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CLIPPINGS

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September
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Sept. 6

Japs Reported Aboard Ships In Vital Atlantic Convoys

WRA Policy on Evacuees Declared Peril to U. S. War Effort

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TO MEET the demand for seats to see "For Whom the Bell Tolls" **ALCAZAR WEEKEND** **3 DAILY SHOWS FOR**

of "The Amazing Mr. Ballantine," Frustration is again the keynote; platter.

of all the beasts on a spinning act is a catch as catch can scramble tricks at all. The climax of the beasts." All have one common characteristic, which is to do no to what might be termed "woozle-able fox terriers and toy poodles-vidualistic canines, from recogniz-tunny act with a group of indi-Al Gordon has a ridiculously **DOGS MINUS TRICKS.**

S.F. Egan

Sept. 6

Japs Reported Aboard Ships In Vital Atlantic Convoys

WRA Policy on Evacuees Declared Peril to U. S. War Effort

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—West coast Japanese from the war relocation centers, uncertified as to loyalty except by dubious War Relocation Authority clearance, are aboard United States ships in the critical Atlantic convoy service and are even employed on Army transports, it was learned today.

Under the authority's apparent autocratic powers, the union hiring halls of the east coast are compelled to accept WRA credentials as they are presented in increasing numbers by the Japanese, all of whom were in the notorious crews of the west coast Japanese fishing fleet before the war.

The War Shipping Administration today said it also is powerless to object to the "shipping out" of members of a class which contains a large percentage of persons openly disloyal to the United States.

UNABLE TO OBJECT.

The Office of Defense Transportation likewise has been unable technically to make an objection when Japanese present WRA credentials in seeking berths in Great Lakes ships, and a large number of the evacuees are employed there.

The War Relocation Authority, created and empowered by presidential order, recently dropped all pretense of determining loyalty of the released Japanese through intelligence services, and

authorized directors of the individual centers to free them without reference to Washington.

With cards issued by these directors, who are mostly men from the Indian service without prior experience with the unique characteristics of Japanese, the released evacuees may travel seas alive with submarine danger on vessels bearing munitions and supplies to the battlefronts. With every trip they have vital American and Allied ports under their eyes.

VITAL SERVICES.

The west coast fishing fleet whence they came was suspected by west coast residents of charting the coast for Japanese invasion hopes.

The roundup of enemy aliens immediately after Pearl Harbor proved the west coast residents were correct.

The WRA has placed Japanese in the Army, in war factories, in the transportation systems, in Government civil service positions and in the stevedore and longshore service at New York, Boston and other eastern waterfronts.

By order of the Army, which evacuated them to the relocation center from the west coast zone of military operations as an urgent military security measure, the Japanese may not sail out of west coast ports. No exclusion order ever has been applied to the east coast.

Honolulu Advertiser

Sept 12, 1943

Russians Gain Battleships, Cruisers Bryansk Fall; Soviets Nearer Kiev

Italian Ships Anchor Malta; Roma Sunk German Air Attack ly Vessel Lost

200 Towns Captured In Swift Advance On Dnieper; Nazi Pogrom At Mariupol Revealed

VIRGIL M. PINKLEY
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
UNITED HEADQUARTERS,
Africa, Sept. 11—A total of
tons of battleships and
tonight were among the
warships anchored in Mal-
bor and consisted of four
hips and six cruisers, it was
y announced.
dition, two destroyers, not

By MEYER S. HANDLER
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
MOSCOW, Sunday, Sept. 12 —
Soviet forces tonight were within
94 miles of the symbolic and stra-
tegic city of Kiev following gen-
eral advances on a 450-mile front
in which nearly 200 towns and vil-
lages were captured, the Russian
high command said in its midnight
communique.

ABT ... believed to be

Bickering and complaining at
the spirit or the record of Hawaii's people in fighting this war. It
is certainly not being done by the majority. It is a minute, hair-
splitting, unnecessary maneuver by a few which by no means has
the approval of a loyal and hard-working population.
Let well enough alone. Military and naval authorities who
have the responsibility of defending these Islands and who are in
a position to know every move and countermove of the enemy
should not be interfered with in their winning of the war. Local
military control of certain activities is part of the great war plan
America has conceived to defeat the enemy. Beating the enemy
is all that counts these days and there will be plenty of time in
the days of peace to mull over the legal aspects of how it was
done.

Honolulu Advertiser

Sept 12, 1943

How Martial Law Protects Hawaii Effect On Security If Habeas Corpus Is Restored

While Washington and local officials are apparently pondering the aspects of Hawaii's now famous "habeas corpus case" and the war here moves along as usual, the head-on collision of martial and civil law has enlivened blackout discussions and given the local gentry something to quibble over besides the whereabouts of the Jap grand fleet, the coming push in the Pacific now that Italy is out, and when the next shipment of mainland liquor will arrive.

Discussions in homes, at clubs and other gathering places seem to result in an approval of General Richardson's "court plaster"—otherwise known as General Orders 31—which forbids any further local legal attempts to obtain release of internees held by the army for security reasons.

Majority opinion seems to be that although there is admittedly a clash between military and civilian authority, it is by no means a new one and it has and will inevitably occur when civil affairs must by necessity give way to the military in time of war.

As The Advertiser assays this opinion, the present dilemma in which the community—and the nation for that matter—finds itself, is the result of the failure of our judicial and governmental agencies to thresh out the problem in times of peace and not wait for the abnormal and stressful times of war. Even then it is doubtful if a totally satisfactory solution could be reached for war has a trick of posing sudden, vital and unexpected problems and is in itself an outlaw condition.

General Richardson's order closing the courts to habeas corpus proceedings has apparently found general community favor if for no other reason than it stopped the spectacle of a federal judge commanding and fining a commanding general whose prime responsibility is defending the most vital part of the Pacific war front

and whose decisions must remain unquestioned except by his military superiors.

America is not in the habit of having her generals or admirals pushed around in time of war by enemy or friend.

The present local court situation is referred to in some quarters as an impasse. The prevailing opinion as The Advertiser sees it, is that there is no impasse. The court is free to try cases other than those involving habeas corpus which were prohibited by the President, and this prohibition was continued by the proclamations of February 8. This status quo could well be maintained for the duration of the war and General Richardson's General Order 31 carries out the President's intention of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He issued it in his capacity as administrator of martial law. Congress has made martial law as legal as any other law of the land when its declaration is approved by the President of the United States. It was applied here by the normal operation of the territory's Organic Act with the approval of President Roosevelt. It is notable that the order did not interfere in any way with other normal functions of the court. It only reaffirmed the right of the military in time of war to control the movements of all aliens and citizens where martial law is declared as a safeguard of internal security. That right is granted by Congress for the common safety.

It is also notable that the records of the Glockner and Seifert cases insofar as they were released to the press for publication by the military, show that before they were interned they were allowed hearings before boards made up of civilians as well as military personnel. Although the decision to intern them was primarily military they were based on the recommendations of the civilians

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Army To Lift Waikiki Ban

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How Martial Law Protects Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

on the boards who concurred with findings by the military and naval intelligence services and the federal bureau of investigation.

A declaration of martial law carries with it the suspension of habeas corpus and it is from this fact that it derives its potency as an effective measure in wartime. This was affirmed by President Roosevelt last February when he approved the military's proclamation issued here when certain functions of government were returned to civil authority. It was plainly the intent of the proclamation and those who approved it in the Washington conferences to keep the writ suspended and the proclamation so stated in its opening paragraph. If there was any misunderstanding of that intent the local self-styled champions of "civil rights" might explain their delay of six months in bringing it to the attention of that same public they are now busily engaged in "protecting."

The impression of those who have closely followed the case is that since the proclamation was issued with its attendant "restoration," legal lines have been drawn and strategy mapped to get rid of martial law. Perhaps it was to have been a legal blitz with a decision handed down quickly to catch the military napping. Never has a case of such import been "decided" so quickly in any branch of the local judiciary. Whatever the plan was it promptly backfired with the issuance of General Richardson's General Order 31.

Attempts are being made by legal hair-splitters to reopen the case. Certain barristers here would like nothing better than to test the necessity for martial law under which the writ of habeas corpus is suspended. Judge Metzger in his decision has not so much questioned the power of martial law as he questions the necessity for it. This leads to the belief that were the proceedings reopened by revocation of the General Order arguments would be guided to center around the necessity for martial law.

A full-dress trial to decide this would not so much concern itself with the military's obligation to produce the internees in court as it would to determine if the military has the power to hold internees in custody. Argument as to the jurisdiction of a court to issue writs of habeas corpus is one thing. A full-dress trial to test the necessity of martial law is another. It would be quite an affair. There would be national fame for participants. Local barristers would go down in the annals of American jurisprudence.

It takes no clairvoyant to see that General Richardson and his staff would be reluctant to take part in such proceedings. In the first place it would hardly be to their advantage to appear in a test of internal security. There is no other legal means or police power available for such enforcement.

Under the edicts of martial law which brings inconvenience to us all at times, control of a considerable enemy alien population would be non-existent. The police power of the military which has done such an admirable job keeping an augmented and lusty population regulated under harassing wartime conditions would be lost to the civilian community.

The military would be considerably weakened by losing absolute control of vital security measures—the blackout and curfew; control of alien possessions such as firearms, radios and cameras; control of the civilian population during air raids; control and security of numerous vital restricted areas

and the waterfront; control of labor vitally necessary for war projects; control and internment of citizens dangerous to the internal security.

Such controls have not been assumed arbitrarily. Military and naval authorities have assumed them for the common good of the United States consistent with their responsibilities to defend Hawaii and the west coast and under authority of Congress and the President.

Hawaii is not out of the war woods yet. Although news from all fronts has been favorable during recent weeks, Hawaii has only begun to play her part in the Pacific war. Perhaps the fall of Italy will bring this additional activity to us sooner than we and our military leaders expected. There will be additional work here before a judge who has been quoted in the public press without contradiction as saying that he has never admitted the existence of martial law. On the other hand it is in the records of his own court that he refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the Zimmerman case a few months ago because to do so "would be in violation of an order of the military governor". With such inconsistencies emanating from the same bench the military could not be expected to appear in such proceedings unless ordered to do so by their superiors.

In the second place a trial to determine if the necessity for martial law exists would find a prime question fired at military witnesses: "Is there any imminent danger of invasion?" Were it to be answered in the affirmative, sufficient evidence would have to be given to prove it to the judge's satisfaction. This would not only entail recital of Pacific war strategy and the giving of vital war information by General Richardson and his staff but would make it obligatory for Admiral Nimitz and his staff to appear and tell what they know about the disposition of Jap naval strength in the Pacific. That a judge should thus have the power to determine the necessity for martial law in a critical theater of operations in wartime is inconceivable!

