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CLIPPINGS - DIES COMMITTEE

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June 28

7,000 Hawaii J

By RAY RICHARDS

S. P. Examiner Washington Bureau.

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... military Society

(Continued from Page One)

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MEMBERSHIP GAINS.

The response was made, the Hochi correspondent reported, by Kazuma Nakayama, a Canadian-born delegate from the Butoku-Kai chapter at Vancouver, B. C. Nakayama said:

"We must study, learn and master the lessons of the Japanese spirit, and make the Yamato (Japanese) race into a superior one."

So intense was the Japanese feeling, the Hochi said, that "both of General Hamada's eyes became red with grateful weeping, and the audience was overcome with emotion."

One of the several score of delegates from Hawaii reported formally that the society's membership in the Territory had climbed to 7,000, "and there were touching demonstrations of joy."

It was indicated that the Dies Committee may receive testimony that confinement or evacuation of the Hawaiian Japanese after Pearl Harbor would have been impractical, and that no instance of sabotage by Japanese has been observed. On the contrary, Japanese-Americans have been invaluable to the war effort in Hawaii, witnesses may testify.

Countering this may be the introducing of evidence that Japan's agents among the Japanese-American population of the United States have been instructed since 1929 to stay quiescent until Japan begins an actual attempt to occupy Hawaii or invade the mainland.

Monday, June 28, 1943

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7,000 Hawaii Japs in Secret Military Society, Dies Reports

By RAY RICHARDS

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nounced the finding of proof, including the membership lists, that the Butoku-Kai, which means "Military Virtue Society," had 10,000 members on the United States west coast, many members in Canada, and members wherever around the world there were Japanese colonies.

Testimony as to the extent of the organization in Hawaii, where a population of 258,923 Japanese was not segregated at the outbreak of the war as were the

107,000 Japanese on the west coast, is to come verbally from at least one witness, and from the Japanese language sections of the Hawaii Hochi, one of two leading "Japanese-American" newspapers in Honolulu.

The newspapers are still being issued, complete with their Japanese language sections, on the theory that so many Japanese of the islands cannot read English that such journals are necessary for publication of official proclamations.

According to a report in the Hawaii Hochi of October 18, 1940, a little more than a year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii delegates of the Butoku-Kai attended a huge world meeting of the society at Tokio.

A translation of the Hochi account says they were addressed at Meiji Shrine, a meeting place of Japanese

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

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Dies Committee Investigators Reveal Membership Rolls in Anti-U. S. Military Society

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June 30

WRA FACES STERN DIES JAP PROBE

Group Calls for Accounting on Every Nip Evacuated by Army

Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Dies House Committee on un-American Activities tonight announced it will call on War Relocation Authority (WRA) to account for the present whereabouts of every known pro-Japanese placed in the ten war relocation centers by the Army nearly seventeen months ago to protect the na-

tional security.

Policies of the WRA, it was stated, have created the belief in the committee that many of these enemy gangsters, some trained in sabotage by the Japanese Government, have been set at large.

LOYAL TO EMPEROR

The list of suspects includes all the approximately 5,000 Japanese-Americans who informed the War Department in writing they were loyal only to the Japanese Emperor, as well as the 10,000 Japanese-Americans whose names appear in the west coast membership list of the Butoku-kai, the youth movement of the sinister Black Dragon Society of Japan.

Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, chairman of the committee's special group dealing with the Japanese resident problem, said names of many of the pro-Japan leaders are known, but only WRA officials, appearing as witnesses before Dies Committee hearings starting Thursday, can tell if they are still in the centers.

The WRA recently admitted that few of the Japanese it releases obey instructions as to registering changes of address

and the whereabouts of thousands are unknown.

The WRA next confessed that the sole inquiry made as to the patriotic inclinations of the released evacuees is a reference to the identification division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine if criminal records exist.

"Apparently," Costello said, "no attempt has been made by the WRA to determine if the Japanese it was releasing belonged to the Butoku-kai."

LEFT TO CENTERS.

"The question as to who should be released has been left almost entirely to the judgment of the directors of the centers, who, obviously on instructions from Washington, have operated on the theory that excessive indulgence will make a good American out of a worshiper of the Japanese Emperor."

Many of the chief enemy agents in the relocation centers—the main trouble makers there—were paroled to the centers by the Department of Justice from the detention camps in which the FBI placed them at the outbreak of the war, Costello pointed out.

July 2

War Plan Revealed To L. A. Japs During Peace Talks in 1941

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J.F. Ryan

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July 2

War Plan Revealed To L. A. Japs During Peace Talks in 1941

FBI Heads Laughed at Kurusu's Boasts

J.F. Ryan

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—

The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities today at public hearings began to produce lurid testimony as to the dangerous mismanagement of the Japanese problem by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and other Federal agencies.

Points in the statements of the day's two witnesses, both members of the Japanese race, include:

1—Saburo Kurusu, Japan's doublecrossing, pre-Pearl Harbor "peace envoy," became drunk and disorderly at a Japanese consular party at Los Angeles on his way to Washington and set "Little Tokio" there aflame with subterranean excitement by waving his fists and screaming that Japan had decided to attack the United States at once. Of the 40,000 residents of "Little Tokio," one reported the incident to the FBI, and they lightly laughed the information away.

2—Paul Abe, an agent of Japan in Washington before the war, was approved last May for a job in the map-making division of the War Department, and lost the position only because one officer finally decided he lacked experience. The former agent, for four years a military code clerk at the Japanese Embassy, is still at large here.

3—Past officers of the Japanese-American Citizens League, which allegedly dictates the WRA's present policy of releasing evacuated west coast Japanese at the rate of

Box Score
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TODAY'S SCORE
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Listen in to KPO at
11:30 p. m. Tuesday
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breakdown of the rea-
sons behind this score,
broadcast from the Tele-
news Theater.
The form on which to keep
this box score was printed
in last Sunday's Examiner.

inflation hope prods stocks to
higher levels.
PAGE 16

Revealed aps During ks in 1941

FBI Ignored Warning, Witness Testifies at Dies Probe

(Continued from Page One)

1,000 weekly, have been the propaganda carriers and the general tools of west coast Japanese consuls.

4—Almost immediately after the WRA took over the management of the war relocation centers, its "soft" policies brought a tremendous increase in expressions and acts of pro-Japanese among the 107,000 evacuees. Coddling of the pro-Japan elements served to penalize those who had entered the camps as loyal citizens of the United States.

5—The relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., where 10,000 Los Angeles Japanese were placed, was ruled by the Black Dragon society, a world-wide Japanese patriotic organization which includes all the militaristic Tokio officials who precipitated the conflict in the Pacific.

6—In releasing large numbers of Japanese from the camps, Caucasian officials frequently said they did not care whether or not they were disloyal—farmers needed them. In two certified instances, the WRA released members of the Black Dragon society.

WORLD WAR I VET.

One witness today was Tokutaro Nishimura (Tokie) Slocum, an American veteran of St. Mihiel and the Argonne, who in reward for heroism there was made a citizen by special act of Congress.

Slocum said that late at night on the day of Kurusu's arrival at Los Angeles, an excited Japanese friend tumbled into the Slocum sleeping quarters, gasping "War! War!"

