

Halt to Military Inductions Asked to Assure Farm Labor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. (P)—Asserting the nation already has under arms "more men than it can transport and maintain abroad," Senator Downey (D., Cal.,) called today for an immediate halt to military inductions. He said more farm help is needed to avert "world-wide hunger."

Downey told reporters Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard's testimony before the Military Committee yesterday that he could not guarantee 1943 food production goals on the basis of available farm workers would bring increased Congressional demands for a lowering of military personnel goals.

As he spoke, Senator Reynolds, chairman of the committee, added his voice to the growing clamor for a re-examination of military and industrial man power demands.

Reynolds said Wickard told the committee in executive session

that he was attempting to recruit upwards of 3,000,000 workers to bring the agricultural force up to 12,000,000, but even if this figure is reached "there would be

such a lack of experienced personnel among the recruits, such a dearth of farm machinery," that he could not guarantee production goals.

Kenny Rules Japs Hold Tax Rights

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13. (P)—Atty. Gen. Kenny ruled today that Japanese who have been evacuated from their California homes are entitled, as is everyone else, to the \$100 householder's exemption on the personal-property tax.

The Attorney General con-

cluded that the Japanese, while in relocation centers, still maintain their status as a household-er in California.

Pacific War to Last Three Years, Washington For

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The long-range view in Washington's well-informed circles is that there'll be three years of war in the Pacific before Japan is brought to her knees.

They see it as a war of attrition—a gradual wearing down of the Nipponese—while the United Nations concentrate on whipping Germany first.

If all goes as planned, they say, the ring of Allied forces will be tightened slowly around the island empire, with Japanese ships and planes being blasted down faster than they can be replaced.

Spectacular raids on Tokyo

have no major early part in this strategy, these sources say—it'll be the outer rim of the Japanese defense circle that will feel the weight of bombs.

Look for heavier concentration of Allied air power against such vital points as Burma, they counsel.

Plan Resettling Of Jap Evacuees

By Associated Press

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 10.—About 50 per cent of the more than 100,000 Japanese evacuees now living in relocation centers will be resettled in nondefense zones, Leroy Bennett, director of the Rivers, Ariz., camp, said in a luncheon club address here.

ART Y MORNING.

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L.A. TIMES 2-7-43
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Meat Ceilings

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and 2 covers independent r

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Poll Shows How Coast Stands on Japs' Return

Large Percentage Doesn't Want Internees to Come Back to Old Posts After War

BY GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON (N.J.) Dec. 28.—One of the burning public questions along the Pacific Coast at present is whether the Japanese who were evacuated from the coast area should be permitted to return there after the war is over.

It is the kind of question on which the state of public opinion has a most important bearing, because the solution of the problem will depend in large measure on the relative amount of hostility or friendliness which the people of California, Oregon and Washington show toward the Japanese.

SPECIAL SURVEY

In order to determine just what the attitude is today, the American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a special intensive survey of public sentiment in the five western States most concerned with the problem of Japanese residents—California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona.

The question put to voters was as follows:

Do you think the Japanese who were moved from the Pacific Coast should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast when the war is over?

Results for the five States are:

Would allow all to return	29%
Would allow only Japanese who are citizens to return	24
Would allow none to return	31
Undecided at present	16

Although the problem is primarily a Pacific Coast problem, the Institute also tested public sentiment throughout the whole country on the question of what should be done with the West Coast Japanese.

The national vote is:

Would allow all to return	35%
Would allow only Japanese who are citizens to return	26
Would allow none to return	17
Undecided	22

Voters in the five-State western area who are opposed to allowing the Japanese to return were asked:

What should be done with them?

The largest proportion—more than two-thirds—thought they should be sent back to Japan. The legal basis for such action is not clear; it would probably require an act of Congress.

LEAVE THEM INLAND

Most of the remainder thought the Japanese should be left in the inland areas where they are now interned, or in some other inland place.

In order to determine the general social attitude of West Coast residents toward the Japanese, the Institute survey asked respondents whether they would be willing to hire Japanese servants after the war is over, and whether they would be willing to trade at Japanese-owned stores.

MOST WON'T HIRE

The questions and results follow:

Would you be willing to

hire Japanese servants to work in your home after the war is over?

Yes	26%
No	69
Undecided	5

Would you be willing to trade at Japanese-owned stores after the war is over?

Yes	38%
No	58
Undecided	4

Throughout the western area there is almost unanimous public approval of the Army's action in evacuating the Japanese from the Coast and sending them to detention camps.