Lifting of martial law in Hawaii during the war by court decision or other action would be cataclysmic for the Islands and a decided threat to the safety of the nation. Its existence makes effective all orders and regulations necessary to the territory assumes more and more the aspects and responsibilities of a huge supply and receiving base. There will be additional problems for the civilian population and the high command, there will be additional military obligations . . . perhaps raids.

It is a most inopportune time for the Islands to oppose and object to military control. It is a most inopportune time for any cracking of the united and cooperative front Hawaii has put forth in the war thus far. We must cement ourselves around a strong central control, make the most of our personal, political, and professional inconveniences, work and fight to guarantee the survival of a nation which has given us and promises to continue to give us civil rights.

It would be well if those who are protesting the temporary loss of those rights would realize that their crusading is ill-timed regardless of their feeling that by so doing they are merely driving home our capabilities for self-government and guarding against a continuance of military rule following the war.

Certainly the dread specter of a permanent government by military or naval commission will hover more closely if there is any hint that we with our mixed population are interfering with local military and naval authorities in times of a grave national emergency.

Bickering and complaining at this time is not consistent with the spirit or the record of Hawaii's people in fighting this war. It is certainly not being done by the majority. It is a minute, hair-splitting, unnecessary maneuver by a few which by no means has the approval of a loyal and hard-working population.

Let well enough alone. Military and naval authorities who have the responsibility of defending these Islands and who are in a position to know every move and countermove of the enemy should not be interfered with in their winning of the war. Local military control of certain activities is part of the great war plan America has conceived to defeat the enemy. Beating the enemy is all that counts these days and there will be plenty of time in the days of peace to mull over the legal aspects of how it was done.

Sept, 13

Hull Proposes Allies for Keeping Peace

U.S. Policy Outlined in Radio Talk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. (AP) — A postwar world in which nations will get along like good and self-respecting friends, ready to crack down with joint force any attempt of the criminal element to start up "the monstrous specter" of war, was set forth tonight by Secretary of State Cordell Hull as the No. 1 aim of American foreign policy.

"Readiness to use force, if necessary, for the maintenance of peace is indispensable," the Secretary emphasized in calling also for "an international court of justice" to handle international disputes of a legal sort.

In a broad outline of foreign policy, his first major speech broadcast nationally, in more than a year, Hull said over and over again that the nations which now stand together for peace and security must stay together.

Russians Praised

And, possibly in reply to charges he has previously denied—that he has looked with a cold eye on Russia—he declared: "To the Soviet Union, whose heroic armies and civilian population have earned everlasting renown through their magnificent feats of courage and sacrifice, we have been glad to render all possible aid.

"It is our desire and our settled policy that collaboration and co-operation between our two countries shall steadily increase during and following the war."

His outline amounted in many ways to an extension of the Western Hemisphere good neighbor policy to a co-operative world association of independent nations, and Hull found time in a 30-minute address to outline only the bare framework and principles of organization.

On Eve of Session

The speech came on the eve of the reconvening of Congress, which expects to give immediate consideration to the problem of determining America's role in obtaining a lasting peace.

Hull declared that "as I read our history and the temper of our people today, our nation intends to do its part."

The needs of the nations of the world after the war is over, he said, will include security for all and a better chance for each nation to develop and progress in ways of its own choosing toward political stability and economic, social and cultural welfare. He drew no distinction here between nations now fighting on the two sides of the war.

In addition to this tribute to Russia, Hull praised the contributions of the Chinese, the French, "invincible Britain" and our other allies of the United Nations in waging the war.

Hemisphere Unity

"With all but one of the nations of the Western Hemisphere," said Hull, in an apparent reference to Argentina, "we have today the closest ties of solidarity and association — the fruit of 10 years of unremitting labor on the part of all these nations to build in this hemisphere a fraternity of good neighbors."

"Here we have, in peace and in war, a highly successful example of co-operation between sovereign nation."

Hull said that the victories of the United Nations have been the direct result of closely coordinated military, economic and diplomatic action—"both within each of the nations and among all of them."

For example, he said, "our protracted diplomatic effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military au-

system of organized international co-operation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace," he continued.

Independent nations, he said, have a further responsibility toward dependent peoples who aspire to liberty, and should help them attain it. A good example of what can be done along this line, he noted, is in our record in the Philippines.

In conclusion Hull voiced a hope of discussing the problems in greater detail "in the early future."

L.A. Times

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Sept. 13

Proposes Allies Dropping Peace

FREEDOM

Continued from Page A
thorities and those of other countries many months of precious time" to strengthen their defense before the Japanese struck.

Expansion of Ideas Seen

Hull said that traditional elements of American political thought could be applied internationally.

He listed them:

- 1—All peoples capable of discharging the responsibilities of liberty are entitled to it.
- 2—Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under law the equal of every other nation.
- 3—All nations which respect the rights of others are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their internal affairs.
- 4—The basis of order among nations is a willingness to accept international law to settle international disputes.
- 5—Nondiscrimination in economic opportunity and treatment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of sound international relations.
- 6—Co-operation between nations in the spirit of good neighbors, founded on the principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality and law is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the well-being of all.

Policy Fundamental

"Vigorous participation in efforts to establish a system of international relations based on these rules of conduct, and thus to create conditions in which war may be effectively banished, is and must be a fundamental feature of our foreign policy," Hull asserted.

"It is abundantly clear that a

system of organized international co-operation for the maintenance of peace must be based upon the willingness of the cooperating nations to use force, if necessary, to keep the peace," he continued.

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L.A. Times

Sept 14

Disloyal Japs weeded out, F. D. R. says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—(U.P.)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt reported to the senate today that the war relocation authority has started a program to segregate disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry from pro-Americans among the 110,000 persons who were evacuated from their west coast homes after Pearl Harbor.

The report on operations of the relocation authority was prepared by war mobilization director James F. Byrnes and officials of the authority. The report was submitted in response to a senate resolution calling for the segregation program and "a full and complete authoritative statement" on conditions in the 10 relocation centers in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Arkansas.

In his letter of transmittal, Roosevelt said the segregation program began this month with the transfer to a center at Tule lake in northeastern California of some persons of Japanese origin "who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan."

"It is established," Roosevelt

LA News

A Tremendous Selection at \$4.75

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SF Call Bulletin

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"It is established," Roosevelt

LA News

Jap Centers Bad as Ever, Costello Says

By RAY RICHARDS
Call-Bulletin Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—
"Conditions in the ten Japanese relocation centers are as bad as they ever were.

"Wastage of materials, destruction of property and laxity of discipline continue in undiminished degree despite all exposures and protests."

That statement came from Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, chairman of a House subcommittee which recently investigated the centers, as the War Relocation Authority today placed in the archives a repetition of previous defenses of its policies.

APOLOGY THROUGH OWI

Mostly a reiteration of claims made by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer before the Costello group, a subcommittee of the Dies House committee on un-American activities, the latest WRA apology was released through the Office of War Mobilization in response to a Senate demand for a complete report.

This time President Roosevelt, transmitting the report to the Senate, appended a letter which stated:

"The great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States," and assuring that "we shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

SET AT 17,000

The War Relocation Authority has named 17,000 as the number of disloyalists to be placed in the segregation camp at Tule Lake in northern California, out of a total of 107,000 Japanese evacuated from the West Coast.

Congressmen from the West Coast states have exhibited evidence that a great many more than 17,000 of the Japanese are disloyal.

They are positive that despite all showings that none of the Japanese are to be trusted complete-

ly, the War Relocation Authority, assisted by certain civilian officials of the War Department, is engaged in an undercover plan to return Japanese to the West Coast zone of military operations whence they were evacuated by the Army as a security step.

Representative Costello said he expected the movement to relocate the Japanese in their former West Coast colonies would begin as soon as the 17,000 acknowledged subversives are confined in the Tule Lake Center.

WESTERNERS UNEASY

New uneasiness over a return of the Japanese to the vital coastal zone before the war ends was expressed by westerners today in the light of the President's statement that the step will be taken when the military situation permits.

That, the westerners said, might mean Japanese will be permitted there, with the danger that many might engage in espionage, as soon as it is believed the West Coast is free of the danger of a Japanese mainland offensive.

"It is certain that the WRA is planning to close out all the centers except the one for subversives at Tule Lake," Costello commented. "That may be one of the reasons no reforms have been undertaken in the centers, where conditions are just as bad, just as wasteful, just as dangerous as they ever were."

HISTORY RECALLED

A part of the report issued by James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization, on information supplied by the WRA, is taken up with a recitation of the history of the Army's evacuation of the west coast Japanese, and their control in the ten centers by the WRA, which was created by presidential executive order and is not directly responsible to Congress.

The new report makes no reference to the Dies subcommittee's disclosures of waste, inefficiency, blunders and mistaken senti-

mentality on the part of WRA officials, nor does it mention the wide extent of known disloyalty, both violent and passive, in the camps.

It is directly and indirectly the WRA's tribute to itself.

It states that because of the opposition of western governors and citizens in general, the WRA was not able, as it had planned, to begin releasing Japanese from the centers almost as soon as they arrived there early in 1942.

The report does not set forth the fact that the WRA waited until this opposition had quieted down, then inaugurated its program of releases as secretly as possible, and had it well under way before westerners knew what was going on.

The report says the present population of the relocation centers is approximately 95,000, which does not agree with current WRA figures. A total of 95,000 still in the camps would mean that only 12,000 have been released, whereas WRA statistics show nearly 19,000 are free on limited or unlimited leaves of absence, which would leave about 88,000 in the centers.

Sept. 15

Jap Camp Conditions Declared Bad as Ever

Costello Says WRA Merely Repeats Whitewash of Waste, Laxity

By RAY RICHARDS

The Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—“Conditions in the ten Japanese relocation centers are as bad as they ever were. “Wastage of materials, destruction of property and laxity of discipline continue in undiminished degree, despite all exposures and protests.”

This statement came from Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, chairman of a House subcommittee which recently investigated the centers, as the War Relocation Authority today placed in the archives a repetition of previous defenses of its policies.

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This time President Roosevelt, transmitting the report to the Senate, appended a letter which stated:

“The great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States,” and assured that “we shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible.”

SEPARATION BEGUN.

The President's letter revealed that train movements already have started in segregating known disloyal Japanese.

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Congressmen from west coast States have exhibited evidence that a great many more than 17,000 of the Japanese are disloyal.

They add positively that despite all showings none of the Japanese are to be trusted completely, the War Relocation Authority, assisted by certain civilian officials of the War Department, is engaged in an undercover plan to return Japanese to the west coast zone of military operations whence they were evacuated by the Army as a security step.

TIME OF RETURN.

Representative Costello, just back from California, said he expected the movement to relocate the Japanese in their former west coast colonies would begin as soon as the 17,000 acknowledged subversives are confined in the Tule Lake Center.

When Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania New Deal Democrat, returned a minority report on the Dies subcommittee investigation, reciting again Myer's defense of his agency, Costello charged it had been dictated by the Administration.

