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I live 14 miles from Rivers Camp and unhesitatingly predict if they are not placed under control of Army, Navy or Marines the situation will become so intolerable that these branches will be obliged to "take over" and put an end to the pampering and vacillation which seems to predominate in all matters pertaining to relocation centers; at least those in Arizona.

—VIRGINIA OVERFIELD.  
Casa Grande, Ariz.

## MANZANAR FREE PRESS

### Combat Soldiers In Medical Corps. Accorded Praise

CAMP SHELBY, Msis., July 10—Japanese American soldier serving in the Medical Detachment of the Combat Team here show a greater natural aptitude for their work than any other soldiers he has encountered a group, according to Regimental Surgeon Capt. C. H. Buckley who commands the Detachment.

Specialized training for most efficient and detailed of the wounded and sick will follow the basic training period. This training is supplemented by physical training, map-reading, physical drills, marching and acing for the hospital corps. So far in basic training, they have made above-average progress, according to Capt. Buckley, and their marching performance has been particularly commended. 7-10-43

### SOLDIERS AND BROTHERS

Three hundred soldiers of the Japanese American Team traveled to the B. Farm near Hattiesburg Sunday to see a mini-race with bucking broncos, steer riding, and iced watermelons, pineapples, and punch. The sunny day was all for the soldier. Finch, farm owner, twelve horses on galloped all over countryside.

A drive for fight against infantile Paralysis Islands has netted the Japanese American Team as the draws near. Capt. Ralph T. Yem and Lt. Thomas E. were well pleased with the contributions of

## JAP DEALINGS WITH WRA TOLD

Nips Got Confidential Data From U. S., Says Witness

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—Tooru Kanazawa, American of Japanese parentage and a private in the U. S. Army, told the Dies Committee today the War Relocation Authority (WRA) passed confidential documents concerning its plans to the Japanese American Citizens League in this country.

Testifying before the House committee investigating un-American activities, Kanazawa said he, as an officer of the league, had contacted Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, from whom he obtained "confidential" releases of the agency's plans for dealing with the Japanese in the West.

Kanazawa's testimony was backed up by Mrs. Kanazawa, a Caucasian born in Kentucky, who also appeared before the committee. She said she had told her husband, "It is not a good idea for WRA to be releasing confidential information to the Japanese American Citizens League."

### "AMAZING PROCEDURE"

Referring to Kanazawa's testimony, Representative Mundt (Republican), South Dakota, member of the committee said, "I consider this an amazing procedure and the most unusual evidence to come before this committee."

Kanazawa, who said he has been in the Army for about three months, narrated his career in this country, which ranged from driving a laundry truck in Juneau, Alaska, to free lance writing and acting as Washington representative of the citizens league, an organization composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Offering it as testimony supporting Kanazawa's statements that the league was maintaining close relations with WRA, Robert Stripling, committee investigator, read into the record excerpts from a report which he said were written by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the league, to its headquarters in Salt Lake City, dated September 19, 1942.

### "MUTUAL TRUST"

"Myer (WRA director) put this up to me pointedly," Stripling read from Masaoka's report. "He said that he and his staff deal with us on the same basis of confidence and mutual trust as they do among themselves. Up to now I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it was finally passed on. WRA desires to continue this fine relationship and will continue to do so as long as we sincerely try to cooperate with them on the improvement of conditions. "He is afraid that certain guys in Congress would jump down their collective throats if they could only imagine a part

of the part which we play in forming WRA policy. He has given us directives and instructions of his department. They are to be held in strictest confidence and not announced to anyone. They are merely to serve as a hint to us of their policy—nothing more. All are most confidential and we are lucky to get them ourselves, so please be careful of their use."



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A drive for funds to aid the fight against poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) in the Hawaiian Islands has netted over \$1400 in the Japanese American Combat Team as the July 3 deadline draws near. Co-Chairman 1st Lt. Ralph T. Yempuku and Chaplain Lt. Thomas E. West said that they were well pleased with the contributions of the soldiers.



