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Following receipt of a letter to this effect from G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, the Board which has acted to remove Japanese-American employees from working for the State, arranged a conference with the State Attorney-General's office to discuss possible action.

JACL Leaflet Points Out Nisei Opponents

An eight-page leaflet entitled "What We're Fighting For" issued by the Japanese American Citizens League was received here this week. While several pages are devoted to explaining the work of the JACL and asking support, the leaflet lists some of the movements and personalities behind movements directed against Americans of Japanese descent.

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The leaflet is being mailed widely, and may be had by writing JACL Headquarters, Beason Building, Salt Lake City.

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

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

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In introducing the list of "foes of democracy" the brochure says: "After fifty years of name calling, scare headlines, and 'anti' laws, the American-Jap haters have tied up with the war effort and have stepped up their drive to oust all Japanese from this country or make them live from now on as fourth class citizens. To cap their victory of evacuating 117,000 persons to barbed wire camps, they connive even more."

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Coast Congressmen Agree on Costello Program on Evacuees; Give Support to Sheppard Bill

Recommend Utilization in Employment Outside of Restricted Areas; Oppose Return of Any Evacuee To Coast Without Permit from Commanding General

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the three Pacific coast congressional delegations, California, Oregon and Washington, have agreed upon a six-point program for handling the evacuees now in War Relocation Authority centers, according to the Associated Press.

The Pacific coast group also announced support of a bill by Representative Sheppard (D., California), which would deprive of U. S. citizenship any persons known to have proclaimed loyalty to a foreign government.

The program on the evacuees, drawn up by a committee of the California delegation, headed by Representative Costello (D., California) of Hollywood, provides:

1. That Japanese American troops should not be used in the Pacific war theater.

2. That all known subversive persons be removed from the WRA centers to special detention camps for the duration of the war.

3. That such evacuees as can be utilized be employed in agriculture and industry in areas outside the defined restricted areas.

4. That all remaining evacuees whose loyalty to the United States cannot be definitely certified by the FBI be retained in the WRA centers for the duration.

5. That no persons of Japanese ancestry, whether in the military service, related to persons in the service or formerly resident within existing restricted areas of the Pacific coast, be permitted to enter any such restricted area without direct individual authorization in writing from the commanding officer of such area.

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"We got the old 'That's the stuff!' this piece of news—the conviction that democracy can do and get away with lously because of it attract and hold the all manner of people. ing the Army to nisei, we think the War Department did its best single day's work in months."

The Committee for Democracy declares passage of the bill "will establish the equality of the Asiatic people with all other people, thus providing a fundamental basis for ending discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin.

"It will be the first time to recognize the Asiatic people in America as part of the whole American people and will lead to their full integration into the national life of our country."

Saturday, February 27, 1943

54 Arrested At Tule Lake, Gila River

Twenty-seven evacuees from Tule Lake center and 27 from Gila River relocation center were removed recently, according to press reports.

Although no charges were made, the arrests at Tule Lake were believed to have occurred because of some argument which had arisen in connection with questionnaires regarding military service.

Removal order at the Gila River relocation center resulted because of behavior "incompatible with majority interests of other evacuees," according to Leroy H. Bennett, Gila River project director.

Fourteen Tule Lake residents are detained at Alturas, Calif. and 13 at Klamath Falls, Ore. Thirteen American-born but Japan-educated persons from Gila River were transferred to the center at Moab, Utah, while the FBI agents took into custody the other 14 who were all Japanese aliens. They are to be held for arraignment before an alien internment board in El Paso, Texas.

NA 2-27-43

WRA Defends Nisei

In reply to questions regarding the citizenship of American-born evacuees, Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, telegraphed the following assurances this week to Guy Robertson, project director.

"I have been informed that evacuees at several centers have asked for assurance that citizenship rights of those evacuees born in the United States will be recognized."

"You are authorized to inform the evacuees at your center that the War Relocation Authority recognizes and will continue to defend those citizenship rights."

