

Jap Spy Exposed Here

Dies Committee Member Tells of Nippon Trickery

An amazing revelation of a Los Angeles-Tokyo Japanese spy system, the operations of a Nipponese woman who secretly collected information from San Pedro fishermen about the Navy and other startling anti-American trickery by Japs here, was made to newsmen in the Federal Building yesterday by J. Par-

Editorial

What We Say, and What We Do

The word "discrimination" with which most of us have had first-hand acquaintance ever since we were old enough to be conscious of our special position in the American lifestream today carries a more disheartening connotation than ever.

It is not self-pity which evokes this statement since, as individuals we have been through enough bitter experiences to know that we have the resiliency to take it and come back for more. Rather, it is the long range, over-all aspects that are frightening, for it seems that many Americans are throwing themselves into war, expending young lives and treasure without comprehension of the aims of this conflict. This can result only in disaster at the peace tables, and in the creation of a basis for still bigger holocausts.

The bitter, undeniable truth is that we as the nation most firmly espousing democracy and setting the lofty ideals embodied in the declaration of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic charter, are not ready to admit in practice within our own borders the principles of universal brotherhood of all people.

In our country today there are politicians who continue to indulge in prejudices incompatible with a just peace. The spectacle of Congressmen wrangling over and giving credence to wild-eyed testimony on such a fundamental matter as equality of treatment for our Chinese allies under our immigration laws is a sorry and shameful testimonial to the sincerity of our war objectives.

The same can be said for the vicious, unwarranted attacks of the Dies committee's witch-burners against a government agency whose members, under instructions from the President, have been trying to do their job with a portion of our own population in a decent, American manner. The psychology engendered by such fascist-inclined organizations as the Dies committee is reflected in numerous other actions: The Arizona state law which in effect deprives Japanese Americans the right to make a livelihood in that state; the efforts of certain California groups to deprive American citizens of the franchise, to deny them re-entry to the state, and to exile them by deportation, all on the basis of ancestry.

Evacuation itself was on a strictly racial basis, justified by the military commander who ordered it with the illuminating statement that "a Jap's a Jap", and defended by a government attorney before the Supreme Court with the argument that Japanese Americans being a peculiar variety of people required to be treated in a special manner not applicable to other Americans.

On the other side are the efforts of the WRA, with the support of a host of government agencies, to rehabilitate evacuees as unrestricted Americans, recognition by the War Department of the nisei's right to fight for his country, the President's ruling outlawing discrimination in war industries because of race, color or national origin, and many lesser gestures to rectify a wrong and eliminate a gangrene within democracy.

And yet, because the trumpeting of race-baiters is more spectacular, our super-patriots are providing the Axis enemies with priceless propaganda material. We can almost hear the chortles of glee in the offices of Radio Tokyo, in the city room of Domei, in the Press Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office, every time an American public figure sounds off with race theories which very well could have been lifted from Mein Kampf.

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I am writing in behalf of the Student Christian Movement of the Southwest region including the states of Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, which held its regional conference at Hollister, Mo., from May 28 to June 4. Similar conferences are being held throughout the United States.

One of the chief accomplishments of this conference was the better understanding of the problems of American Japanese as well as a deeper concern of and roads of action for other minority races in this country.

The conference was greatly concerned over reports of Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee seeking to revoke the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry, and a letter was drafted to be sent to him. Copies were sent to senators from the four states in the region, to all student Christian movement conferences, to the President, and to many newspapers for publication.

We would like to have your cooperation in publishing the letter in The Sentinel.

Arthur Kamitsuka
Parkville, Mo.

(The letter, dated June 3, follows.)

Dear Senator Stewart:

The Southwest Regional Conference of the Student Christian Movement composed of students from Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri, meeting at Hollister, Missouri, has read in the Congressional Record of May 22, 1943, your statements concerning revoking the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Record reports that you made the following statement:

"I do not believe there stands today upon the free soil of the United States of America one single solitary Jap, one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins but what there stands a man who will stab you in the back."

We consider it highly unfortunate that a person of your high position could make a statement so obviously based on emotions and so lacking in fact. Information readily available to you through the Department of War, Department of Justice, the War Relocation Authority, and in statements by the War Manpower Commission and by President Roosevelt make a statement such as this absolutely untenable.

