

Nisei Volunteers Adopt 'Go For Broke' Slogan

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., June 12—Newly-inducted volunteers from the WRA centers are arriving daily at this nisei combat team training center, in groups and individually, according to Maj. O. W. Russell of the 422nd Infantry.

On reporting to the Combat Team they are immediately assigned to companies and their training starts. The new men already have been inducted and processed at various reception centers before they arrive here. Company commanders here check their equipment, replenish it where necessary, and send them to special recruit units where they are put through a program designed to catch them up with their regular companies who already are well into their basic training.

The Mainland youths appear particularly keen and eager to get on with their training. Early opportunity to enter Officer Candidates School offers a distinct incentive but beyond that is the desire of the soldier to get himself in condition as early as possible and master the rudiments of Combat Team training. Off hours are spent in serious study of military and technical manuals. "Go for Broke" is the regimental motto and the newly-arrived soldiers are quick to subscribe to its spirit. It is a motto that succinctly catches the fight-

ing theme of a Combat unit: It means "Shot the Works" or "Risk All." Proud that they are volunteers with a strong desire to make a name for patriotic Japanese Americans, the men from the Relocation Centers are definitely determined to "go for broke" in the war against Axis enemies.

Next to getting in fighting trim, the newly-arrived soldier seems most anxious to get in touch here with volunteers from other Relocation Centers. As soon as they find time, there is a lively bit of scurrying around the regimental area to see whether "Joe" or "Tom" from another Center is here, and if they locate each other there are impromptu, joyful reunions.

The new men from the Mainland also seem anxious to get acquainted with their comrades from Hawaii. Once they arrive here, there is no differentiation among soldiers from the Mainland or Hawaii. They are mingled together in the various companies without regard to their geographical origins.

Regimental Headquarters has started a series of schools for non-commissioned officers and applicants for Officer Candidate Courses. Completion of these courses does not mean that the student will go to Officer Candidate Schools but the studies should prove highly advantageous.

Special Manzanar



Christmas Edition

December 25, 1942

Manzanar, California

CHRISTMAS 1942

Christmas tidings bring universal hope and belief to us in the coming of peace, as inevitably it must. When the peoples of the world are troubled, this hope and belief is etched more than ever clearly in their hearts.

Today we turn our thoughts especially to the children of Manzanar. Custom almost dictates this and gladly we comply. In doing so we are endowed with one blessed ability, the ability to forget our troubles for the moment, for the day. So on this day we shall want to lay aside our miseries and frustrations and disappointments. We shall want to forget our personal troubles. We will want to turn our thoughts to making the children merry within the limited means provided us here. The children surely will understand. By our efforts this day will we merit for ourselves the lifting of our spiritual pains and achieve some measure of contentment, if not merit.

On this day we are reminded once again of the eternal significance of the birth of the Prince of Peace. We can best meditate upon the meaning of this miracle of the ages by forgetting rancor, by laying aside bitterness in our hearts. Only by doing so can we lay aside the grating impressions of irony and even the hypocrisy of a day set aside to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Peace in the hour of universal strife.

This act and thought are demonstrations of man's infinite capacity to absorb disappointments and pains and still rise above them to grasp the ultimate significance of the birth of the man who personifies goodwill and peace on earth.

FEB-17-42

Lincoln would oust Japs in short order, says Bowron

L.A. DAILY NEWS

"Lincoln . . . would make short work of rounding up the Japanese and putting them where they could do no harm."

The Great Emancipator thusly found himself cast posthumously in the role an alien scourger last night by Mayor Fletcher Bowron in his weekly address to the people.

Bowron devoted most of his speech to a eulogy of Lincoln, then used the former president's memory in driving home his oft repeated demand:

"All of them (Japanese) must go, good and bad alike, for the safety of the nation, because there is no way to determine those loyal to this country and those loyal to Japan."

Lincoln would have acted without the advice of "astute constitutional lawyers who first survey the many decisions of the supreme court in cases arising in times of peace," Bowron opined.