## *Releasing Japs*

*To the Los Angeles Examiner:*

**S**AILOR Winstead voiced the sentiment of all right-thinking, red-blood-ticking Americans. I am glad California is insisting on the absence of the Japs; but regret Arizona was not consulted — they were simply dumped in our indignant laps and are now being turned loose, in large numbers, to work their wily, tricky ways.

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# Jap

# Man-Made Empire Spurs Action by

## 3 Jap Deportation Bills Introduced

### Congress Facing Problem of What to Do With Aliens

By Ray Richards

Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Preceded by the sharp point of a Dies Committee investigation, Congress is moving rapidly toward a face-to-face meeting with the hard problem of what to do with the 135,000 members of the Japanese race on the United States mainland and the 158,923 in Hawaii.

Tied into the problem are constitutional, economic and social concerns, and even the matter of statehood for the island territory.

Eastern as well as Western members of House and Senate have been jolted by the fact that the War Relocation Authority last fall launched a program to free all but the known pro-Japanese in the war relocation centers, accompanied by promptings from Director Dillon S. Myer that the process must be kept secret from the public.

The Army had placed 107,000 West Coast Japanese in 10 centers as a step of urgent military necessity.

#### Four Solutions to Jap Problem

Four measures to meet the problem of the existence of the

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## Costello Hits at Bid for Japs to Go East

POSTON (Ariz.) June 18. (U.P.) Chairman John M. Costello of a Dies subcommittee today assailed a War Relocation Authority invitation for Japanese interested in farm work to go to Washington, D.C., and near-by States without a definite offer of employment.

"Release of Japanese from centers who have definite offers of employment is a problem that requires serious consideration," Costello said. "Release of Japanese who have no definite offer and no means of providing for themselves while seeking employment is unjustifiable."

Costello's criticism came after he and two other committeemen investigating the Japanese relocation center here saw a mimeographed notice on the camp bulletin board signed by Robert Dolis, W.P.A. officer in Washington.

The bulletin invited evacuees interested in farm work to go directly to Washington, D.C., Virginia, Delaware or Maryland after getting a clearance from the Eastern Defense Command.

Costello said the invitation in the face of an "already acute housing situation seems ill advised."

## Jap Problems

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committees will begin hearings on the measures already introduced.

The standing committee proposed by Jackson would leave to the Dies Committee the work of investigating Japanese un-American activities, and would first of all look into cases of war fraud, misuse of the mails, embargo violations and anti-trust violations on the part of Japanese business interests in this country in the years just preceding the war.

Thereafter the committee would keep an eye on every move by the Japanese at home and in this country, and all transactions of the future between the United States and Japan.

To start with, the committee could draw on a vast accumulation of documents seized by various Federal intelligence agents immediately after the Pearl Harbor assault.

Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, is the author of a bill to deprive of citizenship all the approximately 5000 Japanese of military age who replied with a written "no" to an recent War Department

question as to whether they were loyal to the United States.

#### WRA Refuses to Divulge Info

The Sheppard bill would deprive of citizenship thousands of Americans who are in the War Relocation Authority camps as it is included in the bill. WRA has refused to divulge information to the public.

A subcommittee on military affairs reported, however, that the War Relocation Authority centers are being run by themselves as Japanese empires.

With the discovery of Americans designated as Japanese subjects in name as well as in fact, the number of those subject to deportation would be enormously increased both in Hawaii and the mainland.

One of the deportation measures is by Senator Rufus C. Holman, Oregon Republican, and the other was introduced by Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican.

#### Disloyal Groups Sent to Homeland

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#### 'Out With the Japs'

To the Los Angeles Examiner: I HAVE lived in California

### From the Nation's Press

Sacramento (AP)—"Fourteen Japanese internees today filed articles of incorporation for the Tulelake Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., seeking to do general merchandising in the huge Tulelake project . . . The 14 persons, together with Harold S. Jacoby, project official, formed the board of directors of the cooperative organization which plans to 'operate a general department store, radio shops, refreshment stores, dry cleaning and tailoring establishments, laundries, barber and beauty shops, shoe stores and motion picture theatres.'"—Klamath Falls Herald & News, October 19.

