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Nov. 20-30, 1943

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Spokane, Washington
Spokesman-Review
November 20, 1943.

SINCE  1888

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE
★ SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

NOV 20 1943
SPOKANE VALLEY SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
(Cir. 85,701)

NEW CHURCH. REV. FRANK E.
Harris is the present pastor.

**TRY TO KEEP JAPS 332
FROM SPOKANE VALLEY**

"We don't know of anything we can do legally to keep Japanese out of Spokane valley, but we are going to let the realtors in Spokane and the Japanese Protective association know we don't want any Jap neighbors," remarked J. E. Halpin yesterday. He is a member of the committee appointed by the Spokane Valley Chamber of Commerce to investigate the possibility of keeping Japanese from buying or leasing property in that area.

Because residents of the valley feel their property values will deteriorate if Japanese families begin moving in, the committee was set up.

They will meet with the executive board of the valley chamber Tuesday.

Seattle, Washington
Daily Times
November 21, 1943.

SINCE 1898

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PORTLAND, ORE.
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LOS ANGELES

NOV 21 1943

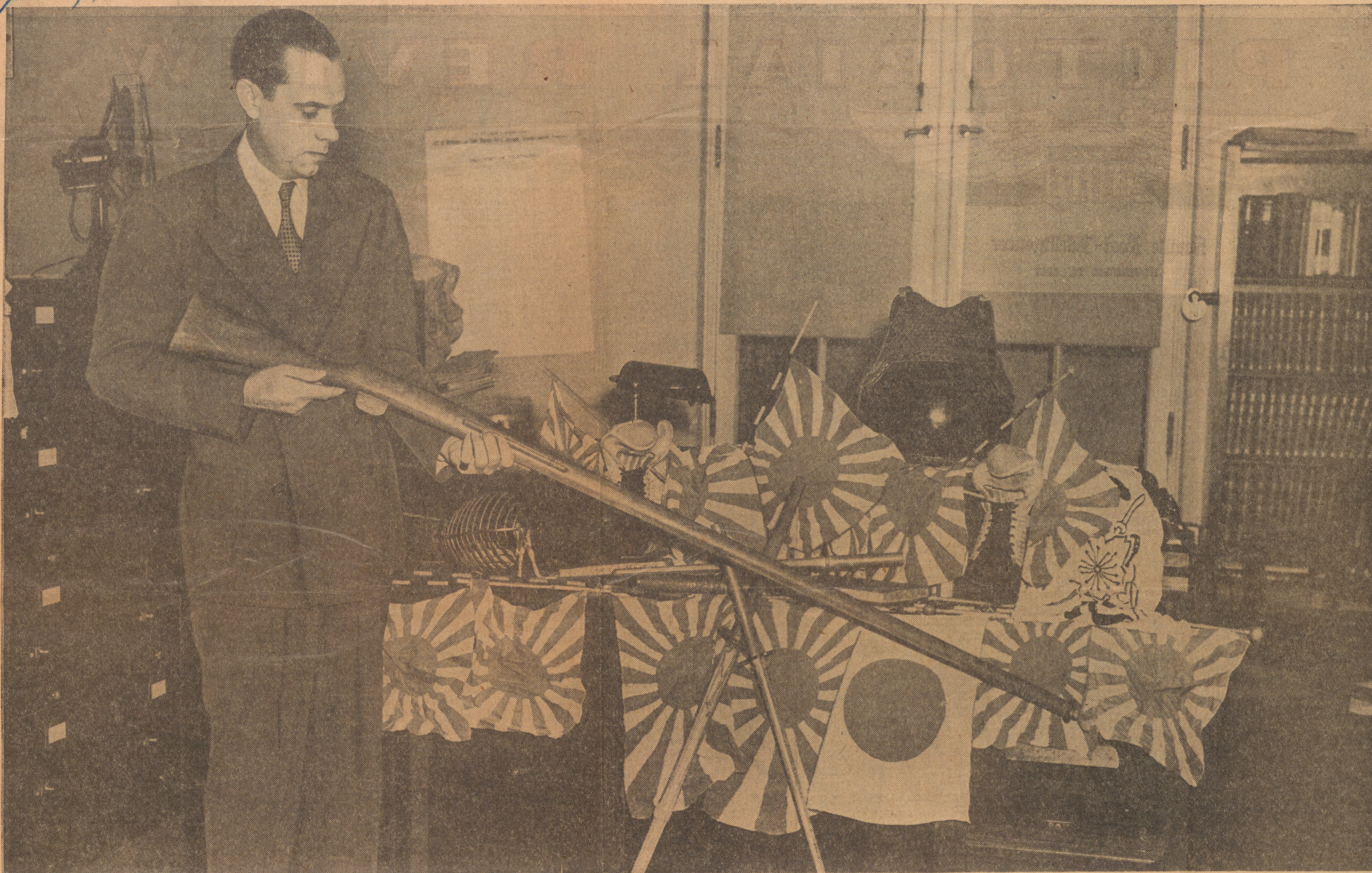
SEATTLE, WN., DAILY TIMES
(Cir. 129,241)

in the hands of federal bureaus.—
Everson News.

* * *

THREATENING TO SAFETY 237

SECRETARY of War Stimson's statement that he knows of no arrangement whereby the Army will take over permanent control of the Tule Lake, Calif., Japanese relocation center is disconcerting. If the secretary does not know about such a plan, he should formulate one, because the attitude of the disloyal Japanese within the center and the unfitness of the relocation administration to keep charge are menacing the safety of American citizens round about the camp.—**Yakima Republic.**



APPARENTLY DESIGNED to mislead the American public as to its real purpose, this wooden bayonet-practice rifle was used by members of the California chapter of the North American Butoku-

kai, Jap subversive group of Jap-Americans in the United States, to give them experience handling a bayonet-equipped gun used in actual Japanese military training in the fatherland. Robert E.

Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies committee on un-American activities, shows articles seized from the Butoku-kais, the group whose leaders played a big part in the recent Tule Lake uprisings. —International News photo.

U. S. West Coast 'Loaned' to Japs for Training Soldiers Before War

By RAY RICHARDS
WASHINGTON.



TOKICHI NAKAMURA, style fencing champion of Japs, came to America to teach the fancy art of fencing to many Japanese-Americans.

During those dreamily benevolent years in which Uncle Sam was furnishing Japan with scrap and oil and other raw materials of war, he also was lending his West Coast to Japan as a military training ground.

This, it now develops clearly, was true to such an extent that it almost can be said the United States Army made its first big troop capture of the war when it rounded up 107,000 West Coast Japanese residents and placed them in "relocation centers."

Of the 107,000, about 70,000 were American-born, and of that number at least 10,000 were Japanese military trainees under a specific system of instruction.

The approximate 10,000 trainees share with more innocent fellows the name of Nisei, which means they were born in the United States of Japanese parentage, and are by law citizens of this country. But the 10,000 are not Americans.

Their loyalty goes entirely to Japan, as attested by their membership in Japan's Butoku-kai in the United States, or "North American Imperial Way Society."

The War Relocation Authority never had heard of the Butoku-kai until the name was sprung on them by the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities.

Whereupon, the Authority asked the Japanese in the centers about it, and was assured that the Butoku-kai was nothing more than an innocent fencing society. So the Authority, defending its unrestricted release of Japanese from the centers, gave its word to the public that the Butoku-kai was simply that.

But James Steadman of Los Angeles, West Coast investigator for the Dies Committee, had conducted into the Butoku-kai an

inquiry both intensive and extensive. He reported formally to Washington:

"The War Relocation Authority has accepted the word of the Japanese that the Butoku-kai was merely a sports organization. The facts disprove these protestations.

"Sworn statements were obtained from witnesses qualified to testify to the un-American activity of this Nisei organization. Committee investigators obtained many of the Butoku-kai records, which have been translated by the committee's translators.

"The purpose of the Butoku-kai in the United States was to train the Nisei in the military arts as practiced by the Japanese army.

"There were approximately 10,000 male members of the Butoku-kai, all American citizens, the so-called Nisei group. This is the same group that since the Japanese evacuation from the Western Coastal areas has been proclaiming so loudly its loyalty and devotion to the United States."

