

L.A. DAILY NEWS

Coast Japs may be sent to Colorado

2-13-42

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Feb. 12.—(UP)—An official housing survey to find quarters for Japanese who may be removed from some portions of the Pacific coast was started in Colorado today by the department of agriculture's war board.

"This gives an official tone to rumors that many of these Jap-

anese may be concentrated in Colorado and other Rocky mountain region states," said Dewey Harman, war board chairman.

"We have assurance that any aliens transferred to Colorado will be given close supervision and will be removed as soon as peace is restored."

Harman said he believed that any Japanese moved here would be largely highly skilled laborers from the fruit and vegetable growing sections of the Pacific coast.

He said the housing survey was being concentrated among Colorado CCC camps, most of which are now abandoned and "many of which are located in Colorado produce raising areas."

Harman said he saw a possibility that the Japanese labor transplanted in Colorado might be utilized to step up produce production here and "help relieve a threatened produce shortage for next summer on the coast."

"Our own safety and security will be given first consideration if any actual transfer of the Japanese to Colorado is undertaken," Harman said. "This, however, is just one more stern reminder that we are in an all-out war."

Poston Japs Train Wreck Clue Sought

Trestle Burned at
Point Near Camp,
Committee Learns

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In the course of its hearing, when Norris James was on the witness stand, the committee heard read by Acting Counsel Stedman an excerpt of a memorandum dealing with conditions at Poston. A part of the memorandum related incidents of sabotage of a telephone line running between Parker, Ariz., and Blythe, Cal., passing near the Poston camp.

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Later, the memorandum referred to the railroad trestle burning in which a train from Phoenix carrying a contingent of flyers trained at Luke Field bound for the Coast, plunged into the burned trestle. Two persons were killed.

The F.B.I. and other authorities conducted an exhaustive investigation and concluded the burning was a definite act of sabotage. As yet no one has been apprehended. The memorandum pointed out the trestle could have been reached by any Jap saboteur who needed only to swim across the Colorado River at a point where this could be accomplished readily, not far from Poston.

Camped All Night

Although it was ascertained that on the night of the wreck some of the Japanese were swimming in the river and had camped there all night, the governmental investigators have not been able to connect the burning of the trestle with any evacuee. However, the committee examined James closely on various physical aspects of the situation and indulged in speculation as to what could have been accomplished.

James agreed that it was even possible that some disloyal Japanese alien at Poston who had plenty of money could have employed some outsider to do the work of sabotaging the trestle.

It was very unusual, James said, for troops to be moved over that line at the time the wreck occurred.

Other Burnings

However, he pointed out that there had been similar trestle burnings in the Imperial Valley.

Touching upon conditions at the camp from the point of view of the Japanese arming themselves with weapons of any type, the memorandum disclosed that hundreds of pieces of short lengths of iron pipe left over from construction of the water and sanitation systems had disappeared.

Pieces of iron pipe were used by the gang that set upon and beat one loyal Japanese.



PEARL HARBOR SPY PLOT—Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn is serving 50 years of hard labor, and his wife, Friedel Kuehn, is interned for duration, the Office of War Information announces in revealing how the German agent and wife aided Japs in sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

(AP) Wirephoto from O.W.I.

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Sentence Commuted

This story is based on information in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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His ostensible aim was to study the Japanese language. During his first three years there he banked more than \$70,000. His daughter established a beauty parlor which catered to the families of United States naval officers stationed at Pearl Harbor.

Spy Confessed

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knowledging that he had prepared a signal system for the Japanese Consul General which the latter sent to Tokyo in a message on Dec. 3, 1941.

Kuehn stated that some time during November, 1941, he went to Otojuro Okuda, the Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu, to offer assistance in obtaining information about United States defenses. He was told to ascertain movements of the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor and to devise a system of signals by which this information could be imparted to the Japanese fleet.

Spied on Warships

Kuehn went to Pearl Harbor and made his observations, but the signal system he devised was rejected as too complicated. He was advised to return with a simpler one. On Dec. 2, 1941, he went back with a simplified plan and also turned over to Okuda a written tabulation of the number and types of United States vessels in Hawaiian waters.

The Nazi agent presumably was aided in his observations by a pair of powerful binoculars purchased by his wife in January, 1940.

O.W.I. did not disclose full details of the operation of Kuehn's signal system.

In Kaiser's Navy

Kuehn, 47, was born in Berlin. He enlisted in the German navy at 18, serving as a midshipman aboard a German cruiser in the first World War.

