discover no crew would have him. Pilot after pilot turned him down, until Major Epting's sympathy for Ben led him to accept the boy.

Says Ben shyly, "I want the people to know that we're loyal Americans, just like anybody else."

LA. Eastside
Journal



LOLLS IN CELL—Masanobu Hata, 27, a native of Riverside although of Japanese parentage, is shown in his cell at the county jail here—well supplied with comfortable bedding and reading material. He took occasion to grow a beard, while in confinement to await disposition of his case by federal authorities after having been arrested on charge of being in the defense area without proper permission, perhaps in an attempt to dramatize himself as resembling an "honorable ancestor." He was taken today from the jail by military escort.

Jap Removed From County Jail

Masanobu Hata, Riverside-born Japanese, arrested at Blythe January 24 while driving his automobile in this military area without proper permission, after making his way to the coast from St. Louis, Mo., today was taken from the Riverside county jail by military authorities.

Hata was released last May by the War Relocation Authority from a government internment camp at Jerome, Ark., and had been living in the Missouri city.

When he took possession of his car, which had been stored, a ration board at Torrance, presented him with coupons for 140 gallons of gasoline. These were in his possession when he was picked up in the Palo Verde valley.

Brought to the county jail for questioning, Hata was kept in solitary confinement, largely for his protection, jailors stated.

He is the first Japanese to be arrested for returning unauthorized to the Western Defense command since the general evacuation of the Japs from this area as a defense measure.

Lt. William Search of the Southern Defense command, took Hata with him from the jail today, "destination undivulged."

Feb 3

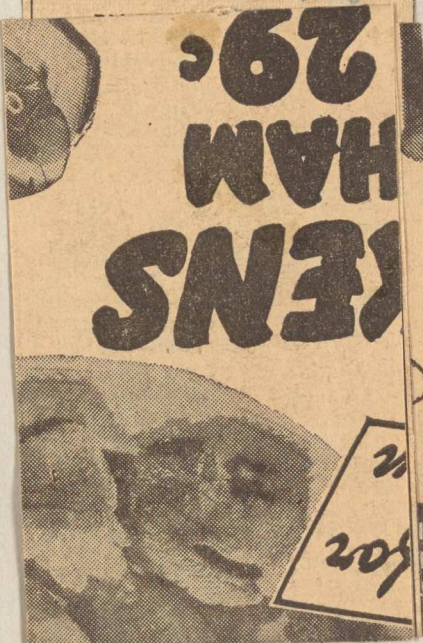
New Bills Drafted for Deportation of Japs

Shortcoat

Shortcoat

J.F. Exam

JAP-AMERICANS
GOOD CITIZENS,
OFFICIAL FINDS



Chic Ill. News

Jap Violence Marks Return of Tule Lake Center to WRA Rule

J.F. Exam



New Bills Drafted for Deportation of Japs

Justice Department Plan Declared to Cover Mere 1,000 of Disloyal

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—With an appearance of energy and determination, but with a great deal of caution, Washington today was attacking the constitutional problems presented by the wholesale American disloyalty among the 194,000 Japanese-Americans in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Because the Department of Justice says a native born American citizen may not be deported, the problem is one of finding constitutional means of depriving the disloyal American born Japanese of their citizenship.

The first actual wedges are being driven toward solution.

SMALL NUMBER.

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported out a Justice Department bill which might result in expatriation and deportation of slightly more than 1,000 disloyalists, an admittedly fractional number of the whole, but looked upon by some as a start.

Representative William F. Norrell, Arkansas Democrat, announced he would rewrite and reintroduce a measure, rejected by the immigration committee two weeks ago, which would compel denationalization of disloyal Japanese-Americans and resumption of State Department attempts to exchange them for American prisoners held by Japan.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, seeking an accurate revelation of Japanese-American disloyalty, announced he had completed a bill which would call on suspects to state in scathing terms their disbelief in the divinity of the Japanese Emperor.

TO REWRITE BILLS.

Representatives L. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, and Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, whose bills for Japanese-American denationalization and deportation also were rejected by the committee, indicated they would rewrite the measures so they might be referred to the judiciary committee, where they might stand a better chance.

And Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrat, chairman of the immigration committee, said he saw the Justice Department measure merely as the forerunner of other legislation which would vastly reduce the element of open and hidden enmity to the United States on the part of uncounted thousands among the Japanese-American population.

No constitutional question ex-

ists as to the right to deport the estimated 95,000 Japanese aliens in Hawaii and on the mainland.

NEW STATEMENTS.

However, reports indicate these aliens, averaging 56 years of age, are far less active in their disloyalty to the United States than are the subversive among the Japanese-Americans, on whom this Nation has bestowed in the past all the comfort, security, freedom and opportunity that any other citizen may enjoy.

The Department of Justice bill reported favorably to the House today was personally approved by Attorney General Francis Biddle and would require new written statements of disloyalty from the Japanese-Americans before they could be made subject to deportation.

Sheppard, Johnson and other west coast Congressmen maintain that when about 20,000 Japanese-Americans signified their lack of allegiance to the United States early last year, thousands of them making written statements, it was without thought that they might be consigned to spend the rest of their lives in a defeated Japan.

FEW WOULD SIGN.

Critics of the Department of Justice bill assert these Japanese have lost their cockiness by now, and never could be persuaded to reaffirm their written statements and lose the incomparable rights of American citizenship.

"No more than a handful would sign new statements," Sheppard asserted.

Attorney General Biddle recently told the immigration committee that the 1,000-odd Japanese-Americans he believed would be willing to sign new disloyalty statements are among the 15,000 subversives held in the California Tule Lake Camp.

He claimed new statements would be necessary to establish constitutional proof of disloyalty.

JAP-AMERICANS GOOD CITIZENS, OFFICIAL FINDS

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

"The American people are distinguishing between their enemies and their citizens," Vernon R. Kennedy, new supervisor of the War Relocation Authority for the Chicago area, said today.

Kennedy based that belief on his observation that publication of the Japanese atrocity stories had resulted in no new wave of discrimination against loyal American citizens of Japanese descent, and no withdrawals of offers of employment to members of this group. He deduced that these citizens had fitted into the American communities where they have resettled, and have satisfied their employers, because "employers are asking for more of them."

Most of Evacuees Loyal.

On another point, however, Kennedy believes there is considerable confusion: many Americans do not understand the distinction between the discontented internees who figured in recent friction at the segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., and the preponderant bulk of evacuees whose resettlement has been supervised by the WRA.

None of the evacuees released from WRA centers for prospective employment in Chicago or any other community has come from Tule Lake since it was made a segregation center in September, Kennedy said. And everyone so released is first approved for release by a joint board on which the War and Navy departments and the F.B.I. are represented, he added. There is further investigation before their employment is approved.

The Tule Lake center is only one of 10 centers under the supervision of the WRA, and according to Kennedy only some 15 per cent of the evacuees are located there, hence its population and the attitudes of some of its internees are far from typical.

Trouble Was Expected.

"We expected trouble at Tule Lake," he said. "The people now there were placed there after a thorough screening process. They are either those who were regarded as not entirely sympathetic with the United States, or those—including elderly aliens—who had asked for repatriation. A small proportion is made up of some of the American-born who received a large part of their education in Japan."

"The WRA operates nine centers whose residents don't fall in any of these groups. I do not regard the internees at Tule Lake, however, as the dangerous aliens—those are under the control of the Department of Justice, for the F.B.I. had a clear idea who they were before Pearl Harbor."

Kennedy gave this explanation at a desk surrounded by pictures of smiling children and busy, happy youths, all snapped in WRA centers other than Tule Lake. At other desks in the WRA suite at 226 W. Jackson blvd. were young people of evident Japanese descent; they gave an impression of efficiency, courtesy and poise.

Some Welcome Moving.

Do any of the younger evacuees resent having been forced to move about? Kennedy did not deny it, but expressed the opinion that they were philosophical about it and were making a good adjustment, and that some of them even welcomed an opportunity to become integrated in the American community more readily than might have been the case had they remained in the Japanese colonies where they were born.

Kennedy's records indicated that the evacuees who have found employment show a wide distribution of skills but no marked concentration in any one activity. There are in all, he said, only 135,000 persons of Japanese descent in this country, or only 1 to 1,000. Most of the younger evacuees, he said, have had at least high school education.

Feb 3

New Bills Drafted for Deportation of Japs

JAP-AMERICANS
GOOD CITIZENS,
OFFICIAL FINDS

Shortcoat

29¢
HAM
KENS



S.F. Exam

Chic. Ill. News

Jap Violence Marks Return of Tule Lake Center to WRA Rule

Warehouse Attacked, Windows Smashed

S.F. Exam

A violent demonstration by Japanese malcontents marked the return of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) to control of the Tule Lake Relocation Center, it was learned yesterday.

BADGES TAKEN, RETURNED.

Trouble began within a few minutes after forty incorrigible Japanese had been removed from a stockade to a work detail and assigned to unloading coal cars, it was reported. Arming themselves with buckets of coal, the Japanese began an assault upon the center's food warehouses which resulted in scores of broken windows.

WILL BE GOOD, HE SAYS.

As a result of the outbreak, the forty Japanese had their work badges confiscated by the crew foreman and were returned to the stockade, which had been built for the ringleaders of previous outbreaks. Later, Project Director Ray Best returned the badges.

"They will be good boys from now on," he said.

The stockade inmates had been segregated by the Army as habitual troublemakers. The most recent outburst took place shortly after the Army returned control to the WRA.

Feb. 3

Anger Can Wait—Let's Have ACTION Now!

"Jap acts speak for themselves."—General Douglas MacArthur.

turn to her former standbys, canned tuna and salmon, for the main course at dinner. A 1-lb. can of salmon will serve 6 when combined with eggs and green peas; a 7-oz. can of tuna fish makes a casserole for 4 with the help of noodles.

STEAMED SALMON WITH GREEN PEAS

1 1-lb. can salmon
2 tablespoons evaporated milk
or cream
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
2 tablespoons cracker crumbs
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
Dash of pepper
3 eggs, well beaten
1 No. 2 can peas
For the sauce:
4 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 cups milk
Liquor from salmon
2 teaspoons minced parsley
Drain liquor from salmon; re-serve for sauce. Flake salmon, removing bones; add other ingredients except peas. Blend. Pour into a well-greased top of a double boiler and steam for 1 1/4 hours.

TUNA FISH NOODLE CASSEROLE

1 cup cooked wide noodle
3 tablespoons butter or margarine
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 7-oz. can tuna fish
2 tablespoons finely crushed bread crumbs
Cook noodles; drain and mix. Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in saucepan; saute green pepper until soft. Add to noodle. Melt remaining butter in the saucepan, add flour, blend, milk. Cook until thickened. salt, flaked tuna fish, noodles green pepper. Pour into a casserole; sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven (deg. F.) for 15 minutes. Serve.

New York Mirror

APS RETURN

Opposed In Resolution To Congressman

Emphatically intimating that

West Coast and

NT DRESSES

MONTH SALE

W. F. RAPP
WATER HEATERS and
SEWER STOPPAGES
— Call —
GR. 3011
7412 SUNSET

Holly wood Clyper

Feb. 3

Anger Can Wait—Let's Have ACTION Now!

"Jap acts speak for themselves."—General Douglas MacArthur.

SINCE the list of grievances against King George's government in the Declaration of Independence no such indictment by one nation of another has been drawn up as the list of eighty-nine protests by our State Department against the diabolical conduct of the Japanese government concerning prisoners of war.

For nearly 100 years we have had commercial and treaty relations with a people who now reveal themselves to the civilized world as cavemen.

These "requests" and "protests," now published in detail, have been sent to Japan from time to time in the last two years.

The answer to each "protest" and "request" has been greater and more heinous crimes against American and Filipino prisoners, culminating in the frightful news released last week by the Army and Navy that Americans and Filipinos had been murdered and tortured by the thousands after they surrendered at Bataan and Corregidor.

Although Secretary Hull, immediately after Pearl Harbor, obtained from Japan a commitment to apply the humane provisions of the Geneva Convention to prisoners of war, Japan has not only cynically disregarded that promise, but has over and over broken every unwritten law of civilized treatment of prisoners.

'Exchange' Commission

But while these outrages have been going on since the tragic days of Bataan and Corregidor **NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE BY THE ADMINISTRATION.**

The Army and Navy and Secretary Hull give us a list of shuddering crimes, but **NO REMEDY IS SUGGESTED.**

The time for epithets and idle rage is past.

The time has come for **ACTION** on the part of the Administration.

The public demands that something be done—and **IMMEDIATELY.**

The first duty, of course, of Washington is to get our Americans out of the clutches of these Japanese murderers.

We suggest as a possibility the immediate creation of a commission headed by former Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew, to be composed of Representatives and Senators.

They might negotiate for a continuous exchange of prisoners as prisoners are taken by both sides.

Or why not ask our ally, Russia, to act as an intermediary to secure the release of our men?

Russia may already have been asked.

She is obviously the logical country to conduct negotiations with Japan on our behalf because she is at peace with Hirohito.

Surely Stalin would agree to such a common-sense plan in return for our great help to him.

But whether Russia has been asked or is going to be asked, Congress and the country at large should call for a plan that shall implement **INSTANT ACTION** to get every American in Japan back home.

Coddling Continues

The Administration should also stop coddling the Japanese over here.

The proposition, made the other day, to allow them to go back to their cities and towns on the Pacific Coast and resume their normal activities, in view of what we know now, is little short of monstrous.

For two years our State Department has apparently merely "requested" and "protested."

It is evident that it never had any kind of plan to stop these hideous crimes against our American soldiers in Japan.

If they had had a plan, they would surely have gotten some results by this time.

If the State Department had had no plan it should have reported its absence to the American public, which has a right to know what its servants are doing—or are not doing.

And if the Government has done nothing but "request" and "protest," let us know why in this heart-breaking matter it has got nowhere.

Congress should postpone all else and have the Secretaries of State, War and Navy on the floor of Congress to **EXPLAIN.**

APS RETURN

Opposed In Resolution To Congressman

Emphatically intimating that the West Coast, and especially southern section, is no place for Japs, the West Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce had today dispatched an urgent appeal to Congressman Will Rogers to use his full authority and effort to prevent return of any Japanese at least until the war's end.

This new action by the local Chamber, which sustains a stand taken by the organization immediately after the outbreak of war, is stimulated by new developments both at home and abroad, especially the official reports of inhuman treatment of American and other prisoners at the hands of the Japs.

In the request to Congressman Rogers the Chamber expresses itself as follows:

"Our study of all conditions and possible effects leads to but one conclusion—that the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast is unthinkable and for the highest interest of all concerned, including the Jap, undesired."

"We therefore request and urge your every effort to prevent the return of any Japanese to the West Coast for the duration of the war;

"That you also aid and assist in procuring constitutional legislation to expatriate, after the war, Japanese aliens and those Japanese Americans who are known to be associated with subversive pro-Japanese groups and organizations.

"We further urge legislation to prevent re-establishment of Japanese colonies on this Coast or elsewhere through the medium of which emissaries or agents of Japan might win influential positions for the control of Japanese economic or political devices.

"We believe that these requests are reasonable and that, if obtained, they will rebound to the greater benefit of all coastal areas and all patriotic citizens located therein."

Feb 4

AFTER 30 C Sergeant

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, the b
medaled Japanese-American you
who was banned from a nation
radio broadcast a few days ago, b
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His talk, with War Department
approval, will be his first and on
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Kuroki participated in the first
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State to Save \$2,225,000 by New Primary

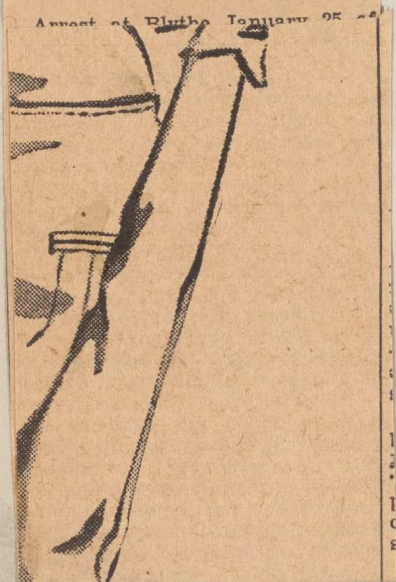
California taxpayers will be save
an estimated \$2,225,000 by the con
solidation of the May presidential
and August State primaries und
the new war-time soldiers' votin
act, Secretary of State Frank J
Jordan said yesterday.

A savings of 8,610,000 man-hou
for clerks in conducting the electio
will be saved, in addition to the
money savings, Jordan estimates.

Additional time to cast absent
ballots is given those in the arm
forces. The elections consolidation
will allow 56 days before and aft
the primary election to have the
ballots distributed and returned.

J.F. C. Brown

Warning Issued As Hata Released



Riverside Press

Feb 4

AFTER 30 COMBAT FLIGHTS, MANY MEDALS--- Sergeant Still Fights Against Prejudice

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, the be-medaled Japanese-American youth who was banned from a national radio broadcast a few days ago, because he was considered too "controversial," arrived in San Francisco last night for a talk today to the Commonwealth Club.