Members of Congress have been informed, however, that these secret groups have been operating just to the contrary. In the recent Tule Lake Japanese risings in California, it was discovered that the outbreak was carefully organized by such Jap secret society patriots, and moved with the utmost precision. It was also found that leaders of the Butoku-kai and other secret Nip groups were allowed to operate without molestation in all camps under the War Relocation Authority.

The history of the North American Butoku-kai begins officially with the 1929 visit to the Yokosuka navy base near Tokyo of a bully boy from Korea named Tokichi Nakamura, who had the same lethal skill with the long Japanese blade that New Mexico's "Billy the Kid" had with a six-gun.

Nakamura established Butoku-kai chapters at Honolulu and

Hilo. A report to the Tokyo Butoku-kai shortly before Pearl Harbor said the Hawaiian membership had grown to 7000.

Watsonville, Calif., became the central headquarters of the Butoku-kai for the time being. Says the historian:

"Nakamura-san carried on with really moving energy for 10 years and established five leagues with more than 50 branches throughout California.

"He went farther and pioneered the movement in the two states of Oregon and Washington, where he established the north-western league with five branches."

In 1932, the main school was transferred to Alvarado, in the guise of a fencing academy.

In 1933 Nakamura and his young Japanese-American cohorts began to train for really deadly blows against the United States.

The first national meeting of the Butoku-kai was held at San Francisco in 1934 under the auspices of the San Francisco Japan-America News, or Nichibei Shimbun.

In the same year, Nakamura and the Japanese-Americans began raising American dollars to contribute to the Tokyo War Office project of a sabotage and espionage school, solely for North American Butoku-kai members, in a Tokyo suburb. It was called "The North American College of the Imperial Way," for "service to Japan on return to North America."

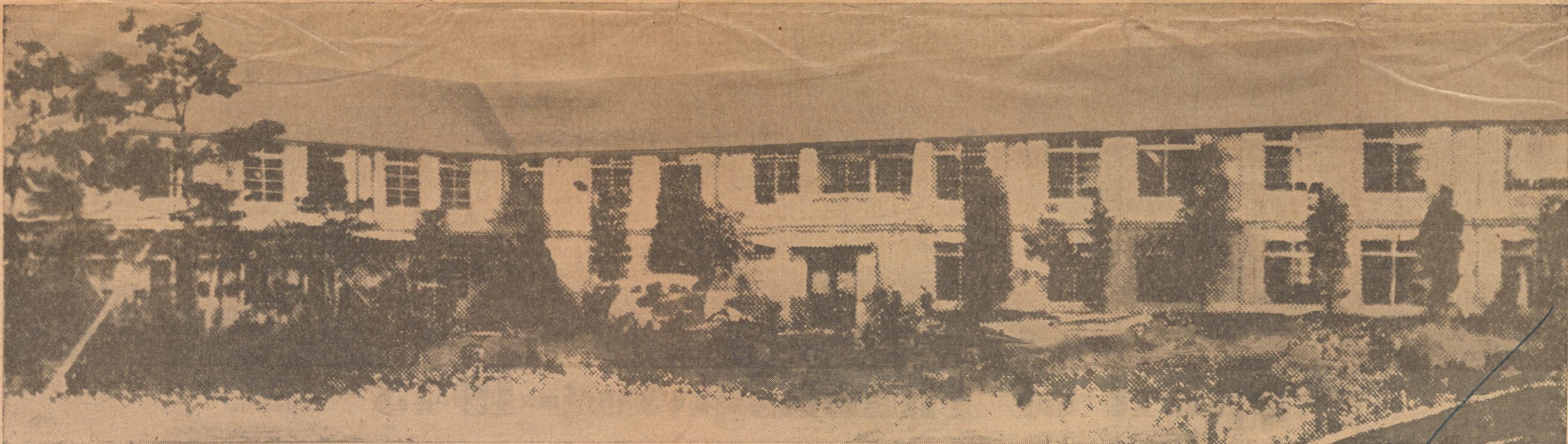
The school was opened, with a large entrance class, on July 10, 1938. Witsuru Toyama, the white-bearded chief of the Black Dragon Society and adviser of the North American Butoku-kai, presided.

Ten admirals were present, including two who had been Premier, Mingo Asumi and Keisuke Okada. Twenty-two generals attended.

So large did chapter meetings become, and so swaggering was the public conduct of the members, that authorities in several places, notably at Long Beach, Calif., attempted investigations.



MITSURU TOYAMA, white bearded chief of the Black Dragon Society, who served as the adviser to the North American Butoku-kais.



JAP ADMIRALS, almost by the dozen, and a couple of ex-premiers and a score of generals showed up at the opening class held at the

North American College of the Imperial Way, pictured above, established for "service to Japan on return to North America."

Japanese in America raised funds to build this edifice located outside of Tokyo. It was the center of Jap espionage activities for U. S.



WHAT APPARENTLY APPEARS to be an innocent group of spectators enjoying a wrestling match in reality is a meeting of Japanese, many of whom were American-born, to celebrate the "third summer festival" of the Southern California branch of the

Butoku-kai, North American Society of the Imperial Way, at Alvarado. While the Japanese steadfastly maintained it was a harmless fencing society meeting, investigators found it was one of many such gatherings held by the North American Butoku-kai

whose members considered themselves the vanguard, the fifth column in the Nipponese acquirement of the United States. As early as 1933 young Japanese-Americans began to train for really deadly blows against the United States in open meetings like this.



SO ENORMOUS DID the chapter meetings of the Japanese Butoku-kai Society become and so swaggering was the public con-

duct of the members that American authorities attempted investigations long before the war but with little success. In many cases

members of the Butoku-kai hastily tried to assure questioning city officials and a suspicious public their group was an innocent one.



THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE held regular meetings throughout the West Coast of the United States under the guise of fencing societies

and other apparently harmless groups with the sole purpose of helping the Emperor. All photographs on this page were taken at

a regular meeting of the Southern California branch of the Butoku-kai Society prior to the sneaking attack at Pearl Harbor.

Herold American 11/21/43

SINCE 1889
Allen's
 PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
 LOS ANGELES
 SAN FRANCISCO
 PORTLAND, ORE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., BRUIN
 7,200
 NOVEMBER 22, 1943

EDITORIALS

Press-ure

We're getting sick of it. How much longer is Hearst going to get away with his alarmist tactics, his garbling of the facts, his premeditated misinterpretations?

Most dramatic manipulation of facts in a long time is the present campaign being waged by the Herald-Express and the Examiner regarding loyal and disloyal Japanese. Hearst and his underlings call them all disloyal regardless of the record of such groups as the "Guinea Pigs from Pearl Harbor," an infantry unit recruited in Hawaii composed almost entirely of loyal Japanese. This unit has accomplished every mission assigned and took every objective in four days of heavy fighting; its story is one of daring, doggedness, and heroism, according to the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Herald-Express leagues the Japanese of Tule Lake with those at Manzanar, heedless of the fact that the former is a segregation center for disloyal Japanese, who have currently refused to comply with administrative demands to till the farms and unload the coal for the support of the center; heedless of the fact that Manzanar is a relocation center for loyal Japanese who, after being thoroughly investigated by the F.B.I., Army, and other check agencies, are relocated in jobs outside combat zones. Japanese from Manzanar and other location centers have volunteered to come and work the farms at Tule Lake. These loyal nisei were in danger from the Kibei at the recent Tule Lake riot and were moved out of the area with administrative personnel.

The Hearst papers deliberately confused the relocation of Japanese from Manzanar recently with the Tule Lake exhibition and reported the stories entirely out of proportion, obviously slanted toward a total discrediting of the War Relocation Authority. Facts were flagrantly twisted to create an alarming impression upon the reader that hundreds of "treacherous" Japs were released and roaming around the country loose, their bare fangs showing. No mention of the fact that a certain proportion of loyal Japanese are released periodically, after being thoroughly investigated, and given jobs in areas where people accept them and appreciate their loyalty. They are not sent to regions where the unrational, un-American attitudes of over-emotional citizens may render them harm.

And the "tyrant press" viciously attacks the W.R.A. and, together with the American Legion, shouted incompetency in administration of the Japanese camps. In an editorial Friday the Herald-Express called the W.R.A. "pathetically ineffective," but no column space is given W.R.A. officials to defend themselves and no words are written about the success of relocation and administration and the skillful handling of the various riots by Dillon S. Myer and the other W.R.A. officials.