The \$70,000 deposited to his and his wife's account in a Honolulu bank by the Rotterdam Bank Association was said to have come from "investments and business interests" in Germany and Holland.

That account was swelled on Oct. 25, 1941, after \$14,000 in cash was delivered to him by Tadasu Morimura, fourth secretary of the Japanese Consulate.

The other members of Kuehn's family—his wife Friedel, his son Eberhard and his daughter Suse—have been interned.

Wisconsin Camp Now Houses Jap Prisoners

Nipponese War Captives Give Government
Problem That Has to Be Handled 'With Gloves'

CAMP M'COY (Wis.) June 14. (AP)—Japanese prisoners of war, with large PW's stenciled on their uniforms, now occupy the heavily guarded interment camp here.

They arrived to replace enemy aliens who have been transferred to another camp. Announcement of their presence was made by the War Department in Washington.

A party of newspapermen admitted to the camp for the first time didn't see much of these prisoners but did learn something about the new life that has been thrust upon them by the fortunes of war.

The reporters made no effort to force their presence on the prisoners for Lieut. Col. Horace I. Rogers, chief of internal security who has charge of the camp, had made the newsmen aware of the problem which confronts the United States government in the Japanese prisoners.

Government Problem

It is the problem of how to deal with these enemy captives who would rather have died in battle than to have been taken prisoner.

Take it from Rogers, it is a problem to be handled with gloves, because the Japanese hold thousands of Americans prisoners in the Far East.

These Japs have been greatly embarrassed by being captured. In the eyes of their government—and people—their capture has disgraced them utterly, they believe.

That feeling of disgrace has made them aloof; they will have absolutely nothing to do with

What about telephone etiquette? Emily Post delves into wartime telephone do's and don'ts. See This Week magazine with the Sunday Times.

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Ag...

REEDLEY, June 14.—Reedley, the center of one of the largest Japanese colonies on the Pacific Coast, doesn't want the Nipponese back.

In fact, the Chamber of Commerce today adopted a resolution criticizing the War Relocation Authority for allegedly releasing Japanese from interment centers without complete investigations first being made.

The chamber resolution stated: "As a result of this war, all Japanese were evacuated from the West Coast for the safety and security of this country and for the protection of the Japanese themselves.

"The safety and security of the American people are being jeopardized by the action of the War Relocation Authority in releasing internees to attend technical schools and colleges in ever increasing numbers.

"To allow any Japanese to leave relocation centers to attend school and colleges while American boys and girls are be-

ing drafted or taken from the same schools and colleges to fight the Japanese is unjust, inequitable and contrary to what American boys and girls may rightfully expect from their government and incites the American temper to a point where it is detrimental to the war effort."

DeWitt to Stay Longer, Says Rolph

WASHINGTON, June 14. (U.P.) The office of Representative Rolph (R.) Cal., said today that the new assignment for which Lieut. Gen. John DeWitt has been chosen "will at least temporarily allow him to remain in San Francisco."

Rolph's office verified reports that he had been advised of DeWitt's new post by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. It said, however, that no details had been disclosed. DeWitt now is commander of the Western Defense Command.

their captors except what is required by their needs and the regulations governing treatment of war prisoners as approved by the 1929 Geneva Conference. Japan was not a signatory to this prisoner of war convention but recently has indicated it will abide by its terms "so far as practicable."

The company commandant of these prisoners is the highest ranking Japanese officer in the group. All orders must be transmitted to him through his subordinates.

The prisoners, many of whom speak good English, will not talk to the Americans, generally they just ignore them. Reluctantly they accept the scheme of life to which they must adapt themselves, but getting them to do it in a co-operative spirit is a delicate matter which Rogers believes cannot be accomplished by force.

Colonel's Reminder

"You've got to remember," says the colonel, "that these men are all human beings. They have the same desires as we do."

One of Rogers' most useful assistants in dealing with the prisoners is his interpreter, Technical Sergeant Y. Tamura, who serves as a sort of go-between. Although Japanese by birth, Tamura is trusted completely by Col. Rogers and, as an expert Japanese linguist, serves a vital role in the difficult task of molding a workable relationship between captors and captives.

The camp itself, located near the old Camp McCoy base, differs little from any Army cantonment. Once it was a C.C.C. camp and except for the guard towers and other precautions taken to prevent escapes, it looks like a C.C.C. camp. It has a capacity of 250 internees.

