

Jap Curb Upheld by High Court

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Military Curfew Upheld

"Like every military control of the population of a belligerent state in wartime, the curfew laws are a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time. The court, in its opinion, stated that the laws were a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time. It held that the curfew laws did not constitute an unreasonable search or seizure, and that they were a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate the conduct of its citizens during a time of war."

Curfew Challenge

The curfew regulations were challenged by two American-born persons of Japanese ancestry. They argued that the laws violated the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of due process. The court, in its opinion, stated that the laws were a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time. It held that the curfew laws did not constitute an unreasonable search or seizure, and that they were a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate the conduct of its citizens during a time of war.

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berharter Defends Constitution Rights

WASHINGTON, June 21. — Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, defended today the constitutionality of the curfew laws. He spoke before the Holland society of Washington, which presented him its 1943 medal for distinguished service. Grew, who is 82 years old, is a member of the Holland society, a group of prominent Americans who were active in the fight against Japanese aggression during World War II. He spoke for about an hour, during which he defended the curfew laws and the other measures taken against Japanese-Americans. He stated that the curfew laws were a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time, and that they were a valid exercise of the government's power to regulate the conduct of its citizens during a time of war.

Sift Attitude Toward Evacuees

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Under the title "Public Demands Policy on Japs in U. S.," a recent editorial page in the Los Angeles Times was devoted to public opinion on the Japanese problem. According to the Times, result of the poll on the problem of dealing with the Japanese in this country shows many of how to deal with the Japanese in this country. The poll was conducted by the W. G. A. (Western Growers Association) and the results were as follows: 90 per cent of the respondents expressed their opposition to the curfew laws, 85 per cent expressed their support for the curfew laws, and 75 per cent expressed their support for the evacuation of Japanese-Americans. The poll also showed that 60 per cent of the respondents believed that the curfew laws were a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time, and that 50 per cent believed that the evacuation of Japanese-Americans was a necessary and proper response to the military exigencies of the time.

Food Parley Lists Acts

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 21.—Dean Acheson of the United States rang down the curtain on the historic first council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration with a four-point summary of achievement. Here's what he said had been done: "We have reached agreement upon a practical program, of defined scope, fully possible of achievement in action. A general purpose has been translated into a definite plan. We have formulated for submission to the lawmaking bodies in our countries a workable plan for financing our program—a plan the fairness and practicality of which we believe will commend it to those in authority. We have devised a procedure for ascertaining and meeting needs, which fits into the existing procedures for supplying the materials needed in the prosecution of the war and which assures fairness and expedition in the supply of liberated areas. Finally, we have chosen the men to lead us in the continuing cooperation without which our work cannot succeed, and we have provided for an incentive to those who will enter the policies laid down."

GROWERS TOLD JAP SITUATION BADLY BUNGLED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1943. — Demands that Washington bureaucrats allow for the vagaries of nature when they are writing farm regulations and warning that the Japanese situation on the Coast is being badly bungled featured a Western Growers' Association annual meeting at the Biltmore yesterday. The OPA situation was discussed by the W. G. A. president, O. D. Miller, Phoenix, Ariz., and the Japanese menace by Dr. John R. Lechner, Americanism Educational League executive director. Miller said the association which represents an annual \$180,000,000 California and Arizona vegetable and melon business, is strongly opposed to farm "We don't want any Government pap. All we want is a chance to run our business with a reasonable margin of safety," he declared. Present OPA regulations, he pointed out, put a ceiling on prices, but so floor under them, thus preventing growers from getting sufficient returns in favorable markets to offset subsequent prices in unfavorable markets. "Apparently the regulations are based too largely on out-of-date statistics and not enough on facts," he stated. "Wages in packing houses have gone up one-third in the last 18 months and farm labor costs 40 to 60 per cent in the past year. "We feel that the ceilings for these present level production costs with a normal incentive margin and a cushion to allow for the peaks and valleys incident to raising and marketing perishables."

Lived With Rats Reports

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The rats practically lived with the Japs and domestic animals trotted in and out of the houses. "Furthermore, it was the custom for all of the Jap families to take simultaneous baths in a community vat. It is the practice of the W. R. A. to want American farmers to imitate?" Harby's Councilmanic castigation followed the disclosure by Gardena residents Monday that Japs who resided near the city prior to their exclusion by the military lived in squalor. "Taking presentment at W. R. A.'s estimate of Japanese cleanliness, Gardena's pointed out the Japs they knew lived in dirty shacks in many instances without any of the most elementary sanitary facilities."

Supreme Court Upholds Curb on Coast Japs

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Nobody has warned Americans about the tenacity of our Japanese enemies with more insistence and insight than Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. Therefore he is entitled to be heard with especial respect when he examines the other side of the coin, as he did the other night before the Holland society of New York, which presented him its 1943 medal for distinguished achievement.

Pleading that a distinction be made between enemy aliens and loyal Americans of Japanese descent, he said:

"Like the Americans of German extraction, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States. Not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land.

"It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens, regardless of their racial origin."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Grew's vigorous words were evoked in part by public reaction to the trouble early this month at the Tulelake, California camp where disloyal Japanese are segregated. The careful, factual job which most newspapers did in reporting what actually happened there was tarnished by the colored accounts published by a few newspapers on the Pacific coast and by the Hearst press elsewhere, and by inflammatory treatment of the episode on the radio.

The facts are these: The loyalty of about 19,000 of the 120,000 persons of Japanese origin in the United States is suspected either because of their own declaration, or because intelligence or other records indicate that they might endanger national security or because they are close relatives of persons in the first two groups and have chosen to remain with them. Some 15,000 of these disloyal Japanese have been placed at the Tulelake camp and the other 4,000 were to be moved there.

The War Relocation Authority probably erred in treating the disloyal Japanese at the Tulelake much like the loyal Japanese at our nine other relocation centers. The Tulelake Japanese were entrusted with self-government, and they were policed within the camp by only six outsiders—and they unarmed!—although army guards functioned outside the camp. There were disorders Nov. 1-4. They were soon put down, after several persons had been injured.

