

First Manzanar Group In Tule After 36-Hour Trip

Returning to Manzanar Saturday morning after accompanying the first segregation group was H. R. Haberle, manufacturing superintendent, who stated that the trip was made without incident and that everything was according to schedule. Success of the first trip was due to the splendid cooperation shown by Train Captain Kaoru Takahashi, former block 3 manager, and the coach captains, stated Haberle.

The contingent left Manzanar Monday morning at 7:20 a.m. leaving Lone Pine station at 9:15 and arriving at Tule Lake at 7:20 p.m. Tuesday.

Upon arrival the segregants were taken from the train, which stopped in front of the Tule Center front gate, to waiting trucks which whisked them to their quarters. After receiving their blankets and making themselves at home, most of the segregants were in the mess hall by 8:20 p.m. enjoying their first meal at the Tule Lake Center with music to brighten the atmosphere.

Checkable baggage was taken to the recreation halls and inspected by the military police the following morning.

The trip itself was uneventful, although one panel truck had a blowout on the trip to Lone Pine. No rest stops were taken due to the stormy weather which prevailed during the whole trip. Contrary to rumors, the train was not snowed in or stalled on its trip. Meals were served regularly, breakfast at 7 a.m., lunch at 12 noon, and dinner at 7 p.m.

The train consisted of seven coaches, two pullmans, two diners, one auxiliary diner, and two baggage cars.

Haberle returned from Tule Lake by car by way of Reno.

acts and deeds. We, as representing citizens of Manzanar Relocated by our respective blocks, to present to you our wishes the rights and privileges be the United States go hand in hand. We are not unmindful of our nation is at war.

need our desire to be true, the gauntlet of many bitter to other citizen group has been United States. Buffeted by attacks against us by self-seeking hirelings of vested interests being branded by uncalled for own military leaders, we addressed whether the principles of justice is founded are real and embracing and cherishing principles of empty, meaningless and privileges of citizens will rest upon those in the armed the home front.

firmly to our faith in the justice of the government of function of its duly constituted and protect the rights of the Bill of Rights and the to pay the supreme sacrifice plead that certain bans and discriminatory rules and regulations group be dissolved. We hereinafter set forth are not

WAR DEPARTMENT

ment to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provides: "That in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of this act, there shall be no discrimination on the basis of race or religion."

Draft Quotas Legal, U. S. Court Rules

Draft boards may legally establish separate quotas for white and colored in calling men to the army, despite a prohibition in the selective service act against discrimination against any person because of race or color," it was ruled on February 2 by the United States circuit court of appeals in upholding a decision of a district court.

The case was brought by Winfred William Lynn, a colored man in the army, who sought a writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of his induction.

Judges Swan and A. N. Hand, rendering the majority opinion, held that the "statutory provisions which the appellant invokes means no more than that Negroes must be accorded privileges substantially equal to those afforded whites in the matter of volunteering, induction training and service; in other words, separate quotas in the requisitions based on relative racial proportions of the men subject to call do not constitute prohibited discrimination."

A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Charles E. Clark who stated, "However undesirable the colored people may regard service in segregated units, they are justified in asserting that it is less degrading than no service at all or service delayed."

Midwest and East Relocate Jap evacuees

Japanese Americans being released from relocation centers are finding the sympathy and understanding in the middle west and east that help hold fast their faith in Americanism.

George Rundquist, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and executive secretary of its committee on resettlement of Japanese Americans, said today that 30 committees have been organized in middlewestern and eastern communities to give help and advice on jobs and housing to the released evacuees.

"When these people left the camps," said Rundquist, who is now on a tour of the war relocation centers, "it was felt that the church could do more to aid these people in public opinion than, possibly, any other agency."

"As a matter of fact, these youngsters are doing a good job of public relations themselves. They're industrious and they mind their own business."

Rundquist, in discussing the tremendous task America faces after the war in solving the problems created by the evacuation, stated his belief that most of the known loyal Japanese Americans would be relocated by the end of the war.

As they are released, they find jobs—in civilian enterprises, in war industry, in government agencies—and their faith in Americanism has survived because of the tolerance they have found, he said.

Rundquist said that after the war a lot of them might want to come back to California, but that the visit would be "for a look, and then goodby."

It was his opinion that they would not want to return for, having found less prejudice elsewhere and an opportunity to work in the professions for which they were trained, they would prefer the American tolerance of the communities to which war transplanted them.

Of the Japanese Americans now fighting in the United States armed forces, Rundquist said, "We're asking more of these people than of any others in America. We are asking them to give their lives for something their parents cannot enjoy."

Charge 5 U. S. Japs refuse army service

DENVER, Feb. 23.—(UP)—A United States marshal today will go to the Amache relocation center near Lamar, Colo., to arrest five Japanese-American men, charged with refusing to report for army induction because they didn't believe this nation had treated them fairly.

United States district attorney Thomas Morrissey issued warrants for their arrest last night, and said he intended to see that "they either fight or go to jail."

At Lamar, camp director James Lindley said the five were under "technical custody." He said 48 other American born Japanese had been inducted this week but that the five under "technical custody" had expressed bitterness toward the United States and refused to report.

Several protest meetings had been held by groups among the center's 7000 residents during the last week. Speakers hit at regulations which permit Japanese-Americans to enter only the army and bar them from other branches of the service, and said there was no reason why the evacuees should not now be permitted to return to the west coast.

Morrissey identified the five as Mitsuye Oshita, Susum Wenokiea, George Satoski, Marumoto Chikaro Kunisaka and Kazuo Kunitake.

House Passes Biddle Bill Permitting Denationalization, Beats West Coast Amendment

Measure Passed by Congress Had Administration Support; Defeated Johnson Bill Would Have Been Unconstitutional, Declares Rep. Dickstein

WASHINGTON — An administration-backed bill under which native born citizens could renounce their citizenship in time of war with the sanction of the Attorney General was passed by the house, 111 to 23, on Feb. 23.

The House rejected by a vote of 82 to 76 a bill, supported by a bloc of west coast legislators, under which past expressions of disloyalty by interned Japanese-Americans would, in effect, be considered as renunciation of citizenship.

Under the bill proposed by Rep. J. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., any disloyal statements which Japanese-Americans have made during their internment in relocation centers could be used against them in proceedings to deprive them of citizenship.

Although neither bill specifically mentioned the Japanese-Americans, Rep. Johnson had made it clear that he and a group of fellow Californians sought to obtain the eventual denationalization of 7,000 internees who have openly or tacitly indicated allegiance to Japan.

Johnson added that the bill, supported by Attorney General Biddle, which was finally passed by the House, was inadequate to meet the situation. A similar view was taken by Rep. Hinshaw, R., Calif.

Chairman Samuel Dickstein, D., N.Y., of the House Immigration committee, said he was in full sympathy with the aims of the Californians, but contended that the committee's bill, which was finally passed, "was as far as we can go."

