

Mr. PIERCE. However, it is a fine opinion, and I think it is a correct interpretation of the law even at that time.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. It is the only course we can pursue to solve the Japanese problem now and for all time to come.

Mr. PIERCE. A case involving the same question is again going up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is appealed again from California. I will look up the previous opinion and insert it in the RECORD at a later date.

Mr. Speaker, I include that in my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Just 25 years ago we were engaged in another war—the greatest war up to that time—the great World War it was called, because it involved most of the leading nations of the world. Just 25 years ago. And while, to the younger people, indeed to most of the soldiers now going to the front, that seems ancient, it is in historical significance, a mere interval in one lifetime. And to those who went into uniform then, the events of 1917 are still vivid.

And you will remember how it was called the war to end war . . . the war of freedom-loving peoples to make the mad aggressor nations of central Europe go back home and give up their ambition to rule the rest of the world, and settle down and live in peace. And how the Central Powers were overwhelmed, and peace came again, and the conquered territory was restored and boundaries were reestablished. It was declared, hoped, and believed that "It shall not occur again."

Yet here we are, again as we were in 1917, recruiting and selecting our young men for new fighting forces; and taking in the young women this time; and our factories and plants are running full blast to construct material, and—again the same thing—holding meetings and drives to persuade citizens to contribute from their savings and earnings to the stupendous cost of the Nation's effort.

This is July 3, the eve of America's Independence Day. It is indeed appropriate that Americans ponder the significance of the occasion to take stock of events of such portentous importance. For 166 years we have looked with pride on the Declaration of 1776, which the then world laughed at as a meaningless and futile gesture of weak and rebellious colonies. And for nearly as long we have grown, prospered, and lived contentedly under a Constitution which, as Mr. Bryce stated, is the greatest document struck off at one time by the hand and brain of man.

Now we are told that we here in America are, and long have been, living in a fool's paradise; and that all others who, like us, love and practice liberty, the ways of peace, the freedoms and religion, are decadent, luxury loving, sentimental, flabby in body, and incompetent mentally; that we are not entitled to the wealth of comforts we have ourselves created, but must give way to the domination of the really virile people, who, we are assured, are truly destined, entitled, and qualified to rule.

Now, that, speaking shortly, is the issue of this struggle, and we must solve it certainly and emphatically in our own favor and in favor of our form of government, our ideals, our religion, our conceptions of justice and brotherhood. I say we must decide that we have been and are right. If we cannot reach that conclusion, we are licked before we start for we lack the belief in ourselves and our way

of life, without which we will not have the morale and courage and determination to win this awful war.

Before Pearl Harbor there were persons and groups in this country, in considerable numbers, though in the minority, whose views and actions were such that those who are now our enemies had some reason to doubt that the American people would arrive at a unity of thought and effort sufficient to successfully resist their aggression upon us. To me that situation was strange and deplorable.

But I believe that passed with the traitorous attack on Hawaii. It seemed to take action of that kind to unmask the international bandits and let them stand forth before doubting Americans in all their grinning hideousness. Those who had for a long time viewed with grave concern our dangerous situation of unpreparedness were exulted with the change of public opinion, which seemed to crystallize overnight. Those who could not read and interpret history, those whose political bias rendered them blind to the logic of events, those who were inclined to see faults in our system here without weighing faults of the aggressor nations—suddenly were able to see clearly when the same hand extended in friendship in Washington threw murderous bombs at Hawaii. Thus a physical demonstration of treachery succeeded where abstract reason could not penetrate.

I think it is now correct to conclude that our Nation is united as never before and that substantially full and earnest effort of our people is being exerted to the preparation for waging a war of extermination of those who have so boldly threatened our continued existence.

When I say "substantially all," I am not overlooking the so-called fifth columnists. We know we have them. But the fact that so far evidence of sabotage is negligible speaks well for the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other kindred Government agencies. All success to them to keep us safe from dangers within our boundaries. And the recent apprehension of two separate gangs of schooled saboteurs, who had just landed on our shores from Nazi submarines prepared with ample money and explosives for a 2-year terror campaign in this country, gives great reassurance that our coastal forces are alert to their duty and our welfare.

Possible danger within our borders from the other enemy, the Sons of Heaven, has been all eliminated by the courageous plan of the Army in evacuating them from their advantageous positions in critical areas to inland points under strict surveillance.

This brings up a subject which is or should be of great interest to the people of the Hood River Valley because of the large Japanese population recently residing here. And it should be of great interest to the entire Nation because so many of these Asiatics now claim citizenship under a misinterpreted clause in our Constitution. And such interest should be magnified when it is realized that in the Hawaiian Islands native-born of Japanese ancestry are, or soon will be, in a position to control the vote there.

America will not have solved this dangerous situation when Japan has been defeated in this war, as she will be. There is an antagonism between us that will not cease when the war is over. It is bound to continue, indeed will become aggravated. Before the present conflict commenced there were three elements in our country which systematically and persistently sought to maintain relations with Japan and her people according to the most-favored-nation principle. These were, first the State Department, whose practice it is to recognize officially all nations as friendly until diplomatic relations are actually broken, usually only by open warfare. The State Department is blind to anything short of

overt acts. It may know of but does not officially see unquestionable and dangerous preparation, espionage, threatened treachery, or other signs or indications leading to probable conflict. Shipments of scrap iron continued to go from Pacific ports to Japan long after public opinion demanded it cease, only because the State Department said Japan was a friendly country and entitled to trade here. We now know that it took weeks of warlike preparation before the Japs arrived at and bombed Pearl Harbor. It would seem that our Diplomatic Service, or Secret Service, or Military or Naval Intelligence could have been advised of such visible movements and acted accordingly.

The second influence was the business interests, those who, always good citizens in every way, practice "dollar patriotism," who cannot see trouble ahead for the country because they are blinded by profits from trade.

The third influence came, and still comes, from certain church elements and religious groups. This is an embarrassing point to discuss, for this is a Christian country and Christians believe in the universal brotherhood of man.

An alien has no right in the country he visits except by the suffrage of that country. A Japanese is not eligible to become naturalized under United States laws. By treaty we have allowed the nationals of all nations with which we were on friendly terms to trade with us and to visit this country for trade purposes. We have always permitted aliens to come here and settle and live among us, so long as they obeyed our laws and did not otherwise become undesirable. But such right was never a vested right and could be revoked at any time. Some years ago it was discovered that Japanese were settling on the Pacific coast in such numbers, and at such strategic locations and accompanied with such suspicious circumstances, that public apprehension was aroused and various restrictive measures were taken by the States. Finally, the Federal Government restricted further entry to this country. All these measures were taken in the public interest, and but anticipated events which have now happened.

Those who disagreed with these restrictive measures say that the Japanese who came to our Pacific States were honest immigrants, who came here to carve out new homes, who absolved all allegiance and duty to and connection with the mother country, who have been industrious and law-abiding and have helped to produce and develop; that their children have become citizens by accident of birth on foreign soil, although their parents are not eligible to naturalization; and, in fact, are just like us except for a colored skin.

Well, all of the foregoing reasons for treating Japan and its people as an equal in the family of nations used to be accepted, unfortunately. It seems strange that we had to wait until her treachery was proven on December 7 to learn the truth, which is that for a generation Japan has been planning for this war, and for 10 years last past has been plotting the exact details; that the "honest immigrants" who came voluntarily to the Pacific coast, were actually subsidized by Japan and sent here to pave the way, to spy, to infiltrate, and become the future fifth column for invasion; that similar immigration was accomplished in Hawaii, in the Philippines, in all of the East Indies, and in Central and South America. In South Brazil there is a Jap colony of 300,000, who are so firmly established and powerful that Brazil finds a problem it is helpless to solve.

We now know that the Japanese who came to our Pacific shores never did absolve allegiance to the Emperor, that many of them were actually spies in the Emperor's pay, that many were officers in the Japanese Army or Navy, that Japanese schools were established and maintained where the youth were taught



the language, customs, religion, and ideals of the mother country and of the destiny of their race to rule, and that the particular duty of these colonists was to prepare the way on these shores for the ultimate conquest of the Pacific; and in the case of these immigrants' children, they were invested with a so-called dual citizenship, whereby they could claim full American citizenship with all of its advantages and protection, and at the same time remain faithful and obedient as a subject of the Emperor, who, they were taught, was all-powerful because he was directly descended from the Son of Heaven. We now know of the vast and far-reaching ambition of the Emperor's followers, of the religious fanaticism which accompanies and activates it, of the deep and abiding conviction of the leaders, taught for generations to the common people, of their racial superiority and destiny to rule over other peoples. We now know that their complaints over such matters as restriction of immigration and land ownership, and separation in schools, etc., put into effect within the last generation in Pacific Coast States, on the ground that it was abasing and discriminating, was, mostly, an assumed pose. It was not their pride that was hurt so much as it was the humiliation which came from frustrated plans. If we had not done those few things to stop colonization and infiltration, the Army would have had a much larger task, possibly so large that it could not have been accomplished.

No man is so basely deceived as he who deceives himself. We now know the truth. Japan hates all white men with the hatred that can come from a race of another color toward one more favored, more fortunate, a natural jealousy, aggravated by a conviction of actual superiority and ingrained destiny to rule.

Knowing these things, let us no longer temporize with a positive menace to our future happiness and safety as a nation. Let us now, while the war is still on, firmly resolve to rid our country of representatives of an alien race who are our enemy and will always be our enemy. A race who are barbaric at heart, in practice, who hold treachery and cruelty as high virtues, who hold force as necessary to success, who despise what we call justice, morality, and fair play, who hope and believe that we shall in time be reduced to slavery and they the masters. There can be no temporizing with their philosophy and ideals. We are as far apart as the poles. Let us not mistreat them or harm them, but establish the western Pacific as their eastern boundary and ship their people back home on the first vessels available for that purpose. They are yellow, we are white. We are Christian, they are pagan. We cannot live together, nor can we assimilate them. After what has happened, in the light of our knowledge of them, their background and foreground, I am convinced that we will be derelict to our own best interests if our program in this respect be any less sweeping and final. Ridding ourselves of a menace by compelling them to return to their homeland and to life among their own people, is not criticizable by any reasonable rule of international fair play. And I cannot agree that effective measures to remove dangerous and treacherous aliens from our communities is un-Christianlike.

We have two enemies. The contemptible Mussolini and the traitors Duval and Quisling are but pawns in the hands of the mad man of Berchtesgaden. It is remarkable how closely Japan's methods and strategy have followed Hitler's. Or is it the other way around? The cruelty and barbarity of both armies are so typically oriental, I am sometimes doubtful if Hitler did not learn from Japan in advance. For more than 2 years America watched the conquest of Europe, one country after another falling to the Hun, and wondered and debated and delayed. We are a peace-loving people. Our enemies look upon war as the highest form of national expres-

sion. Their method is to thoroughly prepare in secrecy and suddenly strike in surprise and treachery upon trusting and unprepared neighbors. Our peacetime army has always been insignificant, and this time it has taken us so long to get started our handicap is a hurdle of more than respectable proportions. But surmount it we will, though it take our treasure and much of our blood. We are not yet thoroughly angry but are solemnly determined and will see this matter through to a victorious finish.

The lessons to be learned from the reopening of hostilities on a world-wide scale in one generation after an armistice are these: The world is not yet sufficiently civilized to see the utter folly of war, and that the supposed gains to the winner do not equal the cost; that all those human causes which have been motivating throughout all time are still present—ambition for power, greed for loot and conquest, empire, a feeling of superiority, vengeance for actual or supposed national insults, jealousies, the feeling of the necessity of maintaining prestige or "saving face," and so on. All of these are present now. Both of the conquering countries have some or all of these. And the German leadership and most of the German people turned the world upside down 25 years ago for exactly the same causes. Talk of the harshness of the Versailles Treaty was merely propaganda to whip themselves into a righteous rage for a second attempt. Had the League of Nations, or something of that sort, actually functioned, this second attempt could have been prevented for so long as the war fever lasted and their people taught by enforced discipline the advantages of the ways of peace. Your history will tell you that for a century the German states have kept Europe in turmoil. The difference between the Kaiser and the Fuehrer, one a king and the other an uneducated house painter, is told in the results that each achieved. Their motives, their goals were the same. The Kaiser failed and was kicked out. The Fuehrer, avoiding the Kaiser's mistakes, and preparing more abundantly, has given so far a most remarkable exhibition of either utter madness or positive military genius. So far as we can tell the great bulk of the German people were and are thoroughly in accord with both those leaders' efforts.

Now, when these fellows and their people are thoroughly whipped—and they will be—the real problem will begin. We said in 1919, "It must not occur again," and straightway returned to mind our own business. But we utterly failed to take the necessary precautions to prevent a repetition of the outbreak of international brigandage. Some way must be found next time to enforce peace in the world. We, all of us, will emerge from this conflict exhausted and probably bankrupt. We cannot stand these barbaric military holocausts each generation. I find myself not sufficiently wise to write the program. Probably no one is at this time. Our way will have to develop as we go along. If it means that the victors will have to maintain full mobilization on a war footing for years, as a policeman threatens with a club—or what the plan will be—the future must tell us. But some plan, some effective plan, must be evolved and sternly and faithfully carried out.

I cannot bring myself to doubt the ultimate outcome of this tremendous conflict. We must not, however, deceive ourselves as to the staggering cost. Indeed, it looks at this moment that the accumulated wealth of all time might be dissipated in this mad, futile struggle. Unprecedented preparation, treachery, surprise, and fanatical fervor have accomplished conquests of amazing magnitude that must actually exceed the wildest hopes of the aggressors themselves. The accumulated wealth of the conquered nations has been stolen, their natural resources exploited, and their peoples enslaved. Probably the material

resources of the Axis are even greater now than at the beginning of the war.

But from a practical standpoint only keep in mind that the combined resources and manpower of the United States, the entire British Empire, vast Russia, and brave China make of the United Nations a force that by sheer weight and power and numbers alone must prevail in the long run. Add to this the moral support and best wishes of Central and South America, with some material help from them, and the potential resistance of millions of conquered peoples ready and eager to throw in their help when and as soon as that becomes possible, and you have an aggregate of material force that is bound to overwhelm. And when you support and activate that aggregate material force by the conscientious conviction that the ideals of the democracies are worth fighting for to the last full measure of devotion; that life and freedom are pitted against pagan slavery; that in the last analysis an attempt is being made to turn back the pages of history to the days of brute force and barbaric glory and the survival of the fittest; then I say that civilization shall not be permitted to so perish from the earth, but that our resistance, so bolstered and strengthened, shall prove irresistible, and we shall win this war.

#### BOARD OF RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION—TRANSPORTATION

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on July 20 the House, on my motion, concurred in the Senate amendment No. 17 to the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, 1943 (H. R. 7319), appropriating an additional \$500,000 to the Board of Research and Investigation—Transportation, with an amendment which reads as follows:

Such total amount shall be so used as to complete the studies, investigations, and reports authorized and required by part I, title III, of the Transportation Act of 1940.

This Board was created for a 2-year period to make certain investigations and reports with reference to carriers. The 2 years would have expired on September 18, 1942. Under the provisions of the act, the President had authority to extend the life of the Board for an additional 2 years, which he has done, bringing it to the date of September 18, 1944. The Board to this time had received a total of \$346,500. The Board was late in being appointed and getting started, and at least a year elapsed before it was ready to function. Therefore, there was good reason to extend the time.

The Budget estimate submitted for inclusion in the bill referred to was \$272,000. The Senate increased this to \$500,000. The House managers were reluctant to agree to more than the Budget estimate but did recommend the \$500,000 with the understanding that such amount together with the balance on hand of \$143,000 should be so used as to complete the investigations and reports.

The Board, among other duties, is engaged in an interterritorial rate study in which many Members are interested. The hearings of the Senate committee



Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend to our colleague the felicitations of the New Jersey delegation. We are all very fond of AL VREELAND. He brought to his service here experience as a successful lawyer, in the course of which he was honored by the chancellor of New Jersey by appointment as a special master in chancery and served as judge of the recorders court of the city of East Orange.

In peacetime he has been preparing himself against the day when he might be called to serve in the armed forces of his country, and long before that need became apparent he had attained the rank of captain in the Military Intelligence Reserve of the United States Army.

As it has been said, his impression here was favorable and his ability and genial personality gave him quick recognition.

His country now demands his service in the Army of the United States. He will be commissioned with the rank of major. The State of New Jersey and the country will be deprived of his services as a legislator, but we all know that in whatever sphere of usefulness Major VREELAND may be called upon to serve, he will be eminently successful.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I join in voicing my regrets that the gentleman will not be with us at the coming session.

Elected to Congress in the same year, from adjoining districts, we have been closely associated and I have learned to respect his ability, his industry, and his courage.

His voluntary choice of service in the United States Army shows his high sense of duty.

We who have known him here are certain he will serve with credit to his State, his Nation, and his many friends.

Mr. VREELAND. Mr. Speaker, I thank these various gentlemen very sincerely for what they have said.

#### REPORT OF WAR PRODUCTION BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 897)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the fourth report of the War Production Board covering operations under the act of October 10, 1940, as amended, and the act of October 16, 1941, for the period from August 15, 1942, through November 15, 1942, with respect to the requisitioning and disposition of property required for national defense.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, December 9, 1942.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise the remarks I made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from the President of the United States to Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the Army and Navy Journal, and an article by myself entitled "The United States Congress and the War" which appeared in the special edition of the Army and Navy Journal of December 7, 1942.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITTINGTON). Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may extend the remarks that he made on the 8th of this month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### JAPANESE EVACUATION

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include in my remarks a report I made as chairman of the Japanese Evacuation Committee on conditions as I found them at Santa Anita, Calif.; Parker, Ariz.; and Manzanar, Calif., and also a news item under date of December 8, 1942, by Warren B. Francis, Los Angeles Times staff correspondent, about Japanese riots at Manzanar and other places.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I place this report in the RECORD for the purpose of showing this Congress that attention was drawn to people in charge of these camps to the things that might occur, namely, riots, incendiary fires, uprisings, sabotage, and so forth. They have all occurred. News has not always been given to the public about them.

and I hope that too many American lives will not be lost, and I also hope that too many Japanese lives will not be lost.

The loss of any life in connection with this matter is so entirely unnecessary, if proper management is had. I draw attention to this House and hope the Members will read this report and insist on proper management. I hope, too, that an investigation will be made to find out whether this was, as the relocation authorities state, a "relatively small trouble," or whether it was 4,500 Japanese carrying on these actions.

I am today addressing a letter to Mr. Dillon Myer asking for a report on this whole matter.

Mr. Speaker, those of you who have watched the news know that within the last 2 or 3 weeks there has been a good deal of trouble in handling the Japanese, who were evacuated from certain areas in California. The first news that the country was permitted to get was that coming from the Colorado Indian Reservation below Blythe. The next news item, however, was not generally known by the people. This happening occurred at Manzanar, Calif. This item happened to be an incendiary fire and was commented upon by the Japanese chief of police within that camp. He said the fire was incendiary because it started from rags, and so forth, that were stuffed into a paper box, all of which had been soaked in oil and gasoline. This Japanese chief of police said this was a clear case of what he thought was attempted murder; that it was only a lucky break that many people were not destroyed by fire on account of the very flimsy construction of these camps, that they were fire traps. The public, generally, was not given this information. This happened on November 27 at Manzanar. Now again, within a few short days, comes the story of the Japanese uprising on December 7 at Manzanar, wherein 4,500 Japanese celebrated the very vicious and treacherous attack of the Japanese upon Pearl Harbor. Because some Japanese who appeared to be loyal protested this, this group of 4,500 insisted on murdering one or two of them, and after they had been beaten and injured and removed from the community still insisted that their persons be turned over to them in order that they could complete their attempted murder. From the best information I can get, these 4,500 Japanese attempted to take control of this entire colony and actually charged the soldiers that had to be called in. The result of this was that 1 Japanese was killed, another is possibly dying, and some 8 or 10 wounded.

The above is only a very brief résumé of some of the things that have been happening.

As I was chairman of the Pacific coast delegation to watch this evacuation of the Japanese population, I wish to draw attention to all Members of this House to the written report that I gave to that Pacific coast delegation, and I wish to further draw particular attention to the fact that when this report was given to the delegation at 3 o'clock on July 14, 1942, Mr. Dillon Myer, who had been



appointed head of the War Relocation Board, was asked to be present and was present, together with Colonel Cress and Mr. Eisenhower, whom he had succeeded, and heard this report read.

In this report the conditions at Manzanar had been criticized and condemned, and attention was drawn to Mr. Myer and others to these things and asked that changes be made.

Mr. Myer and the others were told, among other things, that this congressional committee of the Pacific coast was definitely and positively told that these camps would be under Federal guard, and, further than that, would be fenced and properly policed.

The people of Owens Valley were told the same thing.

This committee protested to Mr. Myer at that time, and told him this was a violation of his Department's given word to this committee, and asked that the original program be set up.

It was drawn to Mr. Myer's attention that there had been a change-over from the War Department, putting jurisdiction of this camp in a civil department. The charge was made that instead of handling this matter on a war basis, certain people were going to make a socialistic experiment out of it. In the conclusion of this hearing, Mr. Myer undertook to say that the members of the Pacific coast delegation did not know much about the situation, that he had recently gone to California and spent a week or two out there and now knew all about it, and perhaps the Pacific coast delegation, both Democrats and Republicans, had a case of Japaneseitis.

Mr. Myer was very definitely told, after he had admitted he had only known the situation for some 2 or 3 weeks, that he was in no position to tell the members of the Pacific coast, who had spent their whole lives with this situation, about the matter, and particularly as they had spent several months on a very definite investigation.

Mr. Myer was asked to change the conditions but he said he would not.

In line with that, I am asking Mr. Myer to send the committee a report on these Japanese camps to find out what is actually happening, and I hope that committee can be given a good, clear, and concise statement.

I am going to quote from the report I made to the committee on July 14, 1942, at 3 o'clock.

This report was made in three sections: One covering the Santa Anita camp, which was in charge of Mr. Russell Amory. The conclusion of this report was that Mr. Amory had handled his situation about as well as anybody could have handled it, and was commended. It was understood that Mr. Amory worked according to the instructions that were passed on to him and that he did a good job. The same may be said about the Parker Indian Reservation. They had to start in the raw and bring their work right out from the sagebrush. The suggestion was made here that the place be more closely guarded. The gentleman in charge here, too, had to take his instructions from those higher up and, under the conditions, it was thought that

he had done a very good job. I am quoting from the last paragraph in this report:

Of course, the question of guarding these Japanese is a very important one. You will recall that we were told, as a committee, that all these Japanese would be under Federal guard and fenced in. There have been no fences erected at Parker, and this is a problem that I think this committee should go into, particularly after what I will have to say as to conditions at Manzanar.

This matter was taken up with Mr. Myer when he was in the office. His opinion was that they did not need to be guarded, that we, who had lived among them all our lives, did not know the Japanese as well as he, who had come in contact with them over this great period of about 3 weeks. In 3 weeks he learned everything. He is only now beginning to reap the disaster of some of the seeds that he and others have sown.

The next quotations are from the 9-page report on Manzanar. Mr. Speaker, I beg leave, at this point, to insert in the Record the full report on my visit to the Japanese evacuation camps, namely, Santa Anita, Calif.; Parker, Ariz.; and Inyo County, Calif. This visit was made during the period of June 2 to June 9, 1942.

I want to draw particular attention to the Manzanar section of this report, page 1:

One of the things, however, that impressed me was that there was no fence of any kind around this camp. There were soldiers stationed at certain intervals. The intervals were so far apart and the night was so dark that anyone could crawl behind the sagebrush and make his escape should he so desire. This would not be the fault of the soldier because he was given a condition to enforce that neither you nor I nor anybody else could fulfill under the conditions. I was told that there had been no escape, although one young man was shot when he ventured beyond the lines.

One thing that I want to impress, particularly, on this committee is this. That we were told that these camps would all be fenced and these Japanese would be under Federal guard. Mr. Roy Nash, who was then the project director under the War Relocation Authority, told me that area would not be completely fenced; that they might put up a fence near the highway and continue it a short way back. I told Mr. Nash that that was absolutely opposite to what the committee was told. He said these people did not need to be fenced or guarded. I said that the committee thought they should, and in the long run we were going to try and see that they were guarded. I will report to you the things that I observed there, and then go back into these general conditions.

I draw your particular attention to the fact that the committee thought these people should be guarded and was trying to hold these bureaucrats to their word to keep the camps properly guarded and under Federal guard.

I draw particular attention, on the same page, that they were going to dismiss 41 out of the 45 white police and replace them with Japanese. We protested this and said it was a mistake.

I quote again, second paragraph on page 3, and draw attention to the fact that the Japanese were moving freely up and all over the valley without any white

guards, and that the people in this valley did not know whether these were escaped Japanese or whether they were running around with the consent of the camp. These people, whose homes are in this valley, had been promised that this camp would be placed under Federal guard and properly fenced. The Government's word had been broken to them. I quote as follows:

I then went out to see some of the gardens. These were removed from the buildings quite a distance, with no fence around them, and apparently no guards. These people moved freely back and forth, without any white guards so far as I could see. This brings up a very serious situation that the people of the Owens Valley do not like, and this sentiment is reflected by the board of supervisors, all of the service clubs, the newspapers, and everyone of the valley citizens that you come in contact with. These people in the Owens Valley object to the Japanese being turned loose in groups of 8 or 10 to roam through the valley, going to railroad stations, etc., for freight. They don't know whether these Japanese escaped from the camp or whether they are out under permit, as no white guards accompany them. The people of the valley told me that they were told the same as our committee was told, that these Japanese would be under guard and fenced. Apparently, the word of the Government has been broken with the people of the valley, the same as it has with our committee. They object very seriously to the speech that was made by Mr. Roy Nash, or may possibly have been made by one of his assistants, on Decoration Day, to the Japanese in a large group, the substance of which was that the Japanese did not need to be guarded, that they were free to go all around the hills and pick flowers, and fish, and do whatever they liked.

I draw particular attention to the statements for which Mr. Roy Nash was responsible, when he called the Japanese together on Decoration Day and told them that they should never have been placed in these camps, and that they did not need to be guarded, that as far as he was concerned they could go into the hills, pick flowers or fish, or do whatever they liked.

They were told this despite the fact that they were in a section in which they certainly can sabotage the water system of Los Angeles County, and a great part of the power of that same community.

In order to get a further picture of this situation, I want this Congress to know that at that time, there were 9,800 Japanese in Manzanar, and that there were only 7,500 people in the whole county of Inyo. We asked the question, What would happen to the people in this valley if the Japanese decided on a program of sabotage? There was no question but the people of this valley would give account of themselves, and that there would be many dead Japanese before the thing was through. This committee did not want any such thing as this to occur, both on account of the people in the valley and on account of the Japanese themselves. Our position was that we wanted both of these groups to be safe.

This congressional committee was further told that any profits arising from stores, and so forth, would be credited back to reduce the cost of the project. We found this was not true, that the Jap-

*Right Los absolutely, no allowance to subject them to the point MANZANAR shooting incident*



anese were running cooperative stores and that they were receiving the benefit thereof, and not the Government. I want it distinctly understood that these things were drawn to the attention of the War Relocation Board again by the following quotation:

These people in the Owens Valley know what could possibly happen to the aqueduct and power line, and could happen to those in small communities.

It was also drawn to the attention of the administrators that when they came into Owens Valley with this project, they absolutely ignored every governmental unit there, despite the willingness of the people in this valley to give them co-operation. These governmental units were ignored until such time as school expenses, law enforcement expenses arose, then they were contacted.

Not only were the people in Inyo County concerned, but the people of all the Pacific coast were concerned, as to whether these Japanese would be permitted to vote, that those who were born here might acquire voting privilege in the communities in which they were located after having lived there 90 days. If this happened, the Japanese could throw every official out of office in Inyo County and replace them with Japanese. This question has never been definitely answered.

These Japanese did vote, however, in the November 3 elections, by absentee ballots. Their local status should be definitely settled.

There was a distinct line between successful and unsuccessful operation of this camp. The unsuccessful and unsatisfactory operation occurred after the Army turned over to the civil authorities. I quote from page 4 the following language:

There seems to be a distinct line between satisfaction and dissatisfaction. The feeling is, generally, that when the matter was handled by the Army, with Tom Clark and Colonel Bendtsen, everything ran along much smoother than it is now. The feeling is that after June 1, this was being made one of the social experiments and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction on that account.

Attention was drawn to the very poor management in the way of feeding official personnel in the presence of the Japanese, who were having Army rations.

Particular attention was also called to Mr. Nash's attempt to discredit me in front of the Japanese. Attention was also called to the request that Mr. Nash be changed, as per my suggestion on pages 5 and 6, and that the program be handled in accordance with what the committee was told. Again attention is called to page 6 wherein the Government's word had been broken to the people in Owens Valley with reference to placing these people on the land, and it was particularly drawn to the War Relocation Board's attention that they were told the Federal Government would guard these people and that if a change were not made, very serious trouble was brewing.

This trouble is beginning to catch up with the socialistic administrators, and if it keeps on growing like it has, there

is going to be real trouble unless a change is made.

I draw attention also to page 6, wherein a report had been prepared by the operators at Manzanar giving the history of the operation from the date of opening up to May 26, 1942, or during the time it was handled by the Army. I have seen a copy of this original report, and it was a plain, factual report. This report was returned to Manzanar with the suggestions:

That the report did not look good enough; that they did not want the facts as set forth there stated as they were; that more dressing should be given the report and that it should be toned down.

The reason for this is that the history given in the newspapers did not check with the facts. Some of the facts are set out on pages 6 and 7, and these facts were taken from the original report, which was called in. I saw a copy of it before it was called in.

There had been so much confusion in the regulations that the Japanese residents did not know what they could or could not bring with them.

I want to call particular and outstanding attention to Mr. Merritt's statement, formerly of Pasadena, who made the statement that the placing of Japanese in these camps was a mistake to begin with; that they should have been left where they were. Mr. Merritt made that statement to me personally.

In our report I stated that a man who had feelings of that kind had no business to be in an executive position in that camp.

My conclusions are that if jurisdiction in these camps had been kept under the Army, and that if the socialistic experimenters had not been put in charge, your Japanese evacuation program would be in much better shape than it is today.

The function of the evacuation committee, however, was to see that the Japanese were evacuated from the strategic areas as set forth by the Army. This we did. There now appears, however, the matter of operating these camps, and this matter should certainly be looked into officially by Congress to see that the political pay-offs are not being made by giving executive positions in these camps to people who do not know how to operate. My further recommendation is that if the people of the United States are going to be definitely protected these camps should be under the wing of the Federal authorities.

Further than all of this, I shall also suggest that the other 36,000 Japanese who are roaming at large throughout the United States should be looked after, closely watched, and probably handled in the same manner as they were handled on the Pacific coast.

(By Warren B. Francis, Los Angeles Times staff correspondent)

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Demands for more stringent control over Japanese at the Manzanar Relocation Center came from Congress today coincident with disclosure that a previously unannounced incendiary fire preceded last week's riot at the Big Inyo County camp.

Shortly after two California Members of the House expressed concern about the ap-

parent lack of supervision over the evacuees from the coastal region, the War Relocation Authority and the War Department in a joint statement said the disturbance Sunday in which one man was killed and another critically injured by military police was due to "a relatively small group of evacuees."

The official account of the rioting which resulted in establishment of virtual martial law at Manzanar acknowledged that a mob attacked both camp and military police during the outbreaks of violence last Saturday and Sunday.

Death of one unidentified Japanese, critical injury of a second, and wounding of nine others occurred, the Office of War Information revealed, after the "demonstrators" threatened to kill all "informers" in the camp and stoned the military police summoned to reestablish order. Earlier, the statement said, the camp police force had been attacked with stones.

On two occasions, the Japanese rioters demanded release of one camp resident who had been arrested for taking part in a personal assault on Fred Tayama. Three men were "taken into custody" for beating Tayama, the statement said.

Congressional leaders in the movement which brought about expulsion of Japanese and their American-born descendants from Los Angeles and other coastal communities called for immediate steps to prevent any further outbreaks and to tighten controls over the evacuees.

Representative SHEPPARD (Democrat), of Yucaipa, commenting on both the riot and the previous fire, declared "If the officials who are in charge are not capable of maintaining order and exercising necessary restraints, the time has come to put somebody else in charge." SHEPPARD noted that disorders now have occurred at three relocation centers, remarking that the Federal Government should not "coddle" the Japanese.

Representative LELAND M. FORD (Republican), of Santa Monica, who is chairman of an informal House committee which was created to consult with Federal authorities about the Japanese problem, was even more outspoken.

"Months ago, officials of the War Relocation Authority were warned very bluntly," Ford said, "that if they tried to carry out social experiments in these camps there would be trouble. In a report based on personal investigation, I protested about the loose way in which the camps were being run."

"The Manzanar situation demands firm action. The fire and later the riot show that strict control is necessary, especially in view of the fact that this camp is so near the water supply upon which more than 2,000,000 people depend."

Both legislators promised they will bring the Manzanar incidents to the attention of Congress.

Sheppard observed that during excitement attending a serious fire or another riot "the evacuees might easily make a break from the camp to commit acts of sabotage." Ford said he will renew previous demands that the Army be made responsible for operating the centers unless proper safeguards are established.

The official report on the Saturday and Sunday events gave no information about possible punishment for ringleaders of the riot or the individuals involved in the assault which provoked the disorders. No names were mentioned, except the man assertedly beaten up.

According to the Federal statement Tayama was beaten up by six men who entered his apartment Saturday night. As a result, three evacuees were arrested and one was placed in the jail at Independence.

On Sunday morning a protest meeting was held at which a committee was named to



demand the release of the arrested Japanese. After the camp director, Ralph Merritt, first refused to meet the committee until the mob dispersed, an agreement was reached providing for return of the arrested man. Demonstrators agreed to maintain order until a "proper hearing" was held and to surrender the individuals who assaulted Tayama.

After the arrested Japanese was brought back from Independence, the statement said, two groups formed. One at the hospital demanded Tayama be turned over to them, while another assembled at the camp police station. Tayama was smuggled out of the hospital.

Both groups then made new demands for release of the man in custody. When this was refused, threats were made to storm the hospital and to kill Tayama and other "informers," the statement said. Some members of the mob began to stone the camp police.

When military police, stationed outside the camp, were called in, new demands were made for release of the prisoner. The military police were stoned when the Army captain in charge rejected these demands.

Army orders to disperse were disregarded, according to the statement, but the demonstrators began to advance against the police. On account of high wind, tear gas proved ineffectual to break up the mob. Warning was given that the military force would open fire unless the mob halted.

"When the crowd again ignored these instructions the order to fire was given," the Federal agencies said.

"One volley was fired, following which the mob dispersed."

"One man was killed, another critically wounded, and nine others suffered injuries of varying degree."

The War Department and the Relocation Authority voiced the belief only a relatively small group provoked the trouble. The statement added Federal authorities are convinced the great majority of residents at Manzanar and other relocation centers are loyal to the United States and completely in favor of orderly processes of government.

News of the asserted incendiary blaze at the Manzanar camp, which occurred November 27, was obtained from copies of the relocation center newspaper, the Manzanar Free Press, which just reached Washington. According to the report, a blaze at the general store, caused by oil-soaked strips of underwear ignited under a paper box, was extinguished before it could gain any damaging headway.

The camp paper quoted Acting Commissioner John W. Gilkey, of the camp, as terming the fire "tantamount to an attempted murder of innocent men and women and helpless children." He also said it was extremely lucky the blaze was discovered on a windless night or consequences would have been catastrophic.

Federal authorities were reluctant to discuss the reported fire. Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, who has been keeping in close touch with the Manzanar riot, said the incident was not mentioned in a report giving all the background of the week-end disturbance. Director D. S. Myers, of the Relocation Authority, admitted he had heard about the blaze, but suggested reports it was of incendiary origin possibly were based on misinformation.

#### REPORT ON VISIT TO JAPANESE EVACUATION CAMPS

##### SANTA ANITA, CALIF.

As you know, I made a recent trip to California for the primary purpose of seeing these Japanese camps. One of the first questions that arose was the question of transportation. I called Mr. Eisenhower, here in Washington, who said transportation could be arranged. I left here with that in mind. When I got

out there, I tried to get a car and had to make three or four calls to San Francisco, and finally obtained a car to take me to Santa Anita. From Santa Anita other arrangements were made. The matter of granting of this transportation was not very graciously done. I was asked if I wanted it for my personal or official transportation and the suggestion was made that I take the train, and so forth. I told them that I could walk, but that I was not going to.

Upon reaching Santa Anita, which is an assembly camp, things seemed to be running in a very efficient way. It was established as a reception camp under the Army relocation plan. I was there on June 2, at which time there were 18,500 Japanese in camp. It had a capacity of 2,500 more.