It is true that some persons of Japanese ancestry in America are of dubious loyalty with only a very small number definitely disloyal. Most of this group, however, are of the first generation who, denied the opportunity to become citizens have never been allowed to identify themselves fully with American life.

Up to date neither our government nor the news agencies of our country have disclosed any evidence to validate the positive and uncompromising accusations of your declaration. The following official statements

expose the true maliciousness of your remarks and prove them to be without factual basis:

The War Department has received no information committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor.—Secretary of War Stimson.

... we have had no sabotage and no fifth column activities in this state (California) since the beginning of the war. — California Attorney General Warren.

The War department states that nearly 5000 men of Japanese parentage are in the armed forces of the United States and that recently 10,000 more of these young men have volunteered.

The best authorities in the fields of anthropology and psychology are agreed that there can be no basis in fact for such an assertion as yours—that "They (the Japanese and Japanese Americans) cannot and never will be honest." Your words are unsound. Honesty and all other aspects of character are not transmitted thru the blood stream nor inherited from preceding generations. Character and personality are largely the products of environment and training.

The meritorious record of these Japanese American servicemen, for instance Sergeant Hayashida in the battle of the Solomons, proves most significantly that at least his fellow American soldiers have full confidence and trust in him when their lives depend upon one another in the field of battle.

Furthermore, we believe that this war should accomplish the defeat of the body and spirit of racism—both at home and abroad. We believe your statement concerning the inherent treachery of all people of Japanese ancestry more nearly resembles the spirit of race hatred expressed in *Mien Kampf* than the democratic tradition of brotherhood as voiced in our Declaration of Independence and affirmed in the Constitution of the United States. We are with President Roosevelt's statement: "... Americanism is not, and never was a matter of race or ancestry."

We respectfully suggest that the Senate take steps to insure the protection of the inalienable rights of every American citizen.

The Student Christian Association in the Southwest.

To the Editor:

... I read every issue of The Sentinel with much interest. I've found no other paper which follows the trend of nisei problems so intelligently.

Beatrice Morrow
Brawley, Calif.

To the Editor:

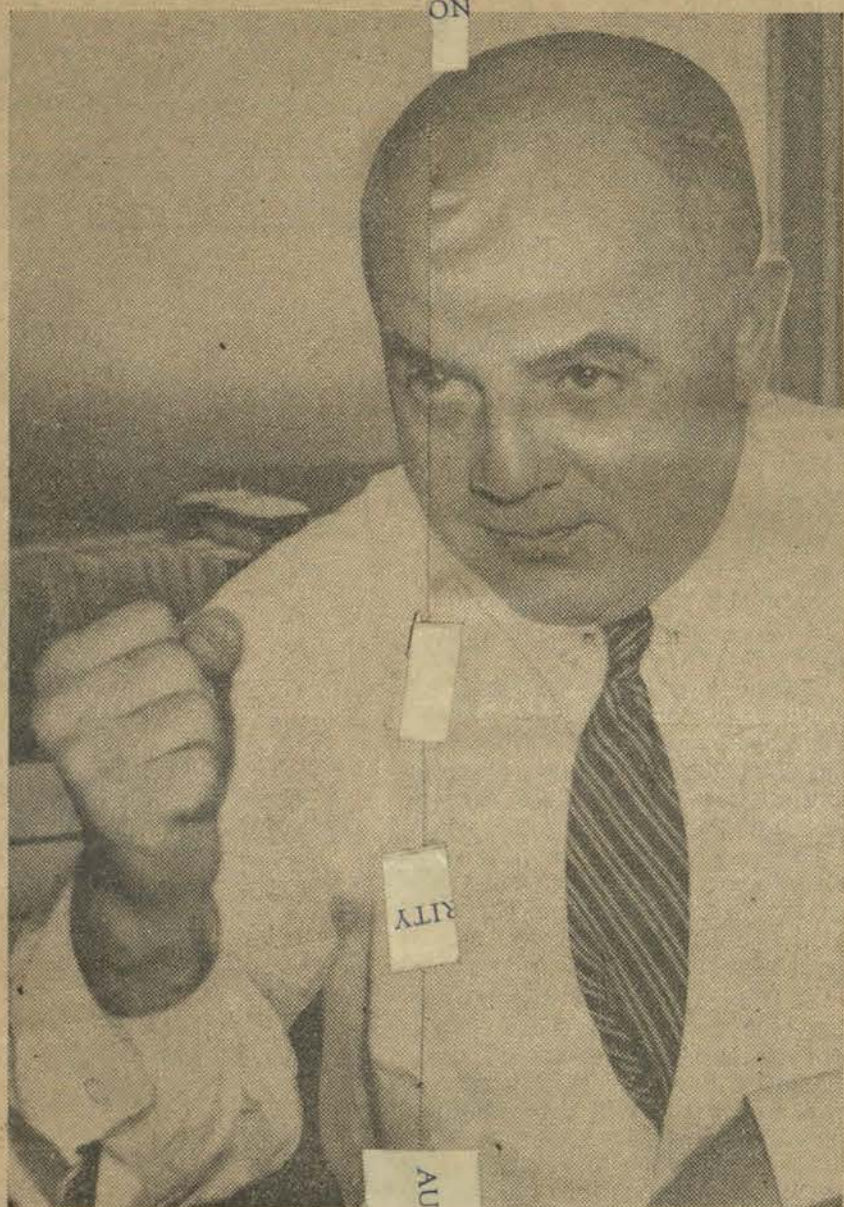
Have received your center paper. Others probably held up some where. Thanks a million. Enjoyed it.

