

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1943

XVII

Operation Of Tule Lake Camp Is Task For Army

For several days disturbances have been in progress in the Japanese camp at Tule Lake, in northeastern California.

The basic reasons for the disorders are somewhat vague, principally due to the evasiveness, secretiveness and misrepresentation of officials of the War Relocation Authority.

What efforts have been put forth by the WRA to quell the outbreaks and to put the Japanese back to work, where they belong, are not exactly clear, either, but whatever they are they appear up to the present time to have been ineffective.

Some time ago the Tule Lake camp was designated by the WRA as the confinement center for Japanese evacuees who have professed loyalty to Japan and admitted disloyalty to the United States.

Why Tule Lake, closest of all the 10 relocation centers to the strategic Pacific Coast military areas, should have been selected, instead of one farther inland, never has been explained satisfactorily to the public by the WRA.

Also, the WRA had several other centers available which were not in such close proximity to existing settlements of white persons as is the one at Tule Lake.

Quite understandably the people of the Tule Lake basin, who have had their homes and farms in that area for many years and did not want the camp located there in the first place, are disturbed by the potentialities of having in their midst some 15,000 or 20,000 Japanese who, by their own admission, are enemies of this country.

They have appealed to officials in Washington to use their efforts to have the army take over custody of the camp. Representative Stockman of Oregon declared:

The people in the valley must have protection, and at once. I shall take the first opportunity to tell congress about this ugly uprising and shall demand that the army immediately take over the relocation camps and that the War Relocation Authority be disbanded.

When the evacuation of the Japanese was instituted, it was decided the operation of the relocation centers was a civilian matter. For the most part, the centers were to be communities with functions typical of any civil community.

But since then the WRA has embarked upon a policy of releasing those who say they are loyal and detaining, in Tule Lake, those who openly profess disloyalty.

Thus the conduct of the Tule Lake camp ceases to be a matter for civilian administrators and becomes one for the army, or at least some quasi military organization, to handle. The problem no longer is one of maintenance or rehabilitation, but is custodial.

The WRA has shown on several past occasions it is capable neither of Americanizing those who might be susceptible to some degree of Americanization, nor properly handling those who admit they are loyal to their sacred emperor.

Engle Considers Bill For Full Army Rule

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Representative Engle, Democrat, California, said today he is considering introducing a bill to remove the Japanese relocation center at Tulelake, Calif., from the control of the War Relocation Authority.

The Californian's statement was made following information he said he had received that the army had taken over the relocation center, with resulting casualties, to prevent a repetition of riotings he said occurred earlier this week.

Engle said he wants the army to have complete control of the camp.

Engle wrote the Dies committee WRA operation of the camp is "thoroughly inefficient and incompetent."

Meanwhile, two investigators from the Dies committee's Los Angeles office have been assigned to investigate the Tulelake center at the request of Engle, who said he also has been requested by civilian leaders of the Tulelake community to make a personal inspection of conditions at the camp, situated in his congressional district.

He will await further reports on developments at the center before deciding on a personal inspection.

Solons Call Inquiry

TURLOCK, Nov. 5.—(P)—Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the state senate committee on Japanese resettlement, said today his committee will meet Monday either at the Tule Lake segregation center or in the town of Tulelake nearby.

The meeting was called to inquire into recent developments which brought army control of the Japanese center after several days of disturbances.

Members of the committee include Senators Herbert W. Slater of Santa Rosa, Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, George J. Hatfield of Merced and Jesse R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

Senator Donnelly said seven meetings previously held showed there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of moving all Japanese out of the state for the duration, including those in relocation centers, and that the consensus also favors barring their return even after the war.

Fresno Bee

Nov. 5, 1943

*Fresno Bee
Nov. 4, 1943
Editorial*

Troops Take Control Of Tulelake Camp

WRA Asks Army To Move In Following Report Of Security Guard Beating

By NICK BOURNE

TULELAKE, Nov. 5. — (U.P.) — Troops marched into the Tulelake Japanese Segregation Center today with tanks and machine guns to impose military rule upon disloyal Japanese who defied civilian authorities following a labor controversy a fortnight ago.

Japanese internees refused to harvest crops for all Japanese internment centers on the ground they were being held as prisoners of war. Japanese held here either have pledged allegiance to Japan or have refused to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Take Over From WRA

Colonel Verne Austin, in command of the troops, announced officially the army has taken over jurisdiction of the camp from the War Relocation Authority.

The 9th Service Command headquarters confirmed army troops moved into the center after receiving a request from the War Relocation Authority.

It was reported the WRA asked the army to intervene following the severe beating of a security guard by Japanese internees last night.

20 Reported Injured

There were no reports of shots being fired by the troops. However, it was stated on good authority at the camp that approximately 20 Japanese who resisted the military occupation were injured.

About 500 of the 15,000 disloyal Japanese who have been congregated here from the other nine relocation centers were rounded up by the soldiers.

Many were held in the camp administration building, where demonstrating Japanese scored one near victory Monday, holding WRA National Director Dillon Myer and 100 white personnel virtual prisoners for four hours.

The Japanese sat with their hands over their heads for two hours, with soldiers equipped with machine guns guarding them, while their leaders were questioned.

Get Near Ammunition Depot

One soldier told me, "They were getting near our ammunition depot tonight when we caught them."

I was sitting in an apartment with two WRA officials at 10:30 o'clock last night discussing the situation. We heard boys cry "Fight, fight," in front of the apartment, but we paid no attention.

Then came sounds of motors and sirens. I asked the WRA men, "Is that what happens every night at 10:30?"

They said, "No," and we put overcoats over our pajamas and went into the street.

We saw tanks and columns of soldiers wearing steel helmets and carrying machine guns and bayonets.

Maneuvers had been held in the camp during the daytime previously, but one WRA official said, "This is the first time I've seen them at night."

I followed a detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets into an apartment.

The Real Thing

"Are these maneuvers?" I asked. "No, this is the real thing," one replied.

Then I went to the administration building and saw soldiers and internal policemen herding disheveled Japanese into an office, with lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets and machine guns guarding them.

White members of the internal police of the WRA camp administration were aiding the soldiers. But many of the Japanese under guard wore the internal police uniform.

One soldier later announced, "We're going after them down below tomorrow," indicating additional leaders of the Japanese residing in the lower portion of the camp remain to be rounded up.

Searchlights Are Used

Searchlights played over the landscape during the night and military passes were required of all persons entering or leaving the center.

The War Relocation Authority officials with whom I talked looked 10 years younger when they saw the army taking over the center.

Blames Zoot Suiters

One explained the principal troublemakers among the internees are "Japanese zoot suiters" who wear tassled stocking caps and blazers. "Flaming youth," he called them.

They and other troublesome Japanese relied upon their "international status" and American fear of retaliation on United States prisoners held by the Japanese Government to provoke the camp authorities, a WRA official said.

Trouble began at the camp Oc-

tober 15th, when 5,000 male Japanese refused to harvest truck crops grown at Tulelake to supply other relocation centers.

WRA Feared Outbreak

Taking over of the center from the War Relocation Authority followed statements made yesterday by WRA officials which indicated a new outbreak might come at any time.

Ray R. Best, WRA director of the center, said he "would never permit" another demonstration by the internees, but warned at the same time that he might be powerless to stop one from developing.

An earlier revelation by WRA authorities in San Francisco that a Buddhist priest who led Monday's demonstration had warned directors that "we can't take responsibility for what may happen here" indicated that the Japanese internees did not intend to yield.

The internees consistently resorted to many subterfuges to provoke the directors of the center, Best said. He cited as an example one Japanese who walked back and forth across a road so an approaching automobile had to swing into the ditch to avoid hitting him.

Frederic Bee
Nov. 5, 1943

Federal, State Solons Will Probe Tule Lake Riots

TULELAKE, Nov. 6.—(AP)—All is quiet at the Tule Lake Japanese Segregation Center tonight, with army troops installed there in a tent city and soldiers patrolling the wire demarcation line which separates the Japanese from the administration area.

In the wake of disturbances which brought soldiers with tanks and machine guns into the compound harboring 16,000 Japanese, thousands of them admittedly disloyal to this country, federal and state officials sought personally to investigate the center.

Representative Claire Engle, Democrat, California, from this district said he will leave Washington by plane tonight to join Dies Committee investigator at the Tule Lake camp Monday. State Senator Hugh Donnelly of Turlock asked army permission for the senate committee on Japanese resettlement, which he heads, to visit the center and interview employees of the War Relocation Authority, which administered the camp.

Donnelly expects to hold committee meetings there starting Monday.

"Congratulations to the army for taking over," said a full page message in the Tulelake Reporter, signed by merchants of the community, who had expressed fear rioting Japanese might burst from the center and attack the nearby town.

Kidnap Plot Is Thwarted

The Herald and News at Klamath Falls, Ore., across the state boundary, said it learned on reliable authority the army moved in Thursday night just in time to thwart an attempt by evacuees to kidnap the center's director, Ray Best, and his assistant, Peter Zimmer.

An informant whose name cannot be disclosed, the newspaper said, reported fighting in which E. R. Bordeck, an internal security guard, was injured occurred near Best's home.

The informant, who was inside the center yesterday, said he learned the group of evacuees "would have gotten" Best had the army been two minutes later in arriving inside the camp.

Borbeck was slugged as he confronted the evacuees who were converging on Best's residence where the director was resting, the newspaper said.

The Japanese made just one show of disobedience after the army moved in Thursday night in swift reply to WRA officials' appeal for aid. Tear gas broke up the abortive little offensive which witnesses said was staged by a few hundred Japanese late yesterday.

Warren Is Satisfied

Governor Earl Warren said today after a telephone conversation with the army 9th service command headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, that he is "satisfied beyond any doubt the situation is in hand and the major trouble has subsided."

Engle said he is considering introducing a bill in congress to remove the WRA from control of the Tule Lake center. He asserted the place, to which disloyal Japanese and Japanese-Americans from other relocation centers had been brought, should be under permanent army control.

Evacuees Make Knives

CHICO, Nov. 6.—(AP)—Albert H. Tinker, who said he resigned yesterday as night superintendent of maintenance at the Tulelake Segregation Center, declared tonight disloyal Japanese "made knives and hatchets in the camp shops" before the uprising at the center Monday.

"I saw that going on, myself," he told an interviewer. "I expected trouble to occur. I sent my wife to Portland (Ore.) and my boy to Santa Rosa four days before it happened."

Tinker said that Dr. R. N. Pedicord, chief surgeon at the center, was beaten up and left in "bad shape" by 10 Japanese following the death of a Japanese baby from the effects of burns.

Dr. Pedicord related that 15 Japanese marched into his office. One of them snatched off his glasses and he knocked two of the men down. But he was beaten unconscious. The removal of the doctor is one of the Japanese demands.

Army Enforces Tulelake Quiet

TULELAKE, Nov. 6.—(INS)—A tense quiet prevailed today at the Tulelake Japanese segregation center following two new demonstrations, one of which was broken up when army troops used tear gas.

Ignoring army orders restricting them to their own section of the center, 2,000 of the 16,000 avowed Japanese disloyalists at the vast camp gathered yesterday afternoon and started toward the administration building.

When they failed to heed the orders to disperse, the soldiers, armed with machine guns, hurled tear gas at the demonstrators.

This demonstration followed one which occurred yesterday morning when 500 Japanese gathered in the housing area of their camp. The gathering was quickly dispersed by the soldiers.

Armed With Clubs

The army took over control of the big camp on the California-Oregon border late Thursday night when a mob of 200 "judo" leaders among the disloyal Japanese armed themselves with clubs, forced their way past War Relocation Authority security guards and marched on the home of Ray Best, project director.

One WRA guard, Edward Borbeck, was beaten in this riotous demonstration which prompted WRA authorities to call the army in to restore order.

An eyewitness to the Thursday night demonstration reported shots were plainly heard in the camp and assumed the shots were fired by the riotous Japanese, since all WRA guards and camp employees never had been permitted to carry firearms.

Fence Is Completed

Army engineers completed construction last night of a high barbed wire fence fronting the administration building. The wire barricade effectively bars Japanese within the camp's housing area from Tulelake's vast agricultural acres.

Tented out on the farmlands are 300 loyal Japanese recruited from other relocation centers to harvest crops which the Tulelake internees last week flatly refused to harvest, claiming they were "prisoners of war" and as such could not be compelled to work.

The disloyal Japanese of Tulelake were known to have been incensed over the fact Japanese from other centers had volunteered to work in

harvest fields they had refused to touch.

While the 300 volunteer farm workers were enroute to Tulelake under armed escort, a WRA official admitted trouble could be expected when they arrived.

Trouble at the center started with the arrival of the 300 loyal Japanese, who are housed in a tent camp outside the Tulelake camp.

The initial incident occurred Monday while Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, and Robert Cozzens, regional director, were visiting the camp.

Ringleaders among the disloyal Japanese tricked Myer into addressing several thousand of the Japanese at the camp over a public address system at the administration building.

The ringleaders spread a false report among the camp's Japanese population that Myer was to address them.

The ringleaders are members of a "pressure" group, most of them evacuees from Hawaii who have been trouble makers since their arrival at the camp.

The "pressure" group set up a microphone in an effort to force acceptance of their demands, which included "more and better food," Myer later addressed the crowd.

During this Monday demonstration the WRA officials were held virtual prisoners in the administration building and were warned against leaving.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 6, 1943

Military Should Retain Control At Tule Lake

The army has assumed control of the Japanese Relocation Center at Tule Lake. Presumably it is intended to continue this control only until the disturbances at the project subside. It should be made permanent.

Tule Lake is not an ordinary relocation center. It is peopled by Japanese who have professed loyalty to Japan, admitted disloyalty to the United States. They regard their stay there as merely a preparatory period until they can be sent to the country which is first in their hearts.

So it is certain these Nipponese will continue to foment trouble. The molly coddling, social minded approach to the problem by the War Relocation Authority has been interpreted as weakness. The WRA has lost face completely and it cannot recapture any measure of respect. Its best course then is to step out in favor of the military, for its own good and for the safety of the American citizens in the Tule Lake basin.

The record of the WRA in trying to administer the Tule Lake camp is one of dismal failure. Evidently aware of the incompetence of the WRA to cope with the realities of the situation, Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, resorted to misrepresentation, thereby setting a new low in relationship between a government agency and the public.

Congressman Clair Engle, whose district embraces Tule Lake, worded it more strongly. He asserted:

I am informed that Myer has been lying to the public and the press about the situation.

In the San Francisco WRA office, reports of disorders at first were denied. One spokesman attributed the reports to "German agents." This statement reflects the total irresponsibility of WRA leadership, if leadership it can be called.

Most of the residents of the Tule Lake basin are veterans of World War I, and they have as great a number of sons in World War II, per capita, as any other section of the United States. Understandably they resent the implication of the WRA spokesman. Said Howard Dayton, commander of the Tulelake post of the American Legion:

Such a statement is an insult to the American citizens of this region. The WRA deliberately planted the German agent story in an attempt to evade the unpleasant truth.

The experience in the relocation centers is that the Japanese will work willingly for their own benefit and comforts. But they will do nothing to aid the nation's war effort, and woe be to any Japanese who attempts to cooperate, as revealed vividly by testimony before the Dies committee.

These Japanese assert they are prisoners of war and as such they cannot be compelled to work except for their own maintenance.

If that argument works one way, it also can work the other. If it is their wish, let us then regard them as prisoners of war and treat them accordingly.

And that does not mean letting the Japanese have the run of the camps, which is the WRA concept. It means the army will run them.

James Bee
November 6, 1942
Editorial

Enough Chinese Here

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In regard to the Chinese: I like them and think they are a grand people, but I think we have enough in America at present. They are here holding the jobs our boys should have after the war. I know of large ranches which employ all Chinese. There are more big gambling halls run by Chinese than by any other people.

Fairfield. JUST A READER.

Double Dilemma

Editor of The Bee—Sir: If we allow the Chinese to become American citizens by naturalization we eventually will do the same for the Japanese. Then we will not be able to keep them from owning land in California.

DAVID S. KELLOGG.
Sanger.

WRA Personnel Is Summoned To Tule Lake Probes

TULE LAKE, Nov. 8.—(U.P.)—State and federal investigations of the disturbances in the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center which brought army occupation of the camp opened today in the nearby town of Tule Lake.