The point is that this was at a camp where are concentrated Japanese citizens, or Americans of Japanese origin, who are known or believed to be disloyal, and that these are fewer than one-sixth of our Japanese population.

The happenings at Tulelake ought not be allowed to reflect upon the more than 100,000 loyal persons of Japanese origin among us, most of whom are citizens, all of whom are as eager as the rest of us to see a United Nations victory and to have a part in it.

The Japanese-Americans have a higher percentage of men in our armed forces (10,000) than any other racial group. Before the war they had a smaller crime percentage than any other group. They had a higher percent of their young people in college. Almost none ever were on relief. Secretary Stimson is authority for the statement that there has been no known case of sabotage by Japanese in Hawaii, either on Dec. 7, 1941 or since. The FBI says there has been no known case of sabotage by the Japanese on the Pacific coast.

Surely this is proof to any intelligent American that suspicion and distrust of those of Japanese origin among us simply because they are of Japanese descent is as unwarranted as distrust of all persons among us who are of German, Italian, Rumanian, Bulgarian, Finnish or Hungarian stock.

The hardships and disappointments, and now renewed hopes for our future; basically has not changed. We shall not here disagree to try to explain away Tule Lake or some of the disappointing characteristics which have cropped up among us in the WRA projects. But permit us to repeat this thought: Despite the hardships and disappointments we have endured since two years ago, basically our object to become socially, economically and culturally rooted in this land has not changed, Messrs. Grew, Costello, Eberharter and Hearst.

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Relief Group Ends Meet, Tells Achievements

By Philip G. Reed

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Harby's Councilmanic castigation followed the disclosure by Gardena residents Monday that Japs who resided near the city prior to their exclusion by the military lived in squalor.

Voicing resentment at W.R.A.'s estimate of Japanese cleanliness, Gardenans pointed out the Japs they knew lived in dirty shacks in many instances without any of the most elementary sanitary facilities.

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WGA Meeting Hears Lechner; Group's Opposition to Subsidies Revealed by Its President

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The OPA situation was discussed by the W. G. A. president, O. D. Miller, Phoenix, Ariz., and the Japanese menace by Dr. John R. Lechner, Americanism Educational League executive director.

Miller said the association, which represents an annual \$180,000,000 California and Arizona vegetable and melon business, is strongly opposed to farm subsidies.

"We don't want any Government pap. All we want is a chance to run our business with a reasonable margin of safety," he declared.

Present OPA regulations, he pointed out, put a ceiling on prices, but no floor under them, thus preventing growers from getting sufficient returns in favorable markets to offset cost-price in unfavorable markets.

"Apparently the regulations are based too largely on out-moded agricultural year-book statistics and not enough on facts," he stated.

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"We feel that the ceilings should be high enough to care for these present level production costs with a normal incentive margin and a cushion to allow for the peaks and valleys incident to raising and marketing perishables."

Congressmen and other officials on whom the ultimate burden of responsibility will fall in trying to work out a solution of the Japanese situation in this country...

wondered yesterday as he checked a report of the Venice Health Department.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United Press reported today that three congressmen of the Dies subcommittee clashed "heatedly" on the issue of the "constitutional rights" of the Japanese Internees vs. "Security of the Nation." Defending the constitutional rights of the evacuees was Representative Hermann Eberharter of Pennsylvania, while teaming on the issue of "Security of the Nation" were Representative Clair Engle of California and J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey.

Eberharter cited the fact that the people of California disliked the Japanese to an amount of prejudice. Engle acknowledged that Californians "dislike and are suspicious" of the Japanese, and "with good reasons," and Thomas adding that "the entire nation" dislike the Japanese.

Representative Eberharter defended the Japanese on the grounds that the constitutional rights of the Japanese are involved, especially those who are citizens of this country, but Representative Thomas replied, "don't you think the security of the nation is involved?"

Engle charged that the camp situation of Tule Lake is "particularly vulnerable to sabotage." He stated that peace officers have seen evacuees repeatedly outside of the camp.

Eberharter insisted that Japanese were not permitted out of the camp without military authorization.

Sift Attitude Toward Evacuees

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Under the title "Public Demands New Policy on Japs in U. S.," a recent editorial page in the Los Angeles Times was devoted to public opinion on the Japanese problem. According to the Times, result of the poll on the problem of how to deal with the Japanese in this country shows many Southern California citizens condemning the policy of the WRA.

The Times' poll consisted of seven questions open for comments by the citizens. Approximately 11,621 letters on the Japanese problems were tabulated. A 9 to 1 majority expressed their opposition to free avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest. An almost unanimous vote—over 10 to 1—was registered in favor of the idea of "trading" Japanese in this country for Americans in prison camps in Japan. A large percentage—over 9 to 1—expressed approval of a proposal for a constitutional amendment after the war to deport all Japanese and forbid further immigration. A smaller number—in ratio of about 6 to 1—would refuse to except American-born Japanese and forbid further immigration. And a majority—10 to 1—was in favor of permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

(Following are contents of two letters from many that appeared in the editorial page. Although the paper claims that "public demand," the 11,621 letters only represent less than one hundredths of the population of the city of Los Angeles alone.—Ed. Note).

THE TWO-FACED JAPANESE

The Japs have long been known as a two-faced race and now they are busy trying to save, at least, one of them. Why let them? The Japanese are not entitled to save their faces. Ask our boys at Guadalcanal!

Loyal ones? How do you tell a loyal Jap? He will smile and bow at you and with one swift move knife you in the back. You were born here, too, you know, and FIRST.

In California we educated their children with ours; they had every privilege, yet maintained their Japanese schools, too, and taught their children that they would conquer ours. Does California or any other State need the Japanese? Because they were born here does not make them loyal, necessarily. Our ancestors, not theirs, have bled for this country. Loyalty is in the heart. They have none!

It would be sheer insult to "our boys" not to firmly settle this menacing mess before they come home.

Let us welcome our fighting men home to a better, stronger place to live, not a mollycoddling one.

LOUISE ELDRIDGE KING

'DISGRACEFUL'

I did not see your questionnaire about the Japanese-Americans until today.