The excited visitor reported that a relative, member of the consulate staff, had just attended a purely Japanese party in the consular residence at which Kurusu, drunk on sake, had gone into a rage against the United States, declaring Japan had decided to attack because Tokio knew Washington would not recognize the Japanese puppet government at Nanking.

REPORTED TO FBI.

The story spread throughout the Japanese speaking strata of Little Tokio next day.

"I reported this to the FBI at once—I was the only one to report it—but nothing was done," Slocum said. "It was just like the occasion on which I reported that two of the Japanese released by the WRA were actual Japanese agents and members of the Black Dragon Society. The officials just laughed it off."

Slocum named the pro-Japan gang at Manzanar as the "San Pedro Yogores," the "Blood Brothers" and the "Dunbars." The numerous "Yogores" and "Blood Brothers" are members of the Black Dragon Society, he said.

Another witness of the day was the diminutive, fidgety Abe himself, his eyes shifting constantly as he delivered two hours of amazing testimony, most of it self-contradictory.

TRAINED BY JAPS.

Abe was born in Seattle in 1914, and thus is an American citizen, but in 1936 he went to work in the Japanese Embassy, transferring four years later to the student body of George Washington University here through a scholarship paid for by the Japanese Foreign Office. He majored in foreign trade, having access to the university's up-to-date statistics.

As an employe in the office of the Japanese military attache, he said he decoded thousands of messages between Tokio and Washington, but never learned anything that he felt he should communicate to the United States as an American citizen.

He lived with other Embassy employes in one of the Embassy's official residences.

At this point, it was revealed incidentally that the Department of the Interior was still delivering Geodetic Survey bulletins to that address six weeks after Pearl Harbor. The Federal Bureau of Investigation finally asked the Department to strike the address from its mailing list.

J.F. Zyany

July 2

Official Laxity Blamed for Riots at Manzanar

Costello Committee Learns About Operations of Three Subversive Gangs at Jap Center

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS, Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Three subversive gangs, allowed to operate because of inadequate police and security measures, terrorized the Manzanar Relocation Camp and caused unrest which culminated in the fatal Pearl Harbor day rioting, the Costello subcommittee of the House un-Americanism committee learned today.

Firsthand information a b o u t

the reign of terror blamed later

Friend Richardson
Has Heart Attack

Robert Ford, her attorney. "I'm so excited," exclaimed Miss Grable at her studio when informed of the divorce. She said she and her mother, Mrs. Lucille Grable, plan to go to Las Vegas next Sunday. James is scheduled to arrive there from New York at 2:20 a.m. Monday. Miss Grable said they will be married later that morning, then return Tuesday to Hollywood.

to marry Betty Grogan, former wife of Jackie Coogan, the one time juvenile film star. James, represented in Juarez by his attorney, Phillip Wittenberg, was in New York, but Miss Grogan, informed of Mrs. James' divorce, said she and the mustasman will be wed in Las Vegas Nev., next Monday. Mrs. James was given custody of her two children and a final settlement. The divorce petition charged incompatibility. Mrs. James was accompanied by

Churches will be utilized as follows: July 5 to 23, First Baptist; July 26 to Aug. 13, Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Wilshire Blvd. and Berendo St.; July 26 to Aug. 13, Wilshire Christian Church, Wilshire Blvd. and Normandie Ave.; Aug. 16 to Sept. 3, First Congregational Church, Sixth and Hoover Sts.

President, Opening at 9 a.m., the camp will have a daily schedule designed for character building and entertainment of children, varied

Churches to Start Children's 'Camps'

were informed. Mrs. Richard said she was bringing the children into Los Angeles to buy them some clothing when the kidnapping occurred. Police sent out a State-wide teletype in an effort to apprehend the couple. Mrs. Richard told police that she believed one of the youngsters was injured in the scuffle. She resides with her son at 1773 Fathom Court, Banning Homes, San Pedro.

L.A. Times

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Firsthand information about the reign of terror, blamed largely on the failure to segregate loyal from disloyal Japanese and Japanese-American evacuees, was given by Tokutaro Nishimura (Tokie) Slocum, Los Angeles veteran of World War I. Additional evidence about subversive activities was supplied by excerpts from confidential documents found in seized files of the local Japanese-American Citizens' League unit.

Pro-Jap Plot Told

The special committee, laying the foundation for questioning of War Relocation Authority Director Dillon S. Myer and other Federal officials, also heard Paul Yoso Abe, former clerk at the Japanese Embassy, acknowledge filing a report on the attitude of American government officials toward Japan in return for a scholarship at a local university paid by the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Describing himself as "the Number One Jap on the list" of intended victims, Slocum related how pro-Japan evacuees laid plans to beat and even kill Manzanar residents who were loyal to the United States.

Camp Riot Described

The disturbance on the first anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack was staged by approximately 2000 individuals who "came singing Japanese war songs, marching through the camp like French revolutionaries, shouting 'Banzai Dai Nippon,'" Slocum told the House group. He criticized Assistant Camp Director Ned Campbell for failing to halt the riot.

Slocum confirmed statements in the seized J.A.C.L. files that the San Pedro Yogores, the Dunbar Gang and the Blood Brothers Corps stirred anti-American sentiment, intimidated and threatened loyal evacuees.

Anti-U.S. Signs Posted

In the files were statements that signs were posted at Manzanar by the Blood Brothers Corps urging resistance to a self-government move while a letter distributed by the corps denounced "the arrogant and insulting American government."

Police were not strong enough to control these gangs, while punishment given troublemakers was insufficient, Slocum testified. He remarked scornfully that jail sentences were "more like a picnic."

Disloyal evacuees have been released, Slocum charged, although the majority of those removed from the Pacific Coast are trustworthy and pro-American. He advocated a thorough check of family history and background and "psychological questions" before any evacuees are released.

Two Slain in Riots

The Dec. 7 riot, in which two persons were killed and nine wounded, followed several beatings of loyal evacuees, Slocum said. Camp officials made "some

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DIES WITNESS—Tokie Slocum, Japanese-American employed by W.M.C.

(AP) Wirephoto

War Warning Spurned, Says Jap, U.S. Aide

WASHINGTON, July 1. (AP)—Tokie Slocum, a Japanese-American now employed by the War Manpower Commission, told the Dies committee today that he relayed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a warning he had received in November, 1941, that war was impending between Japan and the United States, but was "laughed at."

Slocum said he had been aiding government authorities in shadowing subversive elements in the Japanese West Coast communities when he received the warning of war.

Watched Kurusu

"Did you have any advance information of the impending war between Japan and the United States?" he was asked by Representative Costello (D.) Cal., chairman of the subcommittee.

"I gave what I got to the F.B.I.," Slocum said. "One time when Kurusu (Japanese special emissary to the United States) landed in Los Angeles I was told by duly constituted authorities to watch him."

Slocum said he circulated around in Little Tokyo and other haunts of the Japanese in an effort to get information, without much success, but one night, late, he was aroused at home by a knock on his door.

"A friend," he added, "shouted, 'War! War! War! War!' He came in the house and said, 'There's going to be war soon.' He told me of meeting a friend who had been to a private banquet for Kurusu, who was drunk, and who said there was going to be a war."



at Manzanar

Continued from First Page

futile efforts" to prevent violence, he acknowledged, but the evacuees "would have had more respect for greater discipline."