Of those questioned, 97 per cent said they thought the Army did the right thing, while 2 per cent disapproved and 1 per cent were undecided.

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SUNDAY MORNING.

Defeat of Japs at Least 5 Years, Say M

Chicago Tribune Press Service

HONOLULU, Jan. 9.—It will take at least five years, and possibly 10, to defeat Japan. This was the opinion given by qualified observers who, since that fateful day on which Pearl Harbor was left a smoldering mass of wreckage by Japanese bombers, have had ample opportunity to study the Nipponese forces on the waters and the islands of the Southwest Pacific.

The theory, widespread in the cities and towns of the United States, that the Japs will be beaten and that there will be "business as usual" within a year or two at the outside, is denounced grimly as a harmful combination of wishful thinking and the usual American complacency by these men with months of first-hand observation behind them. Many of them are even inclined to scoff at those who believe the war will be over in five years.

Proof that this belief that the war is only now beginning extends to the top-ranking military chieftains is seen in a statement made recently by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the United States Pacific Fleet and commander of all United States land, sea and air forces in the Pacific Ocean area.

NIMITZ'S FORECAST

"I know you all are anxious to have me tell you that an early victory is in prospect," he said. "I never have doubted we will win in the end. But let me emphasize that although I feel that ultimate victory is assured, we have before us a long and bitter struggle."

It is obvious, at the present time, with all officialdom centering its attention upon the African theater of war, that United States forces in the Pacific area are having to struggle along with a small share of fighting equipment, comparatively few men, and a relative trickle of supplies.

Furthermore, this war is mainly our war. Australia and New Zealand are only slightly involved thus far. The English in India have done little toward relieving the situation. The Chinese, by drawing off much of the Jap army, probably have given us the greatest aid.

SUBLIME JAP FAITH

But would the Japs crack and beg for peace if the European action suddenly was concluded and the full weight of the Allies pressed against them? This ques-

tion, a positive answer to which is the basis of much argument among United States armchair strategists, was put to observers the answer was quick and definite.

"Japan has a superb army and navy, whose men look to the emperor as the father of their country, their god, and their savior. It was the consensus.

"No matter what is thrown against them, they will fight blindly and fight to the last man. The war will not end just because we amass a superior force. The war will end on the steps of the Emperor's palace in Tokyo, unless he otherwise orders. There is no chance of the Japanese forces being demoralized."

U.S. TASK SURVEYED

A look at a map shows what task our forces face. Since the beginning of our participation in the war our forces have been attempting to drive the Japs of New Guinea, but they have only succeeded in clearing the treme southeastern end of island. The strongest Jap bases are at Lae and at Salamaua and these have not been touched.

Guadalcanal is only one island of the Solomon group. But since the marine invasion of Guadalcanal on Aug. 7, we have seen only part of it, and that only at the cost of bloody and land fighting.

Westward and northward tremendous obstacles. There Rabaul, on New Britain Island, a strong secondary base with fields and fleet facilities. Several hundred miles due north is Tulagi, in the Caroline Islands, probably one of the strongest bases in the Pacific.

MANY JAP FORTS

Other bases ready to counter our advance are in the Palmyra (Pelew) Island, in the Gilberts, the Marshalls, on Wake, in the Marianas, and even on tiny Marcus Island.

Westward from New Guinea lies more serious trouble. Timor has been occupied and fortified by the Japs. The former Dutch bases at Batavia and at Surabaya in Java, undoubtedly have been rebuilt and are ready for use by the Japs.

The great English fortress, Singapore, surrendered almost without a struggle, now has guns pointed toward the Allies, and will not be surrendered this time without a bloody contest costing thousands of lives.

SERIOUS PROBLEMS

Likewise, the former United States bases and fortresses in the

Military Junta Ready to Take Over if Hitler Debacle Comes

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31. (AP)—The military junta in Germany now feels that if Nazi military and economic difficulties continue to threaten a debacle, the only solution would be for German officers to seize control of the country.

(This is one of the moves frequently reported as part of a "peace offensive.")

They will then, according to informed sources here, proclaim a program through which they believe they may arrive at a basis of understanding with the United Nations.

Reliable sources here, in quoting a German state official, said that German officers are quietly and carefully watching developments, but are making no predictions as to when the time for such a move would be at hand.