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Reedley Takes Stand Against Japs' Release

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Vagaries

New Orleans . . .

New Orleans, La.
 The war has brought at least one change to Royal Street, main thoroughfare of New Orleans' colorful Vieux Carre, the French Quarter. The Hinata art goods store is gone Soldiers of the Japanese American combat team, now training in Mississippi, are visiting New Orleans on furloughs And in Hattiesburg, a town of 25,000 in southern Mississippi, one sees many nisei girls in the stores and in the buses. They are the wives of nisei soldiers stationed nearby.

Hattiesburg Editor . . .

Andrews Harmon, editor of the Hattiesburg American, a daily newspaper, is doing his bit to make the volunteer nisei soldiers at Camp Shelby feel at home. The Hattiesburg editor recently arranged for the purchase and delivery of a huge birthday cake to a homesick private. Now Mr. Harmon has a handful of clipper mail letters from Hawaii for similar surprise parties Japanese American troops on special duty on New Guinea and other outposts of America's Pacific front were recently featured in a newsreel release which showed the nisei on and off duty, including a baseball game in a clearing somewhere in the South Pacific.

Mrs. Roosevelt . . .

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt may do an article for a national magazine on war relocation A Chinese American businessman is actively interested in obtaining two ceramics factories in the New York area to assist in the relocation of evacuees An illustration of the widespread campaign being conducted by west coast race-baiters against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is the fact that a letter from the California Joint Immigration committee was published recently by the New Orleans Times-Picayune, leading newspaper of the deep south. The letter called for the eventual deportation of Japanese Americans. Similar letters from the California group have appeared in other midwestern and eastern newspapers.

Walter Winchell . . .

The first example of proposed legislation in an eastern state against Japanese Americans was a bill proposed in the Pennsylvania legislature toward the barring of evacuees from the keystone state and the closing of Pennsylvania schools to Japanese Americans. The bill was not passed, however Many nisei have been surprised and shocked at Walter Winchell's about-face on Japanese Americans in recent broadcasts, since Winchell has long been a bitter enemy of the congressional hatchetmen who have made fantastic charges about the "disloyalty" of Japanese Americans. In recent broadcasts Winchell has been repeating some of the very charges made by men he has long despised, men like Dies of Texas and Rankin of Mississippi.

Quote and Unquote

The Washington, D. C., Star publishes a three-column feature story and picture "spread" on an instance of happy race mingling at the national capital. It appears that a Korean, a Chinese and a Japanese are "studying together without rancor" at American university there.

To the newspaper writers and readers of the nation's capital this is an extraordinary and sensational thing.

There are thousands of such instances in Hawaii, and we are so accustomed to them we would think it strange were it otherwise.

Not merely friendly association, but close relationships exist between members of these three races, and other races, in the islands.

And that is one basic reason for the staunch support of our national war enterprise, in all its phases, on the part of so many people whose parents came from Asia.—Honolulu Star Bulletin editorial.

Harper's Has Article on "The Japanese Americans of Hawaii"

Harper's Magazine, which has previously printed articles that attempted to set America straight on the subject of its wartime Japanese Americans, does it again in its June number.

This time it is a detailed account of what has gone on in Hawaii since Pearl Harbor with respect to the large number of residents and citizens of Japanese lineage in the islands—an article by Cecil Hengy Coggins. Mr. Coggins, Harper's editors inform their readers, holds the rank of lieutenant commander in the medical corps of the U. S. navy and participated in the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, a fact which makes it necessary for the editors to explain that the article is not an expression of official Navy Department opinion.

Mr. Coggins, who has been stationed in Hawaii for the past two years, begins with a kaleidoscopic report of how "a full breath of truth was scarcely possible" during the immediate aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor, when martial law, curfew and total blackouts supplied a fitting atmosphere for the circulation of the wildest sort of rumors concerning Hawaii's Japanese Americans.

Confusion, fear and suspicion were rife, and when Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons arrived, Coggins says, he was immediately subjected to "terrific pressure" by self-appointed advisers who had pet ideas, mostly hair-raising, about the disposal of the Japanese problem.

"But General Emmons refused to be stampeded," Coggins writes with inferential praise. "Additional emergency measures were placed in effect. Alien homes were searched, certain strategic areas were evacuated, others were placed under guard. Reassurances were given the Japanese population that they had nothing to fear so long as they observed the laws. Two Japanese-language newspapers were allowed to resume publication under military supervision. This had a good effect upon the older Japanese, though it riled the more belligerent whites."