It is heartening to see the fair coverage given this pertinent issue by the Los Angeles Times. In that paper you will find both sides of the story; you may read the W.R.A.'s denials of the unwarranted charges hurled by Hearst, denials based on fact.

The terror campaign is not over. Today's Examiner continues to headline biased editorials on its front pages, stories which seek to disintegrate the important work of the W.R.A., a committee which is made up of social workers and specialists sincerely interested in trying to heal a wound which will stigmatize this country for many years to come. The problem cannot be solved overnight, and the Army cannot solve it overnight, as some organizations seem to think.

We come in contact with the work that is being done by the W.R.A. in relocation centers, through exchanges, that is, the Manzanar Free Press and the Heart Mountain Sentinel come to the offices of the California Bruin in exchange for our paper. Recorded in print are the activities of the Nisei, their participation in the War Chest drive, in Boy and Girl Scout troops, in good American sports, in religious observances.

We wonder how long Hearst can go on coloring the truth. Most of us have assumed a constant attitude toward his scare campaigns, we just don't believe him. We don't accept his version until we have checked the facts elsewhere. But there is little doubt that many readers are taken in. It is up to us who know his tactics to shout them, to warn our neighbors of his undermining influence, and to retain our rational outlook.

SINCE 1889
Allen's
 PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
 SAN FRANCISCO
 LOS ANGELES
 PORTLAND, ORE

REBEKA, CALIF., TIMES
 ly. 6,073; Sunday, 7,077.
 NOVEMBER 20, 1943

Grew Urges Fair Play


No man has been more alert to the danger from Japan than Joseph C. Grew, former United States ambassador to that country. He warned his superiors of the danger of a sudden attack, long before Pearl Harbor, and recently he has gone from one corner of the country to the other, warning that Japan is a desperate, dangerous foe, which must be utterly crushed if this war is not to become the first in a series of great conflicts. No man is less subject to suspicion of soft-headedness toward Japanese militarism.

But that very background gives all the more force to his assertion that loyal Japanese-Americans should have a square deal. In a speech at New York Thursday night, he appealed to Americans to treat their compatriots of Japanese descent "as we rightly treat all other American citizens regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support."

This does not mean that he condones the kind of thing that was allowed to happen at Tule Lake. These admittedly and obviously disloyal Japanese are not the kind to which he refers. But some Americans whose ancestors came from Japan are serving with distinction against the Germans in Italy. Some Boy Scouts whose ancestors came from Japan have defended the American flag against indignity, in the WRA relocation centers. We should make a distinction between the two kinds, as Grew very rightly says. We should not coddle those who are enemies of the United States, but we should not hate those who love this country merely because their ancestors came from a land with which we are at war. We would hate and distrust General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz and many other sterling Americans if we treated all citizens of German stock as some of us want to treat all citizens of Japanese stock.

Eureka, Calif. Times

Nov. 23, 1943

VOICE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

EUREKA, CALIF., TIMES
Daily, 6.073; Sunday, 7.077.
NOVEMBER 23, 1943

WRA Give Stern Rebuke, Which It Fully Deserves

332 The rebuke administered by the California Newspaper Publishers Association to the War Relocation Authority is well deserved. This rebuke had nothing directly to do with the demands for Army control of the Japanese relocation centers, which may be debatable, but was addressed to the WRA action in giving "false reports to the newspapers of California and to wire services representing all American newspapers."

The guilt of the War Relocation Authority on this charge is clear. On Nov. 2, Robert Cozzens of the WRA was asked about reports of trouble at the Tule Lake relocation center, and replied that "there's nothing to it." Some WRA officials even said the reports of trouble at the camp were "work of enemy agents."

Everyone knows better than that now. Some of the conclusions drawn by WRA critics may have been unwise, though we believe enough has been disclosed to show the need for changes in the administration of the relocation centers. But certainly there was "something to it" and the denials were deliberately false.

The publishers association says that freedom of the press "includes the right to receive true and unbiased news reports and the duty of all public officials to give true and unbiased news to the newspapers." That is stretching "freedom of the press" pretty far, and could play into hands of newspapers' critics, who are always interpreting "freedom of the press" to suit themselves. The constitutional guarantee merely says that congress shall pass no law abridging freedom of the press, and it does not mean that newspapers shall be controlled in any particular way, nor that they shall have any particular rights, beyond the right of publication without government interference.

But public officials should tell the truth. That principle can stand on its own feet. A public official who lies to a reporter is not infringing any newspaper's right of publication, but he is affronting his bosses, the American people.

San Francisco, Cal. News
Nov. 23, 1943

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LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS
Cir. 107,082
NOVEMBER 23, 1943

Dies Inquiry of Tule Lake Set

A Dies' subcommittee prepared today to open hearings in Washington, D. C., Monday on Japanese outbreaks at the War Relocation Authority's segregation center at Tule Lake. Decision to hold the hearings in Washington instead of at Tule Lake was made by the subcommittee following the return of its chairman, Rep. Costello (D., Cal.) from South America, according to United Press.

Among the first witnesses to be called will be Dillon Myer, WRA director, and Rep. Clair Engle (D., Cal.), who recently returned from personal investigations at Tule Lake.

Rep. Costello said no trip to the West Coast by the subcommittee was contemplated at this time.

The WRA was condemned by the California Newspaper Publishers Association in a resolution adopted at a week-end executive committee meeting in Los Angeles for giving "false reports to the newspapers of California and wire services representing all American newspapers" following the Tule Lake outbreak Nov. 1.

In Sacramento, Governor Warren said he would ask the FBI to make a special investigation of conditions at the center which allowed the Japanese unrestricted access to telephone communications.

Declaring this practice would enable sequees to communicate with Japanese agents and saboteurs in any part of the country, Governor Warren said it was "wholly inconsistent with the safety of the country."

Meanwhile, Rep. Magnuson (D., Wash.) announced in Washington that Pacific Coast congressmen were negotiating with the Army to have the military take complete control of all relocation centers.

SINCE 1889
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS
Cir. 107,082
NOVEMBER 23, 1943

Governor Is Right

Governor Earl Warren makes a good point in his objection to unlimited long distance telephone privileges for the internees at the Tule Lake camp for disloyal Japanese.

A realistic attitude toward the Japanese confined there is that they are, by their confession of disloyalty to the United States, unwelcome guests of this country until such time as they can be sent back to Japan. As such they are not entitled to privileges granted citizens of their own race in other camps who have sworn loyalty to this country.

In fact their privileges must be very considerably curtailed, particularly those that might possibly interfere with the national security, such as uncontrolled use of long distance telephone communication.

Seattle Wn. Star
Nov. 24, 1943

**PACIFIC
PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU**

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Star
November 24, 1943


**Keep Japs Out, says
Eagles' Resolution**

"No interned Japanese should be permitted to return to the Pacific northwest now or after the war," according to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Seattle Eagles lodge, it was revealed today.

The resolution, acted on at the regular session held Nov. 19, also asked "that all Japanese be deported to Japan and that congress pass suitable laws excluding Japanese from the United States in the future."

All internees should be treated as prisoners of war and accorded the same treatment that is now given American prisoners of war in Japan, it was further declared.

San Mateo, California
Times & Leader
November 24, 1943.

WIDE  1888

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN MATEO, CAL., TIMES & LEADER
5,598
NOVEMBER 24, 1943

**Tokyo Threatens
U. S. Prisoners** 339

Treatment of Japanese internees at the Tule Lake, Cal., segregation camp has been "illegal and inhuman," Tokyo radio quoted a Japanese government spokesman as saying Wednesday, adding a warning that "the Japanese government may have to reconsider the treatment which is now being given to Americans residing in Japan."

The broadcast, heard by the United Press in San Francisco, quoted Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the board of information, as explaining in detail the U. S. policy of segregating disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake center.

Spokane, Washington
Spokesman - Review
November 24, 1943.

SINCE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

★ SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SPOKANE, WN., SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

(Circ. 85,791)

NOV 24 1943

in your column why this is it might
help. MRS. F. H. WHITEMAN.
Cataldo, Idaho.

**STERILIZATION, DEPORTATION
OF INTERNEES IS URGED**


To the Editor of The Spokesman-Review: Speaking about the food shortage, why not curtail a few expenses. For instance, instead of feeding those 16,000 disloyal Japanese at Klamath Falls, why not sterilize every one of them and any other enemy aliens and send them back to their own country.