His talk, with War Department approval, will be his first and only major public speech. He is to make a series of talks for the Office of War Information over short-wave radio beamed to the Pacific.

Kuroki participated in the first bombing mission over Rome and the

Ploesti oil field raid, serving in 30 combat missions, five of them volunteered after completing his tour of duty, and emerged without a scratch. He is a Liberator turret gunner.

Never before a churchman, he said, he is "getting to be a firm believer."

He has more or less taken up his girl friend's denomination (Episcopalian) he said.

He said he thought he had overcome prejudice against his Japanese blood after many early experiences that had made him "bitter at the

time," until he was barred from the radio.

"That made me feel pretty bad," he said. "I had thousands of friends who were going to listen."

Otherwise, he said, he had encountered little prejudice since his return from overseas several months ago—"Most people mistake me for Chinese," he explained.

He hopes to receive orders to fight in the Pacific, and has his application pending. His post-war plans are "very blank. I don't know how things will work out, but I'd prefer not to go back to raising seed potatoes. Anything in the business line would suit me better."

His narrowest escape occurred on his last mission. A 20-millimetre shell exploded near his turret gun, ripped it open, tore off his helmet and mask, and knocked him unconscious. He was revived with an auxiliary oxygen mask.

Kuroki was two brothers in the Army, one a combat engineer overseas. He is a graduate of the Hershey, Neb., High School. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying cross and Air Medal, both with oak leaf clusters. His earlier combat missions were with the famed Ted Timberlake's "Circus."

SF Chronicle

Warning Issued As Hata Released

Arrest at Blythe January 25 of Masanobu Hata, native Riverside Japanese, for penetrating the western defense area without a permit, yesterday brought an official warning from Lt.-Gen. Delos C. Emmons at San Francisco, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, to the 110,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry against any repetition of this act.

Taken Wednesday to Los Angeles by a representative of the adjutant's office of the Southern Security district, Hata was yesterday escorted across the California border into Arizona and released on orders of the civil affairs division of the WDC.

He was given permission to continue a trip to a new job in St. Louis, Mo., in his own car with gasoline which he had obtained from a Lomita ration board prior to his arrest.

Hata, 27, recently released from a war relocation project, went to his former residence at Lomita, near Los Angeles, to obtain his automobile which had been stored for him by a friend. The Federal Bureau of Investigation apprehended him near Blythe, while he was en route to St. Louis, the Army said.

"The action of the military in evicting Masanobu Hata is strictly in accord with the terms of the public proclamation heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas," said General Emmons.

"It will serve as notice to any and all of the remainder of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast that they must not return without the special permits authorized by the original proclamation."

Feb 4

Congress Leaders Demand Russ Aid to

action to the two-pronged swal-
low tail coat.
But in New York we have a
different class of citizens who
eat with their knives and sleep
with their shoes on.
In Washington every stranger
is a gentleman. In New York
every gentleman must be in
Washington.
Let's say you jump into a cab
at Times Square. Another fellow
hops in the other door. He says,
"Pennsy Station." You lavishly
order, "Grand Central Depot."
The last cab that would do
that was run by the Brothers
Byrnes in "Eight Bells." If that's
going back too far you have the
consolation there's no meter on
memory.
If he goes to Pennsy Station
first you have to pay half of a
total stranger's urban excur-
sion. If he goes to Grand Central
first then the other fellow has to
ante up on your swindle sheet.
Even Butchello cannot do that.
I doubt that he can even fill

5F Exam

Colorado May Ban Jap Land

DENVER, Feb. 3.—(INS)—
Governor John C. Vivian late to-
day said he may make a decision
this evening on whether to call
an extraordinary session of the
State legislature for action ban-
ning purchase of land in Colorado
by Japanese aliens.

If the Governor decides to
make the call, it was indicated
that the extraordinary session
might open tomorrow. Political
circles reported they expected the
call to be made.

Vivian deliberated calling the
extraordinary session as the
legislature, in special session,
passed a soldier vote measure
and sent it to the Governor for
his signature.

Earlier, official Washington
gave Colorado a "go ahead" sig-
nal for a session on the anti-
Japanese proposal.

United States Senator Eugene
Millikin, Republican of Colorado,
reported from Washington that
the State Department was "reluc-
tant to interfere with State's
rights." State Representative L.
D. Shotwell announced the State
Department advised him that
there is no treaty in force be-
tween the United States and
Japan dealing with property
rights of Japanese nationals.

Colorado farmers have pro-
tested vigorously that Japanese
evacuees from the west coast, in-
cluding aliens, are buying vast
farms in the State to the detri-
ment of the State's farmers.

5F Exam

Returned Japs Face Ouster, Prosecution



If you will note the dozens of
islands in the Carolines (next
batch beyond the Marshalls), an
unknown number which must
have been fortified as they have
been in Jap possession many
years, and consider the suicidal
tactics of that war demented
race, you will have a better eval-
uation of our Marshalls success
and the size of the task still
ahead.
They speak of quotas in billions
of dollars in this vital war bond
drive, but you have a quota of
your own. Exactly \$5,500,000,000
must be raised from individuals
in this country. As there are
about 135,000,000 people, your

5F Exam

U. S.-Born Japanese Flier Tells Exploits

The measure also abolishes
advisory pardon board, which
has been composed of the
tenant governor, the chief of
bureau of criminal identifica-
tion and investigation and the at-
torney general.
Under the new law, the At-
torney will advise the go-
vernor, as at present, having
pardon power.
Setting of terms and gran-
tation of corrections.
The board of corrections
will advise the director of corrections on
the "care, custody, treatment,
and training, discipline and employ-
ment" of prisoners.
Wardens may be removed,
not on pardons, with the go-
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The board henceforth will ad-
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J.F. Call Bull -

Quick End to Diplomatic Red Tape Urged

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

Senator Chandler and his colleagues called not only for the accomplishment of a wholesale exchange of civilians on Soviet territory, but for Russian representations in behalf of humane treatment for American military captives.

PRECEDENT HIT.

"The world is in a state of revolution that makes common the upsetting of the standard, dry as dust routine procedures of the past.

"For our great outpouring of help to Russia in her time of peril, we have the right to ask—to demand—that she try to find some way of aiding us in recovering our people.

"Certainly such an effort could not be construed as an act of belligerency by Russia toward Japan. Certainly it is something that might possibly work, because of the present

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

DENVER, Feb. 3.—(INS)—

orsed

Indorsed

The State Department has declined public discussion of a number of phases in the prisoner exchange situation, the inference being that even mention of those phases might be construed disadvantageously to the Allied cause by Japanese propagandists.

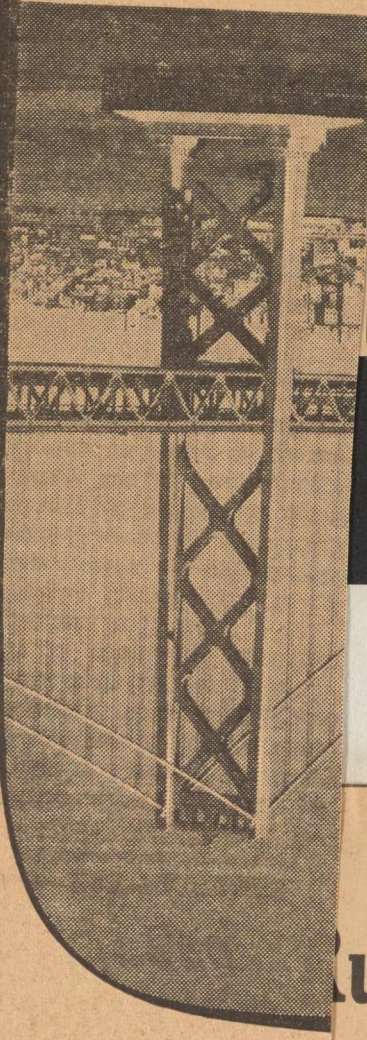
That the problem includes nearly every kind of a difficulty that could be imagined, including Japan's suspicious resistance at the start to any proposal advanced, is conceded by the Senators and Congressmen now studying the matter from all angles.

But they return to their original premise that every avenue must be pursued, every expediency employed, to obtain the return of the approximate 10,000 civilian prisoners held by Japan, and supplemental medical and other provisions for military prisoners as prescribed by the Geneva convention.

Japanese ells Exploits

Under the new law, the Authority will advise the governor on pardons, with the error, as at present, having been removed. The board of corrections, by the director of corrections, heard by the pardoning power. Setting of terms and grant of pardon.

J.F. Call Bull -



Feb 4

Leaders Russ Aid to s of Japs Indorsed

The Marshalls are about 2,750 miles east of the Philippines and 2,500 miles southeast of Japan.

close relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Presentation of Russia as a possible intermediary was part of a general call by members of Congress that every hope for repatriation of the prisoners, no matter how slight, be pressed constantly to the utmost.

It was urged that no idea for possible rescue of the Americans be cast aside merely because for the moment it appears lacking in feasibility, or seems to be in conflict with cut-and-dried diplomatic methods of the past.

It is pointed out that the State Department has obtained some prisoner concessions from Japan in recent months, and might conceivably recover the civilian prisoners through the sudden and unpredictable working out of a plan that at first glance had appeared unreasonable amid the vast complexities of the situation.

EXCHANGE CURB.

Return of able bodied military prisoners is marked here as impossible, because even the Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war does not provide for exchange of such captives.

It does, however, provide for the exchange of incapacitated military prisoners. Such an exchange in the Pacific war is blocked by the fact that this country holds fewer than 400 Japanese war prisoners, unwanted by Japan, whereas American military prisoners in Japan's hands numbered about 15,000 at last accounts.

Japan was not a signatory to the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention, but announced at the outbreak of this conflict that she would observe its provisions.

JAPS NOT WANTED.

Sponsoring a bill which would deprive disloyal Japanese-Americans in this country of their citizenship and lay a special injunction on the Government to move persistently for their exchange for American prisoners, Representative William F. Norrell, Arkansas Democrat, said he believed the plan will enter more and more into the realm of possibility as time goes on.

"I will concede," he said, "that Japan may not want the Japanese aliens in this country, because their advanced age might make them a liability at home."

"But Japan might consider very valuable the espionage knowledge and physical capacity possessed by the many thousands of American born Japanese who have astounded us in the last two years with their fervent and open protestations of allegiance to the Emperor."

"For one, I should be willing to let the Japanese Government have what information these renegade Japanese-Americans might take back if we exchanged them. It might not be so cheering to Japan, at that."

"It seems apparent that the great, immediate obstacle is Japan's automatic refusal of our propositions regarding prisoners."

"But I foresee a day when Japan will want to palliate the abhorrence in which civilization now holds her."

VIEW TO FUTURE.

"Right now, important Japanese businessmen must be wondering how they are ever going to do business in the future with peoples who look upon the whole Japanese race as worse than jungle savages."

"Give Japan a few stiff military defeats, and her military men might want to hedge a little against future retribution by performing what, after all, would not be a very dangerous military concession from her standpoint—the return of our civilian people, and a showing that our military prisoners are being treated in civilized fashion."

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They grant that all significant public comment in this country soon reaches Japan and is squeezed dry of any Japanese propaganda value it might have.

But they return to their original premise that every avenue must be pursued, every expediency employed, to obtain the return of the approximate 10,000 civilian prisoners held by Japan, and supplemental medical and other provisions for military prisoners as prescribed by the Geneva convention.

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The last cab that would do
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rights." State Representative L.
D. Shotwell announced the State
Department advised him that
there is no treaty in force be-
tween the United States and
Japan dealing with property
rights of Japanese nationals.

Colorado farmers have pro-
tested vigorously that Japanese
evacuees from the west coast, in-
cluding aliens, are buying vast
farms in the State to the detri-
ment of the State's farmers.

Returned Japs Face Ouster, Prosecution

California Born Nip Ejected; Emmons to Require Permits in All Cases

Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, made it clear yesterday that any person of Japanese ancestry who enters prohibited areas of the WDF without a proper permit will be either prosecuted or forcibly removed.

The general's announcement followed the ejection of Masonabu Hata, 27 year old California born Japanese, forcibly removed from southern California after illegally entering the prohibited area.

Hata's ejection, the general declared, will serve as a "warning" to any and all of the remainder of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast that they must not return without the special permit authorized by the original proclamations.

SEIZED BY FBI.

Hata, recently released from a War Relocation Authority project, entered the evacuated area on January 24, 1944, without a permit, went to his former residence at Lomita, suburban community of Los Angeles, obtained his automobile which had been stored for him by a friend, and was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation near Blythe, en route to his destination at St. Louis.

"The action of the military in evicting Masonabu Hata," the general's announcement said, "is strictly in accord with the terms of the proclamations heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas."

"It will serve as notice to any and all of the remainder of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast that they

must not return without the special permit authorized by the original proclamation. Similar action for rigid prosecution will follow any attempt of other evacuees to enter the area."

FACE PROSECUTION.

While the announcement did not specifically say so, it was understood that each case will be handled on its own merits, with prosecution certain in more flagrant violations, and forcible ejection the procedure in other cases.

Meanwhile, there was every indication that the pattern of violent outbursts which preceded the "all-out" riot at Tule Lake Segregation Camp last November 1 again is repeating itself since the War Relocation Authority (WRA) took back control of the camp from the Army.

TYPICAL EPISODE.

One observer, close to the scene of the camp, declared yesterday:

"The coal throwing episode (in which recalcitrant Japanese from the camp 'stockade' hurled lumps of coal through warehouse windows) is typical of the episodes which led up to the November riots and finally Army control. There were many such episodes then—and now the whole pattern is beginning to unfold again. Citizens here expect a recurrence of the coal-throwing episode—and others, too. It's a bad situation."

U. S.-Born Japanese Flier Tells Exploits

The first Japanese-American to make a public appearance here since the war, Sergeant Ben Kuroki addressed the Commonwealth Club today on his experiences as a Liberator bomber gunner in thirty combat missions over Europe, including raids on Ploets and Rome.

Formerly a resident of Hershey, Neb., Kuroki and his younger brother, he related, reported to Army Air Force recruiting headquarters two days after Pearl Harbor. He was with the first Liberator group sent to Europe.

INK BLEW UP

Ove besti, he said, a 10,000 gallon gas tank "blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air . . . The pilot had to swerve sharply to the right to avoid what was really a cloud of fire . . . so hot it felt as if we were flying through a furnace."

Kuroki, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and Air Medal after his missions and after helping save the life of a badly wounded fellow gunner, "nearly got it" on his last mission when a shell exploded overhead, ripping off his helmet and oxygen mask. He was saved when the radioman and engineer gave him an emergency mask.

ASKS PACIFIC DUTY

The sergeant, who has asked for Pacific duty, told how he kidnapped Italian-American crewmen as they bombed Italy.

"We're really going to make the spaghetti fly today," I'd say, and they'd retort 'that they couldn't wait to knock the rice out of my dishonorable ancestors.'"

-Throw YOUR Scrap Into Fight-

Feb 5

Flyers Live and Prove Democracy: Sgt. Kuroki



• All Pure Wool!

\$29.75

SUITS

SF News

Former Guadalupe Resident Leads ⁷⁶⁸ Blood Donor Group

The Oriental superstition against donation of blood is gradually being dissipated, according to a third-generation Japanese-American formerly of Guadalupe.

He is Dr. Howard Suenaga, who announced Friday night in Denver, Colo., that "those of Jap-

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Santa Barbara News Press

'I Don't Know If I'm Safe in M
Sgt. Kuroki Wages W

San Juan
THE CITY'S ONLY

War: Italy
Allies Holdir

PULSED NEAR R

SF Chronicle

Flyers Live and Prove Democracy: Sgt. Kuroki

Commonwealth Club Hears War Exploits Of Jap-American

T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki, who began his Army career "with two strikes" on him because he's of Japanese ancestry, but hit a homerun just the same, told Commonwealth Club members what democracy and victory over the Axis mean to him today. He was guest speaker at the weekly Palace Hotel luncheon.

"Under fire, a man's ancestry—what he did before the war, or even his present rank—don't matter at all," he said. "You're fighting as a team. That's the only way a bomber crew can fight. You're fighting for each other's lives and for your country—you're living and proving democracy."

"I learned about democracy because I saw it in action. When you live with men under combat conditions for 15 months, you begin to understand what brotherhood, equality, tolerance and unselfishness really mean. They are no longer just words."

As a Liberator bomber gunner, Sergeant Kuroki twice has won the Distinguished Flying Cross—once for the Ploesti raid, again for completion of 25 heavy bombardment missions. He volunteered for five extra raids, when he was entitled to furlough home—doing these, he said, for his brother, also a soldier. He wears the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

But his toughest and most discouraging fight was before he saw action, when he was in gunnery school. Pearl Harbor was in the minds of his comrades, he said, and they shunned him and his brother.

"I understood well enough how they felt. They knew I was as good as any man they did assign to a crew, but still they were uneasy."

"About the only thing that kept me going were the wonderful letters of encouragement I received from home."