As a committee of three California state senators, Congressman Clair Engle and Dies committee investigators sought to clarify the events which led to the relinquishment of authority over 16,000 disloyal Japanese internees by the War Relocation Authority, army tanks and heavily armed soldiers kept the camp in a condition described as "quiet."

Fire, Outbreaks Reported

A fire of undetermined origin in one Japanese occupied cottage and unverified reports of outbreaks of violence kept the situation tense for neighboring townspeople fearful of renewed danger. Army authorities, however, remained silent concerning any new developments.

The three state senators, Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, Herbert Slater of Santa Rosa and Irwin Quinn of Eureka, planned to move their inquiry into the camp itself during the afternoon after an opening session in the town. More than 200 WRA personnel have been summoned as witnesses, including Camp Director Ray R. Best, but no Japanese internees will be allowed by the army to testify.

Sabotage Equipment

Ernest Rhodes, civilian fire director at the camp, scheduled as an early witness, is expected to elaborate on charges he made yesterday that the recalcitrant Japanese sabotaged numerous pieces of equipment which would require vital war materials to replace.

Congressman Engle and the Dies committee assistants are conducting independent inquiries.



Colonel Verne Austin commanded the troops which were called in to quell rioting at the Japanese segregation center in Tulelake, Calif.

Send All Japanese Home

Editor of The Bee—Sir: One can have some respect for the 18,000 Japanese who won't work and call themselves prisoners of war. Thereby they honestly admit they are here to stab us.

The church federation in Los Angeles says disloyal Japanese should be confined, but not the loyal Japanese. The FBI repeatedly has stated it knows no test to determine loyalty.

The fact some Hawaiian Japanese are fighting the Germans in Italy is no proof they would not fight against us. Germany is not Japan and history tells of mercenaries.

If all Japanese are not returned to Japan, we shall always have a Japanese problem. If churches really wish peace and good will, it is better for them to urge cutting out the Japanese cancer rather than to encourage its growth in our body politic.

Richfield.

R. D. K.

Fresno Bee
Nov 7, 1943

FRESNO BEE
NOV 8, 1943

SOLONS OPEN TULE LAKE PROBE

TROOPS KEEP FIRM CONTROL AT JAP CAMP

Heavily armed troops, some of them veterans of Pacific battle fronts, kept watchful eyes on 16,000 Japanese internees at the Tule Lake segregation center today, while the first of several investigations got under way to determine the cause and possible cure of repeated uprisings there.

The Army retained full control, but administrative work at the center still was carried on by the War Relocation Authority, which called in the troops last Thursday night when a Caucasian guard was beaten and some 500 Japanese invaded the administration area of the center. Twenty Japanese, armed with clubs and knives, were taken to custody and some of them were injured.

An investigator for the congressional Dies committee met yesterday at the Center with Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, commander of the troops, and representatives of the WRA.

In the meantime, members of the State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement opened their hearing this morning, and Rep. Claire Engle, Democratic congressman representing this district, was en route by plane from Washington.

BUOKU-KAI PROBE

As the investigations began, there was increasing evidence that they would center to some extent around activities of the Buoku-Kai, the so-called Japanese military society described in official records as an arm of the Japanese military intelligence.

(A report of the Dies Committee has said that the Buoku-Kai once had branches in about 50 West Coast cities and had headquarters in Los Angeles.)

Concentration of Buoku-Kai members here, occasioned when Tule Lake was made the center for Japanese and Japanese-Americans considered disloyal to this country, apparently was a major factor in the latest series of incidents, which culminated with the Army taking full control with tanks, machine guns and armored cars Thursday night.

SURROUNDED BY TROOPS

The soldiers in the main apparently did not move into the internees' barracks center itself, but

Continued Page 2, Col. 2

Monday, Nov. 8, 1943

STATE SENATE COMMITTEE OPENS TULE LAKE PROBE

Continued from Page 1

kept that area surrounded. Administrative offices are occupied by troops, and soldiers are living in barracks and in tents in the administration area.

Area officials of the American Legion also are gathering at Tule Lake, apparently to attend the investigations.

Harvesting of nearby crops by loyal Japanese-Americans is continuing. Several hundred of these were brought to the center from other relocation camps about two weeks ago, when the disloyal Japanese refused to work.

A score of subpoenas were served on employees and former employees of the center, who live outside the area, and on nearby residents for their appearance tomorrow before the Senate committee which will hold its hearing at the Tule Lake American Legion Hall.

Committeemen present today are Senators Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, chairman; Herbert W. Slater, Santa Rosa, and Irwin T. Quinne, Eureka. There are two others on the committee.

Oakland Tribune

11/8/43

P. 1.

Tulelake Sabotage

Systematic Destruction of Vital Materials by the Japanese Is Revealed

Soldiers Battle Mysterious Fire; New Outbreaks Are Reported; Hearings Will Start Today

By JAY ROSENBERG

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 7—Systematic sabotage of vital materials and service equipment of the \$8,000,000 interment camp for Japanese Americans was revealed here today as Federal and State agencies prepared to investigate riots that forced the Army to assume control of the establishment.

Ernest Rhodes, civilian fire department director for the War Relocation Authority, which turned the camp over to the military, said he was prepared to testify that the sabotage plot was an extensive and elaborate one.

Unruly Japanese-Americans, loyal to the nation of their ancestors rather than the land of their birth, broke fire hydrants, drained extinguishers, slashed hoses, punctured truck tires, Rhodes said.

HEARING ON TODAY

"They told me," Rhodes said "that they were trying to destroy everything that would require vital materials to replace."

Preparations for the hearing were rushed to completion today so the inquiry could be opened tomorrow. The first session will be held in the town of Tulelake and then the meeting will be convened at the camp.

Military authorities granted permission for WRA personnel to testify, but stipulated that none of the internees could appear nor could members of the military security guard.

Army tank and armored units meanwhile, continue to patrol the vast acreage of the camp where 16,000 Japanese-Americans are housed. Conditions were described as "quiet" but the battle-equipped troops did not relax their vigilance.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE

A fire of undetermined origin broke out early yesterday in one of the Japanese-American occupied cottages. It was put out by soldier fire fighters who replaced civilian department employees. They resigned after the disorders began.

There were unofficial reports of some outbreaks of violence in the camp during the past 24 hours. The Army authorities, however, remained silent, stating the situation had remained unchanged.

Soldiers were observed erecting a special, heavy-duty fence, about eight feet high and topped with an over-hang of barbed wire, to enclose their quarters area near the administration building.

The military moved into the camp after a series of revolts by a surly group of the interred Japanese who led a strike, held as hostage Dillon Myer, national WRA director, and other administrative

Continued on Page 9, Col. 3

More About Sabotage At the Tulelake Camp

Continued from Page 1

personnel, beat a civilian security guard, and demanded virtual control of the camp and its administration.

Twenty of the Japanese-Americans were reported as "casualties" after a row with camp guards. When the WRA found itself helpless to stem the tide of unrest, the Army was called. No official report has been made of their condition, but a Klamath Falls, Ore., druggist told Chronicle reporters he rushed a "large order" of blood plasma to the camp.

Eyewitnesses of the climax riot reported the Japanese-Americans placed their children between themselves and the soldiers when the military patrols took over the camp. None of the youngsters was injured.

In charge of the investigations will be Senator Hugh Donnelly, Senator Herbert Slater, Senator Irwin Quinn of the State committee. Working with them will be Ray McCarthy of the Attorney General's office, and Congressman Clair Engle, who also will carry on an independent inquiry.

Donnelly said:

"I feel that the concentration of so many Japanese-Americans is detrimental to the area. I understand that there is a plan to increase the Japanese-American population from 16,000 to 19,000. We are going to prevent that if possible."

Slater said:

"From our preliminary talks here today, it is obvious that the riot was planned for a long time. We wanted to know why it was permitted."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary work of the investigators, obtaining statements from persons familiar with operations of the camp and its conditions under the WRA administration, indicated they would seek to support these recommendations:

1. Permanent administration of the Tulelake camp by the Army.
2. Abolition of the WRA and establishment of military jurisdiction over all Japanese-American internees, regardless of where the camps are located. A number have been established in the inter-mountain States, the Midwest and South.

Myer, director of the WRA that failed to maintain order at the camp, may be called to testify. Ray R. Best, camp director, and Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director, have volunteered to testify.

More than a score of civilian camp workers will appear before the committee. They include Dr. Reece Pedicord, camp surgeon, injured during the initial trouble Monday; Mrs. Eva Adams, a camp teacher, and Scott Warren, a rancher who had been a civilian camp employee.

The WRA executives will be asked why they permitted continual requisition of large, razor-sharp butcher knives which continually disappeared. Similar lines of inquiry will be followed.

MILITARY SOCIETY

Reports the investigators had compiled revealed increasing evidence that the trouble at the camp was inspired by the Buoku-Kai, a so-called Japanese military society described in official records as a branch of the Japanese military intelligence machine.

The Dies committee once reported the organization had branches in 50 Pacific Coast cities and maintained its headquarters at Los Angeles.

Members of the Buoku-Kai were concentrated here when the WRA decided on a policy of separating the loyal from the disloyal Japanese-Americans.

Immediately after arrival of the disloyal group, including members

of the so-called Japanese military organization, tension at the camp increased. The disloyal group ring-leaders fomented a harvest strike.

Loyal Japanese-Americans were sent to save the maturing crops. The revolts were climaxed with the beating of the civilian guard on Thursday night and transfer of control of the camp from the WRA to the military.

chronicle

11/8/43

p. 1

Tule Jap Inquiry Opens

200 WRA AIDES SUMMONED TO TELL OF RIOTS

Both State, Federal
Investigations Start;
Mystery Fire Studied

By United Press

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More than 200 WRA personnel have been summoned as witnesses, including Camp Director Ray E. Best, but no Japanese internees will be allowed by the Army to testify.

Ernest Rhodes, civilian fire director at the camp, scheduled as an early witness, was expected to elaborate on charges he made yesterday that the recalcitrant Japanese had sabotaged numerous pieces of equipment which would require vital war materials to replace.

CHARGES PREPARED



CLARK FENSLER, Tule Lake Civilian Defense chairman, confers with STATE SENATOR IRWIN T. QUINN, a member of the California Senate committee that today began investigation of the tumultuous situation at the Tule Lake Jap internment camp.



N. C. WILKINSON, Tule Lake rancher, held temporarily by Japanese in last week's demonstration, will testify at camp inquiry.

S.F. News
11/8/43

P. 1

Search Bares Evidence of Revolt Plan

By WENDELL WEBB

TULE LAKE, Nov. 9.—(P)—A partial "cleaning out" of buildings of the vast Japanese segregation camp here has disclosed an undetermined number of weapons, including home-made bombs and hundreds of knives.

That much was learned through unofficial sources, but Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, commanding Army troops which took over administration of the camp, would say only "no comment" to questions.

The search, by soldiers, still was in progress and is expected to require another day or two. It had been planned for several days.

Hints from inside the camp indicated there were disturbances of an unrevealed nature late Sunday and yesterday, but whether these were a consequence of the search for weapons could not be learned.

One source said "considerable trouble" had been expected when the military search started.

At the senatorial investigation hearing today Robert Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Administration, said that WRA rules did not compel Japanese in the camp to work.

"We cannot require them to work," Cozzens said in answer to a question.

"Who made these rules?" he was asked, and replied he didn't know.

"What was the purpose of Monday's demonstration?" a senator asked him. He was referring to a disturbance November 1, in which a group besieged the Administration Center where Caucasian personnel had gathered.

"A group of around 300 have been looking for control," Cozzens replied. "I do not consider that demonstration as a riot. Later we issued an order forbidding congregation in the Administration area." Violation of that order led to the call to the Army to take over control.

As the hearing progressed about 250 Japanese from other camps were winding up the harvest work—a task that the Tule Lake internees refused to do.

At last night's session Ray R. Best, project director, said a crowd of angry Japanese, each armed with a club, surrounded his house Thursday night, and in fear of his life he called on the Army, stationed just outside the camp, to take over control.

Best was asked by the California State Senate Committee investigating last week's disturbances at the camp just what caused him to ask the Army to move in.

"Fifty Japanese surrounded my home," he said. "Each one had a club. I heard them shout, 'Get Best!' They had a truck to put me in. There were 300 of the Japanese there when the Army came in."

Army tanks, armored cars, machine-guns and fixed bayonets soon cooled the Nipponese tempers.

"Was there any shooting when the Army moved in?" Best was asked.

"I heard three shots," the project director replied, "but I saw nobody injured."

Testimony by two other witnesses that the rebellious Japanese ringed

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"They would work when they wanted to," Wiese replied.

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"It always had been common knowledge that knives were disappearing," he said. "I didn't know until after the incident that knives were being made in the machine shop."

Best named George Kurotomi of San Diego as apparently the ring-leader of the disturbances.

Best was asked whether he

thought it possible to have the WRA operate the camp with the military "performing the function of internal security."

NO WRA OBJECTION

"Entirely possible," the project director answered. "Off hand, I would say the WRA would have no objection."

"Why was it that Monday's disturbance was withheld from the public?" Best was asked.

"I did not know it was," he replied.

"Did you know the Japanese had complete charge of the center?"

"No sir. It was my belief there was no mob or riot."

"Did you think there was any danger to Caucasian personnel?"

"Not until Thursday night."

Best introduced a four-page statement by himself which concluded:

"WRA personnel were frequently threatened and intimidated, and told the way to be successful in their jobs was to let the Japanese run things."

Oakland Tribune

11/9/43

Tule Lake Camp Riots Arouse Ire Of Writer

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Your paper has done much to bring the present Japanese relocation camp and what goes on there to public attention.

I am sure it is a question which thousands of war mothers ask themselves—why is this outrageous conduct of these aliens permitted?

I saw a picture of a very handsome army officer taken prisoner at Bataan and who since has died of disease in a Japanese prison camp. After reading the reports from correspondents of the horrible effects of imprisonment in Japan we can read between the lines and feel sure this fine man probably died of starvation rather than disease.

While these brutal things are taking place over there, over here these alien Japanese have the audacity to go on a sitdown strike at Tule Lake, even have a riot rather than harvest the food for their own use. And they get away with it to boot. I am wondering what would happen to our boys if they refused to obey the Japanese over there, while in prison.

I wonder what the boys overseas think when they read how the officials in charge are coddling the Japanese. What would happen if those boys would refuse I also wonder if those same boys will have to come home and find we still are feeling sorry for the Japanese. I think there is something rotten at the bottom of this WRA which would stand a bit of investigating.

Do we have to feed and clothe these aliens who admit they are disloyal to this country as well as put up with their rioting and complete disregard of our generosity to them?

That is not what I am buying bonds for. I am buying them to get rid of the Japanese and Nazis, not to coddle them.

Oakland.

DISGUSTED.

Friends Bee
Nov. 9, 1943

Tulelake Gunplay

Crack of Rifles as Army Moved In to End Reign Of Violence Is Described

State Senators' Hearing Reveals Story of Arrogance and Looting; WRA Assailed for Appeasement

By JAY ROSENBERG
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 8—Gunplay featured the Army occupation of the Japanese-American internment camp here as State Senators were told today as they opened their investigation to uncover the causes of the disorders that forced abandonment of the camp by the civilian War Relocation Authority.

C. L. Payne, former camp security officer, testified under oath that only six civilian guards were maintained to control 16,000 Japanese-Americans, a majority of whom had boasted of loyalty to Japan. He said the six were not permitted to carry arms.

When the Army moved in at the WRA's request last Thursday, Payne testified, he was in the camp. He heard the sound of shots. He procured a weapon.

"I came out shooting," he said.

"Did you hit anyone?" he was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Did you aim at anyone?"

"Yes."

NO FATALITIES

Unofficial reports said that the rioters suffered a score of casualties in the curbing of the outbreak of violence. No fatalities occurred, it was announced.

Testimony of the gunplay highlighted the first sessions of the hearing that revealed a history of the WRA's inefficient maladministration of the camp and its policy of appeasement of disloyal internees who were determined to establish their own "government."

With shocking detail the story was unfolded as witness after witness testified. They related a history of causes of the camp unrest, seizing of high administration officials, sabotage of vital equipment. They said the internees boasted of their deeds as their contribution toward a victory by Japan over the United States.