He recounted how Lincoln, faced with a similar problem—that of southern sympathizers residing in the northern states—divested the whole American people of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

Bowron said the handling of American born Japanese is more serious from a constitutional point of view than the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

"As much as anyone else I feel the danger of the continued presence of Japanese in this area, or in any other area along the Pacific coast," Bowron said.

"I feel that they should be removed, not merely by invitation, because a mere request, appealing to the loyalty of the American born Japanese would get response from the loyal ones only, and the dangerous, with tasks to do for

the imperial Japanese government, would remain.

"Moreover, the free movement of American Japanese back into the coastal area could not well be prohibited or restricted.

"The removal of all those of Japanese parentage must be effected before it is too late."

—Buy Defense Bonds—

Story of Jap Rioting Told to Dies Probers

Picture Depicting Hanging of U. S. Soldier Flaunted

6-12-42 L.A. EXAMINER

How Japanese rioters in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center flaunted a placard depicting an American soldier hanged in effigy was among new disclosures made to the Dies subcommittee yesterday.

This was but one of many revelations in the testimony of Norris E. James, former Poston press and intelligence officer.

He also testified, under questioning of Investigator James H. Stedman, that:

1. Subversive Japanese who were interned after Pearl Harbor were released and sent to Poston, although the FBI did not approve.
2. The released internees spearheaded a series of vicious beatings of loyal Japanese.
3. The evacuees were permitted to communicate between relocation centers in uncensored Japanese letters that may contain code messages.
4. Washington officials confused the Japanese and annunciated the camp's troubles by enunciating two drastically different policies within five days.

EFFIGY EPISODE BARED

During the riot last November, according to James, a mob paraded around the mess hall, gleefully displaying a large card-



NORRIS E. JAMES, witness before Dies subcommittee here.

board on which an artist in the group had drawn an American soldier with a rope around his neck.

He said the mob was out of hand and was demanding that two suspects in jail in connection with a beating of a loyal American Japanese be released forthwith.

"Pup" tents were posted in military fashion about the jail by the Japanese.

FBI men, James said, who wanted to question the prisoners, and whose recommendations that military police nearby be summoned, were ignored, refused to risk their lives by going through the crowd, and left the camp.

According to the witness, 365 Japanese who had been interned at Bismarck, N. D., and Santa Fe, N. M., for contributing to the Imperial Navy Fund and engaging in other subversive activities up to Pearl Harbor, were released

by alien hearing boards and sent to Poston.

James declared that "in every case I believe the FBI and Office of Naval Intelligence had enough basis for their internment for the duration."

VIOLENCE STARTS

Shortly after the internees arrived at Poston, he said, violence started, with the former internees threatening to "get" any Japanese who aided authorities.

Loyal Japanese were warned, even in the camp newspaper, not to associate too often with the Hakujiin—literally "hairy barbarians"—the term applied to Caucasians by the Japanese.

Relating a series of brutal beatings, James told how eight American-born Japanese youths attacked Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League. The ringleader, he testified, was a graduate of the Watsonville High School. No punishment ever was given the assailants.

Other beatings were:

Tomo Ito, Stanford honor graduate, attacked by 10 men wearing Japanese samurai warrior hoods; Hatsumi Yamada, former U. S. immigration service interpreter, attacked by three unidentified Japanese; Joseph F. Seta, camp fire inspector, beaten with his uncle by eight hooded men, armed with a Japanese warrior sword, and Kay Nishimura, nearly killed by hooded assailants armed with iron pipes.

One of the suspects in the Nishimura beating was, the witness stated, I. Uchida, who was being paid a salary by the Government to give instructions in judo wrestling, which is taught all Japanese soldiers.

JOHN COLLIER SPEAKS

James said that on November 8, 1942, John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived from Washington and told the Japanese in a speech they were to remain at Poston for the duration and that he hoped to develop the Parker Valley agriculturally, with the Japanese to share in the profits.

On November 17, on the eve of the riot, James related, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, arrived from Washington and made a direct Japanese announcement—that the Japanese were to be permanently resettled in the Middle West, effective immediately.

Myer told camp officials, according to James, that not even his own office in Washington yet knew of the drastic policy announcement he was making. All this served to create general confusion among the evacuees, James added.