It is disgraceful to see such wanton, unfair and un-American racial persecution. Your remarks were made to inflame race hatred. How can we hope to remain free and decent when such prejudiced statements are given by your paper? The California press has done the worst possible wrong on this matter. If you wanted a fair opinion, you had no right whatever to preface your "ballot" with the suggestions you made.

Of course, unthinking people, not aware of the international effect, will do just as you wish. Your account in yesterday's paper—"No, sorry," etc., was utterly childish. I suppose our I. Q. must be on a low level.

EDNA N. INGHAM

Our Objective Unchanged

We are creatures of whims and fancies and disappointments and pride. The evacuees are so, no less than anyone else. Lately many people of many professions have been expressing their views about us alternately praising us for our courageous spirit despite the evacuation ordeals, damning us for our weaknesses and doubting our allegiance. So the Honorable Mr. Costello of Congress, ex-U. S. Ambassador to Japan Grew, Master Hearst of San Simeon, Congressman Eberharter, and many others have been pouring out their views.

Congressman Eberharter, who supported the WRA in his recent minority report at a Dies subcommittee hearing, asked the other day, "Don't you think the constitutional rights of these people—many of whom are American citizens—are involved?" Congressman Thomas retorted, "Doesn't the gentleman feel the people of the entire nation dislike the Japs? I trust the gentleman is not defending the Japs." Etc.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles Examiner's recent editorial frothed, "—One thousand Japanese of unknown and undeterminable loyalty have been released from Manzanar.—Probably the only honest Japanese in the country were those who caused the trouble at Tule Lake—because they made no bones about their disloyalty to the United States.—This ominous indifference of the American public that enables the inexperienced WRA to continue serenely on its reckless course, and that is spreading a net of Japanese espionage and sabotage throughout the land." Etc.

But Ambassador Grew told a New York audience, "I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice."

And we, the evacuees are on the witness stand before our countrymen, alternately sober, angry, giggling or defiant. But really doing or saying little in our own behalf. Is it impossible to condemn the rash act of the Tule Lake rioters and still respect the conviction of those whose solemn decision it was to be segregated? Can we be so immersed in our daily, often petty, problems of our own lives here that we cannot understand the meaning of this war and the part being played by America?

So we are on the witness stand. Things we have said and done, other things we are saying and doing today, still other things that we are alleged to have said and done; are being examined with tolerance, prejudice, vindictiveness or haughtiness in turn by the public and by individuals. Before the war, exuberant niseis liked to think that come what may, we could stand on our own two feet on the basis of our citizenship rights. The wiser isseis shook their heads doubtfully, but did not press their point, or really try to analyze their hunch.

Since the war, their hunches, rather than the niseis' optimistic view, have been illustrated and sustained. In this way, what the isseis really meant was that the progress of their children certainly must come out of the sweat and toil of the young people themselves. But our total progress can come only when not just Californians, but Americans from this state to Maine become acquainted with our dreams and our failings.

The hardships and disappointments, and now our renewed hopes for our future; basically has not changed. We shall not here disagree to try to explain away Tule Lake or some of the disappointing characteristics which have cropped up among us in the WRA projects. But permit us to repeat this thought: Despite the hardships and disappointments we have endured since two years ago, basically our object to become socially, economically and culturally rooted in this land has not changed, Messrs. Grew, Costello, Eberharter and Hearst.

Editor Comments On Sentiment Poll

Ed Ainsworth, in charge of the editorial page of Los Angeles Times, stated in his column regarding the poll—"An effort has been made to choose, for the most part, temperate, reasonable letters which discuss the situation thoughtfully, but it has been felt necessary to include, too, some of the more violent expressions from both extremes of opinion to give a representative cross section. It is hoped that his sampling of opinion may at least serve as a guide to further constructive public discussion of this admittedly thorny problem, for which there is no easy solution one way or another... The utmost care has been exercised to present a true report on the sentiment of the replies received. It is hoped that the poll as a whole will prove of value to Congressmen and other public officials on whom the ultimate burden of responsibility will fall in trying to work out a solution of the Japanese situation in this country..."

checked a report of the Venice Health Department.

Rats in Their Homes

A number of former residents of Ohio and Michigan now live in Harby's beach city district, where Jap truck gardeners once resided.

"Maj. Harry E. Kunkel, of the health department, tells me he formerly had to keep 12 men cleaning out rats from Jap

Lived With Harby Reports

homes," Harby told the City Council. "The rats practically lived with the Japs and domestic animals trotted in and out of the houses."

"Furthermore, it was the custom for all of the Jap families to take simultaneous baths in a community vat. Is that the practice the W.R.A. wants American farmers to imitate?"

Harby's Councilmanic castigation followed the disclosure by Gardena residents Monday that Japs who resided near the city prior to their exclusion by the military lived in squalor.

Voicing resentment at W.R.A.'s estimate of Japanese cleanliness, Gardenas pointed out the Japs they knew lived in dirty shacks in many instances without any of the most elementary sanitary facilities.

Venice Japs Lived With Animals, Harby Reports

L.A. TIMES Dec 28, 1943

Does the War Relocation Authority want Midwest farmers to take community family baths in one tub?

Or let farmyard animals, like pigs, have the run of their living rooms?

Or allow rats to infest their homes?

Councilman Harold Harby, doing a slow burn over the W.R.A.'s published suggestion of two days ago that Japs should teach Midwesterners hygiene, wondered yesterday as he checked a report of the Venice Health Department.

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W.R.A. CHIEF TELLS OF JAP RIOT INQUIRY

Myer, However, Admits to Dies Group That There Were no Arrests or Punitive Moves

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. (U.P.)—War Relocation Authority Director Dillon Myer told a Dies subcommittee today that the W.R.A. had "investigated" thoroughly the Japanese rioting at the Tule Lake (Cal.) camp during the three days that elapsed before the Army moved in Nov. 4, but admitted that no arrests or punitive action had occurred.