Before the Pearl Harbor Day demonstration, troublemakers living in Block 23 compiled "a death list," Slocum charged. Besides himself, it named Togo Matsaoka, Fred Tayama and Tom Imai. He added that the American-born Japanese who had been educated in Japan played a prominent part in the disturbance.

Jap Charges Gun Nest

One Japanese stole a truck and, putting it in gear, directed it toward the machine gun nest erected by the military police, he testified. The police then opened fire on the mob. Tear gas used previously to break up the crowd had been ineffective, Slocum remarked.

He testified the J.A.C.L. opposed legislation to control Japanese fishing boats and conducted a census of American-born Japanese for the Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles.

Before Slocum's appearance, the subcommittee heard Abe admit it was "common talk" at the Japanese Embassy in the spring of 1941 that war would break out between the United States and Japan but everything was "quite calm" at the Embassy on the morning of Pearl Harbor.

Abe acknowledged organizing a young people's club — the Seinen Kinen Nisei—for fellow Japanese-Americans in 1941 and said both he and his wife had "given the pledge" to the J.A.C.L. He also admitted applying for jobs with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army Map Service and Military Intelligence and that his wife works for the Civil Service Commission.

L.A. Times

July 3

Confidential Data Given Japs, Dies Group Hears

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS, Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Confidential information, including advance copies of instructions to project managers, was furnished the Japanese-American Citizens' League by War Relocation Authority officials, the House un-Americanism committee was told today, as the Senate Military Affairs Committee decided to consider demands for transfer of control over relocation camps to the War Department.

While the Costello subcommittee of the House group continued hearings on administration of the relocation program, the following additional developments occurred:

1—Senator Downey (D.) Cal., introduced a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to order the W.R.A. to segregate loyal from disloyal evacuees and to furnish the American people with a detailed statement about conditions in camps and the program for resettling persons of Japanese ancestry removed from the Pacific Coast.

Officials Called

2—A Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, of which Downey was named chairman, called W.R.A. Director Dillon S. Myer and Assistant Secretary of War McCloy to a closed session tomorrow to discuss the Walgren-Holman bill placing the War Depart-

ment in charge of the evacuee centers as well as Downey's resolution.

Costello's subcommittee was told by Private Tooru (Joe) Kanazawa, Nisei who was eastern representative of the J.A.C.L. before entering the Army a few weeks ago, that he and Mike Masaoka, national league secretary, conferred with W.R.A. Director Myer and officials of the War and Justice departments on matters concerning treatment of the Pacific Coast evacuees.

Policies Discussed

Kanazawa's statements were substantiated by testimony of his Kentucky-born Caucasian wife and by a document seized from J.A.C.L. files in which Masaoka informed national league headquarters that "up to now, I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it was finally passed on."

Kanazawa identified a lengthy report to J.A.C.L. headquarters in which Masaoka cautioned league officers against disclosing confidential information obtained from the W.R.A.

"Myer put this up to me directly and pointedly," Masaoka said in a memorandum dated Sept. 19, 1942.

"He said that he and his staff

Turn to Page 9, Column 1

Nisei tells Dies of curfew fight

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(UP)—An American born Japanese in the United States army told a Dies subcommittee today he had urged the Japanese-American Citizens league to ask Wendell Willkie to draft a supreme court brief opposing the army's curfew on west coast Japanese.

He did not make it clear whether the league had asked Willkie to do so—but the 1940 republican presidential candidate never entered the case. The court, at its closing session last week, upheld the army's right to impose the curfew.

The witness—Pvt. Joe Kanazawa, serving in the army's Japanese combat unit at Camp Shelby, Miss.—said he was the league's eastern representative before entering the service. He testified he received "confidential reports" from the war relocation authority on west coast internment centers and frequently discussed policy matters with director Dillon S. Myer and other WRA officials.

Asked about letters league president Mike Masaoka wrote indicating the league "dictated" WRA policy, he said he would have to "refer you to the author."

Dies investigators contend that Masaoka, in a report to the league's Salt Lake City headquarters, said he was permitted to "sit down and discuss every major policy" with WRA officials before it was passed on.

They quoted him as writing that Myer was "afraid that certain guys in congress would jump down their collective throats if they could imagine a part of the part which we play in forming WRA policy."

An investigator read parts of a letter Kanazawa received from Carl Kondo, internee at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation center, warning that pro-Japanese elements were gaining the upper hand.

"I saw a clique of rapacious Nisei (first generation American born Japs) riding down their parents and under the Jacl banner sabotage their own people and even their fellow Nisei," he read. "I'm getting a first hand impression of the whole (pro-Japanese) movement and the thing is fraught with danger."

Rev. War Bond

30 principal American citizens
and Japanese yesterday decided

L.A. Times

JAP TESTIFIES DATA GIVEN N

Continued from First Page

deal with us on the same basis of confidence and mutual trust as they do among themselves. Up to now, I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it was finally passed on. Up to now, no confidence has been betrayed. Up to now, we have worked and co-operated with them to a fine degree.

"The W.R.A. desires to continue that fine relationship and will continue to do so as long as confidential matters are kept in confidence and as long as we sincerely try to co-operate with them on the improvement of conditions.

'He is Afraid'

"He is afraid that certain guys in Congress would jump down their collective throats if they could only imagine a part of the part which we play in forming W.R.A. policy.

"Too, he desires that nothing is made public except through his office and at the proper time. He is a great believer in the 'proper timing' as the keystone to successful announcements and their general acceptance.

"He has given us the directives and instructions of his department. They are to be held in the strictest confidence and are not to be announced to anyone. They are merely to serve as a hint to us of their policy—nothing more. If, in order to answer a letter, it is necessary to quote all or part of an administrative instruction, please contact me before so doing. In specific cases, I have been given the privilege of quoting them in full.

Good Relationships

"Our working relationships with Myer are now on a better plane than with Eisenhower (Milton S. Eisenhower, who preceded Myer as W.R.A. director.) We've got to keep them that way.

"A word about the directives—we've got a lot more but they have to deal with the administration itself, so we are not enclosing copies of them. All are most confidential and we were lucky to get them ourselves, so please be careful of their use."

Kanazawa said the league officials conferred with Myer, John C. Baker, chief of the W.R.A. Office of Reports, and T. W. Holland, chief of the W.R.A. employment division. He did not identify the War Department officials consulted but said he had talked with a "Mr. Ennis" in the Justice Department.

DeWitt Influenced

At one stage of his testimony Kanazawa voiced the opinion that Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt was "influenced by local groups" into evacuating Japanese from the Pacific Coast. After agreeing the removal was partly a "military necessity" he refused to discuss the military restrictions with the explanation "I have orders not to talk about military matters. I can't comment on the policies of the General Staff."

Mrs. Emilie Aldrich Kana-

zawa, is employed in the Office of Defense Transportation, said she told her husband "I didn't think it was a good idea for the W.R.A. to release confidential information to the J.A.C.L."

Explosive Letter

The committee also received evidence a letter to the Kanazawas from an evacuee at Manzanar, Carl Kondo, complaining that the aliens in the Owens Valley camp were "a bigotted, jealous, petty lot who attack Nisei and loyal Issei with pro-Japanisms" and characterizing some of the Kibei as "terrorist g'ackguards."

The testimony provoked criticism of the W.R.A. from Representative Mundt (R.) S.D., and drew from Chairman Costello a statement that Director Myer will be required to explain the degree of co-operation between the W.R.A. and the J.A.C.L.