Nisei Right To Ballot Affirmed

Without hearing the defense or leaving the bench, seven judges of the Federal Appellate Court in San Francisco ruled Feb. 20 that evacuated Americans of Japanese descent cannot be deprived of their voting rights, according to a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle.

U. S. Webb, former state attorney-general, argued in behalf of the Native Sons of the Golden West that the names of some 70,000 niseis should be stricken from the registration rolls. When Walter Dold, assistant city attorney, rose to defend the registrar of voters, presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur said:

"It is not necessary for this court to hear further argument. The decision of the lower court is sustained."

Webb told the court that the Supreme Court decision in the Wong Kim Ark case in 1898 upholding the citizenship of American-born Chinese, was in his opinion "erroneously decided." That decision has been taken to apply to the Japanese born in this country.

The Native Sons raised funds from their membership to carry the case to a higher court after Cameron King, registrar of voters, was upheld in a previous hearing.

When Webb said that the country had been settled and the government organized by whites, Judge William Denman asked him: "How about the Indians?"

Webb said that "ethnologically speaking" there was a theory that "in the misty past" the Mongolian had been the ancestor of the Indian, whereupon Judge Denman demanded: "Do you know anybody who disputes it?"

"I contend," Webb replied, "that the American Indian is not an Asiatic."

The idea of requiring Japanese-Americans to report for induction under selective service seemed likely to be adopted by the War department, the Times Washington correspondent reported, following a conference between Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of the Senate military affairs sub-committee which has been investigating the evacuee relocation problem.

NA 3-20-43

Y Aide Writes of Visit to WRA Center

Wilbur A. Maxwell, representative of the national council of the YMCA, visited Heart Mountain in January and helped to organize a chapter here. The following article appeared recently in the Denver Young Men, weekly publication of the Denver YMCA.

—The Editor

By WILBUR A. MAXWELL

That comprehensive feeling when you arrive and the M. P., with rifle at the ready passes you in, and you know you can't get out without a special pass. Perhaps for the first time in your life you know what it is to be without the freedom to come and go as you like.

That feeling of surprise to be referred to as Caucasian, when the accommodations of the camp are explained to you by the War Relocation Authority official. That term had always seemed like part of a course in Anthropology.

A feeling that you are being looked at by the evacuees as an outsider. Of being one among many. Of being different. And then suddenly realizing that no one is paying any special attention to you, because most of these people have been living with Caucasians all their lives.

The realization that you have never known personally anyone of Japanese ancestry. That probably few Caucasians east of the Rockies have had any contact with Japanese-Americans.

A feeling of being at home, upon going to church, you hear a sermon in perfect Americanized English. The same old hymns you have been singing all your life. It seems a Christian is a Christian, no matter what his color.

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upon aiding in the organization of a YMCA in the center, you realize that many of the men setting up the organization have been related to the YMCA movement for more years than you have.

If you eat with the evacuees, you discover that the food is often unsatisfactory to the young people, for their food habits are thoroughly Americanized. The salt fish is just as distasteful to them as it is to you.

Many other first-generation versus second-generation problems become evident. All the other peoples who have come as immigrants to this country—the Swedes, the Germans, the Italians, the Polish—all have had the same difficulty understanding their American-born children. A new language, new customs, new food, often a new religion. The children are as American as the other American children with whom they play and study, but the parents must adjust. The children know only the American way. The parents must unlearn and start over. Some do. Some can't.

One evening these differences are brought out sharply. While participating in a Hi-Y induction for new members, in a room lighted by candles, with the leader solemnly and sincerely charging the new members with their duties as Christians and Americans, suddenly from the other side of the wall comes the monotonous, oriental chant of adult voices as they sing the songs of their childhood in the old Japan of 50 years ago, of cherry blossoms and quaint customs. How discordant the notes as they beat against the quiet Hi-Y ceremony, but no one seems to notice. The

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"You are expected to carry the symbolism you have here this evening into your actual living. You are to live cleanly with the Christian Ideal always before you. If you do, you will always respect the rights of every human being and will feel a responsibility for the welfare for all the people in the world regardless of race or creed."