New uneasiness over a return of the Japanese to the vital coastal zone before the war ends was expressed by westerners today in the light of the President's statement that the step will be taken when the military situation permits.

That, the westerners said, might mean Japanese will be permitted there, with the danger that many might engage in espionage, as soon as it is believed the west coast is free of the danger of a Japanese mainland offensive.

CENSURES CONDITIONS.

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the centers, where conditions are just as bad, just as wasteful, just as dangerous, as they ever were.”

In his letter transmitting the new report to the Senate the President wrote:

“Arrangements are being completed for the adequate guarding and supervision of the segregated evacuees. They will be adequately fed and housed and their treatment will in all respects be fair and humane; they will not, however, be eligible to leave the Tule Lake center while the war with Japan continues or so long as the military situation requires their residence there.

“An appeal procedure to allow for the correction of mistakes made in determining who shall be segregated has been established so that the entire procedure may be fair and equitable.

SEEK NORMAL HOMES.

“With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Center proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable.”

A part of the report issued by James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, on information supplied by the WRA, is taken up with a recitation of the history of the Army's evacuation of the West coast Japanese, and their control in the ten centers by the WRA, which was created by Presidential executive order and is not directly responsible to Congress.

The new report makes no reference to the Dies subcommittee's disclosures of waste, inefficiency, blunders and mistaken sentimentality on the part of WRA officials, nor does it mention the wide extent of known disloyalty, both violent and passive, in the camps.

It is directly and indirectly the WRA's tribute to itself.

FDR Favors Liberating Of Japs

Backs Release Of Evacuees From Camps

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

—The disloyal among Japanese in War Relocation Authority camps are being segregated, President Roosevelt reported to the Senate today. He said investigation had shown that they “constitute but a small minority.”

He passed on to the Senate a WRA report saying movements already are under way to a special camp at the Tule Lake relocation center, Newell, Calif.

At the same time, the President said, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is redoubling its efforts to relocate “into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States,” but outside the west coast evacuated areas, American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are of “proven loyalty” to the United States.

First to be separated from the rest of the evacuees and assigned to Tule Lake, are about 6,300 persons who filed requests, not withdrawn before July 1, 1943, for repatriation or expatriation to Japan.

Others will be moved to the disloyal camp after individual hearings. In general, they will be American citizens who have refused to pledge loyalty, aliens who have refused to swear obedience to the laws of the United States, and those against whom a showing of allegiance to Japan has been made.

(By this move the President appears to have approved the WRA program of permitting the Japs to filter back into the Pacific coast area. The President's statement came only four days after Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt had been transferred out of his Western Defense command to Washington, D. C. General De Witt had strongly opposed any return of the Japs to the Pacific coast).

Sept 16

'GUARD COAST,' DEWITT URGES IN FAREWELL

stencroft, president of the Brit-
ish Trades Union Congress.
He went on—and nothing, to
my way of thinking, that has
been spoken in this war is
truer.
"I am one of those who feel
bound to recognize that a vast
majority of the German people
were behind the Nazi gangsters
when they gave effect to their
policy of attempting the con-
quest and domination of Eu-
rope. If we agree that the
German people are prepared to
accept, decade by decade,
dominion by a few blood-
thirsty warmongers, then must
the democratic peoples be fools
indeed if they cannot hold
down the German nation until
they show by deed, and not
words, that they are willing to
co-operate for the good of
mankind as a whole.
"It is far, far better for the
world that 80,000,000 or 80
million small agencies, decided:

JF. Exam

Sept 16

'GUARD COAST,' DEWITT URGES IN FAREWELL

Jap Threat Will Persist Until
U. S. Retakes Islands, Invades
Nippon, General Tells Leaders

The Pacific coast still lies under the threat of Japanese guns and Japanese bombs, and that threat will persist until American troops occupy northern Japan and the Kurile Islands, and until the Philippines are redeemed.

That solemn warning was reiterated yesterday by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, who, as commanding general of the Western Defense Command, has for almost two years labored unceasingly to prepare the Pacific coast, from Mexico through Alaska, for adequate defense against that threat.

600 PAY TRIBUTE.

Addressing more than 600 public officials and business leaders who gathered at the Commercial Club to express gratitude for his able leadership through the critical period, General De Witt urged:

"Do not relax. This coast is still in danger. The enemy still has capabilities that will not disappear until we have landed in northern Japan and the Kuriles and until General MacArthur has reached the Philippines. Then only can it be said that the enemy has been driven beyond the line where he can no longer do damage to the west coast."

GIVEN NEW POST.

The general spoke briefly at a luncheon given by the Commercial Club and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce as he prepared to relinquish his command of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command and assume his new duties as commandant of the joint Army and Navy Staff College in Washington.

He disclosed that he has already transferred command of

the Fourth Army to "an undesignated officer" and that "within three days" he will turn over the Western Defense Command to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons.

General De Witt received a rising ovation after being introduced by Ernest Ingold, president of the chamber of commerce, and after short tributes from Governor Earl Warren and Mayor Angelo Rossi.

SEEKS NO PRAISE.

The general, Ingold told the gathering, was present only because he had been assured there would be "no oratory, no ceremony, no loud praises."

Mayor Rossi, heeding the general's injunction against "fanfare, eulogy and praise," declared:

"It is my duty, as mayor of San Francisco, to express the deep and heartfelt thanks of all its people. We are truly indebted to General De Witt. We were always confident, regardless of what the enemy might do, that we were well prepared under his leadership."

Governor Warren, pointing to the long and tireless efforts of General De Witt in conjunction with civil agencies, declared:

USED POWER CAREFULLY.

"I doubt if many people realize what a tremendous power he had to wield if he cared to wield it. I doubt if many realize how closely he worked with civil agencies so that he might exercise only the minimum of that great power."

Commenting on the general's accomplishments, and in apparent reference to the general's firm stand in connection with evacuation of Japanese from this coast, the Governor said:

"Some things he has done have been questioned, even in the courts. The greatest thing we can do, to show our respect, our admiration and our affection for General De Witt is to continue our interest in those things even after he has left these parts."

DE WITT PRAISES AIDES.

"I believe everything he has done as commander of western defense has been in the interest of safety of this coast. As long as I have the opportunity, I intend to raise my voice in support of all that he has done."

General De Witt insisted that his mission could not have been accomplished without the co-operation and assistance of civilian officials and agencies and without the loyal support of his staff, and asserted thanks were due to them rather than to him. He described his service here as "probably the happiest period of my life" and expressed certainty that his successor, General Emmons, will be as cordially received.

Sept 17

Group Lauds DeWitt

Downtowners Commend Coast Jap Policy

A resolution lauding Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt for his "courage and vigor" in excluding the Japanese from the Pacific coast was adopted here yesterday by the board of directors of the Downtown Association.

In its resolution the association complimented General De Witt "for the outstanding service which he has rendered to his country and especially to California and the entire Pacific area, in the performance of his duties as commander of our armed forces charged with the protection of the exposed western borders of our country."

The association further urged that De Witt's successor, Gen. Delos C. Emmons, maintain the exclusion policy.

J.F. Exam

Congress Move Launched to Purge Jap Relocation Body

Coast Representative Would Place All Evacuees Back in Camps

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. — Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, announced today he has asked for a meeting of the entire California House Congressional delegation to foster legislation which would discharge from the War Relocation Authority all the officials responsible for the agency's present Japanese resident policy.

The move is the most drastic made against the WRA since the Dies House Committee on un-American activities early last summer undertook an investigation which disclosed an appalling degree of active disloyalty among 107,000 Japanese evacuated from the West coast by the Army to ten war relocation centers.

Representative Sheppard said the proposed bill

order which allows no other agency to moderate it.

Sheppard said he was sure the California delegation would be joined by the Congressmen of Oregon and Washington in enforcing a "thorough clean out" of present war relocation authority personnel.

AIMED AT MYER.

This first of all would be aimed at Director Dillon S. Myer, former midwest country farm agent.

Representative Sheppard said:

"The information I have indicates that a complete cleaning out of the WRA as it is now constituted would have a beneficial affect on American morale, and protect us from certain espionage and probable sabotage.

"The program demands that the discharged WRA officials be replaced by men who have comprehensive understanding of the Japanese people."

Myer has declared he intends to free the entire 69,000 Japanese who will remain in nine centers when the WRA next month completes the present process of segregating in the camp at Tul Lake, northern California, of 18,000 Japanese who have frankly declared their loyalty to Japan

Western

J.F. Exam

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J.F. Emmons

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Representative Sheppard said the proposed bills and resolutions would require the detention of all evacuated Japanese until after the war.

TERMED CRIMINAL.

This, he explained, would involve the return to the centers of Japanese already released by the WRA, now numbering nearly 20,000.

The Congressional moves also would involve, he declared, the confinement of the approximately 23,000 Japanese residents of the United States who have never been in detention, including 15,000 who lived in the East and 8,000 who left the West coast before the evacuation started.

Present releases of Japanese, and conditions in the relocation centers borders on "criminal negligence in wartime," Representative Sheppard charged.

He pointed out that the situation can be met only by Congressional action because the WRA is operating under a Presidential

order which allows no other agency to moderate it.

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Emmons

Sept 18

Japs Won't Return, Says Emmons; Coast Dimout to Be Eased

General May Also Relax Liquor Curfew

SF. Exam.

Ten hours after he had succeeded Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt as head of the Western Defense Command, Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, fresh here from Hawaii, made two announcements of major interest to the Pacific coast:

1—Within ten days from now, a general proclamation will be issued relaxing many of the features of the coastwide dimout which has kept this area in war's twilight for months.

2—There will be NO relaxation in the exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific coastal area. While the still present Japanese threat persists, "no persons of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to return to the coast without express War Department approval—and such approval will NOT be given at the expense of national security!"

PRESS CONFERENCE.

These and many other matters were frankly and incisively discussed by General Emmons with newsmen yesterday morning after he had taken command here. His first subject, "anticipating questions," he smiled—was the matter of Japanese exclusion. His next was the revelation that the dimout in San Francisco and the entire coast will quickly be brightened.

Not lifted, he warned, by any means—but relaxed "so that everybody will like it." Cities like Fresno, he predicted, would have dimout restrictions entirely lifted; cities closer to the coast, including San Francisco, would still be under dimout—but a modified dimout, including the certainty that "there will be a very definite change in automobile headlight rules."

ACTION IN TEN DAYS.

"We've been losing more than we've been gaining by too extensive dimout regulations," said General Emmons, as he promised that within ten days at the utmost there will be a formal order definitely stating the relaxations and their nature.

The dimout brightening was only one of many things discussed by the new Western Defense commander—whiter haired than on his previous tours of duty here, and with a sharply incisive, direct, forceful military manner—in his first press conference in his Presidio headquarters office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

He prefaced his talk with the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

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Sunday only, three months	2.25

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Sept 18

't Return, ons; Coast Be Eased

St. Exam.