"This is the most amazing testimony to come before this committee," Mundt declared. "I think this is a most unusual procedure for a government agency."

Nisei tells Dies of curfew fight

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By War Bond

July 3

Jap Witness Boasts Of Shaping Policies On Evacuee Centers

House Group Amazed at Truckling Of WRA

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

—The complete subservieny of the Federal War Relocation Authority to the Japanese is a

Insurance Company. Acceptance up to stockholders. Local banks reveals substantial gains in reports answering June 30 bank calls. Additional natural gas wells sought in Bay area; bonus offered for new California oil wells. PAGE 18

Rita Answers Suit, Los Angeles, July 2.—(AP)—Film Actress Rita Hayworth asked the superior court today to order her former husband, Edward Charles Judson, to return "considerable property" she asserted she transferred to him as a preliminary to their recent divorce. In an answer to Judson's suit to enforce a property settlement agreement, Miss Hayworth declared she was compelled to transfer the property to Judson and to promise to pay him \$12,000 under threats that he would do her "great bodily harm" and "ruin her career."

YOUNG JAP TELLS OF FOOLING WRA

Lockes and War, Justice Depts. Involved By Testimony Before Dies Group

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mike Masaoka, a Salt Lake City boy, showed the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities today how easy it has been for smart young Japanese-Americans to fool the War Relocation Authority.

Running the shipyards and the des I have seen are the Kaiser shipyards at Portland-Vancouver (Wash.). . . I know the fear that would be created in the minds of fathers, mothers, wives and other relatives of members of the crews. CORRECTS DISAGREEMENT. "I am glad to correct a misunderstanding by the statement I make here. I think the report, which I repeat, is not in the record of our hearing, arose from the misreading of some statistics. If there is any responsibility involved in this incident I wish to accept it personally and not let it rest upon the Committee."

Keep Eye on Russ. Department "have been varied." the Commerce Department "improved" while relations with State Department, he said, were Department. Dealings with the Commission and the Agriculture Department. Dealings with the inter-American affairs, Tariff Commission and the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the co-ordinator of Navy, Office of Strategic Services Board (WPB), the Army, relations with the War Production Board (WPB), the Army, He called "excellent" BEW's stand out like sore thumbs." opinion" which he said "tend to with "sharp differences of between BEW and RFC officials 'strained' relations often existed Perkins reported that to consider Tuesday. Banking Committee is expected to consider Tuesday. demanded a congressional investigation, a proposal the Senate made. Jones several times has were just as false as when first that the statements about RFC not questioning Jones' patriotism, to which the latter replied that the statements about RFC

J.F. Exam

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July 3

Jap Witness Boasts Of Shaping Policies On Evacuee Centers

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WASHINGTON, July 2.

—The complete subservieny of the Federal War Relocation Authority to the Japanese-American Citizens League (JACL), was denounced with expressions of shocked amazement today by members of the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities. The committee had just heard the former Washington representative of the league, Joe Kanazawa, who married a Kentucky-born white girl, blandly and a little proudly testify at the committee's hearings that the WRA gave all confidential information to the league.

Representative Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, told the witness grimly:

"This is the most amazing and outrageous revelation of this altogether amazing investigation. It is obvious that the WRA actually, as you imply, made your league a component part of a governmental agency, giving your pressure group all its secrets, admitting the league to all its staff conferences, and allowing the league to shape all WRA policies, I've never heard anything like it before."

CASE HUSHED UP.

Said Representative John Costello, California Democrat, who is presiding at the hearings:

"We were shocked, of course, to learn of the extent of pro-Japanese among the Japanese-American population of this country. But, after all, some of us had long suspected that condition. I am sure no one, however, suspected that an agency of this Government would truckle so to any lobby, especially to a lobby whose activities relate in a degree to the national security in war-time."

Throughout the day's hearing questions were directed at witnesses with the obvious intent

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

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J.F. Exam

CITY
PAGE 5
Global War Labor Board hearing.
Works at Sunnyside pending Re-
from jobs at Joshua Hendy Iron
Tool mechanics were still away
sought for workers.
PAGE 5
that wage increases would be
complicated by announcement
Laundry problem here was further
LABOR
PAGES 1-2-4
War News.

Summary

(Continued from Page One)

by the committee to determine whether or not the JACL has not itself been exposed to no Japan influences.

These allegations were developed:

1—Larry Tajiri, editor of the official organ of the league, the Pacific Citizen, of Salt Lake City, was employed in 1941 in the New York bureau of the Tokio Asahi, known in Japan as "the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office."

2—Kanazawa, on the witness stand, refused to explain a league report denouncing Tokio Slocum, Japanese-American World War veteran, as dangerous to the league "because he is a fanatical American patriot."

3—One and perhaps two Japanese were shot in April by military police for trying to escape from the relocation center at Topaz, Ariz., and Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, "hushed it up."

4—Emily Kanazawa, Caucasian, met and was married to Joe Kanazawa at a pacifist meeting at New York, then came to Washington to join pacifist pickets about the White House at a time when Germany and Russia were allies by treaty and Japan was part of the Axis. On the stand Mrs. Kanazawa admitted she knew the organization behind the demonstration, the American Peace Mobilization, was influenced by Communists.

5—Mrs. Kanazawa is now employed in the Office of Defense Transportation, and the Dies Committee's chief investigator, Robert E. Stripling, announced she had informed him her work gives her a daily knowledge of troop movements in the United States.

6—The JACL sought to retain Wendell Willkie as attorney for two West coast Japanese who carried to the United States Supreme Court a plea to nullify Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's order evacuating the West coast Japanese to war relocation centers.

IN U. S. OFFICE.

The idea came to the JACL after Willkie had appeared before the Supreme Court on behalf of William Schneiderman, west coast Communist whose citizenship was threatened by Federal legal action.

Mrs. Kanazawa, former leader of the American Student Union at the University of Kentucky, was in the Washington office of the JACL when Dies Committee agents raided it June 12, seizing several crates of documents there.

In an adjoining apartment were Paul Abe, Japanese-American, for four years a decoding clerk in the office of the military attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and Mrs. Abe, a Japanese-American, now employed in the personnel classification section of the United States Civil Service offices here.

Mrs. Kanazawa said she met her future husband and Kajiri at about the same time at New York early in 1941, and that Kajiri was employed in the Asahi Bureau offices there.

OPPOSED ACTIONS.

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the Asahi.
"What did you think of the activities of the JACL?" Costello asked Mrs. Kanazawa.
"Well," she replied, "I once told my husband I didn't think a United States Government bureau should supply any private organization with confidential Federal information; as the WRA was supplying the JACL."
"I agree with you," Representative Mundt interjected.
Kanazawa, former Washington representative of the JACL, now a member of a Japanese-American combat unit in the Army, said he believed General De Witt is prejudiced against Japanese residents of this country. He added he could not speak further along that line because the War Department had ordered him not to discuss military affairs.
"Do you want Buddhist chaplains for the Japanese-American units in the Army?" Kanazawa was asked. He replied he did.
"Don't you know that the Buddhist sects in Japan embody emperor worship in their creeds?"
"No," the witness replied.
The witness testified he believed officers of the league had consulted Willkie as to the Supreme Court appearance, and that he never learned why the former presidential candidate was not retained.
Kanazawa said he knew to be

true the following report to the national JACL headquarters from Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL:
"Myer (Dillon S. Myer, WRA director) said he and his staff deal with us on the same basis of confidence and mutual trust as they do among themselves. Up to now (September 19, 1942) I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it was finally passed on. . . . The WRA desires to continue this fine relationship and will continue to do so as long as confidential matters are kept in confidence. He is afraid that Congress would jump down his throat if it could only imagine a part of the part which we play in forming WRA policy."
"He has given us the directives and instructions of his department. They are to be held in the strictest confidence and are not to be announced to any one."
Masaoka, due to reach Washington tonight from Salt Lake City, is scheduled as the first witness tomorrow.
The investigation is aimed primarily at determining if the WRA is justified in releasing 1,000 Japanese weekly from the centers without an effort to determine loyalty to this country. By the end of this week releases will have mounted to 16,000.