James testified that because no censorship is maintained, the Japanese could send code messages between relocation camps in their native language. It also was brought out that "alumni" of the camp who have been resettled in the Middle West, may receive the camp newspaper, which contains Japanese language items.

Japs' Return Would Be Blow to West Coast, Says Warren

SACRAMENTO, June 11. — (INS)—Return of evacuated Japanese to the West Coast would be a "body blow to our security" Governor Earl Warren of California declared today.

"I am thoroughly convinced—as are citizens, law enforcement officials of this state and military and naval men—that it would be a body blow to our security if the Japanese were returned," Warren stated.

"I believe the evacuation of the Japanese was one of the things which saved our state from trouble, disorders and sabotage of our industries. If they are brought back we will still have these things.

"Although I have no knowledge of what they're planning to do with Japs released from evacuation camps, I do not believe there is any state or local authority which can assure protection of our people and our industry if the Japs are returned to this area.

"It's a question of security. All our industry and defense facilities would be in grave danger. If Jap subs, which we know have been lurking off our coast, could send saboteurs ashore, how are we going to distinguish them from Japanese returned from evacuation camps?"

The Governor made this comment as a delegation of four state legislators returned from confer-

ences in Washington, D. C., where they learned of charges that the War Relocation Authority's claim all Japanese are investigated thoroughly by the FBI before they are released from relocation camps, was not true.

Jap Fishing Boat Seized

With the seizure yesterday of the \$30,000 fishing boat Johnny Boy at the harbor, United States Attorney Charles H. Carr revealed that the Government has launched a campaign to take over many other boats illegally owned by Japanese.

According to special agents of the customs service, now making a rigid inquiry into the documentation of all fishing craft at the harbor and at San Diego, the Johnny Boy was actually owned outright by Heisaku Inaba from May, 1938, through last December.

Through a series of alleged false entries and statements, the purported ownership was listed as the Sea Pride Packing Corporation, Carr declared.

Inaba, Carr said, was "one of the most" dangerous Japs connected with the fishing industry." Immediately following Pearl Harbor, he was arrested by FBI agents, and is now interned as a dangerous enemy alien at Camp Livingston, La.

The Sea Pride concern and the Orion Fishing Corporation recently were indicted on charges of defrauding the Government by making false reports regarding ownership of another Japanese boat.

NO FOOD CODDLING

The Los Angeles Examiner reports that unofficial sources said that no grade of such meats as choice con and other meats trucked to some of the relocation centers as western sources. Six weeks ago mapped out conforming both with rationing and shortage coddling is definitely vogue.

REVISE MILITARY

Members of the Congress Arizona requested a military zone boundary to allow Japanese in the cotton fields in and Pinal counties. It is remembered that Japanese in the Arizona camps on furlough to the coast to save the huge cotton year.

CONSTRUCTION HALT

Officials of the War Relocation Authority requested a halt work on two evacuation centers for Japanese evacuees by the War Relocation Authority Board in a formal order from Washington.

Prior to this, work on school building was stopped a controversy during which Senator Ed O. Johnston said that the Japanese school children attending better schools than their children in the neighborhood.

EDITOR'S MAIL BOX

Hitting charges as a reader H. Johnson wrote Examiner's mail box that the 112,000-odd evacuees from the West were getting sugar, bacon etc. (according to some director). The shock of All purchases were made the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps and ordered five advance.

ARE WE GOING TO M

Reading another round was the report that can citizens of Japanese, who soon will be inland from Manzanar Midwest, will receive fooding books through the office of Price Administration the request of the War Relocation Authority in Washington.

Evidently, the metropolitan papers are not correctly or familiar with the price. According to inside information those persons who leave zanar to resettle will be ration books, entitling to coffee and sugar.

They will also be entitled to books under the new rationing system wherever they may be assigned.

Officials here have spoken report that "most of them are to be sent to Arkansas, Missouri and vicinity.