The paper stated not long ago that a number of Italian prisoners refused to work and say they are not enemies of the United States any more and should be given their freedom. Well, I think they are as much enemies now as they were before. They would still be fighting us if they had been on the winning side.

The world still remembers how they treated the poor helpless Ethiopians. Well, I think about the worst punishment we can give any of these aliens is to send them back to their own country again, but I really think they should all be sterilized first.

Pasco, Wash. MARY JONES.

Corning, California
Observer-Nov. 24, 1943.

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LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

CORNING, CALIF., OBSERVER
City 960
NOVEMBER 24, 1943


ENGLE RETURNS TO WASHINGTON

332

Rep. Clair Engle left Monday by United air liner for Washington so as to be able to attend a meeting there yesterday afternoon on a sub-committee of the Martin Dies committee investigating un-American activities.

This group will study reports on the Jap riots in the Tule Lake concentration camp, and Rep. Engle will tell the sub-committee, of which John Costello of California is chairman, facts he learned during a 4½-day investigation he concluded at Tule Lake.

If the Costello sub-committee decided to conduct hearings at the site of the disturbance, Rep. Engle will return to the west.

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CORNING, CALIF., OBSERVER
City 960
NOVEMBER 24, 1943

ENGLE INTRODUCES RESOLUTION TODAY

332


The following telegram was received late this afternoon from Clair Engle, congressman from this district, who is in Washington, D. C., in connection with the Tulelake incident:

"Introduced resolution today urging army to take over control of Tulelake permanently.

"Resolution in part: 'That all functioning of War Relocation Authority and direction which relates to Tulelake camp be transferred to department of war and administered by secretary of war.'

"Appeared today at executive session of sub-committee of Senate committee on military affairs, also California congressional delegation to present testimony obtained in California and to seek aid of these groups in placing camps in charge of army. Meeting with House and Dies committee Monday for same purpose".

Seattle, Washington
Post-Intelligencer
November 25, 1943.

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LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE, WASH.,
POST-INTELLIGENCER

NOV 25 1943

Eagles Urge Jap Banning 332

Military control of all interned Japanese and postwar deportation are urged in a resolution made public yesterday by Seattle Aerie No. 1, F. O. E.

The resolution stipulates that no Japanese be returned to the Pacific Northwest either during or after the war.

Based on the recent uprising at Tule Lake, the resolution charges that Japanese internees should be treated as prisoners of war "and be accorded the same treatment that the American prisoners of war are receiving by the Japanese government."

Fresno, California
Bee-Nov. 25, 1943.

SINCE 1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal. Bee
—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 25, 1943

Army Rule Is Favored

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I surely do not think anyone can handle the Japanese at Tule Lake but the army. Do they treat our boys with kindness—I mean the Japanese? I do not see any reason to let the Japanese do as they please.

We want a free country and no more wars. We want our boys to come home once more. We do not—and I am sure they do not—want the Japanese here when they come back.

Fresno.

MRS. M. B.

Redondo Beach, Calif. So. Bay Breeze
Nov. 25, 1943

SINCE 1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE

REDONDO BEACH, CALIF. SO. BAY
BREEZE, Cir. 3,503
NOVEMBER 25, 1943

332 General Hays Against Japs' Return to State

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25. — With his eye on his job of providing adequate armed forces of the state to back up regular peace officers in case of trouble, Brig. Gen. Ray Hays yesterday expressed the opinion that disloyal Japanese never should have been concentrated in California as they are at the Tule Lake center.

Further, Hays said he feels that no Japs should be permitted to return to California and the coastal combat area either while the war is on or later. During the war there is too much danger of sabotage and also from riots and bloodshed due to feeling among whites running against all Japanese. After the war the same high feeling would lead to clashes and bloodshed, in his opinion.

Areas where strong feeling runs against the Japanese in California include the San Joaquin and Salinas valleys, and Los Angeles. The Salinas area saw a whole company of its boys captured at Bataan. Disloyal Japanese should be in concentration camps and under rigid control of the army—away from combat areas, he said.

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

CORVALLIS, ORE., GAZETTE-TIMES

Cir. 2,928

NOV 29 1943

AN UNWISE BILL

337
Congressman Dickstein has presented a bill to congress to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of sending statements tending to expose to hatred, ridicule, social avoidance, or business injury persons in the United States, designating by race or religion. The bill carries a fine up to five thousand dollars or imprisonment up to five years. The bill has some supporters in congress who state that it is necessary to reduce racial and religious hatred in this country. It is a natural outgrowth of Hitler's persecutions. We doubt, however, if tolerance can be legislated into the populace. There are already sufficient laws on the statute books making it a crime to utter defamatory or false statements about a person tending to injure him, and it would seem that law is broad enough without resorting to another one by which all kinds of persecutions could be inflicted against people who sent thru the mails any matter criticizing any race or religion.

For instance, there are the Jehovah's Witnesses. Scarcely a newspaper in the country but has taken a crack at them, and justly so. Yet under this crazy bill, anyone doing so could be subject to fine or imprisonment. The Supreme Court by a vote of five to four at one time held that requirement of a license fee for distribution of their literature was not a violation of the constitution. When Justice Rutledge replaced Justice Byrnes this year, the court reversed itself. If such a bill should become a law, it would stir up more race prejudice in this country than now exists, for the so-called critics of racial equality would be given a chance to cry persecution and actually find a

wider hearing and a larger following than they have at present.

There has been considerable criticism of the Japanese-Americans for their activities at Tule Lake. Emperor worship is a part of the religion of Japan. Were an editor arrested for lambasting these Japs, as he could be under this bill, the chances are indignant citizens would break down the jail doors to get him released. The measure is foolish and probably results from the war hysteria and the cruel activities of the Berlin paper-hanger.

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
CITIZEN-NEWS, Cir. 28,000
NOVEMBER 20, 1943

Ammunition 337

JAPANESE PROPAGANDISTS declare over their radios that the treatment by Americans of the Japanese interned at the relocation center at Tule Lake has been "illegal and inhuman."

Such a falsehood is to be expected of the Japanese whose spokesmen have heretofore told the people that their Navy has destroyed the United States Navy.

Here was something else that the Japanese spokesmen said and which was also to be expected, but to which serious consideration should be given:

"Japan now may have to reconsider the treatment given Americans in Japan."

We all know that if the Americans in Japan had been treated with the same consideration as have the Japanese interned at Tule Lake there would be great rejoicing in this country. Americans have not received such treatment.


But everything that Americans do in relation to the interned Japanese does give the Japanese spokesmen an opportunity to argue for the justification of their own inhumanities.

People in this country who have allowed their hates and their fears to run away with their better judgment have been heard to say that if Japanese returned to the freedom of California they would shoot them.

Such statements afford plenty of ammunition for the Japanese spokesmen who seek to justify their killing of the American flyers who bombed Tokyo.

The handling of the Japanese in this country is a big problem. At the best, it cannot be done with satisfaction to anyone. But at least we can strive at all times to keep our judgments free from hatreds and free from a willingness to ignore law, the Constitution, the Golden Rule and human rights.

Fresno, California
Bee-Nov. 26, 1943.

WENCE  1899
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 26, 1943

Oklahoma Indian Tells Of Visit To California

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am John Eagle of Pawhuska, Okla., the city of Osages, set partly on a hill and blessed by the Sun God. We have much oil—very much oil. We have great herds of cattle. We buy many bonds. We give Uncle Sam all he asks gladly. We store our cars and give tires to the army. Oklahoma is very rich, much richer than California. We have fine homes, great ranches, great schools and colleges. Our Indian boys are great soldiers, sailors and fliers. We do all for our country gladly, for we are great Americans.

My wife and I rode the bus to the west coast to meet our sons and friends who had a few days army leave, but not enough time to come home. Our people have lost many boys overseas. It is our war and we understand.

I visited last week near Tule Lake and learned many things. I saw five Japanese men play and pull at one onion for one hour. All have knives and dig in the ground and laugh. My friends send their women and children away. They are afraid the Japanese will break out.