Cpl. Harry Kawaye
Somewhere in Australia

We presume that these bigots and demagogues think they are being American, but we know with certainty that they are actually an arsenal for anti-American propaganda which Tokyo is using against us in conquered Asia as proof that what we say and what we do are two different things.

It is also evident that unless the American people demand that democracy be practiced at home, a dangerous hypocritical state of mind will be developed which may well mean a war won abroad and lost within.

Startling Coast Jap Spy Activities Disclosed Here



AMAZING REVELATIONS—J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Representative on Dies committee, discloses some of findings on tour of Jap investigation here. Times photo

Dies Committee Member Tells of Nippon Trickery

An amazing revelation of a Los Angeles-Tokyo Japanese spy system, the operations of a Nipponese woman who secretly collected information from San Pedro fishermen about the Navy and other startling anti-American trickery by Japs here, was made to newsmen in the Federal Building yesterday by J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Representative in Congress on the Dies committee.

The Representative, who enlisted in World War I at its outset, saw foreign service and came out a captain, told about the making of trouble in Jap relocation centers by Shinto and Buddhist priests and about United States Attorney General Francis Biddle requesting that a Jap be released to work as houseman for his cousin, Miss Constance Biddle.

Rich Jap's Treachery Told

He said that 600 Japs a day are being turned loose in this country and told of a wealthy Los Angeles Jap's treachery and how he now is well fed in a center and asked:

"Are we to release this fat-waisted Jap while our American boys on Guadalcanal are barely receiving enough food with which to keep alive?"

Thomas telegraphed a strong recommendation to President Roosevelt that the further release of Japs in centers be stopped until the committee has completed its investigation and told newsmen that other revelations "as startling as anything that could be imagined" may be expected when the committee completes its Jap report to Congress "in about two or three weeks."

Relocation Called Farce

The Jap relocation program was denounced as "rapidly becoming a social farce" and Federal relocation administrators were branded as having "completely lost sight of the fact that America is at war . . . and that Japanese in and out of America are as much our enemies as any other of the Axis peoples."

Thomas has been in Los Angeles for more than a week and still is, he said, receiving further startling reports of Jap machinations "twice a day." He expects to leave here for Washington tomorrow "because of legislation in spite of the fact that I should stay here longer."

Full Report Disclosed

A verbatim report of what Thomas told newsmen about conferences with Mayor Bowron, about an American-born Jap questioned about patriotism and other matters follows in full:

"Since last week I have conferred with, among others, Hon. Fletcher T. Bowron, Mayor of Los Angeles; Hon. Jack B. Tenney, California State Senator, the military authorities, Dies committee investigators here and in San Diego, and also with Dies investigators investigating the various Japanese relocation centers. As a result of my investigations, I sent the President the following telegram today:

"California newspapers report that Dillon S. Meyer, director of the War Relocation Authority, has announced plans for the segregation of Japanese now confined in the relocation centers and the release of Japanese supposedly loyal to the United States. As a member of the House of Representatives committee to investigate un-American activities, and presently holding hearings on the West Coast, I strongly recommend that you instruct the director of the W.R.A. to suspend immediately any further release of Japanese until such time as the Dies committee has completed its investigation of relocation centers and until such time as the committee releases Section 2 of its Axis report which will deal with Japanese activities."