New Defense Commander Will Relax Army Rule on Civil Affairs and Liquor Curfew
(Continued from Page One)

newsmen with the flat announcement: "I assumed command of the Western Defense Area at midnight."

Then he said he wanted to emphasize that in that capacity, "I have no personal views; my views are those of the War Department."

Then he asked for questions—and whether his replies to these were his own views, or simply the War Department's, they indicated a new personality was taking over the post which General DeWitt had so brilliantly commanded—a personality whose views did not, on basic essentials, differ from those of DeWitt, but whose views certainly were sharply defined, and ungrudgingly uttered so that everyone in the Western Command area may know how the Command's boss feels about it.

Besides what he had to say on the dimout, he said also these things:

- 1—The Japanese exclusion policy will in no manner or no degree be softened. Japan still remains a serious threat, and "while this threat persists, no persons of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to return to the evacuated areas except with the express approval of the War Department. Such approval will NOT be given at the expense of national security. The general policies which have been inaugurated, developed and maintained in the Western Defense Command will be continued, until in the military situation there is a further substantial change." And such a change, he amplified, is still too remote to even speculate over.
- 2—The danger of enemy attack on this coast is still here, and must still be guarded against with utmost vigilance. "In this respect, I can do no better than quote General De Witt: 'There is always the possibility of attack on the west coast.'"
- 3—The radio detection system of defense against enemy attack by sea or air on this coast is now complete on the entire western seaboard—so complete that the need for aircraft spotters and such civilian adjuncts to the military setup is largely removed. "It would be a great strategic victory for Japan to be able to immobilize a great number of our troops and civilian man and woman power in coastal defense. We'll fool them on that. We will take a calculated risk, and let the released man power work on other necessary activities."
- 4—However, the military defense system on the coast will not be weakened. It will, if anything, be strengthened by the new shift which divorces

the Fourth Army Command from the Western Defense Command.

"The Fourth Army had existed only on paper. It is now being organized as an army. It should, by all means, have its own leader. This reorganization is of great benefit to us. We will be able to deal direct with the Army command instead of with a number of corps and division commanders; its units will be better trained, and we still retain the right to call on the Fourth Army, or take over its command ourselves, in case of serious threat. Specifically, there will be no reduction of coastal defense; it may be increased in numbers of men; it will certainly be more effective."

5—From here on, the Western Defense Command will follow a basic policy of "hands off civilian affairs"—including any policy of controlling local liquor laws or other civilian functions.

"We are going to study the liquor question. If we can relax the restrictions that are now in existence—with particular reference, for example, to such measures as the midnight curfew—we'll be delighted and willing to do something about it."

The same general idea applies to restrictions on horse racing, on mass assemblies at such affairs as sports events and other gatherings, and on other civilian matters, he said.

"I believe this office should confine itself to matters of security as far as consistent with circumstances and as far as practical. Often this office is called on to help put over, or sell, certain things which are really none of our business. I am going to confine my activities to national defense. That will keep me busy. Let the civilian authorities take care of their end of it. It's a hands off policy—with always the realization that when we can help establish some measure that will be of public benefit, then, of course, we shall be glad to do so—at the request of civilian agencies."

6—And as for Hawaii—"the Japs have one hell of a chance of ever taking it, now!" He smiled confidently,—a confidence born of his tour of service as commander of the Hawaiian area.

"We have completed a colossal construction program. Today, I'd really like to see the Japs try to take Hawaii. Be-

cause our forces there really need the practice and exercise!"

As Emmons took command of the western area, his predecessor, Lieutenant General DeWitt headed for Washington, D. C. where he will become commander of the Army and Navy Staff College. Taking over here as General Emmons' new chief of staff was Col. Robert M. Bathurst, who served with General Emmons in Honolulu. Colonel Bathurst succeeds Brig. Gen. James Barnett, who is now acting commander for the Fourth Army. Its permanent commander, said General Emmons yesterday, has not yet been named.

High post on the coast here is nothing new to General Emmons. Graduated from West Point in 1909, he was stationed at the Presidio here as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry.

Then followed a two year tour of duty in Alaska. He was chosen for aviation training, and in the succeeding years has grown up with the development of military aviation. He is rated as Command Pilot, highest rating for air officers in the Army.

He was made a lieutenant general in 1940, while in command of the old GHQ air force. He was in command of the air force combat command when he was chosen after Pearl Harbor, on December 17, 1941, to become military commander of the Territory of Hawaii.

In all, he has served in seven previous occasions in California: first, his second lieutenantancy here after West Point graduation; again at the Presidio here from mid 1914 to 1915; then service at the signal corps flying school in San Diego. During the end of 1917, he was Department Aero Officer in San Francisco, later served another half year at Mather Field, Sacramento. From mid 1925 to mid 1928, he commanded Crissy Field, then the Army's major airport here. From June 1936 to March, 1939, he commanded at March Field, California.

Sept 19

U. S. Japs Give Blood for Chinese

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—(AP)—
They were just twenty-five more
New York blood donors, but they
come under the heading of de-
mocracy at work in America—
they were Japanese, contributing
their blood for the Chinese Army.
Headed by Miss Sono Okamura,
Hawaiian born Japanese librarian
at the Associated Press, the
group appeared at the Chinese
blood bank as representatives of
the Japanese-American Commit-
tee for Democracy, to mark the
twelfth anniversary of the Jap-
anese invasion of Manchuria.

S.F. Exam

Sept 19

Japanese Evacuees

None Can Return to Coast Without Military Sanction, Says General Emmons

Dim-Out, Liquor Sale Restrictions In This Section May Be Eased; Relocation Policy Stands as Is

By FRED DUERR

No Japanese will be permitted to return to evacuated areas without express approval of the War Department while threat of enemy action remains—

But liberalization of civilian restrictions, such as dim-outs, plane-spotting and possibly liquor sales "on a more modern, workable and popular basis," are under consideration.

These policies were announced yesterday by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, new commandant of the Western Defense Command, at a press conference shortly after he assumed his post.

He stated his position on the controversial Japanese issue in these words:

"The reasons which prompted evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from areas on the Pacific Coast were based on considerations of military necessity and internal security.

"The military situation which then existed has materially improved. However, the possibility of enemy action in this area remains real.

"The Japanese Fleet and Air Force remain in existence and they still constitute a serious threat. While this threat persists, no persons of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to return to evacuated areas except with express approval of the War Department.

"Such approval will not be given at the expense of national security. The general policies which have been inaugurated, developed and maintained by the Western Defense Command will be continued until, in the military situation, there is further substantial change."

He said he expected to issue a proclamation within 10 days, coordinated with Navy and Civilian Defense policies, easing the dim-out regulations. Some zones would be eliminated from dim-out requirements, he added, and "there will be a very definite change in automobile headlight requirements.

"The program will not jeopardize security but will be more adaptable to current circumstances, taking into consideration that we might be losing more than we gain by extensive dim-outs," he said.

Commenting on the significance of the separation of the Fourth Army from the Western Defense Command, until a few days ago under the single command of his predecessor, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, the 55-year-old General who assumed command of the Hawaiian Department 10 days after Pearl Harbor and became military governor of the Territory of Hawaii, said:

"The Fourth Army had previously existed only on paper. The corps and divisions reported for training purposes directly to the commanding General. It is now being organized as an army.

"It should by all means have its own leader. This will be of great benefit to us. We will be able to deal directly with the Army commanders (as yet undesignated) instead of with a number of corps.

"Because of their organization

Emmons

Returned to Coast, Says General

hort, the Pearl Harbor commander. In commenting upon the military-civil conflict between his successor, Lieutenant General Robert Richardson, and Federal Judge Albert Metzger on a habeas corpus petition brought in behalf of two interned citizens of German extraction, General Emmons said "it is no bad it happened. It is not true that unity doesn't exist between the civil and military authorities. There is the finest type of co-operation, more than could have been dreamed of." He added laconically:

"Some of the boys running for office had to have an issue. In a democracy, that's to be expected and encouraged. It's what we want. Let them play."

The gray-haired but young-appearing General holds the Distinguished Service Medal (Army), the Distinguished Service Medal (Navy) and the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal. He graduated from West Point in 1909 and was stationed at the Presidio here as a Second Lieutenant thereafter.

EMMONS' CAREER

During World War I, he served in San Francisco as department aero officer and at Mather Field, near Sacramento. From 1925 to 1928, he was stationed at Crissy Field here and from June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside.

His important air commands have been the 18th Composite Wing in Hawaii, the 1st Wing on the West Coast, the GHQ Air Force and the Air Force Combat Command. He was made a Lieutenant General on October 25, 1940, while in command of the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army.

It was announced yesterday that Colonel Robert M. Bathurst, who served with General Emmons in Hawaii, would be his chief of staff of the Western Defense Command.

Brigadier General James W. Barnett, who was General DeWitt's chief of staff, is chief of staff of the Fourth Army, with headquarters at San Jose.

J.F. Ryan

Sept 19

Evacuees
 to Coast
 sanction,
 ns
 ons

Taylor and Gardner also learned there were 18 German divisions in Italy numbering more than 250,000 men. Toward the close of the meeting with Badoglio, the Marshal proudly exhibited a picture of himself with

Dim- In This Relocati

By FRED DUERR

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Emmons
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 Says General

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J.F. Ryan

He said it was possible the Fourth Army would be sent into enemy action and that its size would be increased. He said also the status of the Fourth Air Force as a possible separate organization was under consideration.

He said that relaxation of plane-spotting and other civilian defense measures were under consideration "on the basis of calculated risk" to ease the manpower situation.

"It would be a very great victory for Japan if she could immobilize a great portion of war production labor for defense requirements. We can do with less airplane watchers because now our radio detection system is in complete operation," he explained.

General Emmons said it was his impression that State regulations governed the liquor sales curfew, but "I can think of no objection to extending the hours of sale as far as the Western Defense Command is concerned. There was a reason for these restrictions after December 7.

"I'm going to confine my acts to defense — and that will keep me busy. My policy will be 'hands off' civilian matters as much as possible. We're all in the war together." In answer to a question, he added, "I don't see why we should interfere with horse racing, but other Federal agencies may have something to say, of course."

ATTACK POSSIBILITY

As to the safety of the Coast from enemy action, General Emmons said, "I subscribe to the statement of General DeWitt 100 per cent—there's always the possibility of attack. The Japs may get a few odds and ends but they'll never get back."

In discussing the Japanese situation, General Emmons declared there was no analogy between the coastal situation and that prevailing in the islands where but 2000 Japanese were evacuated. These he said were Shinto priests, fishermen and language instructors for the most part.

"In the first place, we did not have the shipping to evacuate Japanese from Hawaii. On the island of Oahu alone there were 90,000 Japanese, or nearly as many as in California. In Hawaii, 85 to 95 per cent of the mechanics, plumbers, bus drivers, etc., were Japanese.