THE BACKGROUND

Causes of the disorders that forced civilian WRA, headed by Dillon Myer, to finally call for military aid, according to the testimony, were:

1—Administrative deficiency which enabled the internees to waste, steal and destroy food and arm themselves with weapons.

2—Continual appeasement of the disloyal Japanese-Americans, which only whetted their appetite for control of the camp administration.

3—Selfish persistence of WRA officials in holding their jobs by refusing to ask military aid, although conditions were beyond their ability to control.

As the investigation got underway,
Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Chronicle

Nov. 9, 1943

(Continued)

The WRA---In So Many Words

TULELAKE, Nov. 3 — Congressman Clair Engle today issued the following statement after listening to testimony on WRA administration of the Japanese-American internment camp:

"After looking this situation over, I have reached this conclusion: that the War Relocation Authority is a bunch of long-haired, starry-eyed, socialistic-minded welfare workers who should be kicked out."

S. F. Chronicle

11-9-43

TULELAKE, BACKDROP FOR TROUBLE

War Vets Don't Like Japs in Their Valley

By CHARLES DOWNIE
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 8 — Tulelake at the moment is a silent huddle of barracks in the cold, midday sunlight, squatting in the center of a broad plain some 20 miles in diameter. In it men and women of two races face one another, a tense, hostile gulf separating them, and barbed wire.

This is the Japanese Segregation Center, the dumping ground for all those Japanese in the United States who have acknowledged fealty to Japan in preference to the United States.

Within 90 days another 3000 segregationees will be brought in, bringing the total Japanese population of the Center to roughly 19,000. This is an important figure. In the Tulelake area, including the town of Tulelake and the recently increased number of troops, the white population numbers, at the most 6000.

At first glance one is inclined to consider the region a godforsaken place, a rather poor area, waste land than can well be devoted to a segregation center, such as that at Tulelake. But that first impression is deceiving.

RICH VALLEY

Less than a quarter of a century ago the area was an unlovely lake bed covered by water up to five feet in depth. Through an elaborate system of canals and pumps the Government drained off the water and turned the area into farm land. Residents of Tulelake tell you in an off-hand manner that this is the richest little valley in the world, next to the Nile.

It is not an idle boast. Potatoes grown here exceed the Idaho Russet in size and quality. The harvest is worth \$20,000,000 a year. The yield is 500 sacks an acre. The land is so fertile that heads of the shafts of

grain are so thick that they often bend and break the stock. The grain is so thick that a combine cannot always go through it. The yield runs 260 sacks an acre on the average.

This rich land is the province of World War I veterans, predominately members of the American Legion. They hold the land by homestead or by lease. They are extremely conscious of the stake they have here and they resent the use of such rich land for disloyal Japanese-Americans. They have no sympathy for those who say that these Japanese-Americans have not been treated well. There is an unusually high number of boys from the Tulelake region in the armed forces.

RICH TOWNS

The town of Tulelake was established in 1935, but it already looks a hundred years old. It has three bars, a theater, a notion store, a hardware store, two hotels, three filling stations and a 50-cent-a-night flop house. It also has a surprisingly good newspaper, a second-class postoffice and an unusually large telephone office for a town of its size. It is one of the richest villages of its size in the country.

Until the Japanese and the WRA came in, the town prospered and ignored the fact that despite its riches, the streets were unpaved and its paint peeling in many spots.

But the WRA burst upon it and demanded hotel space for its people. Ralph Peek, recently dismissed purchasing agent and housing head for the center, last August walked into the Golden Hotel—the largest and best in town—and announced that the WRA was going to take over and it would have to be cleared within a few days.

Outraged townspeople telegraphed Dillon Myer, National WRA Director, in protest. Tenants refused to budge. The WRA did not take over.

Last Saturday Peek's successor, did virtually the same thing, telling the Golden Hotel's manager that the WRA would move in Monday (yesterday). To date the WRA has not moved in.

To the people of Tulelake this is galling because there is a serious housing shortage, particularly since the emergency Thursday. **being taken of them.**

By driving six and one-half miles down the road they could see the neatly laid out Center, with its clean,

well-kept barracks. Despite concentration, it spreads out over an area greater than their own town. To Tulelake residents it was obvious that the WRA's 200 employees could not adequately guard the miles of barbed wire. Even the original 500 army troops stationed off to the side of the Center seemed inadequate. For there was not only the dozens of watch towers to man day and night around the camp, there was also the 3700-acre farm and a concentration of barracks there to guard.

S-F Chronicle

11-9-43

Page 5



STATE SENATORS HERBERT SLATER, HUGH DONNELLY AND IRWIN QUINN
They heard how the Japanese raided warehouse, stole food and clothing.

More About Tulelake Hearing Demands for Fancy Clothes Revealed

Continued from Page 1
the military guard continued to patrol the camp, which houses 16,000 Japanese-Americans, those who confessed loyalty to the Japanese empire rather than to the nation of their natural citizenship.

Conducting the Senate investigation were Senators Hugh Donnelly, Herbert Slater, Irwin Quinn and Jesse Dorsey. Aiding them was Ray McCarthy and R. E. Combs of the State Attorney General's office.

Attending the hearing but conducting an independent probe is Congressman Clair Engle.

DIES INQUIRY

(In Washington the office of Congressman Martin Dies announced a sub-committee of his un-American investigating committee would conduct still another probe of the camp riots and their causes. The group will be headed by Congressman John M. Costello of California.)

The story of the WRA's administration of inefficiency and appeasement of the disloyal Japanese Americans began when Charles Wiese, formerly camp property custodian, testified.

He explained he had resigned his post because he would not accept the responsibility of a bond when the WRA administration system failed completely to provide for inventory control.

The result, he testified, was the surly internees had field days of raiding warehouses, stealing and destroying food and clothing, and

Tokyo Lauds the Tulelake Vandals

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Tokyo radio, in a broadcast directed to the United States, said tonight that Japanese internees involved in recent disturbances at the Tulelake Segregation Center in California were "living up to the true spirit of the Japanese."

The broadcast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said the assignment of U. S. troops to quell the rioters was "another instance of American brutality."

tools that civilians are unable to purchase because of need by the military.

A specific case of wanton destruction concerned lumber valued at almost \$2000. Contractors delivered it to the camp for construction of five towers. During the night, it disappeared. Priorities were required before it could be replaced.

The surly internees conducted a series of strikes, Wiese testified. They refused to unload coal, they refused to pour concrete for hospital building foundations.

They struck to win concessions of more and better food, more and better and fancier clothing, for fewer working hours, the witness explained.

WRA administrators granted each

of the new demands. The arrogant internees continued to demand more, becoming bolder with each victory over the administration, he continued.

"We were cautioned not to order the internees to do anything," he said. "We could only suggest that they do something and if they didn't, there wasn't anything we could do about it."

Once 150 of the trouble makers set out to kidnap the camp director, Wiese said. He fled.

A search of the luggage of a group of the disloyal Japanese revealed a horde of weapons, including razor-sharp knives, the witness declared.

Payne told a graphic story of the incident a week ago during which Myer and other civilian workers were held hostages for hours as the Japanese sought to enforce their demands for better "treatment."

They placed sacks filled with oil-soaked straw near buildings, he said. They were armed with 10-inch knives and clubs, he related. After they served their demands they bowed toward Japan in homage, he testified. They set up their own loud speaker, later commandeered the camp's public address system, he said.

The testimony schedule for the afternoon and night session of the hearing included the report that one internee escaped from the camp and was absent for five days before the WRA was aware he was not in the camp.

S. F. Chronicle

11/9/43

Page 5

Plan Jap Citizenship Attack

Probers Hear Facts

Rep. Engle to Demand Disloyal Be Deprived of Citizenship

TULE LAKE, Cal., Nov. 9.—Representative Clair Engle (D., Cal.) declared today he would seek congressional action revoking the citizenship of American-born Japanese known to be disloyal to the United States and will call upon Congress and President Roosevelt to abolish the War Relocation Authority.

Engle, who is attending hearings into the administration of riot-torn Tule Lake Relocation Center, also is making an independent investigation preparatory to making a formal report to Congress from the floor of the House of Representatives.

He said he believed Japs who have been protected by the shield of American citizenship should be stripped of that classification when their disloyalty to this nation is known.

Lashing at the WRA's handling of Jap evacuees from the Pacific Coast, Engle said:

"It seems incredible there could be such inefficiency, extravagance and wanton waste by an agency of our government, particularly in a time when our people are being asked to subscribe more and more of their money to help finance the war.

"These witnesses, however, have all testified under oath and there can not be any questions concerning the truth of their statements."

He referred to witnesses before the investigating committee of State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly (D., Turlock).

"I doubt that such rank inefficiency and shameful waste has ever been brought to the attention of a congressional committee," Representative Engle continued.

"My opinion is that the sooner we get rid of the WRA and all it represents, the better off

it will be for all concerned. I will recommend to Congress and to the President that the WRA be abolished and that all of these camps be placed under complete supervision of the Army.

"The most striking thing is the coddling of the confessed enemies of our country—Japanese who will not fight for our country, who will not work for it and who have declared their loyalty to the most barbarous enemy we ever have faced."

Meanwhile, Howard L. Dayton, commander of the Tulelake American Legion post—and who has been co-operating with Senator Donnelly's committee by furnishing names of prospective witnesses—revealed he was compiling a report for National Commander Warren Atherton.

"There has been a lack of protection of white people living inside the camp," Dayton declared, "and the WRA has convinced the people in this community that its policies are un-American because the agency is desperately trying to keep the people from knowing the truth."

"The statement by the WRA that reports about conditions at the camp were the result of Nazi propaganda is an insult to everybody. The WRA has proven itself entirely misfit and incompetent and it should be abolished."



C. L. Payne (center), security officer at Tule Lake Jap segregation center, is shown as he gave his testi-

mony to State Senator Herbert Slater (left) and Congressman Clare Engle at hearing.

—Call-Bulletin Photo by Staff Photographer Joe Marron.



Assistant steward and superintendent of packing house at Tule Lake center, Nobel C. Wilkinson is shown telling state Senate committee of conditions.

—Call-Bulletin Photo by Staff Photographer Joe Marron.

Presidio Mass Armistice Day

A military mass of requiem for all deceased war veterans will be held at the Presidio on Armistice Day. A sermon. An honor guard, composed of representatives from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will be present.

S.F. Call-Bulletin

11/9/43

FIND JAP ARMS CAC

Nancy De Marigny Will Testify for Husband Today



ALLIES SINK 8 JAP SHIPS, BAG 63 PLANES

By FRANK ROBERTSON
Staff Correspondent International News
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Nov. 9 (INS).—The Allied campaign to thwart Japan's efforts to reinforce battered southwest Pacific bases continued relentlessly today and a heavy new toll was added to the enemy's mounting losses.

General Douglas MacArthur announced the destruction of sixty-three more Jap aircraft and attacks on a heavy cruiser and two destroyers, in addition to the sinking of five cargo vessels, a corvette and two barges.

BATTER RAPOPO

The heaviest toll of Jap planes was exacted during a new assault by escorted four engined Liberator bombers on the battered New Britain Island base of Rabaul. In the attack centered on the Rapopo airdrome eighty-four tons

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox analyzes scope of Allied victory in South Pacific

AT TULE LA

BLUE STREAK EDITION

WEATHER: FAIR

Details on Page 15

THE CALL BULLETIN

88TH YEAR

CALL AND POST, VOL. 154, NO. 88
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1943 5c DAILY

8th Gains 5 Mi. Along Adriatic

5TH CLOSES IN ON ROAD

Impending Ruin of Germany In '44 Forecast By Churchill

RUSS 20 MI. FROM POLE BORDER

Call - Bulletin

11/9/43

p. 1

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RUSS 20 MI. FROM POLE BORDER

BIG STORE OF WEAPONS BARED

By LEO A. McCLATCHY
Call-Bulletin Staff Correspondent
Copyright, 1943, Hearst Publications, Inc.
TULELAKE, Nov. 8.—United States soldiers, in a systematic drive through barracks occupied by Jap internees at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, have discovered and confiscated a huge and deadly arsenal of long knives and swords, revolvers, gunpowder and crudely made bombs stored in apparent preparation for an armed revolt, The Call-Bulletin learned here today.

NEW OF THEFTS

shocking revelation—sources whose identity withheld—came in the testimony to a state Senate investigating committee that Relocation Authority officials had been informed the Japs were consistently armed with long knives and other weapons and had "done absolutely nothing about it."

Colonel Cerne Austin, in command of the Army troops which guard the turbulent center, was said to have decided the raid immediately after the raid.

T REINFORCEMENTS

withheld action, however, all-Bulletin's informants said his men could be reinforced by sufficient additional troops to assure complete ability to deal with the 15,000 insurgents in the camp.

Over the weekend the reinforcements reportedly ordered into the camp by Ninth Service Command headquarters at Ogden, Utah — rolled into the camp.

Young doughboys in battle dress, armed with machine guns, "tommy" guns, rifles and bayonets, rode into the camp while the Japs stood by in surly silence. Sunday, according to information reaching The Call-Bulletin's sources, Colonel Austin ordered his forces strengthened for the intensive search of the camp and the troops into the barracks.

The soldiers combed every room of each building in the camp, including the gambling center, and lifted mattresses, turned over the closets, searched the belongings of individual Japs.

Confiscated

everything in the nature of a cache, including pocket knives, revolvers, and other weapons, were confiscated.

where the store of lethal weapons was found was not disclosed. It was assumed in the camp that not one but several

'Galahad'

reports, lunged at Fabian and hit him on the ear. Radford, 235 Nevada, one of the officer's companions, entered the fray at this point and was felled from the rear. Innocent bystander, Elmer Peterson, 66 Lansing street, also was hit—at the cost of several

Fabian was found later, hiding in a closet, police said. Officers still are looking for the blonde.

Jap Mob Threats Bared At Quiz



Members of the State Senate Committee on Jap Resettlement opens hearing at Tule Lake Segregation Camp of recent internee "revolt" in which 16 ringleaders have been jailed. Pictured (left to right) C. K. Wiese, witness; Senators J. R. Dorsey, H. W. Slater, Hugh Donnelley, I. P. Quinn and Rep. Clair Engles.—A.P. Wirephoto.



Charles K. Wiese, former chief property officer at Tule Lake, told Senate committee that employees were forbidden to give orders to Jap internees, told of Jap "strikes," and threats against civilian employees.—A.P. Wirephoto.

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS OF TULE LAKE JAP UPRISING, THREAT TO FIRE BUILDING

Continued from Page 1

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TULE LAKE HEAD TELLS OF VIOLENCE

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Best was asked by the California State Senate Committee investigating last week's disturbances at the camp just what caused him to ask the Army to move in.

"Fifty Japanese surrounded my home," he said. "Each one had a club. I heard them shout, 'Get Best!' They had a truck to put me in. There were 300 of the Japanese there when the Army came in."

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Continued Page 6, Col. 3

Jap Mo

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 "economical use" of their air-
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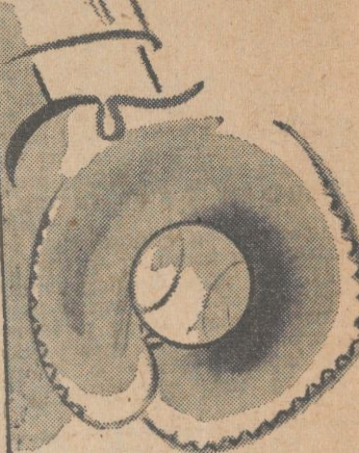
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More Military Salutes

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 9.—(U.P.)—Sol-



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Committee on Jap Resettleme
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SCRAP
 METAL
 PICK-UP
 THIS
 SUNDAY

Oakland Tribune

11/9/43.

P. 1 & 6

War ?
**Former Sailor Does Not
Want Japanese Returned**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have spent many hours reading various articles printed in The Bee written by those who present themselves as authorities or dedicate themselves to the rehabilitation of the Japanese on the west coast. Each time I have threatened to add my bit but have restrained myself. Now I can no longer do so.

I read the stupid article by Rev. A. A. Heist of Santa Maria and am disgusted. To think one of my fellowmen dotes on the problem of what to do with the Japanese.