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In the second uprising over registration for job clearance and military service, the beatings of two evacuees and the arrest of 25 others at the Tule Lake Relocation Project in Newell, Calif., were reported by Director Harvey M. Coverly, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

Thirteen of the agitators who opposed the registration, including those responsible for the beating of two loyal evacuees who were out-spoken in favor of registration, were arrested and jailed at Alturas, Calif. One of the beaten men had to be hospitalized.

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4-10-43

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Hawaiian Nisei Leave for Camp

En route to a training camp at Shelby, Miss., are Hawaii's 2,600 nisei volunteers, who were given a rousing send-off by one of the largest crowds in the history of Honolulu on the eve of their departure Monday, March 29.

Accustomed to wearing sandals, the volunteers marched in discomfort in army shoes from the railway station to the Governor's mansion and stood for two hours listening to the music and speeches.

The cosmopolitan affair featured an address by Major General Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian Territory. Also included in the program were speeches by Ernest Kai, Hawaiian Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback; Robert Morton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes, and other civil and official representatives.

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Shaw also forwarded a White House letter to the War Department last month in which President Roosevelt expressed his views on citizens of Japanese ancestry. The President wrote that no loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to "exercise responsibilities of his citizenship," regardless of ancestry.

WASHINGTON—Vigorous opposition by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born to a bill proposed by Representative Woodruff (R., Michigan), which would restrict privileges of alien members labor unions, was expressed en Abner Green, secretary of organization, testified against measure before the House committee on Labor last week. passage of the Woodruff bill, declared, "would unloose taken action and antagonism against them."

Aliens in Labor Unions Opposed

Committee Secretary Warns of Dangerous Effects of Measure

Nisei Will Make Tough Fighters, Says Colliers

"Nisei," a word which is rapidly becoming used without quotes and explanations by editors, is further clarified by Colliers' magazine, in an editorial which appeared in the March 13 issue. In this editorial the writer expresses his confidence "that these men (nisei) will become tough and valiant fighters for the country of their parents' adoption."

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

their parents' adoption. Judging from our boys' experiences with the Jap soldiers on New Guinea and Guadalcanal, we can well afford to turn some Japanese-descended fighting talent against the original Japs.

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

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

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Buy Your

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May Draft Nisei In WRA Centers

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Citizenship Bill Given Congress

A bill was introduced in Congress recently to enable all Orientals to become naturalized citizens of the United States, it was reported this week by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

It proposes to strike out section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1142, 8 U.S.C. 703), and replace it with the following:

"The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, creed or national origin."

The Committee for Democracy declares passage of the bill "will establish the equality of the Asiatic people with all other people, thus providing a fundamental basis for ending discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin."

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If you eat with the evacuees, you discover that the food is often unsatisfactory to the young people, for their food habits are thoroughly Americanized. The salt fish is just as distasteful to them as it is to you.

Many other first-generation versus second-generation problems become evident. All the other peoples who have come as immigrants to this country—the Swedes, the Germans, the Italians, the Polish—all have had the same difficulty understanding their American-born children. A new language, new customs, new food, often a new religion. The children are as American as the other American children with whom they play and study, but the parents must adjust. The children know only the American way. The parents must unlearn and start over. Some do. Some can't.

One evening these differences are brought out sharply. While participating in a Hi-Y induction for new members, in a room lighted by candles, with the leader solemnly and sincerely charging the new members with their duties as Christians and Americans, suddenly from the other side of the wall comes the monotonous, oriental chant of adult voices as they sing the songs of their childhood in the old Japan of 50 years ago, of cherry blossoms and quaint customs. How discordant the notes as they beat against the quiet Hi-Y ceremony, but no one seems to notice. The

induction officer proceeds.