In time, after training, he was sent to England, and accepted on the crew of Major J. B. Epting—a man he reveres. Prejudice vanished. He described the celebration when he was reassigned from tail gunner to the top turret:

"Across the glass dome of the turret was painted in big red letters: 'Top Turret Gunner Most Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki.' 'Most Honorable Son' was what they usually called me—that or 'Hari-kiri.' They were a great bunch over there. . . ."

He gave a graphic account of the Ploesti oil field raid—for which the men trained for months, bombing



VISITOR.—T/SERGT. BEN KUROKI, many times decorated American-born flyer of Japanese parentage, spoke to the Commonwealth Club at its weekly Palace Hotel luncheon.

a dummy Ploesti, learning the location of every building and refinery—and from which no man expected to come back.

Former Guadalupe Resident Leads Blood Donor Group

The Oriental superstition against donation of blood is gradually being dissipated, according to a third-generation Japanese-American formerly of Guadalupe.

He is Dr. Howard Suenaga, who announced Friday night in Denver, Colo., that "those of Japanese ancestry who see others of their race contribute blood to the blood donor center here without ill effect are encouraged to do likewise."

Occasion was donation of their blood to the American armed forces by 12 Japanese-American women and several men, who joined 35 previous Nisei volunteers in challenging the Oriental superstition that the loss of blood means the draining away of the life substance.

The Japanese offered their blood as an expression of indignation against inhuman treatment of American war prisoners by Japanese in the Philippines.

THE CITY'S ONLY

DESTROYED

Flyers Live and Prove Democracy: Sgt. Kuroki



• All Pure Wool!
\$29.75
SUITS

57 News

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU 31
FOR ALL TYPES OF WORK
REGISTER AT
Clark's Emp. Bureau 8 W. Figueroa

Santa Barbara News Press

'I Don't Know If I'm Safe in My Own Country' Sgt. Kuroki Wages War Against American Intolerance

A once-snubbed Japanese-American youth from Nebraska, wearing the medals of American air combat, yesterday stood before the Commonwealth Club, waging war, he said, against intolerance.

He is Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, who a few days ago was prevented from appearing on a national radio network program because, a radio spokesman said, "the whole American-Japanese question is too controversial."

The sergeant has been recuperating at Santa Monica from 15 months of combat service as a tail and turret gunner, including the dangerous mission against the Ploesti oil fields and including an extra five missions he volunteered for after completing the 25 entitling him to leave.

THEIR RIGHTS

He said he did not propose to defend Japan—"when I visit Tokyo it will be in a Liberator bomber."

"But I do believe that loyal Americans of Japanese descent are entitled to the democratic rights which Jefferson propounded, Washington fought for and Lincoln died for," he declared.

"In my own case, I have almost won the battle against intolerance; I have many close friends in the army now—my best friends, as I am theirs—where two years ago I had none. But I have by no means completely won that battle.

"Especially now, after the wide-

spread publicity given the recent atrocity stories, I find prejudice once again directed against me, and neither my uniform nor the medals which are visible proof of what I have been through, have been able to stop it. I don't know for sure that it is safe for me to walk the streets of my own country.

DISAPPOINTMENT

"All this is disappointing, not so much to me personally any more, but rather with reference to my fight against intolerance. I had thought that after Ploesti and 29 other missions so rough it was just short of a miracle I got through them, I wouldn't have to fight for acceptance among my own people all over again," he declared.

In recounting his experiences after volunteering with his brother for the Army Air Forces two days after Pearl Harbor, Kuroki told of delays in being accepted, of receiving frequent "temporary" assignments and being left behind his group, of earning the nickname "Keep 'Em Peeling" for his frequent detail to kitchen police, and of finally winning an overseas assignment by personal pleading.

He told of learning gunnery the hard way "in combat" over French North Africa, of sleeping in mud under his plane there and of eating rations from sardine cans, of serving three months in Libya, where they were allowed a pint of water a day



SGT BEN KUROKI
Air combat hero

"for everything" from a well which had to be abandoned "because we found some dead Germans in it."

ROME RAID

"We participated in the first American raid on Rome last July," he related. "It was the biggest surprise I'd had so far; we thought we were going to run into heavy opposition, and we were almost disap-

pointed when we found hardly any." With his crew he was captured in Spanish Morocco when they came down through clouds after being lost and after all had refused to bail out.

"The natives all thought I was Chinese, but Kettering, our radio operator, explained to the Spanish soldiers that I was Japanese-American. That created quite a stir when it got around. Later it took the American Embassy to prove it to them.

"In a few days we were flown to Spain in a German plane and interned in a mountain village. We thought we'd be there for the duration, but within two months, through methods I can't reveal, we were in England."

PLOESTI RAID

Kuroki told of painstaking preparation for the bombing of the Ploesti fields and of being switched to turret gunner—an event celebrated by painting on the turret—"Top Turret Gunner Most Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki."

"Most Honorable Son" was what they usually called me—that or "Hara-kiri," he explained.

The Ploesti approach was made so low that people in the streets waved; sometimes they flew but 5 to 10 feet off the ground, partly to conserve gasoline so they could return to their base. He came through without a scratch, although

many friends and the leader plane crashed in flames.

"Red tracers from the small ground guns had been zigzagging all around us for a half mile or more, and the guns themselves were sending up terrific barrages. Just as we hit the target, gas tanks started exploding. One 10,000-gallon tank blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air. It was like a nightmare," he recounted.

COMMANDER'S PLANE

"We saw flak hit our group commander's plane. In a second it was burning from the bomb bays back. He pulled it up as high as he could get it; it was fantastic to see that blazing Liberator climbing straight up. As soon as he started climbing, one man jumped out, and when he could get it no higher, two more came out.

"Everyone of us knew he had pulled it up in order to give those men a chance. Then, knowing he was done for, he deliberately dove it into the highest building in Ploesti. The instant it hit, his ship exploded."

Upon the return, Kuroki said, there was no line at the mess hall that night.

"Even though we were starved, we couldn't eat when we thought of the men that should have been standing in line and weren't."

Feb 5

WEARER OF MEDALS FINDS COMBAT KEY TO EQUALITY

268

IT WILL be placed in the bow and covered with many bags of coffee. The ship is American and well known in these waters: her papers are all in order. At Cristobal she will be passed into the Canal with the minimum of delay. At Gatun, after she has been admitted to the lock, she will ram the upper gates; the nearest touch will be sufficient. I assure you everything has been done to ensure that.

"I don't know. I will have to consider that," "I'll tell her," said the grinning Count. "You will find she has courage." The Count was disappointed in the effect of his bomb-shell. Showing his teeth, he edged at Lee, trying to think of something that would crush him. To be continued

Eureka Times

Feb 5-

WEARER OF MEDALS FINDS COMBAT KEY TO EQUALITY

(By Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4. — Sgt. Ben Kuroki, an outstanding hero of the war, pleaded for tolerance of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry today and said despite his uniform and medals "I don't know for sure if it's safe to walk the streets of my own country."

The 25-year-old farm boy from Hershey, Neb., a gunner on 30 bombing missions over Europe and Africa, told the Commonwealth Club that he and his brother, Fred, were "the loneliest boys in the U. S. army" two years ago, and that he would "rather go through all those bombing missions again" than re-live his training days.

He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross for participation in the Ploesti air field raid, and the Air

Medal. He was scheduled to return home after 25 missions but volunteered for an extra five "because my brother wasn't overseas yet and I wanted my family in the show."

The sergeant has asked assignment in the Pacific theater and drew an ovation with the words: "When I visit Tokyo it will be in a Liberator bomber."

He told of "begging with tears in my eyes" for permission to stay with the outfit to which he was first assigned, even though at first "only one boy was kind to me;" of having pilots refuse to take him in their crews—"I understood how they felt;" and of ultimately getting with "a great bunch."

"Fifteen months in combat teaches you what brotherhood, tolerance and equality really are."

Feb 6

NEW YORK'S CANTEEN FOR JAPS



Soldiers and hostesses crowd the punch bowl

Don't be alarmed
U.S. citizens, and
proud of their pa

by Rich
Photos by Char

RIGHT within siren screech and pistol shot of the FBI, on East Fifty-ninth Street, several sweet-faced ladies are throwing a social and entertainment every Thursday evening for a youthful group of Japanese. Don't reach for a telephone, though. In reply to your alarmed, indignant warning the FBI will only give you the cheerful assurance that the festivities have their own and the Army's blessing, since the gatherings do the same thing, in their small way, as the bigger activities of the USO and the Stage Door Canteen.

Everyone you'll find at St. Thomas Chapel, where the affairs are held, is a U.S. citizen by birth, being Nisei — second generation. Not only that, but their deep and heartfelt patriotism is shown by the Army uniforms that most of the men wear. They're all vol-

Conducted by
Tom X-ray

S., Somewhere in Africa.
damaged target.—T/Sgt. B. R.
the enemy from restoring the
pose of the raid is to prevent
bombed in the past. The pur-
target which has been heavily
A small-scale raid made on a
a "refresher raid"?

7. PLANE TALK... What is
beginning Feb. 27.

All red and blue stamps will
have a value of 10 points —
beginning Feb. 27.

6. BATION POINTS... Why
will Ration Book Four be sim-
pler to use than previous books?

planes of all types.
Between 8,000 and 9,000
are we producing a month?

At the present time how many
forces had only 9,000 planes.
try into the war, the Army Air

5. SPEED-UP... At our en-
shell containers.
—Mrs. R. P., Milwaukee, Wis.

chest, shell protectors, and

What are "brown-seal" bills?

Money issued to troops in the
Pacific. Like the yellow-seal bills
issued in the Mediterranean
area, they are invalid elsewhere.

2. NEAT TRICK... Why are
tiny aerial photographs being
dropped over the Reich from
British and American planes?

To show the German people
the bitter truth after the Nazis
describe an air raid as causing
"no military damage."

3. SO SORRY... The battle-
ship Wisconsin was launched
Dec. 7, 1943, at Philadelphia.
When do the Japs claim to
have sunk her?

In the Battle of Bougain-
ville, in early November.

4. PAPER WEAPONS... To
what war products is our sal-
vaged waste paper converted?

Bomb bands, practice bombs,
wing tips, airplane signals,
parachute flares, ammunition

Church, on West Seventy-third Street near Broadway. They decorated the place with red, white and blue streamers, borrowed an electric phonograph and persuaded a number of Caucasian boys and girls to come as dancing partners.

Party Ice-breaker

IN THE beginning they all stood in bashful columns for a game in which the boys faced the girls, each being assigned a letter of the alphabet. The master of ceremonies called out a word, say "infantry" for the men and "glamour" for the gals, and each one with one of those letters dashed to the head of the row, standing in proper order to form the word. It was simple sport, but it knocked the props out of reticence and paved the way for the dancing and the cheery twosomes sitting on the sidelines that followed.

After a couple of weeks a few soldiers on leave from the 442nd Infantry Combat Team

A news question-and-answer game

New York Herald Tribune

Feb 6

NEW YORK'S CANTREEN FOR JAPS



Soldiers and hostesses crowd the punch bowl

Don't be alarmed. These boys are all U.S. citizens, and your Uncle Sam is proud of their patriotism and courage

by Richard Osk

Photos by Charles Phelps Cushing

RIGHT within siren screech and pistol shot of the FBI, on East Fifty-ninth Street, several sweet-faced ladies are throwing a social and entertainment every Thursday evening for a youthful group of Japanese.

Don't reach for a telephone, though. In reply to your alarmed, indignant warning the FBI will only give you the cheerful assurance that the festivities have their own and the Army's blessing, since the gatherings do the same thing, in their small way, as the bigger activities of the USO and the Stage Door Canteen.

Everyone you'll find at St. Thomas Chapel, where the affairs are held, is a U.S. citizen by birth, being Nisei — second generation. Not only that, but their deep and heartfelt patriotism is shown by the Army uniforms that most of the men wear. They're all vol-

unteers, too. Since Pearl Harbor Americans of Japanese parents have had to ask to get in the service, having been draft-exempt until recently. And they've made such fine soldiers that the Army wants more of them.

Many of the almond-eyed sweater girls who come every week to chat, laugh, chew gum, flirt and jitterbug have been released from War Relocation Centers. Before they got out, they and their references went through a government screening so fine it can snag a speck of pro-Tojo as small as a flick of dandruff.

Their Loyalty Is Proved

THE dances, which are given by the New York Church Committee for Japanese Americans, started the middle of last July. Nearly 100,000 people were ousted from the Western Defense Command area and placed in War Relocation Centers after Pearl Harbor. But 15,000 have been set free with no restriction except to report their whereabouts periodically to War Relocation authorities. Most of these are a young, loyal crew working and praying for the victory of the only country they know, the one their parents adopted. They needed a place to play so the Committee started the dances.

At first they were in a recreation hall of the Rutgers Presbyterian

Church, on West Seventy-third Street near Broadway. They decorated the place with red, white and blue streamers, borrowed an electric phonograph and persuaded a number of Caucasian boys and girls to come as dancing partners.

Party Ice-breaker

IN THE beginning they all stood in bashful columns for a game in which the boys faced the girls, each being assigned a letter of the alphabet. The master of ceremonies called out a word, say "infantry" for the men and "glamour" for the gals, and each one with one of those letters dashed to the head of the row, standing in proper order to form the word. It was simple sport, but it knocked the props out of reticence and paved the way for the dancing and the cheery twosomes sitting on the sidelines that followed.

After a couple of weeks a few soldiers on leave from the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, composed exclusively of American-born Japs, dropped in, had a swell time, and went back to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to tell their buddies about it.

The uniforms gradually outnumbered the civvies and finally, after a month, the place was so packed with singing, jiving, Japanese-American doughboys that the Committee moved its parties to the roomy gym of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and more recently to St. Thomas.

They Want Vengeance

THE soldiers from Camp Shelby are all Hawaiian-born boys of Japanese parents. They volunteered, more than 1,000 strong, after the terrible day that terror from the sky dropped on their homes. They're straining for a chance to avenge that treachery. Some of their Japanese-American buddies from Hawaii have already gone into action in Italy, where they earned high praise from their commanding officers.

An incident that took place at one of the parties is indicative of the spirit of these young Americans. One of the soldiers undertook to sing, unaccompanied, a Sinatra-like solo of "All or Nothing at All." His voice, thin and reedy, echoed through the gym. Right in the middle of the tune he cracked on a high note and his listeners started to laugh.

The singer's ancestors would probably have been overcome at such a "loss of face." But this lad, totally unembarrassed, joined in the laughter as heartily as anyone, and punctuated his failure with an "Oh nuts!"

American good humor and American sportsmanship are just as much a part of the make-up of these youngsters, it seems, as their American speech.

The End



Like all GI's, they love dancing

Feb 6

A Plea for Democracy 'Above Race or Color'

By Associated Press

DENVER, Feb. 5 (AP) — In the hushed chamber of the Colorado House of Representatives today a Japanese-American Army sergeant from Camp Carson pleaded with members of the Legislature to refrain from enactment of laws that would prohibit Japanese aliens from owning property.

Other Japanese-American soldiers from Camp Carson—two of whom had served for six months in the Aleutian islands — were present as Sergeant Jimmy Gozawa said that Democracy should be a thing above

5FC 26/44
race or color or creed.

Gozawa, who was inducted in San Francisco where he operated a flower shop, stopped here while en route to Camp Savage, Minn.

He appeared, unheralded, at a meeting called by the Constitutional Amendments Committee of the House to discuss several proposed amendments to the Colorado constitution which would prohibit Japanese aliens from buying or owning property.

He pleaded in behalf of both Japanese-American citizens and those who may not become citizens.

"I am an American by birth and it means a great deal to me," he said.

"It is almost impossible for you to understand this titanic struggle, sitting here comfortably.

"There are thousands of people who are suffering and dying—not because they are black or white, Japanese or something else—but because they are believers in democracy.

"We are going overseas. We are going to be hungry. We are going to be scared. Many of us are going to be crippled.

