

## Provo Civic Group Favors Fair Play

Resolution to City Commission Decries Persecution of Nisei

PROVO, Utah—Decrying persecution of Japanese Americans as "un-American, unscientific and unnecessary," the Provo Civic Welfare Committee went on record Wednesday as favoring tolerant action in all treatments of the problem.

In a resolution adopted Wednesday, the committee reported they did not believe attempts to exclude Japanese Americans from business opportunities in Utah represented a universal public opinion. Discrimination against Japanese Americans is unscientific because there is nothing in anthropology or eugenics to show that one group of people is racially superior or inferior to another, they said.

The resolution stated that discrimination is undemocratic, hence un-American, being directly opposed to the provisions of the Constitution.

"It is difficult to understand how Americans can be so enthusiastic about fighting for democracy and decency abroad, and at the same time be so undemocratic at home," they declared.

The resolution added that there is neither a military or social necessity for such discrimination in Utah communities. It noted that the government policy to relocate Japanese Americans so that they will not be greatly concentrated in one area is sound.

No immediate action was taken by the city commission Wednesday on the resolution which grew out of a demand of the AFL in Utah county to bar persons of Japanese ancestry from business enterprises. There are no Japanese Americans in business in Utah county at the present time, and there are no applications for licenses pending.

Mayor Maurice Harding of Provo, however, has indicated that he is wholly in agreement with the resolution urging fair play.

The resolution was signed by Dr. Harold T. Christensen, chairman; Dr. Wesley P. Lloyd, K. E. Wright, Edwin F. Irwin, Odessa A. Cullimors, Leonore H. Walton and W. H. Callahan.

## Utah Professor Discusses Racism at Kiwanis Meeting

The nature of racism in the United States was discussed by Elmer R. Smith of the University of Utah at a meeting of the Salt Lake City Kiwanis club held at the Hotel Utah on Feb. 24.

"The main racial groups feeling the fury of the racial doctrines and racial thinking of the majority at the present time are persons of Negroid, Japanese and Mexican ancestry," said Prof. Smith, "with the Jews taking their share of the sting through such organized groups as those led by Joe McWilliams, Gerald L. K. Smith, Father Coughlin and J. Frank Norris.

"At the present moment a wave of intense anti-Japanese American feeling is sweeping over the United States, and especially is this true in the far Western states."

Numerous studies made by anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, economists and political scientists have shown that Japanese Americans have become thoroughly Americanized in respect to speech, action and thought, said Smith.

"Nothing but the superficial appearance of color and hair and eyes stands in the way of his being accepted as an American. But that physical difference, unimportant in the eyes of science, is all-important in the eyes of society, with the result that he is excluded from the social group he wishes to belong to and is fitted to belong to.

"The young Japanese American viewed from the standpoint of many Anglo-manics is both an alien and a political menace," said Smith. "To be sure, he was born on United States soil, is thus an American citizen by right of birth, and his brothers and cousins are shedding their life's blood on the many fronts for the United Na-

## Kent Forum Hears Plea for Fair Treatment of Nisei

### Provo Audience Backs Rights of Nisei in Utah

PROVO, Utah—By overwhelming majority vote a studio audience of 200 supported Elmer R. Smith of the University of Utah, Arthur Gaeth, radio commentator, and Ariel Ballif, of Brigham Young University in Provo when they upheld the affirmative in a debate over station KOVO, on Wednesday on the right of Japanese Americans to buy farm land and operate businesses in the state of Utah.

The negative view was presented by C. R. Van Winkle, Spencer Madsen and Jacob Coleman, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Arthur Gaeth asked for a sensible approach to the question of rights of Japanese Americans and charged that personal interests were backing the repudiation of these rights.

Declaring that Japanese Americans are citizens by any definition, Gaeth said that if they are loyal, they should be given all the rights of citizenship.

Smith charged that the philosophy which prompts racial agitation is a "foreign and anti-democratic" philosophy. "To repudiate the rights of any Americans is to repudiate democracy," he declared.

Declaring that selfishness was the basis of anti-Japanese American activity, Ballif charged that business and labor, both profiting by war, had used the Japanese American as a public scapegoat to turn criticism away from themselves.

Arthur Gaeth, in reply to a claim made by Van Winkle that 30,000 Japanese were now resident in the state of Utah, pointed out that actually there are 6,000 now in the state, of whom, he said, only 2,000 can be regarded as competitive. He also pointed out that farmers and businessmen had asked for 1500 to 1800 more Japanese Americans to help in the present manpower shortage.

tions—and he soon will be—but he is still held as un-American, a person to be denied the full rights and protections of citizenship, and not as one of us!"

The American people have taken on a moral obligation to live a democratic life in a democratic way, declared Prof. Smith, and "insofar as these moral obligations are not fulfilled, we are acting as immoral beings."

The race problem is an important problem in the mind of every American, regardless of border, breed or birth, he said.

"To the white Gentile, it is one of moral conflict between basic beliefs and actions. To the racial groups, it is one of gaining the moral rights ideally guaranteed to them by the American creed, and at the same time of existing within the framework of set patterns of discrimination and segregation."

Race prejudices and racism cannot be solved by "indignant splutterings or appeals to broad-mindedness," Smith declared. "The solution of racism must come from a practical approach by keeping fear and violence down to a minimum, thus allowing, through the democratic process of education and fair play, the achievement of decent economic and social conditions to be obtained by the previously despised groups."

"American democracy, if it is to mean something more than that against which we fight in this world conflict, must signify a willingness to judge American citizens by their works instead of by a label they happen to have inherited from a primitive and superstitious age. Failure to recognize the endless variety of human character making up our American population and culture is the key-fallacy in a philosophy of racism, and leads

### Northwest Community Split on Question of Return of Evacuees

KENT, Wash. — Residents of the Kent area, who last fall demonstrated against the possible return of any of the 3,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who once lived in the area, proved Sunday night that they held no unanimity of views on the problem, the United Press reported.

Meeting at Kent's Methodist Church for a public discussion of the "Japanese question," about 200 residents aired opinions that ranged from "deport them to an island forever," to "let them come back here as full-fledged Americans," the U. P. said.

Chief speaker was Dr. Frank Williston of the University of Washington's oriental studies department, who warned that "Tokyo's propagandists twist every move we make against the Japanese Americans so that it appears to be anti oriental, then they see that the war-weary Chinese hear about it. By unfair treatment of the Japanese (Americans), we prolong our war in the Pacific."

Dr. Williston further admonished:

"Attacks on the rights of any minority tends to undermine rights of the majority. There is a growing cynicism in regard to the whole democratic process in this nation, and that is the way it began in Germany.

"The thing that happened there is facing us in America today."

Dr. Williston declared that Hitler's persecution of the Jews in Germany was the opening wedge in his seizure of power. One by one, he added, other German minorities lost their rights.

The speaker quoted the former American ambassador to Japan, Joseph C. Grew, as saying that the majority of Japanese Americans are wholly loyal to the United States and cited the splendid service of Japanese American soldiers in the U. S. Army.