I think Dillon Myer is in the wrong position. There are others like him who help the Japanese. No Japanese can marry our children. We would take care of that in our own way. No Japanese will live in Oklahoma after the war. Indians and white friends will see to that.

California officers abused some of our poor people who came here for work a few years ago. Now you feed and clothe the Japanese who would stick a knife in your backs any time. We Indians do not understand that. We do not like it.

We do not like Mr. Willkie. We think he is just a big trouble maker. We like our president. We think he is doing all he can.

You may laugh and say: "What does an old Indian know about politics?" Remember we have our statesmen and lawyers. If we had not, we would not have our rich oil wells, for German companies tried to swindle us out of them for many years. Some we just plain ran out of Oklahoma. Sometimes we do things in our own way.

JOHN EAGLE.
Pawhuska, Okla.

WENCE  1899
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 26, 1943

Japanese Are Said To Make Poor U. S. Citizens

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is unthinkable that any American can consider a Japanese a good American citizen. Japanese have enjoyed the multitude of blessings found here for more than 50 years, yet during these years they have spurned any suggestion that they become as one with us.

There always is hope our European immigrants will become full fledged citizens, and we are fully assured at least 90 per cent of them realize the bounty of our nation and become an asset.


But not so the Japanese. His ego is his God (man made) his country and his race. In every Japanese home in our country the mode of their prayers breeds a hate and a menace. When time affords they send their offspring to a Japanese school. There they are taught fealty to the Japanese emperor.

Some 30 years ago the Japanese Government appealed for permission to allow young Japanese women to enter our country as brides for the Japanese here. The press of the nation, recognizing the subtle threat, rang out in denunciation, pointing out that to allow these females to enter our country would be a distinct menace to our way of life.

Today we are reaping the seed we have sown in the past. Today we realize the intense hatred of the Japanese. That was demonstrated at Pearl Harbor and Tule Lake. There is but one remedy to the entire question. First to send the known traitors back to Japan and second to bring the quota equal with the Chinese with restrictions on the female in both instances to one fourth of the gross.

FRED MONTROSE.
Porterville.

Fresno, California
Bee-Nov. 27, 1943.

WENCE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 27, 1943

Congress Should Direct Army To Hold Tule Lake

Representative Clair Engle has introduced a resolution in congress which would direct the army to retain control of the Japanese evacuation center at Tule Lake.

No better argument in support of this measure need be advanced than the recent occurrences at the project under the weak kneed administration of the War Relocation Authority.

The resolution should be adopted by the house without delay, not only in the interest of sane and realistic management of the center but also for the protection of the American citizens who have their homes in that area.

In support of his measure, Engle said:

Military policing of the camp isn't enough. I told the senate committee what I have said previously, that permanent operation of the camp should be turned over to the army. Coddling and lax supervision of the prisoners were responsible for the trouble. The army should take over the camp and run it.

Under the present arrangement there is nothing to prevent the army from withdrawing from the camp and returning it to WRA management as soon as the current disturbances have subsided. That should not happen.

Certainly, the WRA has done nothing nor have its officials said anything to indicate it intends to do otherwise than continue the policy of appeasement which created the recent trouble and unquestionably would lead to more serious disorders in the future.

The type of visionary thinking which goes on in the WRA was exemplified by Robert Cozzens, regional WRA head. Even while the fires of the recent riots smoldered at the relocation center, Cozzens outlined plans for releasing more of the Japanese from Tule Lake "for resettlement."

He particularly referred to those who followed their families when the elder members avowed their disloyalty to America.

By what process of reasoning does Cozzens believe that Japanese who registered as disloyal Americans because their parents are loyal to Japan should suddenly become loyal and trustworthy Americans?

And is that the WRA's idea of solving the problem of the disorders and disturbances in the project—to turn more Japanese loose? At least, that is the only suggestion advanced by the WRA so far, unless National Director Dillon S. Myer's classic proposal of assimilation falls into that classification.


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LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 27, 1943

Army Rule Is Wanted

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Why are the Japanese getting \$70 a week to harvest food? Do you know that is more money than a lot of workers are getting in two weeks?

I say let the army take over these camps completely. Pay the Japanese what we have to, but not \$70 a week. Why should we taxpayers, who are doing all we can to get this war over with as soon as possible, provide money to people who would stab us in the back if they had a chance? R. E.
Fresno.

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LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
NOVEMBER 27, 1943

Japanese Assimilation Plan Is Called Failure

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Permit me to enter into the argument in reference to Dillon S. Myer's statement that we assimilate the Japanese.

First, there is a doubt in the mind of the public as to what he meant by "assimilating" the Japanese. Either he meant that we convert the Japanese by our environment, modes of life, occupations, etc., so as to make them real Americans, or that we intermarry with them.

If the former is the plan, then what in the name of common sense does he think our public schools have been doing for the past 307 years if they have not been trying to teach the immigrants and the people of this country the American way?

Did the Japanese in question not acquaint themselves with the constitution? Did they never hear of the Ten Commandments? No, I believe not. I do not believe anybody with a knowledge of either could show such a lack of fidelity to the country which provided for them.

There are thousands of Japanese American citizens who repeatedly have admitted their disloyalty to this, their country. If after living here for 30 or 40 years, taking advantage of all the glories this country had and has to offer a people, a Japanese has not conceived the democratic way of life, he certainly is not going to change over night.

By the time the average American gets to high school he has Americanism so well instilled in his head that neither Roosevelt nor his entire cabinet could pump it out.

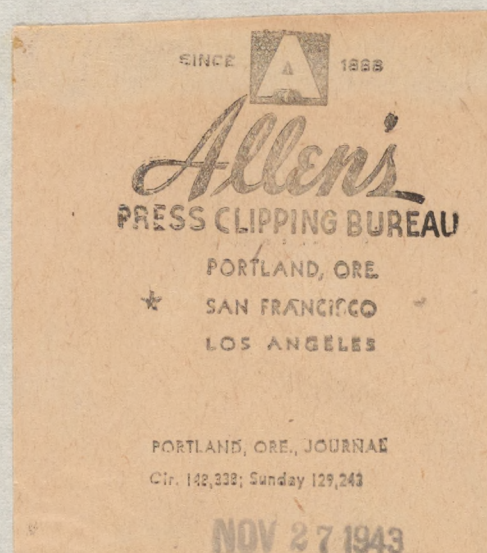
The Japanese have had all the time and opportunity in the world to become assimilated. They have lived and worked among us, they have taken part in our social and governmental affairs and attended our schools.

If he had in mind intermarriage, as most people seem to think, after the disloyalty they have practiced now and before war was declared and are permitted to remain here then they may as well do everything else to their liking. In my opinion it definitely should not be permitted.

This sounds ridiculous I know, but this supposedly new assimilation idea, which technically has been going on for years, really tops everything.

FRANCES A. MARTIN.
Fowler.

Portland, Oregon
Journal-Nov. 27, 1943.



Relocation of Japanese In Civil Life Is Problem

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—(Washington Bureau of The Journal)—Relocation of a great majority of 70,000 evacuees who still are in relocation centers but eligible to leave is said to be the present major objective of the War Relocation authority by the director of that agency, Dillon S. Myer.

During the last year about 21,000 left the relocation centers, the most of them for good. Those not eligible to leave have been moved to Northern California, where they will remain for an indefinite time under guard.

"We are not going to resort to coercive measures of relocation," Myer said, "but we plan to spare no effort to encourage eligible evacuees to leave relocation centers and resume life in normal communities. There are thousands of children, American citi-

zens, in the relocation centers and will remain in this country all their lives. Their Americanization can take place much more rapidly and positively outside of a relocation center."

Hundreds of Americans of Japanese ancestry have volunteered for military service, said Myer, because volunteering is the only means they have of getting into the lines of combat. He expresses the hope that these young men may soon be treated like others and made eligible for induction through selective service.

Portland, Oregon
Oregonian
Nov. 27, 1943.

SINCE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE., OREGONIAN

Cir. 192,181; Sunday 188,518

NOV 27 1943

Tule Lake 332 Adds Troops

TULELAKE, Cal., Nov. 26—
(INS)—Army troops which took over the riot-torn Tule lake Jap segregation camp four weeks ago were reported Friday by unofficial sources to have been substantially increased.

No definite reason for reinforcing the garrison was given, but the report said a "large number" of additional soldiers had been brought in.