Attempts to deprive Japanese-Americans of their citizenship upon the basis of past statements, Dickstein said, probably would be ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, Dickstein offered a bill which would strip United States citizenship from all persons who have left this country to evade military service. They would be forbidden the right to return to these shores.

Poston Jap faces charge of sedition

PHOENIX, Feb. 22.—(UP)—George S. Fugli, 28-year-old American born Japanese Poston relocation center resident, charged with violation of the wartime sedition act, was being held today in lieu of \$10,000 bond to await hearing before Judge Dave Ling in United States district court Monday, Feb. 28.

Fugli is one of two persons mentioned in uprisings at the relocation center in Poston in November 1942 when evacuees went on strike.

Agent in charge of the local FBI office, H. R. Duffey, said Fugli recently has been responsible in posting notices in conspicuous places at the center urging American born Japanese youth to refuse to take preinduction draft examinations until the government definitely establishes their rights and privileges.

Duffey revealed one of the leaflets Fugli is said to have distributed stated:

"We, the Nissei, should not be compelled to bear arms, and to such date as our status is definitely established as to what right and privilege we are fighting for."

Another said, "We Japanese must receive such rights or we will have nothing to fight for."

Other goals outlined in the leaflets were apologies from Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, Gen. John L. DeWitt, Gov. Earl Warren of California and others for remarks said to have been made against the Japanese in the United States.

Fugli was apprehended Saturday by the FBI after his propaganda activities were brought to their attention.

Also in the notices was request for equal opportunity for Japanese-American soldiers to advance in the various branches of the services.



—Daily News photo.
GEORGE RUNDQUIST
Discusses relocation

people completed;

Be It Resolved that we in loyal to the United States and against our return to our former Department as soon as possible.

2. Whereas, heretofore, Japan given the opportunity to become United States;

Be It Resolved that loyal without discrimination as to race

3. Whereas, the present encourage the return to the Center

Be It Resolved that where the family or is the chief support of Interior upon request of family until such time as a home

4. Whereas, the WRA is now under the Office of Emergency Management;

Be It Resolved that serious consideration be given by the Department of Interior to problems of needy people of Japanese ancestry in the post-war period.

5. Whereas, on February 3, 1943, the President of the United States proclaimed as follows:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry.

"The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of mind and heart.

"Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.

"Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort."

Be It Resolved that honest, sincere efforts be made to impress the employers of such factories that no discrimination will be tolerated in the employment of Japanese-Americans.

6. Whereas, certain past events and actions on the part of WRA seems to be influenced by the Japanese-American Citizen league;

Be It Resolved that the WRA should not consider said organization as the spokesman for or in behalf of the citizens in the Manzanar Relocation Center.



SOLEMN FACED Japanese from the United States line the deck of the Gripsholm, waiting to swap places with Americans who have arrived aboard Japanese ship Teia Maru. Winebrenner discovered young Japanese Americans in this crowd who said they'd much rather have stayed in America.

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The possibility that the Japanese obtained their information on the disposition of the ships in the harbor and the weather from that source was suggested at hearings of the Lea committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission.

Representative Magnuson (D), Washington, remarked that there were "hundreds" of Japanese employed at the yard and any one of them might have been able and willing to keep the consulate informed.

ready for Japanese Relatively,

Zeus Your Mail

MANZANAR RESOLUTIONS

MEMORANDUM TO PROJECT DIRECTOR MERRITT

With the selective service being made applicable to citizens of Japanese ancestry, we are now called upon to show our loyalty to our country by acts and deeds. We, as representatives of the draft age male citizens of Manzanar Relocation Center, having been duly elected by our respective blocks, do wish to take this opportunity to present to you our wishes and requests.

We firmly believe that the rights and privileges bestowed upon us as citizens of the United States go hand in hand with the duties imposed upon us. We are not unmindful of our duties at this time when our nation is at war.

We have steadfastly evinced our desire to be true, loyal citizens after surviving the gauntlet of many bitter tests of loyalty—tests to which no other citizen group has been subjected in the history of these United States. Buffeted by the vitriolic and unceasing attacks against us by self-seeking politicians, yellow journalists, hirelings of vested interests and pressure groups as well as being branded by uncalled for and unfounded remarks of our own military leaders, we admit that we have, at times, wondered whether the principles of democracy upon which our nation is founded are real and existent, or whether we are embracing and cherishing principles built upon the shifting sands of empty, meaningless words. Any denial of rights and privileges of citizens will always have demoralizing effects upon those in the armed forces and those loyal people on the home front.

But withal, we still cling firmly to our faith in the fairplay, equal treatment and justice of the government of the United States and the avowed function of its duly constituted representatives to safeguard and protect the rights and privileges guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States.

As loyal citizens willing to pay the supreme sacrifice for our country, we earnestly plead that certain bans and restrictions be lifted, and that discriminatory rules and regulations imposed upon us as a racial group be dissolved. We firmly believe that the requests hereinafter set forth are not unreasonable or untenable.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Whereas, an amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provides: "That in the selection and training of men under this act, and in the interpretation and execution of this act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color," and,

Whereas, the present method of induction calls for a special combat team composed primarily of Japanese-Americans;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved that in the future we be given the right to fight side by side with our fellow Caucasian citizens and,

Be It Further Resolved that we be given the opportunity and privilege to enlist or volunteer for all branches of the Armed Services without discrimination or segregation.

2. Whereas, in the past, some commanding officers have shown discrimination against Nisei soldiers;

Be It Resolved that all ranking officers be made to recognize that we are loyal Americans and that no discriminatory treatment be shown and that equal privileges and opportunities for advancement as enjoyed by other American soldiers be also given to us.

3. Whereas, by a ruling of the Selective Service Law, a furlough begins immediately after notification of acceptance into the service;

Be It Resolved that an exception be made in the case of Japanese-American inductees in the Relocation Centers so that uniforms be issued at the time of such acceptance and before the beginning of said furlough.

4. Whereas, in the past, certain high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces of the United States have made statements attacking the integrity and loyalty of the Japanese-Americans;

Be It Resolved that all possible efforts be made by the War Department to acquaint these officers with the difference between the enemy and the loyal Japanese-Americans.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

1. Whereas, with the segregation of loyal and disloyal people completed;

Be It Resolved that we in Manzanar be considered as loyal to the United States and that military restrictions against our return to our former homes be lifted by the War Department as soon as possible.

2. Whereas, heretofore, Japanese aliens have not been given the opportunity to become naturalized citizens of the United States;

Be It Resolved that loyal aliens be given this privilege without discrimination as to race or color.

3. Whereas, the present policy of the WRA is to discourage the return to the Center of anyone who has relocated;

Be It Resolved that where the inductee is the head of the family or is the chief support of the family, the Department of Interior upon request should protect and assist his family until such time as a home can be established elsewhere.