"I would not want to penalize these people through blind prejudice," Dr. Williston said. "I believe they should have a square deal. I believe we should have a high regard for the sanctity of American citizenship. This really is my text of the evening."

Dr. Williston was reported to have received a good hand from the audience.

The Associated Press reported that only once during the evening did anti-Japanese sentiment break through, that when the audience loudly applauded reference to signs printed some time ago and stating:

"We don't want any Japs back here, ever."

One woman shouted: "I'll tell you. Let's make a protectorate out of one of those islands in the Pacific and put 'em all there."

"If the Japs had landed on our coast, wouldn't those supposedly loyal American-Japanese be the first to join and aid them?" one man demanded.

Dr. Williston replied that no landing had been made and hence the question would have to remain unanswered.

But, the professor said, he had been advised by naval intelligence officers that it was a loyal Japanese American who tipped them off the day after the Pearl Harbor attack to a dangerous west coast spy. The spy was caught with \$20,000 cash and incriminating papers in his possession, he added.

A boy and girl in the balcony, high school students, argued back and forth heatedly on whether Japanese Americans should be permitted to return to Kent. The boy finally took the girl's telephone number, amid chuckles from the audience, and the girl said "I'll be glad to see you after the meeting!"

Rev. Snyder of the First Methodist church opened the meeting. Roland Lewis, principal of Meridian Grade school, presided.

us ever closer to the political, social and economic hell of fascism against which men of all races, colors and creeds are fighting today."

## Hearst Newspapers Attempt To Smear Japanese American Soldiers at Camp Grant

Member of House Committee Says Nisei Orderlies Performing Efficiently; Indicates Difference in Opinion in Findings of Investigators

### Martinez Incident Closed, Reports ACLU Newspaper

SAN FRANCISCO — The "Martinez incident," involving the attempt of some neighbors in Martinez, Calif., to oust a Japanese American, Mrs. Horton Terry, and her family from their home, is now closed, the American Civil Liberties Union News reported in its March issue.

"A couple of bad neighbors, coupled with inaccurate newspaper reporting, led to stories that Mrs. Terry, a nisei married to a Caucasian, had been run out of town. But she is still there, although at a different location. Because her landlord had been so very cooperative during her brief difficulties, Mrs. Terry moved in with her husband's relatives in Martinez when the house she occupied was sold," the ACLU publication stated.

## Sentinel Says Sen. Robertson In Undemocratic

Heart Mountain Paper Raps Wyoming Senator For Public Statements

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain Sentinel last week charged that Senator E. V. Robertson of Wyoming and Earl Best, former assistant steward, were persons of foreign birth "who apparently are unwilling to help preserve the fundamentals of democracy."

Earl Best, who was recently charged with forgery and illegal entry was a star witness at the Dies investigation of WRA centers last year.

Robertson, according to the editorial, read into the Senate record false information originally made by Best, and in a recent interview "suggested he would like to see the deportation of native-born Americans."

"It is bad enough to be kicked around by our own native born Americans, but it seems the height of something or other to be kicked around by persons of foreign birth like Best and Robertson," said the Sentinel.

Of Robertson's desire for deportation of Japanese Americans the Sentinel said: "It seems to us that this is dangerously close to a violation of his oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

"The matter of a foreign-born politician having the effrontery to think of circumventing the-Constitution is bitter gall."

## Chicago Sun Sees Economic Basis for Anti-Evacuee Feeling

Suggests Blinded Nisei Soldier May Be "Useful Witness" for Committees

CHICAGO — "Economic Rivalries in California have helped create antagonism against Japanese-descended groups, and the Hearst press has done its best to inflame this hate," the Chicago Sun declared in an editorial on Feb. 15.

The editorial, "A Useful Witness," suggested that "someone with a sense of justice ought to arrange for Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya, whose eyes were blown out in Italy, to appear before the congressional committee where honorable gentlemen from the west coast states are heating up the atmosphere with demands for legislation expediting deportation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

"Disclosure of atrocities com-

WASHINGTON — A Hearst-publicized smear attack upon American soldiers of Japanese ancestry was exposed in Washington this week.

A dispatch filed by Ray Richards, Hearst representative in Washington, and published in Hearst newspapers of Sunday, Feb. 27, quoted Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican and member of the Dies committee, as demanding the removal of 126 soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the Camp Grant Military Hospital near Rockford, Ill.

Richards reported that Thomas had transmitted to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, a House Military Affairs committee investigators' report accusing Japanese Americans of arrogance toward Caucasian soldier-patients to attempted familiarity with Caucasian nurses.

According to the Hearst dispatch, the report cited instances in which the Japanese Americans, "for no apparent reason, have been advanced in rating beyond Caucasian soldiers performing the same tasks."

"The evidence shows the Japanese Americans on the hospital staff are being coddled and promoted over the heads of Caucasian soldiers there by the War Department branch of the so-called White House palace guard," Thomas said.

When newspapers sought to check the Hearst story, an Associated Press correspondent in Washington filed a dispatch which reported that the House committee had conducted an investigation into the activities of the Japanese American orderlies at the Camp Grant hospital. However, the A. P. report stated that one member of the House Military Affairs committee "who asked that his name not be used" had said that "there was a difference of opinion on the committee as to the findings."

"This member said there was evidence that the Japanese Americans were performing their duties efficiently but were being promoted in rank because they were kept on the job, while other orderlies of the Medical Corps were shifted to other assignments," the A. P. story added.

The Associated Press report said that "some dissension" arose as a result of this situation, according to the congressman. The A. P. quoted the congressman as questioning whether the complaints would be regarded as justified by the War Department.

Rep. Thomas has been a bitter critic of the administration and of its handling of the relocation of Japanese American evacuees. He has constantly urged restrictive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

mitted by subjects of the Son of Heaven cannot make Pfc. Omiya's sacrifice any less real," the Sun added.

The Sun noted that "Attorney General Biddle, in an effort to stave off more extreme action, has proposed a bill to require an oath of allegiance from suspected Japanese Americans. The laws already allow Federal Court action to deport disloyal immigrants. Many internees at Tule Lake, Calif., who have frankly deplored their preference for Japan, are now awaiting deportation — and certainly should be returned to Tokyo at the earliest possible moment. But this is not enough for the Westerners."

"The sightless eyes of Yoshinao Omiya might help to persuade some thoughtless congressmen that vindictive legislation against a small minority would be unworthy of America," the Sun concluded.

# Rep. Eberharter Will File Minority Opinion Dissenting With Dies Committee Findings

### Majority Report Asked For Removal of Myer, Best from WRA

WASHINGTON — While the Dies committee this week recommended removal of Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, and Ray C. Best, director of the Tule Lake camp, representative Herman P. Eberharter of the committee announced he would file a minority opinion, dissenting with the findings of the committee.

Rep. Eberharter issued a statement charging that the two majority members, Mundt and Costello, of the subcommittee refused to give him 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," his statement declared.