This made a very fine location, as the facilities there were extremely good for such a mass operation, and I believe they have been used to their best advantage. I saw them working on the nets, which in turn are used for camouflage work. I went through the eating quarters and ate there. The food appeared to me to be good and plentiful. As a matter of fact, the flavor of the food was much better than we have ever received in the House of Representatives restaurant. It was plain, and I stood in line and took exactly what the Japanese received and sat down at a table with the Japanese themselves. I picked the table. They appeared to be satisfied with the food.

Of course, conditions here were ideal for handling—that is, compared with some of the other camps where they had to start practically in the desert. A great deal of Santa Anita was paved, which did away with the dust, and they had great covered areas which the other camps did not have. There appeared to be good storeroom facilities.

I looked at many automobiles that belonged to the Japanese in camp. These cars ranged all the way from brand-new automobiles to as far back, I guess, as vintage of 1925. In general, they were receiving as good care as could be given. Some were covered, some were uncovered. I was told that these automobiles would be sold, that the Japanese had been given a certain time in which to sell them through dealers. The market was not very good and if they failed to sell them within that time, I was told that the Government would buy them and pay not to exceed the published bluebook prices. Further, that the Government would have first choice of the best cars on those that could be used by the Government. To me this seemed to be about as fair a proposition as could be offered, although we all know that the bluebook prices, in many instances, are less than the real value of the car. The cars were not under cover. It is my opinion that should they stand there for any length of time, they would lose a great deal of value. The quick handling of these cars would probably offset the difference between the value if they were left there a long time, and the present bluebook value. The day I was there a good many of these cars were being taken out. I asked where they were going and was told that they were being taken for the Government itself.

They had good hospital facilities. I thought they were good for a temporary camp and I was told that they were sufficient. There is a recreation program being directed by recreation experts.

There had been some comment on the crowding of showers. I went over and looked at the showers. There were 255 for the men and 255 for the women, making 510 showers. This would be an average of one shower to every 36 persons. I asked if this was sufficient and was told that it was practically the same as the Army proportion, and that proportion was 1 shower for from 20 to 40 men. The 1 shower to 36 persons in Japanese camps should be far better than 1 to every 20 to 40 men in the Army, for

the reason that many of the people who use these showers in the Japanese camps are women, elderly persons, and children, and therefore the hours of use could be staggered in such a manner as not to produce peak loads. This appeared to me to be very reasonable, and so far as I could see, there was little crowding, but with organization that could be overcome. There were 18,535 persons in camp. This was on June 2.

There had been some complaint with reference to sewage water. I went into this matter and was told by the contractor that originally he wanted to go down about 100 feet with the cesspools, that this would be necessary for the great number of people that they had, in order to find strata that would give proper drainage. He was prevented from going down by the county officials. For a short time the sewage conditions no doubt were bad.

In addition to this there was some complaint made about the odor of water running into a creek that runs through the grounds. I looked this matter up and found that there was some water discharged from the showers and some from the laundry that was being emptied into this creek. The volume, in my opinion, was very small and would not have exceeded two or three miner's inches of water. This water was chlorinated very heavily. The ditch at first was very dirty and had to be cleaned. This was more or less a temporary condition. The odor was there, but so far as health conditions were concerned, I was told that there was no danger. This condition was to have been cleaned up.

The matter of schools had been brought up by the county superintendent and others. Inasmuch as this was only a temporary location, it could plainly be seen that schools should not be built, because all of these people would eventually be transferred out to other locations. Meantime, however, the children's education was not being neglected. I went through what had formerly been the stands and covered areas of the park and saw children all the way from 5 to 6 years old up to about 20, in their respective classes. This, of course, was temporary, but, nevertheless, education was not being neglected.

All told, I think that Santa Anita was well run, and I think that Mr. Russell Amory should be given great credit for the way in which he handled it. Of course, it might be possible to pick out and criticize some things, but it is my opinion that some comment could be made regardless of who ran the place, because no two programs would be actually alike. Therefore, I can say that I think Mr. Amory is entitled to be given credit for operating this emergency program in exceedingly good and excellent shape. I have no room for criticism of any kind on this camp. Anybody who has ever seen anything of this kind handled in volume should know that small problems will arise, but under proper handling they will be solved. I think this has been done at Santa Anita, and well done.

##### PARKER, ARIZ.

I left Santa Anita and went down to the Parker Indian Reservation camp. There are about 7,500 there now. This is an entirely new location. All work done here had to begin with sagebrush and mesquite. These lands had to be subjugated from the very start. The land had to be cleared of sagebrush and mesquite, and in some instances had to be leveled. Of course, this was a dusty, hard job. I know this section of the country very well, having lived in it myself, and know what the conditions were which this group was up against. I think that this camp had done wonderfully well. I went through the different buildings and found that in their accounting department, administration department, etc., they were using the Japanese in positions for which they were best fitted.

Of course, they had a sanitation problem there, which they solved, put in sewage lines



and carried it out to a sump, where treatment was given so as not to contaminate the water any place else.

This camp was in three divisions, the first one, of course, being farther along than the other two. Each camp was to have two fire engines. The sanitary conditions, while a little crowded, appeared to be sufficient. Upon questioning, the figures that were given me appeared to be sufficient for the program as finally completed. The shower conditions would be just about the same as they were at Santa Anita.

There were lines in the mess hall, but I think, eventually, with more organization, this could be worked out. The houses were what we used to term "cheap California construction." They were not plastered, were built of 12 by 1 planking, covered with paper. In this area, of course, they had the double roof, which is necessary in hot weather. They were very plain in construction and very rough. As a matter of fact, I do believe that a little more attention could be paid to closet space, toilet facilities, etc., to make it a little more livable for those who are there, and still it could not be said that they were being pampered. After all, living conditions should be reasonably convenient. Of course, they are operating under a curfew. Recreation programs are under way in all camps. This recreation is to be a well-balanced, directed program.

There was a good deal of dust here. Knowing this country like I do, and knowing what happens when the wind blows, it is certainly my opinion that these streets should be oiled, because if they are not, I believe the cost in taking care of pulmonary diseases, nasal trouble, etc., would be more than the oiling. This is a very dusty country when the wind blows, and I think, by all means, these streets should be oiled.

The morale among these people seemed to be very good. There was no surliness and there appeared to be a spirit of great cooperation. While the camp was new, there were indications that the different blocks would have competitive programs, trying to see who would have the best landscaped block, etc. If this program is carried out, there is no question in my mind but that this particular area will be a fine looking area and a credit to any locality.

The employment program here, of course, is one upon which many Japanese can be employed, clearing the land, leveling the land, building houses, etc. This provides much employment at present. My understanding is that the camouflage-net program, and other manufactured items, that can be made here for the Army, can be put into effect for those not working on agricultural land, leveling, etc., in the future.

I was told that they had the water rights for 100,000 acres. The water duty there is from three to three-and-a-half acre feet per year for crops. This camp No. 1 contained approximately 140 acres, upon which buildings were located, and there would be about 210 acres in the particular camp outside of the buildings. There are to be three camps here, the upper one providing for 10,000 Japanese, and just a mile or so below, the middle one with 5,000 and a mile or so below that, a third one, with 5,000. All police here are Japanese. Schools will be built and will be taught by American teachers.

There will be a 250-bed hospital to provide for the three camps. There is a 10-bed infirmary to be at each camp.

The rooms and apartments are very rough, unfinished, etc. The Government furnishes cots and hay with which to make mattresses. The Japanese have to furnish anything above that.

I was told that out of the 113,000 acres in this project, 68,422 were usable.

This camp seemed to be well run and the program seemed to be progressing very satisfactorily. Of course, the question of

guarding these Japanese is a very important one. You will recall that we were told, as a committee, that all these Japanese would be under Federal guard and fenced in. There have been no fences erected here at Parker, and this is a problem that I think this committee should go into, particularly after what I will have to say as to conditions at Manzanar.

#### MANZANAR, CALIF.

I went from Parker Indian Reserve camp to Manzanar by way of Needles, Barstow, and Randsburg, arriving at Lone Pine about 6 o'clock in the evening. I went out to see the Manzanar camp about 8 o'clock. I understood the lights would go out at 10. There was not a great deal to see there at night. One of the things, however, that impressed me was that there was no fence of any kind around this camp. There were soldiers stationed at certain intervals. The intervals were so far apart and the night was so dark that anyone could crawl behind the sagebrush and make his escape should be so desire. This would not be the fault of the soldier, because he was given a condition to enforce that neither you nor I nor anybody could fulfill under the conditions. I was told that there had been no escape, although one young man was shot when he ventured beyond the lines.

One thing that I want to impress, particularly, on this committee is this: That we were told that these camps would all be fenced and these Japanese would be under Federal guard. Mr. Roy Nash, who was then the Project Director under the War Relocation Authority, told me that area would not be completely fenced; that they might put up a fence near the highway and continue it a short way back. I told Mr. Nash that that was absolutely opposite to what the committee was told. He said these people did not need to be fenced or guarded. I said that the committee thought they should, and in the long run we were going to try and see that they were guarded. I will report to you the things that I observed there, and then go back into these general conditions.

Upon arriving at Manzanar the next morning, I was met by Mr. Nash, who conducted me around. We went through the guayule plant. This seemed to be well established and well run, and those Japanese in charge seemed to know their business. Of course, we started in at the police station. There were then 45 policemen. My understanding was that there was to be a change. If my memory serves me correct, there were 41 white men and 4 Japanese. I was told that the white men were going to be released. My opinion is that this is a mistake—to release the white policemen here. It is quite probable that this might be a good place for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to place one of their operatives to know what is going on and to find out any plans that the Japanese might make under cover. In this way sabotage might be nipped in the bud.

When we went into the police station several Japanese were reading about the attack on Alaska. We then proceeded to the hospital. This hospital seemed to be adequate and had had a good many changes made. Of course, the ordinary Army hospital would not do, and those plans had to be revised, due to the fact that there were women and children in this camp. Everything was as clean as it was possible to keep it. This is a very loose soil, and when the wind blows the dust in this section is very bad. This can only be appreciated by those who know that country. The buildings are loosely constructed, and the hospital, as it was set up then, only had a fair job of dustproofing. I there met Dr. Gato and his wife, both Japanese. I had known Dr. Gato when he worked in the county hospital when I was a supervisor of Los Angeles County. Both Dr. Gato and his wife were doing a splendid job.

There were 9,800 people in that camp. They were short of doctors. Of course, the camp was more or less new; the sanitation was not as good as it might have been; and they needed more toilets, bedpans, etc., in the hospital. These things, no doubt, are things that would be corrected in ordinary routine.

The water there ordinarily is very pure but at certain times of the year needs filtering.

In the spring, when the mosquitoes hatch out of the snowbanks, the water has to be strained through cloth in order to be usable. I went through this hospital that was being completed then, and I think that when it is finally completed most of the things that are in default now would be taken care of under the new construction. All in all, I think the hospital was well run.

The buildings were about the same type buildings as those at Parker; that is, very plain, rough construction, with only one roof covering. At Parker they had two on account of the heat. These buildings were not closely built. There are large openings between the eaves of the roof and the sidewalls. On dusty days one might just as well be outside as inside so far as dust is concerned. There is no question but that this must be remedied before winter in this section. Some winters are very rugged; and if that condition exists, there is going to be a lot of sickness. I think the cost of the sickness would be more than the cost of fixing the building.

Of course, the matter of fire protection had to be considered, and the buildings were set rather far apart so far as the streets are concerned. Due to the loose, sandy soil, the streets should certainly be oiled or some means found for keeping down the dust. It was not a dusty day when I was there, but I do know what happens when the wind blows, which is about half the time at least.

We went over to the canteen. I was surprised to find that this is a cooperative. My understanding was that any profits arising from the store, or canteen, should be credited back to the cost of the project. This, apparently, is not true. The employees handling cash at that time were not bonded. Mr. Coverly, the assistant director, advised me that they would be bonded.

I then went out to see some of the gardens. These were removed from the buildings quite a distance, with no fence around them, and apparently, no guards. These people moved freely back and forth, without any white guards so far as I could see. This brings up a very serious situation that the people of the Owens Valley do not like, and this sentiment is reflected by the board of supervisors, all of the service clubs, the newspapers, and every one of the Valley citizens that you come in contact with. These people in the Owens Valley object to the Japanese being turned loose in groups of 8 or 10 to roam through the valley, going to railroad stations, etc., for freight. They don't know whether these Japanese escaped from the camp or whether they are out under permit, as no white guards accompany them. The people of the valley told me that they were told the same as our committee was told, that these Japanese would be under guard and fenced. Apparently, the word of the Government has been broken with the people of the Valley, the same as it has with our committee. They object very seriously to the speech that was made by Mr. Roy Nash, or may possibly have been made by one of his assistants, on Decoration Day, to the Japanese in a large group, the substance of which was that the Japanese did not need to be guarded, that they were free to go all around the hills and pick flowers and fish, and do whatever they liked.

These people in the Owens Valley know what could possibly happen to the aqueduct and power line, and could happen to those in small communities. There are 9,800 people in the Japanese camps, and there are only about 7,500 in the whole county of Inyo.



What would happen to one of these small towns of about five or six hundred people should these Japanese suddenly decide on a program of sabotage? The people in the Valley do not like that. There are a good many cowpunchers in this valley, and people who own ranches, yet. I was told that sometime there might be a lot of dead Japanese found in the Valley if conditions did not change.

When the Government came in to open this camp, I am told that they absolutely ignored the board of supervisors and other governmental bodies. These governmental groups were not taken into consideration at all. Now, then, they are taken into consideration finally when the expense has to be borne and the Government comes to the county for cases that might have to be handled through the district attorney's office, the school district, etc.

They propose to put a \$250,000 school in this camp at Manzanar, which has about 80 teachers. All of this expense should be borne by the Federal Government, and Inyo County says it will not pay any part of it. There is no question about this, as the county should not pay any part of it.

There seems to be a distinct line between satisfaction and dissatisfaction. The feeling is, generally, that when the matter was handled by the Army, with Tom Clark and Colonel Bendtsen, everything ran along much smoother than it is now. The feeling is that after June 1 this was being made one of the "social experiments," and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction on that account.

The people in this county are very fearful about what might happen, were these Japanese permitted to vote in Inyo County. There would be more Japanese voters in the Manzanar camp than in all the balance of Inyo County. If they were permitted a ballot here, they could elect a Japanese to every office in this county.

The people in Inyo County say they will absolutely not submit to that, and, in my opinion, it would be a case of civil war should that ever be attempted. The income in Inyo County is extremely limited, as there is only 5.6 percent of the land in the whole county that is taxable, the other 94.4 percent being either Federal land, city land, or land that cannot be taxed. It can readily be seen that any amount of expense thrown on this county would be very burdensome to it. The people of the county want the school administration to be handled in the usual way, but they want the United States Government to pay for it. They are sound in this request. They feel that the county should be paid for any police expense. They claim that where these Japanese are running around promiscuously and not kept under fence, it is going to cost Inyo County a good bit of money policing the county, the cost of which they should not shoulder. I believe they are correct in that attitude.

They object to the attitude of the new group who have taken over. They say that there has been no cooperation between the new people, under the War Relocation Board, and the local government. They feel greatly disappointed that jurisdiction was taken away from the Army itself, and can see nothing but trouble ahead if this camp is going to be run in such a loose way. I believe the people in this valley are right in that contention. These Japanese should not be left to go out of camp unguarded, and the word to the people in that valley should be kept, as well as the word to our committee. It is feared by the people in the valley that they are trying to put on a socialistic cooperative experiment. Some things that I saw would indicate that that is true.

I don't think the general management was very good. When I wanted to go in to see what the Japanese were being fed, it was suggested that I go to the table with a group of

Federal employees. This table was being fed steaks, fried potatoes and the usual full meal that these people would like, right in the presence of thousands of Japanese, who were eating the plain Army ration. In order to see what the Japanese got, I took my position in the Japanese line, at their cafeteria, and received about the same food that I received at Santa Anita. This food is equivalent to the regular Army ration. It was plain, clean, sufficient in quantity and good, but it did not look good to see a bunch of employees sitting right next to these people, having a lot of things that the Japanese were denied.

There was a certain Japanese there that I had known for a long time. I had known that this Japanese had sent his children back to Japan for their education and I thought that he might be one who should be watched. I had told Mr. Nash about this. I had also told Mr. Nash that I thought that the Japanese should be treated well, treated kindly and with the greatest consideration, but on top of this, at all times, he should be on guard to see that nothing happened of a collective nature in the way of sabotage. With this as a background, when we finally called on the Japanese that I told him to watch, he thought he would put me on the spot and show what a big man he was with some of his subordinates, so when this Japanese and I began to talk, in the presence of the Japanese he blurted out, in a very crude way, "Can this man be trusted? Should this man be watched?" and so forth. In each instance, I gave the favorable answer to the Japanese while the Japanese was there. As soon as the Japanese had departed and we were alone, I asked Mr. Nash what was in his mind to ask such questions as that. I told him that I had not told the Japanese the truth, but that I thought a man who was head of a group as administrator, who would ask such plain damn-fool questions as that, had no right to be the head of a group of this kind, that he had there and then proven his inability as an administrator, that I thought his attitude was that of an untrained man, and I still believe that to be true, and I say, here and now, that this whole situation at Manzanar should have a thorough going over and that men should be placed at the head of it who know their business and who are going to handle it in accordance with what this committee was told.

I was further told that there would be no more \$2.50 scrip issued per month; that the payments would be \$12, \$16, and \$19 per month.

I had a long talk with Mr. Savage, of the Inyo Independent, and I had the things that he told me verified. He said the Army agreement has not been carried out with reference to the placing of these people on the lands of Los Angeles City, that they have not been guarded as the Federal Government had told them they would be, and that unless they were guarded trouble of a very serious kind was brewing. I was also told that a report had been prepared, about May 26, to give the history of the operation from opening date up to May 26, or during the time that it was handled by the Army. I understand that this report was made and sent in, and that it was a plain, factual report. When this report was received in San Francisco, it was returned to Manzanar, with the suggestion that the report did not look good enough, that they did not want the facts as set forth there stated as they were, that more dressing should be given the report, and that it should be toned down. The history of the arrival and handling of these people, according to this first report, does not check out with the newspaper reports. For instance, upon arrival of the first convoy of 83 volunteer workers, carpenters were still finishing the first 4 barracks and the following facilities were not available for use: Running water, toilet or bathing facilities, lights, heating facilities,

no windows, no doors, no steps, no roofs, no beds, no dishes, no tables or chairs in mess hall. When they got water in late that evening it was muddy and unfit for use. For several weeks they were unable to drink the water because of visible living mosquito larvae and others bugs floating around. The water was still dirty and should have been filtered. Twenty-one girl volunteers were provided with canvas cots, but the men had to sleep on the floor. This might be all right in some sections, and the claim might be made that confusion was to be expected. This is true, but should have been looked after up here because that first night the temperature was 20°, or 12° below freezing. These people nearly froze all night long.

The following morning the men and girls had to get into the busses and turn on the heat to thaw out. Sanitary conditions were abominable, there was no lighting system, and many of the volunteers fell into 6-foot-deep sewage ditches. Latrines were not installed until 2 weeks later. Showers were available 2½ weeks later. This was on March 21. On March 23, 1,000 volunteer evacuees were scheduled to arrive; but 767 did arrive. The camp was entirely unprepared to accommodate these people. Cardboards had to be tacked against the windows; there were no doors, roofs, etc. That is the actual condition. What the second report will show I do not know, but that is information that was contained in the first report. This second report may have been dressed up to look good, but, after all, what we want to know is the truth.

All in all, the Japanese, despite these things, appeared to be reasonably happy. There was no surliness apparent. There was some feeling about classification on baggage and shipping regulations. These regulations were changed so frequently that the Japanese residents in Manzanar did not know what they could take with them or leave.

There was some suggestion about dissatisfaction with reference to wages, but not a great deal. All in all, there seemed to be very reasonable cooperation. Here, as in other centers, the Japanese were being used wherever it was possible in clerical positions.

My comment on the whole thing, however, is this, that the camps, in every instance, should be guarded to make sure that the interests of this country are taken care of and that the purpose for which they were established should be carried out. I cite this particularly, because I believe it was Mr. Merritt, from Pasadena, who said he thought the matter of putting the Japanese in these camps was a mistake to begin with. Clearly a man who has feelings of this kind has no business being in an executive position in this kind of camp. The Japanese were put into these camps for a purpose. They should be treated decently and kindly, but, after all, that purpose should not be forgotten. They should not be turned loose in this valley, where they could sabotage or destroy either the power lines or water system of Los Angeles. One of the men who, I think, could reasonably have been left there in the police department was Mr. Horton. I understood that this type of man was being taken out. This man knows the valley and knows the people, and I think would make a very good man in charge of the police department.

Apparently, a very poor start was made, because, when news that the Manzanar Center was to be established came out, a local committee was appointed to assist the Federal authorities in handling public relations and in presenting the Center problems to the people of Inyo County. This committee formed, but ran into considerable opposition, because no contact had been made with any of the Government agencies of the county. Naturally, this brought opposition. Later on, additions were made to the committee, and the district attorney was included in the



executive group, and the chairman of the board of supervisors joined the group. This did not particularly please the board of supervisors, because they felt that they should have been taken into the picture in the very beginning. They were absolutely correct in this, and I cannot understand why any group would go into a county and absolutely ignore the county government therein. Criticisms from the board of supervisors and others in the valley are that there has been no definite Federal jurisdiction in the camp itself. They feel that the county government cannot and will not undertake the added functions of county government, such as legal courts, control, and all of the other activities of a new city of 10,000 people which have been forced upon it, particularly in face of the fact that Inyo County itself has a population now of less than 10,000. The supervisors feel that they must protect the taxpayers of the county. The doubled population presents an overwhelming burden when one considers that only 5.6 percent of the land in Inyo County is owned privately and subject to taxation. All the balance of the land is classified under public ownership, such as public domain, grazing areas, national monuments and parks, and national forests. These people feel that they should not be compelled to use their tax money for the maintenance of this new city, all the costs of which should be paid for by the Federal Government. I believe these people are absolutely right in this respect. There is great sentiment that residents of these Japanese centers should not be released to serve in areas outside of the camp proper.

The general feeling throughout the valley, and I talked to many people there, was that the camp was operated on a much better basis prior to June 1, when it was handled by the Army, than it was afterward. I think the background of this is that they feel that they had Federal protection then, and they have practically none now.

I am sending you a copy of this report, hoping that you may read it before we call a meeting, at which time I am going to have Mr. Eisenhower present. At that time, I hope you will interrogate him on this matter. My understanding is that Mr. Eisenhower is no longer connected with this group, but that he will bring over Mr. Dillon Myer, the new director, and Colonel Cress to see us. With that in mind, I am asking that the committee meet in my office on Tuesday, July 14, at 3 o'clock, to discuss this situation.

Of course, this committee had no funds, and I paid for all expenses myself.

L. M. FORD,  
Congressman, Sixteenth District  
of California.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BUTLER, and Mr. LAMBERTSON were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders today I be allowed to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the business of the day and any other special orders, I may proceed for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix

of the RECORD a second statement made by Montgomery Ward & Co. in reply to the National War Labor Board. I placed in the RECORD at page A4311 their first statement, and thereafter at page A4554 the statement of the President and Montgomery Ward, so that it will make up to this date a complete statement of Montgomery Ward's difficulties with the National War Labor Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, this issue of the RECORD ought to be a pretty good seller and therefore I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an excerpt from a certain magazine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### FILING OF RESOLUTION

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague [Mr. HOFFMAN] may have until midnight tonight to file a resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### EXPENDITURES IN GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is recognized for 50 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I believe I could make the statement without being accused of partisanship, that after the last election the people of America heaved a sigh of relief at the results, not because of any animus toward any one individual who had served in Congress, but because I believe the American people received an inspiration at least in the thought that in the next Congress they might expect some relief from the intolerable conditions of which they now complain.

Among the things that I have heard from people of all parties and from men and women in the Congress on both sides of the aisle, is the assertion that they look with some confidence to the fact that

the Congress of the United States, under the Constitution, still has control of the purse strings of the Nation. That they intend to look to the Appropriations Committee of this House to see to it that these great expenditures not directly associated with the war effort are curtailed, to the end that sometime somewhere the burdened taxpayers of this country will be afforded some relief.

It is not my purpose in the first part of this statement this afternoon to dispel from the minds of either the people or the Members of this Congress the inspiration which they now possess. I want to discuss for a few moments the difficulties that the next Congress will encounter and the difficulties that the House Appropriations Committee will encounter, even though they diligently and honestly endeavor to carry out the public will, expressed last November 3.

It is true that under the Constitution, as found in section 7 of article I, all bills raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. A great many people have the idea that that constitutional provision throws a mantle of protection around the purse strings of the Nation, especially when you have a Congress, newly elected, that is determined to protect the public purse. It is true there are some things that the Congress can do. Not so long ago, in considering the appropriation for the Department of Labor and Social Security, you struck out the appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps, and many people throughout the country applauded the efforts of the committee and the Congress for so doing. Within 2 or 3 days, however, you created a new agency and gave it authority to spend more than double what you had saved when you eliminated the Civilian Conservation Corps. You are now talking of eliminating other agencies. The President has announced that he is going to disband the W. P. A. There is talk of doing away with the Farm Security Administration, reducing the expenditures of the Department of Agriculture and other departments of Government. But what the people are interested in is that assurance be given that when you have done those things here on the floor of the House, the net result is going to be a reduction in public expenditure. Unless you can show that, you have not reduced the necessity for taxation or the demands upon the people of this country. You have not really saved a dollar for the war effort. Let me show you some of the things we are going to be up against. I direct your attention to the fact that Congress is to blame if any blame is to be attached. I am not attempting to attach blame; I do not want to be critical; I do not want simply to find fault; but I want to paint the picture as it is and state the facts, and then let us see if there is any possibility of affording a remedy.

Previous Congresses have enacted legislation establishing various Government-owned corporations. I have before me the Treasury report indicating the extent of the ability to use Government credit that these Government corporations have. That credit amounts to \$32,625,000,000. The Commodity Credit Cor-



## Civilian Morale, and How We Can Improve It

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 18, 1943

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the Appendix of the RECORD a very able, interesting, and timely address by the Honorable Robert H. McNeill, an outstanding and prominent practicing attorney of the city of Washington. The address was delivered at the invitation and before the members of the Civitan Club of the city of Washington on January 26 of this year at the Mayflower Hotel. The subject of the address is Our Civilian Morale, and How We Can Improve It.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### OUR CIVILIAN MORALE, AND HOW WE CAN IMPROVE IT

An accepted definition of morale is: "Moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger."

We must all admit that, assuming this definition to be accurate, our morale is not what it should be, and can and must be improved.

I believe the definition is accurate.

If and when our morale is high, as it must be, if we are to meet any great crisis, we must first be "capable of endurance." We must be fired with a zeal that accepts hardships and deprivations without complaint. For, as Ruskin has said, "There is no excellence of utmost performance until we have put forth our greatest effort."

Second. We must be able to not only have but to exhibit courage in the presence of danger. This implies not only the acceptance of hardships, but actual danger without flinching. It means that we must keep our chin up when we hear of reverses in the air, on the seas, or at the battle fronts, and let all those we meet see that we are neither frightened nor downhearted.

I have defined in a few sentences what morale is. I have done this to be sure that the word, as I shall discuss it, is not misunderstood.

It is now logical to discuss whether or not we have a morale which renders us capable of endurance and of showing courage in the face of disaster. I fear we have not. Certainly there is no doubt but what this quality in our people could and must be greatly increased and improved. Perhaps we will not know with certainty until some real crisis strikes our country, a crisis that brings the conflict to our shores. Perhaps then and then only will we learn whether we can exhibit a subconscious courage which we must have if we are to give adequate support to our boys in the service.

But to learn by this uncertain means might be disastrous. If the test should overwhelm us, and we should be unable to meet the test from lack of mental, physical, and moral preparedness, the damage would be irreparable.

So we owe it to ourselves, and to the brave boys and men and girls and women in the

zones of superlative danger to make certain, if and when the tests of endurance and courage come, that we meet them unflinchingly.

To make us sure of ourselves, we should be able to answer this question: Have we the iron in our blood to say "Right in the Führer's face," that no matter what comes, "we can take it"? No matter what comes, we will be able to meet the situation? Meet it with the royal courage of our Scotch and English cousins when the battle of London imperiled the very existence of the British Empire? Or, conversely, are we so uncertain of ourselves that we might meet the exigencies of the war as France met them, with an utter collapse of the French Government, as well as the power and endurance of the French people?

What tests are necessary to give us certainty of ourselves? Do we need to do anything we are not doing to make our assurance of endurance and courage doubly sure? What can we do, as suggested by my topic, to strengthen and improve our morale? Or what may we leave undone, or what reforms would we make in our past performances, what methods should we revise, to better the spiritual and physical courage of our citizens in the greatest of all world crises?

What I shall say of criticism I hope will not be misunderstood. It is intended to be constructive. Surely with six nephews in the Army and Navy and my only son in the Army what I say could not be thought other than sympathetic with our Nation's purpose to win a glorious and speedy victory over our enemies.

These are some things we should not do as we have done them:

1. We should in the future, as we have not always in the past, make our plans for civilian activities and defense with more deliberation and foresight. There should be careful study of our necessities and then logical plans made to meet them. I believe we will agree that in many cases involving our civilian morale we have suffered from loose thinking and ill-advised planning and that results have been frightfully disappointing and disturbing. How serious they may have been cannot be told now. This may only be known if and when some serious testing time comes.

2. We should take our civilian responsibilities more seriously. Thus far in Washington I fear Mr. Average Citizen has thought more of his rights and a danger that he might have them prejudiced, than he has about his responsibilities and their cheerful performance. I fear I must admit my own fault here. But surely by now when we are reading of tragedies by land, sea, and air we must have had it brought home to us that our country and its liberties and the sacred privileges it has granted us, are in peril and that the home front, in real truth, is as necessary a line of defense as the battle grounds of Guadalcanal and Russia and prospectively Germany are lines of offense. And if we fail here there is no hope that our soldiers and sailors can succeed over there.

Former President Hoover puts the picture in the following words:

"The people must work longer and longer hours at harder and heavier labor. Movement is restricted. Rationing, price and wage restrictions are inevitable. Regimentation becomes steadily more onerous and economic dictatorship grows increasingly as war goes on."

"On the spiritual side, grief stretches into every family, emotions become more fragile and intolerant; criticism, freedom of speech, become more and more frozen."

"All these forces are multiplied in civilians by terror of attack from the air and destruction of their industries."

Brig. Gen. Eric Fisher Wood presented our dangers in an address at Camp Bragg,

N. C., 2 or 3 days ago, in the following graphic language:

"In my opinion, and in conclusion, I personally make this prediction: That before this all-out war is over German battle action will be seen here on our home front along and behind our Atlantic seaboard—to include your own historic State of North Carolina."

Do those pictures of dreaded conditions make our duties look really serious obligations? I know you men of Civitan, whose chief objective is the betterment of life for yourselves and others, must agree with me that we must change our attitude of complacency to one of willingness to serve even though it means sacrifice.

3. While we must not criticize for the sake of embarrassing those in power, nevertheless we have a duty to punish incompetency, graft, or complacency in public officials. We must do this with firm resolution and iron courage. We must not mollicoddle stuffed shirts or brass hats. These times demand their retirement from all power and their replacement by men of strong wills, stout hearts, and level heads, who know their duties and dare perform them, whether it affects friend or foe. The only criterion for public service now—and surely that applies to us all—is one of surrender of our own ease and complacency that we may aid the common defense of our country and support to the limit our fighting forces, who are fighting and dying every hour of every day and night in the air, on the battlefields, on the sea, and under the sea.

4. Yes, I repeat, we should be quick with constructive criticism of undue complacency or wasteful incompetency. On the other hand, when we find in a position of power, in our home defense, some man or woman possessed with outstanding ability or fired by a zeal to do his or her whole duty, we should encourage them by giving them every support in our power. We should show them that the people, as a whole, know how to appreciate loyal and sacrificial public service and that they are as quick to regard loyalty as they are to condemn disloyalty or incompetency in these days of trial and tragedy.

The emergence of incompetent men may be expected even in peacetimes. And, of course, they will arise and push forward during the excitement and rush of war emergencies. Likewise, the strong men and women will emerge, too. Some of them have already appeared and stand out sun-crowned, with their heads above their fellows, glorified by deeds of valor which will outlive the marble or bronze statues we may build in their memories in a later generation. Today is the birthday of one of these great figures.

Just 10 months ago Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered from Bataan to Australia by our Commander in Chief. By submarine and plane he went through the enemy-infested waters on the long, arduous, and hazardous journey to Australia with his heroic wife and little son sharing his perils. There he began to make plans for the extermination of the treacherous Japanese in the vicinity of Port Moresby and Guadalcanal. Now those jobs have been just about finished and 15,000 Jap carcasses prove how thoroughly the work was accomplished.

As grateful Americans, let's recognize this amazing result by sending birthday greetings to this great American soldier. And let's show the same spirit of appreciation to our civic leaders, whenever and wherever they may arise, and show the same zeal in civic effort as General MacArthur has in his war efforts. By doing this we will build and build quickly a higher and more efficient civilian morale and give to our fighting forces the conviction that we are behind them at all times and with all of our strength and that, no matter what fate betides us or them, we will not let them down.



praying and working for? This Black Dragon Society has been operating in this country for more than 30 years. Until Russia entered the war, it was linked up with the Communists throughout the world; and in my opinion it is linked up with the American Communists now.

The F. B. I. planted a dictaphone in a large hall in Harlem, N. Y., and recorded 3 hours of speeches made by members of this Black Dragon Society to a large audience of Negroes celebrating the Japanese victory at Pearl Harbor.

Several of those Negro speakers were tried and convicted.

In a trial held in East St. Louis a few days ago, in which some Negro members of this Black Dragon Society were convicted of subversive activities, they testified that there were hundreds of thousands of members of this organization among the Negroes of this country.

Their plan is to stir up trouble with the white people in every way they can. The better element of the Negroes are worried over the situation, and if something is not done to drag these traitors into the open, prosecute them, and break up this subversive movement, I fear we are headed for serious race trouble; and that is exactly what Japan and Germany want.

The Dies committee has rendered a wonderful service to this Nation. It has not been a pleasant duty for them to perform, to run down and expose individuals who occupy important positions in this Government of ours, which they were working to destroy. Now when this committee has performed that patriotic duty and laid the evidence before Congress, it is our duty to back them up; and I, for one, expect to do so and to vote to remove this Negro, William Pickens, as well as the rest of them from the Federal pay roll.

### The Fluid Milk Situation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. CHARLES W. TOBEY**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 18, 1943

**TOBEY.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in appendix of the RECORD a statement regarding the fluid-milk situation, prepared by representatives of the International Association of Milk Control Agencies before Federal Government officials February 15, 1943.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The subcommittee represented here today was appointed at the annual meeting of the association held in Richmond, Va., last October, and was enlarged at the meeting of the association held in New York City on February 10. This subcommittee represents and is authorized to speak for the State milk-control agencies of the following 16 States: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New

Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

At the meeting of the association held in New York City this subcommittee was directed to present the present fluid-milk situation to the Federal agencies concerned, namely, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration. We are directed to present the critical situation prevailing in fluid-milk production and to point out that a ceiling should not be placed upon producer prices at the present time, at least not until cost-price inequities have been corrected and the principal production cost items have been definitely placed under control. Secondly, we are directed to suggest to the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration that the State milk-control agencies are in a position to help them in the development, administration, and enforcement of any necessary controls over fluid-milk production and distribution.

With respect to the first point, we believe that it will cause extreme hardship upon many fluid-milk producers in various localities of the country if producer prices are frozen to January levels. Based upon the reports presented by the representatives of this association at the meeting held on February 10 in New York City, and also based upon information given by dairymen and executives of fluid-milk associations at both the New England Milk Producers' Conference and the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation held in New York City on February 11 and 12, there was presented uncontroverted evidence that fluid-milk producers in many localities of the country are faced with very critical and unsatisfactory production and price problems which require immediate attention. It appears that in many localities the January prices and, for that matter, the prices prevailing for several months preceding January were out of balance with production costs. This situation came about in several ways.

