

3:14

CLIPPINGS

MAY 1943

C-A  
171



May 27

Do you know John D'Itri?  
The war inquiry service of the American Red Cross has an important message for him and has asked assistance in locating him.  
D'Itri was released from the army a short time ago and is believed to be in Southern California.  
Persons knowing of his whereabouts should call Fitzroy 5261, extension 137.

# Are Japanese-Americans Loyal To U.S. Or Hirohito?

(Continued from Last Issue)

secret signal codes.

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**THE NEW KOREA**  
Published Every Week  
by  
Korean National Association  
\* \* \* \* \*  
**ENGLISH SECTION**  
Young Korean National Ass'n  
1638 W. Jefferson Blvd.

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LA. News

New Korea



May 27

# Many oppose Japs' return

Proposed return of Japanese internees to the Pacific coast met with opposition from several fronts here today, and the entire situation was scheduled for scrutiny by the Dies committee.

Congressman Martin Dies and his group, investigating un-American activities, will hold hearings in Los Angeles during the week of June 7 at places and times to be announced later.

New criticism against any action which would permit Japanese evacuees to come back to the coastal defense area came from Mayor Fletcher Bowron in his weekly message to citizens and from the newly organized "Pacific Coast Japanese Problem conference."

Bowron declared he was not only opposed to return of the internees, but also favored depriving American born Japanese of their citizenship.

The mayor urged a supreme court review of its interpretation of the 14th amendment, and pointed to the civil code of Japan which states "any Japanese, wherever located, is a citizen of Japan unless he is expatriated."

The Japanese Problem conference, participated in by individuals and organizations opposing resettlement of Japanese here, was established as a permanent organization during a meeting in the Clark hotel.

Sponsor of the resolution creating the group was the Pacific league, which called together veterans groups, junior chambers of commerce, women's organizations, law enforcement officers and legislators.

Principal speaker at the meeting was Congressman John M. Costello, who opposed not only the release of interned Japanese but also the move to permit Japanese American soldiers to visit the coast.

He saw in this the danger that enemy agents might be landed here in American uniforms and thus mingle inconspicuously.

The congressman, declaring there is no means of detecting disloyalty in Japanese, urged that release be accomplished only in large numbers, and that these groups be kept under surveillance in nonrestricted areas.

Present at the meeting were sheriffs of various southern counties whose sentiments generally reflected the fear of violence against the Japanese by residents in the event of their return.

Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Legion's Americanism Education league, presented the program of the Legion's 23rd district.

Recommendations were to prevent the return of any Japanese to the coastal area, to transfer control of all internees to the army, abandon plans for Japanese combat units, place all able-bodied Japanese males in agriculture, release all Japanese farm implements and other equipment, release impounded money of the Japanese government for use in these projects, and plan for a complete study of the postwar disposition of Japanese.

The conference adopted a resolution presented by Mrs. G. J. Wigenhorn for the Women of Wake proposing that the state department consider an exchange of interned Japs for 175 men of this area who were construction workers on Wake island and captured by Japan.

Attorney Russ Avery, president of the league pointed out that his

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1638 W. Jefferson Blvd.  
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## ENGLISH SECTION

Korean National Association

by

Published Every Week

## THE NEW KOREA

THE NEW KOREA is a weekly publication of the Korean National Association, 1638 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, California. It is published in English and Korean. The English section contains news, features, and advertisements. The Korean section contains news, features, and advertisements. The publication is owned and operated by the Korean National Association.

New Korea



# Many oppose Japs' return

(Continued from Page 3)

group more than a year ago recommended legislation which would draft all Japanese into agriculture, producing food for the armed services, with the same compensation as draftees.

He introduced former congressman Leland M. Ford, who criticized "starry eyed ideologists," who he said were sponsoring the movement for return of Japanese to the coast.

Ford, charging these were the same forces which opposed the original evacuation, declared:

"The Japanese spy system was broken up by the evacuation, but bring them back and you will reestablish it."

"No one can tell a loyal Jap from a disloyal one.

"We are in a war and should take no chances at all, but if we err, it should be on the side of safety."

## CONGRESSMAN SEES REMOVAL OF DeWITT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—(U.P.)—Rep. Richard J. Welch, R., Calif., predicted today that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt would be relieved of command of the western defense command and fourth army as a result of a controversy over exclusion of Japanese from coastal areas.

Welch said it was "generally understood in Washington" that DeWitt would be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian defense command, "in a short time."

General DeWitt, according to Welch's information, may be transferred to Washington and assigned to a staff position.

DeWitt's temporary rank of lieutenant general recently was made permanent, and it was suggested that it was done so that he might retain the rank on being transferred to another post.

DeWitt's policy of excluding Japanese from coastal defense areas has been inflexible. "A Jap is a Jap," he insisted, and he wants none along the coastal frontier. In this respect his attitude bears the endorsement of several congressmen from this area, Welch said, indicating they would continue to support DeWitt's Japanese policies.

"We have no right to criticize any personnel orders issued by the commander in chief nor the war department," Welch said, "but we may demand that policies which we think for the best interests of our districts be maintained."

General DeWitt ordered removal of the Japanese shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. More than 110,000 were removed from strategic coastal areas to inland relocation centers. Most of them are there now. DeWitt has steadfastly refused to permit any to return.

"A Jap is a Jap," he said. "I got them out, and I want to keep them out."

Welch gave no indication as to when the reported transfers would take place. He said it was understood that General Emmons, who assumed command at Hawaii after Pearl Harbor, would be replaced by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, until recently commander of an army corps.

## STIMSON SAYS DeWITT RUMOR IS 'NONSENSE'

WASHINGTON, May 27.—(UP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that any suggestion that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt was being relieved of command of the fourth army because of a disagreement with the war department over evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific coast was nonsense.

The war department feels that General DeWitt has made a fine and successful record in his command of the fourth army, particularly in the handling of the difficult problem of the evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal area," Stimson said.

He declined to discuss DeWitt's prospective new assignment or his successor in command of the fourth army. It was revealed May 4, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated DeWitt to the rank of lieutenant general, which he hitherto held only by virtue of his command of the fourth army.

## LEGION POST BACKS EXCLUSION PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—(UP)—The Sportsmen's post of the American Legion announced today its membership had concurred with a naval officer's statement that "the only good Jap is a dead Jap."

The statement was attributed to Dr. E. Earl Kinser, naval lieutenant attached to the marine corps, who was with the first marines to land on Guadalcanal. Kinser is scheduled to speak at a rally the Legion post is staging to recruit blood donors.

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New Korea



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"Place no trust in protestations  
of loyalty made by interned Ja-  
panese," Mayor Bowron said, in  
effect, "and above all, do not al-  
low them again to be concentrat-  
ed on the Pacific coast."

"After the war, all Japanese  
known to have been sympathetic  
to the Japanese cause should at  
once be deported to Japan."

The mayor said he thought Ja-  
panese born in this country of  
military age, should be inducted  
into the armed forces, and older  
ones should be required to work  
for their sustenance.

### Segregation of Loyal From

### Disloyal Japanese is Dangerous

"It is not advisable to attempt  
to segregate the loyal from dis-  
loyal Japanese," he said, "because  
no one is competent to make  
such a decision, and errors are  
likely to be very dangerous if  
the Japanese approved as loyal  
should get a chance at a spot of  
sabotage."

"Los Angeles county Japanese,  
who included one-third of all  
their nationality on the Pacific  
coast, constituted the largest con-  
centration of Japanese in Amer-  
ica."

"Many of them moved and acted  
in accord with a definite plan.  
The selection of occupations, the  
location of businesses, truck  
farms and other activities in stra-  
tegic spots could not be mere  
coincidence."

"Part of their strategy was to  
appear inoffensive and friendly.  
Their professed loyalty was mere-  
ly a shield to lull suspicion of  
their actions."

The mayor qualified these an-  
timadversions by stating his be-  
lief that the great majority of Ja-  
panese now in the United States  
would prefer an American to a  
Japanese victory in the war. He  
pointed out that many were serv-  
ing loyally in the armed forces.

### Los Angeles Born Japanese

### Are Dangerous

"Many who left Japan because  
they disliked the military rule  
there," he said, "are far less dan-  
gerous than those born in Los  
Angeles who went to Japan for  
an education. It is part of Japa-  
nese philosophy and education to  
strive for perfection in deceit."

In this connection Mayor Bow-  
ron pointed out that "two highly  
intelligent and potentially danger-  
ous Japanese" whose training  
and background fit them for im-  
portant espionage activity, have  
recently been released from re-  
location centers and are now at  
large.

One was the son of a former  
Japanese admiral, and the other  
a woman who after graduation  
from a California university spent  
five years in Japan in close asso-  
ciation with Nazi Germans there.

"In the past few days, a spokes-  
man of the Japanese government  
attempted to justify the murder  
of American aviators captured  
in Chinese territory after the  
bombing of Tokyo," the mayor  
said. "The name of this spokes-  
man is Tomokazu Hori. From  
1934 to 1937 he was Japanese  
consul in Los Angeles."

### Illegal Entry of Japanese

### Into United States

The mayor pointed out that Ja-  
panese control of the fishing in-  
dustry here afforded means of  
illegal entry to many persons  
sent here on secret diplomatic  
missions, and the establishment  
of powerful radio stations far  
more expensive than fishing in-  
comes would support provided  
communication with Japan by se-

secret signal codes.

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ron recalled, practically all Japa-  
nese places of business in Los  
Angeles were closed, although it  
had long been their custom to  
keep open late Saturday night.

"During 1941," he said, "Amer-  
ican-born Japanese rather over-  
did their proclamation of loyalty  
to the land of their birth, de-  
claring their adherence and be-  
lief in the principles of American  
democracy."

### DeWitt's Efficient Action Praised

"I feel it was the intention and  
plan of many of the local Japa-  
nese population to play a very  
important part during the war—a  
part they were prevented from  
playing by the timely and effi-  
cient action of Lieut. Gen. John L.  
DeWitt, in evacuating the Japa-  
nese population from the Los An-  
geles metropolitan area."

### Japanese in U.S.A. Attack High American Officials and Koreans

On the other hand it may be  
noted that "The Utah Nippo," of  
Salt Lake City, one of the three  
Japanese daily newspapers in the  
U. S. Mainland, brazenly declar-  
ed:

### "Nitwitt DeWitt Says

### Japs a Jap"

"Once in a while a nitwitt  
comes along and spoils the care-  
fully wrought trend of events. In  
the midst of favorable comments  
made by everyone, from the  
President of the United States,  
the Secretary of War, the writers  
of various first class magazines,  
Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt toots  
the horn with the most untimely  
and asinine statement like, Japs  
a Jap."

—The April 5 issue, 1943.

### "Congressman Rankin, 'One Nincompoop in Congress'

"When a so and so like General  
DeWitt opens his uneducated  
trap, editor's mental strain is  
taxed to disruption . . . but  
there's one nincompoop in Con-  
gress who matches and exceeds  
General DeWitt, which is saying  
quite a lot, and that guy is the  
honorable (how does one keep a  
straight face) Representative  
Rankin, D. Miss.

"Oh Hell!! this is all I can  
say, since the rest of the verbal  
eruption is unprintable."

"If the Japanese-American Cit-  
izens League doesn't sue the Rep-  
resentative, something is wrong."

—The April 26 issue, 1943.

### "A High War Department Official Is Trying to Get DeWitt to

### Change His Mind"

"The attitude of Lt. Gen. John  
L. DeWitt that 'A Japs a Jap'  
has upset for the present an Ad-  
ministration plan to return to use-  
ful work on the Pacific Coast  
(The Japanese evacuees) it was  
learned last Friday.

"Responsible sources said that  
the War Department has agreed  
to the plan to return the evacu-  
ees to the Pacific Coast and that  
the War Relocation Authority  
was about to put it in operation  
when DeWitt, commander of the  
Western Defense Command, pub-  
licly declared that 'A Japs a Jap.'

"It is understood that a high  
War Department official is try-  
ing to get DeWitt to change his  
mind."

—The April 19 issue, 1943.

### "Senator Chandler Not Fair- Minded American"

"If Senator A. B. Chandler  
were even a least bit a fair-mind-  
ed American he would not harp  
on the disloyalty of Japanese-  
Americans."

—The April 5 issue, 1943.

(To Be Continued)



May 28

# Japanese Salaries

## State Protected Against Suits by Ex-Civil Servants

By EARL C. BEHRENS

California is protected against possible future collection of more than \$100,000 in back salaries by ex-State employes of Japanese ancestry under terms of an act signed by Governor Warren yesterday.

The employes were suspended in 1942 and the validity of this action is being tested in the courts.

The Governor signed a bill by Assemblyman Nelson T. Dilworth, Riverside county, amending the State civil service act with regard to employes holding dual citizenship. The amendment carries an urgency clause and became effective immediately upon signing by the Governor.

The amendment makes any employe with dual citizenship subject to discipline and provides that even though any suspension imposed is later found to be unjustified, the employes' salary for the suspended period shall not be allowed.

The new law further provides that if any salary is paid there must be deducted from the amount any compensation earned by him during the time he was off the State pay roll, and also any allowances given him under the Federal Government's Japanese relocation program.

In 1942, the State Personnel Board discharged 74 civil service employes of Japanese ancestry and the Board of Equalization released an additional 13 employes. Approximately 150 probationary and temporary civil service workers also were dismissed.

In March, many of the Japanese, now in relocation centers, requested hearings before the Personnel Board to protect their future status.

*SF. Chron*



May 28

# A Tulalake Official Assails 'Interference' by Outside Groups

By MILTON SILVERMAN  
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, May 27—The American Legion, the Native Sons and a few other groups—all of them demanding the Japanese be kicked out of California—are accused of actually keeping them right here.

These groups pass resolutions calling for removal of the Japanese from the West Coast.

At the same time, however, they pass other resolutions demanding their citizenship be revoked, their savings confiscated, their possessions taken over under the right of eminent domain.

As a result, the Japanese here are afraid to leave the army-guarded center, and the potential employers in the Middle West are afraid to hire them.

This is the well-considered judgment of Tony O'Brien, War Relocation Authority attorney for Tulalake, a cold-blooded character who personally admires Japanese somewhat less than a case of bubonic plague.

## "Howls Keep Them Here"

"You keep howling that we ought to get the Japs out of here," he says, "but it's your very howls that are keeping them on the Coast. You've scared the daylight out of them."

O'Brien claims every resolution passed by West Coast organizations and every anti-evacuee editorial printed by certain newspapers is crippling the Government's relocation program.

"You Californians," he asserts, made a national issue out of less than 100,000 people. We're doing the job you couldn't handle—we are dividing these people among 130,000,000, and we'd do it faster if the critics laid off."

Some evacuees have already been moved from Tulalake—about 1400 out of an original population of 15,000 brought from Northern California, Oregon and Washington.

"I doubt if many of those we've relocated," O'Brien says, "will want to come back to California after the war. Most of them seem to have received a swell reception,

*(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of uncensored reports on the actual conditions at Tulalake. What The Chronicle, its reporter and its readers feel about the loyalty or the disloyalty of the Japanese there is not the point in question. These are factual reports on what has happened to them, and what they are doing about it.)*

and they'll probably stay in the Middle West.

"They've sold their property on the West Coast, their leases are running out, and most of them will have little temptation to move back to San Francisco or Los Angeles."

## Appears Ridiculous

Down in San Francisco you can hear scores of outraged orators denouncing the evacuees for wanting to come back to their West Coast homes while the war is on. Up here, the outrage appears a little ridiculous. The Japanese at Tulalake don't want to return to the Coast now under any conditions—they're afraid to risk their lives—and a lot of them tell me they probably won't come back even after the war.

The Issei and the older Nisei are generally agreed that they will never see California again. The Issei, those born in Japan, feel they are too old to start life again. Many of them appear content to stay here in a relocation camp for the rest of their lives. Most of the older Nisei, those born in America, have lost their ties on their old homes and are becoming increasingly convinced they will have to start again somewhere else.

Only among the younger Nisei—especially those from 10 up to about 18—do find any keen desire to return to California after the war.

## Feel They Are Americans

They feel they are American citizens, that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights mean what they

were taught in school, that the anti-Japanese hatred will disappear after the war, that "America won't let us down." They want to go back to the only home they ever knew.

Only a few of their parents and grandparents seem to hold the same ideas.

"Leave them alone," says O'Brien, "and we'll get rid of them for you. We don't want to be custodians—the WRA is supposed to relocate these people."

Now, a lot of people on the West Coast feel the Japanese should not be relocated, but instead should be put under Army control until the end of the war (a suggestion which the Army has consistently turned down) and then shipped back to Japan.

That is another problem which could be settled by anyone with a little common sense and 30 years' experience in constitutional law, diplomatic relations, sociology and psychology.

## Point at Question

The point at question is something else: If the Japanese are not to be relocated, then the present laws should be changed. If the Japanese are to be relocated, then the WRA should be left alone.

Sniping at the WRA for doing its job, as O'Brien emphasizes, is merely bawling out the cop because the Legislature passed the speed laws.

"The funny things," he says, "is that while the American Legion posts here are jumping all over us for trying to get jobs for the Japanese, American Legion posts in the Middle West are helping to find those jobs. One of our best men is the former head of the Legion Post in Madison, Wis."

O'Brien is no professional booster for the WRA. As a matter of fact, he is resigning. "At least," he claims, "I can talk frankly about the organization."