Oregon—"The Civil Service commission announced today that office personnel is urgently needed at the Tulelake War Relocation center . . ."—Klamath Falls Herald & News, Oct. 19.

Oregon—"Congressman Walter M. Pierce was campaigning in Klamath county Monday." Among other places, he spoke at the Tulelake War Relocation Project.—Klamath Falls Herald & News, Oct. 19.

Washington, D.C.—"While the Tokio radio blares threats of 'severe punishment' for captive American flyers, Japanese prisoners of war in the hands of the United States forces are faring far better than they ever did at home." Japanese officers are given monthly canteen allowances ranging from \$15 to \$35, while all privates and non-commissioned officers are allowed 10 cents a day in canteen coupons, this amount being triple the pay of a Japanese soldier, "who gets about 3 cents a day in his own army."—San Francisco Examiner, Oct. 23.

New York (AP)—"Japanese factories may now apply for prisoners of war as workers according to a law published in the Japanese official gazette, the German radio said . . . The managements . . . will be obligated to house, feed and supervise the worker-prisoners as though they were in war camps."—San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 23.

New Jersey—Tory Kawamoto, who owned one of the most exclusive night clubs on the New Jersey shore, committed suicide, explaining that the attack on Pearl Harbor had ruined his business.—San Francisco News, Oct. 22.

dominance assumed by the rapidly multiplying Japanese in Hawaii, and some believe 100,000 should be taken from the Territory at once, to be relocated in small colonies over the length and breadth of the United States.

Economic interests in the islands oppose any tampering with the large volume of manpower represented by the Japanese, but these interests are confronted also with the fact that their long-cherished dream of statehood has little likelihood of winning congressional approval so long as its assured outcome in time would be a Japanese-American Governor and legislature for the islands, and Japanese-American Congressmen and Senators in Washington.

## SOFT HANDLING OF NIPS FLAYED

'Mollycoddling' Breeds Japs' Hate for U. S., Says Lechner

"Mollycoddling" and "sob-sistering" "the Japanese in the war relocation centers is increasing their race hatred and contempt for us and dangerously impairing morale on the Pacific Coast.

So warning, Dr. John R. Lechner, Americanism Educational League executive director, yesterday demanded at a Rotary Club luncheon in the Biltmore Hotel that Washington take a realistic attitude in the situation.

Citing instances to show that the fanatical nationalistic Shintoism doctrine maintains its grip on Japanese all over the world, he declared.

"The greatest mistake we are making is trying to interpret Japanese fanaticism and fatalism with an Occidental mind!"

Lechner demanded that no Japs whatsoever be permitted to return to this Coast; that the WRA "experimenters" return to the "alphabetical agencies" and let the Army run the camps, and that \$200,000,000 of Japanese government money in this country be expropriated to pay the overhead.

Ensenada, said here today that the medals will be presented to General de Division Pablo Macias commander of the Mexican Military Region of the Pacific, and General de Division Juan Felix Rico Islas, commander of the 2d Military Zone, Lower California.

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"WHEREAS, this program helps to utilize more fully the nation's manpower during the period of national war emergency and sustains the democratic rights of residents of this land, and

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## Japs Return Advocated

### Civil Liberties Union Contends Prejudice Cause of Evacuation

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Further, Wirth argued, the evacuation of the Japanese was dictated not so much by military necessity but rather by race prejudice, and the influence of sure groups of an economic character as well as other

contact with the Japanese for several years, both on the water and on the shore.

I have a suggestion to make to the people of the United States: That all alien Japanese be sent to Japan after the war, and all so-called Japanese American (?) citizens (?) be sent to one of the United States owned islands in the Pacific.

We have zoning commissions for all purposes and why not zone the Japanese out for all time. They could remain so-called American citizens the same as now only living in a different place. Now is the time to stop them before their children outnumber our children in the future.

Let our slogan be: "OUT WITH THE JAPS—COLONIZE THEM IN THE PACIFIC." 7-5-43

It will take a lot of help to put this over; please give the slogan all of the publicity that you can for the good of our country. J. M. BARNETT.