The tide of suspicion continued to rise, however, and the position of the islands' Japanese Americans continued to become increasingly difficult. When Selective Service classified all Japanese, whether citizens or not, as 4-C,

hundreds of nisei in the armed Hawaii Territorial Guard were "inactivated." Coggins writes of their humiliation and of their determined efforts to continue active war service by organizing the Varsity Victory Volunteers—the VVV, which was assigned as a labor battalion to the 37th Engineers and made an enviable record.

The VVV and its work indicated that the solution to the storm-accompanied Japanese problem was to come, as it did come, "not from the white leaders who had voiced the greatest apprehension, nor from the Islands' political leaders, nor even from the military," but from the Japanese Americans themselves.

The solution, offered by the largest and most influential of all Japanese American organizations in the islands, the Honolulu Civic Association, took the form of a petition requesting for the island nisei the privilege "not only of being inducted into the military forces of the United States, but also of forming combat units . . . where we may demonstrate for all time what American citizenship means to us."

The petition, Coggins says, was presented to the highest military commanders of the islands by Walter Dillingham, president of the Oahu Railway Company and director of many other enterprises, who acted as intermediary for the nisei group.

General Emmons agreed to forward the petition to the War Department in Washington, Coggins writes, and in the meantime insisted upon establishing the truth as to the loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese Americans. The resulting re-examination of files covering more than a hundred thousand individuals showed, among other things, that not one act of sabotage had been committed in the islands, either by alien Japanese or by nisei; that many nisei had given their lives for democracy at Pearl Harbor; that an overwhelming number of Japanese Americans had made brilliant records in all phases of the war effort in which they had been permitted to participate.

The War Department's decision on the question of offering loyal Japanese Americans an opportunity to bear arms for their country is now history.

1943 Farm Production For Center Outlined By Washington WRA Office

War Relocation Authority's complete production and inter-project shipping program for vegetables in 1943 is as follows:

Name of Center	Produced and Used On Centers lbs.	Shipped to Other Centers lbs.	Received from Other Centers lbs.
Central Utah	4,985,000		
Colorado River	4,654,000		
Gila River	8,605,600		789,400
Granada	3,376,000	7,018,000	2,762,800
Heart Mountain	4,932,000		1,969,600
Jerome	3,555,600	650,000	579,000
Manzanar	4,016,500	374,400	1,935,000
Minidoka	2,420,000		625,000
Rohwer	3,639,000		2,419,000
Tule Lake	8,547,400	134,000	1,162,600
Total	43,731,100	5,349,000	846,000
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Rep. Magnuson Is Against Return of Evacuees to Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.), said in a statement last week he was opposed to permitting any person of Japanese descent to return to the West coast until after the war is ended.

Magnuson said that undoubtedly "there are a few loyal Japanese but I can't see the benefit of breaking a rule that is going to provide benefits for everybody to aid a few."

"All Japanese, American-born or aliens, should be kept off the Coast and be kept in the interior until the war is over," the representative added. "It is unfortunate, but war is war and we must win it."

Teamsters' Union Local Wants All Evacuees Deported

SALINAS, Calif. — L. R. Carey, business agent for Local 287 of the Teamsters' union (AFL), filled out a recent questionnaire sent out by the Salinas Chamber of Commerce with the following statement:

"It is our desire that all Japs, whether American-born, loyal, or otherwise, be returned to Japan as soon as possible."

The statement was quoted by the Salinas Californian in its May 31 issue.

and so is the fact that 10,000 Hawaii's Japanese Americans volunteered for the special nisei combat unit in response to a certification which called for 10,000.

"The eagerness of this response," Coggins states, "is gratifying to the army. It serves not only to our enemies that, while we fight for human rights abroad, we do not intend to surrender them at home."

The writer closes his article by quoting Mike Masaoka's creed for the Japanese American Citizens League.—D. M.

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DIES GROUP TO PROBE JAP FOOD RATIONS

Subcommittee Told Manzanar Internees Given 120 Points Worth Per Person in April

Thorough investigation yesterday was ordered by a Dies subcommittee into reports indicating that Japanese in relocation centers are receiving greater allotments of rationed foods than the average householder.

Testimony at an executive hearing indicated that Japanese at the Manzanar center in April used foods with a total point value of 1,095,909—or an average of 120 points per person, based on a camp population of 9143 evacuees.