Keep Eye on Russ.

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Rita Answers Suit,
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LOS ANGELES, July 2.—(AP)
—Film Actress Rita Hayworth
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Insurance Company. Acceptance
up to stockholders. PAGE 18
Local banks reveals substantial
gains in reports answering June
30 bank calls. PAGE 18
Additional natural gas wells sought
in Bay area; bonus offered for
new California oil wells. PAGE 18

J.F. Exam

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WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mike Masaoka, a Salt Lake
City boy, showed the Dies House Committee on un-American
Activities today how easy it has been for smart young Japa-
nese-Americans to fool the War Relocation Authority.

In some of the strangest testimony ever heard by a
Congressional committee, involving the War and Justice
Departments and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes,
Masaoka confessed he had led the WRA into believing the
Japanese-American Citizens League had better than 20,000
members, and was truly representative of the country’s
loyal American of Japanese ancestry.

But in truth, Masaoka testified, the League has fewer
than 1,800 active members and 600 nonpaying associate
members.

WRA Policy ‘Dictated’

It was the leadership of this small percentage of the
70,000 Japanese-Americans on the west coast, who, accord-
ing to the League’s records, “dictated” the policies of the
WRA.

Midway in four hours of examination, Masaoka was
confronted with sensational statements regarding United
States Government operations which he quickly admitted
he had written from Washington to the national headquar-
ters of the JACL and seized by Dies Committee agents in a
raid June 12 on the Washington headquarters of the League.
Most important were:

1—The general staff of the Army and civilian officials
of the War Department split in April on the question
of the return of Japanese-Americans to the west coast
combat zone, the general staff holding that a Japanese
invasion is imminent so long as the enemy has a foothold
in the Aleutians and that Japanese on the west coast
would be dangerous.

At Secret U. S. Conferences

2—Masaoka was admitted to confidential conferences of
the Department of Justice when Government attor-
neys were preparing arguments to combat Japanese legal
action to declare unconstitutional the evacuation of the
west coast Japanese population of 107,000.

3—Masaoka and other League officials received confi-
dential documents from the WRA and played such a
dominating part in shaping WRA policy that Director
Dillon S. Myer once remarked that “Congress would
jump down his throat” if a knowledge of the situation
reached Capitol Hill.

4—The JACL once termed a Japanese-American danger-
ous to the League merely because “he is a fanatical
American patriot.”

The hearing recessed until Tuesday, when Masaoka will
resume the stand.

July 4

Army Disputes on Jap Evacue Issue Denied

War Department Officer and Nippon-American
Soldier Appear at Dies

Continued from First Page
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partially countermanded Lieut.
Gen. John L. DeWitt, command-
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Masaoka's 15-page mem-
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spoke about the general's "un-
American attacks" on persons of
Japanese ancestry and said that
Secretary Stimson personally
issued orders that Nisei soldiers
should be allowed to enter the
Western Defense Zone.

"There have been several ref-
erences to rifts in the War De-
partment," Capt. Hall told the
House group. "I am in a position

Stylish guest chair
in fine striped dam-
ask coverings. Ma-
hogony finished
frame.
\$15.95

Floor of

Large spring-base
chair in assorted
tapestry covers.
Walnut finished
frame.
\$12.85

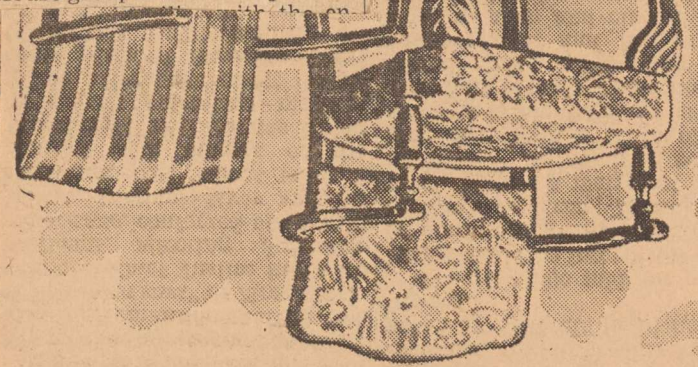


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struction, quality woods and costly finishes
combine to make these marvels of value
at our low prices. Famous makers eighteenth
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walnut, maple or mahogany veneers. Many
in bleached finishes. Select yours early...
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Shop Early for Xmas

L.A. Times

Rift in Army on Evacuated Japs Denied

Eleanor Roosevelt
and Chief Justice
Consultations Told

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 3.—
An Army officer attached to
the staff of Assistant Secre-
tary of War John J. McCloy
today denied vigorously that
proposed return of evacuated
Japanese to the Pacific Coast
caused major differences of
opinion after a Japanese-
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Interrupting testimony of Pri-
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tional secretary of the Japanese
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John M. Hall, a War Department
observer at the Congressional
hearing, asserted "no such rift
ever occurred" as was reported
in a letter which Masaoka sent
national headquarters of the
J.A.C.L. less than four months
ago.

Documents Presented

The denial was prompted by
presentation of documents—
found in seized J.A.C.L. files—
describing Attorney General Bid-
dle, Secretary of War Stimson,
War Relocation Authority Di-
rector Dillon S. Myer and Office
of War Information Director
Elmer Davis as agreeing that
"cleared Nisei ought to be per-
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Capt. Hall temporarily halted
questioning of Masaoka after the
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Turn to Page 8, Column 1

July 4

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War Department Officer and Nippon-American Soldier Appear at Dies Committee Hearing

Continued from First Page

report saying civilian authorities partially countermanded Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

Masaoka's 15-page memorandum mentioned a "behind-the-scenes argument" over relaxation of DeWitt's restrictions, spoke about the general's "un-American attacks" on persons of Japanese ancestry and said that Secretary Stimson personally issued orders that Nisei soldiers should be allowed to enter the Western Defense Zone.

"There have been several references to rifts in the War Department," Capt. Hall told the House group. "I am in a position to become familiar with the entire picture. I can say that no such rift ever did occur. If you wish testimony about matters in the War Department, it might be a good idea to get testimony from somebody in the War Department."

Discussions Numerous

The Army officer acknowledged "there were innumerable discussions" about handling of the Japanese, because the problem is "particularly one that affected military security," but denied there was any lack of agreement on fundamental policies. The frequent discussions, he explained, were because "new problems are arising."

Earlier Capt. Hall induced the House group to stop questioning Masaoka about a letter reportedly dealing with the feeling of members of the special Japanese-American combat team, training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to which the former J.A.C.L. officer is attached. On other occasions when Masaoka sought to escape sharp questions, however, the Army officer told the Costello group he saw no reason why answers should not be given.