4. Whereas, the WRA is no longer a temporary agency under the Office of Emergency Management;

Be It Resolved that serious consideration be given by the Department of Interior to problems of needy people of Japanese ancestry in the post-war period.

5. Whereas, on February 3, 1943, the President of the United States proclaimed as follows:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry.

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Saturday, March 4, 1944

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Judges Swan and A. N. Hand, rendering the majority opinion, held that the "statutory provisions which the appellant invokes means no more than that Negroes must be accorded privileges substantially equal to those afforded whites in the matter of volunteering, induction training and service; in other words, separate quotas in the requisitions based on relative racial proportions of the men subject to call do not constitute prohibited discrimination."

A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Charles E. Clark who stated, "However undesirable the colored people may regard service in segregated units, they are justified in asserting that it is less degrading than no service at all or service delayed, if not belittled, in the light of their available manpower."

An appeal will be taken to the United States supreme court to test a decision described by Judge Clark as having "serious social implications."

Leaders Back Nisei's Rights

SALT LAKE CITY—At the same time that the Salt Lake City AFL was sponsoring Dr. John R. Lechner, imported California anti-Japanese propagandist, at a mass meeting at West high school, prominent Utah citizens defended the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans in a public discussion sponsored by the Progressive Study club of Salt Lake City at the Newhouse hotel.

The Rev. J. Raymond Cope, chairman of the meeting, said his group was interested in hearing both sides of the highly controversial problem which has lately gained impetus in Utah and that Mayor Bramwell and city commissioners of Ogden, who recently have taken the initiative to deny business licenses to Japanese Americans there, were invited to attend and present their views, but failed to appear.

Speakers at the meeting were Dr. Leroy Cowles, president of the University of Utah; Prof. Elmer R. Smith of the university; Arthur Gaeth, Mutual network commentator; John R. Lawson, labor leader and War Manpower Commission official; Otis Peterson, WRA supervisor of the Salt Lake area; and Clarence L. Palmer, Utah state president of the CIO.

Out of the meeting came suggestions by speakers for the formation of an interracial committee on a city-wide or state-wide basis to help solve racial problems in Utah.

Other Editors are Saying:

The unfortunate accompaniment of war, the atrocity story, is with us again. Before we pass judgment, before we take solemn vows to forever extinguish the Japanese race from the surface of the earth, let us see what sort of attitude and what sort of action is called for.

It is only too true that the stories, as reported to us, are supported by the sworn testimony of officers in the United States army. It is also true that Congress, the President, and the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain have come out with statements to support the truth of the stories.

Against that mass of evidence we have only the bitter experience of the atrocity stories of the last war. Those stories were documented carefully and backed up by photographs. After the heat of the war had subsided, after the various governments had published their own accounts of the atrocities, we found to our dismay that many of the stories and many of the photographs existed only as figments of the fertile imagination of George Creel, our director of public information in the last war.

We have also the other uncomfortable fact that the sale of war bonds in the city of New York jumped from four million dollars on the day before the atrocity stories were released to eight million dollars on the day after the stories came out. We realize that the buying of war bonds is our way of fighting this war. But do they have to be bought at the cost of hate?

It may be quite necessary that the men on the fighting front hate the enemy in order to fight well. That certainly is not true for civilians on the home front. It is rather our duty to preserve our sense of balance which will enable us to consider and formulate, without the tremendous handicap under which hatred places us, the plans for a world and a nation to which the men overseas will come home and of which we hope they will be able to say, "This was worth fighting for." That kind of nation cannot be created if it is rent with hatred and a desire for revenge.

Grinnell Scarlet and Black

"The most desperate group of people in Japan today is the Nisei, some who were sent to Japan by their parents to further their education or foster marriage. Treated as prisoners, they must make weekly reports to the Japanese government. No matter how depressing the Japanese Americans' situation here in America may be it cannot measure up to the suffering of Nisei in Japan."

Thus stated Capt. Paul F. Rusch, director of personnel, Camp Savage, Minnesota, who spoke here recently.

For 17 years, Capt. Rusch had resided in Tokyo, taking active part in young people's organizations, beside teaching at the Rikkyo University. Several days after Pearl Harbor he was interned as an enemy alien. He and 17 other Americans were confined in a Girls' Catholic school. There, their activities were restricted and usual food was rice, fish, daikon, tea.

"The downfall of the Japanese military machine would be due to the inability of the Japanese non-com to use their imagination; they invariably follow a printed set of rules. The Japanese soldiers are no pushovers; they can see and imagine suffering, hunger, starvation and death. But they cannot conceive defeat. The time will come when they are faced with defeat; then the Japanese soldiers will lose respect for their officers. It will be a long, tough war," he said.

"The question that has been asked me frequently is how can the Japanese midget industries supply their armed forces. The answer is: What the Japanese army needs, it takes, with no regard to individuals rights.

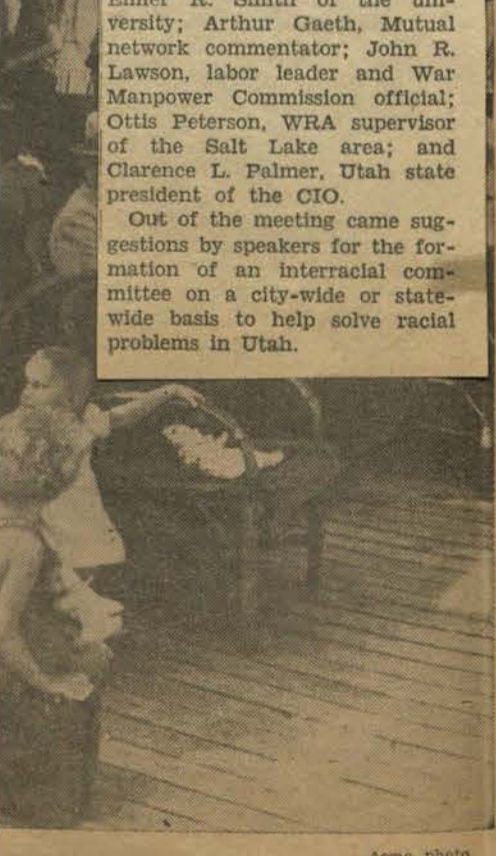
"Perhaps some of you have read 'My Japanese Wife' by Ray Cromely in the American magazine. What he witnessed was one of the tragedies to befall a member returning to the States on the first Gripsholm exchange. At the time of the departure of the exchange ship, Cromely's Japanese wife, Mrs. Cromely, was violently shoved aside by guards while her husband and son were thrust to the opposite side of the fence. She stood, a lonely figure by the side of the road, watching the departing car take her husband and son to America, while she must remain in Japan." Capt. Rusch concluded relating from his own experiences.