"Exclusion" was brought about by selfish interests rather than by military necessity," he says.

Let me quote from a boy on Kimmel Hill, Hawaii. "I am one of America's dead, killed by a Japanese." This boy, of course, did not converse with me but what would you say?

Intermarriage with the Japanese would benefit the race, but which race, Rev. Heist? The only marriage which will benefit the Japanese is that sacred rite bestowed upon the American fliers in the Doolittle group by the dainty hand of a Japanese murderer.

He further declared we ultimately would intermarry; thus I would understand him to believe the Japanese are to be the victors.

Enough of Rev. Heist—I'll take a short beer.

And for a rebuttal I shall in my own incoherent way try to find words (you can't print the ones I know) to fit Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority.

First of all, I take it he will be the first to follow his plan—that we marry Japanese. Should my son or daughter, I have the latter, contemplate such an act I can imagine squeezing his or her head as you do a ripe grape—it would be that soft.

Annihilate them, yes, as do the American marines. God bless 'em; they take but few prisoners for souvenirs I imagine.

The trouble at Tule Lake would cease soon if the returned marines, disabled by action—Japanese action—were given the job of guarding them.

Perhaps you will say I am trying to act like an authority. No, I only hope you read this and think of the days I spent in Manila, Macassar Straits, the Java Sea and Bali Straits with the Asiatic Fleet just after December 7th. May God have mercy on your souls if you want the Japanese back on the west coast.

R. N. ANDREWS.
Exmachinist's Mate First Class,
U. S. Navy.

Ready To Volunteer ^{him}?

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Thank God the army has taken over at Tule Lake; and if this army is anything like that of World War I there will be a lot of gun butts and bayonets used now instead of kind and pleading words.

If at any time Uncle Sam needs his soldiers elsewhere, it would be a great pleasure to many of us if he would call a few hundred of his old veterans into service for the very pleasant job of taking care of the demands and wants of these little pets (or pests) as the case may be. I think perhaps we could persuade them to pick carrots and do such other required work in and around camp in a very few days. No work, no eat usually works.

As for beating up an officer, well I guarantee you that any who tried it would be buried without military honors. Could our men who are prisoners in Japan or Germany do such things and live to laugh about it? Why they would be shot without a hearing.

EX FIRST SERGEANT OF
CAVALRY.
Sacramento.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 1943

Tule Lake Chief Tells Of Threats By Internees

TULELAKE, Nov. 9. — (AP) — A crowd of angry Japanese, each armed with a club, surrounded the house of Project Director Ray R. Best at the Tule Lake Segregation Center Thursday night and in fear of his life he called in the army to take control.

Best was asked by the California State Senate committee investigating last week's disturbances at the camp just what caused him to ask the army to move in.

"Fifty Japanese surrounded my home," he said. "Each one had a club. I heard them shout, 'Get Best!' They had a truck to put me in. There were 300 of the Japanese there when the army came in."

Army tanks, armored cars, machine guns and fixed bayonets soon cooled the Nipponese tempers.

Threatened To Burn

Testimony by two other witnesses that the rebellious Japanese ringed the Tule Lake administration building with oil soaked straw as a threat to the lives of 150 whites inside brought renewed demands that the center for proved or suspected disloyal Japanese be kept under army control.

Representative Clarke Engle, Democrat, California, who came from Washington to sit with the investigating committee, said in a statement the testimony "fully confirms the reports of bungling, inefficiency, extravagance and coddling of admitted enemies of our country."

The testimony came yesterday from C. L. Payne, former internal security officer, and from Ernest Rhodes, former fire control supervisor. Both resigned after last week's disturbances.

Rhodes said the mass demonstration by 8,000 riotous Japanese last Monday during a visit by top men in the War Relocation Authority "was an attempt to burn the place down if we had not appeased them."

Charles K. Wiese, formerly property control officer at the center, testified internees for more than a year have been trying to see how much they could get away with.

Refuse To Unload Coal

There have been three strikes of Japanese who were supposed to unload coal at the center, he declared. Thirty carloads of coal finally had to be shipped out because demurrage was piling up.

The coal crews, Wiese continued, when they worked at all worked only about two hours a day—and got paid for eight hours.

Once the coal workers leaped from the boxcars, commandeered trucks and drove away, telling Wiese they were "going to get" Hays (J. O. Hays, formerly assistant project director). Wiese telephoned Hays and Hays, Wiese said, decided he would not be there when the Japanese reached his office.

Refuse To Pour Concrete

About a year ago 100 Japanese who were supposed to have been pouring concrete stood around all day, doing nothing. They wanted new clothes. They finally went to work, the witness testified, when a War Relocation Administration official remarked, in the presence of three Japanese who had come to his office, that "it would be tough if the army took over" the camp.

The army moved in with tanks, machine guns, armored cars and glittering bayonets last week at the request of the WRA after internees had beaten some civilian employees, held WRA officials virtual prisoners for a number of hours, and committed various acts of sabotage.

No Property Accounting

Wiese, who resigned after last week's trouble at the center, told the committee there "never has been any accounting of any property losses." For this reason, he said, he refused to be placed under bond.

Warehouses have been broken into, Wiese declared. Materials have disappeared; food boxes have been broken open deliberately and the contents stolen.

Ineptness Of WRA At Tule Lake Justifies Army Rule

The Milwaukee Journal, which has maintained a sympathetic attitude toward the policies of the War Relocation Authority, apparently now has had its fill of Dillon S. Myer, the national director.

In an editorial a few days ago it flatly demands that Myer either resign or that he be fired.

States The Journal:

It does seem that Myer has shown neither ability nor forthrightness in handling the Japanese. He has not impressed the country with his record.

Myer has a pacifist background and he evidently has been trying to cope with the toughest and most recalcitrant of the disloyal Japanese with overdoses of brotherly kindness. This kindness has been misinterpreted by the sons of heaven as weakness.

Myer's ineptness in dealing with the difficult situation at Tule Lake not only provides ample reason for his resignation but also full justification for the army continuing its control of the relocation center.

The evacuation of the Japanese from strategic west coast military areas was an army matter. The army had complete jurisdiction in the assembly centers and until the Nipponese were delivered to the WRA at the gates of the relocation centers.

While the army was in charge not a single untoward incident occurred. How different is the record of unrest, mismanagement, incompetence and disorders under the WRA and Myer.

The president's executive order creating the WRA did not contemplate any such situation as is presented at Tule Lake. Relocation centers were intended to be communities in which the Japanese were to be isolated but in which life was to be as nearly normal as conditions permitted. Every effort was to be made to indoctrinate the evacuees with American ideals.

Later, Tule Lake was established as the center for Japanese of proven or expressed disloyalty to the United States and those who had indicated their desire to be expatriated to Japan. For them there was no hope of indoctrination. They were admitted enemies of this nation.

The shocking disclosures now being spread before the state senate committee investigating the Tule Lake disorders are but the logical result of efforts of the WRA to apply its social theories and dream philosophy to a tough and realistic situation.

Under the circumstances it becomes a job for the army, and the speed with which the army restored order to the center after many days of 'chaos' under WRA wishy washiness shows the army is capable of coping with the problem, the WRA incapable.

The WRA's attitude has been one of continuing deception. For one thing, the WRA said all Japanese evacuees were being checked by the FBI before being released from the centers. The FBI replied it had made no checks for the WRA, but provided information if there was a record against the name. That is quite different.

When asked why the WRA encouraged the teaching of judo and other forms of Japanese military training in the camps, the WRA said it was requested by the army. This the army had to take occasion to deny.

The WRA at first flatly asserted there were no disorders at Tule Lake, and when later the WRA was put in a position of having to admit the disturbances, its officials said the silence had been ordered by the army. This the army also has denied.

Such unforthright relations between a government agency and the public have no place in a Democracy.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 9, 1943

Fresno Bee
November 9, 1943
Editorial

Tulelake

Two Secret Short Wave Stations Found; Powerful Enough to Contact Tokyo Arsenal of Deadly Weapons Also Uncovered; Heads of Mutiny Not In Jail, Investigation Indicates

By JAY ROSENBERG
Chronicle Staff Writer

11/10/43

TULELAKE, Nov. 9—Two powerful short wave sending and receiving stations were discovered here today in the Japanese-American Segregation Camp, placed under military control following a series of mutinous riots.

The stations were described as powerful enough to transmit to Tokyo and were discovered hidden in the barracks and cottages occupied by the Japanese.

The discovery was made as the Army uncovered an arsenal of deadly weapons at the camp and as investigation blasted sworn testimony of War Relocation Authority officials that 16 of the ringleaders of the disorder were in jail.

The sensational developments were:

1—Military search parties started moving through the camp buildings, conducting a hunt for contraband weapons, and uncovered quantities of knives, guns and homemade bombs.

2—Three times, according to unofficial reports, individuals among the 16,000 "loyal" and "disloyal" Japanese-American attempted to halt the search. Three times they failed.

3—A check of the Klamath Falls, Oregon, and Alturas jails where the ringleaders were incarcerated, according to Ray R. Best, WRA official, failed to reveal their presence.

4—Intensive preparations were made at the camp to control any fire that might break out in the vast acreage of highly-inflammable cottages and barracks.

Concerning the developments, Colonel Vern Austin, senior officer in charge of the camp's military personnel issued the following statement:

"I have absolutely nothing to say. No comment."

REPORTED JAILING

Best gave the State Senate committee investigating the WRA administration and causes of the riots a statement last night reporting the jailing of the ring leaders.

Jailers at Klamath Falls today said they had but one Japanese-American in custody and he was jailed 10 days ago—before the climactic trouble at the camp—on a knifing charge.

Justice of the Peace I. W. Doolittle at Alturas said there had been no Japanese-Americans in the jail there since last July.

Members of the committee have

Continued on Page 6, Col. 2

S.F. Chronicle

11/10/43

(a)

Tulelake

More About Seizure of Hidden Arms---Internees Try to Resist

Continued from Page 1

expressed keen interest in the conflict between Best's statement and the reports of investigators. They were expected to recall him. The WRA officials have been charged with "covering up" conditions reflecting on their administration, described as inefficient.

The Senate committee continued taking testimony today within the boundaries of the camp.

The first witness of the session today was Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director. His testimony was largely a defense of WRA policies and efforts to refute sworn testimony of waste, inefficiency and policies that permitted the internees to make arrogant demands for "self-

government."

Another witness was Edward Borbeck, assistant internal security officer, who was beaten last Thursday in the outbreak of violence that forced the WRA to call on the Army to protect life and property.

SIGNS OF BEATING

He appeared before the committee showing the signs of the beating he received from the disloyal Japanese-Americans who sought to establish control over the camp.

Borbeck testified he was attacked when he attempted to stop a truck driven by one of the rioters who threatened to kill him.

"I figured the first blow was the best," he said, "so I smacked him. I saw two boys come at me with clubs. I noticed others carrying clubs, coming from all directions. Some got behind me. I woke up on the lawn."

CALLED GANGSTERS

Cozzens' testimony indicated he believed the trouble-making internees were members of a Japanese-American society called the Buoku-Kai, described as a branch of the Japanese military intelligence organization.

"They are the type of gangster Jap that has been trying to get control of the colony here," he said.

Senator Herbert Slater asked him if any Japanese immigrants had been sent to the United States by their government and established on unfertile farms near places of military importance.

"I have heard about them," Cozzens replied. "I think there are a few."

"A few!" exploded Senator Slater. "I maintain there were thousands."

"I believe, Senator," Cozzens replied, "there were 2500 plus picked up by the FBI before Peral Harbor."

Questioned concerning the WRA work policy toward the internees, Cozzens replied:

"We cannot force the Japanese to work. We are duty bound and orders have been issued to us by the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Geneva Conference that the Japanese are not prisoners of war."

DIRECTOR'S VERSION

The regional WRA director then gave his version of the incident when the Japanese held Dillon Myer, national WRA director, and almost 100 other civilian workers hostages for granting of their demands for virtual control of the camp.

"My opinion of last Monday's meeting," he said, "was that a group of 300 or 400 Japanese leaders hoaxed the other Japanese in the camp into coming to a meeting at which they said Dillon Myer was to address them. Once assembled there the 300 or 400 leaders would not let any of the Japs leave."

The testimony continued:

Q—What have you done about these leaders?

A—I cannot answer that question, Senator. The plans have been made by the WRA and the military to handle those leaders. If I were to tell what those plans are, every Jap in the camp would know what is going to happen. But there are definite plans for handling this group.

Cozzens denied testimony that scores of knives and other weapons had been manufactured by the internees, contradicting sworn statements of former workers, including C. L. Payne, security officer, and C. K. Weise, property officer. He admitted strikes had occurred and the leaders were apprehended.

Cozzens went on to deny testimony that scores of knives and other weapons had been manufactured by the internees, contradicting sworn statements of former workers, including C. L. Payne, security officer. He admitted strikes had occurred and the leaders were apprehended.

INTERNEES' STATUS

"What were they charged with?" he was asked.

"That depended on whether they were loyal Japs or disloyal Japs," Cozzens replied. "In each case they were sent either to a camp where we can house enemy Japs or to a camp where the loyal Japs are put."

The State inquiry, being conducted

by Senators Hugh Donnelly, Herbert Slater, Irwin Quinn, and Jesse Dorsey, is only one of the investigations of the camp administration and the riots. Congressman Clair Engle is attending the sessions making his own investigation. A subcommittee of the Dies Un-American Committee is scheduled to make an investigation.

S. F. Chronicle

11/10/43

(B)

Army Should Take Over

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The Tule Lake incident is really serious. That interned enemy aliens were allowed to riot (or if you prefer, to take matters in their own hands), is a proof of weakness on the part of the authorities.

Put the army in command, and keep it there. There must be some officers who are a little too old for active foreign service who can do a good job there.

When any Japanese, disloyal or otherwise, is allowed to lay hands on an American citizen, it is quite enough to start a race riot. We must prevent race riots by preventing incidents such as the one at Tule Lake. We in California already are uneasy over the nearness of persons who admit their disloyalty to us. They should be kept under strict military guard.

We know now just what the Panay incident was; a method of testing our weakness, to discover whether we minded being kicked around. We did not mind. So the Japanese decided right then they could pick a fight with us whenever they were ready. Yes, firmness at the right moment prevents wars and civil disturbances which actually are invited by weakness.

Fresno. K. L.

In Angry Mood

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I received a letter from a woman who wrote an article in your Public Thinks column a few months ago. I answered her letter while in an angry mood and I still am angry.

I do not like the Japanese and I told her so. I have a young brother serving in the United States Army. He was the baby of the family. After he left the family felt his loss deeply but we are proud he can serve beautiful America.

My brother, a fine young man and a Christian, has proved to be a gallant soldier. Each time we see him in his uniform we say thank God he is not a slacker and is able to serve this country. I sometimes wonder if some of the people are worthy of the sacrifices these boys are making.

It is pain and heartache for all the boys to leave home, not knowing when they will return. So this Christmas let us give bonds and stamps. That is a sure way of "Peace on earth, good will toward man."

MISS CLARA MOORE.
Rt. 1, Box 247, Clovis.

Army Rule Is Approved For Disloyal Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The defiance of civil law and order by the inmates of Tule Lake Japanese camp only goes to prove the Japanese know us better than we know ourselves, that we are, as they claim, a nation of "softies." One wonders just what would happen should our boys in service defy their camp rules, complain and protest about the food and refuse to work.

I suggest we copy their menu and feed the Nipponese the same thing.

I have a son somewhere in the Pacific and I wonder what he would think of this mess.

During 1926-1927 I helped build a number of punch presses for Japan in one of the largest tool works plants in this country. During the construction of the molds a half dozen Japanese stood over us with notebooks asking all manner of questions and taking pictures. They had the run of the shop and made good use of the privilege. But, mind you, when our boys went to Japan to assemble these presses they had the work space screened off and they were not allowed to as much as peek into other parts of the shop.

Now we sleep. Good hearted old Uncle Sam feeds the Japanese good ham and eggs and lots of coffee while his own loyal citizens try to stretch their ration points.

Let us all live in hope the army shows these ungrateful "hand biters" who is boss, restores order and gives them to understand they are in a war prison camp and not on a vacation. We believe in turning the other cheek, but after it also has been slapped we think it is time to do some slapping ourselves.