Minimizing Effort

Throughout a five-hour hearing, Masaoka tried steadily to minimize the significance of statements he had made in reports, letters and memoranda seized by the House committee a few weeks ago but Representative Costello refused to accept the disclaimers.

Commenting that the written statements indicated "you had access to a great deal of secret information," the Hollywood legislator declared the J.A.C.L. apparently "had more knowledge than any member of Congress could get" about policies and operations of the War Relocation Authority.

While he repudiated many of the written statements, Masaoka told the committee that he "obtained the views" of Mrs. Roosevelt and Chief Justice Stone on problems affecting Japanese-Americans, conferred often with W.R.A. Director Myer and his assistants, met "about twice a month" with officers of the American Civil Liberties Union to discuss relocation matters, talked beforehand about the recently decided Supreme Court test of Gen. DeWitt's curfew or-

der with Edward J. Ennis of the Justice Department alien control unit, and interviewed members of Congress about relaxing restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry.

Talked With Senators

Masaoka said he "indirectly contacted" Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Undersecretary of State Welles and Attorney General Biddle. He talked with Representative Murdock (D.) and Senator Thomas (D.) of Utah, as well as Representative Tolson (D.) of Oakland, the committee learned.

When quizzed about many written statements he had received "confidential information" or "confidential copies" of W.R.A. directives and instructions, Masaoka told the House group repeatedly he "exaggerated" or "boasted" and observed several times "I like to write letters." He added that in writing other J.A.C.L. officers he was "not too careful" about the language used in describing his efforts on behalf of the evacuees.

At one stage, the former J.A.C.L. officer demanded, "You gentlemen tell me what you are driving at" and protested about "so many people asking me questions."

Wages Criticized

Masaoka admitted he criticized the wages Secretary of the Interior Ickes was quoted as saying he would pay three evacuees working on his farm, but denied attempting to keep secret the fact that Nisei were employed by Cabinet members and other Federal officials.

"I said, 'That is a heck of a wage for a Cabinet officer to pay'—I think I made such a remark," Masaoka testified when confronted with a letter in which he denounced the asserted \$50-a-month pay for the Nisei sent to the Interior Secretary's suburban estate.

The committee did not learn details of the conferences which Masaoka said he had with Mrs. Roosevelt, Chief Justice Stone and Assistant War Secretary McCloy, but the former J.A.C.L. officer said he was told by Ennis, the Justice Department official, "We had a good chance of winning" the recent Supreme Court case over validity of Gen. DeWitt's curfew order.

Strike Urging Denied

Masaoka firmly denied he encouraged persons in evacuation camps to strike in protest against unpleasant restrictions, but acknowledged advising both alien and citizen Japanese to refuse to work as a means of resisting "unfair" controls imposed by "Sheriffs in Idaho and Oregon."

When Costello said one of his letters could be interpreted only as encouraging relocation camp residents to strike, Masaoka replied, "That's a matter of interpretation." He admitted conferring once with a C.I.O. official about possible ways to get restrictions lifted but said no concerted strike action ever was contemplated, and his suggestions to alien and citizen Japanese in the "free zone" never were carried out.

'Domination Scorned'

The idea that the J.A.C.L. dominated W.R.A. policies was scorned by Masaoka. Although he wrote headquarters he was consulted before any major decisions were made, the former league secretary told the Costello group, "If we had dictated, a lot of things would have been done that were not done." He said that "occasionally" W.R.A. Director Myer agreed with his views but "more often they disagreed."

In regard to his written statements about getting confidential information from Federal officials, Masaoka repeatedly said he received only copies of orders that were "of public record."

Rift in Army on Evacuated Japs Denied

Eleanor Roosevelt and Chief Justice Consultations Told

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 3.—

An Army officer attached to the staff of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy today denied vigorously that proposed return of evacuated Japanese to the Pacific Coast caused major differences of opinion after a Japanese-American soldier told the House un-Americanism committee that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Chief Justice Stone of the United States Supreme Court were consulted in attempts to obtain better treatment for the evacuees.

Interrupting testimony of Private Mike Masaoka, former national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens' League, Capt. John M. Hall, a War Department observer at the Congressional hearing, asserted "no such rift ever occurred" as was reported in a letter which Masaoka sent national headquarters of the J.A.C.L. less than four months ago.

Documents Presented

The denial was prompted by presentation of documents—found in seized J.A.C.L. files—describing Attorney General Biddle, Secretary of War Stimson, War Relocation Authority Director Dillon S. Myer and Office of War Information Director Elmer Davis as agreeing that "cleared Nisei ought to be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast if they so desire."

Capt. Hall temporarily halted questioning of Masaoka after the subcommittee headed by Representative Costello (D.) of Hollywood had been presented with a

Turn to Page 8, Column 1

July 6

WRA NEGLIGENCE IN JAP DEALS CHARGED

Director of Authority Takes Witness
Stand Today in Dies Hearing

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—An imposing and frequently astonishing bill of allegations against the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is being introduced by Rep. Lon S. Myer, when he takes the stand before the Dies House Committee today. Several members of the subcommittee directing the hearings have accused the WRA of "soft-headedness" in releasing untested west coast Japanese from the war relocation centers at the rate

for clearance

Men's Suits

July 6

WRA NEGLIGENCE IN JAP DEALS CHARGED

Director of Authority Takes Witness Stand Today in Dies Hearing

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San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—An imposing and frequently astonishing bill of allegations against the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is ready for its director, Dillon S. Myer, when he takes the witness stand tomorrow before the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Several members of the subcommittee directing the hearings have accused the WRA of "soft-headedness" in releasing untested west coast Japanese from the war relocation centers at the rate of 1,000 a week until, as of today, 16,000 have been set free.

Tomorrow Myer will be confronted with other evidences of alleged WRA negligence.

AGITATORS PAMPERED.

One charge is that pro-Japan agitators wilfully are maintained in positions of responsibility in self-government phases of the relocation centers—pampered and humored to such an extent that loyal Japanese find it advisable to profess pro-Japan sentiments to escape beatings at the hands of the "Yogore," or enemy gangsters.

According to Representative John M. Costello, of California, presiding over the hearing, the committee will want to know why the WRA for so long led the public to believe that the Japanese freed from the centers were being "screened" for loyalty, only to confess recently that such is not the case.

SECRET MOVES.

Also, Costello said, the committee will want to know from

Myer why such stress was laid on secrecy when the WRA began the wholesale freeing of Japanese from the centers.

He will be questioned as to evidence which fits together to indicate that the WRA was working in April, with the co-operation of high civilians in the War Department, to return thousands of Japanese-Americans to the west coast combat zone, where they were banned by the military.

Much of the evidence with which Myer will be confronted was gathered by the Costello Subcommittee of the Dies Committee at recent hearings in California and Arizona.

The remainder was in the files of the Japanese-American Citizens League, the Washington offices of which were raided on June 12 by Dies Committee investigators.