In some instances producer prices were too low when the Office of Price Administration wholesale and retail ceilings went into effect last May, and since that time producers have not been able to obtain adjustment in these prices. In some instances, particularly in those States in which milk-control acts are effective, producer price increases were in process at the time the Office of Price Administration ceilings became effective. In some States adjustments have been made, but in others the State agency has not been successful in obtaining approval for adjustments in wholesale and retail prices which would in turn permit increases in producer prices. In some instances producer prices were adjusted but have again become unbalanced because of a lack of adequate control over the prices of the principal items entering into the cost of production, such as hay, grain concentrates, the wages of milkers and other farm help, the cost of farm equipment, transportation rates, and other similar items.

There are a few localities in the United States in which it appears that producer prices are reasonably satisfactory and are in reasonably good balance with costs of production. Producers in these few areas are not greatly aroused over the proposed price ceiling order. However, in all of the other States and especially in those localities in which the situation is critical the fluid milk producers are greatly disturbed and will oppose the issuance of this order by every means available to them.

It is not difficult to understand why producers in such areas are so greatly disturbed. In many of the States in which milk control acts are operative efforts have been made for many months to obtain Office of Price Administration approval upon producer price adjustments but in many instances relief has not yet been obtained. The freezing of pro-

ducer prices upon the basis of January levels means the freezing of prices below the costs of production of a very large proportion of producers in each of these localities. By cost of production we do not refer either to average costs or the highest cost of any producer. We mean the necessary costs of enough reasonably efficient producers whose fluid milk production is required to provide a reasonably adequate supply to consumers in each of the localities affected. Thus such a price-freezing order would have a disastrous effect upon both the fluid milk producers affected and also upon the available supplies of milk and upon the consumers in the cities to which this milk is supplied. Producers who are not wholly dependent upon milk production for their livelihood will gradually shift over to the production of other crops and commodities in which prices are more satisfactory, in some cases due to Federal subsidy payments. Producers who are wholly or largely dependent upon fluid milk production for their livelihood will cease the production of fluid milk as quickly as they can and they will either get into other types of agriculture or they will accept employment in defense industries in which they have reason to believe that their net income will be more satisfactory.

In some instances producers will shift their deliveries from areas of low prices to areas of higher prices provided the transportation facilities are such as to make this possible. From the standpoint of consumers and the country as a whole this means a substantial loss in fluid milk production and in the case of certain large urban and industrial communities it means that practically the entire fluid milk supply will be shifted to other communities or may be discontinued entirely.

You may doubt that the imposition of the ceiling upon producer prices will cause such serious consequences. We who are closely in touch with the producers and the public in these several States are convinced that the result may even be more serious than we have expressed. If these conditions take place, there will be many thousands of angry and disappointed farmers and there is much talk of widespread strikes in fluid milk production in the various sections of the country. It means that millions of consumers will be angry when they find out why their milk supplies have been curtailed or destroyed. It means a loss of vital food and vital food-producing capacity which is so necessary to a successful prosecution of this war.

We ask you in all sincerity whether it is necessary for the Federal Government to cause such conditions? We ask you furthermore whether you are prepared to accept the consequences of such measures? Frankly we doubt the necessity for any such conditions and we believe there is no need for agencies of the Federal Government to place themselves in the position which will result from such measures.

Now what can be done to alleviate this situation? We ask that you give your earnest and immediate consideration to the following proposals:

A. Place positive control over all of the principal items entering into the cost of fluid milk production such as hay, grain concentrates, the wages of milkers and other dairy farm workers and supplies;

B. Adjust fluid milk prices to producers wherever it is necessary to bring them into line with production costs as defined herein. In this connection you are advised that many States already have the necessary cost-of-production data and the others can obtain such information quickly either through their own facilities or from the State extension service. Positive authority to do this should be given to the several regional offices of the Office of Price Administration;



Printing Office blank paper of the type of mimeograph or duplicating paper in an amount of \$107,986.66. Add that to the other paper that all the other departments bought from the Government Printing Office for duplicating purposes in the fiscal year 1940 and the total amount is \$1,803,418. That is for 1940.

In 1941 the total duplicating-paper price rose from \$1,800,000 plus to \$2,500,000. Think of it, that is for blank paper alone. Proportionately the Department of Justice's increased from \$107,986.66 in 1940 to \$187,258.56 in 1941.

Mr. Chairman, conditions have changed since the first bomb dropped on Pearl Harbor and there should not be any need for this waste of the Department of Justice paper. There should be no more paper than is necessary for interdepartmental communications. I think the amount I have set of \$33,000 ought to cover that.

The Department of Justice, more than any other department, should be the first one to stop this flagrant use of the propaganda method of publicizing itself. People look up to the great Department of Justice as a shining example. There is a specific law that is being transgressed in every department except the Congress' own General Accounting Office. That is the only agency that does not have a publicity bureau that I know of. All of these departments have been hiring and employing publicity men outside authorized appropriations and in violation of law.

Did you know the reason why propaganda specialists are not on the pay roll as publicity men? Because in about 1916 the Congress passed a law which said that the departments could not have publicity men unless Congress specifically authorized the appropriation for publicity purposes. The only way they could expand the publicity departments was to do so dishonestly. It is generally done that way, so that no one can check back on it. That is the method of circumventing what you gentlemen on both sides of the aisle talked about this morning. Take away the paper and they will not have anything to spill ink on. Take away the paper and there will not be any necessity for these publicity jobs.

Mr. Chairman, I trust my amendment will be agreed to.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee who is handling this bill if he will explain to the House what the special counsels requested in the bill are going to be utilized for?

Mr. RABAUT. In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from California, I may say that the work to which these special attorneys are assigned is left entirely to the discretion of the Attorney General. May I further say to the gentleman, following along his line of thought, which I believe is based upon economy, that the amount we allowed for this particular activity in 1936 was \$700,000, to which was added a supplemental appro-

priation of \$176,000. The appropriation for 1943 is \$200,000, so I think the committee has done well with this item.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I concur in the statement of the chairman to the effect that the committee has taken exceptionally good care of the department as regards furnishing special counsel is concerned, but may I ask the gentleman if there was any indication in the justifications that were presented to his committee whether or not any of these special attorneys were to be used to take care of the Japanese menace that now exists on the Pacific coast, and if not, why not?

Mr. RABAUT. We made no particular inquiry of the Attorney General as to what he is going to do with these special attorneys, feeling that is a matter which should be entirely within the discretion of the Department of Justice.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I concur in general with the committee because they have always done a splendid job, but I do think it is time that this House is entitled to know whether or not the Attorney General has enough help to do the job that the people on the Pacific coast know he is not doing under the present circumstances; in fact, he is using legal excuses to avoid responding to the protective requirements of the people on the Pacific coast as regards their and the national welfare.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COSTELLO. I may say to the gentleman that it is my understanding that at least in the Los Angeles area, where the Attorney General has his investigators gathering information, they do not cooperate with the Army Intelligence or the Naval Intelligence Services and, as a result, these other branches of the Government are not getting the information the F. B. I. discovers and has available, so that they do not know from what source they may expect trouble and do not know how to protect themselves against it. I believe this situation certainly ought to be remedied by the Attorney General's directing his staff, at least out there, to cooperate more fully with the other branches of the Government.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to attempt to speak for the rest of the California delegation, but as an individual Representative from the State of California I serve notice upon the Attorney General that if something is not done rapidly to correct the hazards that everyone who has any degree of intelligence knows exist on the Pacific Coast with regard to the Japanese question, I am going to introduce a resolution to investigate the activities of his office for the protection of the white citizens of my State.

I also call your attention to the opinion of the Jap condition as expressed by Walter Lippmann:

[From the Washington Post of February 12, 1942]

TODAY AND TOMORROW  
(By Walter Lippmann)

#### THE FIFTH COLUMN ON THE COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—The enemy-alien problem on the Pacific coast, or, much more accurately, the fifth-column problem, is very serious and it is very special. What makes it so serious and so special is that the Pacific coast is in imminent danger of a combined attack from within and from without. The danger is not, as it would be in the inland centers or perhaps even for the present on the Atlantic coast, from sabotage alone. The peculiar danger of the Pacific coast is in a Japanese raid accompanied by enemy action inside American territory.

This combination can be very formidable indeed. For while the striking power of Japan from the sea and air might not in itself be overwhelming at any one point just now, Japan could strike a blow which might do irreparable damage if it were accompanied by the kind of organized sabotage to which this part of the country is specially vulnerable.

This is a sober statement of the situation, in fact, a report, based not on speculation, but on what is known to have taken place and to be taking place in this area of the war. It is a fact that the Japanese Navy has been reconnoitering the Pacific coast more or less continually and for a considerable period of time, testing and feeling out the American defenses. It is a fact that communication takes place between the enemy at sea and enemy agents on land.

These are facts which we shall ignore or minimize at our peril. It is also a fact that since the outbreak of the Japanese war there has been no important sabotage on the Pacific coast.

From what we know about Hawaii and about the fifth column in Europe this is not, as some have liked to think, a sign that there is nothing to be feared. It is a sign that the blow is well organized and that it is held back until it can be struck with maximum effect.

In preparing to repel the attack the Army and Navy have all the responsibility but they are facing it with one hand tied down in Washington. I am sure I understand fully and appreciate thoroughly the unwillingness of Washington to adopt a policy of mass evacuation and mass internment of all those who are technically enemy aliens. But I submit that Washington is not defining the problem on the Pacific coast correctly and that therefore it is raising insoluble issues unnecessarily and failing to deal with the practical issues promptly. No one ever can hope to get the right answer unless he first asks the right questions.

The official approach to the danger is through a series of unrealities. There is the assumption that it is a problem of enemy aliens. As a matter of fact it is certainly also a problem of native-born American citizens. There is the assumption that a citizen may not be interfered with unless he has committed an overt act, or at least unless there is strong evidence that he is about to commit an overt act.

There is the assumption that if the rights of a citizen are abridged anywhere, they have been abridged everywhere. The effect of these assumptions has been to precipitate legalistic and ideological arguments between the military authorities out here and the civil authorities in Washington, and between the aroused citizenry of the coast and their fellow countrymen in the interior:

A much simpler approach will, I believe, yield much more practical results. Forget for a moment all about enemy aliens, dual citizenship, naturalized citizens, native citizens of enemy alien parentage, and consider a



warship in San Francisco harbor, an airplane plant in Los Angeles, a general's headquarters at Oshkosh, and an admiral's at Podunk. Then think of the lineal descendant, if there happened to be such a person, of George Washington, the Father of his Country, and consider what happens to Mr. Washington if he decides he would like to visit the warship, or take a walk in the airplane plant, or to drop in and photograph the general and the admiral in their quarters.

He is stopped by the sentry. He has to prove who he is. He has to prove that he has a good reason for doing what he wishes to do. He has to register, sign papers, and wear an identification button. Then perhaps, if he proves his case, he is escorted by an armed guard while he does his errand, and until he has been checked out of the place and his papers and his button have been returned. Have Mr. Washington's constitutional rights been abridged?

Has he been denied the dignity of the human person? Has his loyalty been impugned?

Now it seems to me that this is in principle and in general the procedure which ought to be used for all persons in a zone which the military authorities regard as open to enemy attack. In that zone, as in the corridors of the general's headquarters or on the deck of the warship or within the gates of the airplane plant, everyone should be compelled to prove that he has a good reason for being there, and no one should be allowed to come and go until he has proved that his business is necessary and consistent with the national defense.

In the vital and vulnerable areas it should be the rule that residence, employment, communication by telephone, telegraph, automobile, and railroad are confined to licensed persons who are fully identified and whose activities are fully known to the authorities and to their neighbors. The Pacific coast is officially a combat zone. Some part of it may at any moment be a battlefield. Nobody's constitutional rights include the right to reside and do business on a battlefield. And nobody ought to be on a battlefield who has no good reason for being there. There is plenty of room elsewhere for him to exercise his rights.

This is in substance the system of policing which necessarily prevails in a war zone. By this system the constitutional and international questions about aliens and citizens do not arise at the very place where they confuse the issues and prevent the taking of thorough measures of security. Under this system all persons are in principle treated alike. As a matter of national policy there is no discrimination. But at the same time the authorities on the spot in the threatened region are able to act decisively, and let the explanations and the reparations come later.

This approach to the question by-passes the problem which, as I see it, has caused the trouble in Washington. For what Washington has been trying to find is a policy for dealing with all enemy aliens everywhere and all potential fifth columnists everywhere. Yet a policy which may be wise in most parts of the country may be extremely foolhardy in a combat zone.

Therefore, much the best thing to do is to recognize the western combat zone as territory quite different from the rest of the country, and then to set up in that zone a special regime. This has been done on the Bataan Peninsula, in Hawaii, in Alaska, in the Canal Zone. Why not also on the threatened West coast of the United States?

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 32, noes 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, special committee No. 1, that on aviation, of the House Military Affairs Committee, recently submitted an interim report of its investigation and inquiry into the state of the Army air forces. This was printed under date of February 3, 1942, and is known as House of Representatives Report No. 1735.

As chairman of this special committee, I rise to inform the House of certain matters that have come to the attention of the special committee since the filing of the report and the action taken at a meeting of the committee held this morning.

Only recently have complaints been made to the committee by numerous persons, including responsible persons connected with the aircraft-manufacturing industry, that priorities heretofore granted for materials, tools, and productive equipment for the production of aircraft have been inadequate and, if continued, were bound to lead to serious shortages and retard the production of bombers, pursuit aircraft, and other military types. This has become a serious threat to 1942 production.

Prior to yesterday, four-engined bombers operated only on an A-1-B priority, and all other types of combat airplanes with an A-1-D rating. It is incomprehensible that men charged with the direction of our war effort, in view of the experience in every theater of war, should place priorities for aircraft behind any other priorities whatsoever. Every aircraft manufacturer in the Nation is expanding plant facilities, and with huge new plants scheduled to open this year, the aircraft industry is faced with innumerable pending shortages of materials because of the lack of foresight on priorities here in Washington. Apparently control is still in the hands of those who think in terms of battleships and ground equipment.

How, under the sun, are we ever going to win this war unless we can clear the skies of enemy aircraft, so that our Navy can convoy the necessary troops, tanks, arms, and equipment to the end that we may push the enemy out of the territory he has overrun?

The material shortage has become acute with some of the airplane companies. It is remarkable that they are producing so much in view of the situation that confronts them. Up until yesterday the priority rating given aircraft placed it behind the bulk of the Navy program, behind battleships, behind tanks, behind trucks, and a host of other war items.

Let me warn Congress and the American people that the A-1-A priority finally given the aircraft industry yesterday will be of little avail unless aircraft manufacturers are given preference over many of the items to which a similar rating has been granted. A-1-A is completely overloaded.

We are informed hundreds of items have A-1-A priority. If this be true, aircraft should have a triple A-1-A rating.

I quote a letter dispatched today to

the President, to the Chief of the War Production Board, to the Secretary of War, and to the Chief of Staff:

The attention of special committee No. 1, that on aviation, of the House Military Affairs Committee, has been called to newspaper reports, to complaints of trade journals of the aviation industry, and by responsible persons identified with aircraft manufacture to the very unfortunate situation which has existed with reference to priorities for raw materials, tools, and productive equipment for the aircraft industry.

Surely our armed forces must be conversant with the fact that to be successful on land or sea requires air supremacy. Every campaign of the present war, beginning with Poland, is indicative of this.

The A-1-A priority finally given the aircraft industry yesterday will be of little avail unless aircraft manufacturers are given preference over some of the many industries to which a similar rating has been granted. Allocations of raw materials, tools, and productive equipment should be made so as to provide all elements necessary to obtain the maximum possible output from existing and planned facilities for aircraft production for 1942.

Signed: Dow W. Harter, Andrew Edmiston, John M. Costello, Overton Brooks, W. G. Andrews, Leslie C. Arends, Charles R. Clason, Charles H. Elston, S. W. King.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. I am in accord with everything the gentleman has had to say. I would be glad to join the gentleman, the gentleman from West Virginia, and all the other Members of the Congress in an attempt to correct this situation.

May I ask the gentleman this question, Does this apply to trainers as well as bombers?

Mr. HARTER. It applies to all aircraft under the program.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think they ought to have top rating.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. As one of the members of the subcommittee, it is my conviction that aircraft should be given a special rating above all other ratings, so that all the necessary materials to build the planes that are so badly needed to protect the men, the ships, and the tanks will be produced, in order that we may bring this war to an early conclusion.

Mr. HARTER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure the gentleman from Ohio has just given us a very interesting report. However, it is out of order in the discussion of this bill, and



we have had a number of other out-of-order speeches here. Consequently, we are getting along very slowly with the consideration of this bill. I have no desire to shut anybody out or to invoke any harsh rule, but if we are going to get through with this bill today I think the speeches hereafter should be confined to the subject matter of the bill. I give notice now that I shall feel constrained to make a point of order against further such speeches if Members do not comply with the rule.

Mr. RABAUT. I am in accord with the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I shall try to comply with the suggestion of my colleague from California in that I shall discuss the Department of Justice. I am afraid, however, that the Department of Justice is not aware of what year we happen to be living in. We have had discussions by members of the Pacific coast delegation with representatives of the Attorney General's office regarding the situation on the Pacific coast to which my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] referred just a moment ago. The Department tried to impress on us the fact that they had been working with great speed in that they had already arrested some 1,500 aliens throughout the country, whereas during the World War, in 1917, it was 8 or 9 months before they had interned a single alien.

Unfortunately, I think that is just what the Department of Justice is doing. They are living in the World War period of 1917, and they do not realize that the conditions of warfare have changed, and that the method of conducting warfare has changed. We have a problem on the Pacific coast that the Department of Justice does not seem to fully appreciate. They have representatives out there who, perhaps, are trying to find out what it is all about. The Department of Justice claims it is limited, and they can only handle aliens. Well, to handle the alien on the Pacific coast does not help the situation, it only aggravates it.

Next Monday they are going to demand that certain aliens move out of certain restricted areas. What happens to the citizen Japanese generally, and where do the aliens go? Has any provision been made by other Departments of the Government to house and resettle these Japanese aliens that are to be moved?

Practically no step has been taken out there on the coast to remove the Japanese American-born citizen, and there is where the crux of the whole question lies. The Department of Justice, I feel, has, to a great extent, tended to block and interfere with a program dealing with the moving of the citizens. That is the whole problem out there. The alien problem is simple to handle, but the real threat to the entire Pacific coast comes from the citizen of Japanese ancestry. Many of them have spent 15 or 20 years in Japan being educated. Some of them do not even speak the American language although they are citizens, and if there

is any fifth column threat on the Pacific coast, it is going to come from that group and not from the alien who entered this country 40 or 50 years ago.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KERR. Is not the gentleman complaining about something that is really within the jurisdiction of his local court?

Mr. COSTELLO. I will state to the gentleman that it is not within the jurisdiction of our local courts.

Mr. KERR. You have a grand jury out there and you have the prosecuting attorneys and their assistants and you have the judges. Why complain about the Department of Justice unless you show that those people have not done their duty?

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state to the gentleman that he, likewise, fails to understand the problem. You cannot wait until a crime is committed and then go to a grand jury and demand that the certain persons who committed the crime be put in prison. What we have to do is to anticipate the commission of a crime. We have to move before any sabotage takes place, and, if you do not move in advance of that sabotage, Pearl Harbor will be insignificant compared with what could happen on the Pacific coast. Unless the Department of Justice moves speedily, unless the Department of Justice makes the information that is available to them also available to Army Intelligence, makes it available to Navy Intelligence, makes it available to our police forces and our sheriffs out on the Pacific coast, then you are liable to have just that situation develop. These things are not being done.

The Dies committee has had an investigator in Los Angeles for over 2 years, and he has investigated the Japanese problem, and it is my understanding that the Department of Justice has not even consulted with him. The information is available, and yet the normal means of pursuing that information are not followed. I say, in all sincerity, that unless something very definite is undertaken in the immediate future you are liable to have a most serious situation.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is not the gentleman's idea the same as that of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]—that all the Japanese should be removed out of that area because we cannot tell the good from the bad?

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state to the gentleman that undoubtedly that is the situation. They should be removed and resettled somewhere else, for their own safety as much as for ours. It can be

done if the various agencies of the Government will take the necessary steps, but they should take them promptly.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman will recall that we had a measure pass the Congress which provided for the registration of aliens in this country. I have seen a recent report from the Department of Justice on that, which shows that 91,858 Japanese registered. Of that number 38,171 Japanese aliens are found in California and 38,149 are found in Hawaii. In other words, there are as many Japanese aliens in California as there are in Hawaii this very day.

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state further to the gentleman that there are approximately 40,000 alien- and citizen-born Japanese in Los Angeles County alone, one of the most important strategic centers of this country, and unless that situation is taken in hand we are liable to have a real disaster.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the gentleman know there was a written order issued within the last few days to the people who handle the registration in California to extend the time of that registration over and above its original date?

Mr. COSTELLO. I did not know that that had been done. I think it is most unfortunate. I might also point out that while we have taken guns and cameras and other things away from the alien enemies we do not take them away from the children who happen to be citizens, and the result is that those who are citizens can have all of the guns they want. Up near Monterey there is a tremendous concentration of Army camps and activities. Agents went into a Japanese shop, a shop that sold sporting goods. Seventy thousand rounds of ammunition were found in that sporting-goods store, together with guns and cameras and various kinds of radio receiving and sending equipment—all in a sporting-goods store. I sincerely hope that the sport will not be against the American citizens and our industries.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. Is it a fact Japanese are living contiguous to these Army air fields and arsenals and Army bases out there on the coast at the present time, that are not under surveillance, and not being removed?

Mr. COSTELLO. I say to the gentleman that they are scattered all over the Pacific coast. They are close to all of these Army camps and war industries, and they are not being removed. By removing the aliens from the immediate proximity of the camps and aircraft factories you would not solve that problem, because you can move them only a mile or two away and you cannot sufficiently guard any one of these areas so as to prevent a group returning there. The



otherwise be allowed them, and without affecting their eligibility to receive aid; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed immediately to send copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

#### "Assembly Joint Resolution 23

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 450 regarding compensation to civilians

"Whereas the United States is engaged in a total war and many civilians are patriotically contributing their services in such necessary activities as civilian defense work; and

"Whereas many of these civilians, including the civilian defense workers, may be injured and become burdens on their families or society unless provision is made to protect them from financial loss caused by such injuries; and

"Whereas the members of the Legislature of the State of California believe that the Federal Government should make provision to protect these citizens rendering invaluable service to our country: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact Senate bill 450, introduced by Senator PEPPER, which provides for compensation to civilians including civilian defense workers; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and the Representatives from California."

By Mr. WHEELER:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Finance:

#### "House Joint Memorial 1

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States requesting the amendment by that body of the Social Security Act of Congress so as to provide for the payment by the Federal Government of social security to city, county, and State officers and employees, and school teachers

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

"Whereas, the Social Security Act of Congress makes no provision for the payment to city, county or State officers or employees: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (both houses concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it is hereby respectfully urged to amend the Social Security Act in such manner as to provide for the payment by the Federal Government of adequate social security to city, county, and State officers and employees, and school teachers, and thus place them in a position of equality with industrial and other employees; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be mailed by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.)

A substitute for House Joint Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

#### "Substitute for House Joint Memorial 3

"Joint memorial to the President and the Senate of the United States of America, setting forth the wishes of the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly of Montana, relative to the winning of the war by the total defeat of the Axis Powers, and relative to post-war settlements affecting the peace and stability of our country and of the world, and asking the President and the Senate, as the treaty-making power in our country, to fully recognize and accept our national duty and responsibility in the reestablishment and future maintenance of world peace and order

"To the President and the Senate of the United States:

"Whereas young men from Montana are for a second time in a generation fighting and dying on foreign soil for the freedom and security of our Nation; and

"Whereas the people of our State, mindful of the fact that a nation as large and as powerful as the United States of America will find it impossible to maintain a policy of complete isolation in a world in which distances are being cut down every day by continually improving means of transportation and communication, and hopeful that in the peace to follow our certain victory that our country will, together with the other nations, accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganizing and rebuilding of the post-war world and the safeguarding of world peace; and

"Whereas, realizing that the new problems our Nation will face in its task of helping to establish and maintain a just and durable peace may require certain sacrifices, a high devotion to the cause of world peace, a united effort on the part of all citizens of the Nation, and a determination to insist on the maintenance of a free and stable order in the world, regardless of race or religion: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Twenty-eighth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, in regular session assembled, the Senate and House concurring, do respectfully and earnestly urge upon the President and the Senate of the United States, our firm conviction that our war effort should not stop short of the total military defeat of all the Axis Powers, our belief in the vital need of our country's full cooperation and responsibility, with the other United Nations, in reestablishing order after the present war; in the maintenance of peace in the many countries where civil law has been wiped out during this war, and in the necessary use of international policing or such other means as may be required to keep such peace: In the readjustment of treaties with other nations so the world trade and commercial needs and possibilities may be encouraged and developed to the mutual benefit of all nations and peoples; and in the necessity that our country accept this inevitable change in our world relations, and enter upon such new policy with the courage and determination characteristic of the United States of America, and with a full confidence in the eventual solution of the principal problems ahead, to the end that American principles may benefit the rest of the world, and strengthen and fortify here at home those same principles of economic and political democracy which we so deeply cherish; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state of Montana to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, to the Honorable Senate of the United States, to the Members of Congress from the State of Montana, and to each of the legislative assemblies of the several States of the United States of America."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Immigration:

#### "House Joint Resolution 3

"Resolution to the Congress of the United States to initiate proper action and legislation to determine the identity, and forfeit the citizenship of those holding a dual citizenship in any other country and prohibiting such citizenship

"Whereas the war in which the United States is engaged has focused attention upon certain traitorous and disloyal elements in the citizenship of this country which have used their technical citizenship as a cloak behind which to promote and carry out these disloyal designs; and

"Whereas attention has also been focused on nationals, of foreign countries, who have regarded their primary and real loyalty to the country of their origin and their American citizenship as only a necessary convenience in better securing the material and political advantages which this great Nation holds forth; and

"Whereas these elements have been weakening factors in the unified body of loyal American citizens believing in the traditions and principles of the American democracy; and

"Whereas an outstanding evidence of the existence of these elements has been the acceptance of a dual citizenship status by acknowledging allegiance to the sovereignty of their native country particularly among the Japanese, German Bundists, and Italian Fascists; and

"Whereas foreign countries have held forth such dual citizenship status for their nationals in this country for the purpose of retaining their sovereignty and jurisdiction over said nationals and for the purpose of commanding their loyalty and obedience in peace and in war; and

"Whereas this war has made us aware of the necessity of scrutinizing more carefully our citizenship in order that by infiltration of disloyal elements our democratic processes are not perverted from their original purposes and used against our own interests; and

"Whereas the safety and protection of the American democracy requires the immediate weeding out of said disloyal elements and the forfeiture of, and exclusion from, American citizenship of those nationals of other countries practicing dual citizenship or for whom dual citizenship is held out: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Montana (jointly), That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby memorialized to institute proper action and legislation: (1) to determine the identity of those persons in this country of Japanese ancestry or otherwise subscribing to citizenship, or making themselves amenable to the sovereignty of any other country; (2) to forfeit the American citizenship of such persons, and (3) to prohibit any person now or heretofore holding or exercising a dual citizenship from being or ever becoming an American citizen; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary of state to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from Montana."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.)



under last year, most of which decline is due to the unwillingness of rural parents to allow their children to venture on lonely roads before daylight to meet the 4,800 rural school busses, now restricted to travel on designated routes as a means of conserving tires and gasoline: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of North Carolina (the House of Representatives concurring):*

"SECTION 1. That the General Assembly of North Carolina does hereby petition the Congress of the United States to enact amendatory legislation so as to redefine standard time in the manner in which it was defined before congressional legislation provided for daylight saving or wartime, and especially that wartime not be used during winter months when the disruption, discomforts, and disadvantages are greatest in our industrial, domestic, and agricultural endeavors.

"Sec. 2. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the North Carolina congressional delegation and to the President of the United States, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Sec. 3. That this resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification."

#### RESOLUTIONS BY NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST, COMPTON AND SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—JAPANESE UNIT OF THE ARMY

Mr. STEWART presented resolutions adopted by Compton Parlor No. 273, of Compton, and San Diego Bay Parlor No. 267, of San Diego, both of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in the State of California, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Compton Parlor No. 273 of the Native Sons of the Golden West is grieved and shocked to learn of the proposal to enroll in the United States Army a unit composed of so-called "citizens of the United States of America of Japanese ancestry."

The members of Compton Parlor are firmly of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States of America does not confer citizenship on any person of Japanese descent born in this country; therefore, there are no "citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry"; they also are of the belief that all Japanese, regardless of protestations otherwise, inherently are loyal only to Japan, and they are thoroughly convinced that the enrollment of a United States Army unit composed of Japanese will be inimicable to the welfare of the State of California and the Nation, and will undoubtedly create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country: Therefore

*Resolved*, That Compton Parlor is strenuously opposed to the formation of a Japanese unit of the United States Army, and hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States of America to exercise its prerogative and nullify the declared intention of the War Department to organize and enroll such a unit; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this petition be sent the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee and others.

A. R. TARLETON,  
President.  
F. J. SMITH,  
Secretary.

The members of Santa Monica Bay Parlor, No. 267, of The Native Sons of the Golden West are grieved and shocked to learn of the proposal to enroll in the United States Army

a unit composed of men of Japanese ancestry.

The members of Santa Monica Bay Parlor are firmly convinced that the enrollment of a United States Army unit composed of Japanese will be inimicable to the welfare of the State of California and of the Nation, and will create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Santa Monica Bay Parlor, No. 267, of The Native Sons of the Golden West is strenuously opposed to the formation of a Japanese unit of the United States Army, and hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States of America to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the organization and enrollment of such a unit. And be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this petition be sent to the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee, and others.

#### THE RUMI TAX PLAN—PETITION

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, I present a petition signed by K. A. Henn and 59 other residents of Springfield, Vt., with respect to "the current income-tax situation" and in favor of the so-called Rumi plan. I should like to have the RECORD note the fact that the petition has been sent to me, and I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### WORKERS DRAWING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I present a letter from Chairman Altmeyer of the Social Security Board showing that in the average week of January 1943, there were 213,910 workers who were drawing unemployment insurance benefits. On the basis of a 48-hour week, this would represent a loss in excess of 10,000,000 manpower hours per week at a time of critically severe manpower shortage. The Social Security Board is investigating the reasons for this situation. Any judgment should be withheld pending a disclosure of the facts; but I respectfully suggest that this exhibit should be included in any manpower shortage investigations which Congress makes. Therefore, I ask that this letter be printed at this point in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,  
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD,  
Washington, D. C. February 15, 1943.

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,

United States Senate, Washington D. C.

DEAR SENATOR VANDENBERG: The War Manpower Commission has referred to us your letter of February 6 requesting information on the number of workers currently drawing unemployment-insurance benefits. The following figures indicate the number of individuals who, in the average week during January 1943, received unemployment-insurance benefits under each of the States systems:

Alabama	5,970
Alaska	20

Arizona	180
Arkansas	1,090
California	13,200
Colorado	220
Connecticut	1,170
Delaware	300
District of Columbia	700
Florida	3,170
Georgia	3,780
Hawaii	60
Idaho	120
Illinois	29,890
Indiana	6,420
Iowa	1,420
Kansas	1,220
Kentucky	2,830
Louisiana	3,560
Maine	1,920
Maryland	2,910
Massachusetts	5,760
Michigan	9,180
Minnesota	3,100
Mississippi	1,270
Missouri	7,710
Montana	240
Nebraska	520
Nevada	60
New Hampshire	640
New Jersey	12,310
New Mexico	90
New York	51,880
North Carolina	3,700
North Dakota	190
Ohio	5,530
Oklahoma	1,190
Oregon	550
Pennsylvania	11,450
Rhode Island	1,850
South Carolina	2,060
South Dakota	140
Tennessee	6,190
Texas	1,360
Utah	210
Vermont	340
Virginia	1,590
Washington	890
West Virginia	1,540
Wisconsin	2,220
Wyoming	50

Total, all States..... 213,910

We are currently making a study in collaboration with the United States Employment Service and the several State unemployment compensation agencies as to the reasons why the individuals enumerated above are receiving unemployment compensation benefits. Preliminary analyses in a few States have indicated that the group now receiving unemployment compensation benefits is made up in considerable part of older persons, and particularly older women, in addition to those workers who are receiving benefits while in the process of moving from one job to another.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. ALTMAYER,  
Chairman.

#### DISTRESS AMONG LIVESTOCK FEEDERS

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a telegram which I sent concerning the livestock feed shortage in the State of Oklahoma and the reply thereto, disclosing a very critical situation. I ask that the telegrams be referred to the appropriate committee with the hope that some relief may be afforded at an early day.

There being no objection, the telegrams were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



March 5, 1943

Senate Concurrent Resolution 20

"Whereas upon the shoulders of American boys, 18 years of age or over, has been placed the responsibility of forming a part of the armed forces engaged in the present titanic struggle for world liberty; and

"Whereas apart from the physical aspects of the sacrifice our younger men are thus called upon to make is the matter of their education. It is a serious and momentous thing, to them and to their country, to interrupt, perhaps to prevent, their academic and professional training; and

"Whereas it now appears that it is the purpose of the War Relocation Authority of the United States to accord eligibility to some 2,500 young Japanese-American students, located in war relocation centers, to leave such centers and enter any of a large number of colleges and universities—in other words, to accord the privileges of higher education to a group of young people, citizens by virtue of their birth in this country, whose loyalty and patriotism are rendered doubtful because of their racial extraction, thereby unfitting them to be soldiers, while denying a similar opportunity to our own young men of unquestioned loyalty; and

"Whereas it is admitted that particularly all of the Japanese-Americans to whom higher education is to be afforded are physically fit and capable of performing services which would be useful to the war effort, where their patriotism might be demonstrated without placing them in a position where possible disloyalty might be perilous: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house concurring):*

"1. That no discrimination be shown in the matter of educational advantages between America's young citizens, of whatever race or nationality—in short, while young men of undoubted loyalty and Caucasian extraction are required to serve in the armed forces, that these young men of Japanese ancestry and less certain loyalty be given opportunity to serve the war effort in ways in which their racial extraction will prove no impediment.

"2. That steps be taken, through executive intervention or order, or by means of legislation if necessary, to prevent allowing Japanese-American youths the privilege of leaving concentration centers and securing an education in American colleges and universities, while the same privilege is denied to loyal American young men called to military service.

"3. That if any Japanese-American youths have already been given the privilege of attending colleges and universities, they be returned to their relocation camps; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, also to the two Iowa Senators, and to the eight Iowa Members of the House of Representatives, and that they thus be petitioned to use their influence and best offices that the injustices mentioned may be avoided."

By Mr. GILLETTE (for himself and Mr. Wilson):

A concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

House Concurrent Resolution 19

"Whereas in the present emergency which exists relative to the limited supply of food in our country, it has been intimated by members of our administration that the United States might permit the importation into this country of livestock products infected with foot-and-mouth disease; and

"Whereas millions of dollars have been spent and thousands of animals have been killed in the United States to free this coun-

try from the ravages of this dreaded disease, and laws in the interest of public health have been enacted by Federal and State governments to require farmers to eliminate such disease from their farms and prevent its spread; and

"Whereas this dreaded contagious disease can be transmitted by fresh and frozen meats as well as by live animals, and strictest regulations and restrictions should be maintained to prevent infection of our domestic herds from such contagious disease now present in foreign countries; and

"Whereas there has been no treatment effective yet conceived in foreign countries to combat and prevent the spread of this disease; and

"Whereas inasmuch as rigid inspection of slaughtering and sale of meat for human consumption is required of our citizens, such condition should also apply to any meat or meat products brought into this country from foreign lands: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the house (the senate concurring)*, That for the reasons stated in the preamble of this resolution, the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to continue the embargo against foreign countries now in force until such countries are free from, and have established and have in force adequate sanitary conditions to prevent the spread of, the foot-and-mouth disease; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, to the United States House and Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, to Vice President Henry A. Wallace, to the Honorable George A. Wilson and Honorable Guy M. Gillette, United States Senators from Iowa, and the eight Iowa members of the House of Representatives."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.)