Whatever the army does to them will be all right with me. I think our boys out there in the foxholes will look at it about the same way.

JAMES A. CAMP.
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 10, 1943

Solons Oppose WRA Return To Tule Lake

Army Retention Advocated At Scene Of 'Hatred, Enmity, Trouble'

TULELAKE, Nov. 10.—(AP)—Retention of army control over the Tule Lake Segregation Center for disloyal Japanese is advocated today in the wake of a two day state senatorial investigation.

Representative Claire Engle, Democrat, California, who came from Washington to sit in on the hearing into last week's disturbances at the camp, said he believes "it would be a calamity to continue the center under supervision of the War Relocation Authority."

Engle said the camp is "breathing hatred, enmity and trouble," and declared he will ask congress for permanent army control as well as "disenfranchisement of those thousands of American born Japanese who have professed their loyalty to the emperor."

Committee Adopts Resolution

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the committee, announced adjournment of the hearing and said the following resolution has been adopted for forwarding to the president and the California delegation in congress:

"That from our findings, we are unanimously in favor of the United States Army remaining in control of the Tule Lake Segregation Camp. We are going to make further recommendations as soon as we have an opportunity."

Witnesses Oppose WRA

The state senate committee heard almost unanimously from its numerous witnesses the recommendation that control of the riotous camp be kept out of the hands of the War Relocation Authority. Several witnesses said they would be fearful for their lives if the army were withdrawn.

Testimony included that of Edward Borbeck, assistant chief of internal security at the center, who said Japanese clubbed him unconscious last Thursday night as he attempted to prevent them from driving a truck into the prohibited administration area.

Threatened To Kill

Borbeck, who appeared with his head bandaged, related the driver "told me he was going to kill me, and I figured the first blow was the best so I smacked him."

"The next I saw was two boys come at me with clubs. I noticed others carrying clubs, coming from all directions. Someone got me from behind. I woke up on the lawn."

Telephones For Army Aid

This incident was simultaneous with Japanese convergence on the home of Ray R. Best, the project director, who quickly telephoned for the army. Army tanks, armored cars and troops with fixed bayonets immediately moved into the center and quieted down the 16,000 internees of professed, or suspected, loyalty to Japan.

Miss Seemah Battat, a WRA secretary at the center, testified at the windup session some women employes who were "conscientious objectors in theory" told the Japanese they were "justified at Pearl Harbor" and sympathized with the Nipponese to the point of entertaining them in their homes.

Find Guns, Knives

A quantity of weapons, including guns, home made bombs and hundreds of knives, and short wave radio equipment has been found by soldiers searching the Japanese colony. Testimony brought out that most of the knives were manufactured in the camp's machine shop.

There is no indication the radio equipment had been set up for transmission.

F. DeAmat, Spanish consul in San Francisco, arrived in Tulelake to act for the Japanese Government. A Tokio dispatch broadcast by Berlin said Japan asked the Spanish embassy in Washington to protest to the United States over alleged mistreatment of internees.

Cannot Force Working

At the senatorial investigation hearing, Robert Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Administration, said WRA rules do not compel Japanese in the camp to work.

"Who makes these rules?" he was asked, and he replied he does not know.

"You consider some here loyal?" he was asked. The answer was: "Quite a number. Some are here due to family pride."

WRA 'Fears For Jobs'

By CONGRESSMAN
CLAIR ENGLE

TULELAKE, Nov. 10.—(INS)—From evidence given to the state committee, there can be no doubt the War Relocation Authority at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation camp attempted to hide the real facts for fear once the army took over they would lose their jobs.

But beyond the apparent attempts of bureaucrats to perpetuate themselves in office is the great need for concrete action which will remove once and for all the threat that disturbances such as those which occurred last week may re-occur.

I intend to get all the facts available and present them before congress with support for my intentions to put the "California viewpoint" into action.

Inezas Bee
Nov. 10, 1943

Tulelake

Chr Nov 10

The Tulelake testimony is interesting, but tells of nothing more than could have been expected. It is certainly no basis for the hysteria that begins to appear in some quarters. The main thing this hearing does is to solidify belief that the army is the only organization competent to deal with the tough Japanese at Tulelake.

These people have either confessed or evinced their enmity to the United States; that is why they are at Tulelake. They are in precisely the same category as alien enemies, which most of them probably are, anyway. It is the army's business to guard and control enemy prisoners. The army knows how and will deal with these enemies firmly and humanely in accordance with the laws of war.

Chronicle

11/10/43.

Continued Army Control of Tule Lake Japs Urged

State Senate Group Makes Unanimous Demand After Hearing Witnesses Give Same Opinion

TULE LAKE, Nov. 10. (AP)—The State Senate committee investigating the recent outbreaks among disloyal Japanese held at the Tule Lake segregation center today demanded that the Army be kept in control of the camp. After hearing two days of testimony State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the group, announced the following resolution:

"From our findings, we are unanimously in favor of the United States Army remaining in control of the Tule Lake segregation camp."

Urge Army Stay

The committee heard almost unanimously from its numerous witnesses the recommendation that control of the camp be kept out of the hands of the War Re-

location Authority. Several witnesses said they would be fearful for their lives if the Army were withdrawn.

Testifying at the final hearing Miss Seemah Battat, a W.R.A. secretary at the center, said that some women employees who were "conscientious objectors in theory" had told the Japanese they were "justified at Pearl Harbor" and had sympathized with the Nipponese to the point of entertaining them in their homes.

Engle Makes Statement

Representative Engle (D.) Cal., who came from Washington to sit in on the hearing, said he believed "it would be a calamity to continue the center under supervision of the War Relocation Authority."

Engle said the camp was "breathing hatred, enmity and trouble" and declared he would ask Congress for permanent Army control as well as "disfranchisement of those thousands of American-born Japanese who have professed their loyalty to the Emperor."

Meanwhile the W.R.A. announced tonight that 370 loyal Japanese have left the camp in a special train for centers in Rocky Mountain States.

Director Says Poston Japs Angered at Riot

Japanese at the Poston Relocation Center in Arizona disapprove the conduct of the Japanese troublemakers at the Tule Lake center, Wade Head, project director at Poston, said yesterday.

Head was in Los Angeles on business, accompanied by Ralph Gelvin, assistant director, and Moris Burge, unit administrator.

Blames Young Japs

Head offered an interesting conjecture as to who was causing the trouble at Tule Lake where troops had to be called in to restore order a few days ago.

"In my opinion, based upon our own experiences and observations, the trouble up there has been instigated, not by the older Japanese, even though they prefer Japan to the United States, but by Japanese-American hoodlums who have been trained in Japan. We know the type."

Of the 14,000 or so Japanese who were at Poston, about 1358 men, women and children were sent to Tule Lake, where those who preferred Japan to the United States were collected from all the relocation centers. However, Head said, it should be realized that many of the younger element who went to Tule Lake went because the mothers and fathers preferred to go there.

Cites Family Ties

Because of the family ties, the cross currents of emotions and sympathies for the United States, despite the influence of the elders, it is not possible to lump all those at Tule Lake together and say they are loyal to Japan and disloyal to the United States, said Head. The vast majority there are, for Japan, of course, he said.

Many of the loyal Japanese at Poston are worried over the troubles at Tule Lake because, they feel, there will be a reaction against all Japanese, whether loyal or disloyal, Head said.

Biddle Orders F.B.I. Tule Lake Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (U.P.)—Attorney General Francis Biddle today ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an immediate investigation of recent disturbance at the Tule Lake (Cal.) Japanese internment center.

Biddle's two-sentence announcement said that the investigations would be "immediate and thorough."

He said that "if any violation of Federal law is disclosed, prompt prosecutive action will be taken."

SP Chronicle (?)

11/11/43

FBI Enters Tule Lake Probe; Dies Action Is Sought

TULELAKE, Nov. 11.—(P)—Two national investigations were focused today on the Tule Lake segregation center where, testimony had disclosed, the 16,000 disloyal Japanese internees took advantage of mild rule to the extent of making bombs and knives practically under the noses of officials.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered by Attorney General Francis Biddle to begin an immediate study of last week's disturbances with a view to prosecuting any violators of federal law.

Representative Clair Engle, Democrat of California, said he will ask the Dies Committee for a "full and formal" probe of the entire Tule Lake situation as it existed under control of the War Relocation Authority before the army was called in to quiet matters a week ago.

Army Rule Is Favored

A state senate committee which questioned numerous witnesses emerged unanimously in favor of continued army rule. Several persons had testified they would be fearful of their lives if the army were withdrawn.

A new disturbance at the center occurred only yesterday, even with the army in control.

Hundreds of Japanese staged a work stoppage in the warehouses on ground they were not being allowed to chose their own work leaders.

Accounts of beatings at the hands of the riotous Japanese and of apparent plans to take over control of the project were given at the state senatorial hearing.

The committee received testimony of Mrs. Seemah Battat, attractive brunet WRA secretary, who told of an attempt by a husky, youthful Japanese to force his way into her apartment at the camp.

Arrested by Edward Borbeck, camp security guard, the Japanese claimed he had been invited to Mrs. Battat's apartment, according to Borbeck's testimony, but Mrs. Battat heatedly denied the claim. She said he shoved his foot in the doorway of her apartment when she responded to his insistent knocking.

"I asked him what he wanted and he said he only wanted to come in and talk," Mrs. Battat related.

At the time Mrs. Battat said she was not fully clothed.

"I stamped my heel on his toe, hard, and he went away," she said.

Taught Brotherly Love

The teachings of a group of women employes at the camp organized into a "fellowship of recon-

ciliation society" to foster principles of "brotherly love" for Japanese openly disloyal to the United States were brought to the committee's attention by Mrs. Evea Adams, a camp school teacher, who testified she refused to participate.

"They said it was an organization for brotherly love all over the world," Mrs. Adams said, "and it was an all absorbing service and love to the Japanese. I heard some of the Japanese say they didn't appreciate all this brotherly love."

Last Of Loyal Leave

The last of the Japanese of proved loyalty to the United States were removed from Tule Lake by train last night, leaving just those of admitted or suspected allegiance to Japan.

In joyful mood, 370 Japanese and Japanese-Americans of all ages left for WRA camps in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arkansas.

The train carrying the departing internees was delayed for an hour when one young Japanese girl who wanted to travel with her fiancé hid in truck of baggage in trying

to get aboard the same car as her fiancé.

She was finally found and persuaded to travel with her parents in another car.

Several witnesses have announced they will testify at the Dies committee hearing, if it is held, that the Japanese used small tractors to play polo in a field at the segregation camp, considerably banging up the machines. More than 1,000 spectators were reported to have witnessed the unique game.

A subcommittee of the Dies committee headed by Representative John M. Costello of California, has been planning to investigate Tule Lake conditions, but spokesmen in Washington said Costello is in South America and is not due back until November 18th.

Frederic Bee
Nov. 11, 1942

Letters to The Editor

Send Them Back!

Editor The Post-Enquirer—I see the \$64 question is back in our laps, namely, "What's to be done about the Japs in this country?" I think the next double or nothing question may well be "What's to be done with the WRA officials who lied and tried to cover up in the first place?"

All this talk about the Japs at Tule Lake trying to create an incident that could be used by Japan for further atrocities is very amusing. Since when has Japan needed an incident, couldn't she always dream one up to suit her needs, hasn't she always been as cruel as she wished? Has she treated our prisoners any better because of the way we've coddled the Japs here?

HELL NO! Even our blindest pacifists can hardly call a meal of wormy rice and rotten fish heads a fair exchange for what the Japs eat here. Nor can they compare the 10 hours of enforced hard labor in their concentration camps to the free movies, beauty parlors and dances we so willingly supplied our Jap prisoners. Boy! Are we broadminded. I saw in the paper awhile back where the Japs were allowed to use our tractors and our gasoline for races for amusements in one camp. Why don't we exchange the whole kit and caboodle for some of our prisoners? If we can't get anything in exchange send them back anyhow and history will record we still showed a profit. We don't want them, we don't want to feed them and we surely don't want to waste a portion of our army by having it held at Tule. Send them back and see how quick Hirohito gives them a gun. Our armed forces will take care of them but good on the battlefield. I can't think of anything better to wish our unwanted "sons of heaven."

P. S.—I'm willing to bet that the mothers who had sons on Bataan could have handled the Japs at Tule better than the WRA.

MRS. JACK JONES.
Berkeley.

Disloyal Japs

Editor The Post-Enquirer: Many people must have been truly amazed and righteously indignant upon reading your paper of November 3. On the front page we were regaled with a graphic description of the Japanese rioting at the Tule lake segregation center, making prisoners of and actually beating white men who are representatives of the United States government, refusing to work to produce food for their own consumption and displaying other acts of mob violence.

On the very next page there was an account by an accredited United Press correspondent who had spent 22 long months as a prisoner in the hands of those little yellow fiends which described the unbelievable lengths to which those inhuman devils will go in order to torture and starve human beings to death.

No sane person is advocating the application of any form of torture or brutality toward our prisoners; we leave the monopoly of that sort of action to Tojo's representatives from the "Land of the Rising Sun." But, in heaven's name, won't we ever get wise and take care of affairs with at least some slight degree of common sense? Uncle Sam has always been "sucker Sam," which is all the more reason why we should discontinue to be so.

The whole business of the evacuated Japanese should be taken out of the hands of the war relocation authority and such theorizing incompetents as Dillon S. Myer and handed over to the army, which is well able to take care of the problem.

FREDERICK J. OXLEY.

Post-Enquirer

11/11/43

are unloading troops and supplies.

10:00 a. m.—Our planes are dive bombing around the Juba river mouth.

Next morning—I learn that our marines advanced 3000 yards inland at Empress Augusta bay.

Atherton In Nov. 11

JAP RADIO 'SINKS' ALLIED WAR FLEET

(By United Press)

Tokio radio, mouthpiece of Jap

complicated by air action—which b

Nips Not Welcome



MAYOR ACTS! Mayor Grant Dunbar of Kent, Wash., one of the leading opponents of the relocation of Japanese in that area, shown tacking up one of his signs reading "We don't want any Japs

back here—ever!" These signs were being displayed throughout the town, business center of one of the richest truck garden areas in Washington.

—International News photo

SHED

the WRA activities sponsored by service" how much was spent on "social centers, so he could determine allotted to the Japanese relocation national funds totaling \$2,000,000 interested in expenditure of re- Engle said he was particularly since it was built by the army. tive and fiscal records of the camp that he had obtained administra- Cozzens, regional WRA director, after a conference with Robert Congressman Engle announced covered. If violations of federal law are un- take "prompt prosecutive action" disorders at Tule Lake and to make an "immediate and thor- ough investigation" of the recent eral Bureau of Investigation to die already has ordered the Fed- Attorney General Francis Bid- step into the picture. congressional committee would statement but indicated that the He declined to enlarge on the thing might happen tomorrow." already on the scene said "some- A Dies committee investigator gation of conditions at the camp. activities to continue the invest- sional committee on un-American he would ask the Dies congres- camp is located, announced that Engle (D), California, who repre- WRA staff employees. cooking stoves are provided for housing area. Oil heaters and heating purposes in the Japanese The coal is used for cooking and ported, wouldn't report on the job.

(Continued from page 1)

Tule Lake

seriously. intended his remarks to be taken the in-law became ill and never often are the most solicitous when sons making such statements But he pointed out that per- money, I'd make good use of it." neck," or "If I had the old man's "I'd like to wing the old woman's saying about their mother-in-law, uncomplimentary manner, such as

Post Enquirer

11/11/43.

P. 1

NEW TULE LAKE STRIKE SMASHED

Nips Not Welcome



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back here—ever!" These signs were being displayed throughout the town, business center of one of the richest truck garden areas in Washington.

—International News photo

Japs Balk At Work On Coal

By Robert C. Weakley
(International News Staff Correspondent)

TULE LAKE, Nov. 11 (INS).—The rebellious situation at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center eased today as the army broke a strike which began yesterday when hundreds of disloyal internees refused to report for work.

The strike began, it was reported, following a dispute over work bosses.

An authoritative source stated positively that "work is in progress and is getting done," and that the situation has "eased for the better."