Conditions Scored

"Almost everyone who has had anything at all to say about the Japanese relocation centers makes the generalized statement

Turn to Page 2, Column 1

Daily Dimout Reminder

The dimout is effective from sunset, 7:51 p.m., today, until sunrise, 5:47 a.m., tomorrow.

Scenarist ety Test



WITNESS—Peggy Martin was another witness called in Mankiewicz trial.

Gershwin was cross-examined by Giesler and said she also knew of the automobile accident in which Mankiewicz suffered his injuries. She admitted she knew that when Mankiewicz walked his uneven heels had a tendency to throw him off balance.

Soldier Faces Check and A.W.O.L. Charge

Private John H. Mulberry, 22, of the United States Air Forces, on furlough from an airport in West Virginia, was held in the County Jail yesterday charged with issuing fictitious checks and with being absent without leave for 10 days. He is accused also of posing as a lieutenant while living in a Beverly Hills hotel. The soldier will be surrendered to military authorities.



Gershwin on stand in trial of used of drunk driving. Times photo

Saturday, July 3, 1943

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I have distributed some copies of The Sentinel among my friends and those who have relatives in your camp. It keeps us in touch with all of you, and the great work you are all doing, and the fine spirit you are all showing.

It is gratifying to see that so many of your group are getting clearances and opportunities to find work outside. It shows that there are still many people who have faith and the true Christian spirit.

Rev. Masao Yamada of Kaula, was recently inducted in as probably the first nisei chaplain in the U. S. Army. I believe he has already left for Harvard where he will take some courses preliminary to being assigned to Camp Shelby. Just this week about 300 nisei from the Islands were inducted as interpreters. I understand quite a number from the various relocation centers have been accepted too.

We are having Mr. William Meier of the American Friends society here in Honolulu speak to our church. He has just returned from a tour of some of the relocation centers there, namely Topaz, Utah, and Denson and Rohwer, Arkansas. I had hoped he would visit your camp too, but he was unable to do so due to limited time. He conferred with some of the WRA authorities there, and has brought back a very good picture of the present situation there. So you see, we here in the Islands are very keenly interested in what is going on over there.

Here in the Islands we are still busily working. Blackout regulations still prevail, but we have dim-out bulbs in our homes which enable us to leave our windows and doors open, and yet see a little. Curfew is still from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Our days seems all too short when much has to be crowded into such a short day, and that is why we are all so busy, there are so many thing to do.

It is really a beautiful time of the year now: the shower trees are coming into bloom; orchids and gardenias are in full glory; the delicious mangoes are ripe; also pineapples. There are still a few places one can go swimming and all in all it is still a Paradise. How I wish some of you could visit here when this is all over.

Mrs. Hisako Higuchi
Waipahu, Oahu, T.H.

To the Editor:

The Sentinel is very good and I have been able to share it with others. There is good coverage of news and the editorials and columns are exceptional. Lafayette Noda
College Park, Md.

To the Editor:

I have just read Frances Kako's valedictory address as printed in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

It is a masterpiece, one of those gems rarely found by one of her age, developed on a fundamental background of knowledge and seasoned with sincerity and love for her country.

I wish that everyone in the United States could read the address. The great majority of our citizens are in sympathy with her thought.

Sam Yocum
Los Angeles, Calif.

To the Editor:

I read an excerpt in last night's Pomona papers of Frances Kako's graduating address at Heart Mountain. It was just splendid and I hope all you American-born Japanese will continue to live up to the principles as she advocated in her address and in the end you will win for Democracy.

Mrs. Elta Curtis
La Verne, Calif.

Japs Regard Torture as Military Tactic

By JAMES R. YOUNG

Author of "Behind the Rising Sun" and 13 Years a Newspaper Man in Japan.

WE HAVE not received the full details of the tortures inflicted on the Doolittle flyers, but know that eight men who were forced down by shortage of gasoline were taken to Japan from China. They were manacled. They were made to sleep on the deck of a ship between Shanghai and Nagasaki. They could not have a tooth brush, smoking tobacco, a bath or change of clothes. They were paraded in the streets of Japanese cities, then brought back to Shanghai and put in the famous bridge house jail under command of Lieutenant Hirano, a young Japanese from the United States, who was responsible for the horrible prison conditions existing there.