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

House Joint Memorial 3

"Joint memorial relating to Federal rent-control legislation and memorializing the President and Congress of the United States to investigate all activities and practices of the Rent Section of the Office of Price Administration

"Whereas rent-control legislation was designed by the Congress to aid in the effective prosecution of the war by avoiding and correcting gross inequities and by preventing speculative, unwarranted, and abnormal rents; and

"Whereas rentals of apartments, homes, motor lodges, rooming houses, hotels, and other rental property in certain Utah areas have been frozen by the Office of Price Administration as of March 1, 1942, effective in most defense rental areas on August 1, 1942; and

"Whereas demand for housing accommodations in various Utah defense areas has not been uniform, that is, some areas received large defense projects as early as 1940, others not until after the rent-freeze date; and

"Whereas agricultural prices and wages paid to labor were not frozen until September 15, 1942, as compared to the freeze date for residential rents March 1, 1942; and

"Whereas landlords have been urged to create additional dwelling units through remodeling of existing structures in order to save critical materials in the expansion of utilities services. Rental rates on such units are established by the War Production Board and the National Housing Agency and landlords have made loans to complete such hous-

By Mr. STEWART:

Resolutions of Compton Parlor, No. 258, of Compton, and East Los Angeles Parlor, No. 266, of Los Angeles, both of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, in the State of California, protesting against the formation of a Japanese unit of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

A memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

House Memorial 3

"Memorial requesting an investigation by Congress of the problem of marketing, transporting, and distributing farm products

*To the Congress of the United States:*

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The marketing and distributing of farm products has long been the major problem of the agricultural industry.

"The excessive price spread separating producer and ultimate consumer, attributable to the intervention of numerous middlemen and inadequate facilities for finding and reaching the markets for agricultural products has worked to the serious detriment both of growers and the consuming public, depriving the farmer of a fair profit and affecting the standards of living and the health of millions of people.

"A thorough survey of this condition and systematic investigation of the problem involved might well be classified as post-war planning of the highest order.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, respectfully prays:

"1. That the Congress authorize a survey and study of conditions affecting the marketing and distributing of agricultural products, by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and to that end adopt House Resolution 38, introduced January 8, 1943."

By Mr. GILLETTE (for himself and Mr. Wilson):

A concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Military Affairs:



ing only to have the rents thereon reduced by order of the Office of Price Administration; and

"Whereas costs of operating apartment houses, motor lodges, rooming houses, and other rental property have materially increased, resulting in hardship for many small rental property owners and in some instances property owners who derive their entire livelihood from rental income cannot operate their properties and meet expenses at existing rentals; and

"Whereas the rental housing industry in this State was suffering a great vacancy immediately prior to the war emergency due to the great number of residential units constructed under the Federal Housing Administration program, and rentals existing on the freeze date, March 1, 1942, were only slightly higher than those existing during the depths of the depression in 1934: Be it

*Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah*, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President of the United States to approve, an act requiring a complete investigation of the whole rent-control program, and that area rent directors be given more authority in the administration of the rent-control program, so as to eliminate the inequities in rental rates which now exist; be it further

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of State, and to each Senator and Representative of the United States Congress from this State."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.)

By Mr. BAILEY:

A joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

*"House Joint Resolution 544*

*"Joint resolution endorsing the Pharmacy Corps bill (H. R. 997, S. 216) to create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army, now pending in the Congress of the United States*

*"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States H. R. 997, S. 216, to create a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army; and*

*"Whereas there is a definite need in this war emergency for the capable handling of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceuticals which are used in the treatment of diseases of our boys and girls in the armed forces; and*

*"Whereas at the present there is no law providing for the creation of such a Pharmacy Corps: Now, therefore, be it*

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring):*

*"SECTION 1. That the General Assembly of North Carolina does hereby unanimously endorse the Pharmacy Corps bill (H. R. 997, S. 216) and requests the members of Congress to enact the same into law.*

*"SEC. 2. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of War, the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and to the North Carolina Members of Congress.*

*"SEC. 3. That this resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification."*

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.)

By Mr. McNARY:

A joint memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Finance:

*"Senate Joint Memorial-4*

*"To His Excellency the Honorable President of the United States and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:*

*"We, your memorialists, the Forty-second Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in regular session assembled, respectfully represent as follows:*

*"Whereas the supply of teachers, for the proper and efficient education of the children of Oregon and other States is being rapidly and materially reduced by the higher and unusually attractive compensation offered to employees in war industries and related activities; and*

*"Whereas such depletion of teaching staffs is augmented by the high standards of living demanded of teachers, coupled with the rising cost of living and the failure of teachers' salaries to be increased proportionately; and*

*"Whereas the salaries of Oregon teachers, under existing conditions, are so low as automatically to eliminate any possibility of laying by savings in an amount sufficient to provide for old age; and*

*"Whereas greater security for teachers is in line with the trend of the times and the general movement throughout the Nation is toward liberalizing and broadening the scope and effectiveness of social security; and*

*"Whereas it is imperative that teachers, like other people, should have that freedom from fear and guaranty of security which come with the reasonable assurance of a job which will prevent want and enable them to live through their declining years in reasonable comfort, with dignity and self-respect and with at least those simple necessities which are essential for peaceful living; and*

*"Whereas with the single exception of the city of Portland there are no retirement-pay provisions in Oregon for teachers who have given the best years of their lives in the education and training of the children who are to guide the destinies of this great Nation in the trying years to come; and*

*"Whereas in order that the highest standards of education shall be maintained, that the schoolroom shall not be forsaken for the employment of higher pay and more alluring promise of future security, and that more, instead of fewer, people shall be prompted and inspired to prepare themselves for, enter into, and remain in that great calling, than which there is none more noble, it is imperative that adequate assurance and dependable safeguards be provided by law in order that those who have served mankind by their loyalty and devotion to the classroom shall not, in their declining years, be made to depend, for the merest existence, upon charity or the meager contributions of relatives; and*

*"Whereas there is need to make such provisions uniform throughout the several States, and the Federal Social Security Act and provisions, in their general character and purpose, offer the most likely plan or means available for the accomplishment of the aims herein recited: Now, therefore, be it*

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the House of Representatives jointly concurring therein): That the Forty-second Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon hereby respectfully petitions and memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States forthwith to cause to be enacted into the Federal laws such provisions as will include and make suitable provisions for teachers in the social-security plan, or make it permissible for teachers to be included, and thus render it possible and proper for the members of that profession to retire in reasonable competency when their time has arrived for ceasing active duties in the schoolroom; be it further*

*Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial be sent by the chief clerk of the senate to United States Senators CHARLES L. McNARY

governmental subdivisions and agencies the removal of real estate from the tax rolls has been so extensive as to cause a serious loss of revenue and to threaten the proper functioning of such counties and agencies: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate jointly concurring therein)*, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, memorialized to enact such legislation as will lead to the adequate reimbursement of the State of Oregon and its political subdivisions and governmental agencies for the revenue derived from the taxes upon the real property so acquired by the Federal Government; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this memorial be sent to United States Senators CHARLES L. McNARY and RUFUS C. HOLMAN, and to Congressman JAMES W. MOTT, HOMER D. ANGELL, LOWELL STOCKMAN and HARRIS ELLSWORTH, and that they be and they hereby are requested to support legislation which will make the objective of this memorial effective; and that the secretary of state of the State of Oregon be and he hereby is instructed to forward a certified copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint memorial identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.)

*JOINT RESOLUTION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND—FLORIDA BARGE CANAL*

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference a joint resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island to make every effort to have passed by Congress the necessary appropriation making funds available to complete the barge canal across Florida, in order that oil



and to include therein an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and I also ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes today following any previous special order and after the regular legislative program of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SCHULTE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today following any previous special order and the regular legislative program of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to put my head into the lion's mouth and to protest against an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News entitled "The Speaker Squawks."

In my judgment, the statement of the Speaker of the House commenting on agitation going on throughout the country and pointing out the vast importance of national unity was an altogether proper statement. I found nothing whatsoever in that statement objecting to fair and honest criticism of Congress. In my further judgment, the position of the National Legislature in the United States, regardless of what the opinion of Members of the House or of other people may be about specific issues, is of the most fundamental importance to the preservation of democracy. The very first necessity of dictatorship is destruction of the national legislative body. In my judgment, all the Speaker asked for and all that I am asking for is that people tell the truth when they offer criticism. The Congress can and should stand all honest criticism. But neither this nor any other institution can stand continued misrepresentation. In this very editorial Congress is taken to task for having provided for "self-allocated pensions for Congressmen." I am wondering whether the writer of the editorial knows that that measure was wiped off the statute books. I believe we must have criticism, we must have debate, we must have disagreements, but we and everyone else

must understand that nothing is to be gained for our country by either New Dealers or old dealers trying to use this war to try to prosecute their own aims. And when anyone says, "We can have national unity as soon as Congress does just what I want them to do," he is asking something which is quite impossible in a democracy. No one can have his way altogether.

The Speaker of the House is the symbol of the House. I rise to express my protest against this editorial.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD an address delivered by Mr. Archibald MacLeish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial from the Boston Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include excerpts from an article from the magazine Amerasia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, it has been found that the so-called Japanese-language schools have been used for years for the purpose of indoctrinating the American-born children of Japanese descent with the ideals of that country and their ancestry, in order to fasten upon them such ties to Japan as may make them suitable material either for the Japanese Army or Navy, their spy system, or fifth-column work. Many of the graduates of these Japanese-language schools have been required to go to Japan for 1 or 2 years' training and then return to the United States.

Doubtless a good number of those postgraduates are ready and willing to carry out any orders which may be given to them by the Japanese Government, and yet they retain their American citizenship, granted them by virtue of their birth in this country. Similar schools may be operating in this country under the aegis of the Nazi, Fascist, or other foreign governments—in the future, if not now.

The two bills which I have introduced are for the direct purpose of wiping out these educational mills for the production of American-born fifth columnists and

saboteurs. I hope that one of these bills will be adopted by the Congress and approved by the President without delay, and I hope that the stronger of the two will be the one adopted. To let these things go on without legal restriction would be the height of folly.

#### VALIDITY OF PROTEST AGAINST CERTAIN LABOR LAWS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution adopted by the Independent Gas Association of Kansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### FORTY-HOUR WEEK MUST GO

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford the luxury of a privileged class in this country at a time when the Nation is fighting for its very life. That is why the 40-hour week must go. While our soldiers and sailors, our farmers and small businessmen, and millions of other American citizens are working long and sometimes unlimited hours to prepare the Nation for victory, we have a special group whose leaders declare that its members will not work more than 40 hours per week unless they receive a pay increase of 50 percent. I do not believe that the workingmen of this country want to put themselves in a privileged class. I think that they want to do their part without favoritism or special privileges.

I believe that if you would leave the matter to these patriotic American workingmen the vote would be overwhelming to do away with the 40-hour week. I believe that if the leaders of labor organizations are wise and farsighted they will agree with the almost unanimous sentiment of other Americans that for the duration of this emergency there must be no 40-hour week, no time and a half for overtime, and no special privileges for any group or class in this country.

#### LABOR RACKETEERS

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation are aroused because the labor racketeers are permitted to take advantage of the national emergency to force closed-shop agreements and other unjustifiable demands on industries engaged in war production. Every group and every individual in this



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# Appendix

## The Japanese Problem

SPEECH  
OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 15, 1943

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I hope the gentleman from Mississippi is going to say something about the appeasement of the Japanese by Mr. Ickes. I see he is going to take some of them out on his farm.

Mr. RANKIN. If he does not mind, they may poison him.

But I want to talk about some more serious phases of the Japanese question.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the appeasing of Japanese by people in this country is a horrible blunder, and sending these Japanese into the South where we do not want them is worse.

I note that the War Department proposes to send Japanese soldiers into Mississippi, bringing them from Hawaii. As I pointed out before, those Hawaiian-born Japanese were the fifth columnists who directed the Japanese in their brutal attack on Pearl Harbor; and some of the ones who were shot down in that raid were reared and educated in Hawaii, Oregon, and California.

I have protested against putting these Japanese in the American Army. The American soldiers do not want them. They know they cannot be trusted. Their ranks will be teeming with spies and trouble makers. They ought to be put into labor battalions to do manual labor and not organized into military combat units.

Mr. Speaker, that area of the South is the most vulnerable section of America. If we should be attacked at any time and an invasion attempted, it would probably be along the Gulf coast, just as was the last attempted invasion of our country in 1815.

In addition to the terrain of the area, which has not changed, and other conditions I prefer not to mention, there are more valuable military objectives in that area than in almost any other section of the country. There are the vast oilfields in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and east Texas, coal mines and steel mills in Alabama, the

Tennessee Valley Authority which is furnishing the power for our war industries, as well as the vast supply of gold that we have buried in the hills of Kentucky.

To send these Japanese into that area under these circumstances would not only be an injustice to the people of Mississippi and the other Southern States, but, in my opinion, it would be a dangerous blunder from the standpoint of our own safety.

As I have pointed out before, Japan has honeycombed this country with her fifth-column organization known as the Black Dragon Society, and has used it to stir up race trouble all over the Southern States, while boasting that she would bring on a race war in America that would seriously cripple our war effort if it did not result in our ultimate defeat.

We people in the South have had enough race trouble stirred up for us already by these flannel-mouthed agitators in and around Washington, without having that condition further intensified by placing these Japanese troops and Japanese concentration camps in the Southern States.

Do not forget, Mr. Speaker, that, as I have said before, Japan is our permanent, and probably our most dangerous, enemy, and will be until the Japanese Empire is destroyed. Today vast Japanese armies are threatening the invasion of Australia, and the destruction of the white man's civilization in the southwest Pacific; and every time a report of a Japanese victory is circulated among them, we hear of the gloating of these Japanese confined in concentration camps in the United States.

General MacArthur is pleading with outstretched hands for airplanes, men, and munitions with which to drive back these brutal hordes and to save the people of Australia from a condition worse than death.

Our boys from almost every community in America are bleeding and dying on Guadalcanal. They are straining every nerve to meet the onslaught against the continent of Australia. The white man's civilization is at stake in the contest.

Therefore, I say it is no time to be appeasing and pampering the Japanese or pandering to any other racial elements that want to stir up trouble for us at home or for our allies abroad.

Let us scatter these Japs into labor battalions, where they cannot communicate or conspire with each other, and then let us send everything we possibly can to General MacArthur and those brave heroes upon whose success depends not only the destiny of this Republic, but the destiny of our civilization itself.



9/17/43

## The Japanese Peril

SPEECH  
OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, April 17, 1943

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the American people are not awake to the grave dangers of coddling the Japanese, it is about time that they found out just what it means. The Koreans, who have for years suffered from Japanese persecutions, and who can speak and understand the Japanese language, can give us more information than all the propagandists the O. W. I. could recruit from the crackpots on the staff of PM from now till doomsday.

In this connection I am inserting part of a letter from a citizen of California showing what one of these Koreans reveals as to the Japanese peril. We are in grave danger in the Pacific area. The white people of Australia are threatened with destruction, or with a fate worse than death.

For God's sake, let us give General MacArthur help now. Let us send all the help we possibly can to the southwest Pacific at once and destroy Japan, the greatest menace the white man's civilization has ever known.

The letter referred to reads, in part, as follows:

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., April 12, 1943.

Talked with a friendly Korean yesterday, a much-traveled man, speaking seven or eight languages. He handed me enclosed clippings, and marveled at the suicidal stupidity of our officials in putting arms into the hands of Japanese and trusting them just because they happened to be born on this side of the Pacific. A cobra is a cobra if born in an American zoo, and is no different from cobras born in their native land; it has no desire to change itself in any manner and could not do so if it had such a desire. And it is the same with our Nisei Japs, all of whom have hundreds of close-blood relatives in Japan, and love Hirohito.

"Japanese never fight Japanese, and never will," the Korean declares, "but will quickly unite with the enemy and shoot down your white soldiers, blow up your ships, set fires, etc., when the crucial moment arrives. Everywhere from Seattle to San Diego I have been hearing your beloved Nisei talking (in Japanese) about the perfect success of the Pearl Harbor massacre and destruction, and gloating over it. But no word of criticism or condemnation has ever come from the mouth or pen of any Nisei anywhere, while all of you loyal white Americans everywhere have been unceasingly denouncing, by speech, in all public prints, by radio, etc., that treacherous stab in the back. Such sly, cunning silence proves that the Nisei are your enemies, and not one whit different from the foreign-born Japanese, and should be tried for high treason.

# Appendix

"That Camp Manzanar affair, wherein a lot of foreign Japs so realistically tried to mob a Nisei Jap who was (apparently) 100 percent for the United States was all a staged affair to convince you white Americans that the Nisei are loyal and can be trusted and will help you to fight Japan, if you will arm them and make soldiers of them. I've heard Nisei back East, as well as out here and in Hawaii, talking about it, and how completely the simple-minded American officials had been fooled.

"The few Japs killed and wounded in making the affair appear genuine are secretly hailed as heroes by Tokio officialdom. And those who bought stamps and bonds did so only to fool you; I've heard them talking it all over in great joy."

I told the Korean about a plan I had studied out to drag every Nisei Jap under our flag out into the open and make him (and her) declare himself, thus ending their treacherous silence. Each and every one of them should be compelled to write with pen and ink an answer (and under oath, at that) to the following questions, which would be printed on a sheet of paper:

1. Do you believe that the Pearl Harbor massacre on December 7, 1941, was a sly, cunning, treacherous stab in the back worthy only of savages and murderers?

2. Do you believe that the Japanese Emperor Hirohito, the Son of Heaven, and his leading officials, who planned and sanctioned that massacre and destruction, should face a firing squad?

3. Would you like to be one of a firing squad to help execute Hirohito and his comurderers?

4. Who do you hope will win this war in the Pacific—Japan, or the United States of America?

"Good," exclaimed the Korean. "They should have been given these simple but effective tests of loyalty long ago. But I do not think that even one Nisei, to save his face—or his neck from a hangman's noose—would write 'yes' to the first three questions, and 'United States of America' to the fourth. And yet they are clamoring for their constitutional rights."

Any and every loyal American would be eager to answer. In fact, we have all answered—and given the right answer—over and over again and without being asked or compelled to do so. Hence, even hesitancy or unwillingness of any Nisei is prima facie evidence of sly, cunning treachery and wartime treason and calls for a firing squad. The very least we should do is to quickly seize all and put them to work (no pay) in military concentration camps where they cannot set fires, poison water, food, etc., or do other devilment—things the Korean has often heard Nisei talk about. And all their property of all kinds should be confiscated at once.

The Korean avers that one cherished hope of our Nisei is (he has heard them talking about it) that one or more of them will be made a crew member on each of our warships, in which case the ship's magazine would be detonated at the first good opportunity. And he has heard them derisively snickering at our downright idiotic simplicity in arming them, trusting them, and giving them every opportunity in a score of different ways, to do us to death and destruction. No other government on earth, they say, would do that, but would arm and trust those only of its own blood, race, and ancestry. Pearl

Harbor, they laugh, meant nothing at all to us, and we now think we're going to get Japanese to fight and kill other Japanese—their own relatives included.

There is a law, Mr. RANKIN, not made in any hall or preserved on any paper. It is a law of nature—her first law—the law of self-preservation—an instinct with which nature is supposed to have endowed every creature that lives and breathes, and without which no animal, tribe, or nation will long survive. It was due to an entire lack of that instinct that brought about Pearl Harbor. We permitted the swarming, breeding, 2-cent-a-day Japanese from the other side of the Pacific—an unlike people in blood, ideals, and religion—a religion that declares their emperor has a right to rule this world and that it is the duty of his subjects to go forth and take it for him—to flock to our west coast. Then we further cut our own throats in their favor by calling their offspring American citizens, enabling them to acquire scores of thousands of our best irrigated acres, become our merchants, etc., to a large extent.

They sent back to Japan hundreds of millions of our good money to build warships, airplanes, etc., enabling them to slaughter and enslave millions of Chinese and grab millions of acres of their country, and to do us to death at Pearl Harbor.

Constitutions and all other man-made laws are entirely secondary to Nature's law of self-preservation. Therefore, if we've got the common sense of dumb brutes—or even worms—we must be guided and governed by the instinct of self-preservation now (no matter what the Constitution may or may not indicate) in seizing all American-born Japanese and putting them to work, like the foreign-born, in concentration camps, as it is suicidal idiocy to arm or trust any person whose veins are filled with Japanese blood. There were scores of Nisei in the Pearl Harbor attack, and all our Nisei rejoiced secretly; this Korean has heard their joyful talk everywhere. He says that, in addition to making (the least hesitancy will prove them Benedict Arnolds) every one of them write answers to those 4 questions, each should be compelled to write a composition of not less than 100 words on the Pearl Harbor massacre, under the printed heading, "Death to Hirohito and his coassassins." Pen, ink, and paper is the only kind of a gun that should ever be put into the hands of any of them, plus agricultural tools, and far away from buildings, drinking water sources, food stocks, etc.

Even the Japanese themselves, this Korean says, marvel at our unexplainable lack of the instinct of self-preservation in allowing such a far-off people to come to our shores at all—a totally unlike race, whose religion declares that their Emperor is God.

No European country, he points out, was so simple-minded as to permit a single Jap to buy, own, lease, or cultivate an acre of its soil, or even sell a peanut or black boots; and even in Germany and Italy today this is true; and it is equally true in Japan regarding Germans and Italians, although they are all in the Axis and fighting shoulder to shoulder. And had not Britain kept them out of Australia and New Zealand, the sly, cunning, treacherous, Pearl-Harbor-blooded-Son-of-Heaven worshippers would have swarmed and bred there and taken, long ago, all that territory for their emperor-god, reducing to a slavery of hellish torture all



the whites so unfortunate as to survive—a fate that is being endured today by the scores of thousands of American and British and other captives of the Japanese, and will never end until flesh and blood can endure no more and the slave passes out, the Japs not caring, the Korean says, as they already have millions more than they need, and want to get rid of a lot of them—particularly the unskilled, aged, sickly, crippled, etc., thousands of such being turned over to young Japs being trained as soldiers, who use them as live sandbags in bayonet practice, our Nisei declare, as the gushing blood gives the young soldier more pep and makes him more bloodthirsty.

"I wish your Washington officials could hear and understand what the American-born young Japs say (in Japanese) about them and torture," the Korean reluctantly remarked. "It is too terrible to relate, but I'll say this much: They'll be worse than dragged at the chariot wheels of the conquerors—stripped naked, their mouths stuffed with filth, they'll be lashed, prodded, goaded for greater speed as they haul automobiles, etc., loaded with merrymaking Japanese soldiers and officials."

Another thing he has often heard our young Japs talk about (the older and foreign-born Japs said little, but the younger ones were full of life and ideas) was the special State of California investigation some 25 years ago and what it revealed: Even at that time the Japanese controlled 1,000,000 of California's best irrigated acres—90,000 by ownership in fee simple, and 910,000 by lease. And another startling thing was that they were outbreeding the whites 10 to 1.

"Even if it was only 5 to 1," the Korean reminded me, "that, even without any war conquest, would certainly make them predominant in California in 25 years more; and in Oregon and Washington it would be the same a dozen years later. Your State, county, and city officers would then be Japanese, and your delegation to Congress, too. In fact, everything would be Japanese. I have heard Japanese scholars and statesmen themselves declare that the American citizenship clause in your Constitution could not possibly have referred to Asiatics, as at that early day and date those who put it there knew no more about Asia and its inhabitants than they did about the man in the moon. I have seen in a collection of old books a copy of a miserable little atlas used in the schools of the British Isles at that time, and still later, and so little was known of even Russia that the only thing shown in the vast region, where the fighting is now taking place, was a scattering of tiny, crude figures of headless men. It was white men who braved the terrors of the unknown, as you are well aware, in discovering America, and also people of Caucasian blood who subdued the wilderness, fought America's wars and made the country what it is today.

"Hence, citizenship means for Caucasians only, and—naturally and justly—for the descendants of the Negroes who were brought here against their will in colonial days. And it is, of course, the just right and privilege of every government to grant citizenship at any time to any of its good friends and allies. But, regarding any and all people under your flag of Japanese blood and ancestry, it is imperative to your national salvation that you at once rule that they are not citizens, but dangerous enemy aliens, and work them, under strict military rule, far from factories, etc., where they cannot possibly set fires or do any other damage.

"Your Nisei have fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, etc., who came from Japan, and they all love each other and their swarms of relatives in Japan, their 6,000-year-old religion, and their Emperor-god—the Son of Heaven—many times more than you white people love each other and your religion; and if you think they are now going to renounce all

that and fight their fathers and mothers and other relatives, their religion and their god, you exhibit a mental imbecility that is truly pathetic—and suicidal. I've heard the young Japs in Hawaii and here on your coast chattering it all over from every angle hundreds of times long before Pearl Harbor, as well as since. Don't trust them, I warn you.

"How best to convince your Government that they were not Japanese at all but loyal Americans who wanted to fight for the United States of America and should therefore be made part of your armed forces on both land and sea was the burden of their thoughts and talk. The Nisei held that it was hopeless to get your officials to trust and arm the foreign-born Japs. So the two kinds of Japs, a distinction without a difference, combined and schemed together and pretended there was deadly hostility between them to make it appear the Nisei are above suspicion and 100 percent patriotic, the Manzanar 'riot' and shooting being 'put on' solely to prove it. It is all simply an extension of the sly, cunning Pearl Harbor treachery the Japanese worked at Washington and which enabled them to do you to death on December 7. The thousands of full-blooded Japanese you are now arming, training, and trusting, together with still more thousands running loose in the United States, insure your defeat, all Japanese are declaring.

"Your President should quickly call into consultation representatives of Canada, Britain, Russia, and China. Lots of Japs were born in Russia (eastern Siberia), but how many has she put in her armed force and how many are allowed to run about loose? And of the tens of thousands born in China, how many are helping that country in its fight for existence? The tiny flame in a lantern burned your Chicago, and matches in the hands of your Japanese-blooded Nisei, scattered everywhere, will do the same now to your cities, factories, etc. The perfect success of the Pearl Harbor stab-in-the-back so elated your Nisei that a large percentage of them were in favor of starting burning and dynamiting right away. Some were so enthusiastic and bold that in the Jap fishing village, tea houses and poolrooms, and on their fishing boats in and about Los Angeles harbor they talked it right out loud at times—and even in English quite often.

"Several years ago in Vancouver, British Columbia, I heard a bunch of Canadian and British military and naval officers discussing and comparing Australia and California. All regarded the Japanese here as terribly detrimental and a serious menace. They thought it strange that your Government permitted Japanese-blooded people, who all hate you and are your secret enemies, to become prosperous landlords by acquiring scores of thousands of your best irrigated acres, which have cost the white population hundreds of millions in building dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches, highways, etc., while over a third of your own people possess neither land nor a domicile of any kind—not even a cave. One of the Canadians declared we were nobly helping the Japs in still another way to seal our doom—by educating them, which made them more proficient in a score of ways in working our destruction."

Tell the Russian Ambassador that this Korean has heard Japs saying that about 4,000 or 5,000 bombers may be suddenly sent over Vladivostok, and so forth, as soon as conditions are really favorable—clouds just right, or at night, wind right so Russia will hear nothing, and so forth—the Japs determined to quickly destroy every gas and oil tank and airplane, thus making every Jap city safe. Russians must not, for one moment, relax their vigilance.

Again I say, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot afford to delay sending planes, men,

and munitions to General MacArthur, in order to save Australia now, and our own country later, from invasion and probably subjugation by these loathesome Japanese—the most deadly peril that has ever threatened the civilization of mankind.

Let us not wait till we have another Pearl Harbor disaster.

## Labor Condemns Robbery, Extortion, and Racketeering

### SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN M. ROBSION

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 9, 1934

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 653) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 653 embraces title I and title II. Title I deals with robbery and extortion. Title II deals with the willful obstruction of interstate commerce by force, violence, and intimidation.

#### TITLE I. ROBBERY, EXTORTION

Title I defines robbery and extortion as follows:

(b) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property, from the person in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.

(c) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

It is urged this legislation is necessary because of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States involving Local Teamster's Union 807, of New York City. An indictment was returned in the district court of the United States charging a number of members of that local teamster's union with violation of the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934. A great many trucks of farmers, and others, carrying their farm produce and other commodities from the States surrounding and near New York, were stopped about the time they entered the corporate limits of New York City, and some member of this local union would board these trucks and insist upon driving the trucks to the warehouses and markets of New York City. For the smaller trucks they demanded \$8 plus and for the larger trucks \$9 plus. In some cases where the truck drivers refused to submit to these threats and pay the sum demanded, they were assaulted and beaten, and in some cases, after these persons collected the money, they immediately abandoned the



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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 17, 1943

Mr. Rankin submitted the following concurrent resolution; which  
was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings  
and Grounds

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas certain cherry trees located around the Tidal Basin, in  
the District of Columbia, and in other parts of the District  
of Columbia, have heretofore been known and referred to as  
"Japanese cherry trees"; and

Whereas it has been established that the said cherry trees origi-  
nated on the island of Ullung, in Korea, and not in Japan:  
Therefore be it

- 1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate)
- 2 concurring), That the said cherry trees shall hereafter be
- 3 known and referred to as "Korean cherry trees".



agriculture and to encourage and promote appropriate and timely activities in connection with the agricultural aspects of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, in the various agricultural meetings to be held during the current year, to encourage appropriate programs dealing with Jefferson and agriculture in the United States Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges, to encourage widespread dissemination through the press, the radio, farmers' meetings, the rural schools and agricultural high schools, and so forth, information about Jefferson and to otherwise cooperate with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to say that the joint resolution was introduced by me at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard. It provides for the appointment of a National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee, to function in cooperation with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson. It carries no appropriation.

The purpose is to call to the attention of the people of the United States the great services rendered by Jefferson to agriculture, and to encourage and promote appropriate and timely activities in connection with the agricultural aspects of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Jefferson.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Has the proposal anything to do with Jefferson's statement that when Washington tells us when to plant and when to sow and when to reap we shall go hungry?

Mr. BYRD. I was about to say that I hope the adoption of this measure will induce the Department of Agriculture to follow the teachings and principles of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I should like to say, for the benefit of the senior Senator from Michigan, that next Monday I shall offer for the RECORD discussions and extracts from letters Thomas Jefferson wrote in his many years of correspondence.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for the advice. I rather suspect that I need to read those documents less than does the Senator from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTION OF AMERICAN AVIATORS BY JAPAN

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the newspapers of yesterday evening and this morning carried a story of the execution by the Japanese of some American airmen who were captured in April 1942 when that distinguished aviator, Gen. James H. Doolittle, conducted a raid on the islands of Japan, in particular over the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

Reading from the New York Times briefly an account of this story, I find it stated:

The Japanese Government has barbarously executed some of the eight American aviators captured from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's raid on Japan April 18, 1942, on the grounds that they intentionally bombed nonmilitary installations and deliberately fired on civilians. The exact number is not known here.

This was announced by President Roosevelt today in a statement issued from the White House "with a feeling of deepest horror." The feeling "will be shared by all civilized peoples," the President stated.

Earlier in the day the statement of the President on this subject was placed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, early in this session I introduced a bill, Senate bill 779, which was entitled "A bill to provide for the taking into custody, during the continuation of the existing war between the United States and Japan, of any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States." The preamble of the bill reads as follows:

Whereas all Japanese born in the United States are considered, under the laws of Japan, to be citizens or subjects of and to owe allegiance to Japan; and

Whereas Japanese are of a race or nationality ineligible to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

A bill of the same type was introduced late in the last session. It was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration of which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and I were members. Late in the session the bill was reported favorably, but, because of lack of time, and for other reasons, it was not pressed, at the comparatively late hour when it was reported.

Senate bill 779 is substantially the same as the bill introduced at the last session. In hearings which were held on the bill last year an old report, probably 40 years old, at least many years old, which had lain for many years in the State Department, was dug up by the committee. In that report—a report made by a committee which had been appointed to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, as I recall, with respect to the presence of Japanese there—the type of cruel treatment imposed upon the white people of those islands, and all others there, by the Japanese, was shown. The type and character of the Japanese in the islands was specifically mentioned in the report, and in the proof on which the report was based, demonstrating that they maintained a system of constantly spying on all others except those of their own race, the system being extended to the servants who worked in the households of American citizens in the islands.

When I made an address on this floor last year in behalf of the bill I introduced at that time, which, as I have said, was largely the same as Senate bill 779, which I have introduced at this session, I stated that the Japanese were a race so utterly different in all their characteristics from the people of the United States of America that the very thought of them becoming citizens of the United States or being by any sort of hook or crook accorded rights of citizenship, was to my concep-

tion not only absurd, but utterly out of keeping with the ideas of Americanism and of American citizenship. The Japanese are not an assimilable race. Their ideas of religion, their ideas of government, their social ideas, are all utterly different from those of the people of the United States.

It was my hope, at the time the bill was introduced, and it is still my hope in the introduction of Senate bill 779, that it might bring about a review by the courts of a law on this subject, to the end that certain cases of the past, especially the leading case in the past which, under the fourteenth amendment, conferred American citizenship on Japanese born in this country, might be reversed, and that they might not be allowed the rights of citizenship.

In my judgment, they are inherently a kind of people who are not and can never be in any sense of the word honest. Today the news which is carried in the newspapers concerning the execution of helpless prisoners of war confirms that statement. The words which the President of the United States used in stating that the people of America read this news with the feeling of the deepest horror are mild indeed.

A few days ago Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, who as commanding general of the western defense command conducted the evacuation and relocation, was quoted as declaring:

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

Mr. President, I applaud those words and endorse them. I believe them. I believe that the history of the Japanese race has proven to the absolute satisfaction of every American citizen—and when I say "American citizen" in my own mind I exclude the Japanese—that the Japanese are utterly dishonest, that they are constitutionally deceptive. I do not believe there stands today upon the free soil—if I may call it so—of the United States of America one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins who will not stab you in the back. Show me a Jap and I will show you a person who is the embodiment of treachery and deception.

Mr. President, the statement made by General DeWitt was criticized by the Washington Post in an editorial on the 15th day of April, purely on the ground that it was intemperate, because it was critical of people who, by reason of their birth, had a right to claim American citizenship. I go back to the case, Mr. President, which is styled United States versus Wong Kim Ark, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States 45 or 50 years ago. In that case—a dissenting opinion was written by the Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, and concurred in by one or two other members of the Court, which to my mind was basically sound, and which should have been the majority opinion. But by a divided Court, citizenship in that case was accorded to an oriental. So I go back to that case. I think the decision in that case, so far as it concerns the Japanese of today,



was one of the great mistakes which has been made by the courts of America. I believe that a review of that case today—and, of course, it could be reviewed if the courts were presented with a case which would justify a review—would result in a reversal, and that citizenship would be taken away from the Japanese. By reason of their presence here our very freedom is at stake. They have proven, as I have said, that they do not think along the lines Americans think. They have proven themselves to be utterly unworthy of any of the rights which our constitutional Government affords to its citizens and to others.

I quote from an editorial in today's New York Times which comments upon the horrible thing which was reported in yesterday's newspapers:

In defiance of every law of civilized warfare the Japanese Government has murdered in cold blood some of the American flyers who bombed military objectives in Tokyo and other centers of war production. To this brutal act of a government whose thin veneer of modernism covers a primitive savagery the only possible answer has been made by our State Department. We shall hold personally responsible those who were guilty of this crime, however high or low their station, and we shall in due course bring these evil men to justice. We shall hold equally responsible any officers of the Japanese Government who may be reckless enough and bestial enough to commit such crimes in future.

Also in today's Evening Star is published an editorial entitled "Murder in Cold Blood." I read a portion of the editorial:

It has been perfectly evident for a long time that the Japanese are not to be measured by any civilized standard of decency. Nevertheless, the official announcement that they have put to death some of the American aviators who fell into their hands after the raid of last April comes as a sickening shock.

The State Department, in a communication to the Japanese Government, has characterized the execution of these men—their number and identities remain unknown—as murder in cold blood. And this Government has threatened the guilty Japanese with appropriate punishment when the war is won. But let us not deceive ourselves.

Neither threats nor the strongest of official condemnations will have the slightest influence in Japan. For 10 long years the Japanese have piled murder upon murder, outrage upon outrage, and nothing that we may say is going to change their character. As a class the men who dominate Japan are barbarous and depraved, but they are also tough and determined. They will not be won over by kindness, nor intimidated by promises of punishment. There is but one thing for us to do, and that is to destroy them.

Mr. President, I endorse that editorial 100 percent.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator referred to the favorable report of the bill made by the Committee on Immigration. I should like to ask the Senator whether the subcommittee reported unanimously to the committee on the measure.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, it did.

Mr. MAYBANK. There was not a dissenting vote, as I remember, in the full committee?

Mr. STEWART. The subcommittee reported the bill unanimously to the full committee, and as I recall, the full committee reported the bill unanimously to the Senate, and it was placed on the Senate Calendar.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should also like to ask the Senator from Tennessee if it is not true that the subcommittee studied the report which was made by General Summerall about 20 years ago, which went into many details in describing the horrible conditions which at that time existed in Hawaii, and which in some instances practically warned us at that time of what was coming?