Other developments yesterday were:

1. Evidence that huge stores of food are kept at Manzanar and that because purchases are handled through the Army the Japanese are receiving a first choice of meats and other foods, with civilians forced to take what is left.

CHECK ON COSTS

2. The committee ordered an investigation of release agreements of all Japanese relocation centers to ascertain how much the sites are costing and what rates are being paid for water and electricity.

3. Disclosure that Japan has attempted to obtain in exchange of nationals custody of a number of outspoken pro-American Japanese.

Investigator Thomas L. Cavett testified that in March the Japanese at Manzanar used meat of various kinds with a value of 637,428 points and processed foods with a value of 458,461 points.

WAREHOUSE INVENTORY

The testimony developed that a warehouse inventory showed items on hand included 10,588 pounds of pork shoulders, 2798 pounds of mutton, 4814 cans of asparagus, 5658 cans of apples, 4854 cans of blackberries, 10,200 bottles of catsup, 12,239 cans of salmon, 10,032 cans of sardines and other large stocks of food.

After hearing some of the menus, such as a dinner of soup, vegetable salad, pork chow mein, cauliflower, Japanese pickles and tea, Congressman Karl Mundt, South Dakota, inquired:

"Isn't there any record of a midnight snack? It seems to me the OWI should beam the news to Tokyo so that maybe they'll treat our Americans better and know that the Japanese are getting priority over our white citizens."

Congressman John M. Costello of California, subcommittee chairman, said the Japs should be well fed and properly treated, but that "we are equally interested in seeing there is no waste or excess amounts of food issued."

Cavett informed the committee he was advised the lease agreements of the various relocation centers, controlled by the War Relocation Authority, are retained in confidential files in Washington—on which, Mundt said, "We shall endeavor to turn the spotlight of public opinion."

According to Ralph Merritt, Manzanar director, the list of Japanese sought for return by Japan included Tokie Slocum, American Legion member, veteran of World War I and a citizen by special act of Congress.

Slocum has been one of the most outspoken members of his race in condemning Japan and has been cooperating with Federal authorities.

NAZI SPIES LINKED TO HAWAII ATTACK

Report Discloses They Aided Japs in Pearl Harbor Raid; One German Paid \$100,000

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(AP)

—A report declaring German spies collaborated with Japanese in preparing the way for the attack on Pearl Harbor was made public today by the Office of War Information (OWI) which said that one of them was given a death sentence, later commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

The man was identified as Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, 47, native of Berlin and veteran of the German army. The OWI made public reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which said Kuehn admitted preparing a set of signals, to be flashed from windows in his two Hawaiian homes, for disclosing the types and number of American warships in Pearl Harbor; that he received more than \$100,000 from German and Japanese sources during his six years in Hawaii, and that his step-daughter operated a beauty parlor intended to attract "Navy business."

The FBI records said Kuehn reached Hawaii on August 15, 1935, ostensibly to study the Japanese language. He made two trips to Japan, but never returned to Germany.

More than \$70,000 was deposited in a Honolulu bank to the credit of Mr. and Mrs. Kuehn by the Rotterdam Bank Association between May 14, 1936, and February 7, 1939, the report said, and in 1940, it added, Mrs. Kuehn returned from a visit to Japan with \$16,000 in cash. Six weeks before Pearl Harbor, it said, Tadasi Morimura, fourth secretary at the Japanese consulate, delivered \$14,000 to the Kuehn home at Kai Lua, a small community on Oahu.

Kuehn confessed, the FBI said, that he discussed plans for spying on the America fleet with Otojiro Okuda, Japanese vice consul at Honolulu, in November, 1941. Kuehn's work, the report said, included arranging a set of signals by which he could inform the Japanese of the number and types of warships in the harbor and tell which ships had left or were about to leave.

The FBI said Mrs. Kuehn, their son, Eberhard Martin Kuehn, and Mrs. Kuehn's daughter by a previous marriage, Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn, have been interned.

Nisei Soldiers

NISEI is a word which up to now is known to few Americans east of the Pacific West, but which we have a notion will be well and favorably known to all of us before the war is over. A Nisei is an American-born citizen whose parents were Japanese.

There are a large number of Nisei in the Far West. Most of them are as loyal to the United States as any other group of Americans. Until recently, however, they were not eligible for service in our Armed Forces in this war with Japan and its Axis partners.

About a month ago, Secretary of War Stimson announced that Nisei from then on would be accepted for training in special units, including infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel, and would see actual fighting service in due course. Under present arrangements, Nisei can get into these services through draft boards in their communities.