It was also learned, unofficially, that the army expects a "radical change" at the camp within a week, although nature of the expected change was not explained.

These developments, coming on the heels of a bill introduced in Washington by Representative Clair Engel, democrat of California, to place the smoldering center under permanent military control, increased belief that the camp may be taken out of the hands of the war relocation authority altogether.

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PORTLAND, ORE

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER
Daily 173,609; Sunday 485,268
NOVEMBER 28, 1943

SHOWDOWN AT TULE LAKE; ALL JAPS SEARCHED

332
Contraband Seized, Ringleaders
Under Guard; 3,200 Acres to
Be Returned to U. S. Bureau

The long awaited Army "showdown" at the turbulent Tule Lake Segregation Center, with heavily reinforced troops searching the barracks of 16,000 disloyal Japanese in one swift, total inspection for contraband, has been accomplished with complete success, The Examiner learned last night from authoritative sources.

At the same time, The Examiner learned, the "big break" which War Relocation Authority (WRA) officials have hinted was due at Tule Lake this week will be an announcement—by the WRA—that the 3,700 acres which disloyal Japanese refused to harvest will be turned back to the Bureau of Reclamation.

RINGLEADERS HELD.

There was more than sufficient confirmation for the report that the Army had "really moved" in its inspection of the Japanese barracks including the camp "colony," along with the report that WRA maladministration of the 3,700 acres—where thousands of taxpayer dollars were lost in unharvested crops and sabotaged farm machinery—at last is to end.

The Army search, including soldiers in full battle equipment, tanks, and armored cars under the command of Col. Verne Austin, resulted in the rounding up of "approximately two hundred disloyal Japanese ringleaders," who now are reportedly under guard in a stockade built by the Army for their incarceration.

Earlier in the month, several days after the Army took over the camp following the November 1 riot and other outbursts of violence, the Army attempted a house-to-house search of the camp.

TREMENDOUS HAUL.

Known "hot spots" in the center were surrounded by tanks and armored cars, and a short-wave radio sending set and what the Army later called "some contraband" was found at the time.

Reports reaching nearby Tule Lake indicated at the time that

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4.)

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S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER
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NOVEMBER 28, 1943

Coast Congressmen Quiz Officials on Tule Jap Camp

Resolution Demanding White House
Make Management Change, Forecast

332
By WILLIAM THEIS

Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—High ranking Government officials were questioned today at a closed meeting of west coast Congressmen who are determined to force a change in the management of war relocation camps.

Attorney General Francis Biddle was quizzed at length during the morning while representatives of the State Department and the Army followed this afternoon.

The inquiry stems from the rioting of Japanese internees at the Tule Lake, Calif. camp.

Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), was also a committee witness. Some members of the committee are highly critical of Myer's handling of the WRA and are demanding that the Army or the Justice Department take over.

ACTION FORECAST.

Spokesmen for the tri-state delegations representing California, Oregon and Washington said the meeting probably would produce a resolution for transmission to the White House. Maj. Gen. M. G. White, Army personnel chief, was to be a later witness.

Representative Costello (Democrat), California, chairman of the Dies subcommittee investigating operation of War Relocation Authority camps for Japanese, recommended that the Justice Department take over administration of the Tule Lake center, using Army troops for police purposes.

He urged this as a practical solution, in view of Army objections to assuming complete responsibility for the camp, scene of a violent outbreak early this month. Some other members, including Representative Angel (Democrat), California, proposed that the Army assume control of the trouble spot.

CHANGE DEMANDED

"Some change must be made," said Costello. "We can't have these outbreaks every month. Inasmuch as almost all the Japs in Tule Lake have declared their disloyalty to the United States, putting them in the same class as enemy aliens, I think the Justice Department should assume control. But I'd like to see the Army police all these centers, rather than Japs carrying 'billy' clubs."

Costello's subcommittee will reopen hearings Monday, expecting to hear Representative Engel, Democrat of California, on the WRA situation.

The unofficial West coast sessions are being presided over by Representative Lea, Democrat of California, dean of his State's twenty-three member delegation

by the Government unit which has the greatest amount of public confidence. And to my mind, that's the Army."

General White and other officials already have testified in closed session before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the recent Tule Lake disturbances. A resolution sponsored by Senator Downey, Democrat of California, calling for the Army to take over the center, is pending in that committee.

HARDS

ington Bureau

N, Nov. 27.—be their final War Relocation ney General other figures day persuaded ressional dele-solutions call-of the over-relocation sit-

ght hour meet-on of a motion investigating

committee, which will be the second this year, so far as the California delegation is concerned.

The long session was held behind closed doors, with an attempt to pledge every Congressman to secrecy.

CHANGE DEMANDED.

The only authorized spokesman, Representative Clarence F. Lea, California Democrat, said after the meeting had broken up:

"My personal opinion is that the west coast delegations feel very strongly that there must

report that WRA maladministration of the 3,700 acres—where thousands of taxpayer dollars were lost in unharvested crops and sabotaged farm machinery—at last is to end.

The Army search, including soldiers in full battle equipment, tanks, and armored cars under the command of Col. Verne Austin, resulted in the rounding up of "approximately two hundred disloyal Japanese ringleaders," who now are reportedly under guard in a stockade built by the Army for their incarceration.

Earlier in the month, several days after the Army took over the camp following the November 1 riot and other outbursts of violence, the Army attempted a house-to-house search of the camp.

TREMENDOUS HAUL.

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Reports reaching nearby Tule Lake indicated at the time that

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4.)

Score 100 Pct.

Showdown at Tule Camp

Army Searches Japs, Seizes Contraband

(Continued from Page 1)

not until additional troops arrived could the Army make an all-out, continuous search—a necessary procedure if the "cleaning out" of all known contraband was to be successful.

It was that all-out search which the Army made beginning at dawn on Friday, The Examiner learned. The amount of contraband discovered is unknown, but it is expected to be tremendous, including guns, home-made explosives, and thousands of knives in addition to those found in the Army's preliminary search.

MACHINERY WRECKED

The reported WRA decision to turn back the 3,700 acres to the Reclamation Bureau—from which the WRA originally took the land—came as no surprise to Tule Lake residents. They saw thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery deliberately wrecked by disloyal Japanese, who later refused to harvest crops which

San Francisco, California
Examiner—Nov. 28, 1943.

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LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER
City—Daily 173,609; Sunday 485,268
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PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER
City—Daily 173,609; Sunday 485,268
NOVEMBER 28, 1943

Coast Congressmen Officials on Tule

Resolution Demanding V
Make Management Char

332 By WILLIAM THEI
Staff Correspondent Int'l News S

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—and chair
High ranking Government offici
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Relocation Authority (WRA),
was also a committee witness.
Some members of the committee
are highly critical of Myer's
handling of the WRA and are de
manding that the Army or the
Justice Department take over.

ACTION FORECAST.

Spokesmen for the tri-state
delegations representing Califor
nia, Oregon and Washington said
the meeting probably would pro
duce a resolution for transmis-

GOVERNMENT WINS DELAY ON WRA ATTACK

8 Hour Secret Session Leads
Congressmen to Postpone
Demand for Change in Control

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—
Making what may be their final
effort to save the War Relocation
Authority, Attorney General
Francis Biddle and other figures
of the New Deal today persuaded
the west coast Congressional dele
gations to defer resolutions call
ing for correction of the over
strained Japanese relocation sit
uation.

Upshot of an eight hour meet
ing was the adoption of a motion
to appoint another investigating
committee, which will be the sec
ond this year, so far as the Cali
fornia delegation is concerned.

The long session was held be
hind closed doors, with an at
tempt to pledge every Congress
man to secrecy.

CHANGE DEMANDED.

The only authorized spokes
man, Representative Clarence F.
Lea, California Democrat, said
after the meeting had broken up:

"My personal opinion is that
the west coast delegations feel
very strongly that there must
be a change in the whole
method of handling the Japa
nese situation. This would in
volve the elimination of the
War Relocation Authority. But
we have not had time yet to de
termine what method of control
should be substituted."

Resolutions prepared for pre
sentation to the delegations, de
manding the resignation of WRA
Director Dillon S. Myer and the
administration of the ten Japa
nese relocation centers by the
Army, lay idle on a table throug
hout the meeting.

DON'T WANT JOB.