Mr. STEWART. That is entirely correct. I have forgotten the number of years ago the report was made. I think I referred to it as 40 years ago, but it was some 20 or 30 years ago that the report was filed by General Summerall, who later, after he retired, became the head of one of the schools in the Senator's State in South Carolina, the Citadel, if I am not mistaken. I believe he was Governor General of the islands at the time the report was made, but at any rate he figured in the report, and it was called the Summerall Report, as I remember. The Senator is correct in his statement. I think the words of that report, as I stated at the time the committee reported the bill to the Senate, were absolutely true and they were strangely prophetic of what later occurred.

Mr. President, the Japanese Government says that it executed some of our airmen on the ground that they intentionally bombed nonmilitary installations, and deliberately fired on civilians. Under what claim of authority do the Japanese execute citizens of any country for firing on anybody, women, men, children, defended or defenseless? The Japanese bombed the open city of Manila. They stabbed America in the back at Pearl Harbor. I say that where there is one drop of Japanese blood there is absolute Japanese treachery. I hope to God that the Congress of the United States will enact the proposed legislation, or some other legislation which will take away from these yellow devils their right of claim of citizenship in a country which boasts of the patriotism of its people and of the liberties they enjoy. The Japanese have no right to it.

Mr. President, one more word and I am through. Some persons might say that the men at the helm of the Japanese Government are to blame for this war and the cold-blooded act recited in today's newspapers, and that the common run of the Japanese are not to blame. I have no patience with that philosophy. The men at the helm of the Japanese Government are the same as the Japanese who occupy the lowliest positions. I have no patience with the statement or feeling or philosophy that only the ones at the head of the Japanese Government are to blame, they are all to blame alike because they are all alike. I believe—and I should like to emphasize this point—that "once a Jap, always a Jap."

It shall be my purpose to urge the enactment of Senate bill 779, to the end that it or some similar legislation shall be placed upon the statute books.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Fred W. Jandry, of Wisconsin, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul; and

Austin R. Preston, of New York, Foreign Service officer of class 4 and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be a consul general.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment in various States of the Union and in the Washington office, all under the War Manpower Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations in the War Manpower Commission be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the War Manpower Commission are confirmed en bloc.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE—HOLMES B. SPRINGS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Holmes B. Springs to be State director of selective service for South Carolina.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nomination be confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.



Because of his known and long-standing interest in transportation, I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Senator WHEELER.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN,  
Director.

# CONDITIONS IN JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMPS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to call attention of the Senate to a matter of vital importance at this time. I refer to a condition existing in the Japanese relocation camps under the supervision of the War Relocation Board. I feel it is very necessary that something should be said in the hope that by bringing this question to the attention of the Senate, the committees which are charged with the duty of looking into the matter will be encouraged to take prompt action to correct a situation which is rapidly developing in such a way that it may easily get beyond the control of the parties who are responsible for operating and keeping order in these camps.

The situation has become much more serious in the last few weeks, especially since the publication of the murder by the Japanese of our brave aviators who took part in the air raid on Tokyo under General Doolittle some 12 months ago, and the still more recent intimation regarding certain of our men who are prisoners of the Japanese on Bataan "that appropriate punishment has been meted out to those who posed as noncombatants."

Since Kipling wrote, "Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," truer words have never been written or uttered.

Mr. President, everyone knows how Japanese camps came to be located in the various Western States. The military authorities decided that it was against the interests of the Nation to allow the Japs to remain within a zone adjacent to the Pacific coast, and a number of internment camps were located. What I am now saying is, I believe, applicable in a general way to all these camps, but the information on which I am basing my statements is largely the result of an investigation made at the Heart Mountain Relocation Camp in northwest Wyoming.

When the question of this camp in Wyoming was first raised, it was strongly opposed by the then Governor, Nels H. Smith. Governor Smith's attitude was straightforward, it was western, and consequently thoroughly American. He said, "The only condition under which we will have them is that at the conclusion of the war they shall be returned to the place whence they came, and that if they are used to work on our farms or in the beet fields, they must return to the camp on a stipulated date."

What has actually occurred? Many of these people have left the camp for town jobs in Wyoming, Montana, and other States, just as have those who are working for Secretary Ickes. They are supposed to be loyal citizens. It was evidently the assumption of the relocation authorities that any American citizen of

Japanese ancestry was a loyal American. Anyone who has ever had dealings with these people knows that such an assumption is false and impossible.

Mr. President, in general, these camps consist of three distinct classes of internees; first, the old-line Japanese, Japanese citizens who are mostly of the farmer-peasant type, and not particularly well educated. The majority of them do not speak English. In most cases they have been in the country at least 25 years. They left Japan before the present military regime took control. They are the older internees, and, in general, want no trouble.

The second group is composed of Japanese who were born in this country, and sent to Japan for their education. They speak fluently both Japanese and English. Their sojourn in Japan and their period of education was during the present Japanese military regime. Many of them are American citizens, but in general they are loyal to Hirohito and the military regime of Japan.

The third group are the American-born citizens who have received their education in this country, and have grown up surrounded by our customs and habits, and live a normal American life. They are the youngest group.

Of these three groups the most dangerous is the second group. They intimidate the third or younger group, and endeavor to force upon them their idea of the Japanese military control of Asia. This idea is the predominant concept in the camps today. These three groups are not segregated in any manner. They live in the same camp. There are no restrictions of any kind as to mixing or meeting one with another. They eat together and live together.

In the Heart Mountain Camp in Wyoming there are over 10,000 internees. I doubt if "internee" is the correct word, but it is the word used for Japanese and Jap-American inhabitants of these camps. The Japanese are normally industrious, hard-working people.

Mr. President, is it not courting trouble and creating dissension to move over 10,000 hard-working, industrious people into a camp and deprive them of all opportunity to work or even engage in normal exercise? That is just the situation which exists in this Japanese camp today, and I imagine in most of the other Jap internee camps in the United States. They have had little or nothing to do for over 6 months, and there is very little prospect of their having any considerable work to do during their internment. They are well housed, better, in fact, than are 75 percent of the people of the State of Wyoming. They have plenty of food, such as meat, canned goods, fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, cream, and milk. They are not rationed. They apparently can get all the intoxicating liquor they want. In fact, every factor is perfect to encourage the existence of the worst possible condition. The camp to which I refer, with others, is controlled by the War Relocation Board. The personnel is typical of the incompetent, wasteful, extravagant,

*Criticism of WAA Includes Persons for Article*

*B*



spend-all-the-money-you-can type of administration which has grown up in the last 10 years.

Six or eight months before Pearl Harbor a number of men from northwestern Wyoming went to Wake Island to work. Many of them were still there at the time of Pearl Harbor and the whereabouts of many of them today is unknown. Can you imagine, Mr. President, the feeling and attitude of the relatives of those men? Here they see these Japanese coming and going in their cities, being well paid, and living on the fat of the land at our expense. Their children are being taught free by the highest paid teachers in the State. The school districts of Wyoming cannot compete with the high wages which the War Relocation Board pays teachers.

The authorities of this camp have purchased, or have possession of a sawmill and logging camp located about 60 or 70 miles from the relocation camp. The object is to obtain lumber for further camp construction. The only road between the camp and the sawmill passes right by the great Shoshone Power and Irrigation Dam, which is situated about 30 miles west of the Jap camp. It is a concrete dam over 300 feet high, which supplies irrigation water for some 250,000 acres of food-producing land and for electric power which radiates over a large part of Wyoming and into Colorado. The Jap internees go back and forth every day without any special guard. True, there is a local guard at the dam, but of what value would he be against a dozen armed Japanese. I say armed advisedly, because there is nothing to prevent these internees from going into any store and buying anything they want and taking it into camp and out again. No inspection of the camp internees or their automobiles or trucks is made.

Mr. President, the object of my speaking on this subject today is to try to bring before the Senate a very serious situation confronting the Nation. Already there is more than rumblings of trouble breaking out in this camp. I say there is trouble both within and without the camp. Within for the reasons I have stated. Without for the very natural reason that Americans are not going to stand by and see this administration pampering and petting a bunch of disloyal internees, supplying them with food in quantity and quality they cannot get themselves, when all the time they know that their own fathers, brothers or sons are being murdered or mistreated, or, at best, just being permitted to exist by the Japanese war lords.

The situation is more serious than I can convey to the Senate. A subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee under the chairmanship of the able junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] has conducted hearings and has visited a number of these camps with the purpose, as I understand, of considering the advisability of turning the management of the camps back to the Army. Mr. President, it is essential that something be done and done quickly; otherwise it will be impossible to prevent regrettable incidents. The

present set-up cannot continue without trouble.

The United States has been endeavoring to draft or enlist some of these Japanese, who are American citizens, into our Army, and a questionnaire was submitted to them. One question in the questionnaire was of a most interesting nature, and was to the effect, "Are you prepared to fight in the United States Army, or would you prefer to be repatriated to Japan and fight for Hirohito?" That was the substance of the question, and from 70 to 80 percent of these Japanese-American citizens stated that they would prefer to be sent to Japan.

I helped obtain permission for an investigator on the staff of the Denver Post, to go to the Wyoming Relocation Camp and investigate the conditions there. I knew perfectly well that under normal conditions, when he presented his permit at the headquarters of the camp, he would be well received, taken around and shown just what the authorities wanted him to see and nothing more; so I took steps to see that this investigator was acquainted with some of the many extraordinary conditions which I had been led to believe existed in that camp. This investigator went to the camp. He was received by the manager, who advised him that it was in excellent order; that he wanted him to go any place he saw fit and that he would give him a guide. Much to the surprise of the guide, the investigator singled out cook compound No. 21, and, to the amazement of the guide and the consternation of the camp officials, he climbed to the attic and discovered quantities of rationed foods, ordered by the Japanese chef and secretly stored there. The same was true in barracks No. 6 and others. The amount of foodstuffs checked in the camp is fantastic; in fact so fantastic that I feel they must be made a part of this record. This investigator found a three years' supply of some foodstuffs.

Mr. President, I shall not take up the time of the Senate giving a list of all the foodstuffs this investigator found, but I ask that the newspaper reports of the investigation, which I have here in my hand, be inserted in the RECORD at the close of my remarks and be made a part thereof.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A at the conclusion of Mr. ROBERTSON's remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do, however, Mr. President, desire to call attention to a few items mentioned. He found a \$12,000 supply of baby food, that is, strained vegetables and fruits, 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 86,480 cans of fruit, 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise, and the camp manager told the investigator that 4,000 gallons more had just been shipped to other camps. While he was in the camp, the investigator saw 29,300 pounds of meat delivered, consisting of pork loins and beef quarters.

A summary of the canned vegetables, such as tomatoes, beets, beans, peas, spinach, pumpkin, corn, and sauerkraut, and the fruits, including pears, peaches, cherries, and blackberries, shows a total

of 20,017,222 points, or enough rationed foods for the 10,300 internees for 3 years 7 months and 14 days; that is, if they were subject to the same conditions of food rationing that you and I are subject to, today—which they are not.

There are many signs of waste and incompetent ordering. For instance, there are 100 tobacco carts. What for? No one knows. One hundred and twenty sets of mule harness, although there is not a mule or a horse at the camp, and mules are rarely used in that section of the country. Lying around in the weather are 100 or more wood-heater stoves, and radiators rusting out in the open, and building material in piles, broken by the weather.

It is very apparent that the authorities have no control whatsoever over the inmates who do pretty well as they wish. Inside the camp, 1,200 Japs profess loyalty to Hirohito and his war regime, and are free to go about preaching the doctrine of Japan, and intimidating and threatening those who profess loyalty to the United States.

Wanton waste pertains to every aspect of this camp, and no effort is made to check it. The same kind of thing that is taking place at the Heart Mountain camp is evidently going on at other camps, and is portrayed by the article by Westbrook Pegler in the Washington Daily News of April 30, from Sacaton, Ariz., in which he says:

We, the great-hearted, idealistic people of the United States of America have got ourselves into a terrible fix with these Japanese of ours—14,000 of whom are impounded, so to speak, in the concentration camp which we call a relocation project, on this God-forgotten Arizona desert.

The native Americans among them are entitled to every right and privilege of citizenship, but many of them are hateful, reptilian enemies of our country who would delight to do us dirt if they could.

Mr. President, the situation I have attempted to outline to the Senate is a serious one. The people of Wyoming, and of other States where these camps are located, are not going to stand by and see these Japanese, whether they are American citizens or not, petted and pampered. Our people are doing all they can in the war effort, doing without many of the necessities of life, certainly doing without many of the things which these Japanese are being given by an indulgent administration. Is it difficult to imagine the feelings of our people who see this day after day, who think of their loved ones fighting at Guadalcanal, New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, or who are prisoners of war of Bataan, Corregidor, or Wake Island? What kind of treatment are these prisoners of war having meted out to them in the Japanese camps? Murder and "appropriate punishment."

Mr. President, these Japanese must be segregated into their different classifications. They must be kept in an internment camp, kept inside, Mr. President. They must be treated as prisoners of war, and unless they are, the responsibility for whatever happens will rest on the head of this administration.



## EXHIBIT A

[From the Denver Post of April 23, 1943]

**FOOD IS HOARDED FOR JAPS IN UNITED STATES WHILE AMERICANS IN NIPPON ARE TORTURED—3 YEARS' SUPPLY HELD IN WYOMING CAMP—RATIONED ITEMS PILED UP THAT ENEMY NATIONALS MAY WAX FAT**

(By Jack Carberry)

CODY, WYO., April 23.—American flyers have been executed—"murdered" is the accurate word—by the Japanese. Every tenet of international law and human decency has been flouted.

Thousands of other Americans—soldiers, sailors, marines, and civilians, men, women, and children—are prisoners in Japan, locked in squalid concentration camps, subjected to daily cruelties, forced to perform the hardest and most degrading labor, and subsisting on the meagerest starvation rations.

That's the Japanese way.

With President Roosevelt's announcement of the barbarous killing of our flyers, captured after the raid on Tokyo, still ringing in the Nation's horrified ears, the story of prodigality, waste, and extravagance that marks our treatment of Japanese guests in war relocation camps becomes even more striking than it would be normally.

## OPENLY DISLOYAL JAPS PAMPERED

I have just returned from a 3-day trip to Heart Mountain, the War Relocation Authority's camp 23 miles north of Cody.

There I saw the 10,300 Japanese residents, some native-born, others citizens of Japan, at work—God save the mark—and at play. I talked with and interviewed those in authority, including starry-eyed dreamers, who pamper and pet, coddle and cater to even the most outspokenly disloyal among their charges.

I visited and checked warehouses, filled to their very eaves with every type of rationed food, much of which cannot be purchased for love or for money, with or without ration stamps, by the American men and women who founded and peopled these American hills.

I came here to check a report made not only to one but to four governmental agencies by a former camp employee, who fighting with the Canadians, was wounded at Dunkirk, and whose son died in battle in Africa on January 11 last.

## FOOD SUPPLY FOR YEAR REPORTED

Earl Alfred Best, assistant steward at the Heart Mountain project, now, a resident of 1629 York Street in Denver, informed his superiors at Heart Mountain, Army authorities, Cody officials, and finally the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the War Relocation Authority was piling up hoards of food here that, in his opinion, were sufficient to do the residents of the camp for more than a year.

He stated that to his knowledge Japanese residents of the camp were hiding these foodstuffs in attics, and in some instances exchanging ration commodities for whisky. He named names of those he charged were "selling" liquor to camp residents in exchange for hams, bacon, canned goods, and fruits.

## QUITS POSITION IN DISGUST

Although Best, in his report, gave locations of where he said hidden stores of food could be found, no action was taken. He then resigned on April 1, giving as his reason an unwillingness to work in such an atmosphere.

On my visit to Heart Mountain camp I found the evidence to support Best's charges—found cases of foodstuffs where he told his chiefs, weeks ago, they could be found. I discovered not the year's supply of rationed food which Best said jammed the camp warehouses, but more than three times that amount.

I saw a carload of the finest oranges and another carload of the choicest grapefruit being unloaded and stored. In mess hall iceboxes I found crates of avocados. Hidden in attics, I discovered cases of cereals and fruits and shrimp—shrimp that is purchased for the Japanese residents—in the little 10-ounce cans for which the American housewife must not only give 31 cents in Denver stores, but three precious red points as well.

## OVER 3 YEARS OF RATIONED FOODS

I discovered canned vegetables—tomatoes, beets, beans, peas, spinach, pumpkin, corn, and sauerkraut—and fruits, including pears, peaches, cherries, and blackberries, with a total point value of 20,017,222. This checked against the camp population of 10,300 equals a supply of these rationed foods which should last for 3 years 7 months and 14 days.

I watched meat trucks driving in from Billings, Mont., delivering pork loins, little pig sausages, and beef quarters—29,300 pounds of this butchered meat last week.

Kitchens, everywhere, were filled with canned foods of every type and description—food purchased not in the gallon-size cans, but in the convenient No. 2 and No. 2½ size cans, which could well lend themselves to exchanges for whisky, such as Best charged in his report to his chiefs.

## STORES OF FOOD BEYOND BELIEF

I gained admission to the bulging warehouses and the foodstuffs found there were beyond belief.

Upon my arrival at Heart Mountain I asked for an inventory of foodstuffs on hand. This, I was informed by Fred Haller, camp steward, was not available, although he stated his office kept a perpetual inventory which, although not compiled, permitted a check at any time.

I demanded such a check, and that a counting of foodstuffs on hand be made. The check was made, as to the foodstuffs in the warehouses. Time did not permit a check of additional cans, packages, and supplies in camp kitchens and pantries. Some pantries, I found, contained hundreds of cans of food while others had much smaller amounts on the shelves.

The figures, used here, are those arrived at in the check of the warehouses only, and do not include additional thousands of dollars worth of foods stored in mess-hall kitchens.

There were five babies in the camp hospital. In the camp warehouse I found a full carload—\$12,000 worth—of baby foods, such as strained juices, spinach, carrots, and other similar baby foods.

My visit to Heart Mountain was known to officials there before my arrival. They had been tipped from Washington they told me, that I was coming. I was told by officials five carloads of canned foods had been shipped to other camps before my arrival. Director Robinson, during the course of my inspection, told me that he had given orders that said, as he put it: "See that he finds nothing wrong."

It was interesting that the very first kitchen I asked to inspect was Nos. 21-27. Accompanied by War Relocation Authority officers, I entered the pantry. It was well stocked. There were sacks of rice and the shelves were loaded down with every type of canned fruit and vegetable.

"Where," I asked the Japanese cook in charge, "are the rest of your supplies?"

He protested loudly. Everything, he said, was in plain sight. I asked to see his attic. Laying hands on me, as I got a barrel and climbed up to enter an attic door, he said:

"The only thing up there is some old macaroni."

"I'll take a look," I said.

In this attic—the very first one I entered—I found secreted under the eaves 10 cases of corn flakes and 10 cases of fruits and shrimp.

"I can't understand it," Robinson said. "I told them to see to it that you found nothing wrong."

But as great as were the supplies in kitchen pantries and no matter how much may be hidden beneath the eaves of the 456 barrack-like apartment buildings and 42 mess halls at Heart Mountain, the stores of food stacked in the warehouses is even more amazing.

In the warehouses I found 86,480 cans of fruit—81,860 of these are the No. 10 or 6½-pound can.

## TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE CANS OF RATIONED VEGETABLES

I found 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 114,885 of these the No. 10 cans and 153,408 No. 2 cans.

I discovered 141,405 packages of cereals—corn and wheat flakes, rice krispies, grape-nuts, farina, rolled oats, and similar breakfast foods.

Stacked to the eaves in the warehouses and on pantry shelves in the mess halls were 61,914 jars of jellies and jam—grape, peach, plum, orange, strawberry, apricot, and apple butter.

There were 58,849 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles and 10,320 pounds of dry beans and split peas.

There were 5,208 one-pound and 1,608 two-pound boxes of soda crackers and 4,452 pound packages of graham crackers.

## SPICES ALMOST BEYOND COUNTING

Spices almost beyond counting, for they are purchased in the little 4-ounce cans, such as the single apartment dweller might buy, sat on shelves. There were 3,070 of these tiny cans of cinnamon, 1,229 of cloves, 2,168 of mustard, and 6,247 of pepper, plus a 100-pound barrel of pepper.

I found 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise—and just before I arrived, according to Robinson, some 4,000 gallons had been shipped out to other camps.

This was part of the five full cars of commodities which were shipped from the camp just before I got there.

Robinson and his chief steward, Fred Haller, placed part of the blame for these gigantic stocks on the Army Quartermaster Department.

"We," Robinson said, "put in our order for foodstuffs. This goes to the Army quartermaster and he makes the purchases. It is the Army's system to send us, in many instances, a full carload when we ordered less. You see we have free storage space here and articles can be bought and shipped cheaper by the car. Then we can send it from here to other camps, as it may be needed."

## THE ARMY'S WAY OF DOING THINGS

Robinson did not explain how it is cheaper to ship to remote Heart Mountain, unload a car, store it, and then reship it to some other remote camp than to have the shipment go to that camp in the first place.

"It is the Army's way of doing."

The Army, however, does not purchase supplies other than the foodstuffs.

The Army had nothing to do with 20 new Fordson tractors which arrived just before I reached camp, or with 120 sets of mule harness and 100 tobacco carts which got there somewhat earlier. There is not a mule or a horse on Heart Mountain, and it was some days before anyone there knew what the two-wheeled carts which arrived with the harness were for.

Lying in the weather are 100 or more wood heater stoves. Piled about to rust are radiators which were to have been placed in two elementary school buildings which were never constructed. Firebrick, which was to have been used in these buildings, lies broken and scattered, and compoboard, its wrappings ripped away by the winds, stands in piles awaiting the first rains and ruin.



## TRACTORS USED TO RUN RACES

The Fordson tractors and several new Diesels, including a gigantic bulldozer, are being used to plow up 1,900 acres of nearby land, which, Robinson says, is to be put into vegetables to supplement the more than 3½ years of canned supplies already on hand. These are used only through part of each day, the farm workers being on the camp's 5½-day, 44-hour week. Much of this time the tractors, in their silver-painted newness, are used in the fields by the Japanese workers to run races.

They tell you, "It's sure fun to drive them in high."

And even with such inducements as this, the camp is finding extreme difficulty in getting its residents to work on the farm or at their other tasks.

In articles to follow this one I will tell you what I found relative to the labor problem at Heart Mountain.

[From the Denver Post of April 24, 1943]

**AMERICA'S JAP "GUESTS" REFUSE TO WORK BUT NIPS ENSLAVE YANKEES—HOSTILE GROUP IS PAMPERED AT WYOMING CAMP—EVERY PRIVILEGE EXTENDED TO 1,200 WHO PREACH GOSPEL OF TOKYO**

(By Jack Carberry)

CODY, Wyo., April 24.—Americans—the gallant marines of Wake, 37 of whom came from this very town; the Red Cross nurses of Bataan, and the soldiers of the Solomons—now held in Japanese concentration and prison camps are not being asked to work.

They work—or else. And "or else" is death, or daily beatings, the water cure, starvation, and every possible indignity.

Here, at Heart Mountain relocation center, where the war relocation authority is host to some 10,300 men and women of Japanese blood, the pampered and petted charges of the Government are not only being politely asked to work, but are being flooded with offers of gainful employment, under conditions far better than most of them, before coming to the center, ever knew.

Few of the Japs accept these offers.

One reason for this is that at Heart Mountain there are more than 1,200 men and women, some American-born, others Japanese-born, who, in a registration last February asked either for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, there to serve their Emperor.

No distinction has been made between these twelve-hundred-odd camp residents and those who stated, in their registration papers, that they would be loyal, working and fighting for America.

Every privilege—social functions organized by the War Relocation Authority social service workers at the camp and the games and sports and entertainments—is afforded these 1,200 admittedly disloyal Japanese. They are given the same food, allowed the same free access to the outside, including trips to the center's sawmill located within the very shadow of the great Shoshone power site, and treated in all other ways just as though they were loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Inside the camp these 1,200 go about freely, preaching the gospel of Japan.

Not only that, but they threaten those who have expressed loyalty to America.

Japanese residents of the camp told me, during a 3-day inspection of the center, that they feared to leave Heart Mountain—feared to accept outside employment and leave their families, including small children behind.

These 1,200 disloyalists are now talking strike on May 1.

## DIRECTOR LAUGHS AS STRIKE NEARS

Camp Director Guy Robertson, asked if he had heard of these threats, termed the 1,200 "a minority group" and laughed at the strike threat which one hears everywhere.

"I did not hear it as relating to May 1—but I have heard it about the first of every month up to now," he said.

The figure "1,200" is not exact. I asked for the exact number and was informed, by camp officials, that this was "a military secret." Of the 1,200, I was told some were small children, whose parents had signed for them. I was informed that of the 1,200 "about 600" were males—both natives of Japan and those holding American citizenship.

Robertson was asked if he had been told that the hoarding of food by Japanese inside the camp was in preparation for this much-discussed strike.

In the face of the fact that his associates accompanied me when I found cases of food-stuffs hidden beneath attic eaves, Robertson stated he did not believe there was any food hoarding in the camp.

## FACTS LAID BEFORE NATIONAL DIRECTOR

The story of the true situation existing at Heart Mountain has been laid before Dillon Meyer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority. The following letter was sent to Meyer early this month by G. N. Wells, vice president of the Montana-Wyoming Beet Growers Association and director of the National Beet Growers Association, who has spent all his time at Heart Mountain and the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., attempting to induce residents to accept employment at from 65 cents to 85 cents an hour.

Wells' letter said:

"Dire necessity prompts me to write this appeal to you. As you must know, the beet-sugar producers of the West have for some weeks been attempting to recruit labor in the War Relocation Authority camps. We are meeting with very little success, especially here at Heart Mountain, Wyo.

"Everyone must realize the importance of getting every available man and woman to work during this critical time. It is, therefore, with mounting disappointment and disgust that we observe thousands of able-bodied men of Japanese race sitting in idleness, refusing offers of employment, while our own men and women and children are forced to labor in the fields to the end that we may provide food and fiber for the war effort. The people of this Nation are not going to tolerate this sort of thing when the facts are known.

"There are several things that the Government can do to get these people to work:

"In the first place the life in War Relocation Authority centers is too easy. Many of the young men are already spoiled because they have tasted idleness and found it good.

"In the second place, those who have applied for repatriation and expatriation are urging all Japanese to refrain from work or from participation in the war effort. It is of vital importance that these nonloyal people be immediately separated from those who, if left to their own choice, would undoubtedly remain loyal. This could be done at once by fencing off a portion of the camp and confining the nonloyal people in a restricted area where they could not have social intercourse with the rest of the camp. This would in itself produce the desired result in a few days. Other more drastic measures such as restricting diet could be employed if necessary. Curtailment or cessation of all social services that are now being offered would help. Setting up of quotas of workers that each camp must furnish would also be beneficial.

"I am not making these suggestions without some experience as I have been working both at Heart Mountain and Tule Lake since February 1, trying to get these people out. So far I have had little success, and my experience has been duplicated by others. I am not in any way being critical of your administration for I know you have had a

thankless and difficult task. However, the time has come when all of us must work to live, and the Japanese are no better than others. However, if something is not done at once activating this large and efficient group of manpower the matter must of necessity be brought to the attention of the proper congressional committee. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?"

E. M. Rowlat, Acting Director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, replied stating:

"We agree with you in the importance of reemploying evacuees. Our program contemplates increasing encouragement to the evacuees to accept outside employment, which we are hopeful will result in a much greater and more efficient use of the manpower resources of the centers."

## ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS CRITICIZED

Rowlat then made excuses for the failure of the Japanese to accept the high-paying offers which have been made to them. He said:

"The experiences of 1942 are fresh in their minds and the communities in which they did not find conditions to their liking will probably have difficulty in recruiting workers."

Rowlat, in his letter, took the position that the American people—the people who are offering employment to the able-bodied residents of the center—just don't seem to have the right attitude.

The entire defense of War Relocation Authority has been, and is, that the American people just do not understand what the social workers among them—and the social worker group predominates within the War Relocation Authority—term "these dear children."

Relative to Wells' charge that disloyal Japanese within the camp are threatening and urging others to refrain from accepting work, the War Relocation Authority's Acting Director made this statement:

"A considerable degree of segregation has been accomplished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies. They have apprehended persons of known subversive tendencies and placed them in detention or internment camps. Further action is being developed."

No action, however, has been taken to date by anyone relative to the 1,200 camp residents who signed their names to statements that they wished to be sent to Japan, there to serve their Emperor and bear arms against the United States.

Wells, and representatives of various employers, have been on the grounds at the camp since February. This last week Wells, at his organization's expense, took two representatives of the Japanese residents on a tour of Montana and Wyoming ranches, showing them conditions and listing offers of employment.

Only in a very few scattered instances have these offers been accepted. Employers have inserted large paid advertisements in the camp newspaper, pleading with the Japanese to accept employment at high wages.

The response these employers, seeking to use the available manpower at the camp, have received will be set forth in another article Sunday.

[From the Denver Post of April 26, 1943]

**THOUSANDS OF TONS OF COAL ARE WASTED AT HEART MOUNTAIN—FUEL ALLOWED TO BLOW AWAY ALTHOUGH JAP CAMP OWNS SAWMILL TO PROVIDE BINS—OTHER COSTLY PRACTICES NOTED**

(By Jack Carberry)

CODY, Wyo., April 26.—Heart Mountain, the War Relocation Authority's Japanese camp 23 miles north of this picturesquely beautiful American mountain town, is heated with coal. The more than 500 buildings within



to the places whence they came, I would approve their entry. With the usual insolence and disregard of the public, the War Relocation representative said, "You will take them as I specify or you won't take them at all." We did not take them at all, Mr. President. After I left the State of South Dakota conditions were somewhat changed, and my successor in office permitted some Japs to come into the State this spring.

In explanation of my action, I may say that I refused to permit the Japs to be brought in for the reason that the Japanese Government is holding several thousand American boys as prisoners of war, and I said that if anything happened while these interned Japs were in the State of South Dakota retribution would fall upon the American boys in Japan, and for that reason I would not let them come into our State.

Within 30 days after the Japs were brought into the State of South Dakota this spring it was reported to me that they had five fights in a pool hall or on the public streets of one of the nearby towns. When that news gets back to the Empire of Japan, we all know what will happen to an equal number of boys of ours over there.

Mr. President, I absolutely approve what my colleague the Senator from Wyoming has said about the action of the War Department in enlisting Japs in the United States Army as a coherent part of the Army. As I understand, they are now forming a division of Japs at Sparta, Wis., to be employed to fight alongside our boys. It is not fair to them, it is not fair to us, and I join my colleague in condemning the action of the War Relocation Board and the War Department in doing that.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I have been profoundly impressed by the very able statement of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate I myself will urge immediate action on the serious matter of the Japanese refugee camps.

I am glad to hear the statement of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], and of his report, and it is my hope that immediate action may be taken by the Committee on Military Affairs and by the Senate upon this very serious question.

REFUGEE CONFERENCE IN BERMUDA—  
NEW YORK TIMES ADVERTISEMENT

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, sometime ago the President of the United States appointed the senior Senator from Illinois as one of the three delegates from the United States to attend the refugee conference in Bermuda. For some 11 days on that island the American delegates were in conference with the delegates from the British Government, discussing the refugee problem throughout the world. I returned by plane only last Sunday, coming on to the city of Washington late Sunday evening.

Two other members were appointed on the committee by the President. One was Dr. Harold Dodd, president of Princeton University, whom I had never before had the pleasure of meeting, but one whom I found to be a gentleman of



like the status quo ante, or whether it is to usher in a new order, trade must continue to move under the best conditions possible—that is, to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

The program for reciprocal international agreements is not free trade or anything like it. Under its terms the authority of the executive branch is strictly limited. The basic tariff law is still the Hawley-Smoot Act of 1930, as amended in 1934, to give the President the following powers:

1. He may lower or raise rates by not more than 50 percent of the 1930 schedules.
2. He may bind existing rates against increase.
3. He may guarantee the continuance of the free listing of any product. But he may not transfer any commodity from the dutiable to the free list.
4. He may suspend concessions to any country found to be using discriminatory trade practices—quotas, onerous exchange regulations, and so on—against the United States.

Now, let us look at what the President cannot do. He cannot change rates except under a trade agreement. He cannot act except after consulting with the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, as well as the Tariff Commission and other appropriate agencies. Finally, all interested persons must have due public notice of all products on which the United States Government proposes to grant tariff concessions.

Just as in the days of general tariff legislation by Congress, American producers may present their case at public hearings, the difference being that they argue before permanent officials rather than elected Representatives and Senators. Some critics profess to see a grave danger in this, but in practice complaints have been very few, and demonstration of actual damage to American interests almost nonexistent. The plan devised by Mr. Hull, veteran of many a weary hour of political logrolling under the old scheme, has the merit of having worked. Of course, there have been some protests by some groups of agricultural producers, but by and large they have not differed very much from similar complaints made by similar groups before congressional committees charged with tariff making. What is lacking from the trade-agreement procedure is the "your sugar for my gloves" dickering which characterized the conventional system.

In any case, Congress retains supervision and control, since the law limits the authority granted to a term of 3 years. First passed in 1934, the powers were extended in 1937, with useful modifications, and in 1940 without change. On each occasion Congress had full opportunity to review the workings of the reciprocal trade agreements program. The ordinary citizen, reading through the committee reports of 1937 and 1940, and following the testimony so far this year, can find no real evidence of Executive usurpation, and every indication that here is a sensible, workable substitute for general tariff revisions on the old plan.

Almost anyone would agree these days that the debate between absolute free trade and absolute protection is as dead as mutton, from any practical point of view. As long ago as 1897 a Republican President, McKinley, attempted to install a system of reciprocal trade treaties. His proposal broke down because the requirement of ratification by the Senate threw the whole question back into politics. Now that a rational method has proved its value by the experience of 9 years, it would seem the part of good sense to retain it—at least until the nations see the necessity of extending their exchange of goods and services still farther.

[From the Washington Daily News of May 13, 1943]

#### LET REPUBLICANS REMEMBER

Before Republicans in the House try to wreck the Hull reciprocal trade program as a partisan issue, let them remember that—

The last Grand Old Party tariff monstrosity started an international economic war of trade barriers, precipitated the worse depression in American history, and defeated the Republican Party.

President McKinley, Grand Old Party tariff mentor and convert to reciprocity, proved how impossible it is for a President to make effective trade agreements when a logrolling congressional lobby can veto them—as desired by present Hull opponents.

Renewal of the Hull law is favored by many Grand Old Party leaders outside Congress, including Alf Landon and Republican National Chairman Spangler. Republicans voted for its extension in 1937 and in 1940. So the House minority effort to justify opposition as a matter of party policy is an absurd affront to party intelligence.

Before these obstructionists count their unhatched chickens for a 1944 Republican election victory, they should ponder the overwhelming popular demand for renewal of the Trade Agreement Law as voiced by representatives of—

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations,

The National Manufacturers Association, the National Foreign Trade Council, the United States Chamber of Commerce,

The National League of Women Voters, and other women's organizations,

And nearly 90 percent of the press of the country.

Rarely has any economic measure ever received such support, cutting across all party and class and group lines. But that is not surprising in view of the lamentable record of tariff legislation before this reform. The country learned its lesson when it paid for the Hawley-Smoot folly—the voters have no desire to repeat that.

Nor will the people be fooled by the proposed Republican amendments to emasculate the Hull law. Politicians who think otherwise are outsmarting themselves.

#### It Makes Us Very Ill

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. NORRIS POULSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1943

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I insert in the RECORD an editorial taken from the Las Vegas Evening Review-Journal, which contains some very pertinent remarks concerning the release of Japanese from the relocation centers. We, Representatives from the Pacific coast, are quite alarmed at the apparent softening attitude of our War Department. Certainly, there has been no evidence to convince us that Japan is not a dangerous enemy. When 90 percent of the people of the Pacific coast realize this, surely those in high authority in the War Department should take cognizance of that fact. These Japanese have been living among us for many years. We

know of their ability and likewise the potential danger of allowing them to return to the Pacific coast. The following editorial certainly brings out the leniency of the War Department:

#### IT MAKES US VERY ILL

Yesterday afternoon, two carloads of Japanese passed through Las Vegas on the Union Pacific railroad headed east.

There were no guards of any kind accompanying the group—no one appearing to be at all responsible for their continuance to their destination.

But to be sure they enjoyed the trip and knew where they were at all times; they were provided with maps—not the ordinary maps used in school to teach young America the country's geography, nor the maps used by railroad companies in timetables to show the various stations en route and time of arrival and departure.

These maps were superdeluxe, designed especially for the Japanese travelers. Marked on every map in colored ink so it couldn't possibly be missed or mistaken was every military, naval, and air force reservation in the United States.

Of course, the purpose was undoubtedly to show the Japs the places they're supposed to stay away from. But they could be used for other purposes as well. There's no way to be sure they won't be so used.