*(Tomorrow, in the fifth of his reports, Silverman tells the story of the "Emperor of Tulalake," the man who still puzzles the FBI.)*

# Japanese Centers

## Legion Chief Says Control Is 'Dishonest'

STOCKTON, May 26 (AP)—Roan T. Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, expressed strong criticism tonight of the war relocation authority's handling of the Japanese.

"I think the Federal Relocation Authority is dishonest," he said at a Legion gathering here.

The Legion leader charged that Japanese had been allowed to leave relocation centers to attend American universities while American soldiers are fighting. He declared the relocation authority had said that Japanese who had been released to attend universities had been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but that this was either a misrepresentation or that the authority was ignorant of the facts. He said he had a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, saying that no such investigations had been made.

"I think the Federal Relocation Authority is dishonest," Waring said. He urged that the Army be given control of the relocated Japanese.

Waring indicated strongly his belief that Warren Atherton, Stockton attorney and for several years chairman of the Legion's national defense committee, would succeed him as national commander. Atherton, who accompanied Waring on his recent visit to Africa, returned with him here tonight.

5F Chron

5F Chron



May 28

# GEN. EMMONS MAY SUCCEED DE WITT HERE



9 NIN

O. Trib

# GEN. DEWITT TRANSFER REPORT GAINS SUPPORT

Reports Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt soon will be transferred from his post as commandant of the Western Defense and Fourth Army gained support today with appointment of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. to command of the Army forces in Hawaii, as successor to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

This appointment strengthens predictions General Emmons is slated to relieve General DeWitt.

General Emmons, when he introduced his successor at a press conference in Honolulu and announced General Richardson would take over June 1, said he felt "there wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve than San Francisco."

Meanwhile it was disclosed that Japanese-American soldiers, on furlough from Army training camps, are in California. Several of them

appeared in the Salinas area, near Ft. Ord.

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# GEN. EMMONS MAY SUCCEED DE WITT HERE

Pictures on Page 2

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department of the U. S. Army, will be replaced Wednesday by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson.

General Emmons made the announcement in Honolulu yesterday after he was presented with a Distinguished Service medal in recognition of his outstanding work there.

He said he was unable to announce his new post, but added:

"There wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve than San Francisco."

Official word of his transfer revived speculation that he would succeed Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt as commander of the Western Defense Command because of sharp differences between General DeWitt and a War Department faction over handling of Japanese on the Pacific Coast. Secretary of War Stimson termed such reports "nonsense."

## FURLOUGHED JAPS HERE

Meanwhile, it was reported that a number of U. S. soldiers of Japanese ancestry have come to this area on furlough from a training center at Shelby, Miss. A number of them who enlisted in the Army from Honolulu and from Japanese relocation centers were said to be in the Salinas area.

General Emmons took over the command of the Hawaiian Department 10 days after the Pearl Harbor attack. His 17 months there witnessed the construction of defenses costing hundreds of millions of dollars.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Ocean areas, in presenting the Distinguished Service medal, said that General Emmons assumed command when "the prospects were indeed very grim. General Emmons immediately proceeded to increase and strengthen the defenses. His responsibility extended far to the south and west, where he was charged with the construction of air bases which are now serving us so well."

## TO LEAVE FOR MAINLAND

General Emmons, who is 55, said he would leave for the mainland as soon as he is relieved.

General Richardson, 60, a native of Charleston, S. C., was transferred recently from the Seventh Training Corps at Jacksonville, Fla. He has been decorated for heroism in the Philippines in 1905, and wears the Distinguished Service Cross for A.E.F. action in the first World War. In 1941, he took command of the Seventh Army Corps at Birmingham, Ala.

General Richardson said Hawaii is scheduled to expand both as a training base and as a defense for continental United States. He said reports do not indicate that the Japanese population of the vital islands is a potential menace—but added there are good and bad Japanese.

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This appointment strengthens predictions General Emmons is slated to relieve General DeWitt.

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Those who remain and leave the camp through the normal channels of relocation usually become "missionaries," project officials say, and are of immeasurable help in inducing others to join the orderly exodus. Only last week, a resettled member of the camp wrote from his now home in Michigan that "the people treat me with everything American" and urged others to answer the call for farm help in that area—"a darned swell place."

About the others who take jobs elsewhere in the country only to drift away after a short time, the WRA can do nothing. It has no jurisdiction. As long as they remain out of the evacuated area they are free to go where they want.

### IT'S KNOTTY PROBLEM

What to do with the remainder who sit tight in camp and reject relocation, presents a knotty problem on which there appears to be no present unanimity of thought. Some authorities believe that the Issei, who, as aliens, are without constitutional rights, should be sent back to their homeland under the terms of the peace. And with them, they say, should go the Kibei, born here but indoctrinated in Japan, as well as the proven disloyal Nisei, citizens born and educated here.

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O. Trib

5F News



May 28

## 'Leave WRA Alone; We'll Solve Issue'

So Says Official at Tule Lake Jap Camp; Outside Sniping Hit

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of five articles on what a Tribune reporter and cameraman found when they went to a major War Relocation Authority community seeking answers to questions being raised in current, widespread discussions of the Japanese problem.)

By DON THOMAS

**TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT, May 28.**—"All this may be unconstitutional, but leave the War Relocation Authority alone, and it will solve the Japanese problem for you."

It was a project official speaking—and with vehemence—of the external influences which complicate the internal problems of operating a relocation center and endeavoring to assimilate evacuees elsewhere in the United States.

There are 14,000 Japanese in this camp, the bulk of them U.S. citizens, 90,000 in other relocation centers, and it is the WRA's job to see that as many as possible are re-assimilated into the American scene.

Administrators here make no pretense to omniscience, but they do feel very strongly that they are better able to evaluate and carry out the duty they have been given, than any individual or group possessed only of a fragmentary knowledge of the facts.

About 1400 evacuees have already been relocated, either permanently or on a seasonal basis, and some 200 more go out each month, but every time there is a move for disenfranchisement of the U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, or "sniping" at conditions in the camp by outside groups, the rate of relocation drops off sharply and the WRA is deterred in its major objective.

Such incidents—together, of course, with such atrocities as the wanton murder of our Tokyo fliers—instantly bring on increased discrimination against evacuees in the matter of housing, food and work conditions in other areas and the Japanese here withdraw, or delay, relocation applications.

The WRA is charged with getting the Japanese out of these camps, and, as one official explained, "the Government can't afford either the expense or effect on morale of another mass movement of evacuees."

"The Government wants to get them out individually on jobs throughout the country."

"We know who are loyal citizens and who are the disloyal Japanese, whether citizen or alien."

### OPEN TO DEBATE

The latter observation, naturally, is open to debate even among the officials themselves. One group feels very definitely that it will be entirely impossible to arrive at an absolute line of demarcation between the loyal and disloyal evacuees—that the best that can be done is to segregate the obviously disloyal from the rest of the colony and then perhaps follow up by separating the Issei from the Nisei, so as to remove from the influence of persons who are aliens with roots still in Japan, the younger U.S. citizens.

Up against the situation they have here, the administration may be excused if it is hypersensitive and inclined to resent what it considers outside intrusion.

After all, there are less than 200 Caucasians in this camp. Six of them, plus 150 evacuees, constitute the internal police force, and the Army patrol never enters the community proper unless summoned. That there is not more strife is a miracle.

It might be well at this point to correct an impression some persons hold that the barbed wire fences are of the high internment camp type and the Army guards are placed close together.

### FENCING IS NORMAL

The fencing is just about normal, field height and you don't see the guards unless you go looking for them. Walk-aways are discouraged by the fact that the evacuees would have to cross miles of open ground and might conceivably pass through sections where they would be something less than welcome before they could reach the outer confines of the coastal area from which they have been banned.

Those who remain and leave the camp through the normal channels of relocation usually become "missionaries," project officials say, and are of immeasurable help in inducing others to join the orderly exodus. Only last week, a resettled member of the camp wrote from his new home in Michigan that "the people treat me with everything American" and urged others to answer the call for farm help in that area—"a darned swell place."

About the others who take jobs elsewhere in the country only to drift away after a short time, the WRA can do nothing. It has no jurisdiction. As long as they remain out of the evacuated area they are free to go where they want.

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5F News



Described as a vivid account of human courage, the documentary film, "The Siege of Leningrad," opens today at the Telenev Theater.

The film, brought back from Russia to the United States by Wendell Willkie, depicts the struggle of 3,000,000 citizens to defend their city for 515 days against the Nazi hordes.

Included on the same program are the features "Mr. Chimp Goes to Town," "Fulton Lewis Jr., on 'Man Power,'" and a new commentary by H. V. Kaltenborn.

News events include the speech of Winston Churchill before the United States Congress and the battle scenes from the principal war fronts.

out disrupting the American way  
of life.

The Japanese you meet here are not much help themselves in aiding you to reach a decision. The majority you come in contact with are hospitable, pleasant and intelligent, but there are others—and for all you know they may be in the majority, because you can't interrogate all 14,000—who either lie to your face or give you no answer at all when you pose a pointed question.

## RINGLEADERS FOXY

As an example of the problem confronting you, take the case of one of the ringleaders of a demonstration who made a speech which, in its English translation, was the essence of loyalty to the United States. Loyal Japanese leaders informed the WRA that as delivered in the Japanese language it was the most subversive utterance they had ever heard.

We were able to make an unhampered visit to the project because Director Harvey M. Coverley and his assistant, J. O. Hayes, wanted the public to know what is going on. They wanted no whitewash. Coverley requested only that any fantastic sounding rumor be checked against the official records and to implement that request the administration made available heretofore confidential files on request.

Otherwise we were free to go where we pleased, talk with anyone we desired, eat in whatever mess hall we felt like. There were no strings attached, and there was no guided "tour" of inspection—a fact which amazed and nonplussed some of the Japanese.

The facts and conditions have been reported as they were found. Any interpretations you place on those facts, or any conclusions you may draw, are your own.

If you have lived in Japan, or if you have sons or relatives in the service, you probably side with the faction which wants to get rid of all Japanese, citizens and aliens alike—but quick.

(Only this morning a service man not attached to any unit assigned here, inquired: "What are those \_\_\_\_\_ beefing about? They ought to be glad they aren't all taken out before a firing squad like our boys were.")

If you haven't any close contact with the war, or are given to worry over tinkering with the U.S. Constitution and the rights it confers, you line up with the faction advocating legal procedure.

The Japanese problem isn't going to be solved here. But the work that is being done, and the studies that are being made, may clarify the way to a logical solution in the future.

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About the others who take jobs elsewhere in the country only to drift away after a short time, the WRA can do nothing. It has no jurisdiction. As long as they remain out of the evacuated area they are free to go where they want.

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What to do with the remainder who sit tight in camp and reject relocation, presents a knotty problem on which there appears to be no present unanimity of thought. Some authorities believe that the Issei, who, as aliens, are without constitutional rights, should be sent back to their homeland under the terms of the peace. And with them, they say, should go the Kibei, born here but indoctrinated in Japan, as well as the proven disloyal Nisei, citizens born and educated here.

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A number of these soldiers, described by Salinas residents as averaging "a dozen," have been moving in and out of the Salinas area.

This region is adjacent to Fort Ord, where presumably they could learn military secrets of the most vital character and where the Japs, in event of an invasion, might well land troops in American uniform.

Disclosure of the presence of these Japanese-American soldiers came as further confirmation developed that General DeWitt, who is opposed to their presence, faces imminent transfer.

Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, commander at Hawaii, announced that he has been relieved of command there for a new assignment. He said he could not announce his new post, but added that "there wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve" than San Francisco.

Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco has declared that General Emmons is scheduled for assignment here replacing General DeWitt.

### JAPS ON FURLOUGH.

General Emmons was succeeded at Honolulu by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson—an appointment which Representative Welch also forecast.

Explaining the presence of Japanese-American troops in this area, the Army said that they came on furlough from Camp Shelby, Miss., the training center for all Japanese-American troops.

The area commander is notified in advance of their coming, under Army procedure, so that proper provisions can be made for their care, housing and "protection" while on leave. The nature and the need for protection are not explained, though it is no military secret that soldiers, sailors and marines, back from the horrors of the South Pacific, have difficulty distinguishing between loyal and disloyal Japs.

### OPENING WEDGE.

The proclamation permitting their return on furlough was signed by General De Witt, but recently Representative John Z.

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CLANCY STREET BOYS'-East Side Kid  
EASTMONT DISTRICT  
EASTMONT Foot Hill & 73rd Ave  
MARGIN FOR ERROR with Joan Bennett  
HAYWARD  
HAYWARD  
Katharine Hepburn  
577 Castle  
TENNESSEE JOHNSON-Van Helm  
SAN PABLO & 27th ST  
WALT DISNEY  
Telephone HI rate 88  
Feature Length Cartoon-"D U M B O  
& "Desperate Chance for Elmer Fudd

Anderson of California said in a House speech:

"General DeWitt did not issue the proclamation of his own free will. He is unalterably opposed to the return of any Japanese under any conditions whatsoever."

At Los Angeles Wednesday, Representative John M. Costello, another California Congressman, charged the return of Japanese-American soldiers was only an opening wedge.

"Next it will be the 'loyal' parents of these soldiers, and after that all 'loyal' Japs," he asserted.

**SHEPPARD OPPOSED.**

Still another California Congressman, Harry R. Sheppard, said he opposed the return of Japanese-American soldiers.

"If the Army wants to send them somewhere, let the Army send them somewhere else," he said.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles urged permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific coast, declaring in a radio address that "there never can be such a thing as Japanese-Americans."

"They are all Japanese, wherever born," he said, "and they never can be Americans, as we want to know and feel the term 'American.'"

Meanwhile General DeWitt, who reportedly commanded the Army forces in the successful storming of Attu, returned to his headquarters here and declined comment on the controversy raging around his expected transfer.

An aide said the general has had no intimation of any transfer. In Washington Secretary of

War Stimson denied that the general is about to be transferred because of a difference of opinion over the Japanese question.

"Such a story, in that respect, is nonsense," he said.

**RECORD HAILED.**

He added that General DeWitt has a "fine and successful record—particularly in the handling of the very difficult problem of evacuation of Japanese from the coastal areas."

Although Secretary Stimson had no comment to make on the transfer, Representative Welch of San Francisco said General De Witt will be moved to a desk job in Washington.

Earlier Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican of New Jersey, asserted that General De Witt's imminent transfer can be traced directly to his unyielding opposition to the return of any Japanese, in or out of uniform, to the coastal strip.

Others have said that Attorney General Francis Biddle is one of the influences in Washington supporting a policy that angry citizens of the West consider to be a coddling of Japs.

# Legion Head Favors Out of



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**'Millions'**

Commander W pointed out that million Negroes in from a few thou than 300 years. day "millions of United States in if there are permi

Commander W ment on Japan U. S. Army being their relatives in

"I have confi DeWitt," he decl his problem be else."

STOCKHOLM, May 27.—(AP)—Baron Johan H. Beck-Frith, Swedish minister to London, is to take his post as Norwegian representative to the royal Norwegian government in exile today. It will be the first time since that the Swedes have had a representative with the Norwegians. Beck-Frith had a reputation as an expert on Norwegian affairs. It was understood the Swedes had been accredited previously. It was understood the Swedes had been accredited previously. It was understood the Swedes had been accredited previously.

# Norway-in-Exile Swede Envoy to

# News Summary of Nip

War Bond in H. Liebes & Co  
you receive admission to the  
May 29th, 5:30 or 8:00 p.m.

ST  
Liam  
Fri 5/28/45

O. Trib

5F News



May 28

## 'Leave WRA Alone; We'll Solve Issue'

So Says Official at  
Tule Lake Jap Camp;

sections where they would be something less than welcome before they could reach the outer confines of the coastal area from which they have been banned.

Those who remain and leave the camp through the normal channels of relocation usually become "missionaries," project officials say, and are of immeasurable help in inducing others to join the orderly exodus. Only last week, a resettled member of the camp wrote from his now home in Michigan that "the people treat me with everything American" and urged others to answer the call for farm help in that area—"a darned swell place."

About the others who take jobs elsewhere in the country only to drift away after a short time, the WRA can do nothing. It has no jurisdiction. As long as they remain out of the evacuated area they are free to go where they want.

### IT'S KNOTTY PROBLEM

What to do with the remainder who sit tight in camp and reject relocation, presents a knotty problem on which there appears to be no present unanimity of thought. Some authorities believe that the Issei, who, as aliens, are without constitutional rights, should be sent back to their homeland under the terms of the peace. And with them, they say, should go the Kibei, born here but indoctrinated in Japan, as well as the proven disloyal Nisei, citizens born and educated here.

Others argue the entire group of evacuees can be assimilated with-

# Soldiers of Nip Ancestry Allowed To Roam on Coast

## Furloughs in Salinas Approved By Army

As it became evident yesterday that Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt will be replaced in the Western Defense Council and as public clamor grew against the return of Japanese to the Pacific coast, it was revealed that soldiers of

### RECORD HAILED.

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## Legion Head Favors Plan To Get Japs Out of U. S.

Commenting on the Akron rubber strike, National Comdr. Roane Waring today at a press conference at the Hotel Whitcomb declared that "It is wrong to blame all production shortcomings on labor."

"In the ranks of organized labor there are just as patriotic men as any place else," he continued. Commander Waring arrived in San Francisco this morning from Sacramento, where he spoke last night against any release of Japanese from relocation camps.