## MANZANAR FREE PRESS

### TWO GENERALS IN NEWS; COMMAND CHANGE RUMORED

Both Lieutenant General Emmons, who already has relinquished his Hawaii defense command and is slated by rumors to be the next Western Defense commander, and Lieutenant General DeWitt, rumored to be leaving that post, figured in the news last week.

WASHINGTON, June 24—Lieut. Gen. Delos G. Emmons, who recently relinquished command of the Hawaiian Department for a new unannounced assignment, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal for his services in the Pacific, the War Department disclosed today.

SAN DIEGO, June 30—Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the 4th Army and Western Defense Command, will fly to Ensenada, Mex., Saturday to decorate two high-ranking Mexican military officers with the Legion of Merit medal.

Col. Modesto E. Rodriguez, 4th Army liaison officer stationed at Ensenada, said here today that the medals will be presented to General de Division Pablo Macias, commander of the Mexican Military Region of the Pacific, and General de Division Juan Felipe Rico Islas, commander of the 2nd Military Zone, Lower California.

## WHAT WAS MANZANAR?

In years to come, when the war is over, and peace has returned to the world, people may say to you "What was Manzanar?" Then I hope you may say that Manzanar was a war time city that sprang up from the sands of the desert of Inyo and returned to desert with the end of the war. It was the largest city between Los Angeles and Reno. It was a city serving a war time purpose where people lived in peace and good will, where there was a school system that taught young citizens the ideals of American citizenship, where schools were of as high a rank as other California schools, and where students dedicated their future lives to the American way of living. I hope you may say that Manzanar was an experience worth living, where the important realities of life were made clear and where there was time and opportunity to prepare for participation in the work of winning the peace based on tolerance, understanding and good will. The graduates of Manzanar have a great contribution to make in determining the kind of world that is to come after the war. Congratulatory message in the Senior Annual from Project Director Merrill to Manzanar High School graduates.

Los Angeles Times SAT

## Jap Problems before Congress

(Continued From Page One)

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The standing committee proposed by Jackson would leave to the Dies Committee the work of investigating Japanese un-American activities, and would first of all look into cases of war fraud, misuse of the mails, embargo violations and anti-trust violations on the part of Japanese business interests in this country in the years just preceding the war.

Thereafter the committee would keep an eye on every move by the Japanese at home and in this country, and all transactions of the future between the United States and Japan.

To start with, the committee could draw on a vast accumulation of documents seized by various Federal intelligence agents immediately after the Pearl Harbor assault.

Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, is the author of a bill to deprive of citizenship all the approximately 5000 Japanese of military age who replied with a written "no" to a recent War Department

question as to whether they are loyal to the United States.

### WRA Refuses to Divulge Information

The Sheppard Bill also would deprive of citizenship the many thousands of other Japanese-Americans who answered "no" in a similar examination by the War Relocation Authority. The number in this class is unknown, as it is included in the facts the WRA has refused to divulge to the public.

A subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee has reported, however, that 40 per cent of the Japanese in the relocation centers have registered themselves as loyal only to the Japanese emperor.

With the disloyal Japanese-Americans designated as Japanese subjects in name as well as in fact, the number of those subject to deportation would be enormously increased both in Hawaii and the mainland.

One of the deportation measures is by Senator Rufus C. Holman, Oregon Republican, and the other was introduced by Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican.

### Disloyal Groups Sent to Homeland

Representative Johnson's bill provides merely that the Japanese-American peace treaty arrange for the deportation to Japan, at Japan's expense, of all noncitizen Japanese in this country.

Senator Holman's proposal is more elaborate, going deeply into the tangled problem of dual citizenship, but opening the deportation doors to so many that the Japanese in the United States and Hawaii would be reduced to insignificant numbers.

To large extent Japanese children born in the United States have been registered as Japanese subjects in infancy at Japanese consulates, and thereby have become citizens of both countries. Most of these dual citizens have received education in Japan, and were not required by the Japanese government to exhibit American passports to enter Japan.

Senator Holman's proposal, an effort to avoid the necessity of a

constitutional amendment to enable deportation of those who might claim American citizenship, would classify as aliens all American-born Japanese who went to Japan without American passports.