Those young Americans were in one cell. They were not out of shackles or irons for two months. Then, by a decree of the Japanese government, as announced by a former consul general at Los Angeles, Tomokazu Hori, some were executed. The Japs refuse to reveal the names.

In a cell next to them were 26 persons, including three women and one child four months old. The only toilet facilities for these 26 people, including one man who was in the unheated, vermin-ridden cell for 13 months without a bath, was a bucket in the corner. They were fed dirty rice gruel twice a day.

Torture and humiliation, according to Japanese interpretation, are a military privilege. The Jap soldier grins at a captive who cringes as an officer needles him with a fixed bayonet, a picture to be taken for the folks at home on how the imperial army treats the peoples of occupied areas.

Japan's coat of civilization is too thin to allow for friendly interpretation by any in this country who hold we should coddle some of the Mikado's dagger men!

FOR years the American public has been told of flagrant disregard by the Japanese for international legal commitments. We have learned from credited missionaries of first-hand accounts of barbarism perpetrated on the Chinese.

Escaped priests of the Maryknoll Mission, who fled to war-torn Chungking, related the bloody details of the wholesale murder of village and town populations by the Japanese militarists, all because the Chinese gave succor to wounded and hungry American flyers. Misery, death and destruction became a pattern of the ruthless Japanese attacks on Doolittle's men, who, having completed a successful attack on military objects, ran short of gas and landed in occupied China, some to be rescued and passed along the "underground" way toward free China for food and hospitalization.

A few hours after we learned of the murder of the Tokyo-bound flyers, Japan's official government-controlled news agency, Domei, announced that 25 American officers and men had received "special punishment" at Manila.

From New Delhi, India, officials now tell us of the Japanese murder of British and Indian prisoners of war in Burma. Eye-witnesses relate the Japs used the prisoners for forced labor. "Those unfit for work were bayoneted to death," said the terse announcement.

Bayonets are used to save bullets, the Japs would have explained!

The Japanese most of us knew in Japan were the polite, friendly, bowing and smiling people who said they loved flowers, rock gardens, maple leaves, cherry blossoms, singing crickets and snow-capped Mount Fuji.

In a uniform, however, a Japanese becomes a premeditated murderer.

THE Mikado's men rounded up innocent people in China, made them dig holes, and burying them alive up to their necks, burned off their heads using oil-burning flame torches. These FACTS are substantiated by pictures in the hands of American missionaries.

Japanese took photos to show how they would toss baby children into the air to catch them on their bayonets. Pictures of these brutalities were made by the boastful and lust-ridden

Japanese. The negatives came into the hands of Americans.

The heathen barbarities of the Japs come home as our men became victims of beheaders.

Within three weeks after war broke, the United States Government notified the Japanese government that Manila had been declared an open city. Our forces dismantled our ancient anti-aircraft guns. We expected the Hirohito Japs to respect the nonmilitary nature of the capital of the Philippines. On December 29, 1941, Japanese planes came over the city and struck, in true Nazi-Jap attacks, at the Catholic cathedrals, where they knew they would kill hundreds of innocents, to destroy religious gathering places.

Christian religion is a force excluded by Japan's new order in Asia.

September 1, 1923, Tokyo and Yokohama suffered an unprecedented earthquake. Americans in the Philippines sent relief supplies. At Bataan and Corregidor 19 years later, equipment from the relief ship, the U. S. S. Merritt, floated ashore—the Jap military used the mercy vessel's lifeboats and preservers for the invasion of the islands.

IN PREWAR days, Japan signed a world treaty respecting the use of gas in warfare. Four years ago I was in Chungking when Chinese soldiers were brought in from the battle of Changsha, victims of Japanese mustard gas. Four times the Japs used gas. Four times Washington warned Japan against gas in warfare.

In the battle of the Philippines, Japan used picric acid in light aerial bombs. The acid somehow circumvents the gas treaty which Japan signed, but it is sufficient to cause bad pains in the sides and a choking effect in the throat.

The head of the Japanese delegation to the Washington disarmament conference was Prince Iyesato Tokugawa. He is today head of the Japanese Red Cross. Japan, by signing the principles safeguarding the treatment of prisoners, we presumed, would abide by international agreement.

The death march of the Corregidor captives, however, from Manila to Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac Province in the Philippines, has yet to receive a full expose.