The Army since has "taken proper action," Myer added. The subcommittee placed in the record an affidavit by Ralph E. Peck, steward of the camp, who charged that W.R.A. "lacked policy," that thievery was unchecked among the internees and that an internee who forced his way into a white woman's apartment was not punished.

Teacher's View Cited

Peck also swore he had personal knowledge of one W.R.A. white schoolteacher who told internees that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was justified and advocated "intermingling of the races."

Myer had told the subcommittee before the affidavit was read that Peck had been a satisfactory employee. Afterward he said Peck's resignation had been requested because he was alleged-

received "numerous and disturbing reports" concerning mass movement of Japanese back into the "forbidden" West Coast zone.

Situation Serious

Costello said Army consent is required for any Japanese to return to the West Coast. He said the West Coast situation is "potentially very serious."

"Public feeling against Japanese is at fever pitch out there," he said. "If the War Department has permitted any substantial number of evacuees to return, there most certainly is a danger of an outbreak of race trouble."

Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority told the subcommittee today that there were no Pearl Harbor Day celebrations in any of the 10 Japanese relocation centers in this country, although

Turn to Page 11, Column 2

edly intoxicated. Peck's charges were "generalized" and typical of vague accusations against W.R.A., Myer said.

Demand by Japs

Myer was asked if Peck's resignation had not been "demanded by the Japs."

"As a matter of fact, it was," Myer replied, "but that came after we had already decided to ask him to resign."

The affidavit said that at least two internees were caught stealing "seven to eight-pound beef roasts" at the camp, but that no action was taken against them even after written confessions were obtained; that in a two-month period 950 pounds of sugar was stolen and secreted in various places; that Peck's superiors had advised him to "forget" about the stealing, and that some teachers on the W.R.A. payroll were "Jap-lovers" and entertained internees in their homes nightly.

Engle's Report

Rep. Engle (D.) Cal.—in whose district the camp is located—said Peck had "an excellent record" prior to his resignation on Nov. 6.

Myer said the crowd of several thousand Japanese who surrounded the administrative buildings at the camp on Nov. 1 had been described variously as friendly, partially hostile, sheep-like and as exhibiting a holiday spirit.

He pointed out to the presence of children in the crowd as indicative that no violence was planned. However, he admitted the crowd was ringed and directed by a "goon squad" of from 200 to 300 men, who prevented internees from returning to their homes.

The check, he said, indicated that nothing but Japanese music was transmitted over the station and there were no oral broadcasts, as far as he knew. He said that at one stage during the "disturbances" at the camp the music stopped and camp officials felt it might be a signal for some move by the rioters.

Myers testified that W.R.A. had found no evidence of drug traffic among internees, but that there had been "some bootlegging and illicit liquor stills" discovered, "just as in any city."

More Data Sought

Rep. Eberhart (D.) Pa. urged that the committee call War Department representatives to find the department's reaction to suggestions that the Army take over the camps, and that representatives of the Justice

Los Angeles Times

Japs Bewail

Presence of 20 Japs Here Legally Disclose

Approximately 20 American-born Japanese, most of them women, have been living in the Los Angeles area for the last few months, it was learned yesterday.

All are here legally, under permits issued by the Western Defense Command after thorough investigation of each case.

None Here Illegally

The whereabouts and activities of the Japanese are known to both the Army and Navy intelligence offices and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as

Legislative committee here told practically all Japs are loyal to Emperor. See Page 1, Part II.

well as to the anti-subversive detail of the Sheriff's office.

This was the disclosure made yesterday by Capt. George Contreras, head of the anti-subversive unit, in clarifying reports that numerous Japanese were roaming the city without authorization.

"In all our investigation," he reported, "we have not uncovered a single Japanese who has been here illegally."

Proper Credentials

"Every Japanese we have questioned has had the proper credentials, issued to him by the Western Defense Command, and entitling him to residence in this area."

In not a single case, Contreras announced, has any citizen found a Japanese whose presence here was not authorized by the proper authorities.

Scores of "suspicious characters," reported by alarmed residents as Japanese, have proved, on further investigation, to be either Chinese or Koreans, said Contreras.

Those Japanese here under Army approval have practically the same status as any other American citizen, according to Contreras. However, they must carry their permit with them at all times.

Loyalty Proved

"Most of the citizens of our community have been on the alert for the presence of Japanese," he said, "and it has been difficult for those who are here to move around with any degree of freedom."

The Japanese women who have been allowed to return to this area are, for the most part,

wives of American men their loyalty to the nation has been proved to the satisfaction of Army officials, he pointed out. At least one of the women has been residing here more than eight months.

Already Have Inform

Contreras explained information obtained by the Japanese is turned over to the F.B.I., which, in some instances, already has the names of its own informants.

Although there is no restriction on the Japanese approaching war plants and vital points, actually, guard details in some areas are so heavy that they are not permitted to go before they were stopped by investigation.

Jap Gangsters at Tule Lake Face Isolation

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. (U.P.)—The Tule Lake (Cal.) concentration camp for Japanese, the scene of recent disorders, will be restored to normal operation when a roundup of "strong arm" malcontents there, known as Kibel, is completed, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said today.

The roundup is well under way, Myer said, and probably will result in from 1500 to 2000 internees being segregated for closer surveillance.

Most of these malcontents, Myer explained, are native Americans of Japanese parentage who were sent to Japan for education and then returned to this country, some as late as 1940.

"At Tule Lake," he said, "they formed a committee to organize the boys and take over the center. However, the Kibel are unpopular with most Americanized Japanese."

Will Release 70,000

The W.R.A. hopes to release 70,000 loyal Japanese-Americans from relocation centers in the next year, Myer said. He added that 25,000 evacuated from the West Coast already had been released from relocation centers on seasonal, indefinite or permanent leaves, and that they now are being released at a rate of 2000 a month.

Between 6000 and 700 evacuees have been relocated in the New York area, he said.

"We hope to relocate all of the 65,000 to 70,000 who are eligible to leave the centers in communities throughout the United States during the next year," he added.

"However, that is only a hope. I doubt whether we will be able to persuade all of them to leave."

"Our big job ahead is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety," Myer declared.