### Large Colonies Would Be Dispersed

Congressmen in general, favor deportation of disloyal and alien Japanese, but many believe these of American citizenship, against whom there is no black mark of disloyalty, can be so distributed over the interior United States that generations would pass before there would be a threat of such large and congested Japanese colonies as existed on the West Coast before the evacuation.

Members of Congress view with concern the gradual racial dominance assumed by the rapidly multiplying Japanese in Hawaii, and some believe 100,000 should be taken from the Territory at once, to be relocated in small colonies over the length and breadth of the United States.

Economic interests in the islands oppose any tampering with the large volume of manpower represented by the Japanese, but these interests are confronted also with the fact that their long-cherished dream of statehood has little likelihood of winning congressional approval so long as its assured outcome in time would be a Japanese-American Governor and legislature for the islands, and Japanese-American Congressmen and Senators in Washington.

### Relocation Chiefs Override Army

Congress became alert to the Japanese resident situation as a national problem when it realized that the wishes of the Army general staff for the confinement of the Japanese were being overridden by the War Relocation Authority and civilian officials of the War Department.

The release of the Japanese had preceded far—recently at the rate of 1000 a week—before the country was aware of the plan, for last October, according to records in the hands of the Dies committee, Myer addressed this memorandum, marked "confidential," to the directors of the relocation centers:

"It is the policy of the WRA to reestablish as many of the evacuees as possible outside the relocation centers. But because of the widespread public apprehension toward all people of Japanese ancestry, relocation will have to proceed without publicity."

Dr. Scott then got hold of the microphone for a short rebuttal. "The Chinese feel race discrimination as keenly as the Japanese," he said. "It merely happened that in Japan there was a military gang ready to act against it. The Japanese relocation camps have been mismanaged from the viewpoint of the loyal Japanese citizens. The F.B.I. should have culled out the disloyal ones at the beginning."

Malcolm Finale

Then Dr. Malcolm had his final say: "There was no part of the immigration problem that could not have been worked out amicably if the Japanese had been willing. As for the Nisei, it was an emergency in which the innocent had to suffer with the guilty. It is unfortunate that sentimentality for a few American-born Japanese with some people seems to outweigh the interests of 2,000,000 American boys fighting overseas."

Then Mr. McNitt rang the gong and after a polite applause the lawyers went off to court and office.

## Costello Hits at Bid for Japs to Go East

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Further, Wirin argued, the evacuation of the Japanese was motivated not so much by military necessity but rather by race prejudice, and the influence of these groups of an economic character as well as other factors.

Wirin went so far as to say that in issuing his evacuation order, Lieut. Gen. DeWitt "became the victim of or adhered to the feelings of the prejudice of pressure groups" and that he had this racial prejudice against the Japanese.

Wirin said that DeWitt's utterance that a Jap is a Jap no matter where born proved it. At that point Chairman Cospo of the committee "looked up" and said he knew the general

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## TWO GENERALS IN NEWS; COMMAND CHANGE RUMORED

Both Lieutenant General Emmons, who already has relinquished his Hawaii defense command and is slated by rumors to be the next Western Defense commander, and Lieutenant General DeWitt, rumored to be leaving that post, figured in the news last week.

WASHINGTON, June 24—Lieut. Gen. Delos G. Emmons, who recently relinquished command of the 11th Air Force

#### Operators

are planning to be operators after the war. They will still apply for the Garment Factory, Superintendent of H. R. Haberle dis-

sons will be given the factory in accordance with the RA policy and their job will be from sixty days, depending upon their ability," Haberle

at present time offers in this area whose starting at 40c to 45c an hour and can graduate according to their ability.

General de Division Juan Felipe Rico Islas, commander of the 2nd Military Zone, Lower California.

confined to find gainful employment outside the centers, and

"WHEREAS, this program helps to utilize more fully the nation's manpower during this period of national war emergency and sustains the democratic rights of residents of this land, and

"WHEREAS, a smear campaign recently undertaken by the Dies committee has endeavored to vilify the Japanese-American evacuees and to create a false impression of their loyalty and character, and

now will be officially recognized as a day of remembrance for the Japanese-American evacuees who have become our adopted citizens through their sacrifice and loyalty to the United States.