At noon today he addressed a Commonwealth Club luncheon at the Palace Hotel, and tonight will speak before a mass meeting to be held at 8:30 o'clock in War Memorial Building under auspices of the Legion. Tomorrow at noon he will address Kaiser shipyard workers at Richmond.

Commander Waring admitted today that the Japanese problem has many ramifications, including a particular headache for the American Legion with its two Japanese posts in Los Angeles.

### Jap Legionnaires Lauded

"We suspended the charters of these posts immediately after Pearl Harbor," Commander Waring explained, "and we still are hearing about it. Only last week I received an indignant letter from a general, who declared that these Japanese Legionnaires in relocation camps have done a magnificent job in preserving order and co-operating with the authorities against subversive interests."

"Personally, I would ship back to Japan or some place after the war every Japanese of alien birth, and every Japanese born in this country who has failed to prove loyal."

He and Leon Happel of Stockton,

the California department commander of the American Legion, take the position that the Japanese problem is more than one of national security—it is a racial question.

### 'Millions' Predicted

Commander Waring, a Southerner, pointed out that today we have 14 million Negroes in the United States from a few thousand slaves in less than 300 years. They predicted today "millions of Japanese in the United States in another 100 years," if they are permitted to remain.

Commander Waring refused comment on Japanese soldiers in the U. S. Army being permitted to visit their relatives in relocation camps.

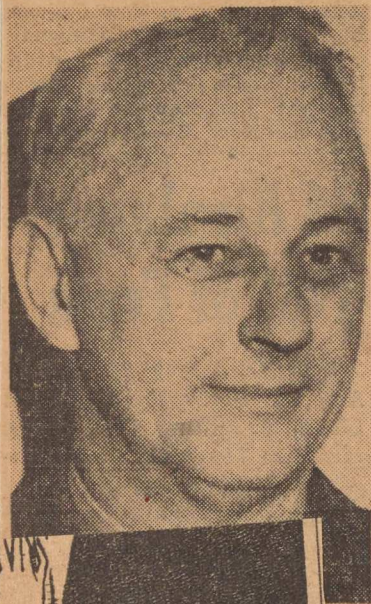
"I have confidence in General DeWitt," he declared. "He knows this problem better than anyone else."

GHANADA East 14th & 58th Ave  
RITA HAYWARD  
"CLANCY STREET BOYS"—East Side Kid  
EASTMONT DISTRICT  
EASTMONT Foothill & 73rd Ave  
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O. Trib



Relieved



## New Board to Insure Workers Against Racial, Religious Bias

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—President Roosevelt tossed overboard today an old committee on fair employment practice and set up another designed to insure that persons of every race, creed, color or national origin may have an opportunity to participate in the war effort without discrimination.

At the head of the new agency he placed Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Science of Catholic University in Washington. The educator was a member of the original National Labor Board and has been a special conciliator

for the Labor Department since 1935. The White House said he had helped settle some 1500 labor disputes.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the committee is authorized specifically to enforce non-discrimination policies.

The Chief Executive decreed that hereafter all contracting agencies of the Government shall include in all contracts a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, creed, color or national origin and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

Six other members of the committee are to be named by the Chief Executive. It will receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and is empowered to conduct hearings, make findings of fact, and "take appropriate steps to obtain elimination of such discrimination."

O. Tribune

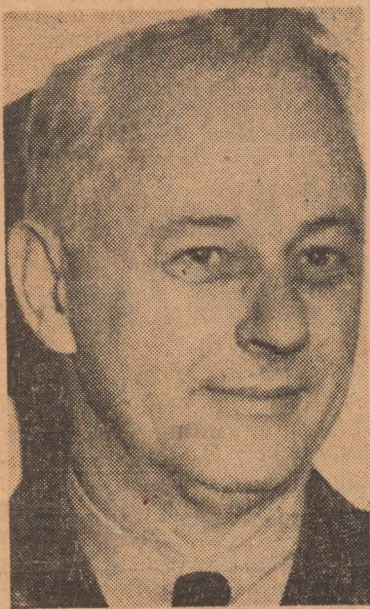


Charles F. Berg . . . . .  
tended preliminary negotiations  
between Giraud, military and  
civil administrator of French  
North Africa, and DeGaulle,  
leader of the Fighting French.

Oregonian



## Relieved



GENERAL D. C. EMMONS  
Hawaii commander to shift.

## Hawaii Chief Gets New Post

HONOLULU, May 28 (AP)—Lieutenant-General Delos C. Emmons announced Thursday that Major-General Robert C. Richardson would replace him as commander of the Hawaiian department of the United States army on June 1.

Asked if he might replace Lieutenant-General John L. DeWitt, commander of the western defense command and the 4th army, whose transfer had been rumored, General Emmons said he was unable to announce his new post, but that "there wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve" than San Francisco.

### Florida Last Command

Major-General Richardson was transferred very recently from the 7th training corps at Jacksonville, Fla.

(In San Francisco, Representative Richard J. Welch, republican, California, said in an interview this week it was his understanding that General DeWitt was to be transferred because of differences with the war department on the question of readmitting Japanese to the west coast. Welch added, he also understood that General Emmons would replace him. Aides of General DeWitt have declined comment on the report and Secretary of War Henry Stimson, at his press conference in Washington, said Thursday, "Such a story, in that respect, is nonsense.")

### DeWitt Against Return

(Secretary Stimson's comment related to the reports of differences over the Japanese question. General DeWitt has vigorously opposed readmission of Japanese to the west coast during the war period.)

General Emmons assumed command of the Hawaiian department on December 17, 1941—ten days after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Thursday he was awarded the distinguished service medal by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, for erecting a strong defense of Hawaii and the central Pacific islands.

May 28

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O. Tribune



May 29

# County Chiefs Blast Plans For Japanese Return

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Sacramento Bee



May 29

## County Chiefs Blast Plans For Japanese Return

J. H. Hunter, secretary of the County Supervisors Association of California, today made public the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the association relative to the release of Japanese from relocation centers and their induction into the armed forces.

The resolution sets forth the "army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast" and "to permit them to return to their former habitat would subject us again to the danger of serious sabotage and difficulty in defending our shore line in the event of attack."

### Text Of Resolution

The complete text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, it has been announced through the press:

1. That the secretary of war contemplates that some 28,000 native born Japanese shall be incorporated in the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision of adequate surveillance or control; and

Whereas, the County Supervisors Association of California believes that such contemplated action would be inimical to the best interests and to the welfare and effective defense of our country;

### Protest Actions

Be it resolved that we most vigorously and earnestly protest against the above proposed actions and each of them; that we convey this protest to the secretary of war, to the war relocation board, to our congressmen and senators, to the president of the United States and to the legislature of the State of California.

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese for more than 40 years, an intimate knowledge of their character, and our observation of what occurred on December 7, 1941, and immediately thereafter:

### Danger Of Sabotage

1. Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the West Coast against attack and sabotage, the army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. Now to permit them to return to their former habitat would subject us again to the danger of serious sabotage and difficulty in defending our shore line in the event of attack.

2. Due to the temper of the American public since the dastardly attack at Pearl Harbor we feel that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Japanese themselves to allow them to return for residence on the west coast, and that difficult additional policing problems would be presented thereby in effecting their safety.

### Cannot Distinguish Loyal

3. It is impossible to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Japanese. We are in no position to judge the emotions of the Japanese inasmuch as they have maintained their own schools and religion, and in many cases, dual citizenship with their main allegiance to the Emperor of Japan.

4. If Japanese were allowed to return to this area we could not expect the cooperation of present agricultural or industrial laborers already engaged in the war effort if they were called upon to work with Japanese evacuees.

### Unjust To Students

5. To allow young Japanese to leave relocation camps for educational purposes in our colleges would be unjust and inequitable as it affects our own American boys who have been taken out of college and are so loyally serving their country in the armed forces to the detriment of their education and employment.

6. It is the opinion of the County Supervisors Association that these Japanese should be contributing substantially to the war effort but we feel that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement under full and proper control and supervision by the army. In no event should they be disbursed throughout the country without proper provision for absolute surveillance and control.

Be it further resolved that the Japanese, both alien and American born, should be retained in relocation centers for the duration unless they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of army authority and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.



May 29

# 'The Emperor of Tulelake'

## JAPANESE PROFESSOR (FORMERLY OF STANFORD) WIELDS GREAT POWER INSIDE THE CAMP

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth and last of a series of uncensored reports on the actual conditions at Tulelake. What *The Chronicle*, its reporter and its readers feel about the loyalty or the disloyalty of the Japanese there is not the point in question. These are factual reports on what has happened to them, and what they are doing about it.)

By MILTON SILVERMAN

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, May 28—A little Japanese professor who once was kidded and ridiculed by thousands of his American college students is today called the "Emperor of Tulelake."

He is this colony's man of mystery.

He is accepted by some high intelligence officers as a helpful, pro-American alien, suspected by others as a sinister, dangerous fifth columnist.

Last August he was arrested here by the FBI, held in a nearby jail, kept for two months in a concentration camp for dangerous aliens, and then returned to Tulelake—an indication that either he is innocent or there isn't enough evidence to prove he is guilty.

### Wields Influence

Without any official position, he nevertheless wields what is described as tremendous influence over his 14,000 fellow evacuees brought here from Northern California, Oregon and Washington.

He is Dr. Yamato Ichihashi, emeritus professor of Japanese history and government at Stanford University.

One of his former Stanford students, Harvey M. Coverley, is director of the Tulelake camp.

"Coverley asked me to be his personal advisor," Dr. Ichihashi

structures throughout the bay are and for 40 years designed architectural training in San Francisco, and received his Mr. Meyers was born in Alvarado

chapel in Alameda. (Friday) from the Fowler-Anderson

lect, who died early Thursday, will be held at 10:30 a.m. today (Sat-

Meyers, 75, Alameda county archi-

Funeral services for Henry H.

ment reports first said the blaze

was located in the Langendorf

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Robert E. Stripling, committee secretary, said officials of the War Relocation Authority, which supervises the 10 relocation camps containing approximately 106,000 interned Japanese, will be asked to testify.

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In both Tokyo and Washington, he worked closely with Cabinet ministers, legislators and delegations—a record which officials in this country still view with suspicion.

At Stanford, Ichihashi was "Doc Itchy-Scratchy."

More than a year ago, when the Japanese evacuation started, he was moved from his campus home to the temporary center at Santa Anita, and then brought here with his wife. His young son, Woodrow Tsutomu Ichihashi, was brought here from the University of Oregon.

Young Ichihashi has a minor job here, and is drawing a small salary. His father, now on retirement pay, gets no WRA salary.

### No Discipline

"It is bad to pay father and son the same wages here, or pay the son more," the professor claims. "That means there is no longer any dependency on the parents, and no discipline can be maintained."

"That is responsible for the juvenile delinquency problem we have here. Oh, we have it. It is perhaps not as severe as we read you have in the cities outside, but it is serious and it changes."

Both Police and Fire Department reports first said the blaze

the damage at about \$20,000.

Fire Chief Sullivan estimated

plant, 1209 Howard street.

rejoining the Langendorf cerat

no damage to the Langendorf

an independent firm. There was

that the garage was occupied by

said company officials, explaining

education. Many are poor farmers. Few can speak English. They cannot understand very simple instructions, let alone the complicated, confused orders and instructions that the WRA constantly issues.

### "It Is Inexcusable"

"But the lack of intelligence among the administration is inexcusable. There is an almost complete lack of understanding our characteristics, too much bureaucracy, too many important officials who have not had either the experience or the education to work with large numbers of people. This is responsible in large part for the unnecessary problems that have occurred—and for letting what should have been minor misunderstandings develop into serious problems and violence."

Ichihashi is one of the elder Issei who refused to forswear allegiance to Japan and swear allegiance to America.

"How could we forswear our allegiance to the Emperor?" he asks. "We asked the administration, 'How can you ask us to do that? Will you give us American citizenship if we sign? But you know you cannot do that—we would be people without any country.'"

Several administrative officials told me Ichihashi was one of the Japanese who applied for repatriation to Japan, but he denies this and a search of office records failed to show any such application.

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He reports more and more evacuees have used up the last of their savings. "If we were all turned loose now," he says, "only about 10 per cent would have enough money to live."

### Denied by Officials

Administrative officials deny this charge, claiming very few of the evacuees are asking for financial assistance.

"What are we going to do after the war?" Ichihashi asks. "Most of the Issei cannot go back to California, for they have nothing left. They aren't young enough to start again in the Middlewest. They are unfit to go back to Japan. Their sons have forsaken them."

"Most of us feel our lives are over. We no longer have any inducement to leave the center. Most of us, particularly the older members, seem resigned to accept this life permanently."

Ichihashi himself hopes to return to Stanford. "While I am here, I am doing my research—on the cultural history of seventh and eighth century Japan. Dr. Wilbur (chancellor of Stanford) asked me to continue my work. I am also giving lectures here on ancient history—they asked me to lecture on current topics, but perhaps ancient matters can be more safely discussed."

His quarters, more attractive than most of them here, contain bookcases of historical material. The original furniture—two Army cots—have been supplemented with tables, chairs, rugs, curtains, a partition or two, and flower pots containing trailing vines.

### The Keynote

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JP Chron.



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"Coverley asked me to be his personal advisor," Dr. Ichihashi told me. "This I agreed to do. I have no official position. Without one, I can do my job better—I can contribute more to my people and to this country. They call me an 'emperor' up here? But of course that is ridiculous..."

### Blamed and Lauded

One group here—including both evacuees and members of the administrative staff—blames Ichihashi for the "registration riots" this spring, which resulted in beatings, bloodshed and mass arrests. Another claims his restraining influence actually kept the riots from being worse.

"But I had nothing to do with the riots," he asserts. "They were due to the lack of intelligence of the Japanese and the stupidity of the little bureaucrats in the War Relocation Authority."

Known before the war as one of the world's great authorities on Japanese history and political science, Ichihashi was born 65 years ago at Nagoya, Japan.

### Came to U. S. in 1902

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"That is responsible for the juvenile delinquency problem we have here. Oh, we have it. It is perhaps not as severe as we read you have in the cities outside, but it is serious, and it shames us. We no longer have any authority. We cannot speak to our sons like father and son."

"The boys begin smoking and getting bad habits. There has been too much little thievery. Stealing out of stores and homes, smart alec thievery, which we have never had among Japanese children—and we cannot stop it. We no longer control our own families."

"There are sex problems here, too many. Only last week, it was necessary for me to arrange marriages to keep young girls out of trouble."

### "Stupid Bureaucrats"

Ichihashi declares he was treated better in the Sharp's Park concentration camp near San Francisco, under rigid semi-military discipline, than in Tulelake under "stupid little bureaucrats."

"There is a lack of intelligence here, both among the Japanese and the administration. That among my people cannot be helped. Few of us have had much

education. Many are poor farmers. Few can speak English. They cannot understand very simple instructions, let alone the complicated, confused orders and instructions that the WRA constantly issues.

### "It Is Inexcusable"

"But the lack of intelligence among the administration is inexcusable. There is an almost complete lack of understanding our characteristics, too much bureaucracy, too many important officials who have not had either the experience or the education to work with large numbers of people. This is responsible in large part for the unnecessary problems that have occurred—and for letting what should have been minor misunderstandings develop into serious problems and violence."

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### Not on Japan's List

His name was not included among the 200 listed by the Japanese government as acceptable for exchange for American prisoners.

He declares much of the trouble here is due to "Washington promises that in many cases were not kept."

"We were promised all the necessities," he says, "but we have not received them. We get them only if we work."

Actually, work or no work, every evacuee is getting every basic necessity—as one reporter put it, "too much for enemies of our country, not enough for loyal citizens, but plenty to keep them reasonably well fed, clothed and housed under the conditions."

Ichihashi claims the relocation program is doomed to failure under existing conditions. "It will not succeed if the only jobs are on farms or in domestic service. But if we can be given the proper stimulus—jobs we are physically able to do, jobs we know how to do, and wages that will support

our families—then it would be different.

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### Denied by Officials

Administrative officials deny this charge, claiming very few of the evacuees are asking for financial assistance.

"What are we going to do after the war?" Ichihashi asks. "Most of the Issei cannot go back to California, for they have nothing left. They aren't young enough to start again in the Midwest. They are unfit to go back to Japan. Their sons have forsaken them."

"Most of us feel our lives are over. We no longer have any inducement to leave the center. Most of us, particularly the older members, seem resigned to accept this life permanently."

Ichihashi himself hopes to return to Stanford. "While I am here, I am doing my research—on the cultural history of seventh and eighth century Japan. Dr. Wilbur (chancellor of Stanford) asked me to continue my work. I am also giving lectures here on ancient history—they asked me to lecture on current topics, but perhaps ancient matters can be more safely discussed."

His quarters, more attractive than most of them here, contain bookcases of historical material. The original furniture—two Army cots—have been supplemented with tables, chairs, rugs, curtains, a partition or two, and flower pots containing trailing vines.

### The Keynote

Ichihashi and his room, his family, his ideas and his problems are probably the keynote of this entire project.

To Jap-lovers, he and his people are being crucified, their loyalty to America overlooked, their futures wrecked, and their sons—American citizens by birth—victims of illegal, un-American discrimination. The sons of German and Italian aliens are free, the super-sympathists claim, but the sons of Japs are locked up.

To Jap-haters, Ichihashi is a menace, and every minute he and his people remain alive is just another minute of danger to America. Even though some may be loyal to this country, too many have proved their disloyalty by their words, their actions and their pre-war accumulations of weapons, shortwave radios, ammunition and uniforms. If some are actually loyal American citizens, then they must accept their fate for the good of the rest of the country.