N. T., ROHWER OUTPOST

Magnuson Tells Of Possible Spy Ring

WASHINGTON, March 15—Japanese workmen employed at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard may have supplied the enemy fleet with the vital information which made the December 7, 1941 attack so successful, a house committee was told last week, disclosed the Examiner.

The possibility that the Japanese obtained their information on the disposition of the ships in the harbor and the weather from that source was suggested at hearings of the Lea committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. Representative Magnuson (D), Washington, remarked that there were "hundreds" of Japanese employed at the yard and any one of them might have been able and willing to keep the consulate informed.



—Acme photo.
ready for the trip home, just after boarding Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru from Relatively, the Gripsholm was "a dream."



—Acme photo.
SOLEMN FACED Japanese from the United States line the deck of the Gripsholm, waiting to swap places with Americans who have arrived aboard Japanese ship Teia Maru. Winebrenner discovered young Japanese Americans in this crowd who said they'd much rather have stayed in America.

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Happy repatriates finally see home again after long trip

(This is the fourth and last of a series of interviews with Ted Winebrenner, who left here as a Los Angeles college student in 1940 to attend a student conference in Japan. He was subsequently interned in Shanghai, China, and has just arrived home on the exchange ship Gripsholm.—Ed.)

By ROBERT BROWNELL

"Yes, there was plenty of friction," says Ted Winebrenner in describing his seven and a half month stay in Shanghai's Pootung internment camp.

"But most of it was among ourselves and didn't involve the Japanese supervisors or guards.

"There were rows between some of the stuffy Shanghai businessmen and a group of merchant seamen. There was some trouble between the British and American groups.

"But none of it was very serious, which was fortunate. The Japanese would have loved to fan the flames, especially of rows between the Americans and the British. Good propaganda.

"One steady source of amusement that helped pass the time was fooling the Japanese guards.

"Hotplates, for instance, were strictly forbidden—I don't know why. So we all had hotplates, concealed in all sorts of ingenious ways but wired and ready for instant use.

"When a guard started nosing around someone would call 'Tally-ho.' The call would go all over camp, and whatever hotplates were in use would immediately disappear.

"Another favorite but more rare form of entertainment was stealing liquor from the guards. That was kind of tough because there wasn't too much liquor around. But the stunt was accomplished more than once."

Winebrenner recalls that when word of the Gripsholm's second exchange trip swept through the camp last August, the British and American doctors were deluged with offers of bribes from camp members who hoped to get medical discharges.

"The doctors deserve a lot of credit for their integrity," he says. "I don't think a single person left Pootung with a phony medical discharge."

"The list of potential repatriates arrived at camp two weeks before the release date—Sept. 19—but the camp commandant refused to make it public until a few days before that time, which caused a lot of grumbling.

"It was probably just as well, though. There were inevitable disappointments. The grumbling would have been greater if the list had been released earlier.

"Anyway, on Sept. 19, 150 of us shouldered our meager baggage and hiked out the gates of Pootung with the lightest steps we'd taken for a long time.

"We were put in a launch and taken a short distance down the river, where we boarded the Teia Maru, the Japanese ship which took us to Goa in Portuguese India, where we met the Gripsholm.

"Of course we felt sorry for all those we left behind, but you could hardly blame us for looking forward instead of back."

Winebrenner gives the impression of having breezed through it like a song.

And if his time in China was a song, the 74 day, 22,000 mile trip home on the repatriation ships Gripsholm and Teia Maru was a dance.

Articles by Winebrenner's fellow passengers have appeared in several newspapers and magazines, most of them making the voyage out to be a pretty grim experience.

Winebrenner's story is different. "I wore shorts almost the whole trip and got a wonderful tan."

"The Teia was very crowded and

very hot and there wasn't enough water to go around, but it was an interesting trip.

"Some of what the dignified white collar passengers called 'the rougher element' went sort of berserk, and the ship's stores of liquor—fine champagnes and liqueurs—disappeared with startling speed.

"On the other hand, some of the more austere passengers behaved rather oddly.

"The Teia was loaded to the gills, yet one dignified lady insisted she had permanent rights to a deck chair. She had the idea she was traveling first class, I guess.

"Another lady commented, 'I've been told there are some persons of really quite good family down in the hold.'

"There was every kind of person and family you could imagine down in that hold."

When the Teia left Shanghai, said Winebrenner, everybody was herded below deck because a Japanese convoy was coming up the river.

"And from that point on it was obvious that a path had been cleared for us through Japanese military operations.

"We saw only one Japanese warship during the entire trip to Goa—a submarine cruising on the surface near Java."

The Teia stopped at Hong Kong, the Philippines, Saigon in Indo-China, and Singapore, but Winebrenner had little opportunity to see what was going on because his ship invariably anchored far out from shore.

He noticed, however, that there seemed to be hardly a French flag flying at Saigon, although it was supposedly still under Vichy French control.

And at Hong Kong, site of Stanley prison, "the worst internment camp in the Orient because of the food shortage," he saw evidence of recent bombing—"probably by Chennault's American air force stationed in Free China.

"After the Teia, the Gripsholm was a dreamboat," he said, "but we spent four days looking at it before we boarded it.

"It wasn't quite clear why the Japanese took so long to clear the exchange—presumably it was red tape of some sort."

Winebrenner managed to sneak aboard the Gripsholm for a few hours the second night after their arrival in Goa, however, and was greeted effusively by the Swedish crew.

And in the bar he talked to a group of "very unhappy Japanese Americans whose parents were being repatriated.

The parents were hauling the kids along with them.

"The young people didn't speak Japanese well, if at all, and they seemed depressed and apprehensive about their future in the 'homeland,'" Winebrenner said.