STOP STUDENT RELOC

In a memorial introduced in the House of Representatives

From the Nation's Press

NO FOOD CODDLING

The Los Angeles Examiner reports that unofficial but reliable sources said that no great amount of such meats as choice hams, bacon and other meats were being trucked to some of the western relocation centers as rumored by different sources. Stewards of western centers in a meeting weeks ago mapped out a program conforming both with prospective rationing and shortages; and food coddling is definitely not in vogue.

REVISE MILITARY ZONES

Members of the Congress from Arizona requested a revision of military zone boundaries in Arizona to allow Japanese to work in the cotton fields in Maricopa and Pinal counties. It will be remembered that Japanese evacuees in the Arizona centers went on furlough to the cotton fields to save the huge cotton crops last year.

CONSTRUCTION HALTED

Officials of the Granada relocation center were notified to halt work on two elementary schools for Japanese-American evacuees by the War Production Board in a formal order issued from Washington.

Prior to this, work on the high school building was stopped after a controversy during which time Senator Ed O. Johnson, Democrat, said that the Japanese-American school children were getting better schools than Colorado children in the same neighborhood.

EDITOR'S MAIL BOX

Hitting charges as a "shock" reader H. Johnson, wrote to the Examiner's mail box and stated that the 112,000-odd Japanese evacuees from the West Coast were getting sugar, bacon, eggs, etc. (according to some civilian director). The shock was this: All purchases were made through the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps and ordered five weeks in advance.

ARE WE GOING TO MOVE?

Starting another round of rumors was the report that "American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who soon will be resettled inland from Manzanar to the Midwest, will receive food rationing books through the local Office of Price Administration" at the request of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D.C.

Evidently, the metropolitan papers are not correctly informed or familiar with the procedure. According to inside information, those persons who leave Manzanar to resettle will be issued ration books, entitling them to coffee and sugar.

They will also be entitled to books under the new point rationing system wherever they may be assigned.

Officials here have spiked the report that "most of the nisei are to be sent to Arkansas and Missouri and vicinity."

STOP STUDENT RELOCATION

In a memorial introduced in the House of Representatives last Wednesday, Arizona legislators strongly voiced opposition to permitting nisei youths to leave relocation centers to attend college.

The group opposed releasing Japanese youths to continue their education while the same privileges are denied loyal Americans called to military service.

Nisei May Answer Call to

To the nation's press, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced that plans have been completed for the admission of a substantial number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the U. S. Army.

This action was taken following study by the War Department of many earnest requests by loyal Japanese-Americans, for the organization of a special unit of the army.

Stimson authorized that the initial procedure in the formation of the special unit will be by voluntary induction. The move will be nation-wide including the Hawaiian Islands and all the relocation centers. No individual will be inducted if doubt exist as to his loyalty.

Upon induction, they will begin training as a combat team for service in an active theater. Customary elements of infantry, artillery, engineer, and medical personnel will be included in the team. It was reported that "no effort will be spared in developing it into an efficient well-rounded, hard-hitting unit."

This new unit will be trained separately from the battalion of Nisei, formerly a Hawaiian National Guard organization, which is now a component of the army.

The War Department's action is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to make their proven contribution toward winning the war... through employment in war production as well as military service, it was announced.

WE'LL NEVER FORGET

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war..." Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, Jan. 28, 1943.

Nisei Desire to Serve Answered

Following the statement made by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on Jan. 28, 1943, that a combat team composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is to be recruited by the U. S. Army for active service in the theater of war, Dillion S. Myer wired to Project Director Ralph P. Merritt, "I find deep satisfaction in the announcement today... This announcement makes Jan. 28, 1943, the most significant date of the last 10 months for persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Many have told me, in conversations and letters, of their desire for active service in the armed forces of this country... All facilities of the War Relocation Authority, both of the Relocation centers and in Washington will immediately be placed at the disposal of the War Department to speed the formation of the combat team announced by Mr. Stimson."

This telegram was received by Acting Project Director Robert L. Brown.

She went on to say that the Japs hoped to eventually oust all whites from the West Coast. I remember giving that statement a good laugh at that time. I mentioned this to a girl in New Zealand and when her letter came back she told me that she had seen the Jap navy and our own Navy and that she wouldn't take the Japs so lightly. How right she proved to be.