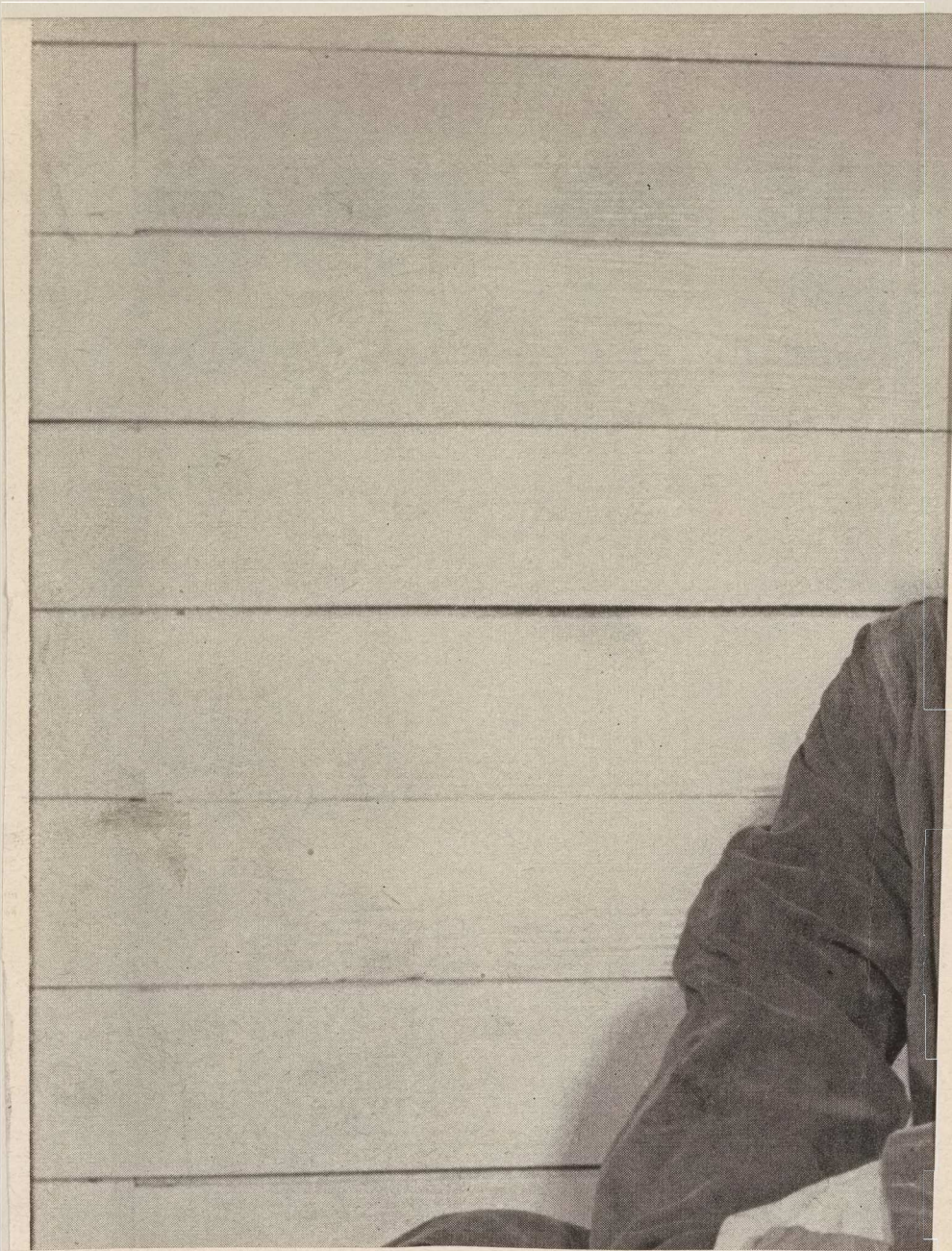
"We are not asking for special privileges. We are only asking for a chance to show that we do believe in democracy, that it is dear to us.

"Please give us hope that our loved ones here will be taken care of."

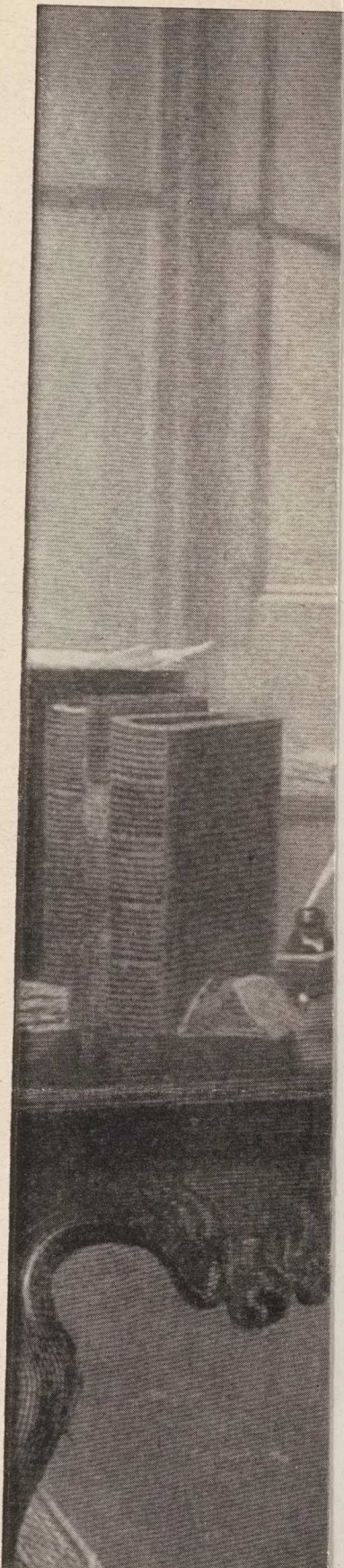
At the end of the hearing, the committee announced that it expected to refer some form of a proposed constitutional amendment to the House for consideration Monday. Such a proposal, if adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, would be submitted to the voters at the election in November for approval.

SF Chronicle

Feb 7



the Constitution even though
 ve preferred a much stronger
 ay. Hamilton regarded public
 order, public faith and seemly public behavior as the qualities most
 to be guarded by a government. The people's liberties, he wrote,
 must always depend on the general spirit of the people themselves.



LIFE Mag. —

Feb 7



IN STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., A YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN BOY, BLINDED IN ITALY AT THE CROSSING OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, SITS PATIENTLY IN BED

BLIND NISEI

An American hero loses his sight
at the crossing of the Volturno

When the Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in Italy Oct. 13 a column of American-born Japanese was near the front. Fourth in line was a 24-year-old Nisei named Yoshinao Omiya, called "Turtle" by his friends because he was so slow. His parents came from Japan, but Yoshinao was born in Honolulu. It was there that he went to school and there too, just before Pearl Harbor, that he was inducted into the Army. In Italy he was a member of a U. S. machine-

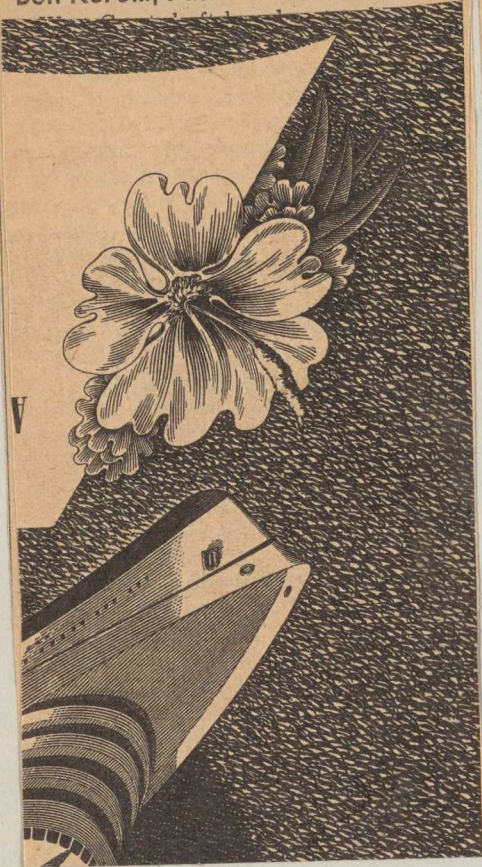
gun squad and it was his duty to carry the tripod. Suddenly the leader of his column tripped over a booby-trap wire. The resulting explosion blew out one of Yoshinao's eyes and damaged the other.

Last week Jack Wilkes, photographer for LIFE, took this picture of Yoshinao in Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C. Since then he has been evacuated to the Kennedy General Hospital in Memphis. Doctors have told him that he will never see again.

Feb 7

HEROES

Ben Kuroki, American



painting, he learned that his beloved had shot herself and was dying. Rushing to her, he found the report exaggerated. "Hardly had I entered the room when she sprang out of bed and said: 'You love me, Edvard. I knew you would come.' We quarreled and finally she produced a revolver and threatened to shoot herself. I did not believe her, but of course I had to be chivalrous and put my hand over the revolver. And don't think the bitch failed to press the trigger!" Munch emerged minus part of his left index finger and his desire for marriage.

Munch's hatred of "the public"—which at first responded in kind, though later he got as much as \$10,000 for a canvas—lasted a lifetime. Toward the end he worked in a roofless, grass-floored studio surrounded by barbed wire. Only two people were admitted—an expressman and Munch's friend Pola Gauguin, son of the French painter. He named his garden plants after art critics, and gave those who offended him the towel.

In 1937 Germany banned Munch's paintings. Recently, on his 80th birthday, the Nazi invaders of Norway tried to get local credit by holding an exhibition of his work, but he refused them. Last week, three days after his death, a memorial exhibition was opened in Stockholm. The show's walls could not help suggesting the words of the artist: "Sometime there must be an end to paintings of knitting women and reading men. I shall paint people who love and suffer."

Time Mag. 2/7/44

Feb 7

HEROES

Ben Kuroki, American

West Coast draft boards got orders last week to start reclassifying their U.S.-born Japanese for induction into the armed forces. The announcement was not even of academic interest to one member of the Nisei, 25-year-old Ben Kuroki.

Ben Kuroki is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Forces, a qualified turret gunner in B-24 Liberator bombers, veteran of 30 heavy bombing missions against the enemy, survivor of the ruthless, costly raid on the Ploesti oilfields of Rumania, winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses, wearer of the coveted Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters.

Ben Kuroki may have been the first person of Japanese descent to watch the Pacific surf curl on the beach at Santa Monica since the great evacuation of Japanese from California after Pearl Harbor. He was there last week, with several hundred other battle-weary U.S. airmen, resting in the luxury of the former Edgewater Beach Club, now an Air Forces redistribution center. Like his comrades, he slept late, guzzled orange juice and fresh milk, tried to unwind and get toned up.

Earned Repose. He had earned his rest. Few men can ever have gone through more plain hell trying to find a place in the special hell of battle. Ben Kuroki's father was a seed-potato grower in Hershey, Neb., a town of about 500 people. Ben and his kid brother Fred (now overseas with an engineer outfit) volunteered for the Army two days after Pearl Harbor, were accepted a month later. Ben landed in the Air Forces and started to run his personal gantlet at Sheppard Field, Tex. "It seemed like everybody was cold," Ben remembered. "Maybe I was self-conscious but it kind of got to working on my mind."

He was isolated in a barracks corner. Other soldiers stared at him glumly. He feared the drunks most; they always wanted to fight. Ben tried first for air cadet, then for mechanic. He was sent to clerical school in Colorado, then shipped to Barksdale Field, La., one of 40 new clerks. As usual he was the last to be assigned, spent a miserable 15 days on the dirtiest of K.P. jobs.

Then he got his first break: assignment as communications clerk in one of four Liberator squadrons in Brigadier General Ted Timberlake's group, now famed as "Ted's Flying Circus" (TIME, Oct. 18). Ben kept his fingers crossed, never even went to near-by Shreveport for fear of getting into trouble. Twice when the squadron moved (to Florida, then England) they talked of leaving him behind. Both times he begged to go, made it.

Earned Action. In England he volunteered for gunnery training. Once trained, he coaxed a strictly temporary training

assignment. He was good. A month later he was taken on as waist gunner by 23-year-old Major J. B. Epting. On their first combat mission, over Bizerte in Tunisia, the tail gunner was wounded and Ben moved aft. Steady behavior and crack gunnery in combat had done the job. He belonged.

Ben earned one D.F.C. for 25 combat missions, another for the Ploesti raid.

"We went in at 50 feet—into terrible anti-aircraft fire," he remembers. "Our planes would crash and we could see our buddies burning in their planes. Our group commander's plane was hit and he gunned it up so his men could get out. I saw three chutes leave, but I don't think two of the men landed alive. Then the commander dove his plane right into the biggest building in town. No man who went to Ploesti will ever forget it."

Only two of the nine Liberators in Ben's "Eager Beaver" squadron came back.



Associated Press

SERGEANT KUROKI, D.F.C.

Finally, he belonged

The sight of empty bunks and mess lines haunted him; he could not sleep for three nights. Yet when his prescribed 25 missions had been fulfilled, he turned down a chance to fly home, volunteered instead for an extra five.

Four of them were over Germany, and on the last one his luck almost ran out. He was flying as top-turret gunner over Munster when a flak burst hit the turret dome, shattered his goggles, tore off his oxygen mask. Copilot and radioman pulled him down and revived him with an emergency mask. After that, Ben got his orders for home.

When he is ready for combat again, Ben Kuroki hopes to go to the Pacific theater. His roommate at Santa Monica now is Tail Gunner Edward Bates, who lost a brother in the Pacific. Says Ben: "I promised him the first Zero I get will be for his brother."

Feb 7



—(AP) Wirephoto

Sergeant Jimmy Gozawa, a Japanese-American soldier, who once ran a flower shop in San Francisco, pleaded before a hushed Colorado Legislature Committee that that State not prevent loyal Japanese-Americans from owning land. About to go overseas, Gozawa asked for tolerance for his people and urged "they be treated fairly by democratic principles." Gozawa was in the U. S. Army before Pearl Harbor. "I am an American by birth," he said, "and it means a great deal to me."

SF Chron

Gearhart to Ask Oath By All Japanese

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SF Chron

Bill Would Ask Japs to Give Up Homeland

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Fox West Coast Theatre
BUY EXTRA WAR BONDS

WEST COAST THEATRES
THE PLACE TO GO
THE PICK OF THE PICTURES
TELEPHONE
REPUBLIC 4111

Beautiful But Deadly
WILSHIRE M. LORRA
Cont. from 12.30

LA. Times

Feb 7



—(AP) Wirephoto

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"Already," he declared, "2772 Japanese have requested deportation to Japan, openly professing loyalty to that empire. Over 20,000 have refused to give any written expression of loyalty to the United States."

The oath of allegiance would require the Japanese to pledge support of the Constitution of the United States, bear arms against Japan, declare "disbelief in the divine character or deific ancestry of the Emperor of Japan, or in any divine mission of the Japanese people, the Emperor of Japan or any members of the Yamato race."

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February 7

Congressmen Move For Probe Into Jap Land Grabs in West

Quiescent, Sundry, Latent, Inevitable



being turned out today.
exchange a shoe of the finest
coupon for a shoe with a well-
of various conditions, assuming

smirch living conditions where-
ever they gather.

In California the attorney gen-
eral's office is reportedly prepar-
ing to file about 400 suits charg-
ing Japanese evasion and viola-
tion of the land law.

JAPS RELEASED.

The War Relocation Authority
admittedly is proceeding as rap-
idly as possible in emptying the
camps. "They are part of it,"
he said. "They know the Army
—understand your problems."
"The men who will stand here
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February 7

Congressmen Move For Probe Into Jap Land Grabs in West

Quiz Sought on Inroads, Sources of Ready Cash To Outbid Americans

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Alarming Japanese land acquirement and colonization in western States, always at the expense of Caucasian development, appeared today to be headed for major Congressional investigation.

Representatives William S. Hill and J. Edgar Chenoweth, Colorado Republicans, announced they will move for House committee inquiry on an extensive scale, either by the new committee on postwar problems, or by a special committee.

Japs Have Ready Funds

The great sums of ready cash with which the encroaching Japanese are provided is an insistently puzzling phase of every case, Hill said he had learned.

He declared the investigation should probe first into the possibility that the War Relocation Authority (WRA), sentimental champion of the evacuated west coast Japanese in all matters, is arranging for preferential Federal loans to the objectionable settlers, as well as for discriminatory priority for them in acquirement in rationed farm machinery.

Colorado Land Issue

So serious is the situation in Colorado that Governor John Vivian has called a special session of the legislature for the sole purpose of adopting an alien land law patterned after the California statute, and Hill and Chenoweth reported that conditions in the South Platte River Valley and around Trinidad are equivalent to last year's notorious Japanese land grab in eastern Oregon.

Senator Abe Murdock, Utah Democrat, said that Japanese released from the War Relocation Centers have clustered thickly around the great naval supply depot near Clearfield in Davis County, Utah, and are buying or leasing extensive land holdings in Box Elder County.

Idaho Protest

Caucasian farmers around the War Relocation Center at Twin Falls, Idaho, are complaining bitterly that Japanese are invading their district in ominous numbers, it was reported by Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho Democrat.

Congressional Representatives of eastern Washington, Arizona and even the Mississippi Valley State of Arkansas expressed apprehension that land marked for Caucasian

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(Continued from Page One)

development is gradually falling into the hands of Japanese in those regions, with the threat of enormous and destructive Japanese colonization in the future.

In Colorado and Utah, as in eastern Oregon, the coming of the Japanese is represented as more in the nature of a sudden, planned invasion than a gradual infiltration.

WAR OPPORTUNITY.

Citizens of all the States concerned invariably stress in their protests that the Japanese are taking advantage of the absence of American young men who have gone to war.

Senator Clark suggested that western State legislatures in general may find it advisable soon to follow the example of Colorado and move toward duplication of the California land law forbidding alien Japanese to own real property—a law based on the fact that Japanese invariably besmirch living conditions wherever they gather.

In California the attorney general's office is reportedly preparing to file about 400 suits charging Japanese evasion and violation of the land law.

JAPS RELEASED.