A nine-point program has been prepared by the junta, sources here said, embracing:

- 1—Removal of the Nazi regime;
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which will be concentrated on defensive lines;

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L.A. TIMES

FEB - 1, 1943

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Defeat of Japan Sure but Distant at Least 5 Years, Say Men on Job

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SERIOUS PROBLEMS

Likewise, the former United States bases and fortresses in the

Philippines now are pointing at us.

Above the Philippines, even greater bases await our attacks. The Japanese island of Formosa is an armed fortress. Amamio Shima and Chichi Jima are virtual Malpas guarding the lower flanks of Japan.

Remembering the difficulties we now are encountering in New Guinea and on Guadalcanal, the reader can comprehend what rolling up these other tremendous bases, and the islands between them, will mean in time, equipment and lives.

And he shouldn't forget that as the Japs are rolled backward their problem of supply becomes less difficult and they consequently will be that much strengthened. Also, the Japs now are drawing on vast supplies of raw materials from the captured Indies, which is making them one of the strongest nations in the world.

Why not strike at Japan itself—step on the body of the spider? This question is heard from one end of the United States to the other, but observers point out that this is more easily said than done.

BLOWS AT TOKYO

If the United States were allowed the use of Russian territory from which to launch bomber raids, such an assault might be possible, although the problem of supply from the United States to the jumping-off points over the Arctic route would be difficult for large-scale operations.

But Russia, her hands full with the Germans, doesn't want any trouble with Japan. And operations from Chinese-held territory also present a problem because of the distances involved.

Even when the Japs are knocked out of the Aleutian Islands, which the United States Navy is confident it can do, no large-scale raids can be launched from them because of the distances involved.

To raid effectively over the Aleutian route, the United States would need to seize some of the Japanese-held islands in the Kurile group for use as advanced bases. The cost would be tremendous, because, if the Americans could raid Japan from the Kuriles, the Japs in turn could smash at the Americans' Kurile bases. And these Jap smashes would be made in tremendous force from the strongest bases in Japan proper.

The body of the spider will not be stepped on hard without the stepper paying plenty in stings.

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Military Junta Ready to Take Over if Hitler Debacle Comes

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Interned Japs Keep Residence

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Britons Sight Peace in Year

Poll Shows They Are More Optimistic Than Americans

BY GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON (N.J.) Jan. 12.—

The British people are more optimistic than the American people in their guess as to when the war will end.

Nearly half of all Britishers polled by the British Institute of Public Opinion think the enemy will be licked within a year. In the United States only two in every five are that optimistic.

ONLY A GUESS

Of course, not even the best-informed government leaders can foresee the approximate time the war will end. Admiral Halsey predicts it will be this year; President Roosevelt in his message to Congress hoped that it might be the end of 1944.

The average layman's estimate is, of course, only a guess. But it is important because it reflects relative public optimism or pessimism, and also because a man's guess about the length of the war may condition his attitude toward war—programs such as rationing, taxes or the draft, and affect his willingness to accept sacrifices.

WHAT BRITISH THINK

In Britain the layman's attitude was measured in a public survey on the following question:

"How long more do you think the war will last?"

Here is how Britishers vote. Note that 49 per cent, or virtually half, think the fighting will be over in a year, although 8 per cent think it will take more than two years.

6 months	14%
1 year	35
1½ years	21
2 years	19
3 years	5
More than 3 years	3
Undecided	3

In the most recent test in the United States, in late November, the American Institute found that while a majority think Germany will collapse within a year, only 40 per cent believe Japan can be defeated and the whole war brought to an end within a year.

Another 33 per cent think it will take between one and two years more, while as many as 20 per cent believe peace will not be achieved until anywhere from two to five years or more. The latter figure compares with 8 per cent in Britain.

BRITISH DETERMINED

Prime Minister Churchill recently declared that when Germany is defeated the British government will continue to fight with redoubled effort until Japan is licked.

Evidence that the British people themselves are likewise just as determined to beat their enemy on the other side of the world as they are to lick the Nazis at their front door is shown in the following British poll.

"Churchill says that when Germany is beaten Britain will continue fighting until Japan is defeated. Do you approve or disapprove of this course?"

Approve	88%
Disapprove	6
Undecided	6

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War Workers Available If Necessity Is Shown

Many Willing to Change From Nonessential Jobs if Right Appeal Made, Survey Indicates

BY GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON (N.J.) Jan. 30.—A nation-wide man power survey just completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows that a large proportion of men now employed in nonwar industries are willing to take jobs in war plants if necessary, and that an almost equally high proportion of women are willing to take full-time work running machines in factories.