It seems beyond dispute to us that this is the right way to handle the matter. We feel confident, too, that these men will become tough and valiant fighters for the country of their parents' adoption. Judging from our boys' experiences with the Jap soldiers on New Guinea and Guadalcanal, we can well afford to turn some Japanese-descended fighting talent against the original Japs.

We got the old familiar "That's the stuff!" kick out of this piece of news—a renewal of the conviction that American democracy can do such things and get away with them gloriously, because of its power to attract and hold the loyalty of all manner of people. In opening the Army to the Nisei, we think the War Department did its best single day's work in months.

L. A. Rubber Plant Opens

Production of "Buna S" synthetic rubber is now under way at a \$15,000,000 plant at the harbor.

That was announced yesterday by the California Synthetic Rubber Corporation, which declared the plant will have an ultimate annual capacity of 90,000 tons of rubber—enough to make 16,000,000 passenger car tires.

The polymerization plant is one of the largest units of the national synthetic rubber program and is under the management of Paul S. Shoaff, formerly in charge of rubber company plantations in Sumatra. It is supervised and owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

With other plants in the Los Angeles area already producing the principal raw materials for Buna S—butadiene and styrene—the polymerization plant will have access to materials, it was pointed out.

Formal opening ceremonies for the new plant are scheduled to be held within a few weeks.

220 Convicts Pass Army Examination

JOLIET, Ill., June 15.—(INS)—Two hundred and twenty convicts at the Stateville and Old Joliet Penitentiaries have been found fit for military service out of 700 who have been examined, it was announced today by Warden Joseph E. Ragen.



Crepe

attery in blouses that ur light-weight suit. sleekly tailored for

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STORES BACK FATHER BONDS

Enthusiastic support by all merchants is being given to the national campaign of retailers to promote the sale of War Bonds for Father's Day, it was reported yesterday.

Hearty approval of the plan has been given in a message from General Douglas MacArthur to the national Father's Day committee.

"Nothing has touched me more deeply," General MacArthur said. "By profession I am a soldier and take pride in that fact but I am prouder, infinitely prouder, to be a father."

"A soldier destroys in order to build; the father only builds, never destroys. The one has the potentialities of death; the other embodies creation and life. And while the hordes of death are mighty, the bat-

talions of life are mightier still.

"It is my hope that my son when I am gone will remember me not from the battle but in the home repeating with him our simple daily prayer 'Our Father Who Art in Heaven.'"

FLORENTINE Gardens presents THE FAMOUS MILLS BROS. in the ZANZIBAR ROOM NO MINIMUM NO COVER NIGHTLY BROADCASTS K.N.X HO.6311

NEW WASHINGTON

fact, entirely new elements of justice have appeared. Attu, and other Pacific war fronts, instant Japanese IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS have been encountered by American Armed Forces. NOW PERFECTLY SIMPLE IT WILL FOR COMBATANT JAPANESE IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS—PARACHUTISTS TO LAND ON UNITED STATES IF JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN UNITED STATES ARMY ARE FREE TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY THEY DESIRE.

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And as State Senator Jesse M. Mayo of California complains, the Japanese problem is NOT being considered from a military standpoint but "purely from a social standpoint" and by "social workers."

Finally, of course, the return of the Japanese is being accomplished DISHONESTLY. The false impression has been given by relocation authorities that release of the Japanese has been with the approval of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The actual fact is that the FBI has never given such clearance.

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DANIEL R. LOVE.

Jap Rationing Declared About Same as Civilians

Japanese evacuees at the Manzanar relocation center were faring about the same as civilians "on the outside" in the matter of rationed foods, the Dies subcommittee was told at its hearing yesterday.

The committee received from Investigator Tom Cavett a long list of reports and statistics produced by the management at the center. Among them were subsistence reports showing inventories on hand, inventories received, menus and the like.

Summary of Points
Among the reports was one giving a summary of points consumed for the month ending April 30, which was information requested by Representative Eberharter, who said it would be interesting for the committee to compare the allowance of points at the center with those outside.