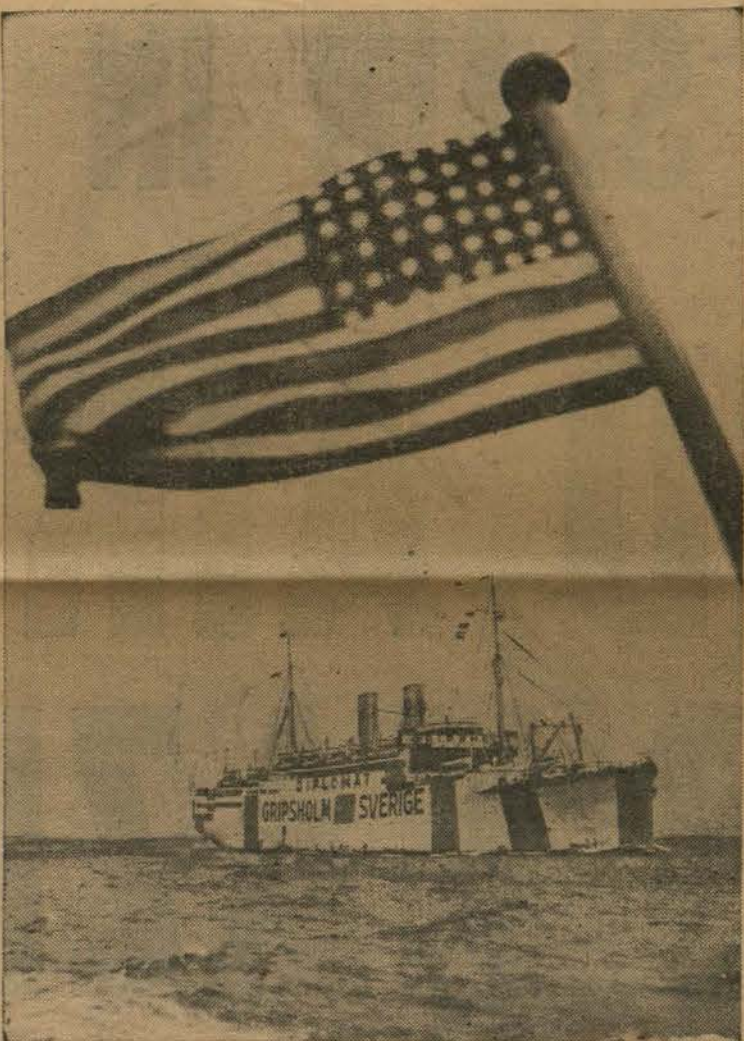
"It seemed a shame that with room for only 1500 on the ship there had to be any at all that didn't want to be there."

The Gripsholm was quieter than the Teia.

There was plenty of water and food and more room.

"It was splendid," Winebrenner says. "We really relaxed for the first time and we ate like hell."

"There were a lot of missionaries aboard, however, who spent



STARS AND STRIPES. Many of Winebrenner's companions wept and cheered as Gripsholm steamed into her dock in New York, following 18,000 mile, 74 day trip home from Shanghai, China.

most of their time holding meetings.

"And there were quite a few journalists who were busy writing."

The Gripsholm docked in New York on Dec. 2 and Winebrenner was the last one off the ship.

Like most of the others, he underwent a grilling by army and navy intelligence officers and the FBI.

He walked down the gangplank and back onto American soil at 1 o'clock in the morning, went to a hotel and shaved and dressed.

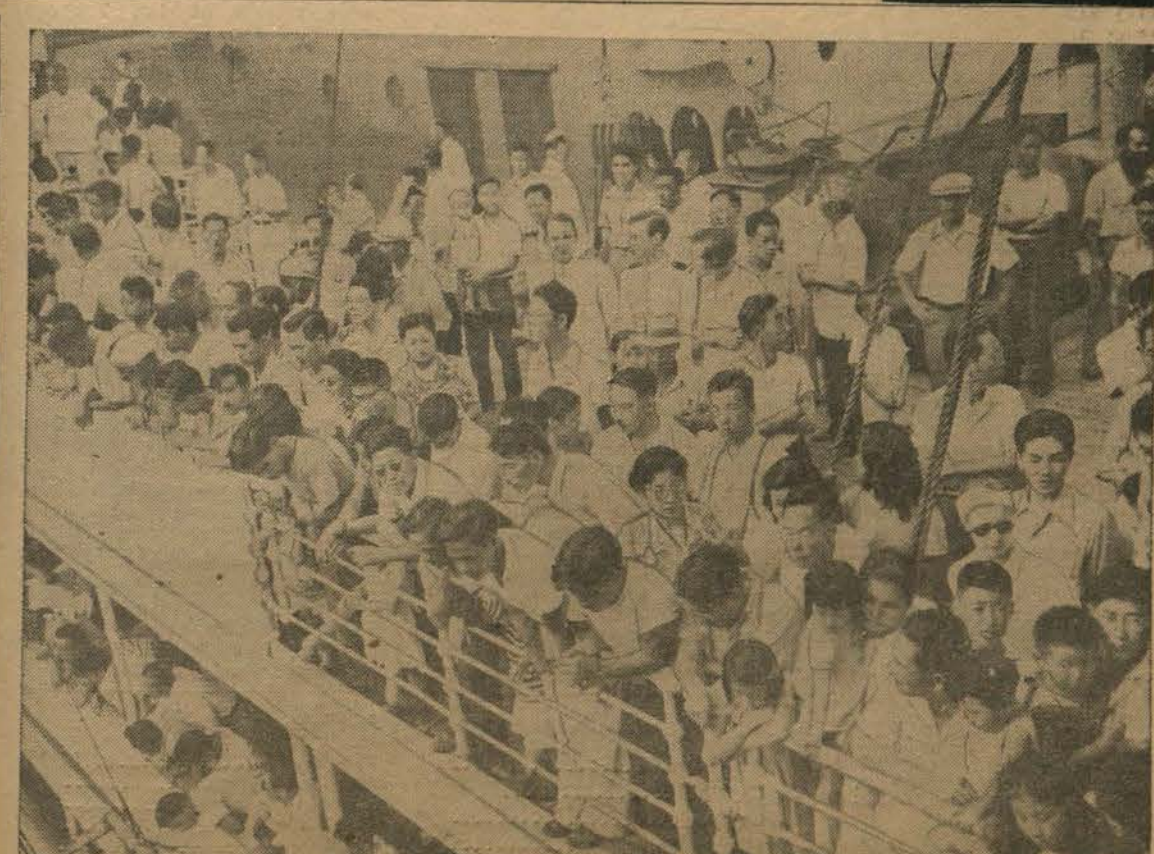
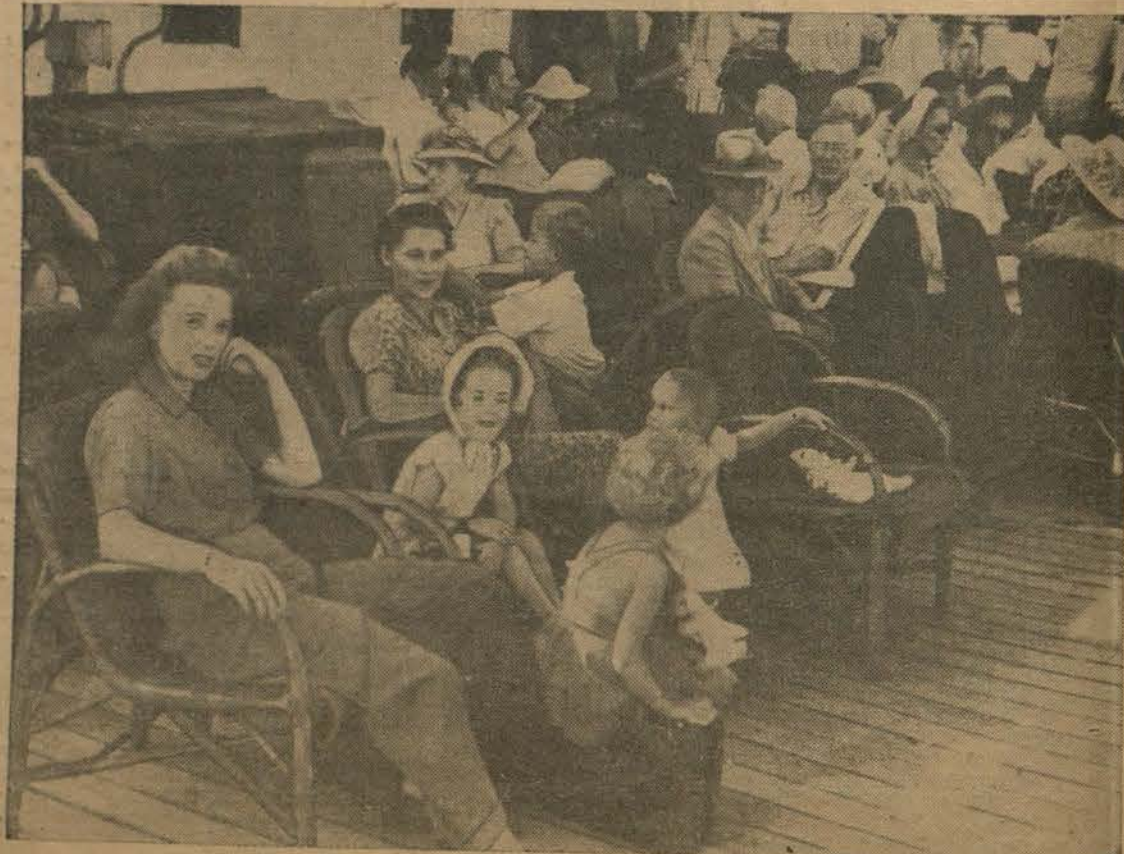
"It was pretty late by that time," he says.