REFUSED TO WORK

Trouble began at noon yesterday when a work crew, assigned to unload coal used for heating

Army Control of Japs Demanded

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (U.P.).—Rep. John Z. Anderson (R), California, today urged transfer of Japanese relocation camps from the "misguidance" of war relocation authority to war department jurisdiction in view of the Tule Lake camp disturbances.

and cooking in the Jap housing area, refused to do the work.

Neither Maj. Gen. David McCoach, commanding general of the 9th service command, nor Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commander of the troops which quelled the November 4 outbursts, had any comment on the present situation.

Meanwhile it was reported that the camp security guard had been strengthened as a precautionary measure against the possibility of some Armistice day demonstration.

A special train late yesterday moved out several hundred Japanese who had not pledged loyalty to Emperor Hirohito and had aided WRA officials in the ticklish job of segregating the loyal from the disloyal.

Removal of these Japanese, who were at the camp when avowed disloyalists began arriving from inland relocation centers, followed the arrival of Maj. Gen. David McCoach, commanding general of the ninth service command, from Salt Lake City.

NO COMMENT

Neither General McCoach nor Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commander of the troops which took over control of the camp after the Nov. 4 uprising, would make any comment on the present situation.

It was reported, however, that the security guard had been strengthened within the camp as a precautionary measure against the possibility that the Japs might attempt some kind of demonstration today—armistice day.

ON STRIKE

According to word from the center, the recalcitrant Japs have refused to do any work since noon yesterday. A work crew assigned to unload coal cars, it was re-

(Turn to page 2, column 1)

THE POST-ENQUIRER	
Amusements	Page 16
Classified Ads	Pages 22, 23
Comics	Pages 18, 19
Editorials	Page 21
Fidler Column	Page 16
Livingston	Page 17
Magazine	Page 17
Radio	Page 19
Ration Deadlines	Page 19
Society	Page 20
Sports	Pages 14, 15
Vital Statistics	Page 22
Wash. Merry-Go-Round	Page 21
Weather	Page 22
Winchell	Page 17



Sheriff Lloyd Low with prisoner U. Kawaski

Tulelake Strike

More About the Rebels Defying Army on Selection of Foremen

Continued from Page 1

camp occupation, toured the area today. He refused to comment on the Army's plans.

Meanwhile, State investigators concluded their hearings and Congressman Engle called for complete abolition of the WRA and administration of all Japanese-American camps by the Army.

ARMY CONTROL

Members of the Senate committee themselves demanded Army control of the segregation camp here. Similar administration has been recommended by investigators for the State Attorney General.

The preliminary recommendations were made as the Army units continued their search for hidden weapons in the vast acreage of the camp that houses 16,000 "loyal" and "disloyal" internees and was the scene of riots and disorders.

The military also was investigating the source of two high-powered, short-wave radio stations found in the camp, according to unofficial reports. They were described as powerful enough to transmit and receive from Tokyo.

Congressman Engle's demand for complete abolition of the WRA will be taken directly to the House of Representatives and to President Roosevelt, he said. He declared:

"From the evidence it would be a calamity to permit these camps to continue under their present supervision. In my opinion, the WRA is breeding hatred, enmity and trouble for the country in the future."

He also will ask that the disloyal Japanese-Americans be disfranchised.

DONNELLY'S STATEMENT

Speaking for members of the State Senate Fact Finding Committee, Senator Hugh Donnelly said:

"From our findings, we are unanimously in favor of the United States Army remaining in control of the Tulelake segregation camp. We are going to make further recommendations as soon as we have an opportunity."

The Congressman and members of the Senate Committee indicated their investigations were far from complete.

Engle charged WRA officials were trying to "cover up" their record of inefficiency and threatened to get the facts even if he was required to do so through a formal House investigation which would require them to testify under oath.

One of the points the Senators will seek to clear up at their future meetings will be the statement of Ray Best, camp manager, that 16 of the mutinous Japanese ringleaders were jailed at Klamath Falls and Alturas. Investigation revealed they were held in the Army stockade at the camp.

ONLY ONE IN JAIL

The only Japanese prisoner in Sheriff Lloyd L. Low's jail at Klamath Falls was U. Kawaski, charged with knifing a fellow internee before the general riots occurred.

Final sessions of the Senate hearing here, which concluded early today, expanded the story of WRA inefficiency, appeasement and coddling of the Japanese-Americans.

Among them were Mrs. Eeva Ad-

ams, a camp teacher, who told how the WRA instructed officials to coddle the internees, who, themselves, told her they disliked "all this brotherly love stuff."

Seemath Battat, secretary at the segregation camp, told how some of the social-minded women WRA workers felt the Japanese-Americans should be handled with "kid gloves" and related how some of them entertained the internees in their homes.

Results of the Senate investigation were generally praised by the townspeople of Tulelake, but some demanded that a more detailed probe be made. One asking further investigation was Clark Fensler, chairman of the local Civilian Defense organization.

PLANS CANCELED

This town settled down to normal life today for the first time in more than a week. The original large-scale disorders occurred a week ago Monday, when the arrogant internees held Dillon Myer, national WRA director, and other civilian personnel hostages for several hours while they demanded virtual control of the camp.

A semblance of order was restored and the WRA refused to relinquish control to the Army until last Thursday, when a civilian guard was beaten and Best, the camp manager, was threatened.

The Army moved in at the request of the WRA and restored order. Twenty Japanese casualties were reported but there were no fatalities.

The Senate investigation was undertaken and testimony revealed plots to burn down the encampment, that the internees had manufactured hundreds of knives, sabotaged equipment, destroyed food, refused to harvest crops, hidden weapons and the reported radio sets.

The camp originally was established as a Relocation Center for a number of the Japanese-Americans removed from the Pacific Coast. Later it was selected as a segregation camp for admitted "disloyal" Japanese Americans.

When they arrived they refused to harvest crops grown for their mess and other camps. A group of "loyal" Japanese were brought in to save the food. Their arrival fomented the climatological outbreaks.



(P) Wirephoto

In the Stormy Tulelake Scene

One Japanese, and not several ringleaders of rioting—as had been claimed—was found in Klamath Falls jail, a prisoner of Sheriff Lloyd Low (pictured left). The Japanese, U. Kawaski, was being held on a case not involved with the riots. Edward H. Borbeck (below) has testified he was beaten by rioting Japanese as the Army moved in. Seemath Battat (top in picture at right) and Mrs. Eva Adams (also in picture at right) were witnesses in yesterday's closing hearing.



Seemath Battat (top) and Mrs. Eva Adams, witnesses

Japanese Crop Workers Had Their Own Ideas

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Nov. 10—Japanese-Americans sent to the Segregation Camp here to harvest food crops had their own ideas of wages and working conditions, a November 2 copy of the camp newspaper disclosed today.

They asked: Free transportation, prevailing wages—\$1 an hour for truck and tractor drivers; a \$1 a day ceiling on charges for board and room; no contact with other internees at the center; return to their old jobs at Relocations Camps; and a minimum work season of two to four weeks.

The paper, called the "Tulean Dispatch," was printed in English and Japanese. The War Relocation Authorities, according to reports, did not read Japanese.

WRA Pays Off Its Delinquent Debt to Hotel

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Nov. 10—Mrs. Eva Cummings, manager of this town's only hotel, today saw a bit of silver lining in the clouds of the Japanese-American segregation camp disorders.

The riots provoked the Senate investigation during which witnesses said the War Relocation Authority, former administrator of the camp, didn't pay its bills.

This morning Mrs. Cummings received a \$1300 WRA check to close an account that had been delinquent since August 7.

Special to The Chronicle

TULE LAKE, Nov. 10 — Three hundred and seventy Japanese-Americans tonight were removed from the segregation camp here, leaving behind them 16,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who are considered disloyal to the United States.

Those who departed were considered "loyal" and they will be distributed throughout relocation centers in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Their leave-taking of the camp marked an end of another chapter in the turbulent history of the segregation camp here that has been the scene of riots and disorders that forced the War Relocation Authority to relinquish control to the Army.

MOMENTS OF DRAMA

The departure scene had its moments of drama.

A sad-eyed, black-haired girl held up the proceedings for more than an hour by hiding in a stack of luggage in the hope she would be left behind to marry her sweetheart, who remained behind in the camp.

Her parents and family friends searched frantically for her and when they found her issued stern parental orders that she board the train. With one last, lingering glance toward the acreage of cottages and barracks, she climbed into one of the Pullmans.

Army truck after Army truck carried the departing Japanese-Americans to the loading site from their assembly center at the camp. The soldiers courteously placed loading steps at the rear of each truck as

it halted near the waiting train so the evacuees could descend from the trucks without difficulty.

A number of the Japanese-Americans were carried to the train on stretchers. They had been patients in the camp hospital when the order for their removal was given.

THE M. P.'S HELP

Bronked and husky military police aided the Japanese with their luggage. They dwarfed the individuals they were aiding—and guarding.

One of the elderly men clutched a cactus plant wrapped in heavy paper to his chest as he boarded the train.

As time came for the train to depart, the groups of Japanese-Americans broke up. The individuals were being sent to different places. None knew when they would be reunited—if ever.

As they parted they bowed from the waist—and then shook hands in the Western manner.

The children seemed unaware of what was going on. They were thrilled about the prospects of a trip. One of them asked a newspaper photographer: "Are we going now, Mister, can we go now?"

The 'Loyal' Leave

Army Is Moving 370 Japanese To Various Relocation Centers

Japs Refuse To Work

By Robert C. Weakley
(International News Staff Correspondent)
TULE LAKE, Nov. 11

(INS).—The rebellious situation at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center eases today as the army broke a strike which began yesterday when hundreds of disloyal internees refused to report for work.

The strike began, it was reported, following a dispute over work bosses.

A special train late yesterday moved out several hundred Japanese who had not pledged loyalty to Emperor Hirohito and had aided WRA officials in the ticklish job of segregating the loyal from the disloyal.

Removal of these Japanese, who were at the camp when avowed disloyalists began arriving from inland relocation centers, followed the arrival of Maj. Gen. David McCoach, commanding general of the ninth service command, from Salt Lake City.

NO COMMENT

Neither General McCoach nor Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commander of the troops which took over control of the camp after the Nov. 4 uprising, would make any comment on the present situation.

It was reported, however, that the security guard had been strengthened within the camp as a precautionary measure against the possibility that the Japs might attempt some kind of demonstration today—armistice day.

ON STRIKE

According to word from the center, the recalcitrant Japs have refused to do any work since noon yesterday. A work crew assigned to unload coal cars, it was reported, wouldn't report on the job. The coal is used for cooking and heating purposes in the Japanese housing area. Oil heaters and cooking stoves are provided for WRA staff employees.

Meantime, Congressman Claire Engle (D), California, who represents the district in which the camp is located, announced that he would ask the Dies congress-
(Turn to page 2, col. 1)

New Tule Lake 'Strike' Quelled

Tule Lake

(Continued from page 1)

sional committee on un-American activities to continue the investigation of conditions at the camp.

BIDDLE ORDERS PROBE

A Dies committee investigator already on the scene said "something might happen tomorrow." He declined to enlarge on the statement but indicated that the congressional committee would step into the picture.

Attorney General Francis Biddle already has ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an "immediate and thorough investigation" of the recent disorders at Tule Lake and to take "prompt prosecutive action" if violations of federal law are uncovered.

Congressman Engle announced after a conference with Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director, that he had obtained administrative and fiscal records of the camp since it was built by the army.

Engle said he was particularly interested in expenditure of recreational funds totaling \$2,000,000 allotted to the Japanese relocation centers, so he could determine how much was spent on "social service" activities sponsored by the WRA.

New Strike At Tulelake

Rebels Demand Right to Name Work Leaders

By JAY ROSENBERG

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 10—Disloyal Japanese-Americans in the Segregation Camp here today climaxed a series of nagging work-stoppages with open defiance of the Army with a strike for the right to select their own work leaders.

What disciplinary measures were used by the military to curb the challenge, which affected warehouse services and some administrative offices, was not disclosed.

DAILY OCCURANCE

The minor disturbances and flouting of authority have occurred every day since the Army was called to run the camp after War Relocation Authority policies proved inadequate to cope with the riots and disorders, unofficial sources reported.

The strike today was caused by Army selection of work foremen. The Japanese-Americans contended they should have the right to select their own supervisors.

The latest instances of unrest occurred as the Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered to make an "immediate and thorough investigation" of the riots that have occurred.

The FBI investigation was announced by Attorney General Francis Biddle in Washington in a statement which indicated some War Relocation Authority officials, former administrators of the camp, may be prosecuted if Federal law violations are uncovered.

'LOYAL' GROUP LEAVES

Congressman Clair Engle announced he had requested Congressman Martin Dies to have his committee investigating un-American activities make a formal probe of the camp's activity and disorders.

"I have every reason to believe the request will be granted," Engle said. "It probably will start next week."

As the latest strike was disclosed and the new investigations were announced, the WRA removed the last of the "loyal" Japanese-Americans from the camp, leaving it populated with 16,000 considered disloyal to the United States.

The group left in a special 12-car train. The 370 passengers will be established at relocation centers in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Arkansas. Their transfer was made with the assistance of the Army.

Major General David McCoach Jr. of the Ninth Service Command, which furnished the troops for the

Continued on Page 10. Col. 1

Chronicle
November 11, 1943
Page 1
(Continued)

Japs Used in Tule Lake Offices Refuse to Work

Warehouse Operations, However, Resumed;
Stimson Says Permanent Control Not Planned

L.A. Times 11/12/43

TULE LAKE, Nov. 11. (AP)—

A sit-down strike at the Army-controlled Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese was reported tonight to have moved to clerical and administrative offices, with Japanese at their desks but refusing to work.

Such action began yesterday in the warehouses, where the Japanese complained they were not being allowed to choose their own work leaders under Army rule as they had under control of the War Relocation Authority. Operations in the warehouses, however, were resumed today.

Passive Resistance

Reports from the camp said there was no violence but merely organized passive resistance. It was said that clerical and administrative operations were at a standstill.

Although a State Senate investigating committee strongly urged the retention of Army control over Tule Lake, Secretary of War Stimson told a press conference in Washington today he knew of "no project under consideration" whereby the Army would move in permanently. He said the troops which quelled last week's riotous disturbances were now "maintaining order."

Two Investigations

Two national investigations into the Tule Lake situation are to begin shortly, one by a subcommittee of the Dies Committee on un-American Activities and the other by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with an eye to prosecuting violators of Federal law.

Representative Engle (D.) Cal., who has been doing some investigating of his own, said today he learned that Tule Lake's entertainment features included "polo games" between teams of Japanese who used tractors for mounts. He said spectators numbered as high as 1500.

Weapons Uncovered

It was discovered that quantities of guns, homemade bombs, knives and even short-wave

radio equipment, although not wired for transmission, had been uncovered by troops searching the Japanese barracks area. The Army was called in by Project Director Ray R. Best when a mob of Japanese swarmed on his house, clubs in hand.

House Told All Camps Should Be Under Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. (AP) The War Department should immediately take control of all Japanese relocation centers, Representative Anderson (R.) Cal., told the House today.

He maintained that recent "tragic events" at the Tule Lake Japanese center proved War Relocation Director Dillon Myer was unable to cope with the relocation question and lacking the background and experience necessary to deal with such a problem.

"The W.R.A. has been extremely dilatory in the matter of segregating the disloyal elements in the centers from those who profess loyalty to the United States," Anderson said.

"We can all be thankful that the War Department has stepped in and taken over jurisdiction at Tule Lake. In my opinion the War Department should immediately take control of all relocation centers in the country."

The Californian said that until a satisfactory method was developed to decide between loyal and disloyal Japanese "utmost caution" should be exercised in releasing persons from Japanese centers.

*L.A. Times
11/12/43*

Tule Lake Dope Traffic, Brothels Are Reported

TULELAKE, Nov. 12.—(INS)—Charges the 16,000 disloyal Japanese at the Tulare Lake segregation center operated their own brothels and obtained opium from outside sources were listed today by Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, California, as among those he will present to the Dies subcommittee investigation.

According to details in the charges, the Japanese set up a virtual "Yoshiwara" in the camp, similar on a small scale to Tokio's infamous "red light" district where girls are sold into slavery by their families at an early age.

The charges will attempt to show prostitutes were moved about from house to house, apparently with knowledge of War Relocation Authority officials, until they were finally settled in one district of the colony.