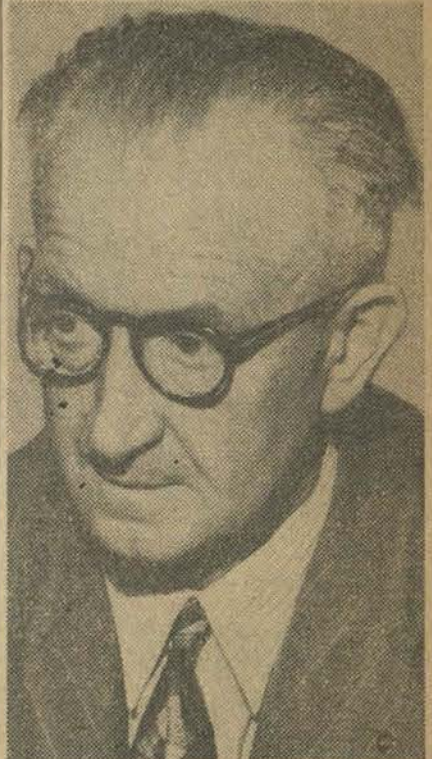
Eberharter figured that the Japanese were getting about 50 points per month each on processed foods. Chairman Costello recalled that the evacuee was getting about 70 points on meats, fats, etc. Some lightning calculations dividing the total number of points for the camp—1,095,909 points—by the population, 9143, and came up with an answer of between 119 and 120 points per month per person in camp.

The O.P.A. figures 16 points

a week for the red stamps and 48 a month for the blues. The Jap has a little edge but nothing to talk about.

Costello said that in looking into the food situations at the camp the intent of the com-

Turn to Page 3, Column 3



TESTIFIES — Tom Cavett tells Dies subcommittee about food served to interned Japs.

Jap Rationing About Same as Civilians

Continued from First Page

mittee is to see that the Japanese are fed adequately but that waste is not allowed.

Inventories on food on hand in the various categories were not entirely revealing because from the statistics at hand it was not clear in all cases how long stocks ordered were supposed to last. It was disclosed, according to Cavett, that the policy at the center is to keep about three months of food stocks on hand, as to types that would keep.

General Types of Food

One report indicated that 1300 pounds of coffee were to be consumed in a week. Reading the list of foods of all kinds, indications were that the evacuees were being stocked with just about all of the general types of foods the civilians would stock, with emphasis on such an item as rice. One item showed 180,000 pounds of rice for the month. There were canned goods of all kinds—vegetables such as tomatoes and corn, and fruits such as canned peaches, blackberries and blueberries (4000 and 2200 cans respectively of the berries.) 12,000 cans of salmon and many others.

Use 10,000 Pounds

Indications were also that 10,000 pounds of beef were required in a week, as well as smaller quantities of pork and mutton.

Menus read off as typical showed, for one breakfast: Stewed prunes, dry cereal, scrambled eggs, hashed potatoes, toast, oleo, coffee; lunch: coleslaw, noodles, squash, jam, bread, and fruit jello; dinner: soup, vegetable salad, pork-chow mein, cauliflower, tea, bread. Milk is usually served to the children and nursing mothers.

As to the cost of relocation centers, under lease or purchase of sites, Representative Mundt said that despite the so-called confidential nature supposedly, "the committee will endeavor to turn the light of publicity on these items when it returns to Washington."

LAXAMINER
**DIES PROBERS
 TO QUESTION
 DILLON MYER**

6-15-43
 War Relocation Director to Be Quizzed; Subcommittee Continues Jap Camp Study

With Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority national director, to be summoned before the entire Dies Committee in Washington, probably next week, a subcommittee here today will resume its inquiry into conditions in Japanese relocation centers. Decision to question Myer was announced yesterday by Congressman John M. Costello of California, subcommittee chairman, after evidence was introduced that Myer took sole responsibility for the WRA's program of resettling Japanese in the Middle West and East. This policy has been sharply questioned by witnesses, who asserted many suspected subversive agents have been among those released from relocation centers.

"SERIOUS MATTER"

"This is a serious matter, as it means that one man has been able to institute a program vitally affecting hundreds of thousands of lives, economic conditions in the Middle West, and possibly the war effort through indiscriminate release of these Japanese," said Costello.

"We feel that Mr. Myer should be given the opportunity to affirm or deny these charges and to explain."

Myer will specifically be asked to tell whether he conferred with anyone before announcing the program.

Witnesses today, it was said, will include several Phoenix, Ariz., officials who will testify concerning Japanese activities in that vicinity.

No more American citizenship to the Japanese. While nation is dedicated to the position that all men are equal, can we Americans let this creed in relation to Japanese?

Remember Pearl Harbor. Let us forget the bombing of a Red Hospital. The murdering of aviators. Now the sinking of the Australian hospital Centaur with a great loss of life. Limitless savagery. Do not want people of that ancestry to call themselves "Americans." Let's pull together and tell Congress what we think.