## Jap Problems Before Congress

(Continued From Page One)

committees will begin hearings on the measures already introduced.

The standing committee proposed by Jackson would leave to the Dies Committee the work of investigating Japanese un-American activities, and would first of all look into cases of war fraud, misuse of the mails, embargo violations and anti-trust violations on the part of Japanese business interests in this country in the years just preceding the war.

Thereafter the committee would keep an eye on every move by the Japanese at home and in this country, and all transactions of the future between the United States and Japan.

To start with, the committee could draw on a vast accumulation of documents seized by various Federal intelligence agents immediately after the Pearl Harbor assault.

Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, is the author of a bill to deprive of citizenship all the approximately 5000 Japanese of military age who replied with a written "no" to an recent War Department

question as to whether they are loyal to the United States.

#### WRA Refuses to Divulge Information

The Sheppard Bill also would deprive of citizenship the many thousands of other Japanese-Americans who answered "no" in a similar examination by the War Relocation Authority. The number in this class is unknown, as it is included in the facts the WRA has refused to divulge to the public.

A subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee has reported, however, that 40 percent of the Japanese in the relocation centers have registered themselves as loyal only to the Japanese emperor.

With the disloyal Japanese-Americans designated as Japanese subjects in name as well as in fact, the number of those subject to deportation would be enormously increased both in Hawaii and the mainland.

One of the deportation measures is by Senator Rufus C. Holman, Oregon Republican, and the other was introduced by Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican.

#### Disloyal Groups Sent to Homeland

Representative Johnson's bill provides merely that the Japanese-American peace treaty arrange for the deportation to Japan, at Japan's expense, of all noncitizen Japanese in this country.

Senator Holman's proposal is more elaborate, going deeply into the tangled problem of dual citizenship, but opening the deportation doors to so many that the Japanese in the United States and Hawaii would be reduced to insignificant numbers.

To large extent Japanese children born in the United States very have been registered as Japanese subjects in infancy at Japanese consulates, and thereby have become citizens of both countries.

Most of these dual citizens have received education in Japan, and were not required by the Japanese government to exhibit American passports to enter Japan.

Axis Senator Holman's proposal, an effort to avoid the necessity of a

Dr. Scott then got hold of the microphone for a short rebuttal. "The Chinese feel race discrimination as keenly as the Japanese," he said. "It merely happened that in Japan there was a military gang ready to act against it. The Japanese relocation camps have been mismanaged from the viewpoint of the loyal Japanese citizens. The F.B.I. should have culled out the disloyal ones at the beginning."

#### Malcolm Finale

Then Dr. Malcolm had his final say: "There was no part of the immigration problem that could not have been worked out amicably if the Japanese had been willing. As for the Nisei, it was an emergency in which the innocent had to suffer with the guilty. It is unfortunate that sentimentality for a few American-born Japanese with some people seems to outweigh the interests of 2,000,000 American boys fighting overseas."

Then Mr. McNitt rang the gong and after a polite applause the lawyers went off to court and office.

#### Large Colonies Would Be Dispersed

Congressmen in general, favor deportation of disloyal and alien Japanese, but many believe these of American citizenship, against whom there is no black mark of disloyalty, can be so distributed over the interior United States that generations would pass before there would be a threat of such large and congested Japanese colonies as existed on the West Coast before the evacuation.

Members of Congress view with concern the gradual racial dominance assumed by the rapidly multiplying Japanese in Hawaii, and some believe 100,000 should be taken from the Territory at once, to be relocated in small colonies over the length and breadth of the United States.

Economic interests in the islands oppose any tampering with the large volume of manpower represented by the Japanese, but these interests are confronted also with the fact that their long-cherished dream of statehood has little likelihood of winning congressional approval so long as its assured outcome in time would be a Japanese-American Governor and legislature for the islands, and Japanese-American Congressmen and Senators in Washington.