It's one of the trickier problems. This reporter doesn't know the answer. If you do—and can get anybody to agree with you, you can have it.



May 29

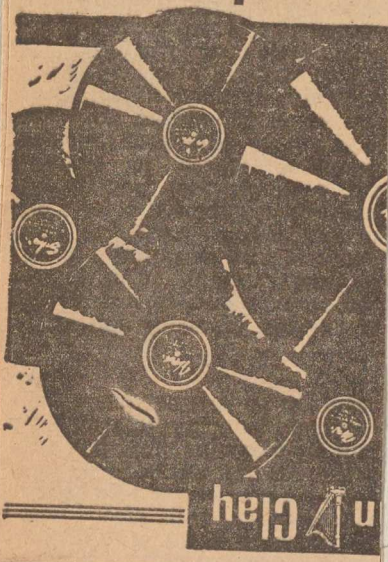
# THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

THERE is undoubtedly focused in Washington a large and influential group which is more concerned with social theory than with the practical problem of pushing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. To this group the war is not an onerous task but an agreeable opportunity.

The group consists of lawyers, congenial spinners, twisters and weavers of theory who gravitate to government positions, of lady schemers, some of them social workers by trade and some of the Hokinson cartoon type in the

always



May 8

## Royce Brier

### We Must Pioneer This Problem Of Japanese on the West Coast

Continued from Page 1

largely of a legal rather than a social nature.

The Japanese problem contains both factors. Legally the detention of Japanese-American citizens can only be upheld on the ground of military necessity. Our judicial tendency has been to hold that this military necessity must be imminent (that is that military action to which the detained might be a party, is imminent) before it can have legal sanction.

A possibility arises, however, that modern sabotage methods (by which, for instance, a whole city can be paralyzed by destruction of a few power lines or one water pipeline) may call for a re-examination of the problem by the courts. Ten cunning and desperate enemy agents could in a night force the evacuation of San Francisco, whereas ten Copperheads could do no such thing to Boston or Cincinnati in 1862.

At any rate, there is a strong and deep feeling on the Pacific Coast that the Japanese must not return here for the duration of the war, and this feeling is independent of any Japanese-baiting attitudes which may be assumed by private organizations for the war or post-war periods.

It must be confessed that the feeling takes the hard vs. soft line. It has prevailed for a long time out the world. It can perhaps be traced to the fact that history is invariably tinged with tangible possibilities at the time it is created to help cases the loss to softness. Further,

Japanese must be barred for the duration, contains an element of race prejudice, a social value, and commercial and other elements which are not the prettiest in human society. But these are not the controlling elements. Neither is hysteria at this late date. There may have been some public hysteria when General De Witt removed the Japanese from his command area. From those days has emerged a belief far from hysterical that General De Witt was right then, and is still right.

Now, you can't go back of this feeling, and the East, for all its preponderance in public affairs and for all its nucleus antagonistic to the feeling, can't flout it without serious trouble. Nor would another commander, supplanting De Witt, as suggested in the news, find any different solution than De Witt's. Military commanders are not charged with furthering social justice, or even legal forms. They are charged with circumventing the enemy, and nothing else. And it is highly unlikely the War Department has listened for one moment to any anti-De Witt hints on the Japanese problem. If it did it should dissolve as a War Department and become a social service bureau. Social service bureaus have their uses, but they can't fight



Death from the skies!  
EVELYN RYAN HYDE

is all of the matter present. You perhaps fails to cover certain problem—the situation of detention camps, the moral position of the several imponderables onal in content. But first, two are better straight reporting than tion, and the last is one day's work. May 28, 1943

## Patterson Says Japs Lack Power To Invade Coast

CHESTER, Pa., May 28 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today he does not believe there is any likelihood of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast. He said the amount of armor and we couldn't deliver word to Stalin that we had made President himself had to send ing us about it. So finally the Furthermore, they kept reminding us about it.

SF Chron

SF Exam



May 29

# THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

HERE is undoubtedly focused in Washington a large and influential group which is more concerned with social theory than with the practical problem of pushing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. To this group the war is not an onerous task but an agreeable opportunity.

The group consists of lawyers, congenital spinners, twisters and weavers of theory who gravitate to government positions, of lady schemers, some of them social workers by trade and some of the Hokinson cartoon type in the *New Yorker*, though a trifle less futile, and of poetic souls, male and female, who genuinely strive for the good of their fellow men. Some of them are in high places and some in low, and some are even in Congress.

The group, of course, is drawn largely from the area east of the Rocky Mountains, for there lies nine-tenths of the population. It is not all physically in Washington, but it is distributed around the bureaus, but the name of the capital city suffices for identification.

This group has been exerting increasing pressure on the Japanese problem in America. The problem is a natural concern of such people, who invariably attack large-scale cases of apparent hardship in America, and all instances of coercion of minorities, without regard to the prevailing circumstances.

Such a group cannot fairly be assailed as prevalently reprehensible. In countless fields it fights courageously and effectively to uphold the best that is in our American concept of society and government. Even though it is more absorbed in social theory than in the monumental task before us, we do not want to swing too far the other way and find ourselves in ancient Sparta, which, as we know, was human society at its most sterile.

But this Japanese problem is of a character never before occurring in our history. Most of the war problems arising today have very close counterparts in the past, particularly in the Civil War period, and we have the example of earlier solutions, whether good, bad or indifferent. Now we are obliged to pioneer this problem in America. The Copperhead problem in the 1860's, which Lincoln solved with suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and probably 20,000 summary arrests and a forerunner of modern detention camps, was

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

## Royce Brier

### We Must Pioneer This Problem Of Japanese on the West Coast

Continued from Page 1

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A possibility arises, however, that modern sabotage methods (by which, for instance, a whole city can be paralyzed by destruction of a few power lines or one water pipeline) may call for a re-examination of the problem by the courts. Ten cunning and desperate enemy agents could in a night force the evacuation of San Francisco, whereas ten Copperheads could do no such thing to Boston or Cincinnati in 1862.

At any rate, there is a strong and deep feeling on the Pacific Coast that the Japanese must not return here for the duration of the war, and this feeling is independent of any Japanese-baiting attitudes which may be assumed by private organizations for the war or post-war periods.

It must be confessed that this feeling takes the hard side in the hard vs. soft situation which has prevailed for many years throughout the world in a crisis. If it does, it can perhaps be justified in recent historical fact, that almost invariably the soft have lost their tangible possessions and their liberties at the hands of enemies dedicated to hardness, and in many cases the loss is directly attributable to softness.

Further, the feeling that the

Japanese must be barred for the duration, contains an element of race prejudice, a social value, and commercial and other elements which are not the prettiest in human society. But these are not the controlling elements. Neither is hysteria at this late date. There may have been some public hysteria when General De Witt removed the Japanese from his command area. From those days has emerged a belief far from hysterical that General De Witt was right then, and is still right.

Now, you can't go back of this feeling, and the East, for all its preponderance in public affairs and for all its nucleus antagonistic to the feeling, can't flout it without serious trouble. Nor would another commander, supplanting De Witt, as suggested in the news, find any different solution than De Witt's. Military commanders are not charged with furthering social justice, or even legal forms. They are charged with circumventing the enemy, and nothing else. And it is highly unlikely the War Department has listened for one moment to any anti-De Witt hints on the Japanese problem. If it did it should dissolve as a War Department and become a social service bureau. Social service bureaus have their uses, but they can't fight world wars.

And that is all of the matter here for the present. You perceive that it fails to cover certain phases of the problem—the situation in the detention camps, the legal and moral position of the Nisei, and several imponderables largely emotional in content. But at least the first two are better treated in straight reporting than by interpretation, and the last is too tough for one day's work.

May 28, 1943

## Jap Sabotage Peril Bared

### OCD Forest Fire Aide Blasts Plan to Free Nips on Coast

Sabotage by the setting of forest fires can be expected if Japanese internees are permitted to return to the west coast, a conference of Civilian Defense officers from eight Western States was told here yesterday by Joseph Elliott, forest fire consultant to the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD).

"If the Japanese are permitted to return—I hope that never happens—we're going to have trouble in our forests," Elliott said. He declared the Japs already tried setting our forests afire last year with bombs dropped in Oregon.

#### NEW RAID PLANS.

The Civilian Defense chiefs, meeting here yesterday for the second and final day of their conference, heard new OCD plans for the protection from air raid disaster of west coast industry outlined by Gordon Hess, OCD plant protection officer.

Plant protection officers, working under State and local defense councils, are to be appointed in every community where there is a plant, Hess revealed. The function of these officers will be to set up a complete protective organization within every plant, "not merely those working on war contracts," he said.



May 29

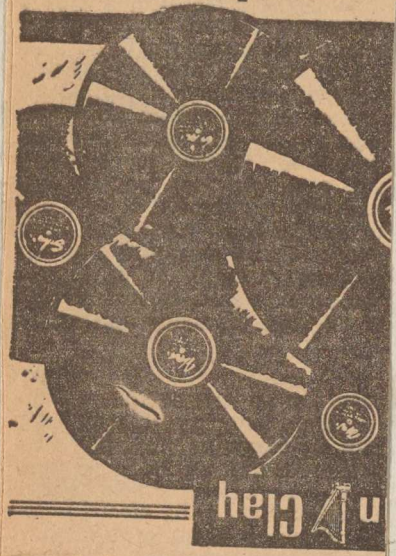
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5F Chron. ile May 29-1943

## Patterson Says Japs Lack Power To Invade Coast

CHESTER, Pa., May 28 (P)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today he does not believe there is any likelihood of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast.

"They would have to have command of the Pacific," he said, and we are in control there."

Patterson made the statement in an interview after he was asked to comment on testimony before the House Immigration Committee by Kilsoo K. Haan, Washington representative of the Korean National Federation, who said Japan would seek a separate peace with China and attack the West Coast this summer.

5F Exam



May 30

## S. F. DOWNTOWN ASSN. OPPOSES JAPS' RETURN

Permanent Ban on Coast Nips  
Demanded; New Protest Made  
on Detention Camp Releases

The Down Town Association of San Francisco yesterday warned against the release of Japanese from detention centers and at the same time insisted on exclusion of "all persons of the Japanese race" from this area.

Copies of the statement were sent to Secretary of War Stimson, Gen. George Marshall, chief of staff; Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army; Senators Sheridan Downey and Hiram Johnson, and Congressmen Thomas Rolph and Richard Welch.

"Earnestly endorsing the policy which General DeWitt has adopted and put into effect," the Association protested "against any sentimentality or impractical idealism that would permit Japanese to return to the Coast communities," adding:

"We of the West know the Japs better than do theorists and self-styled humanitarians of the East whose contacts and impressions of the Japanese have been gained at long distance."

JF Exam

A —Part I—Sun., May 30, 1943 CCCC\* ★ S. F. Examiner

AVY TORPEDO  
OMBERS RAID  
ASE AT MUNDA

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VEST YOUR

optional luck, coupled with

## Scenes From Aleutian Battle



Exam May 30  
JF

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SF Exam

## Chandler Bares Promises to Disloyal Jap Evacuees

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, asserted today that officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) have established a "penalty and reward system" to persuade Japanese in the war relocation centers to retract their candidly-written statements that they are not loyal to the United States.

He applied to the plan the epithet of "vicious," and said:

"The scheme has been undertaken without any apparent regard for the danger that may be incurred, but merely for the purpose of reducing the number of Japanese that the War Relocation Authority must report as disloyal to Congressional committees and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

"If we permit this plan to be carried out, no one knows how many dangerous Japanese will be released from the centers to serve Japan in the United States."

Senator Chandler spoke as chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the Japanese resident problem.

He said he had seen a letter in which Ralph Merritt, director of the center at Manzanar, Calif., had assured Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, that many Japanese-Americans who had frankly stated their lack of loyalty for the United States could be induced to reverse their declaration by a "penalty and reward system" which Merritt had thought up.

"It means," Senator Chandler said, "that Japanese who changed their expression of disloyalty to one of loyalty would become eligible for release from the relocation centers under the WRA's announced determination to turn 1,000 Japanese out of the camps weekly. What those hypocritical Japanese might do with their freedom can be imagined all too vividly."

Senator Chandler's denunciation of the plan was attended by the receipt here of transcripts of conver-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

INVEST YOUR  
optional luck, coupled with

SF Exam.



May 30

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## Bares Promises

## Promises Jap Evacuees

(Continued from Page One)

sations between Merritt and Japanese disloyalists in Merritt's office in Manzanar.

The transcripts were obtained by investigators for the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities, which a week ago announced it had acquired a list of 10,000 Japanese-American members of a secret society pledged to "service to Japan in North America."

The transcripts portray Merritt as arguing with the Japanese that they would gain personally if they withdrew their written statements of disloyalty to the United States and substitute statements of allegiance to this country.

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SF Exam.

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



# Congressm'n Sheppard Has Bill to Keep Japs in Line for Deportation

**BALBOA SPORTFISHING FLEET**  
OCEAN FISHING  
BALBOA, CALIF.  
The OWL, MAIDEN and BONA

**THE PAVILION AT BALBOA**  
Boats for Rent at Reasonable Rates - Live Bait Supplied  
**NEWPORT BAY INVESTMENT CO.**  
Charles Schuster, Resident Manager

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Adjacent to Pavilion - Fresh and Salt Water Tackle.  
Phone 216 BALBOA, CALIF. 306 Main St.

**THE FLYER, SCOUT AND MAY-B BOATS**  
Daily 6:30 and 7 A. M.—Sunday, 6 A. M.  
Charter Boats Available for 5 to 40 Persons  
PHONE 326

*Balboa - Newport*

# C. of C. Resolution demands all Japs Barred From the Pacific Coast

**BALBOA SPORTFISHING FLEET**

**RAY KIMBALL'S 19TH STREET LANDING**  
NEWPORT BEACH  
**THE FLYER, SCOUT AND MAY-B BOATS**  
Daily 6:30 and 7 A. M.—Sunday, 6 A. M.  
Charter Boats Available for 5 to 40 Persons  
PHONE 326

*Balboa Newport*

luck out on the ocean, and enjoy that swell fun, and good health, too. That salt air sure does something for you physically. You really feel like a million. On Al Forgit's Owl Saturday they caught 216 barracuda and several sea bass. The jackpot was won with a 17-pound bass and while we are on this subject may I say that my face was very red when a little lady caught this big one. She tried to tell us that this be true and if so, why? It was great and everybody had a big time. But you haven't seen anything yet. We are watching for yellow tail and bonita, and the commercial boys are all praying for albacore again this summer. Speaking of the commercial boys, what's this I hear about the marketeers dropping the price of barracuda from 22, 23 and 24c per pound to 9 and 11c? Can you tell me why?



# Congressm'n Sheppard Has Bill to Keep Japs in Line for Deportation

## Representative Advises Chamber of Commerce of Measure to Place Nips Within Reach of Law for Non-Citizenship Measures

Congressman Harry R. Sheppard has notified Harry Welch of the Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce that he is entering the fight to keep the Japanese interned where they belong. In answering a resolution adopted by the local Chamber sent to him by Mr. Welch and President Walter Longmoor, he said:

"In order to be able to have better control over the so-called dual American citizens, I filed a bill that will place them within reach of the law for deportation and non-citizenship purposes. Attached hereto you will find a copy of the bill that is self explanatory. The Sheppard bill is printed in full, as follows:

May 13, 1943 Mr. Sheppard introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

### To Expatriate Nationals

A bill to provide for the expatriation of certain nationals of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 8, subch. IV; Supp. I, title 8, subch. IV), is amended by inserting after section 401 thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 401a. (a) A national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality if he is convicted under subsection (b) of this section, of knowingly and intentionally expressing, either orally or in writing, loyalty to a foreign state.

### Question of Loyalty

"(b) (1) Upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, it shall be the duty of the United States district attorney for any judicial district to institute proceeding in any court specified in section 301 (a) in such district against any person residing in such district for the purpose of expatriating such person on the ground that he has knowingly and intentionally expressed, either orally or in writing, his loyalty to a foreign state. Such person shall have sixty days' personal notice in which to make answer to the petition of the United States, and if such person be absent from the United States or from the judicial district in which such person last had his residence, such notice shall be given by publication in the manner provided for the service of summons by publication or upon absentees by the laws of the State or the place where such suit is brought.

"(2) When a person shall be convicted under this subsection of knowingly and intentionally expressing, either orally or in writing, his loyalty to a foreign state, he shall cease to be a national of the United States. In case such person was a naturalized citizen, the court shall declare the certificate of naturalization of such person to be canceled, and shall order such certificate to be surrendered to the Commission."