This New Zealand girl went on to inform me that it was common knowledge in her country that the Japanese who posed as farmers, etc., in America were here as advance agents of the army or/and navy of Japan. Why didn't we know as much?

ALBERT J. McELFRESH.

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 "many of which are located in Colorado produce raising areas."

Harman said he saw a report that the Japanese laborers planted in Colorado might be used to help up production here and "help threatened produce show next summer on the coast."

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SAN FRANCISCO

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The policy was letter by Assistant War John J. McCloy G. Merchant, presi Francisco's Downto tion.

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LIFEBUOY A Quick, Cool Shave! Makes over 10 bowls of soap

Dies Agents Raid Japanese League Office in Capital

Plot to Plant Nips in Homes of Officials Probed

By Ray Richards
Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12—

Washington headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League was raided today by Dies committee agents, searching for evidence that an underground movement exists to plant Japanese from War Relocation Centers in homes of high Government officials.

Investigation of the Dies committee on un-American activities it is asserted at the offices of the committee, has thrown doubt on the American loyalty of most of the Japanese in the centers.

Led by Robert E. Stripling, chief of staff of the committee, agents carried subpoenas into the league's offices in a large apartment building and bore away large files of correspondence, some of it between Joseph Kanazawa, national secretary of the league, and high officials of the War Relocation Authority.

MILITARY AIDE FREE

It was reported that one of the first revelations of the correspondence was the presence at liberty in Washington of a former assistant to the military attache of the Japanese embassy.

The correspondence reportedly revealed that of the 35 Japanese freed from the War Relocation Centers and now at liberty in and near Washington, the addresses of nine are unlisted.

Twenty are employed in the war offices here. Three are working on the Maryland farm of Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and three are on the near-by farm of Sam Rice, former big league baseball player. Ickes imported the Japanese for himself and Rice from California several weeks ago.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, recently asked for a Japanese houseman from an Arizona relocation center for the home of his cousin, Miss Constance Biddle, at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The seized correspondence and records filled several suit cases and scrutiny of it has not been completed at Dies committee offices.

Troop Train Sabotage by Japs Hinted

Stolen 'Arms' Found at Poston

Testimony before a Dies subcommittee yesterday strongly indicated that Japanese in the Poston (Ariz.) relocation center may have been responsible for the wreck of a troop-laden Southern Pacific train on the desert on July 27, 1942, in which two were killed and a number of Army flyers injured.

This startling development, along with testimony that it is possible for the Japanese to sabotage Boulder and Parker Dams, and communication lines, and make contacts with enemy agents were among the highlights of the hearing presided over by Congressman John M. Costello of California.

The wreck occurred when the special train, traveling over a route not commonly used and under "military secrecy," crashed through a burning trestle seven miles west of Earp, Calif., near the Colorado River and not far from Poston.

Investigator James H. Stedman, elicited from Norris James, former press and intelligence officer at Poston, the statement that Japanese evacuees used to camp overnight on the Colorado River and that they could have crossed over on a sandbar to the trestle.

He said he worked with authorities in investigating the wreck and that it definitely was a case of sabotage—a "candlestick type of fire," started at the base of the trestle.

No real census, he said, ever was made of which Japanese were absent from the camp the night of the wreck, the only check-up made being that by Japanese block managers.

Other developments were:
1. Washington officials said the expenses of four representatives of the Rochdale, N. Y., consumer cooperative movement to come out to Poston and set up a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

HINT POSTON JAPS CAUSED TRAIN WRECK

Peril of Parker, Boulder Dams Told by Former Official of Camp; Nips Jail White Man

(Continued From Page One)

"co-op" store that would sell unbranded merchandise. James said American-trained Japanese were "brand conscious" and vigorously opposed the scheme, which is being put into effect.

2. Twenty heads of the notorious Los Angeles Tokyo Club, gambling establishment, were moved to Poston after creating disturbances at the former Japanese camp at Santa Anita track.