The War Relocation Authority admittedly is proceeding as rapidly as possible in emptying the War Relocation Centers, which now contain about 80,000 of their original population of 107,000 West coast Japanese evacuees.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, said recently:

"Japanese Americans have as much right as any other citizens to apply for and receive federal loans."

Representative Hill commented:

"Congressional inquiry should reveal first of all any loans made to Japanese by federal land banks, and who inspired these loans.

"It should be determined next if alien Japanese actually received the money through 'dummy' applicants, and whether citizen Japanese or alien

Japanese are actually the parties at interest in the deals.

SPECIAL SESSION.

"Governor Vivian has moved wisely in calling a special legislative session to block Japanese colonization in Colorado, and other western States may find similar actions necessary."

Hill said Japanese settlement had become intensive in Adams, Weld, Logan and Sedgwick counties in the rich south Platte River valley of Colorado. He went on:

"I know of a case—and such instances are reportedly common—in which a Japanese bid \$2,000 above the best offer of a Caucasian when a desirable tract of Weld County farmland was offered for sale. The Jap bid in cash, which was impossible for most of the Caucasian bidders. The Jap got it.

"The matter would not be so serious if the Japanese land buyers from the War Relocation centers were scattered thinly over the country.

"But, a gregarious people who want to live in swarms, they are being located in colonies, with the inevitable reduction of American living standards in each infested locality."

Representative Hill pointed out that a resolution adopted by the House recently sets up a general postwar planning committee which includes in its province "maintenance of the standard of the American way of life."

Therefore, Hill said, the Japanese western land grab is fittingly a matter for the committee's study, and he said he would urge it as one of the group's first subjects.

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Feb 8

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SF 94

JAPS CHARGE U.S. 'OUTRAGES'

Editor's
WILLKIE'S ORATORY.
To The San Francisco Examiner
Our "Willkie Volunteer" writ
a very interesting letter, but
think he overlooks the fact that
Mr. Willkie committed political
hara-kiri when he discounted his
own excellent speeches of the
1940 campaign as "political ora
tory," and proceeded to tag
F. D. R. around all four years
of his administration.

5F Exam

TWO JAPS HELD FOR ATTACK ON TULE INTERNEE

Aged Victim in Hospital, Youths
Jailed in Klamath Falls After
Argument in Camp Barracks

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PRIVATE FRACAS.

The incident was described as
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Markley, War Relocation Au-
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At the hospital, Abe's condition
was described as "not serious."

5F Exam

BILL AFFECTS KERN INSTITUTE



KERN—News: 7:15, Fleetwood Lawton.
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KPMO—News: 7:15, Melodies of Today.

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Feb 8

BILL AIMED AT DISLOYAL JAPS

Oath of Fealty to U. S., Disbelief
in Deific Emperor Required

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Legislation designed to rid the United States of all disloyal persons of Japanese origin or descent was introduced in the House today by Representative Gearhart, Republican of California.

The Californian's bill provides that every person born in Japan and now living in the United States and all those of Japanese descent must appear in a court of naturalization within sixty days and take an oath of allegiance or suffer loss of citizenship.

In event the Japanese American refuses to declare himself, he would be presumed to have expatriated himself wilfully and would be deported to Japan. Gearhart did not discuss details of how deportation could be handled in wartime or say whether it should await peace.

NOVEL PUNISHMENT URGED.

Also on the subject of Japanese, Representative Sikes, Democrat of Florida, told the House that the survivors of atrocities on Bataan should handle "the administration of justice to the defeated Japs."

The oath a Japanese would be required to take under the Gearhart bill would declare his disbelief in the divine character and deific ancestry of the Emperor of Japan or in any divine mission of the Japanese people or the Emperor.

He also would have to swear to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies and to bear arms against Japan.

PREDICTION OFFERED.

"Since no person of Japanese origin would take that oath in open court unless he were a 100 per cent American," Gearhart said, "I am convinced that the method I propose, constitutional in all of its aspects, will reveal a surprisingly large number of Japanese who are earnestly hoping for our defeat, secretly doing everything they can to insure a victory for our despicable foes."

He added 2,772 Japanese already have requested deportation to Japan, openly professing loyalty to that nation. There are reports, he added, that some 9,000 have asked the Spanish embassy to arrange for their return, presumably for military service.

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The two were placed in Klamath Falls jail pending action against them by the Modoc County district attorney's office. At the hospital, Abe's condition was described as "not serious."

SF Exam

BILL AFFECTS KERN INSTITUTE

PRISON HEAD TO BE
NAMED BY GOVERNOR

Highlights of the state legislative prison reform bill affecting Kern county in the session recently completed were touched on today by State Senator Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

Included in the prison reform bill recently signed by Governor Earl Warren was the provision that hereafter the superintendent of the California State Institution for Women at Tehachapi is to be appointed by the governor rather than by the institute's board of trustees.

The Tehachapi institute is included in the newly established department of correction over which the director of correction, appointed by the governor, has charge. The board of corrections may bring charges against him for his removal or the governor may remove him. In the new department besides the board of corrections, is the adult authority, the youth authority, and the board of trustees for the Tehachapi prison.

It is upon the recommendation of the director of corrections with the advice and consent of the Senate that Governor Warren will appoint wardens of the various state prisons and a superintendent of the California Institute for Women at Tehachapi.

Board of trustees will be composed of five members, a minimum of three to be women. "These trustees," the prison reform bill states, "shall be entitled to their reasonable expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. In addition they shall be entitled to a per diem of \$25 per day not to exceed 10 days in any month for attendance upon meetings of the trustees or the board of corrections."

The superintendent of the Tehachapi prison must still be a woman, and she is given immediate charge of the management of the prison, subject now to the control of the department of corrections where formerly the board of trustees wielded the next immediate authority.

Another change pointed out by Senator Dorsey lay in the appointment by the department of corrections of assistants to the superintendent and other institute employees, rather than by the board of trustees.

The board of trustees, however, Mr. Dorsey said, will have the power to exercise such functions respecting the women convicted of felonies as the adult authority exercises over male prisoners.

In their partial report, the fact-finding committee on Japanese resettlement, of which Senator Dorsey is a member, stated that they held meetings with many witnesses from different jobs testifying throughout the state and believed the following to be true.

That the return of either alien or native born Japanese to the Pacific coast area would be dangerous because there is no test by which to determine the individual Japanese' loyalty, that the majority of the alien-born and many American-born Japanese have avowed their first loyalty to the Japanese government and that the return of the Japanese would stir American antagonism into riots.

The committee also stated that the under-manned police forces would be greatly handicapped if forced to guard against sabotage and espionage that would result from the introduction of any Japanese into this area during the war.

Committeemen strongly recommended to the federal government that all Japanese now in relocation centers be retained therein until the termination of the war.

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Feb 8

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SF 94

JAPS CHARGE U.S. 'OUTRAGES'

Fantastic Story of Atrocities
Against Internees Told

By The Associated Press

A list of alleged Allied "outrages" against Japanese internees was cited yesterday by Sadao Iguchi, Japanese Board of Information spokesman, in apparent reply to American-British charges of atrocities by Japan.

The purported atrocities were carried out in the Philippines, the United States, Malaya, and Burma, Iguchi said in a statement broadcast by Berlin, and "the Anglo-American campaign to spread hatred against Japan has been motivated by the desire to cover up their own crimes."

JAPS CHARGES.

"Many of the 2,400 Japanese women who were confined at the Japanese Primary School in Davao (Philippines) were raped," he asserted, and claimed that Americans tortured ten Japanese on January 20, 1942, when Nipponese landing forces were approaching Davao.

These ten men, Iguchi continued, "were bound with ropes, boiling water was poured upon them, their ears were cut off, their eyes gouged, their noses slashed, and their arms and legs amputated." Fifty-six Japanese were found murdered by the advancing troops, he added.

It was not indicated whether Iguchi's charges were broadcast or published in Japan.

CALIFORNIA NAMED.

His statement made these additional allegations:

That Japanese men and women were murdered in California, with four instances in different California towns cited;

That Hatusuaki Wakahp, ill with tuberculosis, and Kota Isomura, suffering a spinal disease, were shot and killed by guards at the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah, on the excuse they were trying to escape.

At the Relocation Center, Director Charles F. Ernst said yesterday that Hatusuaki Wakasa, 63, was shot and killed last April 11 by a sentry when he refused to halt after being challenged several times. He added there was no record that Wakasa had tuberculosis.

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KERN—News: 7:15, Fieetwood Lawton.
KAL—Leon Payne: 7:10, Home Har-
monies: 7:15, McManis's News Time.
KPMO—News: 7:15, Melodies of Today.
7:00 to 7:30 a. m.
Music: 6:55, On the Farm.
Musical Clock: 6:55, 7:00, 7:05, 7:10, 7:15, 7:20, 7:25, 7:30, 7:35, 7:40, 7:45, 7:50, 7:55, 8:00, 8:05, 8:10, 8:15, 8:20, 8:25, 8:30, 8:35, 8:40, 8:45, 8:50, 8:55, 9:00, 9:05, 9:10, 9:15, 9:20, 9:25, 9:30, 9:35, 9:40, 9:45, 9:50, 9:55, 10:00, 10:05, 10:10, 10:15, 10:20, 10:25, 10:30, 10:35, 10:40, 10:45, 10:50, 10:55, 11:00, 11:05, 11:10, 11:15, 11:20, 11:25, 11:30, 11:35, 11:40, 11:45, 11:50, 11:55, 12:00, 12:05, 12:10, 12:15, 12:20, 12:25, 12:30, 12:35, 12:40, 12:45, 12:50, 12:55, 1:00, 1:05, 1:10, 1:15, 1:20, 1:25, 1:30, 1:35, 1:40, 1:45, 1:50, 1:55, 2:00, 2:05, 2:10, 2:15, 2:20, 2:25, 2:30, 2:35, 2:40, 2:45, 2:50, 2:55, 3:00, 3:05, 3:10, 3:15, 3:20, 3:25, 3:30, 3:35, 3:40, 3:45, 3:50, 3:55, 4:00, 4:05, 4:10, 4:15, 4:20, 4:25, 4:30, 4:35, 4:40, 4:45, 4:50, 4:55, 5:00, 5:05, 5:10, 5:15, 5:20, 5:25, 5:30, 5:35, 5:40, 5:45, 5:50, 5:55, 6:00, 6:05, 6:10, 6:15, 6:20, 6:25, 6:30, 6:35, 6:40, 6:45, 6:50, 6:55, 7:00, 7:05, 7:10, 7:15, 7:20, 7:25, 7:30, 7:35, 7:40, 7:45, 7:50, 7:55, 8:00, 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Feb 9

NEW TULE LAKE TROUBLE DUE

Admission of Expected Crisis
Made by Project Chief



OFFICER'S PICTURE.
The widower, an attaché of the
State Department in Washington
termed the lieutenant's conclu-
sion "too fantastic," and sug-
gested his socially prominent
wife was killed by a robber or
"an insane person who got into
the wrong room."
Quinn was asked by Coroner
A. L. Brodie if he had any opinion

SF. Exam

Pleads for Japs



Spokesman Review -
Wash -

Dr. James Potts Addresses Lions

Dr. James Potts, of Claremont,
Held at Library School
Writers Club Meeting

75 cents a day for one child and 5
cents for each additional child
from the same family. This charge
includes breakfast and lunch for
the children.
About 400 more workers will be
needed at the Camp Anza laundry
during the next two months and
the nursery project is expected to
permit many mothers to work who
could not otherwise, according to
Maurice L. Shobe, chief of civilian
personnel. Inquiries regarding the
nursery service may be made at the
community building at the office of
Superintendent Landis.

Riverside Press

NEW TULE LAKE TROUBLE DUE

Admission of Expected Crisis Made by Project Chiefs

Admission that further trouble can be expected from the Japs at Tule Lake came yesterday from Ray Best, the project director, and R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA).

"The project was established for the purpose of concentrating potentially troublesome elements within the confines of its fences, and so long as the project is there, difficulties of various degrees of seriousness can be anticipated," he said in an interview with a Klamath Falls newspaper.

In San Francisco, Cozzens, commenting on Best's statement, said:

"That was the purpose of establishing Tule Lake as a segregation center. It was recognized that most of the segregants were loyal only to Japan. Included among them there are, naturally, many trouble makers.

ARMY ALWAYS READY.

"WRA is fully staffed to cope with any ordinary difficulties that may arise," he continued, "and the Army is always there in case of extreme emergency."

Leaders of the recent outbreaks, in which two internees were charged with assault and battery upon the person of an elderly Japanese at the center, have been segregated, according to Best.

Meanwhile the WRA here announced that a Eurasian boy who escaped from a guard at Bakersfield, while he and his brother were being moved to the Japanese Relocation Center at Manzanar, had given himself up to Bakersfield police a short time after his escape.

He is Roy Yamada, 15, who with his brother, Richard, 14, is the son of a Caucasian mother and a Japanese father. WRA said they have been in various orphanages since 1932, when their parents separated and abandoned them. They had been ordered to the Manzanar Orphanage from Rancho San Antonio Orphanage near Los Angeles by the San Diego superior court.

JURY ACTION PUT OFF.

From Sacramento came the announcement that the Federal Government's illegal liquor and theft charges against several Tule Lake segregants will not come before the Federal Grand Jury until Friday. The hearing was originally scheduled for today.

Assistant United States Attorney Emmet J. Seawell also said that the number of charges involving illicit manufacture of sake and whisky at the Tule Lake Center had grown to four.

Pleads for Japs



Sergeant Jimmy Gozawa, Japanese-American stationed at Camp Carson, urged the Colorado legislature not to enact legislation aimed at preventing Japanese ownership of land in the state. Speaking at a crowded house committee hearing, Gozawa said he expected to see action overseas soon, pleaded with legislators to see "that our folks are treated fairly consistent with democratic principles." He was in the army before Pearl Harbor. (AP wirephoto.)

Dr. James Potts Addresses Lions

Dr. James Potts of Claremont, former dean of St. John's university at Shanghai, and one of the repatriated Americans to arrive home on the Gripsholm, spoke at the weekly luncheon of the Riverside Lions club yesterday at the Mission Inn, reviewing his experiences in a Japanese civilian internment camp in Shanghai.

The speaker stated that the 1100 internees in camp suffered no cruel treatment from the Japanese. Only those who disobeyed the rules approved by the camp commander suffered at the hands of the Japs. They were transferred from a civilian to a military camp.

"In my opinion we have the Japs on the run. We have not as yet shown our full strength on the South Pacific. The Japs are trying to make this a race war. For this reason every effort should be made to bring about a victory soon," he said.

"The Chinese are loyal to the allies; so are the Filipinos. We must not relax, but knock out the enemy as quickly as possible."

Expressing himself on the treatment Japanese prisoners and internees by the United States government as compared to the atrocities committed by the Japs on American prisoners, Dr. Potts does not favor retaliation. "We should not stoop to the Japanese standards."

Among the guests was Ensign Enos Reid, former Riverside police judge, now in the Navy, who is home on leave. Wallace L. Ruby, good fellowship chairman, presented the speaker. President J. Grant Belnap presided.

Feb 10

WRA May Be Turned Over To Ickes



S.F. Examiner

LA News 2/10 Unruly Japs resume jobs



LA News

Nisei Evacuation Test Case Is Before Supreme Court

Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 25, San Leandro, challenged the constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Pacific Coast areas in 1942 in an appeal yesterday to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Korematsu was convicted in September, 1942, and placed on five years' probation by a California Federal court for failing to report for evacuation.

The American Civil Liberties Union decided to use the case to test the evacuation orders, claiming that the President had no right to issue a directive order against the Japanese and that Lieutenant General J. L. De Witt had no authority to execute such a directive.

Federal Judge Welsh of Sacramento upheld the Government in a decision in September, 1942, and the Civil Liberties Union filed a brief with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, that likewise upheld the exclusion order last December.

Last June the Supreme Court ruled that the army had the war-time right to place Japanese-Americans under curfew, but did not pass on the evacuation issue.

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Korematsu contended that the evacuation deprived Japanese-Americans of their "rights of national citizenship, liberty and property," and was unconstitutional because it involved delegation of unlimited legislative power "to courts, juries and military commanders."

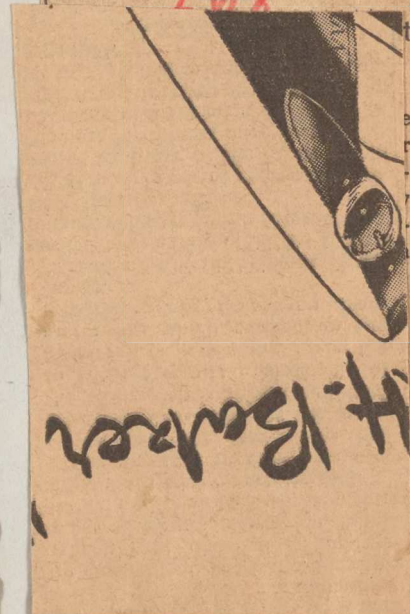
S.F. Chronicle

Insurgent Tule Japs 'Quiet,' WRA Says



S.F. Call Bull.