*Balboa - Newport*

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## C. of C. Resolution demands all Japs Barred From the Pacific Coast

Balboa Newport -

### Chamber Directors Ask That Army Have Complete Control and That Even Those Born in United States Be Kept Out of Here

In a resolution that did not mince words, the directors of the Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce meeting Monday at the Balboa Yacht club, demanded that all Japanese be barred from the Pacific coast, that control of them be transferred from the re-location board to the Army and that "all attempts to return to the Pacific coast any Japanese including those born in the United States, be, now and for all times, abandoned.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and is in accord with action taken by other civic bodies in various sections of the state and nation. It follows:

WHEREAS, a movement has been started to return to their former homes, farms, etc. Japanese now in re-location centers, on the assumption that they will contribute to the War Effort, and that the majority are loyal American Citizens; and

#### Not Fully Advised

WHEREAS, this body is convinced that the initiators of this plan are not fully advised of the true situation, and are unaware of the dangerous possibilities of the plan; and

WHEREAS, the importance of the Pacific Coast and its industries, in the War Effort, is so great, no risks whatever can be afforded; and

WHEREAS, there is in the Coastal areas a general and an ever growing distrust and hatred

of the Japanese, which will probably increase rather than decrease in the future, and to return these people to their former homes, etc. would be a serious menace to the Japanese themselves as well as an added danger to the true and loyal Citizens of the Coast; and

WHEREAS, we wish to make no more difficult our Nation's dealings with the Japanese Nation, and we are convinced any sympathy and catering to the Japanese will have no beneficial effect on their conduct, national or individual;

NOW WHEREFORE, we resolve that the proper authorities be ordered to transfer from the Re-location Board to the United States Army complete control of all Japanese and we further urge that all attempts to return to the Pacific Coast any Japanese including those born in the United States, be, now and for all times, abandoned.

Newport Harbor Chamber  
of Commerce  
W. M. Longmoor, President  
Harry Welch, Secretary



CAMP SHELBY, MISS., MAY 3-(AP)-THREE CHARTERED BUSES LEFT HERE  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, CARRYING 100 YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN WOMEN BACK

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 4-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT (R-WYO) PROPOSES.  
THAT THE DIES COMMITTEE INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AT THE HEART

(ORE OUT)

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., MAY 4-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION COST OF THE  
JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER AT TULELAKE, CALIF., WAS \$6,975,419,



CAMP SHELBY, MISS., MAY 3-(AP)-THREE CHARTERED BUSES LEFT HERE SUNDAY AFTERNOON, CARRYING 100 YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN WOMEN BACK TO THE ROHMER, ARK., RELOCATION CENTER FROM WHICH THEY CAME TO ENTERTAIN SEVERAL HUNDRED JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

SOME OF THEM WERE OLD SWEETHEARTS OF THE SOLDIERS AND AT LEAST 20 PER CENT WERE COLLEGE GRADUATES. THEY INCLUDED SCHOOL TEACHERS, STENOGRAPHERS AND RECREATIONAL DIRECTORS, ALL FROM THE WEST COAST ORIGINALLY.

ARRIVING SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE CHAPERONED FEMININE CONTINGENT WAS ASSIGNED SLEEPING QUARTERS IN THE CIVILIAN WAR-HOUSING PROJECT, WHERE THEY IRONED WRINKLES FROM THEIR DRESSES IN PREPARATION FOR A DANCE AT THE SERVICE CLUB,

THE SOLDIERS, ALL VOLUNTEERS FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES, RECENTLY BOUGHT \$101,500 WORTH OF WAR BONDS, THEN SEVERAL HUNDRED OF THEM DECIDED TO CHIP IN \$6 EACH TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION, FOOD AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE YOUNG WOMEN.

MOST OF THE SOLDIERS FROM THE MAINLAND HAVE PARENTS OR OTHER RELATIVES IN SOME RELOCATION CAMPS.

FJ536ACW

(ORE OUT)

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., MAY 4-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION COST OF THE JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER AT TULELAKE, CALIF., WAS \$6,975,419,



CAMP SHELBY, MISS., MAY 3-(AP)-THREE CHARTERED BUSES LEFT HERE  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, CARRYING 100 YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN WOMEN BACK

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 4-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT (R-WYO) PROPOSES.  
THAT THE DIES COMMITTEE INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AT THE HEART  
MOUNTAIN JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMP IN WESTERN WYOMING.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE THAT WYOMING IS UP IN ARMS OVER CHARGES PUBLISHED  
IN A DENVER NEWSPAPER (THE POST) THAT HUGE STOCKS OF FOOD HAVE BEEN  
STORED AND HIDDEN AT THE CAMP, THAT FARM MACHINERY SORELY NEEDED  
ELSEWHERE IS LYING IDLE AND THAT THE MORE THAN 10,000 JAPANESE  
IN THE CAMP, OF WHOM HE SAID 1,200 ARE ADMITTEDLY DISLOYAL,  
ARE BEING FED BETTER THAN THE FREE RESIDENTS OF THE STATE.

"THAT SITUATION," SAID THE CONGRESSMAN, "IS AN INSULT TO THE  
MOTHERS OF OUR BOYS FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC. AN INVESTIGATION IS  
BEING MADE BY THE AUTHORITIES OF THE WAR RELOCATION BOARD BUT WE ARE  
CONVINCED THAT THIS WILL BE ANOTHER WHITEWASH. THIS IS SABOTAGE OF  
THE WAR EFFORT. THE DIES COMMITTEE SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES  
IMMEDIATELY AND, IF SUBSTANTIATED, THEN APPROPRIATE ACTION SHOULD BE  
TAKEN TO REMOVE EVERY OFFICIAL INVOLVED FROM THE PAYROLLS OF THIS  
COUNTRY."

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WHOLE JAPANESE RELOCATION MATTER ARE BEING  
MADE BY THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE.

VH144PCW



CAMP SHELBY, MISS., MAY 3-(AP)-THREE CHARTERED BUSES LEFT HERE  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, CARRYING 100 YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN WOMEN BACK

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(ORE OUT)

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., MAY 4-(AP)-CONSTRUCTION COST OF THE  
JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER AT TULELAKE, CALIF., WAS \$6,975,419,  
THE KLAMATH HERALD AND NEWS LEARNED TODAY FROM REP. LOWELL  
STOCKMAN.

AT THE NEWSPAPER'S REQUEST, STOCKMAN WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN THE  
FIRST FIGURES PUBLISHED IN THIS AREA ON COST AND OPERATION OF THE BIG  
PROJECT LOCATED 35 MILES SOUTH OF HERE NEAR THE CALIFORNIA LINE.

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON INFORMED STOCKMAN OF THE CONSTRUCTION  
COST. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS BUILT THE CENTER.

E.M. ROWALT, ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY,  
TOLD STOCKMAN THAT OPERATION COSTS FROM JULY 1, 1942, THROUGH  
MARCH 31, 1943, TOTALED \$4,947,398. HE SAID THAT CURRENT COST  
OF OPERATION IS \$457.33 PER MAN YEAR, BASED ON A TOTAL OF  
10,818 MAN YEARS.

APRIL 1 POPULATION OF THE TULELAKE CENTER WAS 14,530.

JR1104A NM



AP REGIONAL SERVICE

FIGHT LEAD JAPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)--REPRESENTATIVES FROM WEST COAST STATES TOLD  
OFFICIALS IN THAT AREA SHOULD BE GIVEN

MARENGO, ILL., MAY 5.--(UP)--REPRESENTATIVE MARENGO CITIZENS  
VOTED LAST NIGHT, 62 TO 21, IN FAVOR OF A PLAN TO EMPLOY 16

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)--ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR MCCLOY,  
IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY FROM REP. BOULSON (R-CALIF.) ON THE



## FIGHT LEAD JAPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES FROM WEST COAST STATES TOLD CONGRESS TODAY THAT MILITARY OFFICIALS IN THAT AREA SHOULD BE GIVEN COMPLETE AUTHORITY TO RULE ON WHETHER JAPANESE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO RETURN THERE AND SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO PRESSURE FROM CIVILIAN GROUPS SUCH AS THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

AFTER A SPEECH IN WHICH REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (R-CALIF) ASKED CONGRESS FOR AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE PROBLEM, OTHER CALIFORNIA AND OREGON MEMBERS TOOK THE FLOOR TO TELL THEIR COLLEAGUES THAT SENTIMENT ON THE WEST COAST AGAINST THE JAPANESE THREATENED THEIR SAFETY SHOULD THEY BE ALLOWED TO RETURN.

ANDERSON ALSO REQUESTED THAT THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO INVESTIGATE ISSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF APRIL 17 ALLOWING UNIFORMED JAPANESE AMERICAN COLSIDERS TO ENTER COASTAL REGIONS ON FURLOUGH AND ASKED THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO RESCIND IT IMMEDIATELY.

REPRESENTATIVE ANGELL (R-ORE) SAID THAT THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN COASTAL AREAS HAD BECOME MORE ACUTE WITH THE OCCUPATION OF SOME OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS BY JAPANESE TROOPS.

"OUR VIEWPOINT HAS NOT CHANGED," ANGELL SAID. "WE FELT FROM THE BEGINNING THAT ALL JAPANESE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE WEST AND THE PROBLEM NOW IS MORE ACUTE THAN IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE WEST COAST STATES, ANDERSON SAID IN A SPEECH, BELIEVED THE NEW POLICY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ALLOWING AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY TO RETURN TO COASTAL REGIONS WHEN ON LEAVE OR FURLOUGH, HAD BEEN FORCED ON THE DEPARTMENT BY CIVILIAN AGENCIES.

"THE PROBLEM IS CRITICAL AND WILL BECOME MORE SO," ANDERSON WARNED, "AND I FEAR SERIOUS RACIAL TROUBLES IF ANY ATTEMPT IS MADE TO MOVE THE JAPANESE BACK TO THE PACIFIC COAST STATES WHEN THE WAR IS TERMINATED."

URGING SPEEDY CONSIDERATION OF A RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON (D-WASH) AUTHORIZING AN INVESTIGATION OF THE JAPANESE PROBLEM ANDERSON DECLARED "CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE DEFINITE STEPS NOW TO THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE THIS ENTIRE PROBLEM."

ANDERSON READ TO THE HOUSE STATEMENTS MADE TO A HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE BY LT.GENERAL JOHN L.DEWITT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, IN WHICH DEWITT STATED THE JAPANESE ARE A DANGEROUS ELEMENT, THAT THERE IS NO WAY TO DETERMINE THEIR LOYALTY AND THAT THE WEST COAST CONTAINED TOO MANY VITAL INSTALLATIONS ESSENTIAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY TO ALLOW ANY JAPANESE ON THE COAST.

REFERRING TO THIS AND SIMILAR STATEMENTS MADE BY THE GENERAL, ANDERSON SAID HE FELT DEWITT DID NOT ISSUE "OF HIS OWN FREE WILL" THE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER PERMITTING UNIFORMED JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO RETURN TO THE COAST ON FURLOUGH.

"MANY OF US WHO REPRESENT DISTRICTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST," ANDERSON SAID, "ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE NEW POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE JAPANESE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN FORCED ON THE WAR DEPARTMENT BY CIVILIAN AGENCIES."

THE "VAST MAJORITY" OF PEOPLE IN THE COASTAL STATES, ANDERSON DECLARED, ARE "DEFINITELY OPPOSED TO THE RETURN OF ANY OF THE JAPANESE" THERE WHILE THE WAR IS IN PROGRESS AND CONSIDER THE PROBLEM OF THE JAPANESE I THIS COUNTRY ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS NOW CONFRONTING THEM.

REPRESENTATIVE HOLIFIELD (D-CALIF) SAID THAT BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF FILIPINOS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA "WHO HAVE A VICIOUS HATRED TOWARD THE JAPANESE," RETURN OF ANY JAPANESE TO THE COAST MIGHT RESULT IN "KILLINGS" AND RACE RIOTS BETWEEN FILIPINOS AND JAPANESE.

"THE JAPS ARE OUT AND THEY SHOULD STAY OUT," DECLARED REPRESENTATIVE ROLPH (R-CALIF).

QUESTIONING THE ACCURACY OF TESTS TO DISTINGUISH LOYAL FROM DISLOYAL JAPANESE, REPRESENTATIVE COSTELLO (D-CALIF) SAID HE DEFIED ANYONE TO "DISTINGUISH A GOOD JAP FROM A BAD ONE."

REPRESENTATIVE HINSHAW (R-CALIF) ADVISED THE HOUSE THAT ALIENS OTHER THAN JAPANESE HAD ALSO BEEN MOVED OUT OF THE COASTAL REGIONS, ADDING:

"IF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THAT AREA WANTS THEM TO BE KEPT OUT TO PROPERLY DEFEND OUR COUNTRY HE SHOULD HAVE FULL POWER TO DO SO REGARDLESS OF CIVILIAN PRESSURES OTHERWISE."

JOINING IN THE DEBATE, REPRESENTATIVES POULSON (R-CALIF) AND ENGLEBRIGHT (R-CALIF) URGED THE BARRING OF ALL JAPANESE FROM EVACUATED ZONES ON THE WEST COAST.



AP REGIONAL SERVICE

FIGHT LEAD JAPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)--REPRESENTATIVES FROM WEST COAST STATES TOLD  
OFFICIALS IN THAT AREA SHOULD BE GIVEN

MARENGO, ILL., MAY 5---(UP)---REPRESENTATIVE MARENGO CITIZENS  
VOTED LAST NIGHT, 62 TO 21, IN FAVOR OF A PLAN TO EMPLOY 16  
AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE ON THE CURTISS CANDY CO., FARM NEAR HERE.

THE VOTE CAME 10 DAYS AFTER THREE OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF  
JAPANESE DESCENT HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THE COMMUNITY BY THE COMPANY  
AFTER PROTESTS. THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN RELEASED BY THE WAR RELOCATION  
AUTHORITY FROM A PACIFIC COAST CAMP TO HELP ALLEVIATE THE FARM LABOR  
SHORTAGE.

AFTER THE COMMUNITY PROTEST, THE COMPANY WITHHELD SENDING 13 OTHER  
JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO ITS FARM. SPOKESMAN FOR THE COMPANY IN CHICAGO  
INDICATED TODAY THE FIRM WOULD CONSIDER THE ACTION LAST NIGHT BUT  
WOULD NOT SEND THE RELOCATED JAPANESE INTO THE COMMUNITY UNLESS THE  
VOTE REPRESENTED A CROSS SECTION OPINION OF MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF THE  
CITY'S POPULATION.



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AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR MCCLOY,  
IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY FROM REP. POULSON (R-CALIF) ON THE  
POSSIBLE RETURN OF JAPANESE TO WEST COAST RESTRICTED AREAS, HAS  
ADVISED POULSON PRESENT WAR DEPARTMENT PLANS CALL ONLY FOR FURLOUGH  
VISITS OF UNIFORMED JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO THE COASTAL REGION.

"IT IS THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S FEELING THAT THESE MEN CANNOT BE  
CALLED UPON TO FIGHT IN COMBAT AGAINST THE ENEMY WITHOUT AT THE SAME TIME  
EXTENDING TO THEM THE PRIVILEGES THAT ALL OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE,"  
MCCLOY WROTE.

BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT "HAS NO DESIRE TO RELAX  
THE SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE WEST COAST, NOR WILL IT DO SO, BUT  
AT THE SAME TIME IT IS BELIEVED CONDEMNATION OF THESE PEOPLE EN MASSE  
IS NOT JUSTIFIED."

GM34 5ACW



WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(UP)--SEN. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, R., WYO.,  
CHARGED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE 10,000 JAPANESE INTERNEES IN THE

AP REGIONAL SERVICEFIRST LEAD JAPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(AP)--SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) TOLD THE  
SENATE TODAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT CONTINUE TO PERMIT

WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(AP)--BECAUSE OF JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE  
ALUTIAN ISLANDS AN ATTACK ON THE PACIFIC COAST "MAY BE MORE THAN A



WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(UP)--SEN. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, R., WYO., CHARGED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE 10,000 JAPANESE INTERNEES IN THE HEART MOUNTAIN, WYO., RELOCATION CENTER ARE NOT AFFECTED BY FOOD RATIONING AND THAT AN INVESTIGATOR FOUND A THREE-YEAR'S SUPPLY OF RATIONED AND UNRATIONED FOOD IN THE CAMP LARDER.

HE SAID CONDITIONS AT THE CAMP AND OTHER RELOCATION CENTERS ARE "RAPIDLY DEVELOPING INTO ONE WHICH MAY EASILY GET OUT OF CONTROL." ROBERTSON DEMANDED THAT JAPANESE BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR AND ADDED:

"UNLESS THEY ARE, THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHATEVER HAPPENS WILL REST ON THE HEAD OF THIS ADMINISTRATION. THE PEOPLE ARE NOT GOING TO STAND BY AND SEE JAPANESE, WHETHER THEY ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS OR NOT, PETTED AND PAMPERED."

HE APPEALED FOR ADOPTION OF THE CHANDLER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS THAT MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPS BE TURNED FROM CIVILIAN TO ARMY CONTROL, AND THAT LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE BE SEGREGATED.

ROBERTSON TOLD THE SENATE THAT HE OBTAINED PERMISSION FOR A REPORTER FROM THE DENVER, COLO., POST TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE HEART MOUNTAIN CAMP.

THE INVESTIGATION, HE SAID, DISCLOSED THAT THE CAMP HAD:

1. STORES OF RATIONED FOODS SECRETLY CACHED IN AN ATTIC.
2. A THREE-YEAR SUPPLY OF FOOD INCLUDING \$12,000 WORTH OF STRAINED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, 268,293 CANS OF RATIONED VEGETABLES, 86,480 CANS OF FRUIT, AND 6,853 GALLONS OF MAYONNAISE.

SX1353



WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(UP)--SEN. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, R., WYO.,  
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AP REGIONAL SERVICEFIRST LEAD JAPS

WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(AP)--SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) TOLD THE  
SENATE TODAY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT CONTINUE TO PERMIT  
"ADMINISTRATION PAMPERING AND PETTYING" OF DISLOYAL JAPANESE IN THIS  
COUNTRY WHEN AMERICANS ARE "BEING MURDERED OR MISTREATED" BY  
JAPANESE MILITARISTS.