Many are not close enough to production centers to be available for work, others have no particular skill or training to qualify them, and there are difficulties of transportation, wage rates, upsetting of home life and other factors.

The real man power problem which the government faces is how to make people who could work in war plants feel that it is necessary to shift their jobs in order to win the war—how to present the right appeal to overcome psychological objections, inertia and other factors.

PATRIOTIC PLEA

If available nonwar workers could be made to feel that failure to do everything possible to get a job directly aiding the war effort is just as unpatriotic as driving a car for pleasure, the man power problem would be greatly eased.

With the right kind of appeal, a voluntary program rather than a mandatory draft might be feasible. If a man power law is necessary, the majority are ready to accept it, as polls have shown. But numerous public opinion studies have found that when the public is made to understand the necessity for a policy, it is almost always ready to cooperate—to a much greater extent than if it is driven into doing something which is not fully explained.

MANY PUZZLED

With the Senate Appropriations Committee starting an investigation on man power, and Washington calling for a 3,500,000 "land army" to work on farms, one thing which puzzles the average American is why the work-week in industry is not lengthened. He thinks it should be 48 hours. He is likely to ask himself why he should be taken out of civilian work and put into a war factory when additional man-hours could be obtained by adding a few hours to the average work week of those already in the factory.

Nevertheless, he indicates a basic willingness to shift his job if the government convinces him that it is necessary. The Institute interviewed from coast to coast a representative cross-section of employed men not now working in war plants. It asked this question:

"Would you be willing to take a job in a war plant at your present rate of pay?"

The results are:

Yes	49%
No	40
Qualified Answers	6
Don't Know	5

The qualified answers include those who said, "If I am capable of handling the job," "If the job is in the immediate vicinity," and "If I am able to stand the work physically."

The figures represent an average for the whole country and must not be taken to apply to any one city or defense area. Because of local conditions, one area might contain a much smaller proportion of potential workers, another a much higher proportion.

HUSBANDS WILLING

The survey next asked married men whether they would be willing to have their wives take full-time jobs running machines in war plants. Only 30 per cent said "yes," although an additional 11 per cent said they would consent if the children got proper care and if the wife could stand the work physically.

Then the survey questioned women as follows:

"Would you be willing to take a full-time job running a machine in a war plant?"

Results show that the number of women willing to take such

work is greater than the number of husbands willing to permit their wives to do so.

Women Only

Yes	40%
No	40
Qualified Answers	17
Don't Know	3

The qualified answers included: "If the children can get proper care" and "If I didn't have to leave the family."

More than half of the 40 per cent willing to take such jobs said they would also be willing to move to another city if the work demanded it.

It is clear that with the right kind of appeal from the government and proper arrangements to care for children many thousands of women could be pressed into service.

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Farm Labor

He criticized his absence from the debate on his agricultural bill didn't keep him from Mexico City just to see the American Conference of Agricultural Economists. The real mission was to see the American Government for the Pacific Coast. He was evicted from the Pacific Coast by the evacuation of farm workers in war plants. What yet resulted in a part of the cost of this country.

Pronunciation of Words Given, Their Meanings

BY FRANK COLBY

Author of "Take My Word for It"

If Washington bureaucrats could read the mail that crosses my desk (last week my readers sent me 6215 letters,) the capital's questionnaire quiz kids would never again accuse us of not being war conscious. From these letters, it is plain that our people are in the war up to the ears and they are especially eager to learn about the new war words and phrases they are reading in their papers and hearing on the radio.

Despite several articles which I have written about the pronunciation of the words ration and rationing, questions about the words recur with remarkable frequency: "Should we say 'RASH-un' and 'RASH-un-ing,' or 'Ray-shun' and 'RAY-shun-ing'?" Some readers object to the "ray" pronunciation as an "affectation." Others deplore the "rash" pronunciation as harsh and unpleasant. "It always makes me think of the seven-year itch," says one.

BOTH WAYS RIGHT

The truth is, both pronunciations are sanctioned by highest authority. The Merriam-Webster's, Oxford, Century, Funk & Wagnalls, Winston and Macmillan list as:

(both nouns) shun-ing. choice: RA-ing.

Personal pronunciation euphonic since Latin words, always the long word and its derivation with the

However, in military and "RA" prevailed then, the continue

SUPED

Mrs. V. bara wa of the ex-applied "Suped" percharge a device of buretor, safe for altitudes crease i speeds.