3. It was disclosed that an unspecified number of Japanese from Hawaii have been moved to two camps in Arkansas by order of Army authorities.

STOLE WEAPONS

4. Hundreds of "arms," in the form of pipe and steel, were stolen from adjacent construction projects and secreted at Poston by the Japanese.

"Someone must have known a special train was coming through from Phoenix to Los Angeles over this little used route via Earp," declared James, adding that the engineer and firemen were killed.

The possibilities of vast sabotage, including damage to Boulder and Parkers dams, were indicated in a memorandum prepared by undisclosed investigators, read to the committee by Stedman.

SABOTAGE POSSIBILITIES

The memorandum said that not only would it be possible for saboteurs to damage the dams, but also the Metropolitan Water District aqueduct facilities, and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific lines, and that the sabotage "might be financed and even directed by subversive elements at Poston."

It also was pointed out that contacts could be made with enemy agents hiding in Baja California, who may not have been apprehended by Mexican authorities.

James revealed that the telephone lines between Parker, Ariz., and Blythe, Calif., were severed by saboteurs and that last September a circuit-breaker was placed across the lines only 100 yards from the old military police barracks at Poston.

CAMP LINES CUT

In addition lines were severed within the camp and between the camp and Blythe.

The consumer cooperative exponents, according to the witness, apparently was sent to Poston through the influence of John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

He said most of the Japanese did not like the idea of having to buy unbranded merchandise and had confidence in well-known "name brands."

In disclosing the transfer of the former Tokyo Club gamblers to Poston, James said one of them was the ex-"bouncer," Kinji Ikeda, former middleweight judo wrestling champion of the Pacific Coast.

Japs to Stay in Interior

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—

(AP)—The War Department has no present plans to return to the Pacific Coast any large number of Japanese now in relocation centers, it was said in a statement announced here today.

The policy was explained in a letter by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy to William G. Merchant, president of San Francisco's Downtown Association.

It was in reply to a letter the association sent to Secretary of War Stimson and to General George Marshall, chief of staff, protesting "with all the forcefulness of language that we can command," any plan to release Japanese from relocation centers and permit them to return to the West Coast.

"NO IMMEDIATE PLAN"

"There is no immediate plan to return for residence on the Coast of any large number of evacuees," the McCloy letter stated.

"There are certain mixed marriage cases that after proper screening probably will be handled on an individual basis with a view of correcting any unnecessary separation of man and wife.

"There may be certain other steps taken to alleviate hardships in individual cases or to recognize the full responsibility of the country to a soldier (of Japanese ancestry) in uniform, but this is all for the moment we are considering so far as reintroduction of Japanese American citizens into the western defense command is concerned."

Oust All Japs

To the Los Angeles Examiner:

SOME years ago I used to write to unknown friends all over the world, just as a hobby.

Among my many correspondents was a Filipino girl living in the Islands who was part Jap. In her letters she told me that she knew that the Japanese were planning to fight America some day. Before that day came, according to her statement, Japanese in America were carrying out the master-plan by purchasing land on our West Coast.

She went on to tell me that the Japs hoped to eventually oust all whites from the West Coast. I remember giving that statement a good laugh at that time. I mentioned this to a girl in New Zealand and when her letter came back she told me that she had seen the Jap navy and our own Navy and that she wouldn't take the Japs so lightly. How right she proved to be.

This New Zealand girl went on to inform me that it was common knowledge in her country that the Japanese who posed as farmers, etc., in America were here as advance agents of the army or/and navy of Japan. Why didn't we know as much?

—ALBERT J. McELFRESH

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 "many of which are located in Colorado produce raising areas." Harman said he saw a possibility that the Japanese laborers planted in Colorado might be utilized to step up production here and "help threatened produce this next summer on the coast." "Our own safety will be given first consideration," any actual transfer of Japanese to Colorado is Harman said. "The just one more step we are in an all-out

Coast Japs may be sent to Col

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-

aliens transferred to be given close supervision and will be removed as soon as peace is restored."

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Harman said he saw a possibility that the Japanese labor transplanted in Colorado might be utilized to tsep 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."

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