And it's also probable that if the Japs wanted to compile such maps they could do so on their own. Nobody would stop them.

But why on earth should the Government of the United States hand over unlimited numbers to known Japanese and place them on their honor to stay away from the military reservations marked thereon?

Since when did a Jap have any honor? Haven't we learned yet there is no such thing as an honorable Jap? Just how much more must we find out before we understand that?

Nothing quite so amazing has come our way in all our big-brother dealings with the Japanese since the outbreak of the war.

We were thoroughly disgusted to learn the other day that there's no rationing in the Japanese relocation camps—that they're fully stocked with all the food Americans are going without on the theory we can't feed our armed forces and our allies without making sacrifices ourselves. But we can feed our Jap internees all they want.

And we were shocked to learn from reputable Moapa Valley residents that there's no pretense of supervision over the Japs imported there to work on the farms. They have the run of the valley at all hours of the day and night and are quite often found snooping around in the wee small hours of the morning, for what purpose they only know.

And we were astounded to learn that a Japanese language newspaper published in Salt Lake City virtually spit in the face of the American people with a tirade against General Charles L. DeWitt, commanding officer of the west coast area because of his stand against allowing the Japs to return to California. And this newspaper is being circulated in all the Japanese relocation camps in the intermountain country.

What in the world are we afraid of? Has Tokyo got us bluffed because she holds Americans prisoners (military and civilian) as virtual hostages and we're afraid to protect our own interests here lest they be tortured or put to death? Would these Americans want us to kiss the shirt-tails of the Japs in this country on any such score as that?

There are a lot more Japanese in this country and Hawaii—a hundred or more to one—than there are Americans in Japan.

These Japs we're kowtowing to are blood relations and for the most part are in full



sympathy with the Japs who sneaked the attack on Pearl Harbor while negotiating for a peaceful settlement of our difficulties—the Japs who murdered American prisoners of war—who wiped out the entire population of many Chinese towns because American flyers were aided there following the Tokyo raid.

And they're not deserving of any consideration at all. Certainly not to the silly extremes we're discovering every day.

When, oh when, will we get tough—tough enough to show Tokyo we mean business? Washington better, muy pronto, or the people of the West are very likely to do the job themselves.

### Money—The Most Important Issue in the World Today

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 16, 1943

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, by the indulgence of the House there is presented herewith the seventeenth installment of Senator Cockrell's speech on money.

In this installment reference is made to the now famous prophecy of the noted Englishman, Sir Ernest Seyd, and the German economist, Count Wolowski which foretold with remarkable accuracy the disturbing effect of the demonitization of silver on trade and business throughout the world.

The seventeenth installment of Senator Cockrell's speech follows:

In proof of this I give the following statements of the average percentage in the value of gold to silver in the productions of the world, in the periods of years indicated:

#### Statement of the production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America

[From 1493 to 1885 is from table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886-92 the production is the annual estimate of the Bureau of the Mint]

Period	Total value of gold for the period	Total coin- ing value of silver for the period	Percentage of production			
			By weight		By value	
			Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1493-1520...	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000	11.0	89.0	66.4	33.6
1521-1544...	114,205,000	89,986,000	7.4	92.6	55.9	44.1
1545-1560...	90,492,000	207,240,000	2.7	97.3	30.4	69.6
1561-1580...	90,917,000	248,990,000	2.2	97.8	26.7	73.3
1581-1600...	98,095,000	348,254,000	1.7	98.3	22.0	78.0
1601-1620...	113,248,000	351,579,000	2.0	98.0	24.4	75.6
1621-1640...	110,324,000	327,221,000	2.1	97.9	25.2	74.8
1641-1660...	116,571,000	304,525,000	2.3	97.7	27.7	72.3
1661-1680...	123,084,000	280,166,000	2.7	97.3	30.5	69.5
1681-1700...	143,088,000	284,240,000	3.1	96.9	33.5	66.5
1701-1720...	170,403,000	295,629,000	3.5	96.5	36.6	63.4
1721-1740...	253,611,000	358,480,000	4.2	95.8	41.4	58.6
1741-1760...	327,116,000	443,232,000	4.4	95.6	42.5	57.5
1761-1780...	275,211,000	542,658,000	3.1	96.9	33.7	66.3
1781-1800...	236,464,000	730,810,000	2.0	98.0	24.4	75.6
1801-1810...	118,152,000	371,677,000	1.0	98.9	12.4	87.6
1811-1820...	76,063,000	224,786,000	2.1	97.9	25.3	74.7
1821-1830...	94,479,000	191,444,000	3.0	97.0	33.0	67.0
1831-1840...	134,841,000	247,930,000	3.3	96.7	35.2	64.8
1841-1850...	303,928,000	324,400,000	6.0	94.0	52.9	47.1
1851-1855...	662,566,000	184,169,000	18.4	81.6	78.3	21.7
1856-1860...	670,415,000	188,092,000	18.2	81.8	78.1	21.9
1861-1865...	614,944,000	228,861,000	14.4	85.6	72.9	27.1
1866-1870...	648,071,000	278,313,000	12.7	87.3	70.0	30.0
1871-1875...	577,083,000	409,322,000	8.1	91.9	58.6	41.4
1876-1880...	572,931,000	509,256,000	6.0	94.0	53.0	47.0

#### Statement of the production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America—Continued

Period	Total value of gold for the period	Total coin- ing value of silver for the period	Percentage of production			
			By weight		By value	
			Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
1881-1885...	\$495,582,000	\$594,773,000	5.0	95.0	45.5	54.5
1886.....	106,000,000	120,600,000	5.2	94.8	46.8	53.2
1887.....	105,302,000	124,366,000	5.0	95.0	45.9	54.1
1888.....	109,900,000	142,107,000	4.6	95.4	43.6	56.4
1889.....	118,800,000	162,690,000	4.4	95.6	42.2	57.8
1890.....	113,150,000	172,215,000	4.0	96.0	39.7	60.3
1891.....	120,519,000	186,733,000	3.9	96.1	39.2	60.8
1892.....	130,817,000	196,605,000	4.0	96.0	40.0	60.0
Total.....	8,204,303,000	9,726,072,000	5.0	95.0	45.8	54.2

The average percentage for the whole period is 45.8 to 54.2.

From the discovery of America in 1492 to this date, 400 years, of every dollar of the world's aggregate product of both gold and silver, 45.8 cents were gold and 54.2 cents were silver.

The information available for estimates of the world's production of gold and silver prior to 1687 is not considered definite or reliable by Dr. A. Soetbeer, of Germany, now deceased, who in my opinion was the most impartial and accurate of statisticians, and was a single gold standard advocate.

The estimates of the ratios of silver to gold throughout the world prior to 1687 are uncertain and unreliable, as little is known with certainty as to the fineness of the gold or silver in the coins.

From the reports of the Director of the Mint, I have compiled some data.

In the years 1801 to 1810, inclusive, of the world's production of gold and silver, the proportion or percentage of gold to silver was 24.1 dollars or 24.1 cents of gold to 75.9 dollars or cents of silver. Notwithstanding this large difference in the product, there was great stability in the ratios or relative values.

In the 10 years, 1852-61, inclusive, the world produced \$1,724,750,000 of gold and silver, of which the gold was \$1,314,150,000, or 76.2 percent, while the silver produced was only \$410,600,000, or 23.8 percent, and yet there was no very great divergence in their ratios or relative values. The cause of this remarkable stability in ratio or value was the fact that the mints of the United States were open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. And the mints of France from October 30, 1785, were open to like coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1.

There was a scare in this period of 1852-61 in regard to an overflow, a deluge of gold from California and Australia, very similar to the scare since that date in regard first to an overflow, a deluge, of both metals, and then when gold was enthroned as the single standard, as I have shown—then as to an overflow—a deluge of silver—which still exists in the vain imaginations of our gold monometallist bimetallic friends.

Have these doctrinaire prophets, Mr. Ruggles, Senator Sherman, and others realized the falsity of their predictions and the true facts as to the production of gold and silver? Please recall their fairy tales of the production from our own mines of from 200 to 400 millions annually, so persistently proclaimed in Europe in 1863 to 1868, and then hear the truth as shown by the records.

In the 10 years, 1862-71, inclusive, the production of gold and silver in the entire world was only \$1,616,200,000, an annual average of only \$161,620,000 of both metals.

Think of it. Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Sherman told them we were going to produce from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000 a year in the United States alone, and yet the world produced in that time only an annual average of \$161,620,000 of both metals, gold and silver.

In this period the gold product alone was \$1,102,825,000, or 68.24 percent of the aggregate product of both metals, while the silver product was only \$513,375,000, or only 31.76 percent of the aggregate product.

During the entire period, when these sages and doctrinaire statesmen were enthroning gold and demanding the single gold standard, refusing to agree with the nations of the Latin Union to free and unlimited bimetallic coinage, and practically driving them to join in degrading, depreciating, and demonetizing silver and destroying nearly one-half of the world's money, the world was producing 68.24 dollars of gold to 31.76 dollars of silver.

These facts throw an arc electric light upon the unreliability and the falsity of the judgment, opinions, and predictions of such leaders. If so egregiously mistaken then, may not they be mistaken now, and their prophetic warnings prove a delusion, a snare, a will-o'-the-wisp?

Take the entire period, 1862-92, inclusive, 31 years, and the world's product of gold and silver has been \$6,284,666,000, an annual average of only \$202,731,161.

During this period the gold product has been \$3,359,422,000, or 53.45 percent of the aggregate of both metals, while the silver product has been only \$2,925,144,000, or 46.55 percent of the aggregate.

If every nation had had at the beginning of this period of 31 years an adequate supply of gold and silver for all monetary purposes, then this annual average product of both metals, after deducting the demands for such metals for industrial purposes and the loss by wear and tear and abrasion, would have been barely sufficient to maintain the average per capita circulation required by the increase of population and to meet the increasing demands for money in the rapidly expanding commerce of the nations of the earth, domestic and foreign.

What has been the product of gold and silver in the United States? In the 12 years, 1862 to 1873, inclusive, the aggregate product of gold and silver in the United States was \$733,000,000, an annual average product of only \$61,083,333.33. The gold product was \$546,750,000, an annual average of \$45,562,500, or 74.60 percent of the aggregate, while the silver product was only \$186,250,000, an annual average of \$15,520,833, or only 25.40 percent of the aggregate—about one-third.

These figures, in juxtaposition with the deliberate, carefully prepared statements of our distinguished representatives and officials, published by them to the nations of the world in 1863 and since, should bring crimson to their cheeks. I do not give them to the Senate as a pattern to imitate, but as an example to deter.

The largest yield of gold in any one year in the United States was \$65,000,000 in the calendar year 1853. The largest yields since 1862 were \$53,500,000 in 1866, \$53,225,000 in 1865, and \$51,725,000 in 1867, while our annual average yield of gold in the 12 years, 1881-92, inclusive, was only \$32,733,000. These facts seem to me to prove conclusively that the depreciation of silver has not been caused by any excessive production relatively to gold.

The conclusion seems to me irresistible that the depreciation has been caused almost entirely by the legislation of the various nations discriminating against silver and in favor of gold, closing their mints against the free and unlimited coinage of silver, making it a mere commodity—merchandise, and keeping their mints open to gold, and making gold, in bullion as well as in coin, money with full legal tender, and thereby appreciating and increasing the value of gold.



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JUNE 1

# Coddling the Japanese

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CECIL R. KING

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 1, 1943

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, of late there has been a movement afoot to allow Japanese evacuees to return to the Pacific coast. This movement has been developing in the face of sternest opposition by the people of the Coastal States and against the sound judgment of Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding officer of the western defense command, who has consistently rejected all proposals for the return of the Japanese to the evacuated areas.

Recently the War Department announced that General DeWitt was to be relieved of his post of western defense command. As to the actual reason for his removal, as distinguished from the official reason, I am at present uninformed. However, the action taken by General DeWitt's successor on this very pertinent issue of returning Japanese to the Pacific coast will more graphically inform everyone on this point than any other explanation. I trust that a change in command does not represent a change in General DeWitt's thought on this subject. I would at this time, Mr. Speaker, include an editorial of the Inglewood Daily News of May 26, 1943, on this matter, entitled "Kicked Upstairs."

The editorial follows:

### KICKED UPSTAIRS

It appears to be regrettably true that Gen. John L. DeWitt, able commanding officer of the western defense command, is being kicked upstairs to make way for someone who will reflect the views of a segment of the State Department headed by Francis B. Sayre, who favors coddling the Japanese.

The west coast has been particularly fortunate in having General DeWitt in charge of the military in this area. He has recognized from the beginning the utter absurdity of permitting Japanese to return to this vital military sector, and he has rejected each and every proposal made to him in this connection.

An element in the State Department which has issued directives tending toward a softening up in our attitude toward our mortal and barbaric enemies, the Japs, disagrees with General DeWitt. Now, he has been promoted, and it appears quite likely that he will be removed to another command—solely for the purpose of ridding the western defense area of his able direction.

The segment of the State Department cannot escape the fact that it has issued instructions that the Emperor of Japan—a semiepileptic baboon—should not be held to ridicule or scorn, that his palace should be regarded as sacred and be not bombed or attacked by Americans (in spite of the fact that it is one of the most heavily protected spots in Japan, surrounded by a row of German-made Zeiss antiaircraft guns, and peopled by crack troops in the service of the Emperor). Yet this same Emperor meets every morning at 11 o'clock, with the heads of his branches of service, to plot the death and destruction of Americans. And

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there is no person in this country so stupid as to believe that if the sons of Nippon had the opportunity they would not, without a moment's hesitation, drop a bomb on the White House or murder the head of this Government at the slightest provocation.

It was the same segment of the State Department which sent scrap metal to Japan as late as 1939—the same metal which is being sent back to us now in the form of bullets and bombs. And it is the same segment which encouraged the shipment of high-octane gasoline to Japan almost to the moment of Pearl Harbor.

There isn't any use coddling the Japanese. They are deceitful, treacherous, and tough.

It is to be devoutly hoped on the west coast that whoever succeeds General DeWitt, in the event of his being kicked upstairs, will see eye-to-eye with him on the Jap question.

## Evacuated Japanese in California

### SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS ROLPH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1943

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, citizens of the Pacific coast are definitely opposed to the return of evacuated Japanese to our area.

On May 5, 1943, a number of Representatives, including myself, stated unequivocally how residents in our section of the country feel. At that time I said the Japanese are now out of our territory and they should remain out.

I submit announcement from the Downtown Association of San Francisco dated May 26, 1943. This statement clearly sets forth the position of the Association. The letter reflects overwhelming sentiment in San Francisco.

Under unanimous consent, I include the communication as part of my remarks:

The Down Town Association of San Francisco, an old-established organization representative of property owners and business interests of San Francisco, has been deeply concerned about the threat to release certain Japanese from detention centers and to permit them to return to the Pacific coast area. Most earnestly we endorse the policy which General DeWitt has adopted and put into effect, excluding all persons of the Japanese race from this critical combat area during the war emergency.

Respectfully, but with all the forcefulness of language that we can command, we protest against any sentimentality or impractical idealism that would permit the Japanese to return to the coast communities. We of the West know the Japs better than do theorists and self-styled humanitarians of the East, whose contacts and impressions of the Japanese have been gained at long distance.

We do not believe it possible that not a single American-born Jap had knowledge of the elaborate preparations made long in advance for participation by Honolulu Japs in the organized sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Neither have we forgotten that there is no record made known to the public, so far as we are informed, that any American-born Jap came forward to warn our Government of the impending treachery.

It would, in our opinion, be foolhardy and a policy utterly lacking in realism to permit any Japanese to return to the coast areas during the war. Our highest Army and Navy officers continue to warn and even to alarm us into a realization that our coast area—Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles—will be raided and bombed by the Japs, if for no other reason than to lift Japanese home morale and to save face.

We would be the last to countenance violence or reprisals upon Japs within our borders. Any violence shown to Japs would probably have the horrible result of bringing torture and death to our men of Bataan and of the South Seas who are prisoners in Jap hands. The execution of our Tokyo flyers has shown the total savagery of this enemy.

It would be a tragic lack of realism to think that the lives of any Japs loose in our coast area would be safe if there was a Jap air raid over our cities, with death, conflagration, and destruction rained down upon our people from the skies. We are too close to Pearl Harbor and Corregidor and to the awful ordeals our men have endured on Guadalcanal to expect that our people will be complacent and loftily idealistic about pure humanitarianism, if members of this race are at large in our midst while their compatriots are bombing and maiming and killing our people.

Any official or group of officials or citizens responsible for the return of Japanese to the Pacific coast would have upon their heads the tragic consequences that might follow from such an ill-considered policy.

We urge upon you in the best interests of our Nation, not to permit this grievous mistake to be made.



1943

Japanese Internment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. THOMAS ROLPH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1943

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit resolutions adopted June 9, 1943, by the council of the city of Los Angeles:

Whereas certain elements within our country are endeavoring to remove foreign- and American-born Japanese from internment centers and return them to the Pacific coast; and

Whereas the internment of these Japanese was necessitated not only for the protection of our country and its citizens, but also for the safety of the internees themselves; and

Whereas the psychological reaction of our inhabitants after the Japanese slaughter of our American citizens at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, was such as to create a nervous tension held under control only by increased activity of peace officers and by the immediate internment of Japanese by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and peace officers; and

Whereas the difference in race, religion, color, and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American; and

Whereas by actual survey it has been ascertained that 80 percent of the internees would, by their own admission, fight for Japan if given the opportunity, and the attitude of the remaining 20 percent is an unknown quantity; and

Whereas the brilliant and intelligent military strategy shown by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt would be nullified were the restrictions placed upon the internees lifted; and

Whereas peace officer personnel has been reduced 25 percent through enlistment of members in the armed forces, thereby creating a shortage of officers with which to control the riots, mob violence, and sabotage which release of the Japanese would engender; and

Whereas recognizing the danger to our communities which would be aggravated by lessening of internship orders, the Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County has appointed a committee consisting of Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz, District Attorney Fred N. Howser, John H. Hanson, Superintendent Plant Protection, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Los Angeles Police Chief C. B. Horrall and M. G., M. Studio Chief W. P. Hendry to oppose any lessening of internship restriction, and other organizations and associations are actively fighting the release of internees; and

Whereas the citizens of the west coast are strictly and unequivocally opposed to the infiltration of Japanese into their communities; and now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the City Council of Los Angeles urge continued internment of Japanese, regardless of place of birth and further urge that no organization, group, or individual be permitted to engage in any activity which would tend to lower internment restrictions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to General DeWitt, to the California Members of Congress, to the Secretaries of War and Navy, and to the President of the United States.

Subsidy on Potatoes

SPEECH

OF

HON. PAUL STEWART

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1943

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, the O. P. A. was set up to control profits rather than prices. It provides a ceiling for farm prices and places a floor under the highest wages in history with an escape clause upward revision.

At Bennington, Okla., in the district I represent, the ceiling price on Irish potatoes today is \$2.70 per hundredweight on car. In Washington, D. C., where I am residing during this session of Congress, last Saturday Irish potatoes cost me 8 cents a pound or \$8 per hundred, a difference in price of \$5.30.

In the Bennington Journal appears an open letter from Mr. W. H. Frank, head of the Bryan County Potato Growers Association, advising the potato growers of the ceiling price per car. The price does not mean in any sense that the farmer will receive \$2.70 net for his potatoes—he will receive \$2.70 gross. He has to make his deduction for seed, which was very high, commercial fertilizer, also high, sprinkling for insects, hoeing and plowing, gathering, loading, and transportation, which cost from 20 to 35 cents per sack of 100 pounds from the potato patch to the railroad car. Then between the cost of production and his investment for seed, fertilizer, spraying compound, sacks, hired labor, and transportation, the farmer receives a net pitiful sum for his long hours and days of labor and sweat. Yet the organized labor journals and press releases are "hollering" from the housetops to roll back the price of farm commodities. Not one word has been heard by me where they have said anything about too big a profit for transportation and distribution.

No criticism has been made about the high wages that will be paid that is chargeable to a sack of these potatoes. Organized labor takes charge at the car and organized labor will be in charge at the point of destination, organized labor will take their toll in delivering the potatoes from the railroad depot to the wholesaler, and organized labor will receive their portion of the sack of potatoes in delivering from the wholesaler to the retailer. Organized labor will receive their share in the industrial centers for putting them in a paper sack and delivering them to the final consumer.

Yet in the face of all of the fixed demands by organized labor and O. P. A. our citizens are patriotic and working upon a 24-hour shift to get these potatoes to the consumer. Mr. Green, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Murray recommend a subsidy for the farmer. On the other hand, in many vital war plants demands are being made and strikes are being called for higher wages. Where is the point of meeting of minds between the farmer and the organized labor group if the farmer goes broke in his potato adventure and begins to look about for



for salvage? for rationing rules? The press furnishes all that advertising free. It has furnished ten times more than the twenty-five or thirty millions proposed. It has done it not only willingly but enthusiastically—getting behind every drive, and printing all information that could be desired. It will continue to do so. They do not need to be hired to perform that duty to their readers and to their nation. They ought not to want to be.

Important newspapers and newspaper organizations oppose the bill, some violently. Some organizations made up of smaller newspapers are reported to favor it. We think these publishers are in error, and that they will regret it if the bill ever becomes a law. The press of the country would suffer lasting harm.

### Japanese Problem on the Pacific Coast

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. HOMER D. ANGELL**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1943

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, more than 100,000 Japanese have been removed from the Pacific coast areas and are held in relocation centers. Recently a good many of these Japanese have been released. People of the Pacific-coast areas are very much concerned over this problem and are opposed to any of these Japanese being released and allowed to return to the Pacific coast.

It is a well-known fact that many of the Japanese, even though born in America, believe in dual citizenship and owe allegiance and loyalty to the Emperor of Japan. There is no place in America for divided loyalty in this critical hour when our own men in our fighting forces are giving their lives for the protection of our country. The dastardly attack of the Japanese upon Pearl Harbor should be a lesson to us not to lessen our vigilance, particularly on the Pacific coast.

It is well-known that the Japanese have as a part of their plan to attack the Pacific coast, and if these Japanese who are loyal to Japan are permitted to remain in that territory they will be in a position to further the plans and schemes of our enemies.

I include as a part of my remarks a resolution adopted by the Gresham Chamber of Commerce on May 29, 1943, which is in my congressional district:

Whereas the people of the United States are engaged in a death struggle with the Japanese Imperial Government, and are engaged in a war to defend American homes and Christian ideals against Japanese aggression; and

Whereas the experience of Oregon citizens with Japanese nationals and those persons who by accident of birth became vested with American citizenship, has proven that the Japanese people do not and cannot assimilate with the white Americans; and

Whereas it is impossible to determine which citizens of Japanese descent are loyal and which are disloyal to the United States and hold dual citizenship; and

Whereas it is significant that no citizen of Japanese descent warned the officials of the

Nation of the preparation which preceded the infamous attack upon Pearl Harbor, with resultant massacre of innocent American citizens; and

Whereas the Japanese people have proven to be barbaric savages in war and are masters of deception in time of peace; and

Whereas in the past the Japanese have taken over small farm holdings and have gradually increased their holding until previous to December 7 they were or had about driven out all of the other growers of vegetables in this section and were, in various underhand methods, through births, buying up the best farms in this section. On farms that were rented they were run down to such an extent that it was impossible for others to make a living and were then bought up and rehabilitated. Living conditions were of the lowest and this brought the standard of living to such a point that they were able to corner this part of the country as a vegetable center.

Whereas the above chamber of commerce in session asked that a resolution be drafted that they never be permitted to return to this section; that the Congress of the United States take the necessary steps both for this country and their own well-being in that they never be permitted to return to this section. While here they were given the best of education, and one member of their band became the biggest spy for the Japanese and he graduated from our local high school. Out of respect for the boys from this section who have been slaughtered, we insist that the necessary steps be taken for their removal from this section, as well as the United States.

The above action was taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Gresham and of Multnomah County, one of the sections that had more of this class of people to contend with, and their action was unanimous. Copies to be sent to the Oregon delegation in Congress, the Portland Chamber of Commerce, Walter Winchell, and to the Honorable Harold Ickes.

### The Sweet Sweat of Honest Toil

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. LYLE H. BOREN**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 14, 1943

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from Aeronautics for June 1943:

#### THE SWEET SWEAT OF HONEST TOIL

Sound legislation, like any other creative work, is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration. The revised H. R. 1012 is to the original fuzzy draft of the bill as sunlight is to canned heat. The latest edition shows the character of the work which the committee put on the bill.

The legislation first declares the sovereignty of the Federal Government over the air spaces of the United States and its Territories. All will recognize that this is essential before the Government can consummate those international air treaties which will form a part of the stability of world society in the air age.

The legislation next assures uniformity of regulations within the Nation and provides for reciprocal privileges for American aviators in foreign skies. Also, the bill directs the Commission and Administrator to cooperate with the States in their development problems and recognizes that the States of



provided \$5,500,000, which is a decrease of \$3,365,906 in the amount of the Budget estimate, or approximately 37 percent. The reduction will require a drastic rearrangement of the domestic program, particularly in the fields of publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, and field operations.

We have a satisfactory report from the Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, General Johnson; and I want to read just one or two sentences from it. He said:

We are confident that we now know how to solve the problem. We are confident that it is capable of rapid solution. We are confident that given the right men in the right places we can deliver to Congress the job that we are hired to do. And we believe it is a matter of relative short time, given the right tools, to put the vast majority of the small plants of America to work in the production of weapons or essential civilian needs.

That is their job, that is their objective. He concludes by saying:

We can keep on top of the job.

All of the evidence adduced before the committee corroborated his conclusion in that respect.

The committee recommends the amount of the Budget estimate which is \$12,006,000, payable from the funds of the Corporation. This is an increase of \$4,506,000 in the amount made available to the War Production Board for administration of the act in 1943. The Budget calls for increases in personnel in Washington and in the field in numbers approximating 400 more than the like numbers engaged under the organization of the War Production Board on this work in 1943. In the discussions during the hearings it developed that the amount of the Budget estimate is below what the Chairman of the Board believes is necessary to accomplish the task. The committee is not inclined to increase the Budget figure but if results are obtained and can be conclusively demonstrated the committee will later in the year consider supplementing the figure.

The War Relocation Authority has been much discussed in the newspapers in the last 2 or 3 weeks. It has had a tremendous task. There are in the United States 132,000 Japanese or persons of Japanese descent. Many of them are American citizens, born in the United States and under the Constitution entitled to every right of an American citizen. It is an unprecedented and an extraordinary departure arbitrarily to take an American citizen and put him in a detention camp and treat him as an enemy alien, but the exigencies of the situation required it and the War Department proceeded early in this war to move all Japanese citizens and aliens from the west coast defense command area and relocate them in areas outside the command area. Originally 14 relocation centers were planned but finally resolved into 10 main centers and one isolation center to which the troublemakers from the 10 main centers are brought.

Recently—and this is the action which has given rise to newspaper discussion—

realizing the injustice done many of these people and appreciating the importance of utilizing all available manpower, we have been, from time to time, releasing individuals and sending them out into communities where they are needed and are welcome.

The Director advised the committee that no Japanese is allowed to be relocated if there is anything in his record to indicate that it would be undesirable for him to live outside a relocation center and that the W. R. A. has extensive information concerning each evacuee.

The leave regulations in force provide that persons in the relocation centers, citizen or alien, can make application for leave, first, provided they had a place to go and could take care of themselves outside of the evacuated area; second, provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured that the community they were moving into would accept them; third, provided the War Relocation Authority was reasonably assured they were not dangerous from the standpoint of the internal security of the country; and fourth, provided they would keep the War Relocation Authority informed about their movements. On the last point all aliens are required under the law to report to the United States attorney, but citizens do not have to do so.

The W. R. A. reports that it has received no complaint of disloyalty, sabotage, or espionage, on the part of any man released.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Is there any program in contemplation of sending any of these Japanese out to California?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Up to this time the plan has been to release them only to communities in which they are desired. It rests entirely upon the considerations I have placed in the Record. Of course, California, and the Pacific Coast States, would be in a different category from other States of the Union. It is my understanding that they are released in the West Coast Defense Command area and other Army coastal defense command areas, only upon the advice and consent of the Army in each particular individual case.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I think the gentleman will agree that the psychological warfare conducted by the Office of War Information is highly important. The gentleman recognized that in his statement, I think.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In response to that I may say that General Marshall told the committee in the beginning of the war that the thing most essential to the success of an army or a nation in war is morale. When you undermine morale you destroy the greatest factor essential to a successful campaign.

Mr. CELLER. And that was exemplified notably in the north African campaign, was it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was a remarkable demonstration of the efficacy of morale—and contrariwise to the devastating effect of the destruction of morale.

Mr. CELLER. Why is it then that the committee recommended a total of \$34,472,000, an apparent decrease of \$1,374,000 under the 1943 funds, and a decrease of \$12,869,000 under the Budget estimates for that splendid work being done by the Office of War Information? The Office of War Information asked for \$10,000,000 for unforeseen contingencies that might arise in connection with the contemplated invasion of Europe, for example.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The European activities of the agency are not greatly affected by these retrenchments. The main retrenchment is the domestic program, in the field of domestic publications, posters, motion pictures, special services, field operations. It was felt by the committee after the examination of some of these publications, that they were not essential, and that they could be dispensed with without in any way prejudicing the work of the agency.

Mr. CELLER. The overseas branch? Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The overseas branch.

Mr. CELLER. Was there not a reduction in the overseas branch? I believe there was. The committee has given them \$5,000,000 for contingencies, and it has deducted \$5,000,000 for contingencies for their over-all operations, which include overseas operations. So there has been a substantial reduction.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There was a decrease in the Budget estimate of the overseas branch. We cut out new personnel costing \$2,290,000 and made a cut in present funds of \$2,213,590.

Mr. CELLER. Why was that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It was thought that the amount could be deducted from their budget without materially affecting their work.

Mr. CELLER. Would the gentleman assure me that that will be the case? I have great confidence in the gentleman's judgment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is, of course, a matter of opinion. Naturally, each member of the committee forms his own opinion after hearing all the evidence pro and con. We must then strike a balance and reach a conclusion to which all members of the committee may subscribe. In this case it was thought possible to make a retrenchment, without materially affecting the service.

Mr. CELLER. I am inclined to most respectfully differ with the gentleman in that regard. I believe it was grievously wrong to reduce the proposed expenditures for the overseas branch, at least.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not suppose there is an item in the bill, at least there are very few, of major importance, on which there was not a difference of opinion in the committee. Unfortunately the human mind is of such range and trend that no two of us look at a proposition exactly alike. This

6/17/43

Cannon of Mo.



committee action is a unanimous report upon the part of the committee. Both the majority and the minority concurred on every item in this bill, with the single exception possibly of the Board of Economic Warfare and with that exception both the majority and the minority members concurred and agreed to support the amount recommended in the bill on the floor. In view of the divergence of opinion to which the gentleman has referred, and of which he himself is a notable example, it was necessary, in order to reach a figure on which all of us could agree to readjust our individual views. It devolved upon some of us to raise our figures, and on some to lower our figures, in order to strike a level on which we could reach concurrence.

Mr. CELLER. I know you have a difficult task before you always, but may I assume that if that contingent fund of \$5,000,000 will prove inadequate, the matter can be reviewed?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was one consideration.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I would like to ask the gentleman again with reference to the Japanese situation. In my State of Oregon there were a great many Japanese. My people are very much interested as to what is being done with those Japanese that are being released. How many have been released and what does this program contemplate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have provided in the hearings a complete tabulation. If the gentleman will look at pages 26 and 27 he will note the appropriation for 1943 was based upon an evacuee population of 132,000, but at no time during the current year has it exceeded 110,000. The 110,000 has been the peak of the evacuees who were in the centers. While the number has gone up to 110,000 as a maximum, it is down now to 98,623. At the end of May, 12,799 were on leave of absence, engaged in outside employment. This is the number to which I referred as being released.

Mr. ANGELL. What does the program contemplate with reference to the release of the others?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is contemplated that if they demonstrate their loyalty and the fact that they are released will in no way interfere with the military program, and they can find work and are self-sustaining, that the program will continue. The committee is very emphatic that the utmost care be exercised as to each person released and that there should be no doubt in any case.

Mr. ANGELL. I understand from what the gentleman has said that it is not contemplated that they will be returned to any State that does not desire them?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; they will not be returned to any community which does not desire them and which objects to receiving them. I will say, however, that we also made allowance for the fact that it might be necessary to return them to the relocation centers,

and on that account, instead of reducing the estimate here, as we could have reduced it if the program is successful and is continued, we provided the Budget estimate, so that if it were necessary to maintain the present number in the centers we would have the funds with which to do it.

Mr. ANGELL. Are those who are being released going into agricultural districts?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Into the cities and the country. About half of them are going into agriculture, because they have been drawn from agricultural occupations.

Mr. ANGELL. But they are not being placed anywhere where they are not desired?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They are not being placed where not desired. It is about 50-50 as between agricultural workers and others. I might say that I had occasion to note from an objective point of view, the operation of testing the sentiment of a community. A prospective employer in Missouri asked for a man and his wife. Thereupon the authorities submitted questionnaires, and when it developed that the replies to the questionnaires were adverse, they canceled the proposed release.

Mr. ANGELL. Does the record show that there have been three attacks by Japanese in the State of Oregon already, two incendiary attacks, where attempts were made to set fire to our forests?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Reports were made and estimates submitted, both to this subcommittee and the subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, to provide facilities to combat forest fires, which might have incendiary origin. There seemed to be some question as to the authenticity of enemy origin, but, as I recall it, one committee made provision for fire protection so that in such event—that is, if such sabotage should develop, we would be in a position to combat it.

Mr. ANGELL. That is one reason why the people are very much concerned over the Japanese not being permitted to return to the State, by reason of the possibility that they might engage with outside Japanese, if attack is contemplated, resulting in the destruction of our forests.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Their wishes will be observed and every precaution will be taken to keep in touch with these men after they leave. Upon evidence of any overt act they will be promptly returned to the centers.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. Did the testimony adduced before your committee show where Japanese had hoisted their flag over some of the encampments in Arizona?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is to be expected that where large numbers of men and women are suddenly removed from their homes, separated from their property, summarily transported to a detention camp, you would find among 100,000 individuals some recalcitrants. That has been the case in a few instances.

There have been instances of insubordination and of troublemakers organizing disturbances, but every such case has been promptly disposed of, and in order to meet that situation they have established an isolation center. There are 10 of the main centers, and whenever one of the evacuees becomes unruly or gives any evidence of insubordination he is quietly removed to this isolation center where he is subject to control.

Mr. WELCH. Does the gentleman think that Japanese who continue their loyalty to the Japanese Government to the extent of hoisting their flag over a concentration camp in this country should be permitted to run at large and return to the Pacific coast?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. We are not advised of any instances in which that has happened. I hope it has not. I do not think that we have any occasion to expect all Japanese to prove loyal to the United States any more than we would expect any 100,000 Americans who might be suddenly apprehended in Japan and thrust into a concentration camp over there to be loyal to the Japanese, even though they had been there for many years.

We must face that situation. It is inevitable, but we are providing in every way possible to handle it, and where such incident occurs as the gentleman relates, the perpetrators are properly apprehended and placed under control.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I just want the record to show that while we in Arkansas were not advised by the War Department—that is, our consent was not asked that we receive the Japanese—I do understand that definite assurance has been given to the State by the War Department that after the emergency is over—during the emergency the arrangement which the gentleman has outlined of course, will prevail—but after the emergency is over, the War Department has assured us and we are expecting the War Department to carry out its contracts, that the Japanese will be taken out of the State and sent back to the homes from which they have come.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is my understanding that while there may have been no publicity of the fact, that before the camp was located in Arkansas steps were taken to ascertain whether or not it would be agreeable to the State and local authorities.