"You are expected to carry the symbolism you have here this evening into your actual living. You are to live cleanly with the Christian Ideal always before you. If you do, you will always respect the rights of every human being and will feel a responsibility for the welfare for all the people in the world regardless of race or creed."

The lights come on and everyone shakes hands with the new members. The singing from the other side of the wall is now completely lost in the noisy preparations for the social hour which is to follow. It was ever thus. The old fades before the new as young America comes into his own.

25 Arrested in Tule Lake Riot

In the second uprising over registration for job clearance and military service, the beatings of two evacuees and the arrest of 25 others at the Tule Lake Relocation Project in Newell, Calif., were reported by Director Harvey M. Coverly, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

Thirteen of the agitators who opposed the registration, including those responsible for the beating of two loyal evacuees who were out-spoken in favor of registration, were arrested and jailed at Alturas, Calif. One of the beaten men had to be hospitalized.

Twelve others, accused of intimidating other evacuees against registration, were arrested and placed in the county jail at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

4-10-43
HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Hawaiian Nisei Leave for Camp

En route to a training camp at Shelby, Miss., are Hawaii's 2,600 nisei volunteers, who were given a rousing send-off by one of the largest crowds in the history of Honolulu on the eve of their departure Monday, March 29.

Accustomed to wearing sandals, the volunteers marched in discomfort in army shoes from the railway station to the Governor's mansion and stood for two hours listening to the music and speeches.

The cosmopolitan affair featured an address by Major General Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian Territory. Also included in the program were speeches by Ernest Kai, Hawaiian Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback; Robert Morton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes, and other civil and official representatives.

The crowd viewers estimated at 20,000 jammed the grounds of the military Governor's mansion, formerly the royal place.

May Draft Nisei In WRA Centers

Drafting of loyal nisei now in relocation centers appears probable, with the army deciding which individuals are trustworthy, according to an article which appeared in the Los Angeles Times recently.

The idea of requiring Japanese-Americans to report for induction under selective service seemed likely to be adopted by the War department, the Times Washington correspondent reported, following a conference between Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of the Senate military affairs sub-committee which has been investigating the evacuee relocation problem.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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General Emmons to Succeed Gen. DeWitt, Representative From California 'Understands'

Representative Welch Believes DeWitt Will Be Transferred to Washington Post; Emmons Now Commanding Hawaiian Islands Defense Area

SAN FRANCISCO — The Call-Bulletin Wednesday quoted Representative Richard J. Welch (R), California, as saying that he understood Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt will be succeeded by Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, now commanding general of the Hawaiian defense area, in a shake-up in the Pacific Coast army high command resulting from differences between the present commanding general of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command and certain War Department heads over the question of treatment of evacuees in the far west.

The Associated Press reported the Call-Bulletin as saying that, according to Welch's information, General DeWitt will be relieved of his present command and will be given an assignment in or near Washington where he will retain his high rank for the less than a year remaining until his statutory retirement date.

Welch's intimation was that General Emmons would be succeeded by Maj. General Robert C. Richardson who recently was commanding an air corps, and was formerly stationed at San Jose, California, the report said.

General DeWitt, who more than a year ago issued the orders evacuating all Japanese, citizens and alien alike, from the west coast and subsequently opposed the return of any evacuees to the coast, recently reiterated his views before a congressional committee with the statement that "A Jap's a Jap."

The Call-Bulletin's revelation of Rep. Welch's information was the second time within the month that an impending transfer of General DeWitt has been hinted.

Three weeks ago, the San Francisco Examiner, stating "Washington hinted plainly" that General DeWitt may receive a new post, reported speculation that Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner would be the man to assume DeWitt's position. General Buckner has headed the Alaska Defense Command area.

Dies Committee Opens Attack On Japanese American Loyalty

Characteristic "Disclosures" to Include Charges Against JACL; WRA Officials Are Challenged

MRS. ROOSEVELT FOR EQUALITY ON IMMIGRATION LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared Tuesday that she thought the nation's immigration policies should be based on equal treatment for all people. The first lady told her press conference that the current hearings on House resolutions to change the Chinese exclusion act might prove an exception to what she described as a fact that prejudices are apt to be intensified by a war situation.