At Hong Kong, the Japanese army, with bayonets, entered the Maryknoll Mission Hospital and BAYONETED THE WOUNDED CANADIAN SOLDIERS on their hospital cots. In north China, JAPAN DESTROYED 17 PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITALS, after attacking the nurses and killing the doctors.

A Japanese prison ship, the Lisbon Maru, was torpedoed off Hong Kong in February, 1943. The Japs fastened down the hatches, so that the British, Canadians and Australians, sick, wounded and underfed, would suffocate and drown in the holds of the ship—as Jap officers and men escaped in lifeboats. The Japs had used the cabins for themselves.

PRISONERS in Hong Kong will starve on the rations they are issued. This is the authoritative word from a Baptist missionary from Texas who has been working in south China, who represents the belief of competent observers that the Jap plan is to let prisoners die slowly. Rations in a camp where he had friends interned consisted of rice and an ounce of meat, counting the bones, daily. As for the source of the meat, there is much suspicion.

A Nebraskan, interned by the Japs, was beaten at intervals for a fortnight, with rubber hose. Catholic priests, notwithstanding Vatican recognition of Japan's military government AFTER WAR STARTED, were held in dark rooms. Nearly 20 were threatened with execution. Garbed in their robes, they were tied together in groups and imprisoned for three days.

Protestant missionaries meeting in one city were not allowed to use their Bibles.

Brigadier General R. V. C. Cavendish, who was captured in Burma, has died in prison. The total death list will be months in reaching neutral hands—possibly with the stereotyped Japanese explanation that "death came from natural causes" or from "attempted escape."

The great National Library in Manila was set afire. Jap soldiers in Manila subjected the Americans and Filipinos to a bloody purge. Eyes were routed out. Men were emasculated, women's breasts were slashed with huge samurai swords wielded by men whom the Japanese would have some of our peace lovers believe to be the elements of Yamato-Damashi and the spirit of Bushido. Wounded soldiers and civilians in the Philippines were bayoneted with wanton indulgence.

PRISONERS were forced to walk in shoes containing ground glass, feet bleeding in agonizing pain, as Japanese gendarmes, members of the notorious Kempeitai, stuck rice straws under their fingernails and set them afire; then fed the survivors on dirty water and rice gruel until dysentery, typhoid, and dread malaria took many of the survivors.

The Dutch hospital ship Op-Ten-Noort was bombed, despite the Red Cross insignia being conspicuously displayed. Commander Thomas H. Binford of Aberdeen, Miss., is authority for the account of Japanese torpedoing life rafts with helpless survivors. Off our own California Coast, a Jap submarine attempted to ram a Coast Guard lifeboat. Survivors of another attack, who boarded the submarine in the hope of rescue, were pushed overboard to drown.

Two months after the Doolittle flyers had landed in Kiangsi Province in China, the Japs attacked a Catholic mission. They killed three priests, an Italian, a Frenchman and a Chinese. Twenty Chinese war orphans were killed and their bodies, with the Chinese priest's, were thrown into a pond.

"Where are the Americans?" the excited Japanese demanded in their countrywide search for the aviators.

They punished innocent Chinese merely on the suspicion of having aided forced landing parties.

To impress the Chinese with the search, the Japanese bayoneted, tortured and beheaded the priests and numerous civilians.

"Churches, schools and the hospitals were fired and left in ashes. A million dollars' worth of buildings and equipment, put there by Americans and administered by our people, was gone. The streets of one town were strewn with dead. Assaulted women cried for their babies, their husbands and others who were killed by the ruthless Japs."

These are the words of the Rev. Vincent Daniel Smith of Chicago, who saw the pillage of the Jap vandals.

JAPAN then established a new international law for aerial warfare, with the declaration that in the future flyers would be executed. The Geneva convention, forbidding execution of surrendered fighting men, according to the Japanese interpretation, "can only be respected on land (and) is not applicable to modern aerial warfare."

The civilized world becomes horrified at the execution of the American flyers who BOMBED ONLY MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN JAPAN.

We respected the palace of the Emperor of Japan because, I am told, it is not a military objective. I know that the imperial palace is as fortified as any other Japanese military sector!

Outside Japan, in many areas, are prison camps with thousands of Americans. Many of the internees, when repatriated or released, will be mentally and physically unable to resume a normal life. They are in the hands of captors who are utterly uncivilized.

We have learned of what the Japs have done to a few of our men. THINK in terms of what the Japs might do to ALL AMERICANS in their control.