"Assuming it had been possible to evacuate the Hawaiian Japanese, we would have had to replace these workers. We did have to draw about 60,000 workers from the United States. If we had evacuated the Japanese we would have had to import another 120,000 workers.

"We would not have been able to evacuate the women and children from the islands, which we wanted to do, because of the food problem and shortage of hospital and other facilities.

"We set up a tight censorship, controlling every letter and radio transmission. Nothing got out. We had ample troops to control the situation, and we had not a single case of sabotage. We were organized to combat and to accept a certain amount of sabotage.

"We were able to do a tremendous construction job on the islands and this is now complete. Only history will tell if we were correct in our policy."

MILITARY-CIVIL CONFLICT

General Emmons was in command of the Air Force Combat Command when on December 17, 1941, he assumed command of the Hawaiian department, replacing Lieutenant General Walter C.

Sept. 19

Warren Nye

His priest-son, the Rev. Warren E. Nye, Loras college, Dubuque, Ia., will be celebrant at a solemn requiem funeral mass for Warren E. Nye, 67, of 302 Walnut st., who died Friday night.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 10:30 a. m. in the Joyce funeral home and at 11 in Blessed Sacrament Catholic church. Assisting at the funeral mass will be the Rev. Dominic William Brady, O. P., Fenwick High school, Chicago, deacon; and the Rev. Peter Watkin, St. Francis hospital, Freeport, Ill., sub-deacon. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. C. E. Conley, Freeport, will preach the funeral sermon.

The rosary will be held at 7:45 p. m. at Breese Stevens field.

Thousands of residents of Madison and Dane county will join in an hour of public prayer for the nation's welfare tonight at 7:45 p. m. at Breese Stevens field. The religious drama, sponsored by the 22 Holy Name societies of Madison and Dane county, will be climaxed by solemn benediction given by the Most Rev. Moses E. Riley, archbishop of Milwaukee.

22 Societies Sponsor Holy Hour Tonight

Throng to Hear Public Prayer

as possible, Torkelson advises the communities to plan well, but slowly. In other words: get your site bought, at a reasonable price, have your committees set up, and develop what part is necessary for immediate needs, and have the rest ready for expansion.

Madison Work, Study

Jap-Yanks Help to Ease Labor Shortage

By MAT-MOORE TAYLOR
(State Journal Staff Writer)

Japanese-Americans are at

g minor damage and one was not down by anti-aircraft fire. Allied planes ranged ahead of the troops in New Guinea, laying a groundwork for a new drive to break all enemy resistance on that island. Medium bombers kept the coast from Langemak to Riss point near Finsch harbor and attacked Japanese-occupied villages. In the Markham valley to the west of Lae, one Allied medium bomber shot down one of six enemy planes. Long range Allied planes strafed and set fire to four small cargo vessels and damaged three others. At Kimbe bay, New Britain, a 1,000-ton enemy freight was left sinking near Kavieng, New Ireland, and barges were machine gunned near Cape St. George. Other Allied planes bombed the Haberlane seaplane base in the Troe Islands, causing fires and explosions. An enemy float plane was destroyed on the water and anti-aircraft positions and barges were knocked out.

Wisconsin State Journal

They Still Help Keep Nation's Automobiles Rolling

SWANK APR
Ideal for
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Unfitted or fitted with 12 pockets for towel and wash of waterproof khaki element for Christmas Gift Giving University Co-Op.

OTHER TOILET

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Service Blue ... \$40.00
Raincoat ... \$37.50
Officer's Cap ... \$10.50
Grey Chino ... \$15.38
Palm Beach ... \$19.95

Wisconsin State Journal

Sept. 19

75 Loyal Nisei Come to Madison as 'New Pioneers' to Work, Study



Three graduate nurses forced to leave the West coast by war are employed at Madison General hospital. Ruth Takahashi, pictured above caring for a 3-year-old patient, had three years of pediatric experience at Sutter hospital, Sacramento, Calif., before the Pacific battle forced her resignation. Other Nisei graduate nurses on the Madison General staff are Toshiko Eto, and Yaeko Munemori. Two nurse cadets of Japanese ancestry started training at the hospital last week.

Jap-Yanks Help to Ease Labor Shortage

By MAT-MOORE TAYLOR

(State Journal Staff Writer)

Japanese-Americans are at work — some 75 of them — in Madison homes, hospitals, offices, shops, garages, and restaurants.

They are a new type of pioneer — West coast residents forced from their homes by war and starting new work lives in a section where labor is needed and where their presence is not considered dangerous.

The Madison settlers are among the 12,000 loyal Nisei established in new work posts through the War Relocation Authority whose Madison office is in the Washington bldg. John Putz is relocation officer, and a committee of 26 men and women headed by Benjamin H. Bull and the Rev. Alfred W. Swan assists in the work.

Madisonians may meet the Nisei in any number of places, for they are working in 13 types of jobs. There are graduate nurses who care for the sick, hospital floor maids, domestics, bus boys, a recreational leader, shipping clerks, stenographers, accountants, mechanics, nurse cadets, office clerks, warehousemen — and a male beautician. Some are students.

Loyalty Established

Most of the Madison evacuees are young and some were in college when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and forced the United States to clear the west coast of Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry. All relocated here were born in this country, and their loyalty has been established by the WRA and army-navy authorities. They range in age from 17 to 35, and more than a third are women. The majority are single, but seven have families.

Two men, both with families, were reunited here their summer after not seeing each other since they were evacuated from Los Angeles in the spring of 1942.

Joe Shimada owned a garage in the California city, and Kenneth Kozasa had worked for him for three years. They were sent to different camps when the controlled migration began. Shimada came to Madison four months ago and is employed at the Koch Rent-A-Car Co. Kozasa landed here in July. Shimada learned of his arrival and called him, and now the former employer and employe are repairing cars side by side at Koch's. Both were born in Los Angeles.

"Madison is a nice town," said Shimada who lives with his wife and two children at 310 N. Lake st.

"It's like old times to be working with Joe," smiled his former employe. The Kozasas, who also have two children, live at 320 W. Dayton st.

On Indefinite Leave

Before coming to Madison, the Nisei were in camps built by the army and operated by the War Relocation Authority. When they find jobs, either through their own efforts or with WRA assistance, they receive indefinite leaves from camp but must report changes of address. Others, especially farm workers, may get seasonal leaves, but all in the Madison area are on indefinite leave, Putz said.

All males released for work must indicate their willingness to serve in the armed forces of the United States if called, the WRA officer explained. The background of each man and woman is investigated and checked against Federal Bureau of Investigation records before he leaves camp.

Because of the nation's growing manpower shortage, the relocation program has made "satisfying" progress since it was begun last January, officials point out. In some sections more jobs of certain types are available than can be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wisc. State Journal

Throng to Hear Public Prayer

22 Societies Sponsor Holy Hour Tonight

Thousands of residents of Madison and Dane county will join in an hour of public prayer for the nation's welfare tonight at 7:45 p. m. at Breese Stevens field.

The religious drama, sponsored by the 22 Holy Name societies of Madison and Dane county, will be climaxed by solemn benediction given by the Most Rev. Moses E. Kiley, archbishop of Milwaukee. Candlelight Ceremony.

APR 50
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element

Freeman's Automobiles Rolling



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- Service Blue ... \$40.00
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- Grey Chino ... \$15.38
- Palm Beach ... \$19.95

Appointed by U. S. Navy
FOR OFFICERS
UNIFORM SERVICE



state Journal

Sept. 19

Warren Nye

His priest-son, the Rev. Warren E. Nye, Loras college, Dubuque, Ia., will be celebrant at a solemn requiem funeral mass for Warren E. Nye, 67, of 302 Walnut st., who died Friday night.

The funeral services will be held Monday at 10:30 a. m. in the Joyce funeral home and at 11 in Blessed Sacrament Catholic church. Assisting at the funeral mass will be the Rev. Dominic William Brady, O. P., Fenwick High school, Chicago, deacon; and the Rev. Peter Watkin, St. Francis hospital, Freeport, Ill., sub-deacon. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. C. E. Conley, Freeport, will preach the funeral sermon.

The rosary will be recited at 7:45 p. m. at Breese Stevens field. The religious drama, sponsored by the 22 Holy Name societies of Madison and Dane county, will be climaxed by solemn benediction given by the Most Rev. Moses E. Riley, archbishop of Milwaukee.

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Madison Work, Study

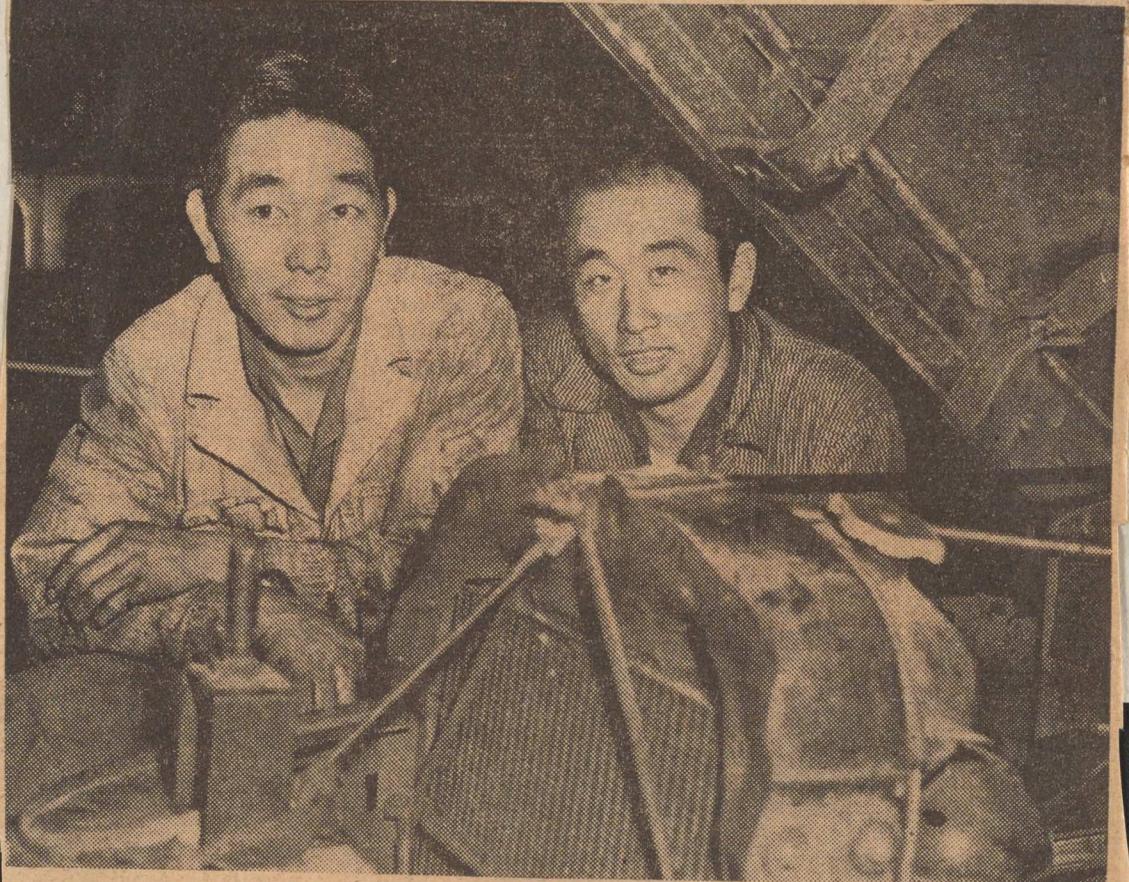
Jap-Yanks Help to Ease Labor Shortage

By MAT-MOORE TAYLOR
(State Journal Staff Writer)

Japanese-Americans are at work in the Madison area, helping to ease the labor shortage. They are working in various capacities, including mechanics and laborers. Their presence is noted as a significant contribution to the local economy during these difficult times.