The following is a letter from the Director of the War Relocation Authority with respect to the leave regulations concerning the relocation of Japanese outside the relocation centers and a statement of the policy concerning them:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY,  
Washington, June 15, 1943.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,  
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CANNON: Because misunderstanding may arise from misinformation recently appearing in the press regarding the relocation policies of this Authority and how they were developed, I am submitting to you



It is well for us to give an attentive ear to the innermost thoughts of that boy who volunteered to die for his country. The poem follows:

THE HOME GUARDS

I'm pulling all my punches, I've flung my  
"weeks" away.  
I think its been two months at least since I  
drew my pay.  
I'm tired of being a dogface, so help me God,  
I am,  
Of eating molded biscuits, with margarine  
or Spam,  
Of fighting dirty, stinking Japs in the bushes  
on my own,  
When I think of "Dear Old America" and my  
pals who stayed at home.  
I can see them walking down the street, their  
 chests puffed out with pride.  
Hear them talking to the girls, as they save  
their precious hides.  
While I'm here in New Guinea, not even safe  
to show my head,  
For fear some skulking Jap might fill it full  
of lead.  
Back when I told the folks at home that I  
volunteered to fight,  
They said, "God bless you, son, and return  
you home all right."  
They called me a chocolate soldier, a \$21  
tourist too.  
They said, "You'll never see the front or even  
get a view,  
What's more, you'll have a picnic across the  
ocean foam."  
But they made damned sure they didn't go—  
they preferred to stay home.  
You know those guys, not bad shots when  
they trailed a rabbit track.  
But, hell, there ain't no danger, see, for a  
rabbit don't shoot back.  
They shine among the "stay at homes" and  
brag of our United States,  
But dance halls, bars, and poolrooms are  
where they meet their fate.  
A cue stick is their rifle, and their beer rich  
with foam.  
They have no bullets there to dodge—my pals  
who stayed at home.

## The Japanese Problem on the Pacific Coast

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, June 28, 1943*

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, as I have heretofore pointed out to the House, there are thousands of Japanese in the three Pacific Coast States and a large number in my own State of Oregon. Many of these Japanese who were removed from these States and placed in relocation centers have been released. The people of my district are opposed to the releasing of Japanese and permitting them to return to the Coast States.

Portland Post No. 1, American Legion, on June 21, 1943, carefully considered this matter and passed unanimously a resolution setting forth the views of the organization. In accordance with authority heretofore granted, I include as a part of my remarks this resolution, which is as follows:

Whereas a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Japanese Empire; and



Whereas there are at present many thousands of Japanese who are at present domiciled in Relocation Centers in the far Western States which Relocation Centers are at present under the supervision and authority of the War Relocation Authority and are not under the direct control of the Army of the United States; and

Whereas the members of Portland Post are firmly of the belief and opinion that more adequate and effective supervision and control of all Japanese in the country can be had and obtained by placing the responsibility for their control, custody and supervision upon the military authority of the United States; and

Whereas the membership of this post is also of the opinion that the native born loyal Japanese of American citizenship should be given the opportunity of demonstrating their loyalty to the United States and should not be indiscriminately classified as alien enemies, merely because of racial ancestry; and

Whereas in our opinion loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry by reason of their ancestry and racial characteristics and knowledge of the Japanese language are best qualified and in a position to render unusual and exceptional service to the entire world in the reorganization and rehabilitation of Japan upon the conclusion of hostilities and in the education of native Japanese in the principles, form and procedure of representative government to the end that a democratic form of government be established and perpetuated in Japan: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved:*

1. That immediate action be taken and the control, supervision, and maintenance of all relocation centers be transferred from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department.

2. That upon such transfer, immediate action be taken to segregate loyal American-born Japanese and that they be transferred and assigned to separate relocation centers outside the States of California, Washington, and Oregon, where under the supervision of competent instructors and in general accordance with the operation of an American Legion boy State they may elect their own officials and organize such center as an American community governed by representative government.

3. That upon the conclusion of hostilities the graduates of these American communities be enlisted or inducted for emigration to Japan and established in positions of authority, according to their qualifications and abilities, to form a nucleus and to pioneer democratic government in Japan and to act as teachers in the schools of that country so that a democracy may be established and perpetuated in Japan and all her possessions.

4. That foreign-born and/or enemy Japanese and such others as investigation may show to be disloyal to, or unsympathetic with a democratic form of government, be confined in concentration camps and there remain under such proper military guards as will adequately confine and control them and protect the lives and properties of American citizens; that at the conclusion of hostilities such enemy aliens shall be deported to some locality where they will not be a handicap, detriment, or obstruction to the rehabilitation of Japan proper, or impair the establishment of a democracy in Japan; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be sent forthwith to our Senators and Representatives at the Nation's Capitol so that their support be enlisted and they may exercise their best efforts to secure the immediate passage of such legislation as is necessary to accomplish the intent of this resolution, to



One word from either of them would banish all the horrors of famine and pestilence from Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries. Will they arise to the occasion? The future of white civilization in Europe rests in their hands.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from today's Washington News.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, having just returned from California, where hearings were held for 2 weeks regarding the War Relocation Authority centers located in the West, I feel that I should make a report to the House regarding the evidence presented at those hearings.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] and the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] served with me as a special subcommittee of the Dies committee to investigate un-American activities. It was our purpose to determine to what extent the Japanese Government or Japanese agents might be continuing to exercise subversive influence upon the people of Japanese ancestry who are concentrated in the relocation centers. The committee investigators made a 5,000-mile trip looking into conditions at each of the centers with the exception of Tule Lake. Upon completion of their investigation, the hearings were opened in Los Angeles and numerous witnesses appeared at that time. In order to obtain a very clear picture of conditions in the centers, our hearings were very largely confined to the relocation center at Poston, Ariz. The conditions uncovered at that center are illustrative of the conditions existing at each of the other centers as evidenced by the work of the committee investigators.

It is quite evident from our investigation that the operation of these centers has not been entirely satisfactory. While the living conditions are not too good, and the living quarters are overcrowded without exception, nevertheless better results could have been obtained under different handling. No effort seems to have been made to promote a program of Americanism amongst these Japanese people. On the contrary, it is quite apparent that the disloyal Japanese have assumed the ascendancy and have dominated the operation and control of the centers. They have endeavored to influence the thinking of all the Japanese and to force a sentiment favorable to Japan to be expressed by all the evacuees. In-

stances in which Japanese évacuées have shown a pro-American attitude have resulted in their being assaulted and beaten by the disloyal. At Manzanar, particularly, some 30 loyal Japanese were removed from the center and placed in an abandoned C. C. camp in an isolated area of Death Valley. Instead of penalizing the miscreants, the loyal Japanese were sent into isolated confinement, presumably for their protection. Not only has there been no effort to segregate the disloyal and un-American Japanese from those who desire to remain loyal but on the contrary the disloyal have been given positions of prominence and power in each of the centers.

Each center is divided into various blocks and in each block there are 14 barracks, each of these being divided into 4 large rooms. A family resides in one of these rooms. In addition to the barracks, there is a large recreation hall, a laundry, community lavatories, and the community mess hall. No individual facilities are provided in any of the barracks. The entire living is on a community basis. In the organization of the centers, block leaders are elected by the Japanese and these leaders may be foreign-born or American-born. For the information of the Members, I might explain that the foreign-born Japanese are known as Issei, while those Japanese who are native to this country are known as Nisei. However, the Nisei group have a subdivision known as Kibei. These are the Japanese who have been born in this country, have been educated in Japan, and then have come back here to live. The older Japanese, while they adhere to Japanese customs and ways of life and exert some influence upon the younger Japanese, are not a serious menace. So likewise the Japanese women, enjoying as they do in this country a status of equality with the men, are not inclined to be favorable to Japan where they occupy a very inferior position and are considered as chattels. The majority of Nisei, if removed from a pro-Japan influence, would develop into patriotic and loyal citizens in the main. They readily adopt American customs, American sports, and an American way of life. However, those natives who have been educated in Japan have become the most sinister influence among the Japanese peoples.

These Kibei have received in Japan a thorough indoctrination in Japanese history, culture, and customs. Their education has been almost exclusively devoted to military training. They have been indoctrinated in the art of espionage, military tactics, and Japanese propaganda. Upon their return to the Pacific coast they have established clubs and organizations through which they have endeavored to indoctrinate those Nisei who otherwise would not have come in contact with un-American sentiments. Over 40 clubs of the Butoku-Kai were established on the Pacific coast. Approximately 10,000 Nisei were members. The Butoku-Kai has been in effect a junior branch of the Black Dragon Society of Japan. One of the main cloaks behind which militarism is taught these Japanese is the sport of judo,

which resembles the American sport of wrestling, but, on the contrary, is definitely interwoven with Japanese ceremonials and is an important part of the training of every Japanese soldier.

At the relocation centers, instructors in judo have been hired to teach the Japanese this military sport. In addition, speakers have been allowed to visit the various centers and address the evacuees in Japanese. The papers published at each of the centers are largely written in Japanese. In spite of all this, there is practically no one connected with the War Relocation Authority who understands or speaks Japanese, much less reads Japanese.

Invariably each disturbance that has occurred at the centers has brought about an increased control of the operation of the centers by the Japanese themselves. Invariably the W. R. A. administrators have acceded to the demands of the Japanese. Invariably the Kibei group, along with some Issei, have obtained more and more control of the centers. It is unfortunate that the personnel directing these centers almost without exception lack any prior experience with Japanese people or Japanese customs. At Poston, the Administration is in charge of persons loaned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As a consequence, the administration of the center has been patterned after the administration of Indian reservations generally. The perpetuation of Japanese customs, games, and sports has been encouraged rather than discouraged, all of which make it possible to stir up pro-Japanese sentiment within the center to the detriment of those who would oppose such a program and who desire to maintain their loyalty to the United States. Finally, a new program of cooperatives is being inaugurated by the W. R. A. at the Rivers Relocation Center. A system of cooperatives has been inaugurated with each Japanese in the center being entitled to own a certificate of membership in the cooperative. The persons in control of this cooperative are definitely disloyal Japanese who are utilizing the cooperative as a means of dominating their fellow evacuees. With every Japanese a member of the cooperative, each evacuee comes, therefore, directly under the domination of those controlling the cooperative. In this instance, as in others, the disloyal Japanese have seized upon the opportunity to gain greater control and to enforce greater loyalty to Japan.

The release of the Japanese evacuees should be stopped at once, as there has been absolutely no genuine effort to determine the fitness of the Japanese being released. Even those Japanese who originally had been interned by the F. B. I. at the outbreak of war and who have been released to the relocation centers are today eligible to be released anywhere in the United States except the restricted area of the Pacific coast. I need not state that the sentiment of the people of the Pacific coast, as well as Arizona, is vigorously opposed to the return of Japanese evacuees to those areas at any time during the present war, and it is well to add that the United States is at war with



Some of the occupied countries have sufficient credits abroad for taking care of their own nationals providing the United Nations will but give them permission to pass relief food through the blockade. As I recall, all of them have the necessary credits. Take the case of Norway, whose unhappy situation I am somewhat familiar with: There is now due Norwegian shipowners large sums of money by the United Nations for the use of Norwegian ships. This money has been requisitioned by the Norwegian Government in exile and is available for the purchase of the grains, dairy products, fats, and clothing so desperately needed for their women and little ones. These foods can be purchased in Argentina, and Swedish ships are available for transportation. The record shows that the Axis are agreeable to this being done, but not so Uncle Sam and John Bull.

There are only two individuals in all the world who can give the word that will permit relief food and clothing to be sent into the occupied countries to save the lives of millions of women and kiddies. They are Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the able gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Would it be possible under a plan of this kind to try it out with a few shipments of food and ascertain whether or not it is helping these people, and, if so, continue with it? In other words, is there any argument against a trial on the part of the heads of either the British Government or the American Government?

Mr. KNUTSON. No good and valid reason has been given why it should not be tried out, but I would like to call on the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] to answer that question in detail, as he can speak from experience.

Mr. HERTER. I think there is no valid reason whatsoever once it is begun. If you find that the enemy is making use of the foodstuffs that you have imported or is drawing out of the country some of its own foodstuffs to make up for what is sent in for relief purposes, the entire operation can be stopped immediately. In fact, the operation can begin with that understanding; and if that is done, it immediately puts the full blame for the starving and the miserable health of these people on the occupying authorities.

Mr. CURTIS. Can you ascertain the truth of the situation after the food is sent in there?

Mr. HERTER. There is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining the truth. Large quantities of foodstuffs cannot be moved from place to place without the population knowing that it is being moved. In the entire Belgium and northern France operation, where 10,000,000 people were being fed, there were, roughly, 200 Americans, and they knew exactly where every bit of food was during its entire progress up to the time of consumption in that area.

Mr. KNUTSON. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman from Massachu-

setts is probably as competent an authority on the question of relief as any man in Washington or outside of Washington.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman yield?  
Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the able gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Does the gentleman know what reasons are given by the powers that be whom the gentleman mentioned for not permitting this food to go in? There must be some reason. What is the excuse that is given?

Mr. KNUTSON. The excuse that Mr. Churchill gave me was that for every ton of food that we would ship in the Germans would reduce their shipments into the country by that much, but that is not a valid reason because the foods that are being shipped in by the German Government consist of grains, cereals, and potatoes. The gentleman, being a medical authority, knows that is not proper food for growing children.

Mr. JUDD. That is correct. Has there been evidence in Greece, where this has been very carefully supervised by neutral powers, that the Germans were ever sending food into Greece and now are sending in less than they were before?

Mr. KNUTSON. Let me again quote from the State Department Release No. 147, dated April 19:

This Government and the British Government have received regular reports through the Swedish Government, which has generally assumed responsibility for this scheme, under the general auspices of the International Red Cross Committee, confirming that the foodstuffs sent into Greece are being distributed to the Greek population without interference by the occupation authorities, and there has been no diversion of these supplies to the enemy.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that a good many Americans who vigorously opposed this relief plan at the beginning, feeling it would reduce the general effectiveness and that the kindest thing that could be done to these people was to get the war over as soon as possible, have now reversed themselves and have repeatedly said, publicly and privately, that they were wrong and they now strongly urge that measures be taken to allow food for women and children to run the blockade?

Mr. KNUTSON. That is true. I have a list of names in my office of a very large number of persons who 18 months ago vigorously opposed sending food to the occupied countries, but now are just as vigorous in demanding that the food be sent there.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. In line with what the gentleman from Minnesota has said, as a matter of record the Society of Friends, the Quakers, are feeding 20,000 people in occupied France now.

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes; so I understand.

Mr. HORAN. This should form a pattern that a larger operation could follow.

Mr. KNUTSON. What the Society of Friends is doing in northern France, and what the Swedes and Swiss are doing in

Greece can be done in Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries, as well as in the balance of occupied France.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to my good friend from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Is it not true that the reason for the change in the position of these individuals the gentleman has mentioned is not a matter of humanitarianism or sentimentality, it is a matter of observation of an actual experiment that has been carried on these long months? It is not a matter of theory, it is a demonstrated fact that this can be done. After all, what are we fighting the war for if it is to save freedom for corpses?

Mr. KNUTSON. Exactly. How much more helpful would it be to the cause of the United Nations if they were greeted by virile and vigorous people once they get ready to invade these countries, rather than by a people who have lost hope and were disease-stricken, who were absolutely helpless as far as giving aid to the invaders is concerned?

Must we continue to let the German propaganda machine say to the occupied allies that they are being starved by England and the United States?

Must the governments in exile, when they return home, be met by a crippled or starved and sickly population and also by crosses row on row that mark the places where sleep thousands who died from starvation and pestilence?

And when the invasions come, as they must, shall our military leaders be met by a strong and healthy population, vigorous and able to carry on the fight for freedom, or must their main work be fighting pestilence?

Who can supply the food and medical supplies so badly needed? I believe America can, in spite of the so-called food shortage; but if we cannot, then Canada and Argentina can, if they are permitted to send the supplies through the United Nations' blockade. Germany has agreed to permit the supplies to be distributed under the supervision of the International Red Cross or similar organizations, as is now being done in Greece.

Norway could supply her own tonnage, but it would be better and safer to use ships of neutral registry—perhaps by trading ships for the purpose, temporarily.

The technical problems are very simple and can easily be handled if England and the United States will agree to the principle.

On Tuesday last the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] and I had a conference with Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, regarding the situation in occupied Europe. We found Governor Lehman sympathetic and willing to do all in his power to give aid. His was an excellent choice for that important position. Unfortunately for the sufferers in other lands, Governor Lehman is almost helpless in this crisis, as he has no voice in policymaking. That rests with Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill alone.



Japan, which apparently the administrators of the W. R. A. seem to have either ignored or forgotten.

As a result of the hearings on the Pacific coast, the committee released the following statement:

First. Project personnel lacks previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.

Second. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

Third. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things as teaching the Japanese judo, a form of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play goh, a form of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install cooperatives in the centers.

Fourth. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibei group, have occurred, yet the instigators have gone unpunished.

Fifth. Loyal Japanese-Americans have suffered beatings at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers yet the miscreants have gone unpunished. The loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled.

Sixth. There are indications that confusion exists as to the responsibility for investigating the personal history and background of the Japanese who are being released at this time from the centers.

Seventh. There is evidence in the hearings that there is lack of planning by the procurement officers of the projects, particularly in regard to food purchases.

Eighth. Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so as to utilize properly the available manpower in a constructive manner.

Ninth. More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs and other strategic installations in the vicinity of the relocation centers. The committee is specifically notifying the Governors of California and Arizona regarding this situation in their States.

Tenth. While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be remedied immediately.

These conditions not only need immediate remedial treatment but they never would have occurred had a more definite policy and a more vigorous direction emanated from Washington. Generally, the local administrators of the centers are capable individuals but they have not had adequate direction and supervision from Washington. Unless there is an immediate change of program in these centers the net result will be that practically the entire group of people of Japanese ancestry will be so thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-American principles as to make an undesirable element in our population, this in spite of the fact that no finer opportunity for Americanization has ever been granted any Government agency.

A new policy regarding the management and operation of the centers should be inaugurated without delay.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. When Mr. Dillon S. Myer, the Administrator of the War Relocation Authority, was before the California delegation some weeks ago, he mentioned the fact that the W. R. A. had originally been authorized to construct 12 camps but that they had constructed only 10 of them. He then made the complaint that the reason they were unable to accomplish this segregation the gentleman speaks of was that they did not have enough camps. Does the gentleman know the reason why the additional 2 camps were not constructed, which would have at least permitted the segregation?

Mr. COSTELLO. I may say to the gentleman that ample funds have been provided to the War Relocation Authority to allow them to build the number of camps they might desire. Why they have not built the others I do not know. But if they had really desired to install a program of segregation they could have gradually worked out a program of moving the disloyal Japanese into one camp and taking the loyal Japanese out of that camp, and gradually made one camp a center for disloyal Japanese. Absolutely no effort was made in that regard.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I wonder if the gentleman has heard those who have charge of the War Relocation Authority. Who has charge of it?

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Dillon S. Myer is the Director of it.

Mr. PATMAN. Did you interrogate him?

Mr. COSTELLO. The committee is going to have hearings starting on Wednesday here in Washington, at which time undoubtedly Mr. Myer will be called as a witness.

Mr. PATMAN. It just occurred to me that the statements the gentleman made were rather unusual, that anyone would permit things like that to go on. I was just wondering why the gentleman did not hear those who are in charge of the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. COSTELLO. The investigation on the Pacific coast was confined to witnesses who are located out in that area.

Mr. PATMAN. But you will give the people in charge a chance to explain?

Mr. COSTELLO. On Wednesday hearings will start here in Washington, and Mr. Myer will be called as a witness during the course of the hearings here in Washington.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I may say to the gentleman from California, as I have said before, that I am in favor of shipping them back to Japan when this war is over. The way to tell which ones ought to be shipped back to Japan is, I would just take a blood test.

Mr. HINSHAW. In pursuance of the remarks of the gentleman from Texas,

if the gentleman will yield, while it was not an official occasion, not one where the testimony was given under oath, Mr. Dillon S. Myer spent several hours with the California delegation on this very question not long ago.

Mr. COSTELLO. I thank the gentleman. I assure him it is the intention of our committee to hear Mr. Myer during the course of the coming week. I may also suggest that the hearings which we held in California were open, and representatives of the press were free to attend and to take what notes they wished to make.

Mr. HINSHAW. I wish to compliment the gentleman and his committee on doing a splendid job in their investigation of this highly complex and important subject.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I presume it is the intention of the subcommittee, of which the gentleman is chairman, after completing the hearings, to report to the House and make the necessary recommendations in connection with an attempt to solve this problem.

Mr. COSTELLO. Undoubtedly, as soon as the hearings have been completed here in Washington, a report will be made by the Dies committee to the House regarding the entire matter.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Did the gentleman's committee have an opportunity to ascertain whether or not the Japanese who are now wearing the United States Army uniform are coming back into California in any numbers?

Mr. COSTELLO. General DeWitt issued an order on April 18 allowing persons of Japanese ancestry who are members of the United States armed forces to return to restricted areas. So far that is the only lifting of the restriction on persons of Japanese ancestry entering the restricted areas.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Are they coming back to California in any large numbers?

Mr. COSTELLO. It has not been definitely indicated to us whether any soldiers of Japanese ancestry have gone out there or not. Rumors came to us from time to time that some had been seen in southern California or at different cities around that area.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. But you were unable to check up?

Mr. COSTELLO. We were unable to check up and verify those rumors as to whether they were or were not. Actually there is no purpose in their returning to the Pacific coast in view of the fact that their relatives are not residing in the restricted area. Unless it would be to visit someone who is located in a hospital there



who has not been evacuated, there would be no purpose in an American soldier of Japanese ancestry going into that area.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The gentleman will recall that a couple of months ago we had a discussion on this same subject right here on the floor of the House, at which time questions were raised as to the possibility of distinguishing loyal from disloyal Japanese. Does the gentleman think the War Relocation Authority or the F. B. I., or anyone else, has yet devised a proper method for distinguishing loyal from disloyal Japanese?

Mr. COSTELLO. Frankly, I do not believe they have. As a matter of fact, it is very apparent that none of the administrators of these centers has ever had any experience with Japanese people prior to their coming into control of the centers. I admit it is a tough job to direct a camp of 17,000 people—men, women, and children—directing their entire lives; but they knew nothing of their customs, nothing of their experience, nothing of their habits, yet they were assigned the task of directing their entire mode of living. It is a difficult thing to do. I think they should have obtained some men who had a little prior experience with the Japanese people before doing so.

Mr. ROGERS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS of California. The gentleman spoke of 10 recommendations. Will the gentleman place those in the RECORD?

Mr. COSTELLO. They are incorporated as a part of my remarks. I did not repeat them in view of the fact that they have already been published.

Mr. ROGERS of California. Would the gentleman say that the prime difficulty was in the original statement of the Japanese, that they were treated so as to make it a race question, instead of as against a pro-America and an anti-America?

Mr. COSTELLO. Just what does the gentleman mean?

Mr. ROGERS of California. In that they were all treated alike as Japanese, when they should have been treated separately, as those Japanese that were pro-American and those that were pro-Japanese.

Mr. COSTELLO. My thought was that once they had been removed from the evacuation centers to the relocation camps, an effort should have been made to distinguish between the good and the bad; at least on those occasions when disloyal Japanese seized upon and beat up pro-American Japanese, then those troublemakers should have been punished. Instead, that was not done, no effort was made to do that, and in any number of instances as a result of this, disloyal Japanese got bolder, and assumed more and more power, and they definitely showed that they are for the Japanese, and that nothing was happening to them, that Americans were too soft, that they did not know how to run a camp, so how could they win a war. That was a perfect medium for them to spread propaganda to the effect that Japan was going to win the war, and

these others were told that they had better be loyal, or when the Japs won the war and when they took over America after the war was over it would be a sorry day for them.

Mr. ROGERS of California. I agree entirely with the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Did the gentleman discover whether there was much resentment on the part of the Japanese at their original removal from the Pacific-coast area?

Mr. COSTELLO. Generally, I think there was no resentment on their part on being evacuated. They thought that was in the interest of their safety as well as for the general protection of the country. In the centers, the pro-Japanese groups, uncontrolled, have stirred up dissatisfaction.

Mr. JUDD. So that the resentment among those who were originally loyal is the result of what has occurred since that time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes, I think there was very little resentment in the fact that the Japanese had been evacuated from the Pacific coast.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. HORAN. I would like to know if at the hearing anything was brought out that would throw light on the exchange of prisoners, in the fact that we would like to send disloyal Japanese back, and the Japanese in exchange would send our soldiers who are in the Philippines, or in the islands of Japan. I understand that a policy of that sort has grown up in Japan relative to the return.

Mr. COSTELLO. Not to any extent. There has been an effort on the part of the Japanese Government to repatriate some of their nationals and one case we did run across was where Japan had requested a return to Japan of an American-born Japanese who had been aiding in the work of evacuating the Japanese from the Pacific coast. That individual has been released from the evacuation center into the eastern part of the United States. He never was in a relocation center at all, and yet here is a Japanese who was born in this country that Japan is asking to have repatriated as a national to Japan, indicating definitely, their recognition of dual citizenship.

Mr. HORAN. To reward or to punish him?

Mr. COSTELLO. I think it was a case of having a valuable man returned to Japan, in order to utilize his services still further.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from California [Mr. ROGERS] spoke about treating this matter as a matter of loyalty or disloyalty, instead of treating it as a race matter, which undoubtedly it is. As a matter of fact, Americans have been living in Japan for many, many years, and they are now being sent to the United States. Also I call attention to the fact that they endeavor to apply that policy that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROGERS] has advocated in the Hawaiian Islands, with the result that those loyal Japanese helped to bring about the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. HANCOCK. To what extent are these Japs being used as useful labor on the farms or otherwise, to relieve the labor shortage?

Mr. COSTELLO. Unfortunately, the provision of work at the centers has not developed as rapidly as it should. At one center, near Poston, Ariz., there were available twenty to thirty thousand acres that could be put into cultivation, and only 300 acres have actually been cultivated. It has been claimed that there has been no machinery with which to do the work. At least two or three thousand acres should have been in cultivation at this time, and the Japanese would have found at Poston, Ariz., adequate opportunities to keep them busy and occupied.

I think you would have much less difficulty with them if they were given plenty of work to do.

Mr. HANCOCK. So we feed them and house them in idleness?

Mr. COSTELLO. That is correct. The pay they receive is limited to from \$16 to \$19 a month. Nothing more than that can be received, regardless of how much work they perform.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. Did your committee ascertain whether any of these Japanese were being returned to Oregon, California, and Washington?

Mr. COSTELLO. As far as I know, none of the Japanese has been released to the Pacific coast. Some of them have been released to the State of Arizona, very much against the protest of the people of Arizona. However, on the Wednesday before we visited the center at Poston, I understand an order was issued announcing that no more Japanese would be released to Arizona. I am sure no Japanese will be released to the three Pacific Coast States.

Mr. ANGELL. Are the releases taking place as rapidly as they were 3 weeks ago?

Mr. COSTELLO. I do not know, but I understand they were being released at the rate of 1,000 a week. At least 15,000 or more have been released from the centers and have been able to establish themselves elsewhere in the country.



**The Wallace-Jones-Clayton Controversy**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. ALBERT THOMAS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 1943*

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Houston Post of July 2, 1943:

**THE WALLACE-JONES-CLAYTON CONTROVERSY**

The natural reaction of any informed person—and therefore, probably, of the American people generally—to Vice President Henry Wallace's assault upon Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones and W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, is threefold:

1. Mr. WALLACE made about the worst possible choice of men to criticize for their services to the country, for they are two of the strongest in the Federal administration, and stand high in public esteem.

2. Mr. WALLACE is about the last man in the administration whom anyone would pick as a match for men of Jesse Jones' and Will Clayton's records and caliber.

3. Mr. WALLACE's attack was ill-advised and deplorable, considering their relative public services, and especially in view of President Roosevelt's instructions of last August that department heads come to him with their differences, rather than air them publicly. In this critical hour when the Nation's future hangs in the balances, and our governmental leaders should set a high example of unity, the Vice President showed extremely bad judgment and thought for the country's welfare in publicly agitating dissension which could and should have been settled by the President who placed all three men in their present positions, and to whom they should be accountable.

As for the merits of Mr. WALLACE's charge that Mr. Jones was guilty of "obstructionist tactics," anyone casually familiar with the diligent efforts Mr. Jones has given to the service of his country during the past decade will require more than the unsupported charge of HENRY WALLACE to convince them that Jesse Jones has employed "obstructionist tactics" against their welfare. The books of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the achievements of its Chairman attest that he is one Government official in Washington who has guarded the public interests.

As for the charge that Mr. Jones has hamstrung the Board of Economic Warfare, of which Mr. WALLACE is Chairman, the Galveston News put its editorial finger on the seat of that trouble when it said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation holds the purse strings to money which the Board of Economic Warfare gets for its export and import operations, "and HENRY doesn't like it. He wants the Board of Economic Warfare to get its funds by direct congressional appropriation. . . . If Board of Economic Warfare got its money directly from Congress, Mr. WALLACE could spend it as he pleases—or thinks he could."

One branch of Congress—the Senate—has in effect replied to Mr. WALLACE's charge on this score by demonstrating its opinion as to which is the safer to control these funds—the level-headed businessman, Jesse Jones, whose financial acumen is a matter of Nation-wide knowledge, or the visionary theorist-reformer HENRY WALLACE. This the Senate did by voting to tighten restrictions on the Board of Economic Warfare by requiring a majority of the full Board, of which Jones is a member, to approve its programs, instead of leaving them more or less to Chairman WALLACE's determination.

As for Mr. WALLACE's charge that Messrs. Jones and Clayton failed to obtain sufficient stock piles of vital war materials, that is an old complaint of his which has been refuted time and again. Concerning rubber, the commodity of which most has been heard in this connection, only Monday the country heard some of the Nation's leading rubber manufacturers, at Houston's celebration of American Made Rubber Day, pay high tribute to Jesse Jones' vision and enterprise in acquiring the world's greatest stock pile of rubber, before Pearl Harbor.

Those tributes were only samples of the praise which Mr. Jones' accomplishments have won ever since his appointment on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He was first selected by a Republican President for that job, and then reappointed by a Democratic President. He is one high figure in the New Deal whom both Republicans and Democrats have endorsed. The former have claimed him as their contribution to the administration, though Mr. Jones is a life-long Democrat.

And what about Mr. WALLACE? Who is for him? Remember the Democratic National Convention of 1940 in Chicago, when Mr. WALLACE had one backer for vice president, and the delegates were overwhelmingly opposed to him. No one pretended otherwise than that they nominated WALLACE only because the President insisted upon having him as his running mate, and his election automatically went with that of Mr. Roosevelt.

Thus, while Mr. Jones is in effect the choice of both major parties, Mr. WALLACE is the choice of neither. And this fact is pertinent to an appraisal of the present controversy.

Mr. Jones has demanded a congressional investigation, at which Mr. WALLACE would be required to substantiate his charges. That may be the best way to get at the bottom of the dispute. Meanwhile, the American people know enough about Mr. WALLACE and about Messrs. Jones and Clayton to form a reasonably satisfactory verdict in their own minds.

**The Japanese Problem.**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. J. LEROY JOHNSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 6, 1943*

Mr. J. LEROY JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Central Valley of California have had about 40 years' experience with Japanese. They are thoroughly familiar with their mode of living and with their general characteristics. I insert as part of these remarks a copy of a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the views of the hundreds of signers of this petition on how to handle the Japanese problem. I am glad to note that several of their suggestions are embodied in House Concurrent Resolution 29 and H. R. 3012, introduced by me and on which hearings will be requested after the present proposed recess.

**MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

Whereas the present World War No. 2 has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people are untrustworthy, treacherous, irresponsible, and faithless; and



Whereas the Japanese as a race are unassimilable and their mode of life incompatible with the American way of life: Now therefore,

*We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, respectfully submit, That any treaty made or consummated between the Government of the United States and the Japanese Government which may be made following the close of the present World War No. 2 shall contain the following provisions:*

1. That all alien Japanese be immediately deported.

2. That it provide that any American-born Japanese may be deported when it is shown that such Japanese holds dual citizenship; that the citizenship by birth of such Japanese be voided.

3. That such treaty provide that there shall not be established in the United States or any of its possessions, any Japanese language school, nor shall any Japanese language newspaper be published therein.

4. That no Japanese shall be permitted to fish in the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the United States and its possessions within the limits of 500 miles offshore.

5. That no person of Japanese extraction shall be permitted to perform any labor upon any farm, the products of which are placed on the public market for human consumption.

6. That any labor employed on any public or private project in the United States shall consist of 98 percent American citizens.

7. That no alien shall be entitled to hold title to real property in the United States or its possessions, or lease, rent, or operate or labor upon any land in the United States or its possessions.

8. We especially demand that the Congress refrain from making any change or revision of any of the laws now on the statute books relating to Oriental exclusion and request that the matter be permitted to remain status quo.

9. We ask Congress at this time to give full assistance to the Chinese Republic and its fight for a free China, and to cooperate with the Chinese Republic in driving the Japanese from their native land.

Respectfully submitted.

The following is a copy of the signatures on the original memorial circulated in Sacramento and at a mass meeting held June 20, 1943. The addresses of the signers have been omitted so as to conserve paper and space:

Willard Williams, Mrs. R. B. Williams, R. B. Williams, R. J. Dyke, Bertha L. Dyke, Budd Wilcox, Leo Williams, Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, Charles Rogers, Charles E. Hill, W. H. Hastin, Mrs. Frank H. Bower, W. D. Waits, Edgar Booth, Walter E. Bennett, Louis E. Kruges, F. N. Treleven, O. A. Krepp, Arthur P. Maehl, H. P. Freidenfelt, Dr. Kenneth E. Cole, Clarence A. Robinson, Dixie L. Lockett, Franklin Abadie, O. A. Evans, Gordon Ingram, C. H. Nichols, D. L. Connelly, R. Beavis, Wesley W. Davis, R. H. Lee, H. Wilson, Pyralinsa M. Vaughn, C. A. Cooper, Milton P. Morgan, Gus J. Jones, Pete B. Florio, Melvin Mills, Ralph Colyer, Jr., Mrs. Victor King, Jess King, Mrs. Jess King, Mrs. Mary Hoffman, John Hoffman, Mrs. Lydia Dolezal, W. A. Evans, Edith F. Evans, Helen R. Andrews, Oscar L. Andrew, Ora M. Nichols, M. Royer, Clyde Allison, B. Royer, C. D. Crosson, L. Crosson, Nancy Hayes, Joseph L. Yates, Geraldine Jorgensen, Frances M. Sherman, Harry W. Barker, Mrs. Clara R. Metcalf, E. M. Fainter, Mrs. E. M. Fainter, D. Graythorn, Mrs. D. Graythorn, Jay Cranor, Mrs. Jay Cranor, Mrs. Marie Omnes, C. R. Young, Mrs. C. R. Young, Mrs. Nettle C. Mathews, Henry Mathews, W. A. Mathews, J. A. Nason, Mrs. A. W. Adams, Al Utz, J. E. Myers, J. H. Myers, Louis C. Dolezal, Esther Dolezal, James McDonald, Mrs. L. I. Crater, Mrs. Anna Brown, Esther H. Gedney, Merle L. Gedney, Goldie Glenn, Virginia Downing, Cloa Scaggs, Harlen Scaggs, Louis Ressouches, M. Giles, Leona Howard, Ray A. Howard, Mrs. Edward

Walker, George H. Peck, Mrs. Dorothy Peck, Mrs. Nellie Ridge, Sam Ridge, Mrs. A. E. Benn, Albert C. Benn, Mrs. Martha Hayes, Henry Friesen, Verna Friesen, E. A. Gilliam, Mrs. Francis Tolmon, Oscar Olson, Ferdinand J. Parques, R. W. Billings, Louigi Premazzi, Katie Premazzi, Lee A. Premazzi, Mrs. R. V. Hughes, Mrs. Louis E. Ward, R. E. Hughes, Sgt. M. E. Ward, Mrs. Eva Betts, Tom Glott, Mrs. Anna Moniz, Mrs. Gladys Carpenter, W. H. Prescott, Mrs. B. Black, Ella M. Harder, Mabel Adkins, Mrs. Ruth Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Al H. Peak, Mrs. Carrie E. Peak, Pete Lyda, Louis Lyda, Mrs. Elsie Labour, O. L. Labour, Mrs. Edna M. Rivette, R. W. Rivette, Mrs. Noland Barratt, H. S. Betts, Ray L. Clark, Ann Lane, Ellen Herendeen, Millie E. Henseley, Charles H. Dolezal, Victor V. King, Thomas W. Baker, Clarence G. McNeely, Evelyn G. Garjoli, Margaret Trainor, A. T. McDonald, Ray F. Manary, John J. Winslow, Jr., A. E. Zahn, Harold C. Johnson, Mary Harris, Ruby Post, Eleanor Tucker, Dorothy Warren, Etna Bell, Mae Raffetto, Wm. P. Arnold, Nell C. Hayes, Lena O'Connell, Clara A. Buell, Alice Pfund, E. W. Lepetit, Joe P. Sullivan, S. F. Myers, Theodore Klein, Ed Schwartz, J. J. Winslow, Sr., W. J. Farm, N. J. Rath, Dave J. Steffens, Joseph Wiesel, Charles A. Meredith, R. G. Morrison, Wilbur, J. Gelling, Purl S. Huff, Howard Mackay, Earl A. Miller, Wallace T. Hyde, Frank Christiansen, Albin Glans, Mrs. Eva Wright, Henry Allen Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Adloff, Mrs. Emily Seley, Joe J. Godines, Rose Godines, Frank Miller, Mrs. Frank Miller, John D. Schulz, Mrs. John D. Schulz, J. P. Carnio, Mrs. J. P. Carnio, Wm. A. Malsom, May B. Malsom, Dorothy Andrews, John R. Andrews, I. L. London, Elva London, Rose E. Dunigan, M. C. Lamb, W. F. Lower, Lawrence Hanson, Geo. C. Hanson, Irwin F. Koenig, Michael Dawdle, Rose Pauline Engel, Frank H. Bower, Mrs. Laura Sparks, Mrs. Fannie Malsom, John R. Malsom, Mrs. Julia Cocking, Mrs. B. Wilcox, Ivan H. Parker, Mrs. Alice A. Parker, Nellie Burton, F. C. McKay, S. J. Ford, John M. Barnes, Delbert L. Walker, Ralph Cocking, R. W. Doney, Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, Charles Rogers, J. J. White, William A. Applegate, Fred L. Johnson, Benjamin H. Waits, F. Byrne, H. B. Sparks, Canuto Ray Gallardo, M. L. Nelson, Myrtle A. Nelson, W. B. Phillips, L. D. Jeans, Geo. R. Glacken, Eva L. Glacken, Ellen Loverde, Nick Loverde, J. N. Taylor, Bernice Ceretto, Henry O. Webb, Pearl Webb, Margaret J. Kidder, A. U. Kidder, Thos. E. Pinckney, Mrs. Anna Johnson, W. H. Dodge, Edgar Booth, C. G. Ritchey, Hazel L. Ritchey, Charles C. Shields, Jesse W. Broyles, H. B. Sparks, Mrs. Nina Mathews, and Benjamin H. Waits.