"I didn't know what to do with myself."

Winebrenner solved the problem by going to Ruby Foo's nightclub, where he had a long talk with the bartender and ate a dish of Ruby's chop suey—advertised as "celestial."

He didn't determine whether or not it was celestial, but it was a new experience. He hadn't seen a dish of chop suey in his three and a half years in China.

—The War Bonds



"GOOD OLD GRIP." Here are American repatriates ready for the trip home, just after boarding the Gripsholm in Portuguese India. First leg of trip, on Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru from Shanghai, was "hot, crowded, without enough water." Relatively, the Gripsholm was "a dream."

SOLEMN FACED Japanese from the United States line the deck of the Gripsholm, waiting to swap places with Americans who have arrived aboard Japanese ship Teia Maru. Winebrenner discovered young Japanese Americans in this crowd who said they'd much rather have stayed in America.

Dillon Myer Refutes Letter On Draft

A letter, ostensibly from the Spanish Consul in San Francisco, F. de Amat, stating in part: "the American authorities have stressed the fact that, if an American citizen (of Japanese descent) does not desire to serve this country, he is not under any obligation to do so", was refuted recently by National Director Dillon S. Myer.

Project Director Ralph P. Merritt disclosed to block managers Friday and to the citizen delegates Sunday that the letter was apparently in answer to inquiries put to the Consul by a resident here. He added that he had been deeply concerned about the letter and had telegraphed a copy to Washington to inquire about the matter.

The reply from Washington stated that the "statement attributed to the Spanish Consul de Amat is not in accord with regulations of the Selective Service."

The telegram further stated that "requests for expatriation made since January 20, 1944 on part of male citizens of military age must be regarded as efforts to evade military service."

In addition, Mr. Myer warned that "a citizen designated as acceptable for service who refuses to be inducted into the armed forces, on the grounds that he has requested expatriation, will be subject to penalty prescribed in Selective Service laws.

duced violently to overwhelming force and sudden death. Adm. Ernest J. King, commander



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Deny Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1. (AP) —Any implication that the War Department is deliberately attempting to avoid sending overseas, or to keep out of combat, troops, of the Negro or other race, is entirely without foundation, says Secretary of War Stimson, reported the Los Angeles Times.

This assertion was made in a letter to Rep. Fish (R) N. Y., and made public by the latter in the House today in connection with a protest by Fish that Negro Americans are not being properly utilized.

Young Mother Dies

Twenty four-year-old Betsy Nakano, 28-9-6, died as a result of a hemorrhage after giving birth in the senate, acting republican leader Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine said he hoped vengeance would be "visited not alone on the

FIVE JAP-AMERICANS IGNORE INDUCTION CALL

LAMAR (Colo.) Feb. 22. (AP) —The Prowers County selective service board said five of 53 American-born Japanese called up for induction today had failed to report and were held in technical custody at the near-by Granada relocation center for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Today's action followed several meetings among comparatively small groups at the center of 7000 population at which some protests were heard against the induction of Japanese-Americans.

Project Director James C. Lindley said the objections apparently were on the grounds that branches of military service other than the Army are not open to the Nisei, and that some center residents expressed belief restrictions against Japanese-Americans should be lifted.

Lindley said that of the five who failed to report for induction, one—an 18-year-old—gave this reason: "I don't think I owe the United States anything after the way they have been treating us—and I don't see my future in the United States."

Another, also 18, was quoted as saying: "I had asked for repatriation before. I feel no loyalty to the United States. When we came to the center, we lost all civil rights. The Constitution says that in the United States all men are created equal, regardless of color, race or creed. I don't call this democracy."

Jerome (Ark.) Center Will Be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. (AP) Interior Secretary Ickes announced today that one of the 10 Japanese communities operated by the War Relocation Authority—the center at Jerome, Ark.—will be abandoned in June as an economy move. It will be the first center to be closed.

There are 6554 Japanese-American evacuees at Jerome. They will be moved to other centers, about 2000 going to the other Arkansas center at Rohwer and the rest to centers farther west.

Tule Lake Inmate Fined for Possessing Still

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 22. (AP) John Sasaki Kazuso, 36-year-old inmate of the Tule Lake Japanese relocation center, wept today as Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh sentenced him to a year's imprisonment and fined him \$600 for possession of a still and sake mash.

Imed at Nip center

TULE LAKE, Jan. 29.—Reports that two army units will be withdrawn from the Tule Lake segregation center led through this community today.

which hitherto have had events accurately at the camp said a communitary police and all the its stationed there will be removed.

Officially unconfirmed reports coincided with a wave of local indignation over the army-navy report of Japanese atrocities inflicted on United States-Filipino prisoners.

This little northern California town, perhaps more than any other in the nation, has reacted emotionally to the atrocity report because of the proximity of the segregation center and the series of incidents and disorders involving the interned Japanese.

Townpeople here read the atrocity account and commented pointedly that in contrast to the fate of the Bataan prisoners' the of Omaha addressed a on of over one thousand on Sunday, Feb. 13, s observed in Denver s "Race Relations Sun-

on at the service address-bi Goldstein was offered in Fujimori of the Cal-reet Community church. wide choir of 100 voices, including nisei, gave rendition. The service was attended by persons of many racial groups. About fifty nisei were present.