Wisconsin State Journal

They Still Help Keep Nation's Automobiles Rolling



The Americans of Japanese ancestry pictured above were employer and employe in Los Angeles before the war. Joe Shimada (right) owned a garage and Ken Kozasa (left) worked for him. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor brought both to Madison, and now they work together as auto mechanics at the Koch Rent-A-Car Co., 313 W. Johnson st.

Sept 21

5
**SALINAS GROUP
PROTESTS JAPS**

An appeal to President Roosevelt to reconsider any decision he has made in regard to the return of Japanese to the west coast has been made by the Bataan Relief Committee of Salinas, it was revealed yesterday.

In a telegram to the President, signed by E. H. Seifert, committee secretary, attention was called to the fact that people of the west coast have had opportunity to know the Japanese in a business way for years.

"We know that the feeling against the Japanese on the west coast is extremely bitter and fear that the return of Japanese to this area might result in bloodshed which would be followed by the murder of our American boys still prisoners of the Japs.

"This small community had 142 boys in Jap prison camps. Unnecessary deaths, due to Japanese refusal to accept food and medicine through the Red Cross, are rapidly reducing that number."

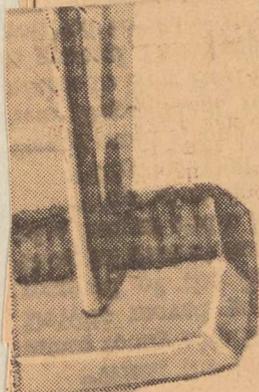
SF Exam

Sept. 23

Freed Jap Evacuees Buy Rich Oregon Land

Aroused Northwest Joins in Fight to Oust All WRA Heads

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 and Clothes are made in Bond's own



J. F. Egan

LEGION JOINS FIGHT TO HALT JAP RELEASE



J. F. Egan

Sept. 23

Freed Jap Evacuees Buy Rich Oregon Land

Aroused Northwest Joins in Fight to Oust All WRA Heads

The Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Revelation that Japanese-Americans released from war relocation centers are buying land and settling in a rich region of eastern Oregon today brought bitter protest from Representative Lowell Stockman, Oregon Republican.

He declared the discovery probably will mean a full strength alliance of the Oregon House congressional delegation with California and Washington delegations toward the discharge of all top War Relocation Authority officials and a complete reform in WRA policy.

Representative Stockman said that in Malheur County, Oregon, Japanese-Americans have bought farm land which the district had expected would be settled by young Oregon farmers who are now in the United States fighting forces.

Ruin of District Impends

The area is just outside the coastal strip barred to Japanese by the Army.

"Japanese fresh from the relocation centers have moved into the areas surrounding the towns of Vale, Ontario and Nyssa to such an extent that they have additionally burdened restaurant and other facilities which already had been hit severely by war shortages," Stockman said.

"Resentment is rising in the district, which has made an unusually heavy contribution to the armed forces.

"It is a rich section, and, in normal course, the American youths now in the armed forces would return there, marry, take up the land and develop a great community. That is what the people there have looked forward to.

"The Japanese are being given every assistance in converting property so they can buy the land, and I am sorry to say that the chance of profit has led a few real estate men to deal with them.

Calls for Congressional Action

"When the blood brothers of the West Coast Japanese foully attacked Pearl Harbor, and General John L. DeWitt moved so promptly and gratifyingly for the removal of the Japanese from the combat zone, we thought that at last this section of America was relieved of a danger and a burden.

"Now what do we find?

"Why, we find that General DeWitt has been transferred amid strong suspicion that civilian officials of the War Department found his anti-Japanese views unpalatable to New Deal ideology, and we find him replaced by a general (Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons) who refused to place the big Japanese population of Hawaii

LEGION JOINS FIGHT TO HALT JAP RELEASE



under any special restrictions when he was in command there.

"We find that the WRA is sending Japanese into what was once an all-American farming region, and that these Japanese are slyly and persistently acquiring Oregon land that belongs by racial inheritance and all other rights to the Oregon boys who have gone to war."

Representative Stockman said the unrestricted release of Japanese from the war relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority "clearly calls for a complete reversal of WRA policy by congressional mandate."

"But," he said, "I have doubt that WRA Director Dillon S. Myer is acting solely on his own initiative in freeing these Japanese to constitute an espionage and sabotage danger as long as the war lasts.

"I think he is encouraged and instructed by Administration policy, New Deal policy."

Policy Backed by Roosevelt

"There is strong substantiation for this in the letter which President Roosevelt wrote in transmitting a recent WRA report to the Senate. The President placed himself on record as believing only a small percentage of the Japanese were disloyal, and he indicated an eagerness to return them to their former homes.

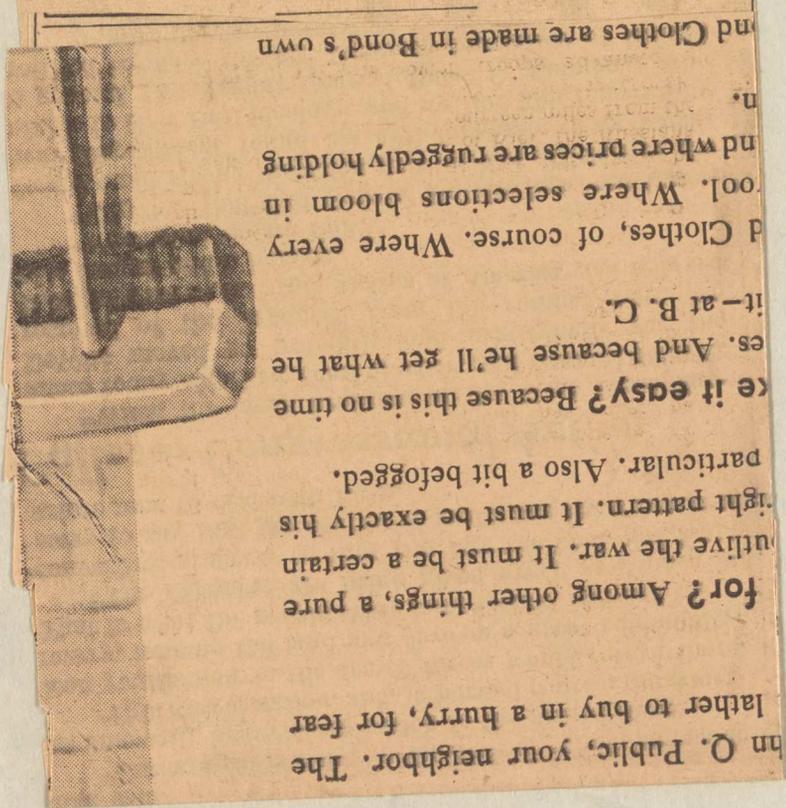
"In this matter there is constant New Deal ignoring of the fact that 5,000 Japanese-Americans stated in writing they were loyal only to the Japanese Emperor, and that from 30,000 to 40,000 others, including Japanese-Americans as well as Japanese aliens, have indicated disloyalty to the United States since the war started, according to findings of the Senate Military Affairs Committee."

It was announced today that the California congressional delegation will meet within a week to consider developments in the Japanese relocation situation.

Sept. 23

Freed Jap Evacuees Buy Rich Oregon Land

Aroused Northwest Joins in Fight to Oust All WRA Heads



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D. F. Evans

LEGION JOINS FIGHT TO HALT JAP RELEASE

Convention Also Urges Bar on Immigration; Labor Stand Outlined by AFL President

By JACK VINCENT

Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service
OMAHA (Neb.), Sept. 22.—The American Legion began to speak its mind tonight in a series of resolutions.

The 1,500 delegates attending the Legion's silver jubilee, after two days of speeches by national figures, called for legislation to curtail immigration after the war until unemployment in this country falls below a million.

The Legionnaires also gave their unanimous endorsement to the recommendation of its Americanism committee that the War Relocation Authority be dissolved. The committee asked that authority over residents of Japanese ancestry be handed to the Army.

SPEECH BY GREEN.

The doughboys of 1917 and 1918 also asked Congress to curtail abuses of the franking privilege which, it was said, has been used for propaganda purposes by some congressmen.

The resolution specifically named Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York as one who used his franking right for propaganda.

The highlight of today's oratory was the speech of President William F. Green of the American Federation of Labor who stood up before the convention and declared he doesn't like the way Legionnaires and other people talk about labor.

Green declared that AFL members "bitterly resent the slurs and denunciations that have been heaped upon the organized workers of America by people who ought to know better."

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

"Even spokesmen for the American Legion have at times been guilty of rash and unreasonable statements," he told a hushed and surprised audience which had expected no such directness from the usually conservative AFL leader.

"Every time an isolated strike occurs, a hue and cry develops for lynching all of labor's rights. Such an attitude is un-American. It is, in fact, typically Fascist. There is no place for it in our free country," he said.

But, in the main Green's talk fitted well into the principal theme of the convention. He said the first objective of post war planners must be to keep America free—"the preservation of freedom of enterprise, both for industry and labor."

WARING REPLIES.

"It means," he continued, "less government restriction of the daily lives of our people and it means flat rejection of totalitarian short cuts to prosperity, whether they be of the Nazi, Fascist or Communistic variety."

He renewed labor's pledge not to strike.

The AFL leader was followed by Legion National Comdr. Roane Waring of Memphis, who declared that "the overwhelming majority of organized labor are as fine American citizens as exist."

"But there is a small minority," he went on, "a very small minority, but a dangerous minority of highjackers and racketeers who are seeking to crush organized labor and the American Legion will not stand for that."

Sept 25

3 STATES URGE WRA ABOLITION

Washington Joins Move to
Halt Jap Land Grab

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Reports that Japanese-Americans from the War Relocation Authority are buying land in eastern Washington as well as in eastern Oregon today expanded into a tri-State alliance the California congressional move for the dissolution of the present War Relocation Authority (WRA).