TULE TO HOUSE 2000 MORE JAPS



S.F. News

WRA May Be Turned Over To Ickes

Tule Lake to Get More Disloyal Japs; Riot Heads Resume Jobs

Recalcitrant Japanese in the turbulent Tule Lake Segregation Camp have returned to their jobs, officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) announced here yesterday. At the same time reports from Washington, D. C., said that the WRA is about to be made a part of the Interior Department under Secretary Ickes.

The back to work movement of the Japanese, listed as "ringleaders" in the November riots at the camp, marked the first time they have showed a willingness to cooperate since the Army took over on November 4. Later, control of the camp was returned to the WRA.

MORE DISLOYAL JAPS.

Included in the WRA announcement was the disclosure that ten new blocks of barracks are under construction at Tule Lake, to house an additional 2,000 disloyal Japanese to be sent to Tule Lake from other relocation centers.

The newcomers, expected to arrive at Tule Lake within a fortnight, were judged disloyal on the basis of discoveries by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents and Army intelligence officers. Others among these Japanese bluntly announced their disloyalty.

At the same time, WRA officials here said the Red Cross had established an office at the camp, as part of a program which they hope may lead to resumption of shipment of medical and other supplies to American prisoners of held by Japanese.

ACTION STUDIED.

Tokio recently refused to guarantee safety of such shipments, with the result that the American Government at last released documented stories of Japanese atrocities toward American prisoners held by Japanese.

There was no confirmation from the Interior Department nor the WRA regarding reports that WRA would be transferred to Ickes' jurisdiction. However, Associated Press dispatches declared that "it was learned definitely" that the action has been under consideration for some time, presumably in order to put the WRA in a position less vulnerable to attack.

The WRA, headed by Dillon S. Myer, has been constantly criticized in Congress and some members have demanded that the War Department take over control of the agency. There have been Statewide demands in California for similar action.

Meanwhile, a Japanese-American from San Leandro, held at a relocation center at Topaz, Utah, appealed to the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of evacuation orders under which he was taken from San Leandro.

Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu appealed from a Ninth Circuit Court decision which upheld his conviction in the northern California district court on a charge of violating a recent law dealing with restrictions set up in military zones.

The Court's decision followed a ruling by the Supreme Court that the district court had jurisdiction in the case.

The district court placed Korematsu on probation for five years, put him in custody of the Army, and he was later taken to the center. He was born in Oakland, of parents who resided in that city and were nationals of Japan.

Nisei Evacuation Test Case Is Before Supreme Court

Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 25, San Leandro, challenged the constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Pacific Coast areas in 1942 in an appeal yesterday to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Korematsu was convicted in September's probation by a California Federal court for failing to report for evacuation.

The American Civil Liberties Union decided to use the case to test the evacuation orders, claiming that the President had no right to issue a directive order against the Japanese and that Lieutenant General J. L. De Witt had no authority to execute such a directive.

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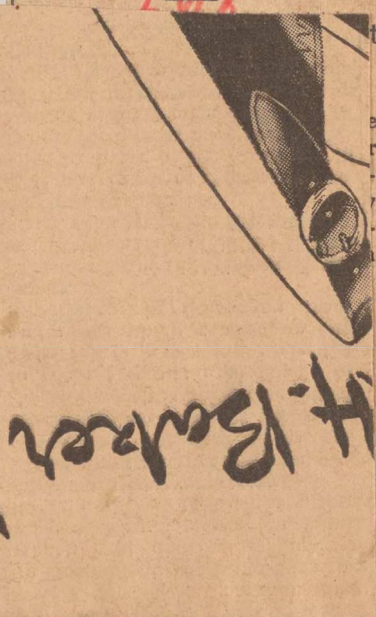
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S.F. Chronicle

Insurgent Tule
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TULE TO HOUSE
2000 MORE JAPS



S.F. News

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WRA May Be Turned Over To Ickes



S.F. Examiner

Unruly Japs resume jobs at Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—(UP)—Internees at the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japs have returned to work, ending a three months period of idleness, Robert B. Cozzens, regional director of the war relocation authority, said today.

Cozzens said nearly 4000 of the Japs are working for the first time since Nov. 4, when the army took over the center following a series of disturbances among the internees. Later the WRA resumed control from the army.

At the same time, WRA officials announced the Red Cross had established an office at the camp, hoping the Japanese government may reciprocate and permit resumption of shipment of medical and other supplies to American prisoners held by Japan.

Japs in the center are working as janitors, motor mechanics, warehousemen, fire department assistants, furniture makers, coal distributors, maintenance assistants, storeroom assistants, kitchen and messhall assistants, farmhands and office workers, Cozzens said.

Schools have been reopened, with an attendance of 2261.

Cozzens blamed occasional disturbances at the camp on "approximately 300 young agitators" but claimed there have been fewer crimes and misdemeanors at Tule Lake than in most American communities of similar size.

"The normal expectation in a community like Tule Lake, where there are thousands of people avowedly loyal to Japan, is that incidents may happen," Cozzens said.

Many of the segregants to be repatriated or expatriated are elderly and bear no resentment toward America, but feel they will find greater peace and happiness in Japan after the war, Cozzens said.

In the meantime, he said, they desire to live peacefully at Tule Lake until they can return to Japan.

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S.F. Chronicle

Insurgent Tule Japs 'Quiet,' WRA Says

Insurgent Japs at the Tule Lake Relocation Center have "quieted down," and current outbreaks in the center represent "minor agitation on the part of a few malcontents," a statement issued by Robert B. Cozzens, regional War Relocation Authority director, said today.

Cozzens said Jap internees have gone back to their jobs, and that the camp is as quiet "as any city of 20,000 population."

He added the announcement that new barracks are under construction at the camp and that an additional 2,000 disloyal Japs will be sent to Tule Lake from other relocation centers.

Meantime, these other developments marked the nation's Jap resident problem:

1. WRA officials said the Red Cross had established an office at the Tule Lake camp and had started distribution of the recently received fifty-seven barrel shipment of food and drugs sent the internees by the Japanese government.

A complete report will be made to Japan as a means toward possible resumption of Japanese delivery of supplies sent to their American prisoners from this country, officials said.

2. Reports in Washington said the WRA may be made a part of the Department of the Interior, under Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

3. A test case challenging the constitutionality of the Army's evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast went to the United States Supreme Court.

Advertisement

TULE TO HOUSE 2000 MORE JAPS

Unruly Internees Back at Work, Cozzens Reports

Return of unruly Japanese at Tule Lake Segregation Center to work for the first time since the Nov. 4 disturbances was reported here today by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority.

Simultaneously, Mr. Cozzens disclosed that 10 new blocks of barracks are being erected at Tule Lake to accommodate some 2000 more disloyal Japs to be transferred to the camp there from other internment centers.

Unconfirmed reports from Washington today held that transfer of jurisdiction over the WRA to the Department of Interior is under consideration in the national capital.

Mr. Cozzens said nearly 4000 Japanese are working at Tule Lake, ending a three-month period of idleness. They stepped back into jobs as janitors, mechanics, warehousemen, fire department assistants, furniture makers, coal distributors, maintenance assistants, storeroom hands, kitchen and mess hall workers, farm hands and office clerks, he said.

The assistant director also disclosed that the Red Cross has established an office at the camp through which is being distributed to the segregants a shipment of 58 barrels of soya sauce, green tea and drugs which arrived on the repatriate ship Gripsholm from Japan.

The distribution is being made under the supervision of Alfred L. Cardinaux, delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

The new batch of segregants, expected to arrive at the camp within the next two weeks, have been designated as disloyal on a basis of FBI and Army Intelligence reports and by their own declarations, Mr. Cozzens said.

Feb 10

Jap-American Appeals Army Ouster Order

Wanted for design and development of portable transmitters, receivers and associated circuits and equipment. Must have at least three years experience in electrical circuit design. Technical graduate preferred. Although related to the war effort, this position has excellent postwar prospects. Write giving complete details of experience, age, education.

RADIO ENGINEER

UNITED AIR LINES, INC.
4 1/2% Cumulative
Preferred Stock
An initial dividend of 70c per share has been declared payable March 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 19, 1944.
S. P. Martin, Secretary

LA Times

V.F.W. Would Deport Japs After Peace

Deportation of all Japanese — whether foreign-born or American-born — from the United States within six months after the end of the war is demanded in a resolution adopted by all state posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it was announced today.

The V. F. W. has 85 units in Washington. Adoption of the stand was approved by the V. F. W. Council of Administration, Alex Pattimore, state publicity chairman, said.

In addition to deportation, the resolution asks that all Japanese be interned immediately and given the same treatment as prisoners of war.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Washington's congressional delegation and to state, county and city officials.

Seattle Times

DEPORTATION OF JAPS DEMANDED

Demanding that all Japanese residents of the United States be deported from this country within six months after the end of the war, the Washington state department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today disclosed it has endorsed a nation-wide move to ban all Japanese from this country.

Alec Pattimore, state publicity chairman, said the resolution was endorsed by each of the 85 V. F. W. posts in the state.

The state resolution was modeled after a similar measure originated by a V. F. W. post in Ogden, Utah.

"This is no bluff," Pattimore declared. "The veterans of this state are determined to send the Japs back to Japan."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, congressional representatives and local officials.

Seattle Star

Evacuation Challenged

Constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Pacific Coast defense areas has been challenged in the U. S. Supreme Court by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, a native American, who was convicted at Oakland, Cal., of failing to report for evacuation. The record shows that Korematsu adopted an alias and underwent surgery to alter his features.

PM

Jap-American Appeals Army Ouster Order

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (U.P.)—Constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Pacific Coast defense areas in 1942 was challenged in an appeal to the Supreme Court today by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu of Oakland, Cal., now in a war relocation center at Topaz, Utah.

Korematsu, a native American, was convicted in September, 1942, and placed on five-year probation by a California Federal court for failing to report for evacuation under orders issued by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, then head of the Western Defense Command.

Korematsu said he did not want to "abandon my girl and leave my home and friends." To this end, the record shows, he adopted the alias of "Clyde Sarah" and underwent a surgical operation to alter his facial characteristics.

W.R.A. May Be Put Under Ickes Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (P)—Reports were current here today that the War Relocation Authority which operates communities for Japanese in western States is about to be made a part of the Interior Department under Secretary Ickes.

There was no confirmation, however. Neither the W.R.A. nor the Interior Department would comment.

It was learned definitely, at least, that the action has been under consideration for some time.

Council of Administration, Alex Pattimore, state publicity chairman, said.

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PM

Feb 11

Deportation of Japs Rushed

California Delegation Wins Rules Fight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—(AP) The California delegation today won a fight in the House Rules Committee to have a bill to denaturalize Japanese considered in the House under a rule allowing amendments.

Describing the measure (HR-4103) as "ineffectual" as it now stands, West coast Congressmen, led by Representative John Phillips, Republican of Yucaipa, California, said it would not suffice to deport about 1,200 American Japanese who already have announced their allegiance to Japan.

The bill would allow renunciation of citizenship by the filing of a written statement of allegiance to Japan. But previously made statement could not thus be used because the bill could not, constitutionally, be made retroactive.

Meanwhile, Interior Secretary Ickes said he had "been told" there is a plan under consideration to place the War Relocation Administration under the Department of the Interior.

SF, Cyam.

Deport Japs, Veterans Urge

Both foreign and American-born Japanese should be deported from the United States within six months after the close of the war, the Veterans of Foreign Wars declared yesterday in announcing a resolution to that end had been adopted in all state posts.

Treatment of all Japanese as prisoners of war until after the war has been won is asked. The petition is directed to federal, state and local officials.

The veterans place great emphasis on the mistreatment by Japanese of American prisoners of war and "voice our disapproval of the entire policy being followed by our government toward the Japanese (in this country).

"Our military authorities," the resolution says, "are so distrustful of Japanese that they do not desire them in the military forces; yet they are accorded the privilege of entering into competition with American labor and business while American youth are taken from their places of business and labor to fight the horde of emperor-worshipping maniacs from the Islands of Japan."

Seattle Post Intell

Feb 12

Attorney Would Ban Japanese In Business

A. J. Harder, local attorney, last night presented to the city council a group of amendments to the present city business ordinances which he said "are frankly aimed at the Japs."

His proposal would require an applicant for a business license to state his place of nativity and give the council an opportunity to turn down a Japanese applicant on grounds that no more business houses are needed in the category in which he seeks a license.

The ordinance was referred to City Attorney Hugh Bradford.

The council adopted two resolutions requesting state aid for civilian defense purposes, one of them asking for \$3,298.60 to pay half the salaries of civilian defense employees from June 1 to November 1, 1943, and the other asking for \$883.17 for half the supplies, services and equipment purchased during the same period.

Sacramento post No. 1660, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was granted a permit to operate a veterans' club at 924 Ninth street. A pool parlor license was granted Manuel P. Aguiniga for premises at 1118 Third street.

Sacramento
Cal-Union

Tule Inmates Face Court Trial Here

DREW PEARSON (Lt.-Col. Robert A. FALLS, Texas—If you line the liveliest little towns in America, you will find proof of two tragic things which

GO-ROUND
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Big

is and many other things. e yourselves now by cor- of other Now thing that may be wrong. For in- howev- u go to Washington on a duty to r union and you charge or expenses, the govern- acquire you to show where

Sacramento
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Sacramento
Cal-Humor

Tule Inmates Face Court Trial Here

The federal grand jury met and returned 15 indictments in United States district court here yesterday. Five disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake relocation center in Modoc county were indicted on charges ranging from theft of government property to possession of a still, and concealing and possessing tax-unpaid spirits.

The grand jury action followed months of investigation by the internal revenue department and FBI into complaints that Japanese were manufacturing their own liquor inside the Tule Lake camp where there were disorders last fall.

Arrest at Camp

Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas O'Hara, who presented the cases to the grand jury, said deputy marshals will arrest the Japanese at the relocation camp and bring them to the county jail. He declared their arraignment in the federal court here probably will take place the middle of next week.

Those indicted and charges against them are: Asaichi Walter Imai, 33, theft of government property on five counts; Yoshisuki Ihida, 50, possessing and concealing 24 gallons of tax-unpaid sake in apartment D, house 3403 at the center; Masayoshi Sato, 52, possessing and concealing 38 gallons of tax-unpaid sake in apartment A, house 3303; John Sasaki Kazuso, possession of a still and five gallons of tax unpaid sake, and Hungiro Simamura, 42, possessing four gallons of rice spirits and 20 gallons of sake in apartment C, house 5304.

Dispensed Sake

Officers said Kasuzo, who is charged with violating the law in eight counts, engaged in the business of a distiller, selling sake to other inmates of the center. Kenneth Blair, Sacramento internal revenue agent, stated a still was found in Kasuzo's possession.

O'Hara declared Imai is charged with breaking into the warehouse at the camp and stealing 30 dozen eggs, 12 two-pound packages of graham crackers, 37 cans of milk and 400 packages of bran cereal.

Blair, George E. Allen of the FBI, and S/Sgt. F. J. Anderson of the military police testified before the grand jury.

Held in Draft Case

The grand jury also returned true bills against five northern Californians on charges of draft evasion. Four others were indicted on various charges.

Those indicted on charges of violating the selective service act are: Martin George Siller, North Sacramento, local board No. 29; Constant Vern Hinkle, Tehama county; Janeriao A. Vigil, Butte county; Jesus Gonzales, Sacramento, and James Milton Overdeck, Napa county.

Henry Everett Salladay of Vallejo and Charles R. Jones of Stockton were indicted on charges of forging and passing a government check.

George D. Skarles, Sacramento, is charged in an indictment with falsely claiming United States citizenship and Mitchell Gomez is charged with assaulting Margaret Holmes on an Indian reservation in Lake county.

Feb 13

Report on Tule Lake Expected to Blast W.R.A.



VON WALDEN METHODS, L.A. 14, 707 S. Hill St.

had been given up to die have found relief and have been restored to health. If you yourself have sought and failed to find relief, why not avail yourself of these natural methods which have proved such a benefit to others.

RELIEF AT HAND

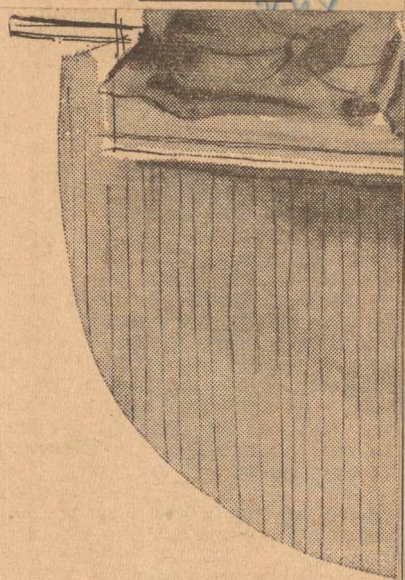
Our Discoveries disclose that in approximately 95 out of every 100 examined, there was nothing within the heart itself to keep these sufferers from getting well. This may likewise be true about your own heart. So why not learn the truth about yourself? A frank discussion of your symptoms will help disclose whether you too can obtain prompt and lasting relief through our Methods. If you have already been told that your case is hopeless, nothing that you would learn could possibly damage your situation. If you have already given up hope, it could not possibly take more hope from you. If your heart is sound—and, remember, there are 95 chances in 100 that it is sound—the CAUSES responsible for your complaints should be obvious, once they are located and pointed out to you. Either come in or telephone VANDIKE 7404. There is no charge or obligation for Consultation.