At the morning services of the California Street Community church, seven nisei were elected to the church board. They are Yoshiko Arika, Margaret Uemura, James Haratani, Harry Matabo, Aiko Fukuyama, Joe Grant Ma-saoka and Charles Kamayatsu.

Dischar Report on

Laws Aimed at Denying Nisei Citizenship Rights Opposed

Members of the Los Angeles Presbytery were urged to oppose through their local and national legislators all legislation proposing to cancel or deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship, according to a resolution adopted by the Presbytery at its January meeting.

The committee on social education and action of the Presbytery stated that "problems connected with racial discrimination are indivisible, and that any curtailment or denial of civic rights and liberties of any group inevitably imperils those of us all."

In vindication of the very ideals for which this nation is fighting this war, the Presbytery deems it important to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of Japanese minority as of all other minorities.

In pointing out President Roosevelt's recent message to the Senate during which he stated "that it is now established that the disloyal persons among evacuees constitute but a small minority and that the great majority of evacuees are loyal to democratic institutions of the United States," the Presbytery pledged whole-hearted support to the relocation program on the basis "that detention of citizens against whom no charges of disloyalty have been or can be made . . . would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens."

Dies plays 'Peace Now' group for seditious propaganda

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — (UP) — The Dies committee today charged that the Peace Now movement is an un-American group, whose activities are calculated to interfere with successful prosecution of the war, and in specific instances has been guilty of seditious acts which tend toward treason.

The committee said its findings were based almost entirely on the files of the organization, which were turned over when subpoenas were served Feb. 7.

It identified the organizing committee of Peace Now as George W. Hartmann, chairman; Dorothy Hutchinson, associate editor; Marjorie Ewbank, treasurer, and Bes-sie Simon, secretary.

In New York, Miss Simon, after communicating with Dr. Hartmann at Harvard university, where he is a faculty member, said no comment would be forthcoming until the movement's leaders had had an opportunity to study the Dies committee report.

The report stated "that the Nazi drive for a 'negotiated peace' coincides almost exactly with the setting up of the Peace Now movement."

"Goebbels is undoubtedly using the fact of such an organization's existence in America to bolster the morale of the Germans."

The report declared that the movement's propaganda "can do incalculable harm by its dissemination in neutral countries to which it has been sent by the organization."

"Even though Peace Now be the Army but only later some bloodshed and loss of life. During the time the movement was in control of the camp, the committee said, the following incidents occurred:

The hospital was overrun, Government property destroyed, the Caucasian staff was threatened and intimidated and Dr. Pettit was severely beaten and kicked by a strong-arm squad of Japanese who dragged him from the hospital.

Tule Lake stirred by Jap atrocities

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese in the Tule Lake camp were "living off the fat of the land." There was a great deal of angry talk, but no overt acts of demonstrations.

The war relocation authority in San Francisco, obtaining advance information that the atrocity story would be released, "alerted" all four western Japanese internment camps at Tule Lake and Manzanar, Calif.; Hilo Rivers and Poston, Ariz.

"We told all the camps to take normal precautions to see that nothing untoward would happen," said a WRA spokesman.

By coincidence, a flag raising ceremony was scheduled at Tule Lake center today, with Boy Scouts participating. A spokesman here said the Japanese colony would have no part in the ceremonies upon.

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War Bonds
War Relocation Authority
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factual, carefully authenticated reports of Japanese atrocities." Today Chairman Elbert D. Thomas, D., Utah, of a senate military affairs subcommittee on war prisoners announced that he would summon army and navy intelligence officers to closed hearings some time in the near future. Expressing surprise that his group had not been told in advance of the facts in the army-navy report he added:

"My committee is going to get all the information it can through the proper channels."

Despite the rising demand for vengeance against the Japanese—a demand which found its most clamorous expression among congressmen—there was nothing to indicate that Allied staff chiefs would permit popular anger, however just, to alter strategic decisions reached after long and careful consideration of all military necessities involved.

These decisions, calling for the smashing of Germany and Japan in that order, will be unswervingly adhered to despite such demands as that of Chairman Andrew J. May, D., Ky., of the house military affairs committee, that the entire fleet move at once upon Tokyo and "blow it into hades."

This does not mean, however, that Tokyo will not one day be destroyed. It is no secret that even now heavy new blows are being mounted in the Pacific, and observers here would not be surprised if Japanese garrisons in the Marshall islands were soon introduced violently to overwhelming force and sudden death.

Adm. Ernest J. King, comman-

der in chief of the United States fleet and chief of naval operations, announced only recently that American naval strength in the Atlantic would be dispatched to the Pacific as soon as the Nazis begin to totter.

The temper of the people was high, as indicated in dispatches from all over the country and in statements by congressmen. In San Francisco, Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the western defense command, felt constrained to warn the public not to attempt retaliations against Japanese-Americans. At the proper time, he promised, "unremitting justice will be meted out to the Japanese who have been guilty of these dastardly and cowardly acts."

In the senate, acting republican leader Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine said he hoped vengeance would be "visited not alone on the Japanese army but on the authorities and the people of Japan."

Senate democratic leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky declared: "Retribution will be meted out to these brutes, these uncivilized pigs in the form of men. We will be satisfied with nothing less than personal punishment for those in Japan who have been guilty ever since Pearl Harbor of these unspeakable atrocities."

Sen. Abe Murdock, D., Utah, promised that American planes "will wreak a vengeance that will satisfy the hearts of mothers and fathers who have been wronged."

Meanwhile, officials concerned with procuring the tools of battle recalled the spurt in war production and the marked drop in absenteeism which followed dis-

closure that the Japanese government—in its first bloody break with civilized conventions since Pearl Harbor—had executed some of the Tokyo raiders. They felt that the new disclosures might have a similar, but greater, effect.

Comdr. Samuel J. Singer, acting chief of the navy's industrial incentive division, said that "everyone in America is shocked and incensed at this latest revelation of Japanese barbarism, and it can be assumed that this anger will be translated into even greater production efforts."

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, said Americans will "want to fight this war on the home front with grimmer determination than ever before."

Knowledge of what Secretary of State Cordell Hull called the "unthinkable tortures" inflicted on defenseless American and Filipino war prisoners also was expected to have its effect at the fighting fronts.

In military circles it was freely predicted that there would be more "revenge operations" like that of the Bismarck sea battle in which United States flyers destroyed 22 Japanese ships and killed upwards of 15,000 Japanese.

In that battle, Japanese airmen made the fatal mistake of machine gunning parachuting American flyers. The Americans retaliated by sinking every ship in the enemy convoy and by strafing Japanese troops struggling in the water. Not a Japanese escaped.