Under present laws Orientals cannot come to this country for settlement, nor do they have a quota system of admittance as applied to Europeans.

"All people should be treated equally on immigration," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted. "That is, the treatment should be equal upon whatever basis is set, such as the basis of population."

She added that "traditionally we've been friendly to the Chinese."

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Dies committee will charge the Japanese American Citizens League with subversive activity in special reports now being readied for publication, it was reported here by a Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times in the May 19 issue of that newspaper.

"The reports, it is indicated," says the story, "will bolster assertions made last year that such activities as the Japanese American Citizens League, the Japanese Imperial Veterans Association, various "ken" and prefectural organizations, Japanese-language schools and Shinto temples were, in reality, agencies for espionage, fostering anti-American and pro-Nippon sentiment, and disguises for hostile groups of both aliens and nisei."

WASHINGTON—An indication of what will be contained in the forthcoming disclosure by the Dies Committee of reports and evidence of alleged subversive activities by Japanese Americans came to light late last week when the Washington Bureau of the San Francisco Examiner reported the committee on un-American activities "has acquired a list of 10,000 members of the American youth organization of Japan's Black Dragon Society and has found most of them to be Japanese-Americans."

Ray Richards of the Examiner's Washington Bureau, in a May 22 dispatch lengthily covering advance releases by the Dies Committee, declared that "high concern" was expressed at the committee's offices that "many of the members — spies, traitors, saboteurs and fifth columnists in general — are now being released from relocation centers in the announced program of the War Relocation Authority to free thousands in as short a time as possible."

A committee spokesman announced, according to Richards, that Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, will soon be called before the committee and be asked if his year's supervision of the relocation centers had apprized him of the existence of the 10,000-name list of spies and traitors.

Another question to be asked of Myer at that time will be why the WRA has in its employ, at high salaries, attorneys and others purportedly belonging to communistic organizations, it was stated.

The evidence in the hand of the Dies Committee, Richards

reported, is the result of an investigation of relocation centers which began two weeks ago, and shows that hundreds of the young male members of the youth branch of the Black Dragon Society — the Botoku-Kai — are American-born and citizens who interrupted their education in the United States to attend the "North American College of Military Virtue" established by the Japanese government near the War Ministry in Tokyo for the teaching of a course in sabotage titled "Service to Japan on Return to North America."

Dies investigators have unearthed records which disclose that in 1938, 3,000 Botoku-Kai members of the west coast held a convention at San Francisco, the report added.

The committee's evidence indicates, it was further stated, that the Botoku-Kai was launched in 1929 at the personal behest of Mitsuru Toyama of Osaka, the aged leader of the Black Dragon Society, and also that the southern California director of the organization for several years was Tomokazu Hori, former Japanese consul at Los Angeles.

After the Japanese Americans were given specialized courses in sabotage at the "North American College of Military Virtue" in Tokyo, the report continued, they were returned to the United States to await a signal.

Correspondent Richards quoted a Dies spokesman as saying that the signal failed to be received because the army rounded up all the 107,000 Japanese on the west coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Definite announcement was made by the Dies Committee last Saturday, according to Richards, that the first section of the report on the investigation into the relocation centers will be released in two weeks. The inquiry on the west coast was conducted by James Steadman, the committee's representative at Los Angeles, it was added.

At the time the first section of the committee's report is issued, copies of the list of Botoku-Kai members will be presented to the War and Navy Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the War Relocation Authority, it was announced.

Richards revealed that Senator Albert B. Chandler, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee which also is investigating the relocation centers, recently issued a statement charging WRA Director Myer of having "dealt deceptively" in his testimony before the committee.

Axis-Owned Properties to Go On Sale

NEW YORK—Described as "one of the most important moves on the economic war front since Pearl Harbor," Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, soon will announce plans to sell to the American public more than 150 German, Japanese and Italian-owned properties seized by the United States in the last fourteen months, the New York Post reported last week in an exclusive article.