Behind barbed wire, 19,000 Americans, unaccustomed to meager Japanese food, many of them unable to live on a rice diet, humiliated and haggard, await our aid.

QUICK AND IMMEDIATE ACTION is needed.

The temper of the Japanese is violent, hardened and inflexible to all humanitarian appeals.

Vast reshuffle of Japanese relocation centers n

The second great American migration will today when the last of the Japanese removed from the Tule Lake center will reach their destinations at new centers.

R. B. Cozzens, field assistant director in charge of the five western states for the war relocation authority, said here yesterday that Tule Lake, 17 miles south of the Oregon border, will house only those Japanese whose loyalty to this government has been questioned by the FBI and WRA, and those who have requested repatriation to Japan.

The in-migration to Tule Lake center, Cozzens said, will be completed by the middle of October. The reshuffling under the new program was begun last Sept. 13.

Approximately 6000 Japanese are being moved out from Tule Lake to centers in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Arkansas and Colorado, he said.

Yet to be moved in are 1900 Japanese from Manzanar, who cannot be housed at Tule Lake until barracks are provided for them. It is expected that the Japanese at Tule Lake will number 20,000, Cozzens said.

Of the original Tule Lake population, 7000 remain. It will be from the group concentrated here that shipments to Japan will be made, if and when the state department gets around to arranging the complex details of the trans-Pacific voyages.

Cozzens said that of the population at Tule Lake, about 40 or 50 per cent are children under 17 years of age, and American citizens. But being 17 or less (no records have been kept on persons

of Japanese age of 18) the decision of the

Cozzens said first time in his split has appeared. For a tradition of peace supreme, but youngsters at belling against their parents to them to Japan, cated here, man, iar with any laican, they would parents' homelan

This great tra youngsters cannot the decision of th Cozzens said.

Whether the c main is condition mission of the p WRA, to who must be submitte demonstrated tha found for them i or east, and if th sent, these young main.

Of the Japanese only 9 per cent have patriation or have be disloyal, Cozzens

The total number in the United States 000. Of this numbe zens, about 87,000 ar

Another 20,000 the western defen area before Pearl other 8000 moved the army evacuati 20,000 have been civilian life from th centers throughout

In this last 20,000 13,000 who were rele nitely," and who must movements to the WR

The remaining 7000 on what is known a leave," to take employn sional industry, at the er period they must retu relocation centers.

Between 60 and 65 p the grand total are Ame zens, said Cozzens.

He stated that the a present program is to r many Japanese as throughout the United S the belief that they will there and not want to r the west coast after the over, thereby relieving t of the country of any fut centration."

JAP EVACUEES USE U. S. CARS FOR PICNICS

Evidence Also Disclosed at Dies Subcommittee Hearing of Threats Made by Aliens

Dies committee investigators yesterday produced evidence that Japanese evacuees at the \$10,000,000 Poston, Ariz., relocation center have used Government cars to go on picnics, have intimidated citizens of nearby Parker, have used gangster tactics on white supervisors, and at the same time have been given responsible positions from which white Americans were removed.

These facts were disclosed to a congressional subcommittee at executive sessions yesterday, presided over by Congressman John M. Costello of California.

Augustus W. Empie, chief administrative officer for the War Relocation Authority at Poston, testified that trips of Japanese on picnics in Government-owned cars are "regular" occurrences and agreed that these conditions were "due to lack of diligence on the part of division heads," whom he said he had repeatedly warned against this practice.

Under questioning of Investigator James H. Stedman, Empie denied knowledge of trips made by Japanese in Federally-owned cars to visit relatives and friends in the Middle West and East. He was instructed to search his records and furnish the committee with any such data.

\$5,608,000 SPENT

Empie's testimony revealed that of the nearly \$10,000,000 expended on Poston, \$5,608,000 has been spent for Japanese labor, subsistence, grants, unemployment compensation, clothing allowances and "leave assistance."

The "leave assistance" consists of giving \$50 to each Japanese leaving the camp for the East if he claims he has no money. In addition, he is given \$25 for each dependent up to a maximum of \$100, and each also receives railroad coach fare.

Stedman read into the record memoranda from Harold H. Townsend, former Poston transportation officer, in which he reported that the Japanese chief of police of Unit I at the camp had informed a white truck dispatcher

Nip Gangsterism Told



AUGUSTUS W. EMPIE, chief administrative officer for War Relocation Authority at Poston, Ariz., who told Dies committee investigators that Japanese evacuees have used gangster tactics on white supervisors.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

that he was "not taking any orders from any blank blank white trash."