#### Relocation Chiefs Override Army

Congress became alert to the Japanese resident situation as a national problem when it realized that the wishes of the Army general staff for the confinement of the Japanese were being overridden by the War Relocation Authority and civilian officials of the War Department.

The release of the Japanese had preceded far—recently at the rate of 1000 a week—before the country was aware of the plan, for last October, according to records in the hands of the Dies committee, Myer addressed this memorandum, marked "confidential," to the directors of the relocation centers:

"It is the policy of the WRA to reestablish as many of the evacuees as possible outside the relocation centers. But because of the widespread public apprehension toward all people of Japanese ancestry, relocation will have to proceed without publicity."

Los Angeles Times SAT

## Costello Hits at Bid for Japs to Go East

POSTON (Ariz.) June 18. (U.P.) Chairman John M. Costello of a Dies subcommittee today assailed a War Relocation Authority invitation for Japanese interested in farm work to go to Washington, D.C., and near-by States without a definite offer of employment.

"Release of Japanese from centers who have definite offers of employment is a problem that requires serious consideration," Costello said. "Release of Japanese who have no definite offer and no means of providing for themselves while seeking employment is unjustifiable."

Costello's criticism came after he and two other committeemen investigating the Japanese relocation center here saw a mimeographed notice on the camp bulletin board signed by Robert Dollis, W.P.A. officer in Washington.

The bulletin invited evacuees interested in farm work to go directly to Washington, D.C., Virginia, Delaware or Maryland after getting a clearance from the Eastern Defense Command.

Costello said the invitation in the face of an "already acute housing situation seems ill advised."



# Japs' Return Advocated

## Civil Liberties Union Contends Prejudice Cause of Evacuation

Immediate return of all loyal persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast was urged upon the Dies subcommittee yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union through Attorney A. L. Wirin.

Further, Wirin argued, the evacuation of the Japanese was motivated not so much by military necessity but rather by race prejudice, and the influence of pressure groups of an economic character as well as other groups.

Wirin went so far as to say that in issuing his evacuation order Lieut. Gen. DeWitt "became the victim of or adhered to the feelings of the prejudice of the pressure groups" and that he shared this racial prejudice against the Japanese.

### Utterance Cited

He said that DeWitt's utterance that a Jap is a Jap no matter where born proved it.

At that point Chairman Costello of the committee took up the cudgel for DeWitt and said that he knew the general personally and that he had never found the general to be susceptible to any "outside pressure," being known far and wide as a two-fisted man with a mind of his own.

Ah, but race prejudice is an insidious and subtle thing, Wirin argued. A man may not know he is the victim of it and even if he does he may not admit it to himself.

### Group's Contention

Military necessity had little or nothing to do with the evacua-



Brig. Gen. Thoburn Brown

tion of the Japs, as far as Wirin and his group were concerned. He harped on the argument that no acts of sabotage had been committed at Hawaii or on the Pacific Coast either before or after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"There were no acts of sabotage by the Japanese at the Philippines before the Jap invasion army landed, but after that there were plenty, is it not true?" James Stedman, counsel for the committee, put in.

### Costello Comment

Costello said that the very lack of sabotage acts was something to worry about, as it indicated very clearly the Japanese agents have their spies and saboteurs

## JAP QUESTION DEBATED

Continued from First Page would be worth nothing if the Axis powers won the war."

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**'Out With the Japs'**  
To the Los Angeles Examiner:  
I HAVE lived in California 56 years and have been in close contact with the Japanese for several years, both on the water and on the shore.  
I have a suggestion to make to the people of the United States: That all alien Japanese be sent to Japan after the war, and all so-called Japanese American (?) citizens (?) be sent to one of the United States owned islands in the Pacific.  
We have zoning commissions for all purposes and why not zone the Japanese out for all time. They could remain so-called American citizens the same as now only living in a different place. Now is the time to stop them before their children outnumber our children in the future.

Let our slogan be:  
"OUT WITH THE JAPS—  
COLONIZE THEM IN THE PACIFIC."  
It will take a lot of help to put this over; please give the slogan all of the publicity that you can for the good of our country.  
—J. M. BARNETT.

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