It was stated that the sales, which will begin appearing this summer, will mark a milestone in the government's struggle to clean out Axis influences in American business and industrial circles.

It was reported that Crowley now has actual control over 285 enterprises once owned or controlled by German, Japanese and Italian capital.

According to Representative Welch's information, General DeWitt is being removed as commanding officer and will be given a post in or near Washington, possibly with the War College.

Representative Welch said he understands General DeWitt will be succeeded as Western Defense commander by Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, now commanding general of the Hawaiian Defense Command, with headquarters in Honolulu.

month's pay day after announced thought of ance."

Davis was the incident or for immediate Japan at the pear front. United Nations feat German astrous, he lised that the ing to be ne



The man who boasted he would dictate peace terms in the White House was this week reported killed last month in air combat. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of Japan's navy, and perhaps the bitterest of our enemies in Japan, was thereby saved from the fate of having peace terms dictated to him in Tokyo. Yamamoto authored the Pearl Harbor attack, commanded the Japanese navy at Midway and in the Coral Sea battles.

Rent Day

Tanforan, where 5000 evacuees once made their home, many of them in the stables of America's racing favorites, is now asking \$10,000 monthly rent from the government. Tanforan's present tenant is the army. The former race track was first taken over by the government in April, 1942, as an assembly center. Tanforan's evacuee tenants were later moved to Topaz.

Japanese Antifascist

Japanese antifascists have not been completely wiped out in Asia, as is evidenced in the continued publication of Japanese liberal publications in China. Editing some of these publications is a "Mr. Aoyama," living in Chungking under the protection of the Chinese government. Recently interviewed by Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, Aoyama revealed that the Japanese need the rose-colored propaganda of the military to see any promise in the government and its war; that a committee is studying peace proposals asking for a negotiated peace with the United States, although such action is considered tantamount to treason by the military; that exchanged Japanese from the United States have brought back stories of American war production, a story hastily denied by the officials; that food shortages are extreme, with rice riots taking place. Aoyama revealed also that he still has sources of information in Japan, indicating that Japan's liberals may have gone underground, but have not been ground under.

Prisoners of War

A story from a U. S. prison stockade in the South Pacific tells of Japanese prisoners asking for and wildly applauding some impromptu renditions by American captors of such songs as "Auld Lang Syne," "Japanese Sandman" and "Ave Maria." The story is told by the Chicago Daily News correspondent, B. J. McQuaid. The prisoners joined in enthusiastically on "Auld Lang Syne," McQuaid says, and asked by name for "Red Wing."

"The program ended with the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' and the prisoners, mimicking the rest of us, stood stiffly at attention. I

do you suppose you'll have personal necessities. How at the end of the month? I a lot of families already out of funds and they'll upon relief from

Additional Needs

in the Dark

being allowed to run in the vicinity of vital power out-plant.

These from vital military zones.

According to Representative Welch's information, General DeWitt is being removed as commanding officer and will be given a post in or near Washington, possibly with the War College.

The Japs Must Be Kept Out!

Rarely does The Times receive such a letter as that presented below, with so large a number of signature of evidently sincere and representative citizens. Ordinarily it would hesitate to take up the space required for the printing of that many names, but in this instance the seriousness of the situation involved prompts it to run the communication in its entirety, signatures and all:

To President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Washington, D.C.
Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned, feel that somewhere in Washington the proper consideration for the thoughts, feelings and welfare of the majority of people on the West Coast, particularly California, are misdirected and that someone does not understand the Japanese question or the feelings of California voters.

We who live here with the United States and California uppermost in our minds know that in the way this Japanese question is now being handled in Washington feel someone does not understand the true picture.

