

JAPS HAD DATA ON PARKER DAM

PARKER, Ariz., June 19.—(P)—Testimony that Japanese engineers, shortly before Pearl Harbor, were given technical data on the \$200,000,000 Colorado River aqueduct that furnishes water to Southern California, has been given to a Dies subcommittee.

Ralph F. Stringfellow, special agent for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, who gave the testimony, also told the subcommittee that 350 pounds of dynamite and 100 caps, enough, he said, to blow up Parker Dam at the aqueduct source, were stolen from the vicinity of the dam.

Given Technical Facts

The special agent told the committee members, who conducted a hearing yesterday during investigation of the near-by Poston, Ariz., relocation center, where some 15,000 Japanese are located, that parties of Japanese engineers visited parts of the aqueduct system regularly every few months up to shortly before Pearl Harbor and were given technical information.

Stringfellow asked if the 350 pounds of dynamite that was stolen was sufficient to destroy the dam.

"With proper placing of 350 pounds of dynamite I can blow up Parker Dam. I could set it off with one cap."

Stringfellow testified that the Japanese have maps showing every part of the dam and aqueduct. "I saw the maps they had," he declared. "They were given maps and made maps of it all." He added that shortly before Pearl Harbor Japanese were caught in a boat on Lake Havasu, at the intake of Parker Dam, measuring the depth of the water, speed of the current and width of the river.

Japs With Cameras Caught

The special agent testified that six months before Pearl Harbor he apprehended a Japanese with seven cameras in a truck near the dam. He said the Japanese exposed all his film.

Stringfellow stated he believed the wreck of a train at Earp, Ariz., a year ago, that was carrying flyers from Phoenix, "was sabotage and came out of the Jap camp."

Acting Counsel James H. Stedman for the committee, read some documents of the War Relocation Administration, which he declared showed the intent of the W. R. A. to relocate Japanese without publicity.

One of the documents, dated October 23, 1942, stated: "Negotiations for individual employment of evacuees are not a proper subject of press releases or of public announcement and requests should be referred in all cases to the prospective employer for reply."

Stedman read another document, dated October 1 last, which stated:

"It is the policy of W. R. A. to reestablish as many of the evacuees as possible outside of relocation centers. Obviously we shall have to proceed slowly and without fanfare or publicity for many months to come."