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Foods like lbes, in wrong combin-
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large the liver.

LA Times

SCORES OPPONENTS OF WAR RELOCATION



Outside delivery area add 10c postage.

N.Y. Times

Report on Tule Lake Expected to Blast W.R.A.

Findings of Costello Group in House May Be
Presented Before Congress Investigation Unit

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS, Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. — A blistering report charging the War Relocation Authority with laxness in handling hostile Japanese evacuees at Tule Lake probably will be released next week coincident with House consideration of legislation punishing Japanese-Americans who have signified their loyalty to Nippon, Congressional sources indicated today.

The findings of a special House investigating group led by Rep. Costello (D.) of Hollywood were said to be ready for submission to the House Un-Americanism Committee headed by Rep. Dies (D.) Tex., but still must be formally approved by the three-man body which investigated the November riots at Tule Lake.

Debate Wednesday

With the House due to debate Wednesday the bill proposed by Attorney General Biddle under which disloyal citizens could renounce their constitutional rights, California legislators today were urging the Costello subcommittee to hurry its conclusions and recommendations.

A strategy meeting to prepare for the fight for more comprehensive expatriation legislation is scheduled by the California delegation Monday morning. With colleagues from Washington and Oregon, the Californians will try

to agree on parliamentary procedure holding greatest hope of attracting enough votes to put real teeth in the Biddle proposal.

Described as "quite an indictment" of the W.R.A., the tentative report was discussed yesterday but final approval was withheld at the insistence of Rep. Eberharter (D.) Pa. Although joining in criticism of evacuee bad actors, Eberharter dissented from some of the proposed recommendations for replacement of officials in charge of the Tule Lake camp. He is not willing to reprimand W.R.A. Director Dillon S. Myer for the incident.

Court Proceedings

The exact number of disloyal Japanese-Americans is not known as official figures conflict largely because of different methods of tabulation. W.R.A. and Army statistics indicate more than 6000 American-born Japanese of both sexes feel no loyalty to this country.

When the Biddle expatriation bill is called up, Reps. Sheppard (D.) of Yucaipa and Leroy Johnson (R.) of Stockton will conduct a drive for legislation under which disloyal Nisei can be stripped of their rights because of last year's unwillingness to bear arms for the United States.

Sheppard would authorize regular court proceedings to take away citizenship but John-

son urges creation of a special Federal commission to handle all such cases.

In addition, Rep. Gearhart (R.) of Fresno will try to get consideration of his proposal to require all persons of Japanese ancestry to make new statements of loyalty to the United States, on penalty of loss of citizenship.

SCORES OPPONENTS OF WAR RELOCATION

Head of the Authority Says
Organized Groups Hinder
Aid to U. S. Japanese

Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, charged yesterday that the country's effort to relocate the Japanese from camps to already inhabited communities was being hindered by "organized and persistent opposition."

This opposition was coming from "super-patriotic organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press," who were obstructing "the job we're trying to do, which is based on sound principle," Mr. Myer told a conference on "The Bill of Rights in War" held by the American Civil Liberties Union at the Hotel Biltmore.

He would not name any specific groups or individuals except in the press category, where he mentioned the Hearst newspapers on the West Coast.

"We believe in fighting the enemy—abroad, but not within our own country, where they are harmless," he said. "However, not everyone seems to agree with that."

Evacuees Fear to Leave Camps

The authority's major problem is not getting communities to accept evacuees but rather getting the evacuees to overcome their fear of going out into the community to earn their living free from discrimination, he said.

Seventy thousand Japanese-Americans eligible for relocation still remain in camps, he said, while another 20,000 were considered ineligible to leave. Of the 115,000 evacuated from the West Coast, two-thirds were American citizens by birth.

In a session on international issues of civil liberty, Morris Ernst, counsel for the union, declared that there was little to be accomplished in a discussion of international guarantees of press, radio and movies if there was no guarantee of freedom now within the United States itself.

"There are fifteen families in control of America's pipeline of public opinion," he declared. He named Henry Luce, De Witt Wallace of Reader's Digest, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Joseph M. Patterson, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Roy Howard and Frank Gannett as owners of newspapers, syndicates and magazines; William Paley, David Sarnoff, Edward Noble and Mr. McCormick as owners of radio networks, and Louis Mayer of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Stanton Griffis of Paramount, Jack Warner of Warner Brothers and Wendell L. Willkie and Joseph Schenck of Twentieth Century-Fox as movie owners.

Warns on New Depression

James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, warned at the luncheon that another period of unemployment would bring "an onslaught of racial discrimination with it."

"If there is a scarcity of jobs, even our own people for economic reasons may be forced to put the Negro into second class status, and resort to the argument that women's place is in the home," he said.

The attitude of Selective Service toward conscientious objectors is hindering the use of the men in hospitals, where they are needed desperately, said Norman Thomas, member of the union's national committee on conscientious objectors. This results "in part because of General Hershey's conscious or unconscious desire to make the treatment of objectors semi-penal, and in part because that, he thinks, is the desire of the public," Mr. Thomas said.

He urged that the "plain intent of the law be carried out and alternative service for conscientious objectors administered under a genuinely civilian authority."

Other luncheon speakers included John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the union's board; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. William Allan Neilsen, former president of Smith College.

Feb 14

JAPANESE HERE IN PROTEST

Arts Council Decries Atrocities Against Captive Americans

The Arts Council of Japanese-Americans for Democracy, 240 Fifth Avenue, through its chairman, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, issued yesterday a public denunciation of "the brutal and depraved act of the Japanese Fascists against every human decency."

The council, composed of anti-fascist Japanese-American artists, said it is "keenly aware that the atrocities committed against our soldiers by the Japanese imperialists, like every over fascist crime, must be avenged."

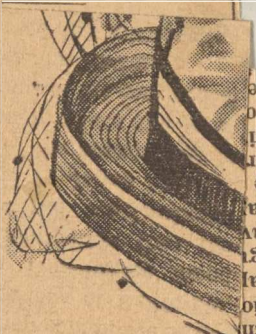
"Every leader of the fascist-imperialist clique," the statement continued, "must be held accountable, for it is they who have perpetrated these crimes, not only

against Americans, but also against the people of Japan."

The council also denounced the "Peace Now" movement, saying it would sabotage democracy's fight by attempting to succor the enemy, to save fascism by working for a negotiated peace. Any step short of unconditional surrender, the council said, "is contrary to our principle as anti-Fascists."

N.Y. Times

Coast House Bloc Pledges Bill to Deport Alien Japs



Labor Suggests City Ban on Jap Businesses

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
 City and Sunday one month \$1 30
 City and Sunday one year, in advance \$15 60
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Salt Lake Tribune
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Mocles to Bee

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LA Turre

Feb 15

Coast House Bloc Pledges Bill to Deport Alien Japs

Justice Dept. Expatriation Measure Opposed

By RAY RICHARDS
S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—West coast Congressmen today arranged to turn Wednesday's House session into "an anti-Japanese field day" in support of legislation which they claim would bring sufficient deportations to solve the Nation's Japanese resident problem forever.

United opposition was pledged to an administration expatriation bill which the westerners characterized as entirely inadequate and which one member, Representative J. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, said looked "like some one's scheme to head off a law to relieve us of the Japs."

PLAN AMENDMENTS.

A fifteen man committee of the House delegations of California, Oregon and Washington stood pat on its contention that the country has the constitutional right to send to Japan at least 95 per cent of the approximately 300,000 Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans in the continental United States and Hawaii.

They planned the introduction of a series of amendments to the Justice Department's expatriation measure when it reaches the floor Wednesday, and a program of speeches directed at the extreme danger of condoning in the United States a class of people who are by nature inimicable to the American way of life and who make but small pretense of loyalty as a whole.

Because the Justice Department's bill would call for new statements of disloyalty from the thousands of Japanese-Americans who already have evinced allegiance to Japan, the west coast members declare it would result

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The five disloyal Japs will be arraigned probably late Wednesday or Thursday before Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh on charges ranging from illegal manufacture of liquor in the camp, to the theft of foodstuffs from Government warehouses.

Bench warrants for their arrest were issued by Judge Welsh

5F Exam

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LIVINGSTON, Feb. 15.—Rev. Melvin E. Wheatley of Modesto was the guest speaker at the Friday luncheon meeting of the Livingston Rotary Club in Eiland Community Hall. Speaking on the subject, The American Symphony, he told of the cosmopolitanism of the population of the United States and said "it is our duty to get along with our neighbors of other nationalities, races and backgrounds."

We should not be intolerant of minority groups, he said, because our boys are fighting for our American principles and we must not have strife and disagreements at home. He said that the cause of the war is the inability of people to get along with those of other races, nationalities and religions.

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Modesto Bee

Disloyal Japs Fight Pushed

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Pacific Coast members of the House agreed today to make a concerted effort to push through Congress legislation stripping citizenship rights from disloyal Japanese-Americans.

A drive was mapped out by the westerners at a meeting to discuss the strategy which will be employed later this week when the House debates an administration bill permitting any individual—not just persons of Japanese ancestry—to expatriate himself by making a statement that he owes allegiance to some other nation.

Under the leadership of Rep. Sheppard (D.) Cal., the bulk of the California, Oregon and Washington delegations will fight first for more time to air the issue and second for any measure with more concrete provisions than the bill—advocated by Attorney General Biddle—due for consideration Wednesday.

LA Times

Feb 15

House Bloc Bill to Alien Japs

NO AIR OPPOSITION.
Encountering no opposition in the air, the Liberators heaped 147 tons of bombs on the Kavieng air-drome, wreaking extensive damage on the runway and blasting two parked bombers into wreckage. In addition, an ammunition dump was destroyed and numerous fires sprang up.

Rooke Island, once a strongly garrisoned Jap base, was occupied by American forces Saturday morning, apparently against little or no enemy opposition. There was no immediate significance to the move, since American marines and soldiers already control the Vitiaz Strait from positions on New Britain and New Guinea.

In the Cape Gloucester sector the southern tip of New Britain.

The Congressmen insisted that the Japanese-Americans have not changed their feelings merely because a Japanese victory seems no longer certain to them, but would not as a whole reaffirm those feelings if they knew eventual deportation to be the penalty.

Declaring their measures already have been studied and approved by constitutional experts, Representatives Johnson and Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, said they would introduce amendments which would make it obligatory on the Justice Department to file expatriation actions against every Japanese suspected of disloyalty.

Sheppard's bill would refer the cases to Federal courts, special courts to be established if the regular benches became overcrowded.

Johnson's bill requires a special commission to hear the cases.

COMPULSORY OATH.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, said he would offer as an amendment a bill which would require every Japanese in the United States to take an oath completely denying belief in the divinity of the Japanese Emperor. Refusal thus to denounce the "god-descended" ruler of Japan would become automatic grounds for expatriation.

First object of the western Legislators is to adopt expatriation legislation swiftly, so as to compose a list of Japanese who might possibly be exchanged for American civilians and permanently disabled American fighting men in the hands of the Japanese.

That problem would be one of

the first matters to come before a proposed United States War Prisoners Commission, resolutions for the establishment of which are to be introduced in House and Senate shortly.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Representative John Z. Anderson, California Republican, and Representative Clair Engle, California Democrat, today met and agreed to introduce the House measure in a nonpartisan move as soon as the resolution has been approved for technicalities by the legislative counsel.

Anderson and Engle today arranged a meeting with Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat, who has asked the privilege of sponsoring the companion Senate resolution.

The plan for the commission is based on the knowledge that the closely restricted State Department can take up the prisoners question only with the Tokio Foreign Office through neutral diplomatic channels, and that the Foreign Office is merely a dead end because only the military men make decisions in Japan today and rebuff suggestions from any other part of the government.

APPROACH MILITARY.

The commission would seek an approach to the military men, and supporters of the plan recently heard the opinion of Joseph C. Grew. Former Ambassador to Japan, that the military men might respond favorably through desire to "improve their record against future contingencies."

Protocol forbids that the State Department, which has carried on all efforts to date in behalf of the prisoners, make any overtures to the military element.

5 Tule Japs Sacramento Trials Set

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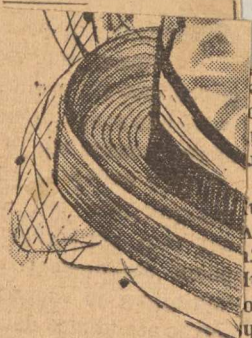
Mocles to Bee

Salt Lake Tribune

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SF Exam

Labor Suggests City Ban on Jap Businesses

Japanese, "regardless of citizen-ship," should be denied business licenses, the Salt Lake Federation of Labor declared in a resolution presented to Mayor Earl J. Glade Monday. The resolution will be received by the city commission when it meets Tuesday morning.

The federation said that unless Japanese are banned from engag-ing in business here returning war veterans will have difficulty find-ing employment and that dishar-mony and strife will be created.

The resolution reads:

Whereas, in the recent past a great number of Japanese have come into Salt Lake City; and

Whereas, these Japanese are now buying, leasing and nego-tiating for various places of busi-ness and going into competition with American business and labor; and

"Whereas, in the recent past a to prevent such activities a large number of Salt Lake City's busi-ness establishments will be con-trolled by Japanese, making it dif-ficult for our returning war vet-erans to obtain employment; and

Whereas, this activity will tend to create disharmony and lead to strife in our city; now

Therefore be it resolved that the Salt Lake City commissioners be petitioned to adopt a policy which will prevent the issuance of city licenses to Japanese people regard-less of citizenship."

Transfer of 5 Tule Japs For Sacramento Trials Set

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 14.—(INS)—United States Marshal Hayden Saunders announced he would complete arrangements today for the transfer of five indicted internees of the Japa-nese segregation center at Tule Lake to Sacramento.

The five disloyal Japs will be arraigned probably late Wednes-day or Thursday before Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh on charges ranging from illegal manufacture of liquor in the camp, to the theft of foodstuffs from Government warehouses.

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Modesto Bee

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LA Times

Feb 15

Japs' Rights Appeal Made

Committee Opposes Discrimination

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of Philadelphia and Byron Nelson while Harold (Jug) McSpaden a three-under-par 68 yesterday to take down \$1,000 in war bonds. The Evanston, Ill., veteran shot first major triumph in two years. captured the Texas open for his methodical Johnny Revolta, who ter tournament titles broken by Spaden-Nelson monopoly on with the deep South with the McSpaden. Goldom's touring profession- als prepared today to move into SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — (AP) By Harold V. Rath

Revolta Wins In Texas Open

YEAR-OLD FRESHMAN CAGER
IVES, SENATORIAL
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

DICK

Salt Lake News

Local Japanese Approved For Armed Services

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APARTMENTS, Furnished 44

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DEPENDABLE lady will care for children evenings exchange for apartment, housekeeping room or similar arrangement. Phone 23886.

PAINTING, interior, exterior, oil and repair roofs, furniture. Reasonable prices, by competent worker. Estimates free. Call 27886.

EXPERIENCED typist, young woman, desires general office work. Full or part time. Write News-Press Box E 2071.

SITUATIONS WANTED 40

LONG DRUG. HIS STATE, PH. 7121.

Santa Barbara News Press

Japs' Rights Appeal Made

Committee Opposes Discrimination

The Salt Lake Jap problem broke out today as the biggest headache for members of the City Commission since Pearl Harbor, with two sharply opposing petitions being presented to the board.

Simultaneously with presentation of the petitions, it was disclosed in official records that Japanese ownership or control of business places in Salt Lake has increased 100 per cent since Pearl Harbor and that a like increase has taken place in occupancy of home property.

First petition on the Japanese question came from the Utah Federation of Labor (AFL) demanding that the city refuse business licenses to Japs. This petition was in line with protests of many individual business property and home owners who have property near places that have been sold, leased or rented to the Japanese.

The other petition was from the "Citizens' Committee For Constitutional Rights" urging that Salt Lake should not discriminate or segregate American citizens of any race, color, religion or origin.

The committee urged that for victory on the home front and the battle front Salt Lake City should support the battle of "free men for a free world."

Besides the appeal of this committee there was presented a legal brief on the Constitution, its Bill of Rights and a Supreme Court decision.

The petition argued that every person born or naturalized in the United States is a citizen of the United States and of the state of residence, and that the Constitution guarantees all citizens exactly the same rights to life, liberty and property.

"That's what we are fighting for. Discrimination because of race, religion, creed or color is the first step toward Fascism," contended this committee.

The committee petition is signed by some 90 citizens, including Chief Justice James H. Wolfe, of the Utah Supreme Court, Third District Judge C. E. Baker, Mrs. Burton W. Musser, the Rev. J. Raymond Cope, and men and women prominent in business, the professions and in social and religious affairs of Utah.

Representatives of the AFL were informed that after a report is received from the legal department the petition will be called before the city commission and they will be notified.