"It seems to me the other two members of the subcommittee 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."

Rep. Eberharter last year filed a minority opinion charging the committee of which he is a member with "bias and prejudice" in its final report on the relocation centers.

In asking for removal of Myer and Best, the Dies committee charged the WRA men with "evident inability to cope with the problem of disloyal Japanese."

The committee said its recommendation was based on a study of the riot which occurred at the Tule Lake camp in November.

Other recommendations made by the committee were:

That the Tule Lake center be placed under the jurisdiction and administration of the Department of Justice.

That a report be submitted to Congress listing the persons responsible for the attack on Dr. Reese M. Pedicord, director of the camp hospital, and listing the persons guilty of inciting the riot.

That the policing of all relocation and segregation centers be carried out by Caucasians and in sufficient strength to guarantee protection to all persons residing in the centers.

The committee report declared that "considerable responsibility for the riot of Nov. 1 can be attributed to the lack of discipline and to the appeasement policy by which the camp was run."

Emmons was commanding general of the Islands at the outbreak of the war.

"Final responsibility of the evacuation rests upon one whose social and anthropological insight seems adequately revealed in his testimony before a Congressional committee, when the speaking of a group of American citizens of unchallenged loyalty, smeared by democracy-wrecking official with the dictum that 'A Jap is a Jap'."

General De Witt knew or could have known the nature and history of the California pressure groups demanding action for evacuation, states Heist. "And in view of the relatively small proportion of Japanese aliens and their American descendants scattered along our coast as compared with a third of the population in the more dangerously exposed Hawaiian Islands, and in view of the fact that a larger group of German and Italian aliens and naturalized citizens were left undisturbed, the excuse of 'military

increase rather than decrease with the coming of

VOL. III No. 10

Heart Mountain, Wyo

# Dr. Lechner, Race Baiter, Makes Hasty Stage Exit To Avoid Nisei Rebuttal

SALT LAKE CITY—Dr. John R. Lechner, imported west coast race-baiter, charged Salt Lake City with becoming the nation's headquarters for "pro-Japanese" propaganda at a mass meeting sponsored by the Salt Lake City and Utah state AFL at West high school, then ran from the stage to avoid the challenge of a Japanese American in the audience who jumped to the platform and won the microphone after demanding a right to refute the charges of the speaker.

Advertised in Salt Lake City newspapers as a public mass meeting to disclose "the truth about the Japanese in Utah," the meeting was to have featured Lechner, who is director of the Americanism Educational League, and Kilsoo H. Haan, alien propagandist of the Sino-Korean People's League.

Only Lechner appeared. It was announced that Haan, who was reported to have refused to comply fully with provisions of the foreign agents registration act, was unable to attend due to "circumstances beyond our control."

More than 400 people attended the meeting in anticipation of hearing "sensational disclosures" as hinted in the advertisements of the mass meeting. Lechner devoted less than one minute of his 90 minute address to Japanese Americans with atrocity stories of Tokyo.

At the conclusion of Lechner's address, L. F. Anderson, chairman of the meeting, hurriedly thanked the audience and prepared to leave the stage, precluding an opportunity for public discussion of the controversial issues raised by the speaker.

Joe Masaoka, a native of Salt Lake City and official of the Japanese American Citizens League, jumped to his feet and demanded the right to answer Lechner's insinuations. He ran to the stage and, after a spirited tussle with Anderson, won the microphone.

While AFL officials on-stage sought to keep the Japanese American from speaking, cries of mixed reaction came from the audience. Cries of "No, No" were superceded by applause.

Directed primarily at a group of admittedly disloyal American born Japanese, the bill would pave the way for their postwar deportation.

Rep. John Phillips, R., Calif., opposed the bill on grounds that "possibly 6000 or 7000 persons who have renounced citizenship will not be reached." He asked for more inclusive legislation.

"There are men, it appeared the day who would gainsay that would make change

VOL. 5, NO. 21.

# WRITER DISCUSSES AS

DENVER, Colo., March 11.—Racial persecution is the danger the Japanese-American pioneers face when they venture from War Relocation centers, determined to establish permanent homes east of the Pacific Coast exclusion States—California, Oregon and Washington, stated William Flynn, San Francisco Chronicle staff writer in his fourth of a series.

The persecution is inspired by two factors. They are: 1—Intuitive hatred of the United States citizen of non-Oriental ancestry for the Japanese empire and its descendants during

# 30 Japs stage protest, ask expatriation

HUNT, Idaho, Feb. 25.—(UP)—Thirty young Japanese Americans at the Minidoka relocation center here today had asked for expatriation to Japan as a protest against their treatment "as American citizens."

John Bigelow, publicity officer at the center, said the group claims to have been sent to a "concentration camp," prohibited from entering the marines, navy and army air corps and to have been denied "the very things we're fighting for."

The 30 applicants for expatriation will be reported to the adjutant general's office in Washington for "any action which might be taken."

Most of the group were born in the United States but educated in Japan. The men are among 1000 at the center who are of draft age and who are now being called up for induction.

Lt. Col. Norman B. Adkison, Idaho selective service executive officer, said that only 151 Japanese Americans at the center have been ordered to prepare for induction and that only two of these have failed to report for their physical examinations.

H. L. Stafford, Minidoka project director, said that "some pro-Japanese influence" had been noticed at the center since the WRA began to segregate loyal Japanese Americans from others. He added, however, that there had been "no trouble" at the camp.

Bigelow explained it was difficult to determine whether the feeling of those applying for expatriation was actually pro-Japanese or only anti-American.

Total population of the Minidoka center is 8700.

former homes

Saturday, March 18, 1944

# Hold Hearings For Residents Of Tule Lake

### Group Includes Those At Newell Camp Before Segregation Program

NEWELL, Calif. — A special hearing board is now holding hearings at Tule Lake to determine the eligibility of certain residents of the center to transfer to other relocation camps.

Project Director Ray R. Best said evacuees found to be pro-Japan will be held at the center, while those whose records contain no evidence of pro-Japan sympathy will be eligible for relocation.

He said that the final decisions on all cases will be made by the Washington office of the WRA.

According to Best, the group being interviewed is made up of evacuees who were residents of the center prior to the major segregation made last fall and a group of young people who came to the center in the segregation program because of family ties.

# USC STUDENTS BACK RETURN OF EVACUEES

LOS ANGELES—Loyal Japanese Americans who formerly resided in southern California should be permitted to return to their homes after the war, a poll of 224 men and women students of the University of Southern California declared here last week.

The survey of opinion conducted by members of the government and public opinion class of Dr. Wilbur L. Hindman, professor of political science, indicated that 57 percent of those questioned favored permitting the Japanese Americans to return to their southland homes. It was not announced what percentage opposed the return.

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# Lechner Exits After Speech

(Continued from Page 1) applause and shouts of "Let him speak" and "This isn't Germany."