Another way in which the atrocity report may have its effect at the front was suggested by a war department officer.

"From now on," he said, "nobody will let himself be captured by the Japanese. He will shoot it out, no matter what the odds are."

Meanwhile, the fate of American fighting men still in Japanese war prisons remained uncertain. As of Nov. 30, these prisoners numbered at least 18,200, according to official estimates made before revelation of the deaths disclosed by the atrocity report. This total did not take into account the fact that some of the 5000 soldiers listed as missing in the war with Japan may be captives.

Hull disclosed that attempts to arrange a third exchange of Japanese and American civilian internees—like the two thus far carried out aboard the Swedish liner Gripsholm—have thus far proved futile.

He added, however, that this government at least, would keep on trying.

Dies Group Demands Dillon Myer Ouster

(Continued From Page One)

mittee approached the subject with bias, and destructively critical findings could be expected, without giving proper consideration to the complexities of the problems which confronted the War Relocation Authority."

Jurisdiction over the Relocation Authority was transferred to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes by President Roosevelt on February 16. Myer was retained as director.

The transfer was ordered after some Congressmen, critical of the Authority's policies, had demanded that relocation centers be turned over to the War Department. The White House, however, said the shift was designed to simplify administration and bring the WRA under the supervision of a Cabinet officer.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE

"The committee is of the opinion," said the majority, "that considerable responsibility for the riot of November 1st can be attributed to the lack of discipline and to the appeasement policy by which the camp was run."

Approximately 15,000 persons were at the Tule Lake center, designed as a camp for disloyal Japanese, at the time the riot broke out.

The internal security staff consisted of six unarmed Caucasian officers together with 101 Japanese evacuee wardens who were responsible only for order in the Japanese colony, the committee said.

To assume that six unarmed police could maintain order is "utterly ridiculous," the committee said.

"It is, however, indicative of the loose and irresponsible manner in which the War Relocation Authority has administered some of its activities," it added.

"The Japanese, conscious of the lack of firmness with which the center was being administered, seized upon this weakness, and by the use of strikes, intimidation and strong-armed methods sought to direct operation of the camp."

SEIZES CONTROL

A mob of between 3000 and 8000 persons seized control of the camp for three and a half hours, the riot finally being quelled by the Army but only after some bloodshed and loss of life.

During the time the mob was in control of the camp, the committee said, the following incidents occurred:

The hospital was overrun. Government property destroyed, the Caucasian staff was threatened and intimidated and Dr. Pettit was severely beaten and kicked by a strong-arm squad of Japanese who dragged him from the hospital.

The Caucasian Federal employees were herded into the administration building and kept there as prisoners.

Abusive and insulting language was used by the Japanese.

They attempted to tight places... of them so horrifying as Ploesti, the mission of 177 Liberators over the Rumanian oilfields—but the crew of which Kuroki was a member got through.

The first "Tupelo Lass" came to an unhappy ending, however, through no fault of her own.

On the way to England from North Africa after that campaign, the ship ran out of gas, the navigator "got lost" in the rotten weather and the radioman could not get a message through.

The pilot said the men could take to the silk if they wanted to, but, as Kuroki explained, "I would

of the entrance to the center to prevent anyone from entering or leaving.

They installed loud speaker equipment on the Administration Building over which the crowd was directed in Japanese.

MYER IN BUILDING

Director Myer and other officials of the War Relocation Authority were also held in the Administration Building and compelled to confer with a committee of 17 who purported to represent all of the evacuees. This committee made numerous demands.

The mob did not disperse until its members were dismissed by Buddhist priests, who spoke to them in Japanese.

"The fact," the committee declared, "that the above-mentioned disgraceful incident occurred is evidence of the complete incompetence of National Director Myer and Project Director Best for the responsible positions they now have."

The committee of 17, led by George Kuratomi, made a number of demands upon Myer, the committee said, with Myer advising them he would not entertain any demands.

"Nevertheless, subsequent events show that Mr. Myer did accede to the principal demand of the committee which was that the entire Caucasian staff be removed from the hospital," the committee asserted.

LEAVES CENTER

I called attention to what it termed "the fact that Mr. Myer left the center on November 2 without taking any effective steps to adequately restore calm and order to the center." He continued on his inspection tour, it said, leaving the matter in the hands of Best.

"This appeasing and coddling strategy of Mr. Myer," the committee said, "failed, for on the night of November 4, it was necessary to call in the Army to take control of the center after several hundred Japanese armed with clubs took over the motor pool, beat up several Caucasian guards and marched on the home of Project Director Best with cries of 'get Best.' Mr. Best promptly called in the military. As soon as the Army took possession of the camp order was immediately restored and there were no reports of any disturbances during the period they were in control."

The center was turned back to the War Relocation Authority by the Army on January 14, 1944.



Jap atrocities stir Tule Lake; angry talk aimed at Nip center

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—A senate committee chairman promised today to dig out still unpublished facts about Japanese prison camp atrocities which already have roused the nation to concentrated fury and given it a blazing new battle cry—"vengeance!"

This promise, underscoring a White House hint that the full story has yet to be told, came as the conviction grew among congressional and military leaders that only the destruction of Tokyo and the unleashing of war's horrors upon the Japanese people at home can quench this country's thirst for revenge.

There was no doubt that the American people had been aroused to a pitch of anger unparalleled since Pearl Harbor by the army-navy disclosure that the Japanese—employing starvation, torture and butchery—had exterminated at least 7700 American and many more Filipino heroes of Bataan and Corregidor.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early indicated yesterday that the account of Japanese barbarity was a continued story when he said "the time has come to release

TULE LAKE, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—Reports that two army contingents will be withdrawn from the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center circulated through this angry community today.

Sources which hitherto have predicted events accurately at the big Japanese camp said a company of military police and all the tank units stationed there will be transferred.

One report said that the tanks were being moved from Tule Lake for repairs, and another indicated they may be replaced later by smaller units.

The officially unconfirmed reports coincided with a wave of local indignation over the army-navy report of Japanese atrocities inflicted on United States-Filipino prisoners.

This little northern California town, perhaps more than any other in the nation, has reacted emotionally to the atrocity report because of the proximity of the segregation center and the series of incidents and disorders involving the interned Japanese.

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of representatives (Democrat), California, as chairman and Representatives Mundt and Eberharter (Democrat), Pennsylvania.

Eberharter did not agree with the majority report and announced he would file a minority opinion.

ISSUES STATEMENT

The Pennsylvanian issued a statement saying:

"The two majority members of the special subcommittee refused to let me have a copy of the report. In effect, they wanted me to sign an indictment without the opportunity of really knowing with what crime the accused is charged.

"It seems to me the other two members of the subcom-

(Continued on Page 5, Cols. 6-7)

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(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

day because of "inability to cope with problem of disloyal Japanese" —Associated Press wirephoto