Empie did not know of any disciplinary action taken against the chief.

INTIMATION CHARGED

Another memorandum stated Eddie Yamamoto, assigned to the camp's express truck, had taken six Japanese into Parker, where they intimidated the woman in charge of the Indian agency, threatened her and forced her to feed them.

The Japanese did not have authorization to leave the camp, it was said.

Other instances reported included complaints about a disturbance created by Japanese in a Parker hardware store and of threats at the camp to "beat up" a white supervisor because he did not assign to the Japanese their "favorite" trucks.

Empie said the Japanese, who are qualified, are replacing white men wherever possible "in keeping with WRA policy."

He said Washington officials on many occasions have complained the camp had too many appointed personnel and felt money could be saved by giving more jobs to Japanese.

D. A.s Oppose Japs Return

AUBURN, June 9.—(INS)—California's District Attorneys' Association today was on record opposing return of all Japanese—alien and American born—to the Pacific Coast.

Adoption of a resolution, which declared return of Japanese to California would "tend to incite race riots, destruction of property, intimidations and wholesale disrespect for law enforcement," was disclosed by District Attorney Lowell Sparks of Placer County, secretary of the association.

"The resolution also declared the "morale of our fighting men" is involved in release of Japanese from relocation camps and warned that return of the Nipponese would "create these dangers of sabotage which were believed to have existed when those persons dwelt within our state."

Vast reshuffle of Japs in relocation centers near end

The second great American migration will be partly completed today when the last of the Japanese removed from Tule Lake relocation center will reach their destinations at new centers.

R. B. Cozzens, field assistant director in charge of the five western states for the war relocation authority, said here yesterday that Tule Lake, 17 miles south of the Oregon border, will house only those Japanese whose loyalty to this government has been questioned by the FBI and WRA, and those who have requested repatriation to Japan.

The in-migration to Tule Lake center, Cozzens said, will be completed by the middle of October. The reshuffling under the new program was begun last Sept. 13.

Approximately 6000 Japanese are being moved out from Tule Lake to centers in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Arkansas and Colorado, he said.

Yet to be moved in are 1900 Japanese from Manzanar, who cannot be housed at Tule Lake until barracks are provided for them. It is expected that the Japanese at Tule Lake will number 20,000, Cozzens said.

Of the original Tule Lake population, 7000 remain. It will be from the group concentrated here that shipments to Japan will be made, if and when the state department gets around to arranging the complex details of the trans-Pacific voyages.

Cozzens said that of the population at Tule Lake, about 40 or 50 per cent are children under 17 years of age, and American citizens. But being 17 or less (no records have been kept on persons

of Japanese ancestry below the age of 18) they are subject to the decision of their parents.

Cozzens said that this is the first time in history that a definite split has appeared in Japanese families. Formerly, the ancient tradition of patriarchal rule held supreme, but now, many of the youngsters at the center are rebelling against the decision of their parents to take them with them to Japan. Born here, educated here, many of them unfamiliar with any language but American, they would be aliens in their parents' homeland.

This great tragedy among the youngsters cannot be resolved by the decision of the children alone, Cozzens said.

Whether the children may remain is conditional on the permission of the parents and the WRA, to whom applications must be submitted. If it can be demonstrated that jobs may be found for them in the midwest or east, and if the parents consent, these youngsters may remain.

Of the Japanese investigated, only 9 per cent have requested repatriation or have been found to be disloyal, Cozzens revealed.

The total number of Japanese in the United States is about 135,000. Of this number, said Cozzens, about 87,000 are in camps.

Another 20,000 lived outside the western defense command area before Pearl Harbor. Another 8000 moved out prior to the army evacuation. Another 20,000 have been released to civilian life from the relocation centers throughout the country.

In this last 20,000, there are 13,000 who were released "indefinitely," and who must report their movements to the WRA.

The remaining 7000 are released on what is known as "seasonal leave," to take employment in seasonal industry, at the end of which period they must return to the relocation centers.

Between 60 and 65 per cent of the grand total are American citizens, said Cozzens.

He stated that the aim of the present program is to relocate as many Japanese as possible throughout the United States, "in the belief that they will take root there and not want to return to the west coast after the war is over, thereby relieving this part of the country of any future concentration."