AN INVESTIGATION AT THE HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CAMP IN NORTHWEST  
WYOMING DISCLOSED, HE SAID, THAT 1,200 OF THE 10,000 JAPANESE  
THERE PROFESS LOYALTY TO HIROHITO AND ARE FREE TO PREACH JAPANESE  
DOCTRINES AND TO INTIMIDATE AND THREATEN THOSE "WHO PROFESS LOYALTY  
TO THE UNITED STATES."

URGING THAT CONTROL OVER JAPANESE IN THIS COUNTRY BE TRANSFERRED  
FROM THE WAR RELOCATION BOARD TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, ROBERTSON  
DECLARED THE FORMER'S PERSONNEL WAS "TYPICAL OF THE INCOMPETENT,  
WASTEFUL, EXTRAVAGANT TYPE OF ADMINISTRATION THAT HAS GROWN UP  
IN THE LAST TEN YEARS."

ROBERTSON WARNED THAT UNLESS ACTION IS TAKEN THE SITUATION "MAY  
EASILY GET BEYOND CONTROL" OF THOSE OPERATING THE RELOCATION CAMPS  
AS A RESULT OF THE EXECUTION OF SOME OF THE AMERICAN AVIATORS WHO  
RAIDED TOKYO.

AT THE WYOMING CAMP, HE SAID, JAPANESE BORN IN THIS COUNTRY  
AND EDUCATED IN JAPAN ARE NOT SEGREGATED FROM AMERICAN-BORN,  
AMERICAN-EDUCATED JAPANESE OR FROM OTHER JAPANESE WHO IN GENERAL  
"WANT NO TROUBLE."

ALL OF THEM, HE DECLARED, ARE HOUSED BETTER THAN 75 PER  
CENT OF THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING AND HAVE PLENTY OF "MEAT, CANNED  
GOODS, FRESH VEGETABLES, FRUIT, BUTTER, CREAM, MILK--  
THEY ARE NOT RATIONED."

"THEY APPARENTLY CAN GET ALL THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR THEY WANT,"  
HE DECLARED.

HE SAID CAMP AUTHORITIES HAVE A SAWMILL SEPARATED FROM THE CAMP BY  
A ROAD GOING PAST THE SHOSHONE POWER AND IRRIGATION DAM AND THAT THE  
JAPANESE "GO BACK AND FORTH EVERY DAY WITHOUT ANY SPECIAL GUARD."

HE CONTENDED THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM ARMING  
THEMSELVES SINCE THEY HAVE FREE ACCESS TO STORES AND "NO INSPECT-  
ION OF THE CAMP INTERNEES OR THEIR AUTOMOBILES OR TRUCKS IS MADE."

"ALREADY THERE IS MORE THAN RUMBLINGS OF TROUBLE BREAKING OUT IN  
THIS CAMP," HE DECLARED AND ADDED:

"AMERICANS ARE NOT GOING TO STAND BY AND SEE THIS ADMINISTRATION  
PAMPRING AND PETTING A BUNCH OF DISLOYAL INTERNEES, SUPPLYING THEM  
WITH FOOD IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY THEY CAN NOT GET THEMSELVES,  
WHEN ALL THE TIME THEY KNOW THAT THEIR OWN FATHERS, BROTHERS OR SONS  
ARE BEING MURDERED OR MISTREATED, OR AT BEST, JUST BEING PERMITTED  
TO EXIST BY THE JAPANESE WAR LORDS."

C7

ROBERTSON SAID A NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVE WHO VISITED THE CAMP  
DISCOVERED "FANTASTIC" AMOUNTS OF FOODSTUFFS ON HAND, "A THREE  
YEARS' SUPPLY OF SOME."

THIS INVESTIGATION, THE SENATOR SAID, DISCLOSED A \$12,000  
SUPPLY OF STRAINED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS FOR BABIES, 268,293 CANS OF  
RATIONED VEGETABLES, 86,480 CANS OF FRUIT, 6,853 GALLONS OF  
MAYONNAISE.

"WHILE HE WAS IN THE CAMP," THE SENATOR CONTINUED, "THE  
INVESTIGATOR SAW 29,300 POUNDS OF MEAT DELIVERED, CONSISTING OF PORK  
LOINS AND BEEF QUARTERS."

BECAUSE OF ETC PREV AT START



WASHINGTON, MAY 6--(UP)--SEN. EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, R., WYO.,  
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AP REGIONAL SERVICEFIRST LEAD JAPS

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WASHINGTON, MAY 6-(AP)-BECAUSE OF JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN THE  
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AN ATTACK ON THE PACIFIC COAST "MAY BE MORE THAN A  
MERE POSSIBILITY," REPRESENTATIVE ANGELL (R-ORE) SAID TODAY IN  
CONTENDING THAT RETURN OF ANY JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF THIS COUNTRY TO  
THE WEST COAST WOULD BE A "MISTAKE."

"IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT JAPANESE, REGARDLESS OF AMERICAN BIRTH,  
ADHERE TO DUAL CITIZENSHIP," ANGELL DECLARED IN A STATEMENT, "THE  
THE FACT THAT THE JAPANESE IN THE ALEUTIANS ARE PERFECTING THEIR  
INSTALLATIONS IN SPITE OF OUR BOMBING ACTIVITIES MAKES THIS PROBLEM  
MORE CRITICAL THAN IT WAS BEFORE THE JAPS WERE REMOVED FROM THE  
COASTAL AREA."

REFERRING TO A WAR DEPARTMENT PROCLAMATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT  
JAPANESE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM TO RETURN TO COASTAL REGIONS ON  
FURLOUGH, ANGELL STATED, "IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE TO PERMIT THE  
RETURN TO THE COASTAL AREA OF ANY JAPANESE AT THIS TIME WITH THIS  
CRITICAL SITUATION FACING OUR MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (R-CALIF) SAID THAT GIVING PERMISSION  
TO JAPANESE AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO WEST COAST AREAS WAS A CASE OF "THE  
CAMEL POKING HIS NOSE UNDER THE TENT."

REPRESENTATIVE COSTELL (D-CALIF) CHAIRMAN OF THE CALIFORNIA  
COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE JAPANESE QUESTION, STATED HE UNDERSTOOD  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY OFFICIALS HAD THE IDEA OF BREAKING DOWN WEST  
COAST PREJUDICE AGAINST RETURN OF THE JAPANESE BY FIRST PERMITTING  
THE SOLDIERS TO RETURN, THEN ALLOWING THEIR FAMILIES TO JOIN THEM AND  
ULTIMATELY ALLOWING ALL LOYAL JAPANESE TO RETURN.

JOHN BAKER, PRESS RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE AUTHORITY, SAID  
HIS ORGANIZATION WAS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT ON THE  
QUESTION AND WOULD ABIDE BY WHATEVER DECISIONS ARMY OFFICIALS MADE.

CHAIRMAN SABATH (D-ILL) OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE, MEANWHILE  
TOLD REPORTERS HE WILL REQUEST REPORTS FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES ON  
TWO RESOLUTIONS PENDING BEFORE HIS GROUP.

ONE, (H RES 37) INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE LEROY JOHNSON  
(R-CALIF) WOULD AUTHORIZE INVESTIGATION OF ALL ACTIVITIES AT WAR  
RELOCATION CAMPS.

THE OTHER (H RES 132), INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON  
(D-WASH) WOULD AUTHORIZE THE HOUSE TO APPOINT A FIVE-MAN COMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING SOCIAL, POLITICAL,  
AND ECONOMIC, IN ORDER TO FORMULATE A PROGRAM FOR HANDLING THEM  
DURING THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIODS.

SABATH SAID HE WILL REQUEST REPORTS FROM THE WAR RELOCATION  
AUTHORITY, THE WAR DEPARTMENT, THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT AND THE  
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

ASKED WHY HE HAD INCLUDED THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, SABATH  
REPLIED THAT HE UNDERSTOOD MANY OF THE ALIEN JAPANESE RESIDENTS WERE  
KNOWN TO BE DISLOYAL AND HE BELIEVED SOME ARRANGEMENT MIGHT BE MADE  
TO DEPORT THEM.



(NA CABLES)

JEROME, IDA., MAY 6--(UP)--JAMACANS WILL REPLACE JAPANESE FARM

CODY, WYO., MAY 6-(AP)-GUY ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR OF THE HEART  
MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER, SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-A SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF  
JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMPS BROUGHT RECOMMENDATIONS TODAY FOR PROMPT  
ABOLISHMENT OF ALL TEN RELOCATION CENTERS AS "TROUBLE BREEDERS."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE







(NA CABLES)

JEROME, IDA., MAY 6.---(UP)---JAMACANS WILL REPLACE JAPANESE FARM

CODY, WYO., MAY 6-(AP)-GUY ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR OF THE HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER, SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE COST OF \$119,804 TO FEED 10,588 JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF THE CENTER DURING MARCH INDICATED "EXTRAVAGANCE OR WASTE."

ROBERTSON MADE HIS DECLARATION IN A STATEMENT HE SAID WAS INTENDED TO ANSWER CHARGES OF FOOD WASTE, EXTRAVAGANCE AND HOARDING AT THE CAMP IN NORTHWESTERN WYOMING.

ROBERTSON SAID THE MARCH FEEDING COSTS AVERAGED 36.8 CENTS A DAY PER PERSON, OR 12.3 CENTS A MEAL.

"PRIOR TO POINT RATIONING WE WERE ACCEPTING CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF CANNED FOODS TO SAVE FREIGHT," ROBERTSON SAID. "ONE OF OUR PRINCIPAL FOOD SUPPLIES WAS CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BECAUSE OF THE PROHIBITIVE PRICE OF FRESH PRODUCE.

"IF WE HAD KNOWN THAT CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WOULD BE POINT RATIONED WE WOULD NOT, OF COURSE, HAVE PURCHASED IN SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES. WHEN POINT RATIONING WAS ANTICIPATED WE STOPPED ORDERING



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WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-A SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMPS BROUGHT RECOMMENDATIONS TODAY FOR PROMPT ABOLISHMENT OF ALL TEN RELOCATION CENTERS AS "TROUBLE BREEDERS."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS, APPROVED BY THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE, WERE SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN CHANDLER (D-KY) OF A SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH HAD INSPECTED THE CAMPS OVER A SIX MONTHS PERIOD. IN SUBSTANCE, THEY CALL FOR: APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT LAW TO ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS, IMMEDIATE INTERNMENT OF ALL DISLOYAL JAPANESE AND PLACEMENT OF ALL LOYAL, ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE IN SUPERVISED WORKING AREAS "WHERE THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED" AND WHERE MILITARY AUTHORITIES "CONSIDER IT SAFE FOR THEM TO GO."

CHANDLER SAID ENACTMENT OF THE PROPOSALS, WHETHER BY LEGISLATION OR EXECUTIVE ORDER, WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BRING ABOLITION OF RELOCATION CENTERS NOW OPERATING UNDER A \$70,000,000 BUDGET OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

"THE CAMPS ARE TROUBLE BREEDERS," CHANDLER SAID HE TOLD THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN A CLOSED THREE-HOUR SESSION. "THE GOOD ONES (JAPANESE) ARE MIXED WITH THE BAD AND IT IS MAKING THE WHOLE SITUATION EXTREMELY DIFFICULT."

HE ASSERTED THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IS TREATING THE PROBLEM "AS A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT" AND ADDED THAT HIS COMMITTEE FELT THAT A MOVE SHOULD HAVE BEEN STARTED MONTHS AGO TO SEGREGATE THE LOYAL FROM THE DISLOYAL JAPANESE.

CHANDLER SAID ABOUT 50,000 JAPANESE IN RELOCATION CAMPS ARE BEING PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT FROM \$12 TO \$19 A MONTH FOR SUCH WORK AS FEEDING AND WAITING ON TABLE FOR OTHER CAMP MEMBERS. HE ALSO EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT SOME OF THE CAMPS ARE NOT CAREFULLY GUARDED.

OF 19,963 MALE JAPANESE CITIZENS OF DRAFT AGE, THE COMMITTEE REPORTED, ONLY SIX PER CENT, OR 1,181 SAID THEY WOULD VOLUNTEER IF PERMITTED FOR SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

TWENTY-FOUR PER CENT, OR 4,753 CLAIMED LOYALTY TO JAPAN AND SAID THEY WOULD REFUSE TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, THE COMMITTEE SAID, ADDING THAT THE REMAINDER INDICATED THEY WOULD SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES IF DRAFTED BUT WOULD NOT VOLUNTEER.

EXPANDING ON THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS, CHANDLER SAID THAT OF ABOUT 7,500 JAPANESE NOW SERVING IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY APPROXIMATELY 3,500 WERE FROM HAWAII.

SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THE WEST COAST TOOK ISSUE WITH THE CHANDLER COMMITTEE'S PROGRAM.

REPRESENTATIVE COSTELLO (D-CALIF) CHAIRMAN OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIANS INVESTIGATING THE JAPANESE PROBLEM, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THE PREMISE ON WHICH THE PROGRAM WAS BASED--SEPARATING LOYAL FROM DISLOYAL JAPANESE THROUGH AN FBI SCREENING PROCESS-- WAS WRONG.

"ANY METHOD OF DISTINGUISHING LOYAL FROM DISLOYAL JAPANESE IS IMPOSSIBLE," COMMENTED COSTELLO.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON (D-WASH) AUTHOR OF A HOUSE RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE TO FORMULATE A PROGRAM FOR THEIR HANDLING DURING AND AFTER THE WAR, TOLD REPORTERS HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE JAPANESE WITHDRAWN FROM THE ARMY.

"IF THEY CAN GO INTO MILITARY SERVICE," JACKSON COMMENTED, "THEY ARE PRIVILEGED TO GO WHEREVER THEY PLEASE AND CAN GET INTO VITAL DEFENSE AREAS WHERE, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, THEY SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED."

COSTELLO, OBJECTING TO ALLOWING JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO RETURN TO THE COAST ON FURLOUGH, AS PERMITTED IN A WAR DEPARTMENT PROCLAMATION LAST YEAR, STATED:

"IF YOU ALLOW THEM TO GO BACK TO THE COAST IN UNIFORM WHAT'S TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE FROM LANDINGS BY SUBMARINE A FEW OF THEIR OWN MEN DRESSED IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS?"

THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE, COSTELLO STATED, PROBABLY WILL MEET EARLY NEXT WEEK TO CONSIDER THE CHANDLER PROGRAM. THE MEMBERS ARE WAITING HE SAID, OUTCOME OF CASES EXPECTED TO BE HEARD NEXT WEEK BY THE SUPREME COURT WHICH WILL HAVE A BEARING ON THE PROBLEM. THESE CASES, COSTELLO EXPLAINED, ARE BASED ON THE ISSUE OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHICH JAPANESE RESIDENTS SAID THEY HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF WHEN REMOVED FROM WEST COAST REGIONS.



(NA CABLES)

JEROME, IDA., MAY 6.--(UP)--JAMACANS WILL REPLACE JAPANESE FARM

CODY, WYO., MAY 6-(AP)-GUY ROBERTSON, DIRECTOR OF THE HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER, SAYS HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-A SENATE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION OF JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMPS BROUGHT RECOMMENDATIONS TODAY FOR PROMPT ABOLISHMENT OF ALL TEN RELOCATION CENTERS AS "TROUBLE BREEDERS."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS, APPROVED BY THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE, WERE SUBMITTED BY CHAIRMAN CHANDLER (D-KY) OF A SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH HAD INSPECTED THE CAMPS OVER A SIX MONTHS PERIOD. IN SUBSTANCE, THEY CALL FOR: APPLICATION OF THE DRAFT LAW TO ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS, IMMEDIATE INTERNMENT OF ALL DISLOYAL JAPANESE AND PLACEMENT OF ALL LOYAL, ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE IN SUPERVISED WORKING AREAS "WHERE THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED" AND WHERE MILITARY AUTHORITIES "CONSIDER IT SAFE FOR THEM TO GO."

CHANDLER SAID ENACTMENT OF THE PROPOSALS, WHETHER BY LEGISLATION OR EXECUTIVE ORDER, WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BRING ABOLITION OF RELOCATION CENTERS NOW OPERATING UNDER A \$70,000,000 BUDGET OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

"THE CAMPS ARE TROUBLE BREEDERS," CHANDLER SAID HE TOLD THE MILITARY COMMITTEE IN A CLOSED THREE-HOUR SESSION. "THE GOOD ONES (JAPANESE) ARE MIXED WITH THE BAD AND IT IS MAKING THE WHOLE SITUATION EXTREMELY DIFFICULT."

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AP REGIONAL SERVICE

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THE FIRST LADY SAID THE RELOCATION CENTERS WHICH SHE RECENTLY VISITED WERE "ARTIFICIAL COMMUNITIES" SET UP ON A BARRACKS SYSTEM WHICH, WHILE CLEAN AND DECENT, PACKED TOGETHER MANY PEOPLE OF WIDELY DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS AND ABILITIES.

"THE AUTHORITIES THINK IT EASY TO BECOME INSTITUTIONALIZED IF YOU LIVE IN BARRACKS AND SOMEBODY THINKS FOR YOU," SHE ADDED.