Narcotics Were Found

The Dies subcommittee will also be told caches of narcotics were found in the camp from time to time and there was evidence the segregationees had virtually an inexhaustible supply source on the outside.

Engle's one man congressional probe, bridging the gap between the California State Senate Committee's investigation and the arrival of the Dies group went into high gear as he obtained full camp fiscal and administrative records from Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director.

The hard hitting congressman said he also will demand copies of the Japanese language newspapers printed and circulated at the camp, which is still being published. Facts brought out by Engle, especially with regard to how much money has been spent by the WRA for operation of the Tule Lake camp and how such appropriations were spent, are expected to set the stage for the Dies probe.

Costello Delays Committee

The departure of the Dies subcommittee from Washington has been held up by the absence of Congressman John Costello, Democrat, California, who has been in South America.

A Dies investigator is now working with Engle on the camp records, a voluminous report that is expected to bring out details of WRA policies in handling the Japanese at the segregation camp.

Engle has filed a formal request with the Dies Committee in Washington for a full congressional hearing by the subcommittee and has received approval from Congressman Martin Dies of Texas for sending the group to California.

Probe of conditions at the riot torn camp has been given added weight by a full FBI investigation ordered by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Army Ends Strike

Meantime, the camp remains quiet as military authorities ended a strike by Japanese workers which tested anew the army's control. At least some Japanese workers are back on the job under the watchful eyes of soldier guards who kept their Tommy guns on the alert.

An authoritative source said the situation has "eased" and work at the camp is "in progress."

A further sign the pressure is off was seen in the fact the alert, which kept military guards on duty or available for immediate call since last Thursday night's riot, was suspended.

For the first time in a week, soldiers at the camp were given passes and allowed outside the double barbed wire enclosure.

Army Rule Or Japanese Center Wins Approval

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Speaking as an honest American citizen who honors the Flag and all it stands for, I would like to express an opinion on our well behaved Japanese internees.

They are behaving nicely now since the army has taken over. Three cheers for the United States Army. They mean business. Our soldiers have to endure so many hardships. The people in America must have noticed many of their fellow Americans have become Tojo minded and now want to send Christmas presents to the loyal Japanese in concentration camps. How patriotic.

Come on, wake up, you people. Some of these Japanese would jump at the chance to stab you in the back. Think of the suffering those American fliers went through.

Have you the right to live here under the American Flag and be loyal and loving to the Japanese in America? Instead of contributing to buying gifts for them they should give the money to the Red Cross or War Chest Fund. Invest and snow Tojo under. Give those boys a chance to come home to their loved ones. Forget the Japanese and let the United States Army take care of them. The army really knows how.

MISS CLARA MOORE.

Clovis.

Stop Pussyfooting

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is about time the people awoke and demanded immediate drastic action by Washington relative to the Japanese at Tule Lake or elsewhere in camps. There has been too much pussyfooting and too much worry on the part of certain church leaders about the Japanese.

Americans die from abuse and hunger in Japanese prison camps while we in this country tolerate a pussyfoot policy in handling the disloyal Japanese. Further, they had better keep the Japanese off the Pacific Coast after the war.

No further fumbling of this mess should be tolerated. Let us tell that to Washington in strong language.

J. J. M.

Suisun.

Disgusted

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In The Bee November 6th there was a news item about the pastor of the Santa Maria Methodist Church wanting the Japanese returned to our fair valley.

Was this man speaking for himself or for the Methodist Episcopal Church?

A number of people say the Methodist Episcopal Church has gone on record wanting the Japanese back.

If this is true, I, for one, am through with that church.

A SOLDIER'S MOTHER.

Tracy.

Army Control Is Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is disgraceful to have a bunch of weak minded people running the Tule Lake Relocation Center. In the first place civilian personnel has neither the power nor ability to keep these aliens in line. Civilian procedure is soft as a powder puff and never should have been used for such good for nothing nonproducers.

The army should have taken over the policing of this crowd sooner. The military police should use a stern hand and such recent monkey business will not reoccur. If they do not want to work it's their privilege, but their rations should be reduced below par.

Fresno.

J. S.

Remember Pearl Harbor

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The disloyal Japanese in Tule Lake will not work in the fields. Why are they allowed to tell the American people they do not want to work in the fields? Our people who are in the hands of the Japanese in Japan and the other islands are not allowed to tell the Japanese they do not want to do something.

They are dying from terrible diseases, starving, etc. Why aren't these Japanese prisoners given the same treatment? Remember Pearl Harbor.

Let's not allow the Japanese to run our way of living.

Fresno.

A READER.

*Fresno Bee
Nov. 12, 1942*

WRA Still Has a Hand in Running Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Nov. 11—The War Relocation Authority still has partial control of the Japanese-American Segregation Camp here where 16,000 disloyal internees rioted against the agency's authority, it was believed today.

The short-lived sit-down strike staged today by administrative workers apparently was against the WRA which a week ago was forced to call on the Army to curb riots and disorders that threatened life and property.

Military authorities earlier had put down a strike of Japanese-Americans demanding the right to select supervisory workers in the warehouse division. The Army had designated the workers.

CONFIRMED IN WASHINGTON

Information from Washington tended to confirm reports the WRA controlled the administrative procedure while the military was serving as a "police guard."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told his press conference in Washington that he knew of "no project under consideration" where-

by the Army would take over the camp. The dispatch said the troops were to "maintain order."

The soldiers uncovered quantities of weapons, including knives, bombs, and guns, and two short wave radio stations, when they started "policing" the camp.

Members of the House of Representatives were told by Congressman John Z. Anderson of San Mateo that the War Department should be given control of all Japanese-American relocation camps in the United States.

Dillon Myer, WRA director, "is not only unable to cope with the problem but lacks the necessary experience and tact" to deal with the Japanese, Anderson said. He also charged the WRA with being dilatory in segregating loyal from disloyal Japanese. He urged "utmost cautious" in releasing individuals from the camps.

Two Federal agencies are scheduled to conduct an investigation.

THE DIES INVESTIGATION

Engle announced the Dies probe will be conducted by Representatives John Costello of California, Karl Mundt of South Dakota, and Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General Biddle ordered the FBI investigation. He warned

that disclosures of law violations would result in vigorous prosecution of individuals responsible. Engle has obtained the fiscal records of the camp and will turn them over to the Dies committee.

Engle's latest visit to the camp today produced two more disclosures concerning WRA policies.

One of the features of the camp's entertainment program, he said he learned, was "polo games" between picked teams of Japanese-Americans who used tractors for mounts. The spectators numbered as high as 1500, the Congressman said.

SECURITY PLANS LOCKED UP

The second disclosure concerned the WRA's security plans. They were locked away, Engle said, but could not be obtained when needed, for the Japanese-American who had the key could not be located.

Members of the State Senate Investigating Committee today had completed their hearings and were awaiting a transcript of the testimony. Their recommendations will ask operation of the camp by the Army.

The last of the loyal Japanese-Americans at the camp were removed in a special 12-car train last night. They were shipped to relocation camps at widely separated places in the United States.

Chronicle

11/12/43

P. 7

Engle Urges Tulelake Vice Investigation

By JAY ROSENBERG
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 11—Congressman Clair Engle tonight announced he would ask the Dies committee to make a special investigation of vice conditions at the Japanese-American Segregation Camp here.

The Congressman said:

"I have included in my bill of particulars to the Dies committee the request that questioning be undertaken in regard to prostitution within the camp among the Japanese and of narcotics having been smuggled into the camp."

A three-man subcommittee of the Dies committee on un-American activities is scheduled to arrive here on November 17. They are expected to open their formal hearings on November 21. The Federal Bureau of Investigation also is investigating the camp.

TENSION EASED

Official comment on the reported vice conditions at the segregation camp, populated by 16,000 Japanese-Americans of confessed disloyalty to the United States, came as tension at the camp was eased tonight.

A sit-down strike by administrative personnel apparently was ended with the strikers failing to win their demand. Japanese-Americans also failed who defied the Army with a demand they be permitted to select supervisory workers in the warehouse department.

PASSES GRANTED

The military granted personnel 24-hour passes for the first time in more than a week, indicating the "alert" was ended. The Army moved into the camp a week ago when the mutinous Japanese-American riots shattered discipline imposed by the Civilian War Relocation Authority.

For further details of the situation at Tulelake, turn to page 7.)

Chronicle

11/12/43

p. 1

Jap Victim in Tule

Brothel, Opium Charges to Be Probed by Dies Group

By George McWilliams

Staff Correspondent International News Service

TULE LAKE, Nov. 12.—

Although the Army remained in direct charge of the 16,000 disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center, several Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrived at the camp today.

Meanwhile charges that Japs at the camp operated their own brothels and obtained opium from outside sources were listed by Congressman Clair Engle (Democrat), California, as among those he will present to the Dies subcommittee.

"I have included in my bill of particulars," Engle said, "a request for investigation into prostitution and narcotics at the camp."

According to details in the charges, the Japs set up a virtual "yoshiwara" in the camp, similar on a small scale to Tokyo's infamous "red light" district where girls are sold into slavery by their families at an early age.

The charges will attempt to show that prostitutes were moved about from house to house, apparently with knowledge of War Relocation Authority officials, until they were finally settled in one district of the colony.

The Dies subcommittee will also be told that caches of narcotics were found in the camp from time to time and that there was evidence the segregationists had

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

JAP WOMAN'S DEATH QUERIED

WRA Charged With Bungling
Suicide Quiz; Foul Play Seen

(Continued From Page One)

virtually an inexhaustible source on the outside.

Engle's one-man congressional probe, bridging the gap between the California State Senate committee's investigation and the arrival of the Dies group went into high gear as he obtained full camp fiscal and administrative records from Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director.

The hard-hitting Congressman said he also will demand copies of the Jap language newspaper printed and circulated at the camp, which is still being published. Facts brought out by Engle, especially with regard to how much money has been spent by the WRA for operation of the Tule Lake camp and how such appropriations were spent, are expected to set the stage for the Dies probe.

Engle left for Alturas to confer with District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc County regarding the mystery death of a Japanese woman at the camp two months ago.

He said the woman had been found hanging in a building and the WRA officials had listed her death as suicide.

However, Lederer, at Alturas, said he "never was satisfied" in connection with the woman's death.

"WRA officials bungled in handling the affair," Lederer said. "They called me and told me a woman had committed suicide."

"I told them to lock the doors of the building and to touch nothing until I got there, but when we arrived, we found that the woman had been cut down, the rope had been burned and everything in utter confusion."

"There was very little for us to work on. Her death was passed off by WRA officials as a suicide, but there was strong evidence to indicate that the woman had met her death in some other manner."

"A coroner's jury left the verdict open, saying only that the woman had met her death by strangulation, but an autopsy showed coagulated blood beneath her scalp, indicating she had been injured or struck by something several hours previous to her death."

FBI TO GET FACTS

Asked if he would investigate the matter further, Lederer replied that he could not because of the matter of jurisdiction.

"The camp is under Federal jurisdiction," he said, "and I can only act when authorities there call me in."

Congressman Engle said he may list the incident as one of the points he will ask the Dies subcommittee to investigate.

Engle also disclosed that FBI agents now on the scene to in-

vestigate possible Federal law violations at the camp had not as yet contacted him.

"I have a large assortment of camp records," he said, "and I believe the agents will undoubtedly contact me. I don't expect, however, to be back before next week."

Regarding the woman's death, Engle said it "looked to me like District Attorney Lederer had his hands full trying to get anywhere in his investigation at the camp."

Engle has filed a formal request with the Dies committee in Washington for a full congressional hearing by the subcommittee and has received approval from Congressman Martin Dies of Texas for sending the group to California.

Meantime, the camp remained quiet as military authorities brought an end to a strike by Jap workers which tested anew the Army's control. At least some Jap workers were back on the job under soldier guards, who kept their Tommy guns on the alert.

LA Examiner

11/13/43

Lechner Slates Drive for Ouster of Myer

By Ray Richards

Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A series of West Coast audiences and American Legion posts of the nation are to be told shortly that a congressional resolution for the removal of Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, is perhaps the only means of reforming the nation's Japanese resident situation.

The suggestion that West Coast voters demand that their Congressmen inaugurate such proceedings on the ground of dereliction of duty is to be carried on a speaking tour by Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director for 18 years of the Americanism Educational League, and a representative of the Los Angeles American Legion district.

Dr. Lechner, who will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow, said he had prepared one report on the Japanese resident situation for distribution to 12,000 American Legion posts and would follow it with a letter in which grounds for the Myer ouster will be set forth.

MYER DENIES REPORTS

Myer angrily refused in Washington today to deny or confirm a persistent report that he is at the point of resigning.

A veritable tornado of public censure of the WRA has grown from the recent pro-Japan uprising at the Tule Lake Japanese camp.

Realistic obstacles have presented themselves to the current plan of a few Congressmen for a House resolution to abolish the whole WRA in favor of military control. These stumbling blocks have turned attention here to the possibility of forcing Myer out.

It is explained that the national Administration, which is unwilling to confess that the whole WRA program is a failure, could not let a resolution to wipe out the entire agency go unopposed.

It is stated that, in this pre-

election period, with all New Deal agencies at test next year, the resolution would be turned into a party issue in Congress.

However, Dr. Lechner said he had been advised a proposal for the removal of Myer would make the matter a question of individual incompetence, and would not indict the principle of the agency.

CONGRESSMEN CONCILIATORY

Dr. Lechner reported he had found Congressmen willing to concede that the principle of the WRA might work if properly administered.

It is taken for granted that Myer's removal necessarily would result in a clearing out of all present WRA personnel, including the pacifists and Communists listed as members of the agency by the Dies House committee on unAmerican activities.

Dr. Lechner said:

"Myer, a former Iowa county farm agent, is without qualification and experience necessary to deal with such a tricky problem as the Japanese mentality. That could be count No. 1 of any ouster proceedings.

"Myer has tried to handle the problem by appeasement. Of course, anyone with experience knows you can't appease a Jap. Firm action will win his respect. This brotherly love business merely makes him scorn his benefactor while he is taking advantage of it.

"Myer has sought to appease the Japs in all their demands. It was his appeasement that brought on the Tule Lake insurrection, which nearly became a holocaust.

"Myer, although he is influenced by the Japanese-Americans and the pacifists, must take full responsibility for the release of something like 25,000 Japanese from the relocation centers, in the face of proof that virtually every Japanese male in the United States, and many of the women, are members of societies affiliated with the Japanese Central Association, the immediate masters of which were the Japanese consulates."

ARMY 'MOVING IN' AT TULE

Signs Indicate Military Now
Established Rule at Camp

By Will Stevens

(Special to the Los Angeles Examiner)

TULE LAKE, Nov. 12.—Significant signs today indicated that the Army intends to control permanently this camp of 16,000 civilian Jap enemies of the United States.

Although no official source would give a hint of the Army's future intentions, there were visible signs of the sort that would not be expected if the Army intended to move out and let the weak WRA try again.

First and perhaps most significant was the fact of a little outpost bungalow being moved bodily from the main gate. This was the bungalow to which visitors came to get permission from WRA to enter in former days. Now only an Army sentry box is left.

NEW BARRACKS PLANNED

Second, Army troops who formerly were quartered in barracks and tents outside the fenced enclosure began moving to barracks inside. New barracks are going up.

And finally, it was discovered that outsiders no longer can telephone directly to WRA personnel inside the camp. The Army answers the telephone. All calls go through an Army-manned switchboard.

Everything required to sustain the lives of thousands of enemies is carried into them by Army trucks, and every truck is convoyed by troops armed with machine guns and rifles.

This includes food, which Japs on War Relocation Authority payrolls formerly trucked themselves from WRA warehouses to their mess halls.

KEPT AT DISTANCE

All Japs are under orders to keep a respectable distance from Army vehicles and accompanying troops, and the orders are enforced strictly.

No Jap may leave the colony enclosure for any reason unless given special permission and unless under guard.

LA Examiner
11/13/43

Tule Lake Legion Post Thanks Hearst Papers

TULE LAKE, Nov. 12.—(Special to the Los Angeles Examiner.)—This community's American Legion post yesterday expressed the "grateful thanks of its citizens and legionnaires to William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst newspapers for helping us fight to keep America the kind of America our forefathers always wanted it to remain."