Biddle, representatives of the
office of New Dealer John J. Mc
Cloy, Assistant Secretary of War;
representatives of the State De
partment, and Myer, took up the
entire time with their arguments.

Myer argued that the WRA is
doing all right, despite the moun
tainous accumulation of evidence
of maladministration that has
stacked up.

The War Department argued
that it does not want the job of
handling the civilian Japanese.

The Justice Department,
through its head man, argued
that it does not want the job,
either.

Seattle, Washington
Daily Times
November 28, 1943.

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Allen's
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PORTLAND, ORE
★ SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES

SEATTLE, WN., DAILY TIMES
(Circ. 129,341)

NOV 28 1943

TULE LAKE JAPS LESS ARROGANT

(A North American Newspaper Alliance reporter was sent to the Japanese segregation camp at Tule Lake, Calif., when reports of unrest began to spread. The following article is the result of a comprehensive survey made on the spot.)

By JAY ROSENBERG

North American Newspaper Alliance

TULE LAKE, Calif., Nov. 27.—

From the highway, the Jap segregation camp here looks like one of the scores of C. C. C. camps that formerly dotted the landscape of the West. It looks peaceful. But the look is deceiving. Actually, the Jap camp, even under Army control—and that control is administered by a firm hand—is a seething volcano, ready to erupt at any time.

This camp—a village of 16,000 Japs—is called "Little Tokyo" by the internees. And they have even renamed Mt. Shasta, which towers above the horizon in the distance, Fujiyama.

Trouble Starts Early

Chronologically, this is the background of the camp. Many months ago it was selected as the camp site for disloyal Japs—those who had declared themselves subjects of Tojo. The loyal Japs were moved out of the camp in September and the other Japs were moved in.

Trouble started brewing at the camp before the disloyal group had been entirely moved in. Time after time, Japs refused to harvest—or plant—crops on the 4,000-acre farm adjoining the camp.

The Japs came in committees to Ray R. Best, project director, of the War Relocation Authority, and presented their demands. Concession after concession was granted by Best, and even after the concessions had been granted, the Japs often refused to work.

Demands included better food, more clothing, porches on houses, a change in administration policy.

November 1 Dillon Myer, national W. R. A. director, visited the camp. He had planned to address the Japs on Tuesday, November 2. Meanwhile, about 150 to 200 "ring leaders" urged some 5,000 or 6,000 other Japs to go with them to the Administration Building Monday afternoon. They made more demands, as they held some 200 Caucasian employees and visitors at the camp as prisoners.

Their demands were not met.

Soldiers Called In

Next day the situation was as tense, and on Thursday night, November 4, a riot ensued and the Army, which had been based for months about 400 yards from the camp proper, was called in by project administrators.

The Army slapped a tight censorship on all information concerning the camp.

Fantastic rumors were circulating about the camp by then—most of which had factual basis.

As the Army policed the camp, the W. R. A. continued as administrators. And the Japs continued to make demands. They said, in effect:

1. If this food is harvested by Japs loyal to America, we won't eat.

2. Further, if we are prisoners of war, you—as the Army—must feed us.

The Army's reply; also in effect, was this:

Nuts!

Soldiers drove the trucks, laden with food, up to the kitchen and said, "Come and get it." If the Japs refused to unload the trucks, they went hungry.

The same situation existed insofar as coal was concerned. The Army said if you want to keep warm, unload the coal yourselves. The Japs were cold one night. They unloaded coal the next day.

Portland, Ore., Oregonian
Nov. 28, 1943

SINCE  1888

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★ PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO

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PORTLAND, ORE., OREGONIAN
Cir. 192,181; Sunday 189,514

NOV 28 1943

Tule Lake Probe Quizzes Biddle

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (INS) — High ranking government officials were questioned Saturday at a closed meeting of west coast congressmen who are determined to force a change in the management of war relocation camps.


Attorney-General Francis Biddle was quizzed at length by the congressmen while representatives of the state department and the army were to be heard Saturday afternoon.

The inquiry stems from the rioting of Japanese internees at the Tule Lake, Cal., camp.

Dillon S. Myer, head of the war relocation authority, was also a committee witness. Some members of the committee are highly critical of Myer's handling of the WRA and are demanding that the army or the justice department take over.

S. F. Cal., Commercial News

Nov. 29, 1943

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SAN FRANCISCO
* LOS ANGELES
* PORTLAND, ORE

S. F. CAL., COMMERCIAL NEWS
Cir. 1,200
NOVEMBER 29, 1943

... delegate to the United Nations Relief Conference said.

* * * 332

WASHINGTON — The War Department definitely is opposed to taking over the Tule Lake, California, relocation camp, scene of recent Japanese riots, Representative John M. Costello, Democrat, California, said.

* * *

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

San Francisco, California
Examiner-Nov. 29, 1943.

W. A. Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER
Cir.—Daily 173,609; Sunday 485,266
NOVEMBER 29, 1943

WRA EVIDENCE ON RIOT FALSE, PROBERS TOLD

Investigator Says Agency Chief
Used Fake Document to
Discredit Poston Testimony

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A

formal report that Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) knowingly introduced in evidence a completely false document when he was testifying under oath before a Congressional body last July, was received today by the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities from its West Coast investigator, James Stedman.

Stedman presented written charges that the important document was fabricated from the whole cloth by Myer and W. Wade Head, who was director of the War Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz., at the time of the Japanese uprising there in celebration of the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor last December.

OFFICER RETURNS.

The investigator's report said the fake document, a transcript of a conversation at a meeting which allegedly never took place, was introduced by Myer to defend the WRA by discrediting the previous Dies Committee testimony of a man who had gone to a war task in the jungles of Central America, and who therefore was presumed to be far out of the way and unable to defend himself.

But the victim, Harold H. Townsend, supply and transportation officer of the Poston camp when the outbreak took place, has come back.

Robert E. Stripling, chief of staff for the Dies Committee, said Townsend's accusations against Myer and Head are part of an imposing bill of particulars which will confront Myer when the Costello subcommittee of the Dies Committee tomorrow opens its second hearing of the year.

TOLD OF "APPEASEMENT."

Townsend was a witness before the Costello subcommittee at Los Angeles hearings prior to Washington hearings.

He told a shocking story of conditions in and around the Poston camp, and of how War Relocation Authority appeasement practices had permitted the Poston outbreak, just as these practices fostered the riot at the Manzanar camp in California at about the same time, and were nearly a year later to incur an uprising in the Japanese camp at Tule Lake, Calif.

When the Costello subcommittee opened the Washington phase of its hearings, with Townsend in the remote jungles of Central America, Myer accused Townsend of cowardice, charged him with deserting his post during the riot, and asserted that all the testimony he had given the subcommittee at Los Angeles was false.

READ TRANSCRIPT.

Then Myer read a purported stenographic transcript of a conversation which he swore took place between Head and Townsend at Poston just before the latter resigned.

The transcript portrayed Townsend as meekly accepting Head's charge that he was a coward and not fitted for duties at the camp.

But the transcript, Townsend has now declared in a formal statement at Los Angeles, is an invention throughout.

Stockton, Cal. Record

Nov. 29, 1943

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LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND, ORE.

STOCKTON CAL. RECORD
Cir. 29,034
NOVEMBER 29, 1943

AMERICAN—Mother Says Her Say

Editor Record: I would like to extend my hand and my approval to Mr. Silber, the man who wrote the letter in the November 22 Record. I don't know him, but he apparently has at least one son who

has been through hell at Guadalcanal.

Many of us parents are asking the same question. Why are we sending our boys away to kill and go through such experiences when such Jap messes are going on in our own land? Isn't there any voice or way for parents to see that something is done, or is our country so bound up in politics and crookedness that we have to take it and shut up?

A good suggestion came from one of the exchange prisoners. Let one of them take charge of Tule Lake and then, as Mr. Silber says, put these white-skinned fools in the camp with the Japs they pamper.

I heard the account over the radio of Gen. Patton's treatment of a soldier and the explanation that it was known and happened months ago.

Had one of our boys even spoken out of turn to an officer, he wouldn't be given a chance to apologize, but one of our big generals whose reputation spreads because he is such a good cusser and a "blood and guts" leader can pull a poor shell-shocked lad out of bed and knock him down.