A public hearing on the Japanese problem may be called, it was indicated.

Local Japanese Approved For Armed Services

Twenty-four former Santa Barbarans of Japanese ancestry, the majority of whom are now in relocation centers, have been approved by the War department as acceptable for military service, pending physical examinations, and their names have been certified to local draft board No. 143. All have been given 1-A classification.

The group is the first to be acted upon in this area by the government to bolster its pool of eligible draftees. Released also were the names of 22 other Santa Barbara registrants who have been given 1-A status by boards No. 142 and 143.

RECLASSIFIED TO 1-A

Reclassified into 1-A by board No. 142 were Richard R. Deacon, George L. Hildbrand and Russell C. Hunter, Jr. A similar status was given to the following registrants of board No. 143:

Joseph Cordero, Noboru Asakura, Akira Endo, James Romero, Dell Mora, Jack Henderson, Shizuo Hyesaka, Masao Hirokawa, Edward Plimver, Tokio Yoneda, Roy Raines, Howard Benton, Victor Tsubota, George Nishihara, Omer B. Kathmann, Masaahi Okumura, Tokitoshi Yoneda, Roy J. Grindle, James Ezaki, Tadachi Masumoto, Benjamin Ezaki, Joe Watanabe, James R. Edwards.

Also Thomas Hirashima, Miki Haruki, Ichiro Hirokawa, Eiichi Kamatsu, Arthur Higashi, Marshall N. Hicks, Jr., Clarence M. Muria, George Asakura, Robert S. Simi, Eiichi Iwasaki, Henry P. Pena, Hiroshi Goto, Masato Tsuruda, Valencia Gutierrez, Joseph H. Mayrhofen, Howell Horn, Jr., Donald M. Bush, Ralph Perez, Ernest B. Snow, who was approved for limited service, and James B. Williams.

GET DEFERRED STATUS

James McLane and Harold L. Harrison were reclassified from 1-A to 2-B by board No. 142, which gave deferred status to Harry Chanson, 4-F; Clarence M. Langlo and Harley C. Brown, 2-A; and Raymond W. Richart and Merrill J. Ferree, 1-AH.

Placed in class 4-F by board No. 143 were Gilbert L. Dalbey, Raymond Neilson, Jr., and Sanford C. Clarke. Changed from 1-A to 2-B was John M. Virgil, while registrants named in 1-AH included C. J. Childers, Cyrus G. Burnap, Lloyd Collins, Juan Alcala, Sherwood J. Fissel, Peter Puentes, Thomas F. Joyce, Jr., Ignacio G. Caballero, Charley H. Jones, Jesus M. Pereyra, George H. Harris, Marvin M. Van de Mark, Maldwyn Price and William B. Stubblefield.

REENLISTMENT ASKED

Board No. 143 officials revealed that they had had their first case of an ex-serviceman who had been discharged because of an arm injury asking to be reinducted. He is James B. Williams, 20-year-old Santa Barbaran who resides with his wife at 916 East Haley street.

Williams was given a 1-A classification the past weekend following his appearance before a medical advisory board which certified that he had recovered from his injury.

A truck driver for a local beverage company, Williams was discharged from the service in July, 1943, after serving since he enlisted for the second time in June, 1942. He had previously been in the service, having enlisted in July, 1940, and served until he was discharged in 1941.

Feb 16

Court Action Filed To Test City's Jap Trade Policy



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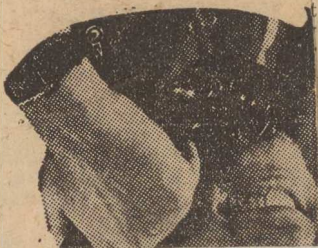
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with
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many Smith Bros.
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Yori Wada, UC Alumnus, Tells Of Army Experiences

The University of California alumni magazine for December, 1943, contains an interesting article by an American born Japanese alumnus, Yori Wada, now in the United States army.

ASSOCIATION
ORIAL



Honolulu Star Bul.-
(?)

Private Jerry Toma Is Killed In Action

Private Jerry Yasukichi Toma, 25, of Honolulu was killed in action in Italy on November 30, according to official word received here by his brother, Paul K. Toma of 975 S. Queen St.

Born in Haka-
lau, Hawaii, on
March 17, 1918,
Private Toma was
employed by E. E.
Black, Ltd., at the
time of his induc-
tion into the army
in 1941.

He is survived
by three brothers,
Paul, James and
Richard Toma,
and a sister, Mrs.
Katherine Toga-
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Memorial services will be held at
1 p. m. Sunday, January 16, at the
Higashi Hongwanji, McCully St.,
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Private Toma

Honolulu Star Bull
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American-Japanese Soldiers Participate In Kwajalein Attack

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA, Feb. 16.
—Many American soldiers of Japa-
nese ancestry, a majority of them
from Hawaii, were on duty as in-
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the Kwajalein campaign, it was dis-
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Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett,
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Infantry division, said that
American Japanese soldiers
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In refutation of the established
idea that the Japanese surrender
reluctantly, Gen. Corlett pointed
out that 60 prisoners taken sur-
rendered in a body. They were a
mixed group, the general said, com-
prising sailors, marines, infantry-
men and laborers, both Japanese
and Korean.

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Ogden Stand. Ex.

Feb 16

Court Action Filed To Test City's Jap Trade Policy

A case to test the legality of the decision of the Ogden city commissioners to deny business licenses to persons of Japanese birth or ancestry who were not in business in Ogden prior to Pearl Harbor had been filed today in Second district court.

Tom and Oliver Kinomoto, in a complaint naming Mayor Kent S. Bramwell, Commissioners Harold L. Welch and William D. Wood and Recorder Elizabeth M. Tillotson as defendants, are seeking an alternative writ of mandate, returnable within a brief period, compelling the defendants to issue them a license to operate a restaurant or show cause why they should not do so.

Actions Recounted

The Kinomotos, on Dec. 15, 1943, made application for a license to operate a lunch counter at 260 Twenty-fifth and reportedly paid the required fee for issuance. They charge the city officials neglected and refused to act until Jan. 6, 1944, when they adopted the following motion:

"It is unwise to issue new licenses to Japanese in the interest of both public safety and the Japanese. It is the intent of the board to renew licenses of Japanese who were in business in Ogden prior to Pearl Harbor."

The complaint holds "the respondents' denial is arbitrary and capricious and violative of the rights of the petitioners under the constitution of the United States." This indicates the Kinomotos, from Seattle, are American citizens.

Injury Claimed

The Kinomotos claim the "refusal caused them irreparable injury in that they are not able to put the building to the use for which it was purchased and improvements are a complete loss."

Filing of a complaint by the Kinomotos culminates repeated attempts to obtain a one-year license for the lunch counter. First the Jap-Americans were denied a license and then the commission refused to grant a regular one-year license to Ray W. Coleman to operate the Rendezvous cafe at that address. He was allowed to operate under a temporary license. The regular license was denied after Commissioner William D. Wood had moved it so be done "without prejudice and in the interest of public safety and welfare."

Report By Chief

Action of this phase of the matter was taken following a report by Police Chief T. R. Johnson, which stated that Coleman employed nine Japanese in the place and two white waitresses. The two Japanese cooks were paid at the rate of \$50 a week each and were the owners of the cafe, which was leased to Coleman.

Coleman told police the building and equipment were owned by Tom and Oliver Kinomoto, and they leased the business to him when they were unable to obtain a license under the terms of the city commission's Japanese policy.

Yori Wada, UC Alumnus, Tells Of Army Experiences

The University of California alumni magazine for December, 1943, contains an interesting article by an American born Japanese alumnus, Yori Wada, now in the United States army.

Wada graduated from California, 1940, and after a period of newspaper work was inducted into the United States army. That was July 21, 1941, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December of that year.

Wada is now a member of the 442nd infantry combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., where many Hawaii boys are in training for combat service. The California monthly gives three pages to the interesting story of his experiences after graduation and up to the present time.

Wada's family was evacuated from its residence and forced to give up its business, later placed in a war relocation camp.

Wada concludes his article as follows:

"My solemn resolve took me beyond the crossroads to do my best for America, to keep faith with those courageous, fair minded Americans who have supported us in the name of American justice, fair play and freedom. To them from the depth of my heart, with words which are woefully inadequate, I say 'Thanks.' In the face of unceasing attacks upon us, the niseis, they have let us know that our faith in this American democracy has not been in vain. To our bewildered and cynical eyes, they have lifted up a living vision of our country which is of the heart and the handclasp."

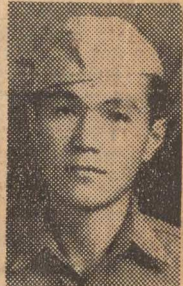
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He is survived by three brothers, Paul, James and Richard Toma, and a sister, Mrs. Katherine Togami, all of Honolulu.

Memorial services will be held at 1 p. m. Sunday, January 16, at the Higashi Hongwanji, McCully St., with the Rev. Houn Tamayose officiating.



Private Toma

Pub. - Honolulu Star Bull
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Bulletin

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DESTINATION TOKYO

Cary Grant
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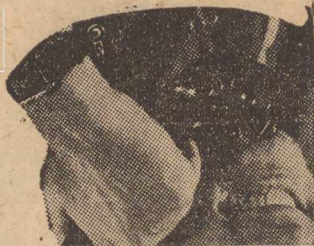


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TORIAL ASSOCIATION



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Maj. Gen. Charles H. Corlett, commanding general of the 7th in-

fantry division, said that the American Japanese involved in the Marshalls operations were not used as combat troops but did yeoman service as aides in establishing working relations with the Japanese prisoners taken.

A large number of prisoners were taken at Kwajalein island and surrounding areas, Gen. Corlett said, and he also revealed that it was known that there were two Japanese admirals stationed on the Kwajalein atoll, one at Kwajalein island who was in charge of the Marshalls and others of the mandated islands, and the other on Ebeye island.

In refutation of the established idea that the Japanese surrender reluctantly, Gen. Corlett pointed out that 60 prisoners taken surrendered in a body. They were a mixed group, the general said, comprising sailors, marines, infantrymen and laborers, both Japanese and Korean.

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Feb. 17



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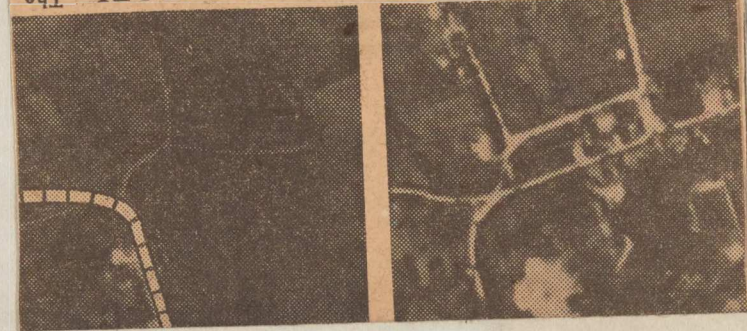
SF Exam

SF Exam

WRA Shift New Deal Face Saving Scheme

PRECISION—The show only this small area which rest is untouched. —Associate

Now look at the picture at the B-26 Marauder medium bombers on the target and exactly where



SF Exam

Japs Use Tule Lake Riots as Excuse to Bar Captive Aid

MacArthur's statement recent Allied successes in bombardment have been a discussion of those issued to avoid an over- "We must defeat Jap pose our strategy must bring our ground forces cative points," said the su and Southwest Pacific. "of Japan is the army the town a mass of flames New Ireland, which left anese base at Kavieng, heavy raid on the Jap- (Thursday). — (AP) — A WEST PACIFIC, Feb. 17 ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH-

SF Exam

Feb. 17

WRA Placed Under Ickes; Myer's Ouster Predicted

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt tonight transferred the War Relocation Authority to Secretary Ickes' Department of the Interior, bringing new predictions that the resignation of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer is imminent.

The shift of the agency from independent status

to a position under a Cabinet officer was forecast several weeks ago in the Hearst newspapers.

West coast Congressmen, who long have endeavored to correct the handling of the west coast Japanese resettlement program, characterized the move as inadequate, but perhaps representing some improvement, provided it was attended by Myer's resignation.

A majority of the west coast delegations recently demanded that President Roosevelt request Myer's res-

ignation on grounds of incompetency, and the lack of anything more than a bare acknowledgment from the White House was excused by the westerners in the belief that the impending transfer would involve Myer's removal.

As an excuse for resigning, it was generally expected Myer will claim he does not want to lose independent authority.

His resignation probably would mean his return

to the Department of Agriculture, where he had been stationed for several years before becoming WRA director in the late summer of 1942.

President Roosevelt's order said the move was being made for administrative simplification, and that the WRA will be moved in its entirety to the Interior Department. The New Deal has defended the WRA

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

(Continued from Page One)

consistently until tonight, and there was nothing in the Presidential announcement to indicate the shift of the agency was anything more than a simplification procedure.

No reference was made in White House comment to the fact that Myer's regime has been under intense west coast criticism during a long series of astonishing incidents which culminated November 1, in a four day mass uprising of subversive Japanese in the camp at Tule Lake, California.

Even while the inadequacy of the WRA was being tacitly acknowledged at the White House, Administration spokesmen in the House had rallied to balk a west coast effort toward a general deportation of Japanese after the war.

At the close of prolonged debate on the floor today, the issue was still in doubt.

STAND ON BILL.

But the west coast Congressmen were in high hopes that before it again reaches the floor next Wednesday they can enlist sufficient support to carry a measure which would result in expatriation proceedings against many thousands of disloyal Japanese-Americans.

The Administration forces are standing on a Justice Depart-

ment measure which would call for new statements of American disloyalty from all the American-born Japanese, who in the last year have openly evinced allegiance to Japan.

Although the west coast debaters cited legal opinions to show that the expatriation proceedings would not conflict with the Constitution, their opponents held stubbornly to the statement that denationalization could not be based constitutionally on acts committed before the passage of the statute.

OBLIGED TO ACT.

Most of the debate was on an amendment by Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican. It was agreed on and solidly backed by the west coast members.

Under its terms, United States district attorneys, and State district attorneys where there are State courts of general jurisdiction, would be obligated to bring expatriation proceedings where evidence of disloyalty existed.

The act would apply to members of any race, but it was taken for granted that the object was an eventual deportation of Japanese on a scale so large as to cure the Japanese resident evil in the United States for all time.

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SF Exam

Japs Use Tule Lake Riots as Excuse to Bar Captive Aid

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—(AP)—The Tokio radio asserted today that the Japanese Government at one point last year had approved "the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners" but had backed down because of the "Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subject to maltreatment and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

RUSS TO HELP, HE SAYS.

The propaganda broadcast in English, beamed to Latin America and recorded by United States Government monitors, attributed the statement to Sadao Oguchi, spokesman of the board of information and said it had been made to a "foreign press conference."

Oguchi was quoted:

"In response to the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners, the Japanese Government expressed approval to the Swiss Minister to Japan on March 29, 1943, though it was not yet in a position to change its attitude regarding nonrecognition of navigations by neutral vessels in areas of military operation. However, our government was prepared with port

facilities if the relief goods were transmitted by Soviet vessels, via Vladivostok, or by the trans-Siberian railway. The Soviet Union was of the intention to assist the relief goods transmission.

CHARGES BOMBING.

"Our government formulated a complete plan, taking into consideration the American desire to send about 1,500 tons of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies every month. But in the meantime there occurred the Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subjected to maltreatment and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."



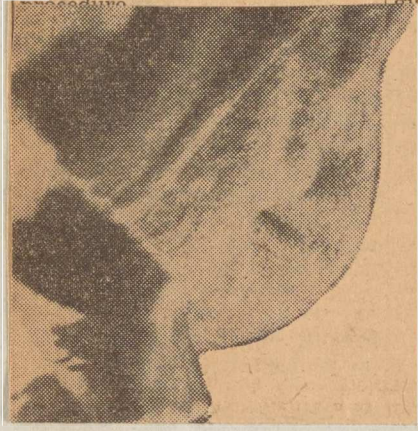
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California
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SF Exam

WRA Shift New Deal Face Saving Scheme

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—New Deal maneuvering, it was learned tonight, made possible the transfer of the War Relocation Authority to the Interior Department before the issuance of a Dies Committee report stinging rebuking the WRA for its handling of the Tule Lake Japanese uprising in California last November.

The step "saved face" for the Administration, it is conceded.

While the transfer is regarded as a victory by critics of the WRA, it was granted that the forthcoming report will lose some of its effectiveness, because the WRA now has been deprived of independence and a part of its responsibility through inclusion in the Interior Department.

Issuance of the report last Friday was postponed one week, according to a Dies Committee source, at the request of Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania New Dealer and the only defender the WRA has had on the Dies Committee.

Eberharter, it was said, put his plea for delay on personal grounds, after endeavoring to persuade other members of the committee to modify the report's critical language.

The report, completed just before Eberharter asked that it be held up for a week, calls for the resignation of Dillon S. Myer, WRA head, and Ray Best, director of the Tule Lake camp; places responsibility for the Tule Lake outbreak on WRA mismanagement, and recommends the deportation of all disloyal Japanese Americans after the war.

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