Few events in the history of the WRA have shocked the westerners so greatly as the revelation that the Japanese are taking up land which had been marked by community projects for settlement by American boys returning from the war.

REPORT DEMANDED.

Simultaneously with the start of arrangements for a meeting of the California, Washington and Oregon delegations, Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, dispatched a telegram to Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, demanding a complete report on any Federal aid being extended the Japanese for the purchase of land.

He inquired if any government agency is advancing cash and details of any steps by the alien property custodian and the Federal Reserve Bank in assisting Japanese to convert property elsewhere to purchase rich tracts in which they are reportedly settling "like ants in anthills."

DEWITT TRANSFER.

Gearhart declared that the new encroachment of Japanese on territory bordering the Army's west coast prohibited zone is the first direct result of the transfer to a Washington post of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who implacably restricted the west coast members of the enemy race when he commanded the western zone of military operations.

All congressmen returning from the West Coast for the resumption of the Congressional session have reflected the fear of the people there that the War Relocation Authority plans the return of Japanese to the prohibited coastal strip through the support of New Dealers among the civilian executives of the War Department.

Representative Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the California House delegation and dean of the three west coast delegations, has been formally asked by Representatives Gearhart and Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, to set a date within the next week for the tri-State meeting.

As the WRA was set up by Presidential directive, Congressional enactment would be necessary to reform it.

Sept 27

**Urge armed forces
discharge all Japs**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—
(U.P.)—World war I veterans of the
91st division, meeting in conven-
tion here, today advocated the dis-
charge of all Japanese from the
armed forces.

The veterans called for congress-
sional action to continue strict con-
trol of Japanese and full use of
Japanese farm equipment in the
war effort.

They asked that Japanese owned
cars, tires, tractors and other farm
tools be confiscated for immediate
use.

L.A. News

Sept 27

Army Control Of Japs Asked

91st Vets Urge Release Of Farm Machines

Urging immediate and conclusive action, veterans of the Ninety-first Division yesterday went on record advocating continued stringent control of all Japanese in the United States during wartime and repatriation of aliens after the war.

Meeting here in convention reunion, veterans from all parts of the West adopted a resolution calling for immediate release of all Japanese-owned farm implements, cars and tires for wartime use under the doctrine of eminent domain. They urged utilization, wherever possible and practical, exclusive of combat zones, of American born Japanese under Army control.

In addition, the resolution advocated discharge of all Japanese from the armed forces of this country and urged immediate Congressional action to pave the way for settling Japanese status after the war.

The veterans also adopted resolutions calling for a comprehensive program of rehabilitation for returning service men, including "priority preference" in employment.

S.F. Egan

REP. COSTELLO FEARS RETURN

Why Be Bald? We Give a Written GUARANTEE

For late, complete, confirmed war news—see The Examiner's HOME edition every morning.

Treasure Island agencies request electricians, general help-ers, machinists, pipefitters, sheetmetal workers, shipfitters, and shipwrights. Experienced female welders and truck drivers are needed on Treasure Island and will be paid according to their skill. Women under 45 are now accepted at \$146 a month to take a six weeks' training course in Navy supply procedures at the Alameda Naval Air Station. No previous business experience is necessary, and advancement are made as the employee's skill increases.

Further information about these United States Civil Service jobs may be obtained from 1690 Mission Street, San Francisco, or the Labor Board, Alameda Naval Air Station. All appointments are subject to War Manpower Commission regulations.

S.F. Egan

Sept 27

Army Control Of Japs Asked

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J. F. Exan

REP. COSTELLO FEARS RETURN OF COAST JAPS

Lifting of Civilian Restrictions
Will Result in Influx
Californian Says; Cites Peril

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—

Prediction that all special military restrictions for civilians will be lifted shortly from the West coast, thus permitting a flood of Japanese evacuees to return there unless defensive steps are taken at once, was made today by Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat.

He said he had information that the armed forces now consider the once great Japanese invasion danger has moderated, and that the recent decision to relax the West coast dimout is a forerunner of the lifting of all extraordinary precautions in the entire far western zone of military operations.

"It is for this procedure," Representative Costello said, "that the War Relocation Authority probably is waiting to carry through its stubborn desire to return the evacuated West coast Japanese to their former homes. They are now barred under one of the Army's special regional West coast regulations."

COALITION MOVE.

"Unless the Congressional delegations of California, Washington and Oregon unite forces, we shall find that the general relief of the West coast population from exceptional military regulations includes also a step that will be the reverse of relief—the return of more than 100,000 Japs to infest our cities and countryside again."

Costello is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, chairman of a special committee of the California House Congressional delegation on the Japanese resident problem, and chairman of a subcommittee of the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities which recently helped disclose the wide extent of disloyalty among Japanese-Americans.

Representative Clarence F. Lea, California Democrat, chairman of the California House delegation and dean of the west coast delegations, said today he will extend formal invitations next week to the Oregon and Washington delegations to attend a meeting with the Californians for the formation of a coalition to combat the WRA policy of freeing Japanese placed in war relocation centers by the Army.

FUND AID PLEDGE.

At the same time, Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, announced he will press through every possible source an inquiry into the possibility that, through indirect channels, Federal aid is being extended Japanese leaving the centers to purchase rich lands in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.

The zone prohibited to Japanese now covers only the immediate coastal sections of those States, although it embraces all of California.

Representative Lowell Stockton, Oregon Republican, and Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Washington Democrat, have revealed that Japanese from the relocation centers are buying land in their States which had been marked by public sentiment for the use of American young men returning from the war, and that considerable sums of cash are being used in the deals.

Sept 28

Japs on 6,000 Acres Of Rich Oregon Land

Inroads by Evacuees Bared, Ouster Of WRA Demanded

Then a woman thrust her head out of the tenth floor window and cried: "Oh, my Johnnie, oh, my Johnnie!"

McCreadie said Mrs. Dexter told him she was out of the room at the time. He declared Dexter, secretary of a cracker bakers' union in nearby South Gate, stated:

"I was lying on the bed with the baby. Then I went to sleep. That is all I know until my wife told me the baby had fallen out the window."

McCreadie reported the window sill in the room is two and one half feet from the floor.

Working man in California, Warren declared, "and any violation of that trust is sure to have its dire consequences upon the whole unemployment insurance policy. If various racketeers continue to exist, there will be a revulsion of feeling by the people and the whole State system will be injured."

Warren was told by several State department heads that it has "become a fairly well established practice for employees to work long enough in one place to draw jobless insurance, transfer their employment and then draw out of the fund while receiving their new salaries at the same

J. F. Exaw

Sept 28

Japs on 6,000 Acres Of Rich Oregon Land

Inroads by Evacuees Bared, Ouster Of WRA Demanded

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Japanese recently have settled more than 6,000 acres of the new 151,000 acre Ontario Irrigation Project in eastern Oregon and are pouring into the project now in such numbers as to arouse fear that in the end it will be entirely Japanese owned.

That disclosure was made today by Representative Lowell Stockman, Oregon Republican. He asserted it means that 29.6 per cent of the lands of the project at present under irrigation has been taken by Japanese.

NATION WARNED.

Stockman said he was preparing a formal demand for the dissolution of the responsible Federal agency, the War Relocation Authority, and the transfer to Army of Control of west coast Japanese evacuees. He added:

"The rest of the Nation had better take advantage at once of west coast experience with Japanese, and do something through their congressional representatives to keep the WRA from establishing everywhere the cells of Japanese which will represent a war-time sabotage and espionage danger and will cause endless trouble and spoil American heritages in the future.

"The only step to take is to place the entire 135,000 Japanese in the United States under special restrictions, because of the special makeup of the Japanese nature, and wait until after the war to determine what shall be done with them.

THREATEN TO LEAVE.

"The thousands of them who have boasted disloyalty to the United States warn us that none of those who kept still can be trusted."

The Congressman said that American settlers on the Ontario Irrigation Project, in Malheur County, are threatening to dispose of their holdings if the Japanese are not removed.

Many of the Caucasians are

parents who have taken up project land in the names of sons now with the United States fighting forces.

But instead of recalling the Japanese it has already sent to the project, Stockman said, the War Relocation Authority is directing steadily growing numbers there from the war relocation centers in which the Army placed 107,000 west coastal Japanese soon after the start of the Pacific war.

MYER VICTORIOUS.

So far, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, has been entirely victorious in his determination to free all the Japanese evacuees excepting 18,000 known subversives he was compelled by a Senate resolution to segregate in a special camp at Tule Lake, in northern California.

Myer has told Congressional investigating committees that he plans to carry his program through to completion in the shortest possible time, and that his authority is derived from a Presidential directive setting up the WRA under the broad scope of the war powers acts granted by Congress.

Released Japanese evacuees are settling other rich lands in eastern Oregon, Stockman revealed last week, and three Washington State Representatives, Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, and Hal Holmes and Walt Horan, Republicans, charge that the WRA is carrying through similar procedure in the eastern section of their State, just outside the coastal combat zone from which Japanese are barred by the Army.

Sept 30

Anti-Jap Disturbances On West Coast Feared

Congressmen Warn WRA It Must Reverse Policy on Releasing Evacuees



SF Exan

New Light on Jap Releases

Nearly 50,000 Free, S. F.
WRA Official Says

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.— Nearly 50,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now are at large in the United States, 20,000 of them having been released from custody by the War Relocation Authority.

This was revealed here today by Robert B. Cozzens of San Francisco, field assistant director of the WRA, in charge of California and Arizona, in an address before the California Federation of Women's Clubs district council meeting.

THOUSANDS FREE.

Cozzens said between 20,000 and 28,000 Japanese in the country "never had been under the WRA or Army, and are free to move about as they wish and see what they see fit."

He predicted that less than half of the young Japs—those between 18 and 25—would return to the west coast after the war.

JAPS RELOCATE.

"They feel their chances out here will not be so good, and are relocating in other States," he said, adding:

"To date, we have relocated approximately 20,000 of the 107,000 sent to relocation centers from the west coast in October, 1942.

"Disloyal parents and their children, numbering about 20,000 in all, now are kept under heavy military guard at the Tule Lake (Calif.) center."

SF Exan

Sept 30

Anti-Jap Disturbances On West Coast Feared

Congressmen Warn WRA It Must Reverse Policy on Releasing Evacuees

By RAY RICHARDS

(Examiner Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Five West coast Congressmen united today in a statement that bestial conduct of Japanese troops in the southwest Pacific has bred such retaliatory hatred in the minds of American soldiers and their relatives that fatal disturbances are certain in the far west unless the present policy of the War Relocation Authority is completely reversed.

The policy calls for uninhibited release of West coast Japanese evacuees from war relocation centers and their settlement close to the borders of the coastal zone that has been prohibited to them by the Army.

LEA PLANS ACTION.

The Representatives said now that the Office of War Information (OWI) has decided to reveal the brutal nature of this war to the American people through release of photographs and news accounts heretofore banned, they felt at liberty to talk of the increasing Western danger.