Hostility Not Great

He said he had been "amazed and surprised" to find that community hostility to the relocation of Japanese-Americans from the centers has been "one of our easiest problems."

Myer asserted that Japanese-Americans in nine of the 10 evacuation centers were not considered dangerous, are not in internment camps, and include many loyal first, second and third-generation American-born citizens.

"The public does not seem to realize that the recent Tule Lake incident occurred as the result of the very fact that in this one center the pro-Japanese evacuees were concentrated together," he said.

Outlining conditions under which loyal evacuees are granted leaves, he said: They must have a place to go and be able to take care of themselves; the W.R.A. must be assured that the communities into which they are going will not object to their presence; the W.R.A. must be sure that the release would not endanger the security of the country, and evacuees must keep the W.R.A. informed of their whereabouts.

JAPS RETURN TO COAST, COSTELLO SAYS

Japs Held Returning to Coast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. (U.P.) — War Department officials will be taken before a Dies subcommittee to answer charges that "hundreds" of Japanese-Americans and alien Japanese are being permitted to return to the West Coast, Chairman Costello (D.) Cal., announced today.

He said his subcommittee, investigating recent riots at the War Relocation Center for Japanese at Tule Lake, Cal., had received "numerous and disturbing reports" concerning mass movement of Japanese back into the "forbidden" West Coast zone.

Situation Serious

Costello said Army consent is required for any Japanese to return to the West Coast. He said the West Coast situation is "potentially very serious."

"Public feeling against Japanese is at fever pitch out there," he said. "If the War Department has permitted any substantial number of evacuees to return, there most certainly is a danger of an outbreak of race trouble."

Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority told the subcommittee today that there were no Pearl Harbor Day celebrations in any of the 10 Japanese relocation centers in this country, although

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JAPS RETURN, SAYS COSTELLO

Continued from First Page

"frankly we had considered it possible that pro-Japan internees would try to stage something."

Myer said there have been only three "disturbances described as riots" at camps since Japanese were evacuated from the West Coast.

The first incident, he said, was at the Santa Anita center in the summer of 1942, while that center was under Army jurisdiction. The second was at Manzanar, Cal., a year ago, and the third last month at Tule Lake.

"Manzanar now is one of our most quiet and peaceful camps," he said.

Myer confirmed reports that internees at Tule Lake were operating an illegal radio transmitter. He said it was monitored jointly by W.R.A. and the Federal Communications Commission for several days prior to Nov. 4, when the Army took over management of the camp.

Range Checked by F.C.C.

Myer said he does not know whether the Army has seized the station, but that it was not seized earlier because F.C.C. was checking its range and type of broadcast.

The check, he said, indicated that nothing but Japanese music was transmitted over the station and there were no oral broadcasts, as far as he knew. He said that at one stage during the "disturbances" at the camp the music stopped and camp officials felt it might be a signal for some move by the rioters.

Myer testified that W.R.A. had found no evidence of drug traffic among internees, but that there had been "some bootlegging and illicit liquor stills" discovered, "just as in any city."

More Data Sought

Rep. Eberharter (D.) Pa., urged that the committee call War Department representatives to find the department's reaction to suggestions that the Army take over the camps, and that representatives of the Justice

52	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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wives of American men, and their loyalty to the nation has been proved to the satisfaction of Army officials, he pointed out.

At least one of the Japanese women has been residing here more than eight months.

Already Have Information

Contreras explained that all information obtained by his office regarding the presence of the Japanese is turned over to the F.B.I., which, in most instances, already has the material as a result of its own inquiry.

Although there is nothing to restrict the Japanese from approaching war plants and other vital points, actually, Contreras said, guard details around such areas are so heavy they would not be permitted to get near before they were stopped for investigation.

Bulletin Praising Jap Cleanliness Halted by W.R.A.

COLUMBUS (O.) Dec. 6. (AP)—The War Relocation Authority's area supervisor today stopped distribution of a four-page bulletin in which Japanese-Americans were told they could teach Ohio and Michigan tenant farmers and seasonal workers the benefit of bathing daily.

The article, which drew criticism from Congressmen, was written by Everett L. Dakan, Columbus officer for the W.R.A. and now on leave from Ohio State University's...

Engle Tells Nip Demand for 'Privileges---or Else'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(INS)—Representative Clair Engle (Democrat), California, told members of the Dies committee today that a Japanese committee at the Tule Lake segregation center had demanded unemployment insurance, front porches, six ambulances and the resignation of American personnel.

And, Engle asserted, their demands were coupled with a warning that they could "not be responsible for what happens" if their demands were denied.

Engle said that additional demands for pool tables, a four-hour work day and an expensive funeral for a deceased Japanese were made prior to the November 1 outbreak. Engle's testimony was based on a state Senate investigation committee hearing he had attended in California.

"Our demand will be met or else—" Japanese spokesmen were quoted as saying in Engle's report.

He revealed that War Relocation authorities press releases stated after the "hazardous" outbreak that there was "no real disturbance—just German propaganda."

Resignations were tendered by Chief Steward Peck and Staff Surgeon Mason as result of WRA's attitude, he said. They were told no one would have gotten hurt "if he kept his hands in his pocket."

Engle declared that the Japanese terror raid was so "frightful" that one woman made out her will. She had been forced into the administration building, abused and cursed by Jap "escorts," Engle related.

"You've got to take your medicine," Engle said the internees declared while beating those who attempted to escape. Roads were blocked by trucks in case of the arrival of Army crews to halt the riots, he said.

the W.R.A. which will induce it to accept these figures at face value.

The opinion that the Army should control the Japs went over by a greater majority, 11,203 to 372. The question of the advisability of freeing "avowedly loyal" Japs in the Midwest received a 9750 to 1139 "no" majority—which might have been more had the W.R.A.'s opinion of the Midwest been known before the votes were sent in.