### Exhibit No. 2,456,342X of "What's Wrong With the New Deal?"

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. KARL E. MUNDT

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 6, 1943

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, from every section of America loud wails are reaching Washington about the inefficiency and ineptitude of New Deal bungling and bureaucracy as political appointees seek to direct from the Capital City the complex activities of the economic life of a free economy. Lawyers are telling the farmers what to do; professors are dictating to production experts; those who have failed in private life are pulling the key strings in public positions; theo-



JAPANESE ON THE WEST COAST

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have here a telegram I received pointing out that the W. R. A. is releasing Japanese and they are being shipped to the west coast.

In this releasing of Japanese from the relocation centers all they are doing is advocating bloodshed. The people of my State, particularly of my district, do not want the Japanese moved back there. As I have said before in this House, the only good Jap is a dead Jap, and that is just what is going to happen to every one of them that is sent back there. So the Government better wake up and keep these Japs in camps where they belong.

Mr. RANKIN. We will try to send them to you.

Mr. ELLIOTT. I did not yield to the gentleman.

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The Japanese question on the west coast is going to be a hot one, and the W. R. A. is only bringing bloodshed closer and closer to those people. The proper place to keep them until after the war is over is in the camps where they are at the present time. When the war is over, as far as I am concerned, we should ship every Jap in the United States back to Japan, if there is any Japan left to ship them to.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I heard with a great deal of regret the remarks of the gentleman from California with respect to the War Relocation Authority and the Japanese situation. I should like to put this House straight. There are in the United States of America about 70,000 American citizens of Japanese descent who have proven themselves absolutely loyal to American principles. I call attention to the fact that right at this moment there is in Sicily a combat team made up entirely of Americans of Japanese descent. I call attention to the fact that there has not been

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a single disloyal act of espionage or sabotage on the part of any American-born Japanese. I think it ill behooves a Member of this House when we are today fighting for the four freedoms to speak in such an intemperate, immoderate, and un-American way respecting loyal Americans of Japanese descent.

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# PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial on subsidies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## THE LATE GEORGE W. LOFT

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, a former Member of this House, George W. Loft, died Saturday at Baldwin, Long Island. He passed away at the age of 78.

His career is known to all of us in our State and throughout the country. In 1913 he was elected to Congress from the old Bowery district to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Big Tim Sullivan. He was reelected, and at the expiration of his second term in 1917 retired and no longer held public office. He was a distinguished citizen of my State and held the respect of all who had the privilege of knowing him. May he rest in peace.

(Mr. DICKSTEIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. DICKSTEIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

# DISLOYAL JAPANESE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I was startled to read in the newspapers that 500 Japanese invaded the administrative building of the Tule Lake camp and that 20 Japanese armed with clubs and knives had to be taken into custody, and that some of the internees were injured. It is shocking to read about the disturbances created by the Japanese internees at the relocation camp. It is almost as distressing to see in this morning's paper that the Dies committee is going to probe the situation. It seems that no matter what happens anywhere, the Dies committee is always ready and eager to start a new investigation. It does not seem to matter to them that they have wasted about \$600,000 of the taxpayers' money on their previous attempts to investigate without bringing in any constructive legislation to remedy some of the situations they are supposed to have investigated.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see that the war is going along very well. Our Army, Navy, and marines are doing a great job and we hope that the war will soon be over. I am afraid, however, that we are letting our boys down on the home front. The very things they are fighting against—the myth of racial supremacy, racial intolerance, and bigotry—have raised their ugly heads in our own country. There are certain groups in this country who are using the emotional instability of people facing wartime conditions to further their own ends in sowing distrust among our people and in poisoning their minds against some of their allies and even against some of their own fellow Americans. Why have not such groups been investigated? Why, when our Justice Department finally does try to expose some of the ringleaders, these troublemakers even find defenders on the floor of this House.

Coming back to this Japanese question, there is not any doubt in my mind that some of the Japanese in this country have no business to be here, and there is no doubt in my mind that some are disloyal. They should be dealt with accordingly in a lawful way and I believe it should be left to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to deal with this problem and to determine what should be done. Some time ago our committee tried to get through a resolution to give them authority to investigate certain conditions involving aliens and Americans of foreign extraction. This problem does not come under the jurisdiction of the Dies committee. The members of that committee do not have as much experience in dealing with such a problem as have the members of our committee. Let us have some action that will eradicate these evils. We should have the right to study these questions more closely. Here is what is in my mind. It is my best judgment that all these so-called aliens, Japanese, ought to be brought together and if they are disloyal or advocating anything contrary to the best interests of this country, be deported to Japan in exchange for

some of the Americans still in concentration camps in Japan. I would give all of the disloyal Japs back to Japan and take back whatever we can of our own citizens.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I want to make sure that the gentleman understood that all of the Japanese in the Tulelake camp are disloyal Japanese who have been taken from the other camps and segregated there, and also, I forget how many, but a small number of disloyal ones from Hawaii, had also been brought there.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I say to you that our committee should be given the authority to study this question so as to enable us to bring in legislation which would remedy the situation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has a resolution before his committee now.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We will get to that resolution in a moment.

Mr. RUSSELL. And I may state that there is a bill now before the gentleman's committee which if he will report favorably and it can be passed will deport everyone.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which bill do you have in mind?

Mr. RUSSELL. I forget the number of it. I am the author of it. I wrote it, but it is in your committee.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. As a matter of fact I have a number of bills that, in my judgment, do not hit the point that we are trying to make, and that is to destroy un-Americanism and remove from our shores disloyal people, whether they are Japanese or any other disloyal people in this country. It is a rather delicate situation, but we should be able to find some workable solution.

In addition to the naturalized aliens of Japanese blood, there is a large group of native-born Americans of Japanese descent. What has the committee before it to justify the taking away or canceling of their citizenship? We cannot very well take away the birthright of a person born here, just because he is of Japanese descent. If necessary, however, it would seem to me that in cases of disloyal native-born Japanese we might take away some of their civil rights, which the Congress would have the right to do. In that way we might take away some liberties that they have been exercising by right of citizenship, when in truth and fact they are nothing but spies for the Japanese Government.

All three of these questions will have to be determined, not by a lot of hysterical publicity but by some legislation that will settle these problems in a legal manner. It is very difficult for any congressional committee to bring out any constructive measures unless it has been given an opportunity to judge the situation and investigate it so that it can intelligently present the matter to the House. Our committee has asked for this authority time and again, but this House—or, rather, a certain group in the House—was able to block it.



Now, Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] has a bill [H. R. 2701] before our committee now. I have given this matter some very, very serious consideration. We are all trying to find some way to dispose of all disloyal people in this country. We know of the Japanese menace.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to say to the gentleman that I am in accord with a majority of his statements made on the floor this afternoon. He specifically referred to a bill of which I am the author. I would like to call attention to the fact that the bill expressly and definitely takes in those American citizens who have declared their allegiance to one of our enemy nations, and nothing else.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes. I know that the Department of Justice, through Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, has done the greatest job in wartime or in peacetime of any investigating agency. But, at the same time, we are a democracy, and we hope to remain a democracy, and that entails certain responsibilities in our dealings with people. The gentleman's bill, as much as I agree with him as to the necessity of punishing disloyal Japanese, is too broad and may endanger the civil rights of native-born loyal Japanese. The question is, Can we take away the birthright of a man of Japanese birth? My judgment—and I believe Attorney General Biddle agrees with me along that line—is that we cannot do it that way. You can take care of an alien who is not a citizen. You can disfranchise a naturalized citizen because of disloyalty to our country, especially in time of war. But what shall we do with the native-born disloyal Japanese?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would do the same thing that you have done with any other American citizen under wartime conditions, if those in power were inclined to function as they should function. You can take away their citizenship under circumstances as set forth in that bill.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I would like somebody to tell me when this country ever took away the citizenship of a loyal American-born person. It has never been done in the history of this country. It is an entirely new proposal. There are thousands of those persons who are just as loyal to American principles as any other nationality. I think it is wrong to even suggest that we take away the citizenship of decent, loyal, law-abiding citizens who have never committed any wrong but who were born in this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not think that is the intent and purpose of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]. I do not think it is the intention of any Member of Congress to hurt any law-

abiding person born here. We are talking about disloyal people. I admit this is a very delicate subject and that is the reason we have to be very careful in working out a solution.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I just want it understood that I hold no brief for any person who has sentiments of loyalty to any other country except the United States, no matter whether they were born in this country or not, but my plea is for those persons who have professed their loyalty.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think the gentleman is a member of the Dies committee, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I have read your minority report on the Dies committee and I think it was very constructive and very enlightening, but in your report, as well as in the majority report, I have never seen any recommendation to the Congress as to just how to deal with disloyal Japanese who, in my judgment, are a menace to our war effort, without hurting the loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I say to my splendid friend and colleague who voiced the very splendid statement a moment ago in which I am in complete accord, that in California in our internment camps, we have over 18,000 American citizens who have, in the screening process conducted by your Government and my Government, definitely stated their allegiance to their own country, Japan, even though they are Americans. That is what my bill, along with others of like character, covers.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If the gentleman will yield, I think I stated before that I am not putting up any argument or holding any brief for any person who has not been proven absolutely loyal to this country.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I appreciate that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I have never indicated that I favored handling disloyal persons with kid gloves; so that is perfectly understood.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think both you gentlemen are right. I do not think any Member of this House wants to go beyond the realm of the Constitution. The question under the Sheppard bill and other similar bills is: Can we take away the birthright of a Japanese-American born here? Would not the better way in the cases of disloyal Japanese be to take away their civil rights, rather than to try to destroy the fundamental principles of our Constitution? I am just as anxious to find a solution to this problem as is my colleague from California. As he no doubt remembers, I scheduled a hearing on his bill some time ago but it had to be postponed because he was unable to appear before the Committee at that time.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Gladly.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does not the gentleman believe that under our constitutional procedure a person who, during wartime, declares his allegiance to another country, especially one with which we are at war, has automatically sacrificed his so-called privilege of birth?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman knows how I feel about that. I have talked to him. As a matter of fact I am willing to set this bill down for a hearing with what little knowledge we have on this question in the hope that something can be worked out. The committee has not been given an opportunity to study the question thoroughly. We had hoped to have that opportunity. We had hoped through some intense study of the problem to bring back some suggestions which would render harmless every individual who seeks to destroy our form of government and, in fact, all people who are disloyal in time of war. Speaking as a lawyer, and I think you will agree with me, I do not see how we can take away the birthright of any individual by legislation alone, for to do that would be to take away some of the rights guaranteed him under the Constitution. It is easy enough to take care of an alien or a naturalized citizen, but I doubt very much whether it would be constitutional to do what these gentlemen seek to do in the bills they have introduced.

Mr. Speaker, let me say, as chairman of this committee, that I am more than happy to cooperate with the Membership of this House. I am willing to stretch the point as far as any gentleman wants to stretch it if the process does not destroy the fundamentals of our Bill of Rights in the Constitution. It seems to me it is high time we stopped long-winded investigations, time that we got some legislation; or if further investigation seems necessary some committee should be empowered to make recommendations which could be carried out and would result in constructive legislation which would destroy our enemies.

As a result of some fine work by the Department of Justice under the able guidance of our Attorney General, Mr. Francis Biddle, the citizenship papers of thousands of naturalized citizens have been canceled, and rightfully so. Some of these people are to be deported after the war; all would be deported now were there a place to send them. It was done in an orderly fashion, however. The people were brought into court and the Government sustained its case against them. There are many more thousands of disloyal people in this country, not only people of Japanese birth but Americans, white people, native-born, who have not been 100 percent in support of our country in this critical war period.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an article relating to a splendid example recently established by the officers of Boston University providing a free college education for the children of every one of the graduates of



lon Myer, is not only unable to cope with the problem but that he lacks the necessary experience and background which is required for dealing with persons of Japanese descent.

As pointed out in the report of the Dies subcommittee which recently investigated Japanese relocation centers, the W. R. A. has been extremely dilatory in the matter of segregating the disloyal elements in the centers from those who profess loyalty to the United States. We can all be thankful that the War Department has stepped in and taken over jurisdiction at Tule Lake. In my opinion, the War Department should immediately take control of all relocation centers in the country.

It is apparent that no satisfactory method has yet been developed for deciding the difference between known loyal and disloyal Japanese descendants. Until this is done, we should proceed with the utmost caution in the matter of releasing individuals from Japanese relocation centers.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the two following editorials from representative Pacific coast newspapers:

[From the San Francisco Chronicle of November 5, 1943]

#### TULE LAKE

There has been trouble with the Japanese at Tule Lake. How serious it has been or is, we have still to learn fully. What we do know for sure is that the W. R. A. has been trying to cover it up.

There is the clue to the trouble. When officials in a bureaucracy try to cover things up, when the facts are bursting out all around them, we know they are phonies. When phonies are put in charge of a group of sullen and resentful people, there is bound to be trouble. It doesn't take the Japanese 5 seconds to find out that the officials supposed to rule them have nothing behind their facades. A mule can find that out about a man in 6 seconds. And just as the mule does, these Japanese act accordingly, in contempt of the phonies.

These W. R. A. officials have convicted themselves by denying what could not be denied. We probably owe these Japanese a reward for bringing it to light. It is now made obvious that these are bad public servants, and from this showing it must be apparent that they have been serving the public badly all along. They do not belong in a job like this. They are examples of two-bit men pitchforked by bureaucracy into four-dollar jobs.

However, these W. R. A. hands have only followed a line all too prevalent in bureaucracy, which is to cover up wherever possible. But even in bureaucracies there are some individuals who know when things can be concealed and when they cannot. These didn't.

We have no hope for W. R. A. So long as it has charge, we may expect trouble with the disloyal Japanese who want to raise hell. Very early, W. R. A. showed its phony quality by conceiving its job to be "welfare" and "uplift" work in the camps, instead of confining itself to its proper function of keeping these Japanese fed, clothed, sanitarily housed and in order. These "workers" were a joke to the amiably disposed internees, but to the vicious ones W. R. A. became only an object of contempt, an invitation to trouble. Now that the bad Japanese have been concentrated at Tule Lake, they have lost little time in showing up W. R. A.

[From the Los Angeles Times of November 6, 1943]

#### TULE LAKE JAP RIOTS PROVE MYER'S INCOMPETENCE

Despite the attempt of Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, to minimize the Jap riots Monday at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, the fact that the Army had to take over Thursday night is enough in itself to show that the situation had got out of hand—at least, out of Myer's hand.

Serious-minded Californians who were willing to face realities have contended vigorously from the first that the Jap camps were no place for social experimentation, such as the New Dealish Myer and others like him have dealt in. Particularly have Californians opposed the return of Japs to the west coast during the war, either in or out of camps.

The placing of the known disloyal element among the Japs in the Tule camp in this State is one of the gross blunders of the whole mismanaged Jap relocation program.

Definite Army management of the whole program would have been desirable—at least, the Army should have had control of the bad actors in some camp away from the coast.

We can merely congratulate ourselves that at last the Army is in charge at Tule Lake. Myer has proved himself unsuited to his task, and should admit his mistake before any more harm is done.

From all accounts the Japs figuratively ran the tender-minded Myer up a tree and exposed him as incapable of dealing with the tough customers in his charge. Instead of frankly admitting at once that he could not handle the camp and calling for help, Myer put out soothing statements which denied any serious trouble, and by so doing endangered lives and property. Those endangered included himself.

Some such outcome of Myer's experiments in sweetness and light has been expected by all who read with care and attention the testimony before the Dies committee investigation of the war relocation centers, and noted Myer's reluctance to believe evil of any Jap.

Since the Roosevelt administration notoriously is against anything the Dies committee is for, no attention was paid to the committee's factual report, and Myer was left to run the centers in his own gentle way. It is lucky for the country—and for Myer—the consequences were not more serious.

It is safe to assume that, with the Army in control, monkey business will end.



for their work in industrial plants they would be forbidden to borrow the trousers of the male members of their families even though work in ammunition plants might cease because of the difference in the cut of nether garments.

By July 1, 1944, the Government has stated, a million more women workers will be needed. Does anyone, however ignorant or prejudiced, believe that the many millions of women now helping to win the war and now temporarily given equal pay and in some cases equal legal status, are going to be satisfied to be put back into the shackles of so-called protective legislation? I know there are some working women who oppose the Equal Rights Amendment but there were also many slaves who resented the Emancipation Proclamation.

Certain prominent groups within the Roman Catholic Church recently protested the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and thus there has arisen the false belief that the church itself has taken a stand against the amendment. Nothing could be more erroneous because the Catholic church, a great democracy, leaves its members free to act as they believe best in all civil and political matters. Since the Equal Rights Amendment is a political matter which has to do with constitutional law and since it in no wise interferes with the practice of faith or morals, all Catholics and some Protestants know that the church itself has not and will not take a stand on such a question.

On October 7 in New York three great religious faiths of America, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish took a united stand before the world in a common declaration which called upon the nations to preserve the rights of man and the dignity of the human spirit in the terms of the peace to come.

Seven broad principles were agreed upon, one of which is "an international declaration of human rights and vindication of human dignity."

Surely human rights apply to women as well as men and human dignity has as much place in the life of women as of men. After all, higher wages, fewer hours of labor, added professional privileges or political preferment, pleasant as they may be to some women, are in the end as dust in the mouths of all women when they are denied the basic rights of equality.

When Elizabeth Cady Stanton was granted the unusual privilege of addressing the members of the Legislature in New York State in 1854 she made an impassioned plea for women who at that time could scarcely call their souls their own. She ended her address thus: "In conclusion then let us say—in behalf of the women of this State, we ask for all that you have asked for yourselves in the progress of your development since the *Mayflower* cast anchor beside Plymouth Rock and simply on the ground that the rights of every human being are the same and identical."

How far ahead of her time was this wonderful woman and how much longer will it take our lagging democracy to catch up with her?

Gentlemen of the Congress, the sands of the tenure of your terms of office are running low. Act while you yet have the opportunity.

### The Japanese Problem in California

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. NORRIS POULSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1943

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, in today's mail I received a report from Dillon

S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, addressed to all members of the California Congressional Delegation, and also a resolution from the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion, likewise a telegram from a special committee of the California Senate to investigate the Japanese problem in California. Incidentally this committee has a Democratic majority. I am herewith inserting in the RECORD the resolution and the telegram, and I want to briefly comment upon the report by Dillon S. Myer, which is quite lengthy:

Whereas the American Legion at its department convention in Los Angeles, 1942, and again at its department convention at San Francisco in 1943, called to the attention of the authorities the lax and undisciplined manner in which Japanese, disloyal to the United States, were being handled, to the end that they are endangering the internal security of the United States; and

Whereas it was urged that these alien enemies and persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty is to the Japanese Empire be placed under supervision of the United States Army, and that control by misguided social workers be ended; and

Whereas this action of the Department of California was adopted by the national convention in Omaha; and

Whereas the authorities have ignored these demands as requested in said resolution with the result that now revolt and disorder has broken out in the Tule Lake Relocation Center, menacing the welfare and life of Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Los Angeles County Council, American Legion, emphasizes the original requests of the American Legion and condemns those officials who ignored the original warnings of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That Los Angeles County Council, American Legion, again demands that these Japanese be placed under control of the United States Army; and be it further

Resolved, That Governor Earl Warren be commended for his statement urging Army control of these persons who are endangering our homes; and

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Members of Congress from Los Angeles County, Gov. Earl Warren, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and the President of the United States of America.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNCIL,  
AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT  
OF CALIFORNIA,

By L. F. OLSON, Commander,  
CARO A. KREBS, Adjutant.

NOVEMBER 5, 1943.

TURLOCK, CALIF., November 13, 1943.

HON. NORRIS POULSON,

Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

After a complete investigation and hearing held in the Tule Lake section, the California State Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Japanese Resettlement unanimously recommend and urge that Army control be maintained permanently at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation camp. We feel this is imperative for protection of the people of the State of California.

HUGH P. DONNELLY,  
Chairman.

HERBERT W. SLATER.

IRWIN T. QUINN.

GEORGE J. HATFIELD.

JESS R. DORSEY.

Mr. Speaker, in the first place, there seems to be quite a conflict in facts and opinions. I am more definitely inclined to believe the information furnished by this special California committee, as well as the information which we have all re-

ceived from news reports and statements made by Mr. CLARE INGLE, the new Member of Congress from California, who represents that district.

Mr. Myer's report definitely exemplifies his pussy-footing, appeasing program which has been carried out through the War Relocation Authority. All committees have recommended that there be a segregation of the loyal and disloyal Japanese, and if I am not mistaken, Mr. Myer has even agreed upon that point. While admitting that Dr. Pedicord was beaten and injured, that property was damaged, and that 3,500 to 4,000 Japanese made demands of his office by congregating outside of the office building, yet he attempts to write up the entire incident as a mutual admiration get-together. He states:

A large number of the evacuees at Tule Lake are citizens of the United States, with the constitutional rights of citizens. Many of them are children under 17, and they, together with a very large number of the adults, have no responsible part in the recent events.

This in itself does not sound like a segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese. And in his final summary, he states that everything has been exaggerated, that the people were hysterical, and that the situation was absolutely misrepresented. According to his statement, everyone in California has been hysterical and has lied, while Mr. Myer is the only one to tell the truth.

We are at war; we need men of courage instead of appeasers to head the War Relocation Authority.

### South Boston

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1943

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by Bob Coyne from the Boston Sunday Post of November 7, 1943:

SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

(By Bob Coyne)

The history of South Boston, since 1630 when the *Mary and John* landed in what was then Dorchester Bay, has been colorful and stirring. It was but a year or so later that a famine occurred and historians claim that the only loaf of bread was in the Governor's house. Across the waters from old Ireland came a ship named the *Lion*, loaded with food to sustain the starving people of Boston. In thanksgiving the Governor declared the next day, February 6, a day of prayer. Today the majority of South Boston citizens are descendants of early Irish settlers but few of them are aware of the incident that long ago linked the "auld sod" with early Boston.

South Boston is distinguished for both its religious and military history. Its contribution to the ranks of the Catholic priesthood is in itself an epic of generations who built for eternity. Three bishops of the church: Bishop Joseph O'Hare, S. J.; Bishop Thomas Emmet, S. J.; and Bishop Richard J. Cushing are native sons, and the long line of priests is most impressive.



I believe it is adequately designed to provide what is needed in the way of Federal control of civil air activities, while at the same time setting up machinery which would be beneficial to Worcester.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. BENNETT, Mayor.

## Abolish the War Relocation Authority

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD J. WELCH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1943

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, immediately following the dastardly Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Army, under the direction of Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commander of the Ninth Corps Area, performed an excellent job in rounding up and segregating all Japanese in the Pacific coast area. Later, the War Relocation Authority was organized and the custody of these Japanese was transferred to it. From that time to the present the handling of Japanese segregation has progressively deteriorated until it reached a climax in the disgraceful and unfortunate reign of terror at Tule Lake, Calif.

More than 15,000 of these Japanese continue to manifest their disloyalty, while other thousands cloak such disloyalty under a craftiness peculiar to themselves and which is little understood by people who have not lived in the same communities with them. People living in the eastern part of these United States little appreciate the problems involved with these Japanese. As a result the War Relocation Authority has pursued a policy that has encouraged the opportunity for display of their disloyalty.

The War Relocation Authority should be abolished. All Japanese internees should be immediately placed under the jurisdiction of the Army. The Army will provide wholesome food, adequate housing, and proper clothing and will administer their supervision in a manner that will prevent any future recurrence of the riots that have occurred at the Japanese Relocation Center at Tule Lake, Calif.

An editorial which recently appeared in the San Francisco Examiner so ably presents the almost unanimous views of our Pacific coast citizens, that I include it herewith as a part of this statement:

#### ABOLISH THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

The War Relocation Authority has been temporarily superseded by the United States Army at the Tule Lake Japanese Relocation Center in California, and should be permanently supplanted.

Recurring riots at this place of segregation for thousands of avowedly disloyal Japanese have been the plague of the War Relocation Authority, and its responsibility.

The riots are, of course, an offense to the patriotic sense of the American people.

But the incompetence and dereliction of the War Relocation Authority offend the intelligence and menace the security of the American people.

These responsible—or rather irresponsible—authorities futilely sought to conceal

the facts about the dangerous situation at Tule Lake from the public by stupidly denying them.

They even went so far as to assert that all reports of trouble were "the product of deliberately subversive efforts by German agents."

But when their policy of concealment failed, they belatedly acknowledged what the public already knew to be the truth.

And when their coddling policies in dealing with the Japanese failed to keep the peace among the Japanese, they were compelled to seek protection of their own precious skins by the Army.

The War Relocation Authority is sufficiently indicted by these facts, and by its own accusing record, to warrant its dissolution by Congress—as measures now pending before Congress would provide.

It has always been an inept and vacillating agency.

Now it is revealed to be an unreliable and untrustworthy agency.

There could be no reasonable or acceptable explanation for deliberate suppression of the facts about the Tule Lake situation.

The only purpose such suppression could serve would be to prevent the American people from knowing the facts, and thus to prevent the people from knowing about the War Relocation Authority's continuing ineptness and glaring incompetence.

The Army should not be held back as an ace in the hole, to be used only in the event the War Relocation Authority finds itself in a dangerous situation as a result of its policy of coddling the Japanese.

It was the Army, with the able assistance and complete cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which had the vision and courage to eliminate the Japanese as a menace on the Pacific coast at the outbreak of war.

It was the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation which prevented the harrowing and destructive campaign of sabotage and espionage for which the thousands of Japanese residents in the United States had long prepared.

All that the War Relocation Authority has accomplished has been to restore opportunities for sabotage and espionage to thousands of assertedly loyal Japanese, and to segregate the admittedly disloyal Japanese in circumstances conducive of riots and actually productive of riots.

The War Relocation Authority has impaired the security of the United States by its policy toward the Japanese.

It has been delinquent in its own responsibilities.

It has outraged the natural sentiments of the people of the United States.

It has not even won the respect of the Japanese it coddled.

Why not turn this ominous situation back to the Army, which knows the character and intentions and capacities of the Japanese as mischief-makers, which frustrated and thwarted them at the start of the war, and which is the only agency of the Government competent to frustrate and thwart them permanently?

## Thanksgiving in a Foxhole

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 17, 1943

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my re-



## Midwest Frontiers

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. FREDERICK C. SMITH**  
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 6, 1943

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we had thought the New Deal planning cult had just about reached its limit in devising means and ways to regiment the farmer and boss him around. The bureaucrats tell him when to plant and

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when to sow and what his day's labor shall fetch. But now comes the War Relocation Authority with an entirely new proposition. It begs the Japanese in the West to come East and teach Ohio and Michigan farmers how to keep clean.

This is brought out in one of the planning publications called Midwest Frontiers, of which one named Harry Weiss is editor and who is responsible for this undertaking. In appealing to the Japanese to come to Ohio and Michigan to teach our farmers how to live, he says to them:

Then, believe it or not, you have some few tenants and seasonal workers who do not bathe! They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living. \* \* \* There are a lot of workers in the Middle West, in Ohio and Michigan, who are not careful, painstaking, and accurate. This you can teach them. \* \* \* Finally, let me repeat, the only way to find out about Ohio and Michigan is to come and live here. Then you will know. You cannot get it out of a story book.

Mr. Speaker, one would think there is a limit to the devilish things the bureaucratic planners can devise, but from this one must wonder if there is such a limit.

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my own thought in regard to this most vital of all issues.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]?

There was no objection.

#### WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY PROPAGANDA

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to restrain my anger and to state just exactly what I think about a certain statement released by the War Relocation Authority, Columbus, Ohio, relative to the inducement of Japanese labor to come to Ohio and Michigan and live on our farms.

I want to give just two quotations from that Midwest Frontier, the publication referred to.

One of them is as follows:

Believe it or not, some few tenants and seasonal workers (in Ohio and Michigan) do not bathe. They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living.

The other quotation is as follows:

We need your faithfulness to your task, your willingness to work, and your appreciation of a job well done. There are a lot of workers in the Middle West—in Ohio and Michigan—who are not careful, painstaking, and accurate. This you can teach them. You will do much for your fellow men and much for our sense of the art of agriculture, as well as the science.

Mr. Speaker, a single county in the Fifth District has probably more bathtubs than the whole Japanese Empire. We have not such people, unless they are those moved in from other areas. When one remembers the old and infirm who have joined the young and the strong to feed such people as Mr. Dakan and Mr. Weiss, and have maintained Mr. Dakan on the State pay roll for years—no, Mr. Speaker, we are not ready to come to soaking a whole village in one pit—men and women indiscriminately.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, December 13, at the completion of all legislative business of the day and after any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

#### AID TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we have a matter that we can-



struction. You are in the midst of an unelectrified farm survey to determine the number and location of farms yet unelectrified. R. E. A. and you are developing to blueprint state complete plans to reach them all. We join with R. E. A. in urging you to complete this job as quickly as possible, for we now think this development will not have to await the end of the war. Even the construction is under way at this hour on a small scale and must accelerate as materials become available.

In Europe one of the first strokes by which Hitler destroyed all semblance of democracy was the crushing of all cooperative and public power projects of Germany and subsequently of every country he overran. In America today we of the rural-electric crusade are delivering one of the most powerful strokes in the destruction of the heathen tyrants of Germany, Italy, and Japan. At the same time we are building a better way of life for the democracy of tomorrow.

Our hopes for steady progress in the mighty crescendo of rural electrification were never brighter. Our goal is to make 1-cent electricity available to every farm home in America. If our enemies divide us, we may fail; if we remain united—and we shall remain united—we cannot fail.

### Midwest Frontiers

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. ROY O. WOODRUFF

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1943

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, December 4, there came to the attention of the Congress an example of the depths of ineptitude and asininity to which the New Deal bureaucracy can sink in its attempt to control with an iron hand conditions in the several States. This information reached us through the medium of the Washington Times Herald, one of their reporters having somehow, somewhere, acquired a copy of *Midwest Frontiers*, volume I, No. 1, a new publication issued through the Cleveland office of the War Relocation Authority which admitted the document was not intended to reach the hands of newspapers or prying Congressmen. The article, written with a view of inducing interned Japanese in the West to go to Michigan and Ohio, locate permanently, and work on the farms of those States, displays more vividly than any comments thereon could do, the determination of the New Deal to move thousands of individuals of a race with which we are in deadly war, into various communities throughout the country without even taking the trouble to inquire whether or not it met the approval of the people residing in those communities. It is simply another indication of the determination of the New Deal to rule the people with an iron hand. The publication is ridiculous, contemptuous, and untruthful. It brands those responsible as being utterly incompetent to speak in any way for any department of this Government. While it is typical in some ways of other bureaucratic publications paid for by the American people, it goes far beyond anything

I have seen. It approaches the realm of the fantastic. The article follows:

W. R. A. UNIT BEGS JAP INTERNEES TO TEACH  
MIDWEST FARMERS CLEANLINESS, CULTURE—  
NEW GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION LAUDS JAP  
INTERNEES

We will not have to explain to you what we do in the wintertime. You will find out that our large barns are full of livestock, our cows must be milked, our chickens fed, our machinery repaired, and plans made for another year. Then some of us sleep later in the morning in the wintertime and listen to the radio longer at night. You will discover that many of our houses were built in pioneer days. That rural electrification is mostly a new thing. That many tenant houses do not have bathrooms, because they were built before bathrooms came into style. They have not been remodeled because the war has made it impossible to get material. Then, believe it or not, you have some few tenants, and seasonal workers who do not bathe. They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living.

We need to know something of your skill in packing and grading, your artistic sense of orderliness. We need your faithfulness to your task, your willingness to work, and your appreciation of a job well done. There are a lot of workers in the Middle West, in Ohio, and Michigan, who are not careful, painstaking, and accurate. This you can teach them. You will do much for your fellow men and much for our sense of the art of agriculture as well as the science.

Finally, let me repeat, the only way to find out about Ohio and Michigan is to come and live here. Then you will know. You cannot get it out of a story book.

JAPS GET LOWDOWN ON MIDWESTERN FARMERS

In this the living habits of American citizens are held up to the ridicule of our interned enemies by a Government-employed writer.

The lengths to which the New Deal has gone in sending out under Government frank propaganda of every description, nearly all of which apparently is distributed with a view of perpetuating the New Deal administration, can be had from the files of the Post Office Department, which disclose the loss of postal revenue, through departmental and agency mail, of \$110,000,000 per annum in excess of that of the previous administration. The loss of revenue from this source in the fiscal year of 1932 was \$9,151,899; in the fiscal year of 1943, the loss was \$119,485,392. These figures do not include the cost of preparing and printing the propaganda, but they clearly show the scandalous lengths to which this administration will go to propagandize the people of the country.



rate of discharge is about 10,000 per week. This should not cause any panic or grave concern. Employment opportunities are good and the existing machinery designed to protect discharged veterans has furnished necessary protection.

But the year 1944 will be crucial. Casualties will be greater, as we have been repeatedly warned. The war with Germany will probably end victoriously and the rate of demobilization will be stepped up. The men themselves know this and look to us for action. A letter I received this morning from a soldier advised me that he spoke for his entire battalion in urging immediate action on mustering-out pay and other benefits. Let us not delay. The focus of attention on this question makes action now imperative, not that we should be stampeded, but that we should manifest our alertness and ability to act judiciously and quickly. Let us get on with our business.

such unfortunate and disastrous action or policy as that indicated by the Washington dispatch.

Senator HUGH P. DONNELLY,  
Chairman,

Senator HERBERT W. SLATER,

Senator IRWIN T. QUINN,

Senator GEORGE J. HATFIELD,

Senator JESS R. DORSEY,

California State Senate Fact-Finding  
Committee on Japanese Resettlement.  
DECEMBER 11, 1943.

## Return of Japanese to the West Coast

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. NORRIS POULSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 16, 1943

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly made statements on the floor that the people of California were unanimously opposed to the return of Japanese to the coast during this present war. This resolution signed by three Democrats and two Republicans of the State Senate of California should be evidence of the unanimity of opinion:

Washington dispatches published here today that Army has already permitted the movement of Japanese back to west coast and some Japanese reported already here, and that the western defense command has adopted a policy of permitting Japanese evacuees to return to this area in opposition to the often-expressed convictions of the overwhelming majority of the people of California that no Japanese should be allowed on the Pacific coast during the continuance of the war.

The California State Senate fact-finding committee on Japanese resettlement, in session in San Francisco, unanimously and vigorously protests such action and policies. After several months of investigation throughout California, and the holding of numerous hearings, this committee fears and knows that the relocation in this State of the Japanese during the war will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed, thus creating an excuse for the mistreatment of American civilian and military prisoners in Japan, many of whom are citizens of this State. Furthermore, because of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility of determining the loyalty of any Japanese, foreign- or native-born, we believe that such action would further the dangers of sabotage and espionage, endangering the security of a vital and important military area on the Pacific coast. Peace officers of California in every hearing have strongly urged that Japanese be not permitted in California during the war period. We urge you to do all in your power to prevent any