Simultaneously, Representative Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the California House delegation, said he would respond within a few days to requests for a meeting to launch legislation plans which may wipe out the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and place the control of the country's Japanese in Army hands.

Lea explained there has been delay in making the move only because the West Coast delegations have been immersed in the economic troubles of their states, and have been dealing at daily meetings with milk, sugar, man power and other pressing difficulties.

CONGRESSMEN NAMED.

The five Congressmen who at last exposed their fears regarding the mental state of returning American service men are Representatives John M. Costello, Harry R. Sheppard and Bertrand W. Gearhart of California, and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, and Lowell Stockman of Oregon.

the South Pacific, the Congressmen said, regard Japanese not as human enemies but as treacherous wild beasts, and some have taken solemn battlefield oaths that they will kill all members of the race no matter where they find them.

"I for one wants this matter dragged into the open at last," said Representative Costello.

"Let us face as one of the hard facts of war what it is going to mean when our soldiers pour back into this country to find that the war relocation authority has smugly been coddling our Japanese population and giving them the land, the education and the jobs our boys would have had if the Japanese had not attacked Pearl Harbor."

LETTER FROM OREGON

Representative Stockman released a letter he had received from G. B. Frey, commander of the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion, declaring that the flooding of eastern Oregon by Japanese from the war relocation centers has brought positive threat of mob action there. Commander Frey wrote:

"Unless some solution is found before the end of this conflict, serious disorders will occur in our state.

"You are, I know, as much concerned that the law be respected as we of this post are, and to that end we hope that this problem will have some serious attention by the Congress soon. The induction of some of these Japanese into the armed forces is affording them a foothold that will be hard to break."

New Light on Jap Releases

Nearly 50,000 Free, S. F. WRA Official Says

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Nearly 50,000 persons of Japanese ancestry now are at large in the United States, 20,000 of them having been released from custody by the War Relocation Authority.

This was revealed here today by Robert B. Cozzens of San Francisco, field assistant director of the WRA, in charge of California and Arizona, in an address before the California Federation of Women's Clubs district council meeting.

THOUSANDS FREE.

Cozzens said between 20,000 and 28,000 Japanese in the country "never had been under the WRA or Army, and are free to move about as they wish and see what they see fit."

He predicted that less than half of the young Japs—those between 18 and 25—would return to the west coast after the war.

JAPS RELOCATE.

"They feel their chances out here will not be so good, and are relocating in other States," he said, adding:

"To date, we have relocated approximately 20,000 of the 107,000 sent to relocation centers from the west coast in October, 1942.

"Disloyal parents and their children, numbering about 20,000 in all, now are kept under heavy military guard at the Tule Lake (Calif.) center."

SF Exam

BOISE, IDA., SEPT. 1--(UP)--CHILDREN OF JAPANESE PARENTS PLACED IN

LOS ANGELES, SEPT. 13--(UP)--EARL A. BEST, FORMER STEWARD AT THE HEART MOUNTAIN, WYO., JAP RELOCATION CENTER WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE A DIES SUBCOMMITTEE THAT FOOD WAS WASTED AT THE CAMP, WAS ARRESTED TODAY ON A FORGERY WARRANT FROM CODY, WYO.

BEST CLAIMED THE ARREST WAS "RETALIATION FOR HIS TESTIMONY.

H1152P..

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY,
SEPT. 14)

BOISE, IDA., SEPT. 1--(UP)--CHILDREN OF JAPANESE PARENTS PLACED IN IDAHO SCHOOLS BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITIES ARE NOT ENTITLED TO FREE SCHOOL PRIVILEGES, ACCORDING TO ATTY. GEN. BERT H. MILLER.

MILLER STATED THIS OPINION LAST MAY 14 AND CONFIRMED HIS STAND YESTERDAY TO C. E. ROBERTS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. ROBERTS SENT A BULLETIN TO ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS ENCLOSING MILLER'S ORIGINAL OPINION AND HIS CONFIRMATION LETTER.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SAID CAREFUL RECONSIDERATION HAD BEEN GIVEN HIS PREVIOUS OPINION, ADDING:

"PARENTS OF SUCH CHILDREN ARE NOT IN IDAHO VOLUNTARILY AND WOULD NOT BE IN ANY SCHOOL DISTRICT WITHIN THE STATE VOLUNTARILY BUT WOULD BE THERE BECAUSE THEY WERE PLACED THERE BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND WOULD HAVE NO RIGHT TO EXERCISE THEIR OWN VOLITION IN CHOOSING A RESIDENCE OR DOMICILE."

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(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, SEPT. 14--(AP)--PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INFORMED THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY (WRA) BEGAN EARLY THIS MONTH TO SEGREGATE FROM THE 95,000 PERSONS IN JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS THOSE WHO HAD INDICATED LOYALTY TO JAPAN.

IN RESPONSE TO A SENATE RESOLUTION, THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE FORWARDED A WRA REPORT SAYING THE FIRST TRAIN MOVEMENTS HAVE BEGUN TO A SPECIAL CAMP AT THE TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER AT NEWELL, CALIF.

THE FIRST GROUP TO GO THERE WILL COMPRISE ABOUT 6,300 WHO HAVE REQUESTED REPATRIATION OR EXPATRIATION TO JAPAN AND WHO HAVE NOT WITHDRAWN THEIR APPLICATIONS PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1943. IN ADDITION, INDIVIDUAL HEARINGS WILL BE HELD TO DETERMINE FURTHER SEGREGANTS FROM AMONG:

1--AMERICAN CITIZEN EVACUEES WHO HAVE REFUSED TO PLEDGE LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES AND ALIEN EVACUEES WHO HAVE REFUSED TO SWEAR THAT THEY WOULD ABIDE BY THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

2--PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN DENIED LEAVE CLEARANCE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS BECAUSE OF AN ADVERSE REPORT FROM A FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, OR SOME OTHER INFORMATION INDICATING LOYALTY TO JAPAN.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT WHILE THE EXACT NUMBER TO BE SEGREGATED WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL THE LEAVE INVESTIGATIONS ARE COMPLETED, IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT THE "DISLOYAL PERSONS AMONG THE EVACUEES CONSTITUTE BUT A SMALL MINORITY."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON, EASTERN WARTIME, TODAY,
SEPT. 14)

LT544AEW

B26KX

WASHINGTON, -- FIRST ADD JAPANESE RELOCATION (ADVANCE FOR
USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SEPT. 14) (TOP

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., SEPT. 16.--(UP)--MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES AT SMITH
COLLEGE REFUSED TODAY TO WASH THE CLOTHING OF DR. SCHUCHI KUSAKA,
A JAPANESE ALIEN, AND THREATENED TO STAGE A GENERAL STRIKE IN PROTEST
AGAINST HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT.

B26KX

WASHINGTON, -- FIRST ADD JAPANESE RELOCATION (ADVANCE FOR USE AT 12 NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SEPT. 14) (TOP ON AAA) X X X SMALL MINORITY."

THE REPORT SAID THAT OF 110,000 PERSONS EVACUATED FROM CALIFORNIA, WESTERN WASHINGTON AND OREGON, AND SOUTHERN ARIZONA, 95,703 WERE STILL HOUSED IN TEN RELOCATION CENTERS IN SEVEN STATES AS OF JULY 10, 1943, AS FOLLOWS:

RELOCATION CENTER	LOCATION	POPULATION
CENTRAL UTAH	TOPAX, UTAH	7,287
COLORADO RIVER	POSTON, ARIZ.	15,530
GILA RIVER	RIVERS, ARIZ.	12,355
GRANADA	AMACHE, COL.	6,170
HEART MOUNTAIN	HEART MT., WYO.	9,292
JEROME	DENSON, ARK.	7,767
MANZANAR	MANZANAR, CALIF.	8,716
MINIDOKA	HUNT, IDA.	7,548
ROHWER	RELOCATION, ARK.	7,616
TULE LAKE	NEWELL, CALIF.	13,422

TWO-THIRDS OF THE 95,000 WERE BORN IN THIS COUNTRY. ABOUT 10,000--INCLUDING 900 COLLEGE STUDENTS--NOW ARE ON INDEFINITE LEAVE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS UNDER REGULATIONS PERMITTING LOYAL CITIZENS AND LAW-ABIDING ALIENS TO BECOME REESTABLISHED IN NORMAL LIFE.

DETENTION IN RELOCATION CENTERS, THE REPORT SAID, IS NOT INTENDED TO BE MORE THAN TEMPORARY. DETENTION OR INTERNMENT OF CITIZENS AGAINST WHOM NO CHARGES OF DISLOYALTY OR SUBVERSIVENESS HAVE BEEN MADE, BEYOND THE PERIOD NEEDED TO SCREEN THE LOYAL FROM THE DISLOYAL, IT ADDED, IS BEYOND THE POWER OF THE WRA.

IN ADDITION TO THE TEN RELOCATION CENTERS, THE WRA HAS ESTABLISHED AN ISOLATION CENTER AT LEUPP, ARIZ., WHERE 70 "TROUBLE-MAKERS" HAVE BEEN CONFINED, INCLUDING 23 FROM THE MANZANAR CENTER, WHERE THE ONLY DISORDER REQUIRING INTERVENTION OF MILITARY POLICE, OCCURRED LAST DECEMBER.

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HUNDREDS OF TOWNSPEOPLE, SOME OF WHOM LOST THEIR SONS AT GUADALCANAL,
SUPPORTED THE 200 MAINTENANCE WORKERS IN CONTESTING KUSAKA'S APPOINT-
MENT, WHICH WAS RECOMMENDED BY MISS WU CHIEN-SHIUNG, A CHINESE TEACHER
OF PHYSICS.

WHILE THE EMPLOYEES LEFT THE STRIKE DECISION UP TO THE THREE
AFL UNIONS REPRESENTING THE MAINTENANCE WORKERS, THEY REFUSED TO DO
KUSAKA'S LAUNDRY.

CAPT. HERBERT W. UNDERWOOD, IN CHARGE OF WAVE TRAINING AT SMITH
COLLEGE, APPEALED TO THE WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE, WARNING THAT THE NAVY
WOULD BE FORCED TO TAKE ACTION IF A STRIKE OCCURRED.

HERBERT J. DAVIS, COLLEGE PRESIDENT, AND PROF. OLIVER LARKIN, HEAD
OF THE COLLEGE TEACHERS' UNION, REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO THE EMPLOYEES'
PROTEST. DAVIS SAID KUSAKA HAD AN EXCELLENT RECORD DURING HIS SIX
YEARS OF RESEARCH WORK AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION GAVE THE JAPANESE A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

THE 27-YEAR-OLD PHYSICIST CAME TO VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WHEN HE WAS FOUR YEARS OLD. AFTER AN EARLY EDUCATION THERE, HE ATTENDED
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, AND
THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.