Trading Japs for American war prisoners held in Japan was favored by 11,249 to 256; a constitutional amendment for the deportation of Japs after the war and their permanent exclusion was favored by 10,598 to 732; by 9018 to 1883, it was voted that even American-born Japs should be deported. And by 9855 to 999, it was de-

ARIZONAN HITS JAP SITUATION

Phoenix, Publisher Flays Nip Invasion and WRA Bungling

"Arizonans are ripsnorting mad about the Jap situation. They don't want a wartime, a peacetime or any other time invasion by them."

In fighting language, W. W. Knorpp, Phoenix Republic and Gazette president, thus yesterday set forth the attitude of his state concerning WRA bungling.

He branded the WRA "a very dangerous operation" and declared all Japs, both interned and released, should be placed under Army control.

TELLS WRA ASSURANCES

Knorpp, interviewed at the Biltmore, related the numerous representations made to Dillon Myer, WRA head, that Arizona did not want any Japs "dropped off" there, and numerous assurances from WRA that they would not be.

"But they kept dropping them off until, we believe, we have more than we had before the war," Knorpp said.

"However," he continued, "public opinion at last became so insistent that at present no more 'dumping' is going on.

"Arizonans feel that next to California our state is the kind of country the Japs would more or less like to take over, and so our situation is the next most dangerous to that of California.

OPPOSES MYERS' STAND

"We also feel that if the Government can keep track of all American men between 18 and 65, it also should be able to keep track of a comparatively few Japs. So we don't go along with Myers' statement that all the WRA can do is to ship the Japs to their point of destination, turn them loose and lose track of them.

"Furthermore, we feel if any Japs are turned loose it should be in states that welcome them and not in states that don't want them."

Authority Doubly in

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These opini close approach added significa poll was taken the Japanese timent had an results; if the posed in a calmer time, the percentages might have been different, though it is probable the majorities would have shown the same tendency.

As for the W.R.A., the same fumbling and want of discretion, which have now enraged Ohio and Michigan and stirred up Congress, have been manifest on many other occasions. It is likely that Congress will now believe all that Californians have been saying of this inept, New Dealish agency.

Myer Plans Segregation of Jap Trouble-Makers

WRA Chief Tells Obstinacy of Kiber, Camp 'Outcasts'

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—(INS)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, outlined today a plan by which it is hoped to avoid any further incidents such as the recent riots at the Tule Lake (Calif.) center for evacuated Japanese.

"Known troublemakers—about 1500 in all—from the 10 relocation centers throughout the country will be moved to Tule Lake and placed in a segregated section," he told news-men.

Myer, who has been called to testify before the Dies subcommittee on un-American affairs on Monday, presumably about the Tule Lake uprisings, declared:

"Just as soon as it is possible to isolate the troublemakers into a separate area, the camp will return to normal operations."

The War Relocation head

of the colony in the future. Asked by Rep. Mundt (R.) S.D., "Isn't that like hiring arsonists for the fire department," Myer replied:

"We also will police that part of the colony."

He said that on Nov. 1, the day of the first riot at the camp for disloyal Japanese-Americans, there were six Caucasian police and that the camp director now has been authorized to hire 66 more.

He denied that either Camp Director Raymond R. Best or he had yielded to demands of a self-appointed internee committee. When it presented demands, he said, Best replied that he did not operate the camp on a basis of demands.

"Thank God," Myer told the subcommittee, "most of our staff acted in such a way that it did not touch off trouble."

Myer then said he believed the committee of 17 internees "was not anxious to set off physical violence that day," but that their leader, George Kuratomi, "tried to impress us with the crowd that had gathered."

Myer said the internee committee operated with "strong arm, gangster methods" and that he did not believe it represented most of the internees.

explained that these "troublemakers" are mainly youths of 18 to 25—members of what he calls the "1940 Kibel."

"SOCIAL OUTCASTS"

"They are American-born Japanese who were taken to Japan by their parents in the twenties, as babes in arms or youngsters, spent most of their lives there and became imbued with the Japanese militaristic spirit. Then they came back to this country. Why? I don't know, but my guess is to avoid service in the Japanese army.

"They are the most maladjusted group of Japanese in this country. They speak English atrociously. The girls didn't like to dance with them—they were social outcasts."

Myer emphasized that since the evacuation of Japs from California and the setting up of the relocation centers—which he emphasized were not internment camps—early in 1942, there have been only two instances of "trouble" among the 110,000 Japanese. The first occurred at Manzanar, Calif., on December 6, 1942, when two men died and 10 were injured.

"Agitators were behind both incidents," he said. "The majority of the people are peaceful. They don't want any trouble. But these agitators want to go back to Japan. They believe some of the stories in the press and on the radio. They tried to take control of Tule Lake center, but were thwarted."

25,000 ON LEAVE

Myer also revealed that the move is well under way to move as many as possible of the peaceable Japanese who are patriotic American citizens out of the relocation centers and into various communities outside of military areas where they are accepted and can earn a good living.

"By the end of the year, we hope to move out somewhere between 65,000 and 75,000, and to close all the relocation centers except the one at Tule Lake. There, we will have about 18,000 Japanese who will remain for the duration. These are the people who want to be Japanese, who won't swear allegiance to the United States, and even some who look dangerous, though the FBI has not picked them up."

There are already about 25,000 on indefinite or on temporary leave, working as farm hands, as stenographers, as nurses aids, and in other professions.

Japs as Sanitation Failed Here, Offi

Many unsanitary eyesores left by evacuated Jap farmers in the Gardena district were pointed to yesterday by amazed civic officials, irate at a suggestion by the War Relocation Authority that Japs be sent to Ohio and Michigan to teach farmers cleanliness and agricultural practices.

Joining Congressional leaders in an attack on the suggestion, published in Midwest Frontiers, a booklet issued by W.R.A.'s Cleveland office, Gardena residents pointed out many of the Japs lived near there in squalor. Even wealthy Japs often had only the most primitive bath

and sanitation equipment, a survey of their holdings showed.

Typical of the arrangements is that of the most prosperous Jap family, which had a crudely built bathroom on the farm now operated by agriculture students of the Gardena High School. It is merely a ragged shed with steam tank heated by a small home-made stove in the center of a mud-filled backyard.