I'd just like to meet Gen. Patton once after that had happened to my boy. I have a fine lad in the service who was just 21 recently. Thoughts of him as a baby perhaps make me boil about these things today.

I do hope parents have a voice some day and stop some injustices.
A RECORD SUBSCRIBER AND AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

NO JAPS—in California

Editor Record: I am happily surprised to learn from Irving Martin Jr.'s column (Nov. 8) that there is one native of California who is not insane on the subject of Japanese-Americans. I disagree with Mr. Fisher's opinion that it was not necessary to segregate persons of Japanese ancestry. If they had not been segregated, and stoutly guarded, would they not have been butchered, man, woman and child, by their white neighbors?

This reminds me of a story which I condense from Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin" (307-8). In 1763, he says, when English and French had made peace, it re-

mained to pacify the Americans and Indians. Red savages and white frontiersmen rioted across their common hunting-ground. James Smith, who had been four years a captive among the Indians, led his Black Boys across Cumberland County. And the Baxton Boys, in Lancaster County, fell upon the friendly Conestoga Indians and killed all 20 of them, 14 of whom the sheriff had collected for safety in the Lancaster workhouse.

"The only good Indian is a dead Indian!" No Japs in California!
EDMUND K. JANES,
Oakdale.

Kerman, Cal. News
Nov. 29, 1943

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Kerman, Cal. News
NOVEMBER 29, 1943

THE DISGRACE OF TULE LAKE


The arrogance and contemptuous defiance of the Japs at Tule Lake, and their traitorous disloyalty to the country of their adoption, were not the most shocking aspects of the relocation center scandal. We were disappointed perhaps, that American-born Japanese would turn against the land of their birth. But inbred in most of the Japs is a hatred of America and a lust to conquer America. We in California, who have known them, were not too shocked, therefore, that many of the little yellow men, even though they had accepted all the benefits of our country in times of peace, were still not real Americans—and still bowed to the Empire of the rising sun when war came.

The disgrace of Tule Lake is that the managers of the War Relocation Authority were so wholly and so utterly incompetent, and so lacking in ability to cope with the situation, that they deliberately pampered enemies of this country and earned nothing but their contempt. From a reading of the testimony before the investigating committees, it is quite apparent that we narrowly escaped disastrous consequences—and that only good fortune, and the timely intervention of the Army, saved us.

The whole record of the War Relocation Authority is a public disgrace and Congress should abolish the Authority forthwith, before it further humiliates and endangers the American people. Before the Tule Lake scandal the Authority had been guilty of releasing thousands of Japanese to wander almost at will throughout the country, asking only that they make an assertion of loyalty to the United States Government. And the Jap warlords, who have beheaded our American fliers and starved and mistreated thousands of American prisoners, have insolently laughed at us—and plotted against us, even here in our own State of California.

It's time we ended that disgrace—and made the little yellow men respect us, instead of inviting their contempt. Let's let the Army take care of the Japs. And let's abolish the War Relocation Authority before it runs disgrace into disaster.

Fresno, California
Bee-Nov. 29, 1943.

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Fresno, Cal., Bee
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Writer Would Deport All Japanese In America

Editor of The Bee—Sir: B. E. Stewart did not say strongly enough in his letter on November 23rd that the Japanese should be deported to Japan and never should be allowed to set foot on American soil again. I lived in the Orient for four years and I know the Japanese and how they dislike us or any Caucasian. I wish some of the folks who write about the Japanese in the Public Thinkers knew them as I do and knew how they act towards you when you are in their country.

Once Hirohito was a god in heaven. He made up his mind to come down to the earth and be the sun god of Japan and rule the world. I think the people in California remember how, in 1921, I believe, they came here by the hundreds. The United States Government put a stop to it and the Japanese were angry. Then they were deported. When Commodore Perry went to Japan more than 100 years ago and opened trade with them they were going to sink the ships. From that time on they have been planning for a war with us.

When Japan had the big earthquake in 1931 we sent the Japanese money and many other things. They called us American suckers, but they kept the money to help finance this war. While their envoys were in Washington talking peace, they bombed Pearl Harbor.

If I had the power to do it, all three generations would be deported before the end of this year. I would not even consider their talk of loyalty to this country for I do not trust them after working with them for 13 years.

Our government should enact a law that never again should a Japanese be permitted to live here. There will be trouble from them if they remain.
A. C. K.
Fresno.

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PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal., Bee
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Writer Would Call Halt To Babying Of Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am an American, born and reared in the United States and I always have worked hard to care for my family.

I have one son who quit a job paying him more than \$100 a month to join the army. He was sent to the South Pacific and fought the Japanese for \$60 a month.

We are taxed heavily to pay the bills while they shut Japanese up here and pay them \$70 a week for working in the camps. If they are paying the Japanese \$70 a week for being a menace, then they had better give our boys in the army \$200 to kill them. It looks to me as if some people think the Japanese need more money than the Americans.

I am working hard but I am not making \$70 a week. I pay high taxes and put 10 per cent of my wages in war bonds and pay outrageous prices for food while Japanese working at Tule Lake in the U. S. A. sit around in comfort with the best of food for \$70 a week.

Are our boys in Japanese prison camps treated this way? No, they are tortured unmercifully and if they are good maybe they get a handful of dirty rice.

Why do not we treat the Japanese the same way? I say it is time to quit babying the Japanese and give them a dose of their own medicine.

There surely is something wrong in the handling of the Japanese. Why?

Fresno. A BEE READER.

Portland, Oregon
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November ---1943.

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PORTLAND, ORE.

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LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, Ore, RADIO ADVERTISER

NOV -- 1943

fine base rights in the Azores.

**Tracy Back on
Greyhound Show** 353

Bill Tracy, who has been associated with Commander Scott's "Romance of the Highways" Sunday, 10:15 a. m. broadcast for five years, has returned to the show. Tracy recently received an honorable discharge from the army, where he was attached to the engineering corps. The program is heard on KALE for Pacific Greyhound lines.

White Pacifists Blamed For Tule Lake Revolt

Rep. Engle Again Accuses Director Myer In House Probe Testimony

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Caucasian pacifists of the most extreme type, employed and encouraged by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), incited the Japanese uprising at the Tule Lake segregation camp in California in November and must be held immediately responsible for it, the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities was told today.

Representative Clair Engle, California Democrat, said he had learned in a personal investigation that, although the Japanese subversives were running the camp about the way they wished and were living almost in luxury, they were being told by conscientious objectors on the camp's white staff they were being treated harshly and unjustly, and Japan was justified in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

MYER AGAIN ACCUSED.

Representative Engle's testimony lodged new accusations of cowardice and falsehood against Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The witness characterized as false whole sections of Myer's "official statement" on the Tule Lake affair.

In comment on Myer's personal timidity, Committeeman Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, joined with the witness.

Mundt remarked he found it "amazing" that Myer should abandon a critical situation, leave Caucasians unprotected from the menacing Japanese, and flee the scene as quickly as he did after the uprising started.

TESTIMONY READ.

"The Caucasian employes had considerable complaint to make about that, too," Engle rejoined dryly.

Reading into the record a transcript of sworn testimony before a California legislative fact finding committee, describing the Tule Lake outbreak as an enemy insurrection of dangerous proportions, Engle paused occasionally to interject his own observations.

When he reached a portion of the transcript dealing with six conscientious objectors on the WRA Tule Lake pay roll, he said:

"These conscientious objectors had been furloughed at WRA request from C. O. camps, and were on the teaching staff. The children of many of the Caucasian employes had to go to school with the Japanese-children, and these white employes who were not pacifists themselves objected to their children hearing such expressions as 'United States war guilt,' and being taught that United States imperialism had provoked the war, and that 'Japan was aggravated into the Pearl Harbor attack by American aggression.'"

GROUPS NAMED.

"In other words," interrupted Representative John M.

Costello, California Democrat, chairman of the Dies subcommittee conducting the examination, "it was the activities of these WRA social service workers, conscientious objectors, members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters League, that seem to have started the trouble."

"Those people, with workers from the Civil Liberties Union, who were constantly in the camp to remind the Japanese of their constitutional rights, incited the Japanese and must be held immediately responsible for the outbreak," Engle rejoined.

"But," he added positively, "the whole social theory on which the Tule Lake camp was conducted came down directly from the national leadership of the War Relocation Authority."