Jan 13, 1943 Justice Same

1-13-43 L.A. TIMES

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lan list as first choice: **RAY-shun** (both noun and verb,) and **RAY-shun-ing**. All six list as second choice: **RASH-un**, and: **RASH-un-ing**.

Personally, I prefer the "ray" pronunciation as being the more euphonious. Also, it is more logical since ration comes from the Latin word ratio, which, in English, always is pronounced with the long "a." Moreover, of all the words in English in which -ation occurs, none but ration and its derivatives are ever heard with the flat "a" of rash.

However, it must be noted that in military parlance "RASH-un" and "RASH-un-ing" have long prevailed. The indications are, then, that the controversy will continue far into the future.

SUPED ENGINES

Mrs. W. H. B. of Santa Barbara wants to know the origin of the expression "suped up," as applied to airplane engines. "Suped" is a shortening of "supercharged." A supercharger is a device for increasing the volume of air delivered to the carburetor, principally to compensate for the lighter air of high altitudes, and to insure an increase in the air intake at high speeds.

O. D. of Spokane writes, "When broadcasters speak of 'posthumous' decorations, why don't they get together on the pronunciation of the word?" The commonly heard "post-HEW-muss" has no sanction. The only pronunciations listed by the dictionaries accent the first syllable in which the "o" is short as in joss, jostle, thus: **POSS-tyoo-muss**, or: **POSS-choo-muss**.

"What is the significance of the woman's head on the insignie of a W.A.A.C. officer?" D. M. B. of Boston asks. It is the image of Pallas Athena, one of the major Olympian goddesses, identified with the industries of peace and the arts of war.

GERMAN HUNS

J. C. of Roanoke wants to know what the initials W.A.F.S. stand for. The answer is: Women's Auxiliary Ferry Squadron.

G. J. of Pasadena: "Why are the Nazis referred to as 'Huns,' since the latter were orientals and not Teutonic?" German soldiers were given the name Hun during the last war, in allusion to the atrocities which they were said to have imposed on civilians of conquered territories. The original Huns are thought to have been Asiatic people, per-

Imported Farm Labor

Those who criticized his absenting Congressional debate on his ment's appropriation bill didn't know but Secretary of Agriculture didn't go to Mexico City just to see the Inter-American Conference of culture. His real mission was to negotiate with the Mexican Government for to relieve the Pacific Coast farm shortage created by evacuation of Japanese and migration of farm workers to higher-paid jobs in war plants. War talks haven't yet resulted in a formula, but it's believed the U.S. will pay at least part of the cost of the workers to this country.

ba... some charges. It... by also be an attempt to show that Seversky's attitude is a hangover from a feud he has had with General Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces. Army men say the feud had its origin several years ago when Arnold refused to give Seversky an order for a new-model plane, because he hadn't been able to make deliveries on an earlier order.

Supreme War Council?

It's useless to deny that there is behind the-scenes dissension among leading United Nations representatives in Washington about the conduct of the war. The Chinese, Dutch, Australians, and New Zealanders want a Supreme War Council estab-

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Hearing Will Involve Owners of Stores

Legislative Committee Seeks to Jap Owners Engaged in Subversive Activities

FRESNO, Feb. 3. (AP)—Preparations are being made for a joint legislative committee on subversive activities to open a State-wide series of hearings here to determine whether any of the Japanese storage engaged in subversive activities.

Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, a member of the committee, said he has been authorized by Chairman Jack B. Tenney to schedule the hearing after discussing the matter with Richard Combs of Visalia, chief investigator and counsel for the committee.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

"Our primary objective is to learn whether any of the owners of these stored cars have engaged in un-American activities," Burns said. "Tenney instructed me to make arrangements for the first hearing, to be held in Fresno in about two weeks, and we expect to start subpoenaing witnesses within a few days."

Burns said the hearings, in effect, will be a continuation of committee hearings which uncovered evidence of un-American activities among enemy aliens.

"We will be interested in learning whether any of these thousands of cars now in storage were used by subversive elements in carrying out their underground work, and why, if possible, none of these cars or tires was offered to the government for the war effort, in view of the rubber shortage."

LOYAL AND DISLOYAL

The Senator pointed out evidence uncovered by the committee should help to distinguish between loyal and disloyal citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Burns and Combs conferred with Office of Price Administration officials on the number and location of automobiles stored in Fresno County and other Joaquin Valley counties.