Many other Japs and their large families existed with waterless bathrooms of the Chic Sale type. They often lived, several families together, in a single one-room shack in damp marshlands.

Veterans Advocate Army Rule Japs

Adding their plea to those of other groups, members of the Regular Veterans Association, Department of California, have adopted a resolution urging that the Army be placed in control of Japanese relocation centers, it was announced yesterday.

"As veterans, we feel that a few old line first sergeants,

given the proper authority, could and would maintain the proper discipline necessary," declared Forrest M. Beeson, Commander.

He said his group feels that it is dangerous to permit a situation such as existed at Tule Lake to continue and that all relocation centers should be under Army rule.

Bulletin Praising
Jap Cleanliness
Halted by W.R.A.

COLUMBUS (O.) Dec. 6. (AP)—The War Relocation Authority's area supervisor today stopped distribution of a four-page bulletin in which Japanese-Americans were told they could teach Ohio and Michigan tenant farmers and seasonal workers the benefit of bathing daily.

The article, which drew criticism from Congressmen, was written by Everett L. Dakan, Columbus officer for the W.R.A. and now on leave from Ohio State University's agricultural extension service. He described it only as a "sales talk" to Japanese-Americans in relocation centers to get them to come to the two States to help solve a farm labor problem.

Harold S. Fistere, W.R.A. supervisor at Cleveland, ordered distribution stopped and Harry Weiss, editor of the bulletin, called Midwest Frontier, said criticism of the article was "unfair because it lifted a few sentences from a column and a half of context." Weiss said the bulletin was mailed only to relocation centers in which West Coast Japs were held.

Lesson in Sanitation

Dakan's article said: "You will discover that many of our houses were built in pioneer days. The rural electrification is mostly a new thing. That many tenant houses do not have bathrooms because they were built before bathrooms came into style. They have not been remodeled because the war has made it impossible to get material. Then, believe it or not, you have some few tenants and seasonal workers who do not bathe! They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living."

Myer Raps Article

Dillon Myer, director of the W.R.A., said in Washington, meanwhile, that he had "no defense for the article" and would have forbidden it had he seen it. "Such publications are reviewed by my office before being sent out," Myer said, "but for some reason this one went out without having been checked. "I would not have allowed this article to appear with a few of the sentences in it. "I don't think, however, that this is as serious as has been brought out here."

Internment Camp Head Still Favors Jap Police

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. (U.P.)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the

War Relocation Authority told a Dies subcommittee today that despite riots at the Tule Lake (Cal.) internment camp, he saw no reason for not using internees to police their own part of the colony in the future.

Asked by Rep. Mundt (R.) S.D., "Isn't that like hiring arsonists for the fire department," Myer replied:

"We also will police that part of the colony."

He said that on Nov. 1, the day of the first riot at the camp for disloyal Japanese-Americans, there were six Caucasian police and that the camp director now has been authorized to hire 66 more.

He denied that either Camp Director Raymond R. Best or he had yielded to demands of a self-appointed internee committee. When it presented demands, he said, Best replied that he did not operate the camp on a basis of demands.

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War Relocation Authority Doubly in Hot Water

Coincident with the announcement of results in The Times poll on the handling of Japanese matters by the War Relocation Authority, and on other related questions, comes the embarrassing information that the W.R.A. thinks Midwest farmers do not bathe and that the Japs could teach them. California never had a better piece of luck.

We have known out here that the W.R.A. contained an unduly large proportion of impractical theorists, but we have not been sure we could convince the rest of the country of the fact. Now we have the powerful aid of indisputable proof in the magazine article of a W.R.A. official slandering the Midwest's farmers.

Expressed in The Times poll was the opinion that the W.R.A. has not capably handled the business entrusted to it, by a vote in the ratio of 10,773 to 639. And now the Midwest has an experience with the W.R.A. which will induce it to accept these figures at face value.

The opinion that the Army should control the Japs went over by a greater majority, 11,203 to 372. The question of the advisability of freeing "avowedly loyal" Japs in the Midwest received a 9750 to 1139 "no" majority—which might have been more had the W.R.A.'s opinion of the Midwest been known before the votes were sent in.

Trading Japs for American war prisoners held in Japan was favored by 11,249 to 256; a constitutional amendment for the deportation of Japs after the war and their permanent exclusion was favored by 10,598 to 732; by 9018 to 1883, it was voted that even American-born Japs should be deported. And by 9855 to 999, it was de-

clared that all Japanese should be excluded permanently from the Pacific Coast.

The San Bernardino Sun and Telegram put the same questions to its readers, and its editor, James A. Guthrie, obtained virtually the same percentage of yes and no replies that were obtained in The Times poll. On Question 1 it was 97 per cent against W.R.A.; Question 2, 96 per cent plus for Army control; Question 3, 98 per cent against releasing Japs in the Midwest; Question 4, 99 per cent plus for trading Japs for American prisoners; Question 5, 92 per cent for a constitutional amendment deporting Japs; Question 6, 84 per cent for not excepting American-born Japs, and Question 7, 90 per cent for excluding Japs from the Pacific Coast.

The Times had no ulterior motive in posing these questions; it sought information on the public sentiment, which it believes to be clearly reflected in the votes.

These opinions so expressed—with a close approach to unanimity—take on added significance from the fact that the poll was taken in the region that knows the Japanese best. Prejudice and war sentiment had an undeniable influence on the results; if the same questions had been posed in a calmer time, the percentages might have been different, though it is probable the majorities would have shown the same tendency.

As for the W.R.A., the same fumbling and want of discretion, which have now enraged Ohio and Michigan and stirred up Congress, have been manifest on many other occasions. It is likely that Congress will now believe all that Californians have been saying of this inept, New Dealish agency.

12/7/43 LATIMES

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REPATRIATES SILENT ON NIP PRISON LIFE; FEARS REDDICALS

Reinforce Tule Lake troops

More troops arrive at Tule Lake

TULE LAKE, Nov. 26.—(U.P.)—Army troops guarding Tule Lake Japanese relocation center have been reinforced, it was reported today.