We the residents and voters who have been through this Japanese situation since the bombing of Pearl Harbor realize thoroughly that no Japanese can be trusted. Most of us have had Japanese as employees, but we can frankly state that we never at any time, even in peacetime, have been able to trust them. All Japs hold in reserve and in the background their true thoughts which no American is able to ferret out or understand. The disloyalty, deceitfulness and affiliations with various Japanese societies, which we know have been proven subversive in many cases, should be sufficient proof for those in power in Washington to understand that in the main no Japanese should be without surveillance.

As a representative group of the average resident and voter in the State of California, we feel that this Japanese question should be given a great deal more serious thought before the Japanese are freed from internment, allowed back into civilian life where we know they will make civil existence and efficiency more difficult. Frankly, we feel for the safety not only of industry but even for individuals here on the West Coast when the government of the United States arbitrarily goes against the sincere feeling of the California resident and their hatred of a people so dangerous, and even in the face of repeated warnings of people in position to know the hazards when the Japanese are released from close supervision and custody.

Your own Gen. DeWitt here in the State of California has handled this Japanese matter very successfully and with more knowledge than any man could have that might be brought from the outside. We as citizens of California have appreciated having a man with the insight, ability and fearlessness of Gen. DeWitt.

We cannot help but urge you with the most in our beings to give this Japanese question more consideration, and view the menace in its true form. The Dies committee knows the danger in freeing these from controlled custody. Wash-

ington, which is far away from the true point of danger, seems to feel that they know what is good for the western public better than they know what is good for themselves. We cannot urge you too strongly to allow these . . . Japanese to remain in custody.

We in the State of California who are working under tremendous civil handicaps, due to war conditions, are perfectly happy and satisfied to do so but Mr. Roosevelt, why increase this unfortunate situation in the face of public sentiment and against the wishes of people in the know when increasing the hazards and handicaps of California is so unnecessary? We beg of you to give this matter further consideration.

[Signed:]

Mildred Ann Fulford, James S. Beattie, Emily N. Beattie, Estelle J. Clark, Dr. C. M. Clark, Mrs. C. B. Goering, Barbara C. Walmsley, James A. Walmsley, William Henry Smith, Laura Clark Smith, C. W. Smith, Ramona London, Lucille Cortis, Marguerite A. Saunders, Nelson M. Saunders, L. M. Hendricks, Mrs. I. M. Rollins, Lester Marcoe, Andrew Mitchell, Nina B. Kellam, Mrs. E. Abbott, Rose Poor, Ruth J. Maier, Mary Alice Harkness, Lucille Gavin, Harriet Jenkins, Ethel Coleman, Orlando Lamar, Keith Stratton, Van Ellyson, Mrs. Viola Ellyson, Mrs. Ed Ellyson, Ed Ellyson, Lois R. Cummings, Diana R. Huff, Ray W. McCord, Cozette J. Tucker, Claude S. Tucker, Mrs. J. H. Conroy, Mrs. Alice J. Gates, Mrs. R. E. Ashcroft, Ruth Schleifer, Pauline Peters, Olive M. Davy, Virginia C. Griffin, Myrtle Barker, Mrs. John F. Koenig, Arthur W. Logan, Leona A. Logan, Irene G. Young, Olive D. Burke, Bernice Haueter, Cecelia Gunion, Dorothy Houck, Edith L. Hileman, Ioma Head, John Brenfanz, Ruth Blasingame, Mrs. Dorothy Zerangue, Robert M. Zerangue, Manuel A. Lugo, Curtis Simmons, H. G. Evans, Fred W. Bell, Mrs. H. L. Vanderlip, H. L. Vanderlip, Kellogg A. Schrock, Helen E. Conley, H. W. Conley, Ann W. Walker, R. E. Walker, Roger Dahlgren, Chesley R. Graves, Rowena Tapia, Lowell J. Meacham, Agnes Le Pitre, Hattie C. Gill, Paul E. Olson, L. E. Churchill, C. W. Brock, J. Stuart Crowley, Paul Magliano, A. K. Robertson, Bertha Crowley, Mrs. L. Leroff, Lillian K. Deighton, R. B. Curl, Mrs. Arnaud, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Weis, Sue Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Pitts, Theodore H. Banks, Helen Knocker, Mayzie M. Scamahorn, V. Gordon, Mrs. W. E. Irans, O. M. Thurber, W. J. Woodruff, B. H. Jacobson, E. T. Hart, Otto Stek, Violet Stumm, N. C. Thatcher, Robert A. Parker, Ray L. Quinn, J. E. Hyden, Dale Speer, Frank Polard, William A. Long, H. J. McChesney, L. G. Harris, Bran D. De Laney, A. L. Atkinson.