As Masaoka started to speak, the AFL officials and Lechner ran from the hall. About one-third of the crowd left their seats, but some of this group gathered at the rear of the hall to hear Masaoka out.

"I believe I am every bit as good an American as John R. Lechner," Masaoka said.

Indicating the huge American flag which was hung across the back of the stage, he said, "There is more than one color in the American flag, and there is more than one color in the American people."

He asked for understanding and fair play, and declared that loyalty was not a matter of race or ancestry.

"It's not the slant of a man's eyes, it's the slant of his heart that counts," he added.

He regretted Lechner had not remained to discuss the issue and his short speech received prolonged applause.

Masaoka answered hecklers who shouted "Why aren't you in the army?" by noting that five of his brothers were already serving in the armed forces of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(AP)—Some draft-age Japanese Americans who have been confined in relocation camps for more than a year were reported today to be demanding restoration of their full citizenship rights before they are inducted into the Army.

The Army recently began taking these men under the Selective Service Act and a press representative of the War Relocation Authority said today that while the response generally has been normal, there have been some instances where men have refused to serve. More than 10,000 Japanese born in this country were said to have volunteered for service. The press representative said he did not know how many have been called by Selective Service.

"We have been informed," he said, "that five men in the Granada, Colo., camp refused to report for their physical examination in the draft and we are cooperating with the Bureau of Investigation in apprehending them. We have had no petitions from the Granada camp, but we have been informed that some are being circulated there."

# CONTENT OF PETITIONS

"The petitions, we are told, asked that these draftees be allowed to resume their responsibilities as American citizens, that they have the right to go any place in the country where they please, live where they please and that their parents have these same rights. They also asked the privilege of selecting the branch of service which they desire.

"We do not consider that these petitions are objectionable in themselves, though in the Arizona camp one man was placed under arrest for posting notices urging a protest against the draft.

"The draft, of course, is out of our hands."

The press representative said that petitions have been circulated in the camp near Buhl, Idaho, asking that full citizenship rights be restored. He added that a group of 15 draftees from that camp went out yesterday and 73 more this morning.

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VOL. III No. 10

Heart Mountain, Wyo

# Japanese-Americans Are Loyal—Sandburg

CHICAGO, Ill. —(Special)—Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer, in his Sunday column for the Chicago Daily Times last week averred that the majority of the Japanese Americans have been and will be loyal to the United States.

"The nisei," he said, "... American-born Japanese whose tongues are more facile in the American than in the Japanese language, who have been pressed mainly in American culture molds, whose control has been predominantly American, they prize the battle wounds taken by nisei in Italian fighting. They say 'we have sunk 25 Japanese ships in two days.' They say, 'what's buzzin' cousin?' or 'what's knittin' kitten' and they can make like any native born telling what mairzy doates is and how to cook it."

Sandburg said he had read from a missionary's letter that nisei who returned to Japan for schooling were often called "120 per cent Americans, because they made the 100 per cent caucasian Americans seem mild!... The lot of the nisei in Japan was not wholly a happy one. Their relatives and friends were bewildered and annoyed by these strange young people who looked like Japanese but acted and thought like Americans.

Declaring "there may be treacherous Japanese waiting under cover" Sandburg said, "but it may count in favor of the nisei that so far there seem to be no cases of treason or espionage or sabotage.

"During the Japanese bomb which in this country, there has been a greater opposition settlement b

# War Changes Hawaii Custom

Old customs are giving way to new ones among Hawaiian Japanese families with sons serving with the 100th battalion in Italy suffering casualties, according to the Christian Century.

Instead of following the Japanese custom of distributing tea or coffee on the 49th day after the death of a relative families are making charitable contributions.

A widow recently presented \$400 to be divided between the Red Cross, the army relief fund, the navy relief fund and the Honolulu community chest. "We feel that it has become our duty to do more for the war cause here on the home front and for get all the old customs," she said.

governmental groups devoted to protection of democratic principles counter the persecution trends.

# ORIENTAL MIND

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California Minister:

'Rights of Nisei Should Be Restored'

Recognizing the evacuation order as probably the most un-American official act in the history of the country, this nation should be vigorously engaged in restoring the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry torn from their homes, schools and churches, according to Aaron Allen Heist, pastor of the First Methodist church, Santa Maria, Calif., and contributing editor of the Open Forum, organ of the American civil liberties union, Los Angeles.

The prevalent American attitude toward the evacuation was described by Attorney General Francis Biddle when he said, "We have too casually accepted this obviously temporary meeting of the problem. We have hardly recognized its serious consequences, and the fact that it has never occurred before."

Belief in democracy calls for action toward restoring citizenship, rights now, says Heist, which would be in line with what President Roosevelt promised when he said, "We shall restore to loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

"With dim-outs and raid practices abolished, with airplane observers now getting their regular sleep, and with the FBI considered perfectly capable of protecting us, what is the military situation on our coast that makes unfeasible the presence of loyal citizens, many of whom have sons and daughters in our armed forces? Is California more 'menaced' than the Hawaiian Islands with a proportionally much larger number of the same kind of people?" Heist asks.

H. V. Kaltenborn, returning from a trip through the Pacific war area, declared, "American-born Japanese are doing one of the greatest services for the Pacific armies, and there is no Japanese problem in Hawaii. Why in the world we had to create one here I don't know. . . . In view of the situation on the Islands in regard to the Japanese, it is evident the problem has not been intelligently handled here."

In other words, according to Heist, "We had no General Emmons here!" Emmons was commanding general of the Islands at the outbreak of the war.

"Final responsibility of the evacuation rests upon one whose social and anthropological insight seems adequately revealed in his testimony before a Congressional committee, when the speaking of a group of American citizens of unchallenged loyalty, smeared he sought to condone his democracy-wrecking official act with the dictum that 'A Jap is a Jap'."

General De Witt knew or could have known the nature and history of the California pressure groups demanding action for evacuation, states Heist. "And in view of the relatively small proportion of Japanese aliens and their American descendants scattered along our coast as compared with a third of the population in the more dangerously exposed Hawaiian Islands, and in view of the fact that a larger group of German and Italian aliens and naturalized citizens were left undisturbed, the excuse of 'military

necessity' should have been recognized for what it was and opposed by every constitutional means at our disposal."

The superficiality of the excuse of military necessity should be apparent to anyone who remembers that in the case of the Japanese, the sacrifice is demanded of one racial group at the insistence of another group which stands to profit by their sacrifice.

"Except for these California agricultural and banking interests there would not have been any greater military necessity here than in Hawaii, and we would not now have a 'Japanese problem'. But be this as it may, the burning issue is: 'Why continue to ask for such unprecedented sacrifice in view of the present war situation?'"

Many people, according to Heist, admit the wrong has been done, but not to create a worse situation by claiming rights—even constitutional rights—for citizens while there is this war tension. Keep them out until after the war is their cry. They are for fair play—sometime in the future.

"Postponement of restoration of rights to American citizens of Japanese ancestry is to play the game of those California pressure groups which created the 'Japanese problem'. Every month of delay in restoration will give just that much more time for the development of hatred and the planning of un-American methods of dealing with the growing race problem."