JAPANESE WHO HOLD AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH FALL INTO VARYING DIVISIONS OF LOYALTY, MRS. ROOSEVELT TOLD REPORTERS. SHE DIVIDED THEM AMONG THE GROUP EDUCATED UNDER JAPANESE TUTELAGE TO BE LOYAL TO THE ANCESTRAL COUNTRY, SOME FEW WHO RETURNED FROM JAPAN BEFORE PEARL HARBOR TO ESCAPE FIGHTING FOR EITHER NATION AND THOSE BROUGHT UP IN THE AMERICAN WAY.

"SOME OF THE PEOPLE WHO GUARDED THE MOST STRATEGIC PLACES IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS AFTER PEARL HARBOR WERE JAPANESE AMERICANS," MRS. ROOSEVELT SAID, ADDING THAT AUTHORITIES ARE APPROACHING THE PROBLEMS OF THE RELOCATION CENTERS "AS A SOCIAL SITUATION--WHICH IT IS."

ASSERTING THAT ALL THESE CENTERS ARE RATIONED, SHE SAID "THERE WAS NO SUGAR AND NO BUTTER AT ONE I VISITED."

SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) RECENTLY CHARGED THAT THERE WAS NO RATIONING OF FOODS IN THE RELOCATION CENTERS.

AMS

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AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-DEFENDING MILITARY REGULATIONS IMPOSING A WEST COAST CURFEW ON ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AND EXCLUDING THEM FROM DESIGNATED AREAS, SOLICITOR GENERAL CHARLES FAHY TOLD THE SUPREME COURT TODAY THAT THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER HAD "LEFT THE WEST COAST EXPOSED TO DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY ATTACK" AND IT WAS "IMPERATIVE THAT THOSE CHARGED WITH THE DEFENSE OF OUR SHORES TAKE ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST A POSSIBLE INVASION."

HE URGED THE COURT TO SUSTAIN THE CONVICTION OF TWO PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO CONTENDED THEY WERE BORN IN THE UNITED STATES AND HENCE WERE AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST WHOM THE REGULATIONS COULD NOT CONSTITUTIONALLY BE APPLIED.

GORDON KIYOSHI HIRABAYASHI OF SEATTLE WAS SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT FOR VIOLATING THE CURFEW REGULATION AND FOR FAILING TO REPORT TO AN EVACUATION CENTER. MINORU YASUI OF PORTLAND, ORE., WAS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT AND FINED \$5,000 FOR VIOLATING THE CURFEW REGULATION.

APPROXIMATELY 70,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THEIR HOMES.

"THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN THIS COUNTRY," FAHY SAID, "WERE CONCENTRATED ON THE WEST COAST. ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THEM WERE ALIENS, AND THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN-BORN WERE IN THE YOUNGER AGE GROUPS. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN-BORN HAD BEEN SENT TO JAPAN FOR THEIR EDUCATION, AND MANY OF THEM WERE REGARDED, BY REASON OF THEIR TRAINING ABROAD, AS HIGHLY DANGEROUS.

"THE FACT THAT THE SO-CALLED FIFTH COLUMN TYPE OF WARFARE HAD BEEN SO APPARENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN RECENT YEARS, AND THE FACT THAT THERE HAD BEEN EVIDENCE OF EXTENSIVE ESPIONAGE AT PEARL HARBOR, MADE IT IMPERATIVE TO TAKE ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONARY STEPS.

"ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE ASSUMED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS ON THE WEST COAST WERE LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES, THE VERY PRESENCE OF THE ENTIRE GROUP PRESENTED GRAVE DANGER BECAUSE THAT GROUP COMPREHENDED AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS WHO CONSTITUTED A SERIOUS THREAT. X X X

"THE EXIGENCIES OF WAR MAY DEMAND THE IMPOSITION OF RESTRAINTS THAT WOULD BE UNWARRANTED IN TIMES OF PEACE. INDEED, AN INDIVIDUAL MAY BE REQUIRED TO GIVE UP HIS FREEDOM AND LAY DOWN HIS LIFE. THE CURFEW AND EXCLUSION MEASURES ARE CERTAINLY LESS DRASTIC THAN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE."

FAHY SPOKE AFTER E.F. BERNARD OF PORTLAND, COUNSEL FOR YASUI, HAD ASSERTED THAT "THE CURFEW LAW WAS THE FIRST ASSAULT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, BUT IT WAS THE INITIAL ONE WHICH LED TO THE DISGRACEFUL SITUATION WHERE AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE STARING THROUGH BARBED WIRE BARRICADES ON THIS LAND OF FREEDOM."

"RECENT EUROPEAN HISTORY," HE ADDED, "SHOULD MAKE PLAIN TO US THE DANGER OF WHOLESALE PROSCRIPTION."

ATTORNEYS FOR HIRABAYASHI SPOKE YESTERDAY.

A.L. WIRIN OF LOS ANGELES, WHO ALSO REPRESENTED YASUI, CONTENDED THAT THE ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN L. DEWITT, IN CHARGE OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, WERE BASED ON "RACIAL PREJUDICE" AND NOT ON MILITARY NECESSITY.

HE QUOTED GENERAL DEWITT AS SAYING BEFORE A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS THAT:

"A JAP'S A JAP AND IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER HE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN OR NOT. X X X I DON'T WANT ANY OF THEM. WE GOT THEM OUT. THEY WERE A DANGEROUS ELEMENT. THE WEST COAST IS TOO VITAL TO TAKE CHANCES."

JUSTICES JACKSON AND BLACK ASKED QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER THE COURT COULD SET ASIDE THE DECISIONS OF MILITARY LEADERS AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTED MILITARY NECESSITY.

"WHAT WE HAVE HERE" JACKSON COMMENTED, "IS NOT THE MERE COLOR OF THE SKIN. WE HAVE HERE A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE AS OUR ENEMIES, WHO HAVE RELATIVES IN THE ENEMY'S FORCES, AND AMONG WHOM THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE DANGEROUS. THERE OBVIOUSLY WASN'T TIME TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL BACKGROUND. IS IT BEYOND THE MILITARY LEADER'S POWER TO REACH A JUDGMENT BASED ON THESE FACTS AND TO EXCLUDE THESE PEOPLE?"

WIRIN REPLIED THAT EXCLUSION WOULD BE WARRANTED "ONLY UNDER THE MOST EXTREME CIRCUMSTANCES" AND THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES DID NOT EXIST ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

"THE ORDERS WERE CARRIED OUT ONLY AGAINST PERSONS OF JAPANESE DESCENT," WIRIN ADDED.



AP REGIONAL SERVICE

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LOS ANGELES, MAY 11-(AP)-THE OCCUPANT OF A HOUSE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN THE FORMER HOME OF A JAPANESE FAMILY TONIGHT TURNED OVER TO POLICE A PINEAPPLE-SHAPED OBJECT SHE REPORTED SHE DISCOVERED IN A GARAGE AT THE REAR OF THE PREMISES.

IT WAS ABOUT SEVEN INCHES LONG WITH A FOUR-FIN TAIL AND WHAT APPEARED TO BE A FIRING PIN.

MRS. JOAN SAGAL, PRESENT OCCUPANT OF THE HOUSE, SAID THE RUSTY OBJECT LAY BEHIND A BOARD NAILED TO THE SIDE OF THE GARAGE. POLICE HELD IT FOR LATER INVESTIGATION BY A BALLISTICS EXPERT.

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NIGHT LEAD

LOS ANGELES, MAY 11-(AP)-THE THOUSANDS OF CALIFORNIA'S  
JAPANESE-AMERICANS DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THIS STATE AFTER THE

... CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL NATION DELEGATION

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(ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 12)

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

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BARBED WIRE, THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE DESCENT



NIGHT LEAD

LOS ANGELES, MAY 11-(AP)-THE THOUSANDS OF CALIFORNIA'S JAPANESE-AMERICANS DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THIS STATE AFTER THE WAR, SAYS CHARLES ERNST, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION PROJECT.

ERNST SAID THERE WERE 7,800 CALIFORNIA JAPANESE-AMERICANS AT HIS PROJECT IN TOPAZ, UTAH, "AND I THINK OF THEM AS LOYAL CITIZENS, FOR THE FEW WHO ARE NOT ARE TREATED AS SUCH."

"THE YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICANS LOOK AT THE SITUATION REALISTICALLY," SAID ERNST, WHO CAME HERE TO ADDRESS THE ANNUAL CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. "MOST OF THEM WANT TO GO EAST AND SETTLE. GETTING THEM OUT OF THEIR OLD HUTS WILL MAKE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF THEM. I THINK AMERICA NEEDS THEM BUT I THINK THEY SHOULD BE SENT SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA."

ERNST SAID THE UNITED STATES COULD ASSIMILATE THE 107,000 JAPS NOW INTERNED IN THE 10 RELOCATION CENTERS. ABOUT 19,000 OF THEM, HE POINTED OUT, COULD GO INTO THE ARMY THROUGH SELECTIVE SERVICE, AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE VERY YOUNG, THE VERY OLD AND THE DISLOYAL, THE REST COULD BE PLACED AT WORK ON FARMS, IN TECHNICAL FIELDS AND IN OFFICES.

"THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY'S AIM IS TO DEPOPULATE THE CENTERS OF QUALIFIED PEOPLE," SAID ERNST. HE ARGUED THAT IF THIS PROGRAM WERE FOLLOWED THROUGH THE CAMPS THAT ARE EXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN COULD BE ELIMINATED.

LOUIS H. BLUMENTHAL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, URGED UPON THE CONFERENCE THE ADOPTION OF THE SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY EMBODIED IN THE BEVERIDGE PLAN FOR SECURITY FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

DR. WILLIAM P. SHEPHARD, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN SAN FRANCISCO, SAID THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS OF A RISING DEATH RATE FROM SOME DISEASES THAT WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED. THE RISING DEATH RATE, HE SAID, WAS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS, DIPHTHERIA, PNEUMONIA, DIABETES AND

WAS DUE TO TUBERCULOSIS, DIPHTHERIA, PNEUMONIA, DIABETES AND HEART DISEASE.



CHANDLER'S COMMITTEE INSPECTED THE CAMPS OVER A SIX MONTHS PERIOD AND RECOMMENDED GENERALLY THAT THE DRAFT LAW BE APPLIED TO ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS, THAT ALL DISLOYAL JAPANESE BE INTERNED IMMEDIATELY AND ALL LOYAL, ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE BE PLACED IN SUPERVISED WORKING AREAS "WHERE THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED" AND "WHERE MILITARY AUTHORITIES 'CONSIDER IT SAFE FOR THEM TO GO.'"

TODAY CHANDLER RELEASED SOME DETAILS OF HIS GROUP'S FINDINGS, INCLUDING LETTERS AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

INCLUDED WAS A LETTER FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J. MCCLOY STATING THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT OPPOSE RETURN TO PACIFIC COAST AREAS OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF JAPANESE, SUCH AS WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE ARMY, BUT BELIEVES ANY GENERAL RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE THERE WOULD BE "UNWISE."

RECOMMENDING RELEASE OF LOYAL JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE WAR EFFORT OR INDUCTION INTO THE ARMED FORCES, THE LETTER STATED IN PART:

"FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, THERE WOULD NOT SEEM ANY NEED FOR ANY GREATER SURVEILLANCE OF THIS GROUP THAN WHAT IS ALREADY MAINTAINED FOR OTHER ELEMENTS OF OUR POPULATION. ONCE CLEARED BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AFTER CAREFUL CONSULTATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS IN THIS CATEGORY SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT THAT FOR THE PRESENT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS OF THE OPINION THAT ANY GENERAL RESETTLEMENT IN THE EVACUATED AREAS ON THE PACIFIC COAST WOULD BE UNWISE.

"THIS DOES NOT MEAN," THE LETTER CONTINUED, "THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD IN THE INTEREST OF MILITARY SECURITY OPPOSE THE RETURN TO THE EVACUATED AREAS AFTER CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES SUCH AS THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE ARMY."

REINSTITUTION OF GENERAL SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR THE JAPANESE POPULATION, MCCLOY STATED, HAD ITS "TROUBLESOME ASPECTS" WHICH WERE BEING STUDIED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

"FOR INSTANCE," IT CONTINUED, "IT HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED WISE TO SEND SOLDIERS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY TO THE PACIFIC THEATER. THIS DOES NOT IMPLY ANY LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LOYALTY, X X X BUT IS IN RECOGNITION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFILTRATION THUS AFFORDED THE ENEMY...."

B21

MCCLOY ALSO RECOMMENDED "CLOSE INTERNMENT" OF DANGEROUS JAPANESE.

IN CHANDLER'S REPORT IS A LETTER FROM MAYOR BOWRON OF LOS ANGELES URGING DISCONTINUANCE OF THE MANZANAR CENTER BECAUSE OF ITS PROXIMITY TO THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY. BOWRON ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT NO JAPANESE BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO COASTAL AREAS FOR THE DURATION; THAT JAPANESE BORN IN THIS COUNTRY, OF MILITARY AGE, BE INDUCTED INTO THE ARMED FORCES AND USED EITHER AS LABOR UNITS OR AS MILITARY AUTHORITY DEEM ADVISABLE; THAT ALL OTHER ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE BE REQUIRED TO WORK FOR THEIR SUBSISTANCE, PRINCIPALLY IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD; THAT THOSE KNOWN LOYAL TO JAPAN BE CONFINED IN "CONCENTRATION CAMPS;" THAT ALL JAPANESE, WHATEVER THEIR WORK, BE CAREFULLY WATCHED.

GOVERNOR LESTER C. HUNT OF WYOMING REPORTED THAT THE RELOCATION CENTER IN HIS STATE WAS GIVEN CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES "NO TROUBLE AND VERY LITTLE CONCERN."

THE GOVERNOR SUGGESTED THAT JAPANESE OF MILITARY AGE WHOSE LOYALTY IS UNQUESTIONED BE INDUCTED INTO THE ARMED FORCES; THAT OTHER LOYAL CITIZENS BE GIVEN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AND THOSE PROVEN DISLOYAL BE PLACED IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

A WRA IS TO REPORT FRIDAY ON CONDITIONS AT THE WYOMING CAMPS. SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) RECENTLY TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE JAPANESE AT THE CAMP WERE LIVING BETTER THAN THE STATE'S CITIZENS.

"THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING," HE ASSERTED, "ARE NOT GOING TO STAND BY AND SEE THESE JAPANESE, WHETHER THEY ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS OR NOT, PETTED AND PAMPERED," AND DEMANDED THAT THEY BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT (R-WYO) ALSO HAS DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AT THE CAMP.

B22

GOVERNOR E. P. CARVILLE SAID THAT IF JAPANESE ARE SENT TO NEVADA FOR LABOR IN FARMING COMMUNITIES THEY SHOULD HAVE FEDERAL SUPERVISION. HE STATED THAT MINES FURNISHING WAR METALS, RANCHES AND GRAZING AREAS AND THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROADS CROSSING THE STATE MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST SABOTAGE.

GOVERNOR HOMER M. ADKINS OF ARKANSAS WROTE THAT HE DOES NOT WANT JAPANESE "TURNED LOOSE" IN HIS STATE.

ADKINS STATED IF THE COMMITTEE DEEMS IT ADVISABLE THAT THE JAPANESE BE ALLOWED TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT, HE HAS NO OBJECTION "AS LONG AS THEY GO TO OTHER STATES."

HE SAID HE HAD "DEFINITE AGREEMENTS" WITH THE ARMY AND WRA THAT JAPANESE IN ARKANSAS WOULD BE KEPT UNDER MILITARY GUARD; THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE PLACED IN COMPETITION WITH LOCAL LABOR; WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO PURCHASE LAND, AND WOULD BE REMOVED AS SOON AS THE WAR WAS OVER.



NIGHT LEAD

LOS ANGELES, MAY 11-(AP)-THE THOUSANDS OF CALIFORNIA'S JAPANESE-AMERICANS DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO THIS STATE AFTER THE

(ADVANCE FOR MORNING PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 12)

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-AFTER NEARLY A YEAR BEHIND BARBED WIRE, THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE DESCENT ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY MOVED INTO ESSENTIAL JOBS, THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION REPORTED TODAY, SOME EVEN INTO WAR PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES.

THE RELOCATION CENTERS, BUILT TO HOUSE 110,000 JAPANESE MOVED FROM PACIFIC COAST STATES, ARE REGARDED AS TEMPORARY WAY STATIONS, OWI SAID, FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE EVACUEES. MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THEM ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS BY BIRTH.

INVESTIGATIONS ARE BEING MADE INTO THE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES OF ALL ADULT EVACUEES, AND THOSE "SATISFACTORY" ARE ELIGIBLE TO LEAVE THE CENTERS AND RESUME NORMAL LIFE.

"STUDIES ALSO ARE MADE," THE AGENCY SAID, "OF COMMUNITIES TO WHICH THE EVACUEES PROPOSE TO MOVE, TO INSURE THAT THEIR PRESENCE WILL NOT RESULT IN DISTURBANCES OR DANGER TO THE EVACUEES THEMSELVES."

MOST OF THE EVACUEES WILL FIND WORK ON FARMS. DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON THE WEST COAST AND IN THE INLAND STATES, THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY GONE TO FARMS IN THE INTERIOR HAVE ADAPTED THEMSELVES QUICKLY TO THE NEW METHODS, OWI SAID. THE GREATEST DEMAND TO DATE FOR JAPANESE LABORERS HAS COME FROM THE SUGAR BEET COUNTRY AND VEGETABLE AREAS AROUND MIDWESTERN CITIES.