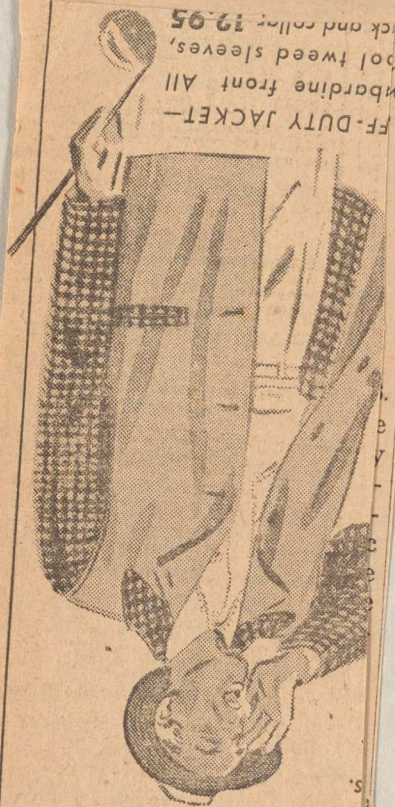
TROUBLE MAKERS.

In the seized files were reports from Fred Tayama and Karl Yoneda, who professed themselves to be loyal Americans, and who complained bitterly to league officers that the chief trouble makers in the relocation centers were Japanese agents arrested originally by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but soon paroled to relocation centers from the Department of Justice detention camps for dangerous enemy aliens.

In the end Tayama, Yoneda and about thirty other active pro-American workers were exiled to a camp in Death Valley by the WRA "for their own protection."

July 7

WRA Head Admits Record of Errors In Handling of Japs



FF-DUTY JACKET—
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ck and collar 12-95

Jacket idea is
ringing its ease and
many thousands
throughout the nation.
gs you'll find the
best fine
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inmate of one of the relocation camps that President Roosevelt "is a damn fool" and "we ought to have enough guts to kill Roosevelt."

From Masaowa and Myer the committee endeavored to learn if they knew the names of any subversive Japanese organizations on the West coast.

As the hearing recessed until tomorrow, Costello handed Myer a list of 600 known pro-Japanese, with instructions to report as to whether any of them have been released from the centers.

July 7

WRA Head Admits Record of Errors In Handling of Japs

Public Fooled On Check of Internees' Loyalty

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) today admitted before a congressional committee the truth of every basic complaint leveled against the authority's handling of the West Coast Japanese relocation problem.

In the early evening, after he had been five hours on the stand with not more than a third of his testimony finished, the Senate moved to correct one reportedly dangerous situation in the ten war relocation centers for evacuated west coast Japanese.

SEGREGATION ASKED.

It adopted a resolution asking the President to order immediate segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese in the centers, the act to be followed by a specific and factual report on conditions in the camps.

Myer told the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that it is the intention of the WRA to turn the Japanese out of the centers in the largest possible numbers as speedily as it can be accomplished.

He confessed that since April 2 there has not been the slightest investigation of the released Japanese to determine their national sympathies, and he conceded that even before that date the check on the loyalty of the furloughed evacuees was not nearly so strict and complete as the public had been led to believe.

APPROVES RETURN.

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July 7

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Validity because Quality Starts

—Associated Press Wirephoto from U. S. Navy.
Gulf, where the engagement took place, is at upper right.
Gulf after United States vessels had shelled the Jap airport.

(Continued from Page One)

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DIES DENOUNCED.

Under direction to appear again tomorrow, Myer wound up his first day on the stand with an outburst of indignation against the Dies Committee and the press for its refusal to allow the WRA to pass on all statements in connection with the investigation before they are released for publication. He denied, however, that the WRA desires to censor the press.

Preceding Myers on the stand was Mike Masaoka, field executive for the Japanese-American

Citizens League, which is shown by documentary evidence to have dictated WRA policies.

Masaoka identified for the committee a report of statements alleged to have been made by an inmate of one of the relocation camps that President Roosevelt "is a damn fool" and "we ought to have enough guts to kill Roosevelt."

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July 7

Jap Relocation Director Flames Committee

Costello Charges Witness
and Failure of Policy

CIS, Times Staff Correspondent

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Berk. Gazette

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July 7

Jap Relocation Director Flays Dies Committee

Group Chairman Costello Charges Witness With Gag Attempt and Failure of Policy

BY WARREN E. FRANCIS, Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 6.—War Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer today angrily charged Representatives of the House un-Americanism committee with destroying national unity and provoking racial prejudice and in turn was accused of attempting to censor the investigating group and criticized for failing to adopt a "satisfactory" plan for checking Japanese evacuees being released from government camps.

An outburst by the W.R.A. head electrified a hearing at which the House subcommittee headed by Representative Costello (D.) Cal., heard testimony that the agency's policy is to free from detention "as large a number as possible as rapidly as possible" and that the absence of sabotage demonstrates the loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Lobbying Admitted

Private Mike Masaoka, former national secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens League admitted in testimony at the hearing that he had lobbied to defeat a bill stripping American-born Japanese of their United States citizenship.

Masaoka also described his attempts to enlist aid of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and United States Supreme Court Chief Justice Stone in the campaign to obtain more liberal treatment for Pacific Coast evacuees.

Lashing out at "falsehoods" and "half-truths" by committee investigators and witnesses, Myer told the Costello group the inquiry into W.R.A. policies and activities is jeopardizing national unity, inviting retaliation against Americans in enemy hands, nullifying the objectives of the war and hampering his resettlement program.

Gag Attempt Charged

The W.R.A. head quickly was rebuked by Representatives Costello and Mundt (R.) S.D., for trying to gag the subcommittee at its Los Angeles hearings.

"The program of the War Relocation Authority has been under investigation for the past eight weeks in such a manner as to achieve maximum publicity of sensational statements based on half-truths, exaggerations, and falsehood. Statements of witnesses have been released to the public without verification of their accuracy, thus giving nationwide currency to many distortions and downright untruths," Myer said, reading from a statement.

"This practice has fostered a public feeling of distrust, suspicion and hatred that has had the effect of providing the enemy with material which can be used to convince the peoples of the Orient that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war; undermining the unity of the American people; betraying the democratic objectives which this nation and its allies are fighting to preserve. It may lead to further maltreatment of our citizens who are prisoners or who are interned."

Witnesses Scored

Elaborating on his written complaint, Myer protested statements by Representative Thomas (R.) N.J., a member of the full committee, and the activities of Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the group. He also attacked witnesses who appeared at the Los Angeles hearings, notably Ralph Stringfellow, chief special agent of the Metropolitan Water District, and Harold Townsend, former employee at the Poston (Ariz.) Relocation Center.

Mayor Bowron was charged by the W.R.A. head with making "untrue" statements about W.R.A.'s failure to consult Los Angeles city officials before releasing evacuees who formerly had city jobs. Myer scoffed at Bowron's belief the former city employees are "dangerous."

Costello revealed that Myer asked his subcommittee to permit a W.R.A. official to "check" all testimony before it was made public and tartly asserted "what you wanted to do was definitely to censor statements to the committee." Costello cautioned Myer that "your own testimony should be as accurate as that you are criticizing" and added that most of the unfavorable statements about W.R.A. were "generally sub-

stantiated" at the Los Angeles sessions.

Statements Explained

Insisting "I only wanted to be on the record," Myer finally explained he was not attempting "to take the committee to task" but was troubled by "misleading statements by members, Representatives or witnesses."

The way in which evacuees are being released was scored several times by Mundt and Costello after Myer admitted no individual investigation is made—except in unusual cases—by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He insisted, however, that the records of all adults in relocation camps now are being reviewed by a joint Army-Navy W.R.A. board.