No one can deny there is danger of physical violence in some areas, declares Heist. "On the other hand, much of this loose talk, sometimes encouraged by office seekers, is a natural and relatively harmless outlet for some not ready to vent their hatreds on a Pacific island, face to face with the enemy instead of fellow Americans."

The question these people must face is, "What evidence do you have that danger of violence will be decreased in the years immediately following the war?" Heist.

The danger of Nazi methods will probably increase rather than decrease with the coming of peace.

"We shall have no leverage for justice and constitutional rights the day after Japan lays down her arms, and no one knows this better than those now fighting to keep former residents permanently out of California. Hence they will not quarrel with fair players willing to postpone right and justice 'until after the war'."

More ominous results will flow from the failure of this nation to act decisively now, believes Heist. "Booker T. Washington long ago pointed out that we cannot hold a man (or a race) in the gutter without staying in the gutter with him."

"We cannot continue to ignore the constitution as it relates to this racial minority without undermining the very democracy for which we claim to be fighting a total war. Until the evacuation issue is settled once and for all, for at least a token group, by the restoration of the right to return, as President Roosevelt has promised, the present campaign of hatred will continue unabated."

"We shall continue to be deluged by such false propaganda as has characterized Tule Lake reports, and cheap interest-serving politicians will ride into office on the crest of the wave of hysteria so aroused."

Democratic processes may be expected to be prostituted by the Double Dies committees of the California legislature. When a Republican party-dominated state committee sinks so low that even the "Los Angeles Times feels compelled to rebuke it, there should no longer be any question as to its menace to democracy," says Heist.

"Suffice it to say that these committees, so far from studying 'the Japanese problem' seem to have made it their chief concern to smear anyone proving at all effective in defending constitutional rights," declares Heist.

50 Thousand Evacuees May Not Return to California, Believes S. F. Chronicle Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — The Pioneering movement of Japanese Americans in resettling in areas east of the Sierra Nevada may reduce the "mountainous post-war social problems faced by California, Washington and Oregon" to a molehill, says William Flynn, Chronicle staff writer, in the first of a series of articles on the results of the mass evacuation in 1942.

More than 50,000 of the 93,717 persons evacuated from California are determined never to return to their former homes, according to a survey conducted by Flynn. Though hardships of their "twentieth century pioneering" will be great, they believe that at least a reasonable degree of social security and economic opportunity will be given them in eastern areas.

"They are willing to trade the climatic advantages of the Pacific Coast for greater economic opportunity; their ties with their 'homeland' for greater social acceptance; and citizenship rights of return for acceptance as United States citizens somewhere else."

"The 112,353 evacuees from California, Oregon and Washington, interviews with individuals and their leaders reveal, seek only a chance to live as peaceful citizens of a democratic nation," says Flynn.

Results of the Chronicle survey showed the following:

1. A minimum of 50 percent of the evacuees intend to make new homes in states outside the exclusion area, regardless of later decisions granting them the right to return.

2. Forty percent of the evacuees are undecided at the present time, though they would "like" to return to their former homes.

3. Only 10 percent are "courageous enough" to return to their former homes.

4. Japanese Americans are being accepted by communities in which they relocate, "with the only opposition being curtailed by governmental leaders who recognize their rights as citizens combating racial and economic prejudice."

Even if the military exclusion order were rescinded today, says Flynn, the move homeward would be largely economically impossible for most of those in the centers.

The factor which ties evacuated Japanese Americans to their former homes is ownership of property, according to Flynn. The rate of disposal of property has been slow, but it is increasing as the period of evacuation extends towards its third year and as the greater opportunity of eastern resettlement becomes more apparent.

Japanese Americans who at which used the funds to establish a vegetable monopoly on the West Coast.

"If these Japanese come here they will never leave. They will soon increase. Look what happened on the West Coast before you let them in."

\$27,000,000 Japanese coast property

first believed that their exclusion would be a matter of months are now selling their holdings, and the transfer of property is now almost 20 per cent of the total number of titles held.

The changing mood toward eastern relocation, as against a return to the Pacific Coast, according to the writer, is caused by the maturity of the American-born members of the family.

"As they grow older they are realizing with astonishing clarity that they do not wish to return to the Pacific Coast because they see greater opportunity for them in other sections of the United States. As a result, their determination and decisions are the vital factors in determining the future of the family, and Pacific Coast holdings are being disposed of to a large degree."

Mrs. Hannah igning herself with women who believed should be admitted in finally broke up by ordering the group from the

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"If these Japanese come here they will never leave. They will soon increase. Look what happened on the West Coast before you let them in."

ARBOR PROBE

Jap Navy Yard ve Aided Attack

N, March 8.—(P) kmen, employed rbor Navy Yard plied the enemy vital information e December 7, e successful, a e was told today. y that the Japa- her information n of the ships in he weather from s suggested at Lea committee e Federal Com- mission.

n James L. Fly- ate improbable" that enemy short- wave transmitters supplied the information;

JAPS DEMAND CITIZEN RIGHTS

Petitions Circulated Among Those Facing Induction

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(AP)

—Some draft-age Japanese-Americans who have been confined in relocation camps for more than a year were reported today to be demanding restoration of their full citizenship rights before they are inducted into the Army.

The Army recently began taking these men under the Selective Service Act and a press representative of the War Relocation Authority said today that while the response generally has been normal, there have been some instances where men have refused to serve. More than 10,000 Japanese born in this country were said to have volunteered for service. The press representative said he did not know how many have been called by Selective Service.

"We have been informed," he said, "that five men in the Granada, Colo., camp refused to report for their physical examination in the draft and we are cooperating with the Bureau of Investigation in apprehending them. We have had no petitions from the Granada camp, but we have been informed that some are being circulated there."

CONTENT OF PETITIONS

"The petitions, we are told, asked that these draftees be allowed to resume their responsibilities as American citizens, that they have the right to go any place in the country where they please, live where they please and that their parents have these same rights. They also asked the privilege of selecting the branch of service which they desire."

"We do not consider that these petitions are objectionable in themselves, though in the Arizona camp one man was placed under arrest for posting notices urging a protest against the draft."

"The draft, of course, is out of our hands."

The press representative said that petitions have been circulated in the camp near Buhl, Idaho, asking that full citizenship rights be restored. He added that a group of 15 draftees from that camp went out yesterday and 73 more this morning.

Pass bill to exile disloyal U. S. Japs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—(UP) —The house today approved, 111 to 33, a wartime measure to provide machinery for expatriation of native born citizens of the United States. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Directed primarily at a group of admittedly disloyal American born Japanese, the bill would pave the way for their postwar deportation. Rep. John Phillips, R., Calif., opposed the bill on grounds that it posed the possibility of 6000 or 7000 persons who have renounced citizenship will not be reached. He asked for more inclusive legislation.

entitled "Little. "There are men

Don't Breed

opens it, and a bomb which is awful in- ys the mother, l us!" ed off on the a the day after El Rodeo. "It rading. There ch insistence at that while barbarians, sink at any level in order to

"During the internment of Japanese people in this country, there has not been the slightest grounds for imagining they would respond to our kindness by sending bombs through the mail. "On the contrary, we have said it before here and others have said it with greater authority, that save for a small percentage of disgruntled internees, the spirit of these American people has been nothing short of superb. Nothing they have done deserves the epithet of 'cruel

VOL. 5, NO. 21. MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1944.