"No more American citizenship to the Japanese." Write them with letters, tell them how we feel about the Japanese. William Randolph Hearst is trying to warn the people through the medium of his newspapers of the Japanese menace. My only hope is that he will continue in that direction. I have faith that when the time comes to end Japanese citizenship in these United States, that Hearst will assist in backing a move.

DANIEL R. LOVE.

**Muddlers • Roosevelt Administration
 Obstinate About Japs**

THE WAR DEPARTMENT attitude toward the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast, as disclosed by the Roosevelt Administration's Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, is a study in contradictions.

In a letter to President William G. Merchant of the Down Town Association of San Francisco, Mr. McCloy says the War Department is only interested in the matter in so far as it affects national security.

"The relocation of the Japanese," he writes, "is a social and national problem and only to the extent that it really affects our military security does the War Department presume to express any opinions on the subject."

Moreover, he states very clearly that:

"The War Department participated in and is RESPONSIBLE FOR the decision to move the Japanese-descended people of the West Coast on military grounds, and the suggestion that the views of the department and of General DeWitt are at variance on any important particulars is entirely false."

However, Mr. McCloy then proceeds to outline several procedures by which Japanese are being returned to the West Coast, IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION OF THE REASONS THEY WERE MOVED OUT AND WITH DEFINITE DANGER TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

He acknowledges that Japanese-Americans in the Armed Forces of the United States are accorded "the privileges extended to any other soldier in the Army" and that "this includes the privilege of returning on furlough to any part of the United States he desires."

He also acknowledges that "there are certain mixed marriage cases that after proper screening probably will be handled on an individual basis with a view of correcting an unnecessary separation of man and wife" and that "THERE MAY BE CERTAIN OTHER STEPS TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE HARDSHIPS IN INDIVIDUAL CASES."

Hence, it is perfectly plain that the War Department IS participating in and IS responsible for the RETURN of the Japanese, and that this is at COMPLETE VARIANCE with policies advocated and pursued by General DeWitt.

Furthermore, it is perfectly plain that the War Department is abysmally ignorant of the "national and social" problems involved and is strangely indifferent to the military dangers inherent in the situation.

There is certainly a national problem in the release of Japanese, because those

released are thus given the opportunities for sabotage and espionage which justified their original removal.

It is a social problem, because there is intense public feeling in the Pacific Coast region against the return of the Japanese—and their return in spite of and in defiance of this feeling is both invitation and incitation to violence.

BUT MOST OF ALL IT IS A MILITARY PROBLEM. ALL THE FACTORS OF MILITARY PRECAUTION WHICH JUSTIFIED THE REMOVAL OF THE JAPANESE IN THE FIRST PLACE STILL EXIST.

In fact, entirely new elements of justification have appeared.

On Attu, and other Pacific war fronts, combatant Japanese IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS have been encountered by American Armed Forces.

HOW PERFECTLY SIMPLE IT WILL BE FOR COMBATANT JAPANESE IN AMERICAN UNIFORMS—PARACHUTISTS, TROOPS FROM SUBMARINES, ETC.—TO LAND ON UNITED STATES SOIL, IF JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY ARE FREE TO GO TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY THEY DESIRE.

As Governor Warren of California observes:

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**An Editorial:
 Intolerance, Race
 Hatred Unwanted
 In Emmett, U.S.A.**

Revolting to traditional tolerance and fairness is a prominently displayed sign in the front window of an Emmett store: "Japanese Trade Not Solicited."

We would like to believe that this sign does not mean just what it says, that it is not intended to cast any aspersion on the loyalty, diligence or patriotism of the Japanese of our community or, for that matter, of the thousands of good Americans who happen to be of Japanese descent. Restrictions imposed on Japanese of the west coast are regrettable, but necessary to military security; intolerance and racial hatred are neither necessary nor desirable in Emmett.

We uphold the rights and privileges of all true Americans under the American system, whether they are of Japanese, German or other descent.

The Emmet merchant in question is not wholly at fault; employees who refuse service to Japanese, and customers who think they are too good to associate with them, make his problem difficult. We suggest: throw out those so-called Americans who want to pick fights; leave unmolested those Japanese Americans who want to work and give and fight for American victory. — Editorial in the Emmett Messenger, Emmett, Idaho.

LAXAMINER
 6-15-43

LAXAMINER
 6-15-43