Residents here said they knew a large number of additional troops had been brought in but had not heard of any current outbreak at the center which is populated by approximately 15,000 Japs classified as disloyal to the United States.

Residents also asserted the war relocation authority, which still directs administration of the camp under protection of the army, had disposed of approximately 500 acres of crops planted by internees at "extremely low" prices.

(Robert Cozzens, regional director of WRA, said in San Francisco that Tule Lake internees planted 1280 acres, of which 367 acres were in alfalfa and pasture. He said that "almost all" of the 913 acres remaining were "out of the ground.")

"I believe the loyal Japanese we brought in from other centers did an excellent job," Cozzens declared. "They were hard workers. Many have returned to their former quarters. We have disposed of a very small amount of alfalfa and oats locally."

Local ranchers said that one of their number, Clifford Shuck, had

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 6)

More troops at Tule Lake

(Continued from Page 1)

purchased approximately 100 acres of onions from WRA "at such a low rate that he was able to offer farm hands 75 cents a sack, three times the regular wage, for topping them."

Henzel brothers, a large grain company, reportedly purchased more than 100 acres of barley from the agency.

One rancher said a large part of the center's potato crop might rot because the WRA had not found enough hands to harvest it.

Troops marched into the center three weeks ago, climaxing a series of outbreaks which started when the internees refused to harvest the crops.

SEEKS PERMANENT BAN IN CALIF. ON JAPANESE

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 26.—(U.P.)—State Senator Randolph Collier, Yreka, advocated in a letter today to Gov. Earl Warren that a special legislative session be called to consider legislation banning Japanese from California both now and after the war.

Governor's secretaries said the governor had no immediate comment on the letter. However, Warren has announced he is preparing a statement of his views on fornia for presentation to appropriate federal officials, and it was considered doubtful if he would ask for legislative action in the near future.

Collier's letter said in part:

"It has occurred to me for some time past that it would be necessary to have a special session of the legislature to consider whether or not Japanese will reside in California. The question in mind is whether the war relocation centers are to be continued in California and whether after the war Japanese will be allowed to return to California.

"I think if the legislature would definitely go on record as opposing their presence in California now and after the war by resolutions, that people in the eastern states would more fully realize that we do not want Japanese in California. It might also help the movement to change our federal constitution to deny persons of Japanese ancestry American citizenship."

Threats Told Moonshine Still Run by Japs at Tule Lake Camp

ternees from the meeting to stop at the disturbance, but Best was informed soon that violence was continuing.

Myer suggested that the discussion stop until the demonstration was quelled.

"We are sorry about the interruption," Kuratomi replied, but he went on with his demands, which he had prefaced with the remark:

"We don't get anywhere with complaints. Consequently we are turning them into demands."

Wanted Doctors Ousted

Chief among the internees' demands was the removal of American physicians from the camp. Mason said he believed the Japanese-Americans were angry because Petticord would not tolerate malingering and waste.

One Japanese-American doctor, he said, operated with "flowery ceremony" and on one occasion demanded that a patient be X-rayed for a small cut on a finger.

Mason also told the committee that the Japanese-American internees wanted the Army called to quell the disturbance and that failure to do so immediately probably had prevented bloodshed.

Mason said the internees "were inviting some kind of disturbance."

Assault Described

Dr. Petticord, Mason said, was dragged from the camp hospital by a group of Japanese and thrown to the ground, where he was "stepped on and kicked." He said Petticord suffered a black eye and complained of pains in the chest, abdomen, arms and legs.

He quoted Myer as saying: "You see Dr. Petticord is not hurt. This doesn't amount to anything."

Mason was angered by Myer's remark. He told the committee: "I said, 'Here's my chief lying here. Don't you remember Dec. 7, 1941? That was an international incident, and this is war.'"

Myer, he said, did not reply. Mason said many of the Japanese pretended they could not speak English and made efforts to get themselves hospitalized on pretexts. He also said that Japanese-American doctors and nurses did not co-operate with the five American physicians,

Moonshine Still Run by Japs at Tule Lake Camp

REDDING, Nov. 29. (P)—Japanese at the Tule Lake camp operated a large moonshine whisky still within the camp, it was said today by Dewey Eagan, liquor enforcement officer for the Board of Equalization.

He declared that the Japanese inmates sold some of the liquor to civilians who worked outside the camp.

Eagan stated that several months ago he received information that four stills were being operated by the inmates. He said he took the matter up with Kenneth Blair, in charge of the Federal Alcohol Tax Bureau at Sacramento, and that meanwhile he launched an investigation but could not gain admission to the camp for disloyal Japanese.

He said he then reported the matter to Col. Verne Austin, who commanded Army units outside the camp area; that Austin said he had no authority inside the camp, but if and when he got authority he would clean it up.

On Friday, Eagan said, he was told by Blair that the Army had found a large still and a quantity of mash. On Saturday, Eagan, Blair and George Stout, enforcement officer for the State Board, went to the camp but found the Army and F.B.I. had taken over the investigation. Blair took two gallons of moonshine to Sacramento as evidence.

Liberties Union May Coast Exclusion Ruling

ANGELES — A case in al courts to test the right ilitary to continue to ex- om the west coast mili- a loyal Japanese Am- bly because of race has orted by the American erties Union (ACLU), it orted on Nov. 20 in the rum, weekly publication outhern California branch ACLU.

pen Forum said the AC- uthorized the case fol- the completion of the pro- cess of separating Japanese Am- ericans held to be disloyal from the lofal.

Japanese American soldiers in uniform are the only persons of Japanese ancestry allowed to enter the evacuated zone at the present time, the ACLU noted.

It was reported that the selection of the test case and the time and place of bringing it have been referred by the ACLU to its Southern California counsel, A. L. Wirin, who is also special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League.

The Open Forum added: "Both organizations joined in the previous test cases in the United States Supreme Court which upheld the right of the military to enforce curfew rules against Japanese Americans, and by implications sustained their evacuation as an emergency measure to control sabotage and espionage. Counsel for the Union believe that the Supreme Court would not now sustain their continued exclusion in view of changed circumstances."

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