WRITER DISCUSSES ASPECTS OF RACIAL PERSECUTION

DENVER, Colo., March 11.—Racial persecution is the danger the Japanese-American pioneers face when they venture from War Relocation centers, determined to establish permanent homes east of the Pacific Coast exclusion States—California, Oregon and Washington, stated William Flynn, San Francisco Chronicle staff writer in his fourth of a series.

The persecution is inspired by two factors. They are:

1—Intuitive hatred of the United States citizen of non-Oriental ancestry for the Japanese empire and its descendants during

the current war. 2—Fear of economic competition by the hard-working Japanese Americans whose standard of living, whether from desire or segregation, is considered low.

Opposition to resettlement effort is spearheaded by relatively small numerical groups with special interests at stake. They are more noisy than effective. Government leaders and non-governmental groups devoted to protection of democratic principles counter the persecution trends.

ORIENTAL MIND

Behind all opposition is the in-

ability of the Caucasian to understand or comprehend the Oriental mind. This occidental incapacity to assay the Japanese American statements of loyalty to the United States was one cause of the evacuation, ordered for reasons of military necessity.

Strength of the persecution forces currently is concentrated in the states of Colorado and Utah, where almost 10,000 of the evacuees have settled in cities and towns and on agricultural property, either purchasing or leasing.

30, Feb. 2 todian age ,000 worth erty taken as reported that, up to an held as- n California, and one in taken over e Japanese, one Italian, assets rated Italian at ets of the aches of the s, about \$6- 750,000 in San Francisco and Los Angeles; Sumitomo Bank of California, Ltd., Sacramento, \$1,000-

3/11/44

# Letters from the Public

(The following excerpts were taken from a letter which was written to the Michigan Telegram in reply to a letter which appeared in a previous issue of the Telegram.—Ed. Note) To The Telegram:

The first "helping" of truly puerile war-hysteria-born race hatred... was signed by a man named "Schmidt."

Mr. Schmidt is trying to fan the flames of hatred against the American citizens of Japanese ancestry that the government has adjudged loyal and is now trying to locate in civil life, so that they would no longer be eating up the taxpayers' money in concentration camps.

The only reason we could find in the hateful article was the fact that these people are of Japanese ancestry. And, Mr. Schmidt assumes, as we are at war against the Japanese rulers, any descendant of a Japanese, no matter how loyal to America he may seem, must of necessity be considered a suspicious character.

Please, fellow Americans, let's stay away from the treacherous path of race prejudice, for if we don't stay away from it, we may soon be in a grand stew of mutual suspicion and name-calling. Racial hatred, carried to its extreme by the Schickelgrubers' and by the Tojos of Japan was one of

the causes of the present war. And some of us, who are just as American as is Mr. Schmidt, still think that we are fighting this war to banish race hatreds from the face of the earth!

Don't forget, Mr. Schmidt, that some yellow-skinned people (close cousins of the Japanese) are our Allies in this war. They just happened to have little better leadership than did the Japanese.

AN AMERICAN WHO IS JUST AS WHITE AS MR. SCHMIDT.

# WRA Jap Colony Plan Splits Delaware Town

## Meet of Founder Descendants, Newer Arrivals Ends in Row

L.A. EXAMINER 3/11/44  
By Ray Richards  
(Special to the Los Angeles Examiner)

LEWES, Del., March 8.—The population of this unique agricultural region, purely Anglo-Saxon since 1631, was split into two bitterly opposite camps last night over the determination of the War Relocation Authority to establish a colony of Japanese here.

The dissension is termed the most acute of any public issue in the district's 313 years of Caucasian occupation. On the one hand are arrayed the citizens of the oldest families, whose forefathers came here in the early 17th century. They are determined that no Japanese community shall be permitted to start.

On the other side are more recent arrivals who, admitting they have never had contact with Japanese are willing to accept reassurances of the WRA in order to solve a desperate shortage of vegetable field workers.

A meeting of both factions last night broke up in an extremely angry quarrel.

The decision of Charles Mills, a large scale truck gardener, to accept as field workers 50 Japanese West Coast evacuees from the WRA Relocation Center, precipitated the dispute, which in the near-by town of Milton has brought open threats of violence.

### Concerted Protest Against Japanese

Mills has been in the district 15 years and is one of the most important vegetable growers, cultivating 1200 acres. However, he is still spoken of as a newcomer.

Charged by the national Administration with the work of relocating 107,000 Japanese evacuees, the WRA has recognized the importance of the situation as the first concerted protest against Japanese newcomers in the agricultural East, where thousands have already been placed in cities. According-

the population here that the Japanese are harmless.

To last night's meeting, WRA headquarters at Washington dispatched Robert C. Cronin, regional field chief with headquarters in Baltimore. Cronin pleaded for a place for the Japanese. He met strenuous opposition from the majority anti-Japanese group.

The meeting was in the big farmhouse of Mrs. Hannah Thompson. Aligning herself with a group of women who believe the Japanese should be admitted, Mrs. Thompson finally broke up the meeting by ordering the anti-Japanese group from the house.

### Anti-Japanese Plan Larger Meeting

Arrangements are being made by the anti-Japanese element for a larger meeting in a public hall.

Until Cronin's arrival last night's meeting had been announced as open to the press, but shortly after he had conferred with leaders of both sides of the controversy, news correspondents were excluded from the gathering place.

Producing West Coast facts with which to denounce the plan for the importation of the Japanese, Roland S. Marsh told the meeting that the WRA has made secrecy a habit in all its operations and that the situation here is so serious that it should be dealt with as a public matter.

Marsh said in his speech that German and Italian war prisoners are available as crop workers and that they are preferable to Japanese because they would be removed after the war.

Marsh told the audience:

"This district has never had a Jap resident. Most people here know nothing about Japanese."

"The percentage of disloyalty among the West Coast Japanese-Americans, as shown by official records, is staggering."

"I have found that all these Japanese belong to the Central Japanese Association fathered by the Japanese government, which used the funds to establish a vegetable monopoly on the West Coast."

"If these Japanese come here they will never leave. They will soon increase. Look what happened on the West Coast before you let them in."

# PEARL HARBOR IN FCC PROBE

## Committee Told Jap Navy Yard Help May Have Aided Attack

WASHINGTON, March 8.—(AP)—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 today.

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.

FCC Chairman James L. Fly said it was "quite improbable" that enemy short wave transmitters supplied the information; that most likely it went from the Japanese consulate to Tokyo "over the regular channels" of cable and wire which were not censored.