Grand President Lloyd J. . . . Grand Vice-President . . . ayne R. Millington of Redwood . . . ty will become Grand Presi- . . . ent tomorrow.

Millington said, "We don't want the Japanese to come back, we don't want them in our army, we don't want them to do anything for us, and we don't want to have anything to do with them."

under Army supervision. Care should be taken, the Supervisors warned, to segregate Japs from Filipinos when engaged in agricultural activity.

STOP FREEING INTERNED JAPS, PLEA TO FDR

Dies Prober Charges Whole Relocation Plan Is Farce

Demand for immediate suspension of the release of interned Japanese from relocation centers until the Dies Committee has completed its investigation of these places was telegraphed to President Roosevelt today by Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, Republican of New Jersey.

Thomas, who is here as head of a sub-committee of the Dies Committee investigating the Japanese problem, made the following charges upon the basis of reports from committee investigators:

1. That Shinto and Buddhist priests continue to teach emperor worship and Japanese race superiority in relocation centers on American soil, resulting in unrest and "bad behavior" by the evacuated Japs.

2. That approximately 600 Japs are being released weekly from 10 relocation centers to settle in the east and middle west, and that some are going into defense industry.

3. That this release policy has official sanction, evidenced by request from Attorney General Francis Biddle for release of a Japanese from the Gila River Relocation Center in Rivers, Ariz., to serve as a houseman for his cousin.

"These facts and many others conclusively prove that the Japanese relocation problem is rapidly becoming a farce," declared Thomas, adding that "silly sentimentalism" threatens to break down the program, and that government officials in charge have "completely lost sight of the fact that America is at war and that the Japanese in and out of America are as much our enemies as any other Axis people."

Thomas said that interviews with Nisei (second generation in America Japs at Manzanar) reveal that many of the Japanese in this country remain loyal to Japan.

Among recommendations which Thomas disclosed he is shaping up are one that Shinto and Buddhist priests who have been preaching their subversive doctrine in the relocation centers be segregated under close surveillance.

Thomas charged that among the relocation inmates—subject to possible release under the government policy—are two wealthy brothers who once did a big commercial business in Los Angeles and supplied funds to a "Japanese spy center operated by Mrs. Takashi Furuza-wa, who was a frequent visitor to the Japanese consul's home in Los Angeles, and who was known as a Japanese agent who collected information regarding our fleet from Japanese on Terminal Island."

"These two brothers," he said, maintained a courier system between Los Angeles and Tokio. It is inconceivable that such Japanese agents as these two brothers, and numerous others of like caliber, should be turned loose to roam at will in the United States. However, this seems to be the program which is being put in effect."

Hurls Charges



CONG. J. P. THOMAS Demands Halt of Release of Interned Japs

Keep interned Japanese away from the West Coast!

That was the gist of a demand made yesterday by the Los Angeles County division of the California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The protest against proposed release of the Japanese to coastal areas was voiced in a resolution adopted by the executive board of the organization, speaking for 11,500 federated club women in the county.

PROTESTS PROPOSAL

The resolution follows: "Whereas release of the Japanese would create a serious menace to the people of this country, therefore be it resolved that the executive board of Los Angeles County, California Federation of Women's Clubs, in meeting assembled, earnestly protest the proposed release of Japanese by the Government and request that the attention of the President of the United States be given to this matter;

"Therefore, be it further resolved that a telegram be sent to the President of the United States and a copy of the resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of this state, to United States Senators from California and the press."

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