THE LAST CENSUS SHOWED THAT 8,307 OF THE 48,691 PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN OREGON, WASHINGTON AND CALIFORNIA WERE FARM LABORERS OR FARM FOREMEN, WHILE AN ADDITIONAL 4,832 WERE UNPAID "FAMILY" FARM WORKERS. OTHER CATEGORIES INCLUDED: PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, 1,157; FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS, 7,001; PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS AND OFFICIALS OF BUSINESSES OTHER THAN FARMS, 5,491; CLERICAL, SALES AND SIMILAR WORKERS, 5,512; CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS, 924.

"RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT IN NORMAL COMMUNITIES IS THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE OF THE WRA," THE REPORT SAID.

LAST WEEK THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE APPROVED RECOMMENDATIONS OF ITS SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY SENATOR CHANDLER (D-KY) FOR PROMPT ABOLISHMENT OF ALL TEN RELOCATION CENTERS AS "TROUBLE BREEDERS."

CHANDLER'S COMMITTEE INSPECTED THE CAMPS OVER A SIX MONTHS PERIOD AND RECOMMENDED GENERALLY THAT THE DRAFT LAW BE APPLIED TO ALL JAPANESE RESIDENTS, THAT ALL DISLOYAL JAPANESE BE INTERNED IMMEDIATELY AND ALL LOYAL, ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE BE PLACED IN SUPERVISED WORKING AREAS "WHERE THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED" AND WHERE MILITARY AUTHORITIES "CONSIDER IT SAFE FOR THEM TO GO."

TODAY CHANDLER RELEASED SOME DETAILS OF HIS GROUP'S FINDINGS, INCLUDING LETTERS AND INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

INCLUDED WAS A LETTER FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN J. MCCLOY STATING THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT OPPOSE RETURN TO PACIFIC COAST AREAS OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF JAPANESE, SUCH AS WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE ARMY, BUT BELIEVES ANY GENERAL RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE THERE WOULD BE "UNWISE."

RECOMMENDING RELEASE OF LOYAL JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THE WAR EFFORT OR INDUCTION INTO THE ARMED FORCES, THE LETTER STATED IN PART:

"FROM A MILITARY POINT OF VIEW, THERE WOULD NOT SEEM ANY NEED FOR ANY GREATER SURVEILLANCE OF THIS GROUP THAN WHAT IS ALREADY MAINTAINED FOR OTHER ELEMENTS OF OUR POPULATION. ONCE CLEARED BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AFTER CAREFUL CONSULTATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, INDIVIDUALS IN THIS CATEGORY SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT THAT FOR THE PRESENT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS OF THE OPINION THAT ANY GENERAL RESETTLEMENT IN THE EVACUATED AREAS ON THE PACIFIC COAST WOULD BE UNWISE.

"THIS DOES NOT MEAN," THE LETTER CONTINUED, "THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WOULD IN THE INTEREST OF MILITARY SECURITY OPPOSE THE RETURN TO THE EVACUATED AREAS AFTER CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF SPECIAL CATEGORIES SUCH AS THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE ARMY."



LA LOCALS OUT

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LOS ANGELES, MAY 12-(AP)-LOYAL JAPANESE-AMERICANS SHOULD NOT BE KEPT IN RESTRICTED CUSTODY, SAYS COL. WILLIAM P. SCOBEEY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF.

ANSWERING A COMMUNICATION IN WHICH THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO THE RETURN OF JAPANESE TO THIS AREA FROM RELOCATION CAMPS, COL. SCOBEEY SAID YESTERDAY THE ARMY "DOES NOT CONCUR IN ANY ACTION THAT WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THE WEST COAST, OR ANY OTHER COAST, OR THE SAFETY OF ITS MILITARY EXPEDITIONS," BUT ADDED:

"THE MASS EVACUATION OF JAPANESE DID NOT IMPLY DISLOYALTY ON THE PART OF ALL JAPANESE, AND IT DOES NOT APPEAR EITHER RIGHT OR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICAN CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY TO RETAIN THESE LOYAL ONES IN RESTRICTED CUSTODY, AND IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT YOUR COUNSEL WOULD SUBSCRIBE.

"THE WAR DEPARTMENT DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE INCORPORATING 28,000 JAPANESE IN THE ARMY. WE INTEND TO INCORPORATE 9,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY INTO A COMBAT TEAM."

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LOS ANGELES, MAY 12-(AP)-TO THOSE CALIFORNIANS WORRYING ABOUT THE RETURN OF JAPANESE AFTER THE WAR, A RELOCATION CAMP OFFICIAL MAKES THIS REPLY: THOUSANDS DON'T WANT TO COME BACK.

"THE YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICANS LOOK AT THE SITUATION REALISTICALLY," SAYS CHARLES F. ERNEST, DIRECTOR OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY'S CENTER AT TOPAZ, UTAH. "MOST OF THEM WANT TO GO EAST AND SETTLE.

"GETTING THEM OUT OF THEIR OLD RUTS WILL MAKE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF THEM. I THINK AMERICA NEEDS THEM, BUT I THINK THEY SHOULD BE SENT SOMEWHERE OTHER THAN CALIFORNIA."

ERNEST EXPLAINED, IN AN INTERVIEW, THAT HE WAS SPEAKING OF THE 7,500 CALIFORNIA JAPANESE-AMERICANS QUARTERED AT HIS UTAH CAMP. ALREADY, HE SAID, 500 MEN AND WOMEN HAVE LEFT THE CAMP TO TAKE POSITIONS IN THE MIDDLE WEST, MANY OF THEM IN CHICAGO AND OTHER LARGE CITIES. ANOTHER 500 HAVE BEEN GIVEN SEVEN-MONTHS' LEAVE TO WORK ON FARMS AND IN OTHER JOBS IN THE INTER-MOUNTAIN AREA.

BUT, HE ADDED, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE STILL HAVING PROPERTY ON THE PACIFIC COAST, NONE IS WISHFUL OF RETURNING HERE.

THE UNITED STATES COULD ASSIMILATE THE 107,000 JAPS NOW QUARTERED IN 10 RELOCATION CENTERS, ERNEST DECLARED.

"THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY'S AIM IS TO DEPOPULATE THE CENTERS OF QUALIFIED PEOPLE," HE SAID. "AMONG THEM ARE HIGHLY EDUCATED MEN AND WOMEN, AND OTHERS OF ALL SHADES OF USEFULNESS. LET US GET THEM SPREAD OVER THE UNITED STATES AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, IN ORDER THAT THEY MAY PULL THE WEIGHT THEY ARE SO ANXIOUS TO PULL."

ERNEST ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 19,000 OF THE JAPANESE NOW IN CAMPS COULD BE INDUCTED INTO THE ARMY. THE REST COULD BE PLACED ON FARMS OR IN TECHNICAL AND OFFICE JOBS, EXCEPTING ONLY THE DISLOYAL, THE VERY YOUNG AND THE VERY OLD, HE SAID.

FULL REALIZATION OF SUCH A PROGRAM, HE POINTED OUT, WOULD ELIMINATE MUCH OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE OF CAMP MAINTENANCE.



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THOMAS, MEMBER OF THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, MADE HIS REMARKS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH HE SPOKE STRONGLY AGAINST ANY PROPOSAL TO RELEASE JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS UNLESS THEY ARE EXCHANGED FOR AMERICANS HELD BY JAPANESE IN ASIA.

HE IS HERE TO CONFER WITH INVESTIGATORS FOR THE DIES COMMITTEE, OF WHICH HE ALSO IS A MEMBER.

"RECORDS OF THE DIES COMMITTEE SHOW THAT PRIOR TO PEARL HARBOR, THERE WAS A 'JAPANESE-AMERICAN VETERANS ASSOCIATION' IN LOS ANGELES," SAID THOMAS.

"OUR INVESTIGATION REVEALED THAT THIS WAS NOT A HARMLESS ORGANIZATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN, BUT ACTUALLY A DIVISION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

"IN JAPANESE RECORDS, WHICH WE HAVE RECENTLY OBTAINED, THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES CALLED THIS ORGANIZATION THE JAPANESE ARMY RESERVE AND LISTED COMPANY COMMANDERS AND WHERE THE COMPANIES WERE LOCATED.

"OUR RECORDS ALSO SHOW THAT THE JAPANESE HAD A COMPLETELY TRAINED INFANTRY UNIT ON TERMINAL ISLAND ON DEC. 7, 1941. WHY THEY DID NOT STRIKE THEN I DO NOT KNOW."

THOMAS SAID SOME ADMINISTRATION LEADERS IN WASHINGTON APPARENTLY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THE REAL PROBLEM OF THE JAPANESE AND "SEEM TO BE ENDEAVORING TO MAKE ANOTHER WPA PROJECT OUT OF IT."

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WASHINGTON, MAY 14.--(UP)--THE 10 RELOCATION CENTERS INTO WHICH WEST COAST RESIDENTS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WERE CONCENTRATED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WILL BE ABANDONED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, DILLON S.

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LOS ANGELES, MAY 19-(AP)-REP. J. PARNELL THOMAS OF NEW JERSEY TELEGRAPHED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY, URGING THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY STOP THE RELEASE OF JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION



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"AFTER MANY MONTHS OF OPERATING RELOCATION CENTERS," MYER SAID, "THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IS CONVINCED THAT THEY ARE UNDESIRABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE AMERICAN SCENE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

HE ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 80,000 OF THE 110,000 PERSONS NOW IN THE CAMPS CAN SAFELY BE ABSORBED BACK INTO AMERICAN SOCIETY. THE REMAINDER SHOULD BE HELD FOR REPATRIATION OR INTERNMENT AS TROUBLE-MAKERS, MYER SAID.

MYER SAID APPROXIMATELY 10,000 OF THE EVACUEES ALREADY HAVE BEEN MOVED OUT. OF THOSE, ABOUT 1300 VOLUNTEERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE, 4,622 WERE GIVEN INDEFINITE LEAVE AND 4,048 WERE GIVEN TEMPORARY LEAVE, MOSTLY TO FILL FARM JOBS.

"I HOPE THAT WE CAN FIND PLACES IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE BIG MAJORITY OF THOSE NOW HELD IN THE CAMPS," MYER SAID. "WE ARE MOVING THEM OUT JUST AS FAST AS WE CAN FIND SUITABLE PLACES FOR THEM."

VERY FEW OF THOSE LEAVING HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE WEST COAST SINCE THAT REQUIRES ARMY PERMISSION, MYER SAID. MOST OF THOSE WHO HAVE RETURNED TO THE COAST HAVE BEEN PERSONS OF NON-JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO MARRIED JAPANESE, HE SAID.

"I WOULD LIKE TO GET OUT OF THIS RELOCATION THING TOMORROW," MYER SAID. "BUT SINCE THAT ISN'T POSSIBLE I HOPE THAT WE CAN LIQUIDATE THE CAMPS IN THE REASONABLY NEAR FUTURE."



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LOS ANGELES, MAY 19-(AP)-REP. J. PARNELL THOMAS OF NEW JERSEY TELEGRAPHED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY, URGING THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY STOP THE RELEASE OF JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL SAFETY.

THOMAS, MEMBER OF A SPECIAL HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, HAS BEEN HERE FOR A WEEK STUDYING JAPANESE PROBLEMS.

"APPROXIMATELY 600 JAPANESE ARE BEING RELEASED WEEKLY FROM THE 10 RELOCATION CENTERS TO SETTLE IN THE EAST AND MIDDLEWEST," THOMAS SAID IN COMMENTING ON THE TELEGRAM. "SOME EVEN ARE BEING EMPLOYED IN OUR DEFENSE INDUSTRIES. THERE SEEMS TO BE NO QUESTION THAT THE ENTIRE PROGRAM HAS OFFICIAL SANCTION.

"CERTAINLY, THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY HAVE COMPLETELY LOST SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT AMERICA IS AT WAR, THAT AMERICA HAS ENEMIES, AND THAT THE JAPANESE, IN AND OUT OF AMERICA ARE AS MUCH OUR ENEMIES AS ANY OF THE OTHER AXIS PEOPLES."

THOMAS ASKED THE PRESIDENT THAT NO MORE JAPANESE BE RELEASED "UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE DIES COMMITTEE HAS COMPLETED ITS INVESTIGATION OF RELOCATION CENTERS AND UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE COMMITTEE RELEASES SECTION TWO OF ITS AXIS REPORT WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THE JAPANESE ACTIVITIES."

THOMAS CHARGED THAT HIS INVESTIGATION HERE DISCLOSED ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST JAPS IN LOS ANGELES WAS APPREHENDED BY THE FBI AND SENT TO CAMP LIVINGSTONE, IA. THIS JAP, HE SAID, DID A LARGE COMMERCIAL BUSINESS WITH AMERICAN CITIZENS IN LOS ANGELES AND RECORDS INDICATED HE FURNISHED SUBSTANTIAL FUNDS TO THE JAPANESE NAVY LEAGUE, "A SPY CENTER WHICH COLLECTED INFORMATION REGARDING THE UNITED STATES FLEET FROM MANY JAP FISHERMEN ON TERMINAL ISLAND."

"AS A REWARD FOR HIS SERVICE," CHARGED THOMAS, "THE WEALTHY JAP RECEIVED FROM THE JAPANESE EMPEROR THE RED ORDER OF MERIT. JUST BEFORE PEARL HARBOR HE SENT OUT \$15,000 TO JAPAN. IT HAS BEEN RELIABLY REPORTED THAT HE HAS STATED THE FOOD AND WINE AT HIS CAMP ARE EXCELLENT AND THAT HE IS CONCERNED ONLY WITH HIS EXPANDING WAISTLINE.

"ARE WE TO RELEASE THIS FAT-WAISTED JAP WHILE OUR AMERICAN BOYS ON GUADALCANAL ARE BARELY RECEIVING ENOUGH FOOD WITH WHICH TO KEEP ALIVE?"



LA OUT

LOS ANGELES, MAY 20-(AP)-MAYOR FLETCHER BOWRON SAYS HE HOPES THE WAR'S END WILL NOT SEE THE RETURN OF THIS CITY'S FORMER JAPANESE POPULATION.

"BY THAT TIME," HE DECLARED IN A RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT, "SOME LEGAL METHOD MAY BE WORKED OUT TO DEPRIVE THE NATIVE-BORN JAPANESE OF CITIZENSHIP."

BOWRON STATED THAT THE JAPANESE COULD NEVER BE ASSIMILATED AS AMERICAN CITIZENS BECAUSE THEY ARE A "RACE APART."

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THE RULING WAS ASKED BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY AFTER REPORTS WERE RECEIVED THAT SEVERAL TITLE COMPANIES, BELIEVING SUCH LAND MIGHT BE CONFISCATED BY THE STATE, WERE REQUIRING AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE TO FURNISH BIRTH CERTIFICATES AND OTHER PROOFS OF THEIR CITIZENSHIP BEFORE SALES COULD BE MADE.

GJ 108P

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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 28--(UP)--JANE WARING, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, WARNED TODAY THAT THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THE UNITED STATES MIGHT BE OVERRUN BY "MILLIONS OF JAPANESE" IN ANOTHER 100 YEARS IF THE PRESENT JAPANESE ARE ALLOWED TO REMAIN HERE AFTER THE WAR.

TAKING THE POSITION THAT THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IS MORE THAN ONE OF NATIONAL SECURITY, WARING SAID THAT THE DESCENDANTS OF A "HANDFUL OF NEGRO SLAVES" NOW NUMBER MORE THAN 14,000,000 IN THE UNITED STATES. THE SAME POPULATION GROWTH COULD DEVELOP AMONG THE JAPANESE, HE BELIEVED. "PERSONALLY," WARING SAID, "I WOULD SHIP BACK TO JAPAN OR SOME PLACE AFTER THE WAR EVERY JAPANESE OF ALIEN BIRTH AND EVERY JAPANESE BORN IN THIS COUNTRY WHO HAS FAILED TO PROVE LOYAL."

HE ADMITTED THE JAPANESE PROBLEM HAS BEEN A "PARTICULAR HEADACHE" FOR THE AMERICAN LEGION IN LOS ANGELES. THE LEGION, HE SAID, IS STILL GETTING PROTESTS AGAINST ITS ACTION IN SUSPENDING THE CHARTERS OF TWO JAPANESE POSTS IN LOS ANGELES.

COMMENTING ON THE AKRON RUBBER STRIKE, WARING SAID "IT IS WRONG TO BLAME ALL PRODUCTION SHORTCOMINGS ON LABOR".

"IN THE RANKS OF ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED LABOR THERE ARE JUST AS PATRIOTIC MEN AS ANY PLACE ELSE."

SPEAKING TO THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB, WARING TERMED JOHN L. LEWIS A "BEETLE-EYED DICTATOR" AND BLAMED "A WEAK AND PUSSYFOOTING NATIONAL POLICY" FOR THE EPIDEMIC OF WARTIME STRIKES.

"THIS COUNTRY IS BEING CRUCIFIED BY A BUREAUCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT OPERATED BY THEORISTS WHO COULD NOT EARN THEIR LIVING ON THE STREETS OF ANY CITY IN AMERICA," WARING SAID.