Representative Magnuson (Democrat), 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.

The discussion came about when Representative Miller (Republican), Missouri, a sharp critic of Fly, asked him to say bluntly whether he or the FCC felt responsible in any way for part of the blame of the attack. Fly protested that his agency was in the clear, that it worked with the military authorities through 1941 and spread a radio detection network over the whole area without finding any clandestine operations.

A Navy Academy graduate, Fly said radio intelligence would have been extremely valuable to the Japanese fleet but that it was not imperative. United States task forces strike successfully without such short wave and from within the enemy's lines, he pointed out.

Miller hinted that the FCC gave a United States task force in Alaskan waters wrong information about the location of Japanese combat ships with unfortunate results. He asked Fly if he knew what happened to the group of American destroyers and light cruisers. The chairman said he knew nothing about the incident, and classed it with the other charges which he described as "funny if they weren't so serious."

# Bill to De-Nationalize Nisei Defeated by Biddle Proposal

After rejecting by a vote of 82 to 76 a bill proposed by Representative Johnson (Rep.) of California under which any disloyal statements which may have been made by Japanese Americans could be used against them in proceedings to deprive them of citizenship, the house last week passed 111 to 33, a bill backed by Attorney General Biddle.

Under the Biddle bill, native-born citizens could renounce their citizenship in time of war with the sanction of the attorney general.

Although neither bill specifically mentioned the Japanese Americans, Johnson made it clear that he and fellow Californians sought to obtain the eventual denationalization of approximately 7000 internees who have either openly or tacitly indicated their allegiance to Japan.

Chairman Dickstein (Dem.) of New York of the house immigration committee said he was in full sympathy with the aim of the Californians, but contended the committee bill, which Biddle approved, "was as far as we can go."

## Role of Comic Strips:

# Entertain Readers, Don't Breed Hate

Comic strips should stick to their own field, the field of comedy, and not make cheap appeals to class and race hatreds to keep their readers.

Such was the opinion of El Rodeo, editorial column of "The Tidings", official organ of the archdiocese of Los Angeles, in denouncing the practice of certain cartoonists who capitalize upon race smearing to attract readers.

The particular piece which drew the fire of El Rodeo was a syndicated strip entitled "Little Joe," which appeared the day after Christmas.

It pictured a little American girl sending Christmas gifts to Japanese American children in relocation centers. By return mail, the American girl receives a large gift from the Japanese American children.

Her father refuses to open the gift inside the house. He takes

it into the yard, opens it, and finds that it is a bomb which explodes. "Those awful inhuman beasts," says the mother, "they tried to kill us!"

"That was palmed off on the children of America the day after Christmas," says El Rodeo. "It is cheap. It is degrading. There cannot be too much insistence placed upon the fact that while we are at war with barbarians, we ourselves cannot sink at any time to their level in order to gain our goal."

"There are men, it is true, who would gainsay this. They would make cheap appeals to class and race hatreds. They would forget that Christianity even in time of war, does not default from its teaching that men—all men—are creatures of God, not beasts."

"Let us, who are Catholics, not sit idly by while this cruel form of persecution is practiced," continues El Rodeo.

"During the whole period of internment of Japanese people in this country, there has not been the slightest grounds for imagining they would respond to our kindness by sending bombs through the mail."

"On the contrary, we have said it before here and others have said it with greater authority, that save for a small percentage of disgruntled internees, the spirit of these American people has been nothing short of superb. Nothing they have done deserves the epithet of 'cruel, inhuman beasts.'"

The job of our comics is to keep light the hearts of people who know enough tragedy through the news columns during these days of war, believes El Rodeo. They need not stoop to hatred and race smearing to keep their readers. Theirs is the field of comedy. The results are tragic when they depart from that field.

# \$27,000,000 Japanese coast properties seized

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—(UP)—The United States alien property custodian agency today announced it had taken over \$27,000,000 worth of Japanese property in the Pacific coast states.

Other alien property taken over by the agency amounted to \$2,000,000, it was reported.

The agency said that, up to mid-1943, the custodian held assets of 42 enterprises in California, eight in Washington and one in Oregon.

Of the 51 businesses taken over on the coast, 43 were Japanese, seven German and one Italian, with German owned assets rated at \$1,700,000 and Italian at \$300,000.

Coast banking assets of the Japanese included branches of the Yokohama Specie bank, about \$6,750,000 in San Francisco and Los Angeles; Sumitomo Bank of California, Ltd., Sacramento, \$1,000,000, and the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., of Osaka, \$650,000.

National seizures of alien properties were 318 businesses totaling assets of \$375,000,000.

Zone Your Mail

# Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

BY ALAN HYND  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



With him was a Japanese.



"It might impress your customers," said the Count.



Von Kietel walked straight into the sights of the F.B.I.

ONE AFTERNOON in the first week of December, 1932—nine years before Pearl Harbor—one Count Hermann von Kietel, an early climber aboard the Hitler bandwagon, inaugurated his letterhead and calling-card code system in the window of a little printing shop in downtown New York. With him that day was a Japanese—squat, bulky Roy Akagi, manager of the South Manchuria Railway's New York offices.

For six months, up until the middle of March, 1933, the Count made frequent visits to the shop, placing new orders and occasionally selecting different type faces. The shop proprietor saw, perhaps, only an eccentricity in the Count's insistence on supervising the arrangement of his letterheads and cards for display in the shop window. The Count had graciously granted this permission.

"It might impress your customers," he smiled slyly.

The proprietor, however, was puzzled by the interest in the window displays shown by strange Japanese. They stopped briefly, studied the letterhead and card arrangement, and moved on. Certainly he had no idea that the different arrangements made by the Count had any connection with a code system definitely linking Japanese and German espionage in the United States. And many months passed before our intelligence operatives learned how the system worked. They discovered that when a Japanese espionage worker looked into the window of the little shop and noted the latest arrangement of the Von Kietel letterheads and cards, he was able to ascertain, from the juxtaposition of the card and letterhead, just where he was to go to meet a German agent for instructions.

In that same month of March, 1933, the Count ordered a change of address to be displayed: "Alban Towers, Washington, D. C." Investigation proved that address to be the private quarters of Commander Josiyuki Itimiya, naval attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

It was six months later, in September, when the Count again appeared at the printer's shop. This time he announced he was changing his address again. He was, he said, moving to the Pacific Coast. Thus, a few days later, when Japanese stopped briefly at the stationer's window, they saw on display there stationery and calling cards reading: "H. von Kietel, 117½ Weller St., Los Angeles."

With this move to Los Angeles the Count himself walked right into the sights of the F. B. I. . . .

(Continued tomorrow)

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# Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

BY ALAN HYND  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The accident victim was Takuya Torii, a Japanese language student.

COUNT VON KIETEL'S new address in Los Angeles was a three-story house, over the entrance of which was the legend: Dr. Furusawa Medical Building.