Midwesterner Objects

After Myer revealed that evacuees not acceptable in the Eastern Defense Zone can leave camps to take jobs in other sections, Mundt declared "we don't like to be the dumping ground (in the Middle West) for people who are subversive or undesirable in other sections."

In defense of the W.R.A. release policy, Myer several times remarked that no sabotage has been charged to persons of Japanese ancestry and once observed "I think you'll find very little espionage by the Japanese-Americans." He denied any persons "rejected" by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Zone, were granted freedom, although admitting evacuees who "were not approved" by the Army were allowed to take jobs in the Midwest.

The policy of the W.R.A., the committee was told, is to reduce the number of evacuees in camps with maximum speed. So far 17,305 have been released on seasonal and indefinite leave, Myer revealed, saying permanent departures averaged 500 weekly in April and May but the number "is tapering off now." Population of the centers was 96,237 as of last Saturday.

Coast Return Disclaimed

The W.R.A. head, first disclaiming any desire to bring about return of evacuees to the Pacific Coast, finally acknowledged "we have made some suggestions" about changing policies governing the movement of persons of Japanese ancestry. Costello, leader of the bloc opposing any relaxation of barriers erected by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, registered new protests, suggesting "the murder of a single Japanese by a hotheaded person" might have serious international repercussions.

Pearl Buck in Jap Testimony

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Under questioning, he said he could not explain why no action had been taken by the War Relocation Authority for five months against a Japanese-American who twice made statement threatening the life of President Roosevelt.

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turbance on an evacuation train and shouted:

"We ought to kill President Roosevelt. He is a damn fool."

Five months later, according to the letter, the same man in a Japanese language speech at the Marianar Relocation Center in California tried to incite other internees.

Masaoka said in reply to committee questions that it was "not a fact" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had directed the formulation of WRA policy.

He said he had met Mrs. Roosevelt many times, and had discussed with her "the general resettlement program."

"But so far as I am concerned," Masaoka said, "Myer is formulating his own policies."

Masaoka charged that "certain Congressmen and vested interests prejudiced against us are using everything in their power to prevent release" of Japanese from relocation centers, and are otherwise "trying to thwart the activities of the WRA." Again he refused to amplify his remarks.

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Public Fooled On Check of Internees' Loyalty

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 6. Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) today admitted before a congressional committee the truth of every basic complaint leveled against the authority's handling of the West Coast Japanese relocation problem.

In the early evening, after he had been five hours on the stand with not more than a third of his testimony finished, the Senate moved to correct one reportedly dangerous situation in the ten war relocation centers for evacuated west coast Japanese.

SEGREGATION ASKED.

It adopted a resolution asking the President to order immediate segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese in the centers, the act to be followed by a specific and factual report on conditions in the camps.

Myer told the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that it is the intention of the WRA to turn the Japanese out of the centers in the largest possible numbers as speedily as it can be accomplished.

He confessed that since April 2 there has not been the slightest investigation of the released Japanese to determine their national sympathies, and he conceded that even before that date the check on the loyalty of the furloughed evacuees was not nearly so strict and complete as the public had been led to believe.

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L.A. Times

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L.A. Times

JF Ex.

July 8

JAP SEGREGATION AGREED TO BY WRA

Disloyal Will Be Put in Special Camps

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7. —

Segregation of disloyal west coast Japanese from loyal elements in the ten war relocation centers will be accomplished between September 1 and October 20, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, today informed the Dies House Committee on un-American activities.

It was indicated that nearly 30,000 American born and alien Japanese will be placed in closer confinement.

Myer said the WRA plans to use twenty-five trains in the transfer, which he hoped would be executed under a strong military guard. He estimated the cost at \$1,000,000.

SEPARATE CAMPS.

The WRA head indicated that the appropriate 30,000 to be segregated, marked as definitely disloyal or doubtful, will be given exclusive occupancy of two or three of the present centers, with an equivalent number being shifted in return so that it will not be necessary to establish additional camps.

Myer's announcement came less than twenty-four hours after the Senate had adopted a resolution asking the President to order segregation, but Myer said the plan had been under consideration by the WRA for weeks.

However, reports in the seized files of the Japanese-American Citizens' League described the WRA as opposed to segregation because it might serve to "stigmatize" the disloyal thousands among the 107,000 west coast evacuees.

THOSE INCLUDED.

He said the segregated group would include 6,300 who have expressed a desire to return to Japan, 7,500 who have declared in writing that they are not loyal to the United States, and large numbers of others who have given authorities reason to believe that they are pro-Japan propagandists, agitators and possible saboteurs. Dissatisfied with the extent of

WRA Aide Barred As Mental Case

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 7. —

Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, today read into the record of the Dies Committee hearing on the War Relocation Authority a record showing that for nearly a year the WRA tried to save one of its attorneys, 33 years old, from the draft.

He was certified to the induction board as essential to the "war production" of the WRA, which administers the Japanese War Relocation Centers.

Finally the WRA lost and the young attorney went up for examination.

He was rejected by the Army as mentally deficient.

Myer's segregation plan, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, member of the Dies Committee, announced today he would introduce a bill to place the operation of all the centers under direct Army control.

The Senate's resolution calling for segregation was a substitute for a resolution to turn the relocation centers over to the Army. The Senate Military Affairs Committee rejected the Army control measure after hearing testimony from John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War.

Myer admitted that in September he issued a directive making it possible for all types of Japanese in the centers, American born, Japan born and American born Japanese who had gone to Japan for education—to apply for permanent leaves of absence from the centers.

MEMBERS AMAZED.

"You see," he told the committee, "we hadn't wanted to turn the Japanese aliens and the Japan educated Japanese of American birth out of the centers in the early stages of the war. But when our fleet became stronger, we thought it would be safe enough."

The committeemen blinked in amazement, and Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania Democrat, told the witness:

"Mr. Myer, I want you to get a written statement from the War Department confirming your statements that it approves your program of releasing all types of Japanese from the centers with the lack of safeguards you have provided. The committee would like to have it tomorrow."

July 9

Loyalty Among Jap Evacues to Be Sought

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Assurance that only loyal evacues are being released from war relocation centers will be sought tomorrow at a closed meeting of the House Un-Americanism subcommittee investigating the Japanese problem, Chairman Costello (D.) Cal., promised today.

The three-man group, after a week of open hearings, requested representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy to appear at an executive session at which the

Ickes' Jap Aide to Teach Judo

WASHINGTON, July 8. (P)—Fred Kobayashi, 24, will give up poultry raising on the Maryland farm of Secretary Ickes to join the University of Maryland's physical education staff next week as an instructor in judo, the Japanese "science of personal combat."

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the university, said today that Ickes had consented "very courteously" to release the Japanese-American at the request of the university, which has been seeking to obtain a judo instructor from among the West Coast evacues for more than a year.

subcommittee will ask the extent to which other government agencies have been consulted about freeing persons of Japanese ancestry removed from the Pacific Coast.

Costello, who repeatedly has termed inadequate the War Relocation Authority inquiries into the loyalty of released persons, said his subcommittee will check statements of War Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer with the Justice, War and Navy spokesmen.

The Californian indicated the subcommittee is dissatisfied with Myer's statement that an Army-Navy-W.R.A. joint board passed on every application for release.