Army to Enlist Loyal Japanese

American Citizens to Form Special Unit, Stimson Announces

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (AP)—A revision of policy to ease restrictions on Americans of Japanese ancestry and employ loyal ones in war work was indicated today in an announcement of plans for an army unit of Japanese-Americans.

The army unit is to include infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel organized in a combat team. Announcing the decision to form it, Secretary of War Stimson said:

"The War Department's action is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war—through employment in war production as well as military service."

SOME ALREADY SERVE

Some Japanese-Americans already are serving in the Army, but there are no units of the size of the projected combat team which, presumably, would number several thousand men.

Organization of the unit, aside from its military value, might have psychological and propaganda importance in Asia. There was no indication, however, that this figured in the decision. Stimson said it was based on recognition of "the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle."

TWO-THIRDS CITIZENS

About two-thirds of the 110,000 Japanese now held in detention centers are American citizens, reported. However, some are Japanese educated and of probable loyalty to their ancestors' homeland.

For some time there has been agitation both within the government and without for release of those citizens of unquestioned loyalty. Currently a Senate Military subcommittee is studying this problem in considering a resolution by Senator Wallgren (D., Wash.), to transfer supervision of the camps from the War Relocation Authority to the War Department.

WANTS SEPARATION

Chairman Chandler (D., Ky.) of the subcommittee said "something should be done to separate the loyal Japanese from the avowed enemies of this country in those camps."

W.R.A. has blamed difficulties in the camps, such as the riot at Manzanar, Cal., last month in which one man was killed, primarily to ill feeling between pro-Axis Japanese and pro-American ones.

It has been investigating individuals and releasing a few found to be of undoubted loyalty. Recently these releases were at the rate of about 10 a day, it said.

Camp Has 500 Men Eligible for Service

POSTON (Ariz.) Jan. 28. (AP)—About 500 of the 18,000 evacuees at the Poston resettlement center will qualify for the Army's plan to enlist a combat unit of loyal Japanese-Americans, W. Wade Head, director, said today.

Senate Slates Grew Quiz on Japs' Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. (AP)—Chairman Chandler (Democrat), Kentucky, of a Senate military subcommittee disclosed plans today to investigate the feasibility of removing a large group of "loyal Americans" from among the upwards of 106,000 Japanese detained in a dozen scattered colonies.

The announcement followed an executive session on a resolution by Senator Wallgren (Democrat), Washington, to transfer supervision of the relocated Japanese back to the War Department from the War Relocation Authority. Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, was asked to appear tomorrow.

Chandler said his subcommittee would make a trip of inspection of the camps to delve into charges that the allocated Japanese were "pampered" and that lack of supervision led to riots, particularly a Pearl Harbor anniversary demonstration at Manzanar, Calif., last December 7, "in which one man was killed."

"We want to ask Ambassador Grew for advices on whether reports are correct that as many as two-thirds of the Japanese, the bulk of them native-born American citizens, could be released to enter the Army or productive pursuits," Chandler asserted.

"It seems that the Nisei—American-born, American-educated Japanese—are loyal Americans and that we have 2000 of them in our armed forces," Chandler said. "Then there are the Issei—the American-born, Japanese educated, and the Kibei, Japanese born, Japanese educated living in this country."

Arizona House Hits Jap Student Release

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 27. (AP)—Strongly worded opposition to permitting Japanese-American youths to leave war relocation centers to attend college was contained in a memorial introduced in the House of Representatives today.

Sponsored by nine of the chamber's \$8 members, the memorial would ask the President and Congress to take either administrative or legislative action to prevent the WRA from releasing 2500 Japanese youths to continue their education "while the same privilege is denied loyal American young men called to military service."

As an alternative, the legislators proposed that the Japanese youths be permitted to serve the war effort in ways in which their "racial background would not be an impediment."

100,000 Cars Stored \$10,000,000

Estimates They Carry More Made From Good Rubber

The Fresno Bee said today an estimated 100,000 Japanese-owned automobiles and car grade tires in good condition for the duration of the war in the three Pacific Coast States.

The Bee article said: "These cars represent a market value of from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000 on a basis of \$500 a car. But of more importance during the rubber shortage, they carry from 100,000 to 125,000 tires made out of good rubber."

OWNERS IN CAMPS

"Their owners are in Japanese relocation centers in California and other States under Federal

Table of radio station call letters and frequencies, including stations like KFI, KTLA, KABC, etc.

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