Now, this medical building, or private hospital, had been under surveillance by the FBI since the previous year when a language student at the University of California—Takuya Torii—had been killed in a traffic accident. An employee of the university, where the body had been taken, had reported the case to the FBI when he became suspicious of the student. The student was of an obscure language student. The university officials hadn't seemed to be so concerned about the death of young Torii as they were in the case of a man carrying a brief case when killed? The man got to the undertaking parlor he

learned that the student had not been carrying a brief case. But he had been carrying a wallet in which were papers of a highly confidential nature. These papers, when examined, revealed that Torii was a lieutenant commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy "on active duty." This was the first concrete evidence that any Federal investigative agency had come upon to corroborate a long-standing suspicion that Japanese language students in American universities were actually engaged in espionage activities.

In that year before Von Kietel's arrival, the FBI had learned much about Dr. Takashi Furusawa, his attractive wife, Sachiko, and his "patients," most of whom turned out to be officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

There were many "patients" at Dr. Furusawa's hospital. Watching G-Men saw them come and go



His wallet contained secret papers.



She carried a brief case on board.

and succeeded in getting photographs of them with a special camera concealed in the palm of the hand. It was noted, too, that whenever a Japanese passenger liner put in at Los Angeles, its officers were royally entertained by Mrs. Furusawa. And frequently she was seen boarding a ship just before its departure for the Orient, carrying a briefcase or large package and coming off ship without it. The hospital was obviously a clearing house for the work of Japanese spies.

On the afternoon of August 1, 1934—more than seven years before Pearl Harbor—a copy of "The Service of Information and Security," a highly confidential book printed expressly for a very limited number of high-ranking Navy officers, disappeared mysteriously from Room 2649 of the Navy Building in Washington.

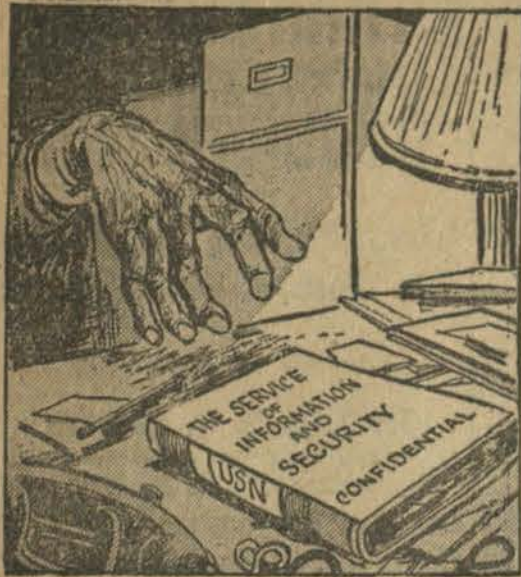
(Continued tomorrow)

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BY ALAN HYND  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The book disappeared.



Gehres phoned the cashiered officer.



Farnsworth, tired and heavy-eyed, returned the book next day.

ROOM 2649 of the Navy Building in Washington, was the office of Lieutenant Commander Leslie G. Gehres, of the Naval Examining Board. It was from his desk that the highly confidential navy manual had disappeared. Lieutenant Commander Gehres knew that the book had been within arm's length less than an hour before. To make matters more mysterious he had not left his desk between the time he had last noticed the book and the startling moment when he saw that it was gone!

There had been only one other person in that room during that time—forty-one-year-old John S. Farnsworth, a former Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, who had served on several destroyers in World War I. Farnsworth, a dapper, high-flying, hard-drinking man of considerable personal charm, had been cashiered out of the service in 1927 after a scandal.

He had borrowed money from an enlisted man and refused to pay it back.

Though officially in disgrace, Farnsworth continued close friendships with many officers he had known back in Annapolis days. He had often dropped in to chat with Lieutenant Commander Gehres.

"I can't get the Navy out of my blood," was a favorite remark of Farnsworth's. In fact, he had uttered it that very day while in Gehres' office.

Deciding that Farnsworth had taken the book, no doubt by mistake, Lieutenant Commander Gehres felt relieved. He called the cashiered officer at the Farnsworth home on Meadow Lane in fashionable suburban Chevy Chase.

"This is Les, Jack," said Gehres. "Say, did you walk off with my copy of 'Service of Information' by mistake?"

"Gee, Les," Farnsworth laughed at his friend's

discomfiture. "I thought I mentioned I was borrowing it."

His mind eased, now that he knew where the book was, and having no reason to suspect Farnsworth, Gehres requested that the book be returned. Farnsworth did return the book early next morning. His eyes were blood-shot and his face drawn, as if he had slept very little, if at all.

"Couldn't put the book down all night," said Farnsworth. "The newest tactical stuff is fascinating."

Between the covers of that book was confidential data relating to equipment, tactics, smoke screens, formations and the findings arrived at in the latest secret maneuvers. All of this, in the possession of a foreign power, would have added up to one of the prize plums in the whole history of espionage.

(Continued tomorrow)

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BY ALAN HYND  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The O.N.I. learned of the secret rooms in Itimiya's home.



Farnsworth seemed to have an inexhaustible supply of \$100 bills.

SEVERAL days after the disappearance and return of the confidential Navy book, a routine report detailing the episode reached the desk of Captain William D. Puleston, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington. Captain Puleston frowned, for he held John S. Farnsworth in something less than esteem. He knew much of Farnsworth's history, while in the service and out.

He knew that Commander Josiyuki Itimiya, naval attache of the Japanese Embassy—the same Commander Itimiya that Count von Kietel called on at his personal quarters in the Alban Towers—would give anything in his possession, including even his life,

for a copy of "The Service of Information and Security." He knew, too, of the secret rooms at Itimiya's home, suspected of containing photographic and photostat equipment capable of copying the contents of that book in one night. If the book had been copied there was no doubt that its contents soon would be on the way to Tokyo via a diplomatic pouch.

While the ONI had not had Farnsworth under surveillance, it did note anything about him that came to its attention. The source of Farnsworth's income between the time of his court-martial and the day he had "borrowed" the book from the examining board, was a disturbing question to Captain Puleston. The dossier on

Farnsworth disclosed that he seemed to have more money than he had ever had before and that lately he had been in the habit of passing crisp new one-hundred dollar bills over the bars of the swanky bistros that he patronized. So Captain Puleston ordered a closer watch on Farnsworth's activities.

For several months after the episode of the borrowed book, Farnsworth, with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of new one-hundred dollar bills, turned up at various naval points between Newport News and Boston. He sought out old acquaintances, invited them out and, over drinks, invariably switched the conversa-

tion to naval matters. He asked questions, pertinent questions, which he covered by insisting that the Navy was in his blood and that he hoped for eventual reinstatement.

Captain Puleston came to the conclusion that Farnsworth was coming into entirely too much in-

formation, even for an ex-Navy man who, theoretically, could be trusted. He acted quickly. Specific instructions were issued by the ONI to all naval officers forbidding them to discuss naval matters with John S. Farnsworth.

(Continued tomorrow)

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