Through Commander Howard Dayton, the post paid tribute to Mr. Hearst and gave full credit to the Hearst newspapers for being the first to expose the "disgraceful War Relocation Authority (WRA) scandal here, and enable us to record for the nation the proof that Government bureaucracy and red tape are doomed so long as free speech and a free press prevail."

Farmer and veteran, Dayton told how WRA officials "had tromped" on a Legion committee when "we complained that disloyal Japanese were permitted to sabotage food production."

"We've stood by helplessly," he continued, "and watched the Japs race tractors to burn the motors out and then skid on cinders to wreck the tires. But the Government would not permit us to buy tractors for our farming."

"We've seen farm machinery go to the WRA



COMMANDER HOWARD DAYTON

camp by the truckload and carload. But this equipment was denied us.

"We shut down our schools and set our children out to harvest the crops. But the Japs deliberately

let the crops go to waste and the WRA officials did nothing about it.

"If food is as necessary for victory as we are told it is, then somebody should be brought to trial for what took place in this community."

Dayton said "this last frontier" community has wanted for a long time to tell "the rest of America" how it felt about "entrenched bureaucracy 3000 miles away," and Mr. Hearst and the Hearst newspapers provided the opportunity.

"That's why we are so grateful to Mr. Hearst," Dayton emphasized. "He has shown once again that the free press is still available to the people, anywhere in America. And through it, we can fight to keep America the kind of America we've always known."

"When the boys come home from this war, as we did the last time, they'll expect the right of a fair chance for every man, a chance to get ahead in the American way, the right to enjoy every privilege under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

"They'll be ready to fight another dangerous enemy — bureaucracy, waste, red tape — an enemy within our gates just as foreign to America as the enemy across the Pacific Ocean."

"Mr. Hearst has given us the chance to fight this enemy within our America, and with his help, we'll win that battle also."

L.A. Examiner

11/13/43

Removal Of Japanese From Country Is Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I notice the recent statements of Dillon Myer, the head of the WRA, that we try to assimilate the Japanese in our midst by intermarriage carried through three generations by our people. The product, presto, becomes 100 per cent American. What silly prattle! Why try the impossible?

The only practical solution of this problem is to eliminate the Japanese entirely from our shores. Of course the above suggestion may not set well with the many Japanese sympathizers under the pretext that we are stirring up social hatred and intolerance. Far from it. If we wish to survive as a Democracy we must heed the handwriting on the wall. Appeasement in this case would be national safety in reverse.

Had the Japanese taken Hawaii in 1941 and followed this up by landing on our coast we definitely would have known just how many real loyal Japanese American citizens we had here. In the light of recent events at the relocation centers the traitors among them now are showing their true colors. Looking ahead in the future, do we want to visualize our Pacific Coast as a Japanese colony? The answer definitely is no.

According to the WRA chief, by around the first of the year, most of the 90,000 supposedly loyal Japanese will be released from the present camps to go where they desire as free Americans. It is estimated that about 25 per cent of them will return to their former homes on the Pacific Coast. Will they be welcomed? That remains to be seen.

Your clear, concise and to the point editorials concerning these problems have done more than to just keep the public well informed and enlightened. They also have pointed out the real dangers which lie ahead of us. Let us all heed them.

INTERESTED TAXPAYER.
Sacramento.

Tule Lake Riots May Have Been Tokyo-Inspired

Chronicle News Service

TULE LAKE, Nov. 12.—F.B.I. agents, it was learned tonight, are investigating the possibility that last week's riots at the Japanese-American segregation center here were staged by ring-leaders on direct orders from Tokyo.

Such orders could have been given by means of the short-wave facilities found in a search directed by the Army.

Local residents testified at a State Senate hearing that they had picked up Japanese broadcasts at about 1400 kilocycles on their radio dials, but that after the Army moved in their radios had been clear of interference.

Murder Disclosed

Coincident with this disclosure Representative Engle (D.) Cal., charged destruction of evidence in a two-month-old murder case at the center.

The Congressman disclosed the murder of a Japanese woman last September following a conference with Dist. Atty. Charles Lederer of Modoc County.

According to Engle, Lederer informed him that he had been called to the camp to investigate the murder. The woman, Engle quoted Lederer as saying, had been strangled to death and the rope used in the murder had been destroyed.

Engle said Lederer told him he had accused War Relocation Authority officials of "gross carelessness" in permitting the destruction by the Japanese involved of vital evidence in the case.

Tension Eased

Lederer's charges, Engle said, will be included in his bill of particulars to be presented to the Dies committee expected to arrive here next week to begin an investigation into conditions at the center.

Despite Engle's revelations, tension eased at the center for the first time in several weeks.

Engle said last night he would ask the Dies committee to look into the personal activities of the Japanese, particularly "in regard to prostitution within the camp among the Japanese and of narcotics having been smuggled into the camp."

Official W.R.A. Version of Camp Riot Expected

By a Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The official War Relocation Authority version of what has been happening at the Tule Lake (Cal.) camp for disloyal Japanese and Japanese-American evacuees is expected tomorrow following disclosure today that officials of the War Department and the W.R.A. have been preparing a joint statement on recent riots in which numerous Caucasians assertedly were temporary prisoners of hostile Nipponese.

A press conference, the second since he assumed charge of the relocation centers approximately a year ago, was scheduled by Dillon Myer, W.R.A. chief, who reportedly was forced to take refuge in the administration building during a "riotous demonstration" nearly two weeks ago. Myer has denied several times that any serious trouble took place and has sought to minimize the disorders.

More Jap Riots Feared Unless Army Moves In

Predictions of more rioting unless the Army is placed in control of Jap War Relocation Centers was made yesterday by Walter H. Odemar, grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

He was addressing the order's luncheon club at the Rosslyn when he said that the Tule Lake Center riots were blamed on Japs born in America, educated in Japan and then returned to promote Jap interests here. Japs like them are scattered all through the various centers, he said.

Odermar said both the Native Daughters of the Golden West and his organization want the Army to take over the centers "because of the inefficiency of Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority."

The two organizations, he said, also oppose "any amendments to the immigration or naturalization laws at least during the hysteria and turmoil of war."

Fresno Bee
11/13/43

L. A. Times
11/13/43

L.A. Times
11/13/43

Engle Protests Internees' 'Hog Meat Cemetery'

TULELAKE, Nov. 15.—(U.P.)—Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, California, arrested today in a bill of particulars dispatched to the Dies Committee that Japanese internees at the Tule Lake segregation center buried thousands of pounds of fresh meat and used government tractors to play polo.

The Tule Lake center is located within Representative Engle's second district. He has requested the Dies Committee to make a full and formal hearing of disturbances and irregularities at the camp, now under army control.

Cover Hogs With Bulldozer

Engle's list of allegations, released at Red Bluff, contained the following charges:

"The Japanese undertook to condemn great amounts of pork, and created a hog cemetery in which thousands of pounds of pork was thrown and covered with a bulldozer. . . . It was necessary to butcher 50 per cent more meat than was requisitioned by the camp.

"The War Relocation Authority permitted the Japanese to deliberately abuse and destroy valuable farming equipment. . . . And on at least one occasion the Japanese staged a polo game by using the Fordson tractors on the camp instead of horses.

Stole Warehouse Goods

"Numerous Japanese had keys to the warehouses, and the warehouses were frequently broken into and goods stolen.

"The War Relocation Authority gave no authority and no definite instructions to the six white men on the police force, and required them to perform their duties unarmed. The balance of the police force for the entire population of some 15,000 Japanese was in the hands of the Japanese, most of them of doubtful loyalty even before segregation took place.

Sabotage Fire Fighting Aids

"Disloyal Japanese were completely in control of the fire fighting system, and pursued a deliberate policy of sabotage by wrecking fire fighting equipment, destroying the fire alarm system, and the hydrants, and by driving the fire truck in the wrong direction during a fire.

"The fire department was kept in constant turmoil by strikes by the firemen, based upon such demands

as midnight meals and gloves and full dress fire fighting uniforms.

Waste Garden Produce

"The War Relocation Authority permitted tons of garden produce to go to waste on the camp farm. Over 500 acres of garden were planted at great expense to the United States with full knowledge that before the harvest was complete the camp would be occupied by disloyal Japanese."

Engle made the general allegation the WRA "followed a policy of appeasement, and coddling toward the Japanese."

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its inquiry into WRA administration of the center prior to assumption of army control November 4th, seeking to determine whether or not federal laws were violated.

Relax Strict Curfew

Army officials in charge of the 16,000 internees last night relaxed strict curfew orders which had been imposed upon the center Saturday following demonstrations by children of the evacuees and reported difficulties in obtaining mess hall workers from among the Japanese.

The army move, permitting some soldiers stationed at the center to obtain limited leaves for visits to nearby towns, indicates firm military control of the camp has effectively met any renewed attempt by the internees to interfere with camp administrative policy.

Myer Will Not Quit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—(INS)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared tonight he had no intention of resigning despite riots among Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation center in Northern California.

Myer made his statement at a news conference at which he released a five page report blaming the Tule Lake riots on "a small, well organized group, composed chiefly of persons transferred to Tule Lake from the other centers."

The WRA head charged that this group "was attempting to gain control of the community and disrupt the orderly process of administration." He denied that Tule Lake Japanese had been "coddled."

Transfer To Aleutians

Myer referred to comment on a statement today by Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, disloyal Japanese rioters in western internment camps should be transferred to special quarters in the Aleutian Islands.

"These disloyal Japanese have no place at all in the American way of life," Chandler said. "I am convinced that they came here only to make trouble. Now the safety and decent treatment of American prisoners in Japanese hands will be held over our heads and complaints will be made on the slightest pretext by the Japanese Government."

Myer was asked to comment on reports he was ready to leave the WRA.

Myer opened the conference by declaring he would talk only on the Tule Lake disorders prior to the time the army took over on November 4th.

Army Is Represented

An army captain sat silent throughout the meeting and took 10 copies of Myer's statement away with him when the conference ended.

"I've heard these reports," Myer said. "I have no such plans."

The WRA director said that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief Tule Lake medical officer, "admitted to me that he had struck a Japanese" before he himself was beaten in disorders on November 1st.

Myer said he told Dr. Pedicord that things might have been better "if he had kept his fist in his pocket."

"I admire Dr. Pedicord's guts," Myer added. "I have a high regard for him."

The riot report said that in the struggle in which Dr. Pedicord was beaten, a wooden railing in the hospital office was knocked down.

"A careful investigation," it was emphasized, "has revealed no reliable evidence of any property damage during this incident other than that listed here."

Denies Coddling

"Was there any coddling of the Japanese at Tule Lake as has been charged?" Myer was asked.

"No," he answered.

"Has there been coddling at other camps?"

"Not if our people have followed policy."

"Have they?"

"Generally, yes. I might add that this is one of those sort of things that is a matter of opinion and that everyone is entitled to his opinion."

Myer said that a story that the Japanese were prepared to burn the Tule Lake administration building while 150 white men and women were inside was checked.

"We were unable to get any evidence," he explained.

Report On Disturbances

The statement of Tule Lake events told how, on Thursday, November 4th, a crowd of 400 evacuees,

many armed with clubs, surrounded the home of Project Director Ray Best, whose resignation had been demanded.

The report said:

The advance of this crowd was resisted by several WRA internal security officers, one of whom tripped, struck his head on a stone and was then struck by evacuees with clubs.

As the crowd closed in around Best's home, he telephoned Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, commanding officer of the military unit outside the center, and asked the army to assume full control of the project area. Troops entered the area at once.

Iness Bee
Nov. 13, 1943

Probers Seek Tokio Link To Tule Lake

Investigation Is Begun Into Hanging Of Woman; Army Rule Tightens

TULELAKE, Nov. 13.—(INS)—Government agencies probing the Tule Lake Japanese segregation camp are believed today to be seeking evidence of a possible link between Tokio and recent riots which brought army control.

Testimony of virtually every witness at the state senate committee hearing showed internal trouble at the camp dates back to the segregation program which brought in 16,000 disloyal Japanese.

The segregees, all of openly avowed loyalty to Hirohito, were sent to Tule Lake from nine other WRA centers throughout the west and formed the trouble making element among the 110,000 Japanese evacuated from Pacific Coast areas.

The first group arrived at camp last August. Since their arrival, witnesses declared, a program of systematic sabotage and slow down strikes has shaken the camp. Japanese involved boastfully declared they are doing everything possible to hinder the nation's war effort.

Belong To Spy Society

Many of the ringleaders in the disturbances were known to belong to the Buoko-Kai secret Japanese espionage agency and it is believed they are receiving orders from a source higher up.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrived at the camp yesterday.

They were ordered by Attorney General Francis Biddle to determine whether any federal laws were broken during the recent series of riotous disturbances.

Probe Woman's Death

Meanwhile, Congressman Clair Engle, Democrat of California, who has carried on a one man congressional probe, bridging the gap between the California State Senate committee's investigation and the Dies subcommittee group expected to arrive soon, left for Alturas to confer with District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc County regarding the mystery death of a Japanese woman at the camp two months ago.

He said the woman was found hanging in a building and the WRA officials listed her death as suicide.

However, Lederer, in Alturas, said he "never was satisfied" in connection with the woman's death.

WRA Officials 'Bungled'

"WRA officials bungled in handling the affair," Lederer said. "They called me and told me a woman had committed suicide."

"I told them to lock the doors of the building and to touch nothing until I got there, but when we arrived, we found that the woman had been cut down, the rope burned

and everything was in utter confusion.

"There was very little for us to work on. Her death was passed off by the WRA officials as a suicide, but there is strong evidence the woman met her death in some other manner."

"A coroner's jury left the verdict open, saying only that the woman had met her death by strangulation, but an autopsy showed coagulated blood beneath her scalp."

Army Control Tightens

Army control at the camp tightened meantime as 2,000 soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin maintain a policy of watchful waiting toward Japanese workers still on strike.

Colonel Austin, it was reported, will speak before a mass meeting of the Tule Lake Japanese today. Although the colonel maintained silence on army activities in the camp, reports indicate he will tell the Japanese the army will not tolerate Japanese committees making demands on how the camp should be run.

Army Feeds Segregees

All segregees are being fed by the army, it was learned. Everything required for the welfare of the Japanese, including food, is being carried to them in their section of the camp in army trucks. Every truck is convoyed by troops armed with machine guns and rifles.

Before they went on strike the Japanese, on WRA payrolls, trucked the food themselves from WRA warehouses to their mess halls.

Fresh vegetables from the project farm, however, are missing from the table. Japanese at the camp refuse to eat vegetables grown on the project on the basis they are harvested by those of their ancestry who are loyal to the United States.

A crew of 247 Japanese brought from other relocation centers continues harvest work at the project.

Seek To Save Crops

There loyal Japanese raced against time to salvage what they can of the 2,700 acres of potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, beets and turnips threatened with spoilage since regular crews opened their "passive resistance" strike two weeks ago.

However, it is feared much of the huge crop will be lost and time and money expended on the project will be wasted.

Located on 4,000 acres of some of the richest agricultural land in the nation, the project is geared to produce \$500,000 worth of vegetables a year. The land was leased from the United States Reclamation Service and forms part of the drained bed of Tule Lake.

Japanese working on the project are housed apart from those at the segregation center. They are paid \$1 an hour—the prevailing wage scale for harvest work in the Tule Lake area.

Disloyal From Beginning

In San Francisco, Anthony H. O'Brien, bay city attorney who was counsel for the project when it was first established, said at least 2,000 of the 16,000 Japanese in the camp never intended to be loyal to the United States.

He said many of the internees signed repatriation slips for their return to Japan, and only a lack of ships prevented them from doing so.

O'Brien believed it was a mistake to provide an American education for these and other Japanese and the government is wasting money in attempting to make good Americans of the mass so advised WRA authorities.

Army May Replace WRA

TULELAKE, Nov. 13.—Significant signs appeared today indicating the army intends to control permanently this camp of 16,000 civilian Japanese enemies of the United States.

Although no official source would give even a hint of the army's future intention, these visible signs were of the sort which would not be expected if the army intended to move out and let the weak War Relocation Authority try again.

First and, perhaps most significant, WRA's little outpost bungalow was moved bodily from the main gate. This was the bungalow to which visitors came to get permission to enter in former days. Now only an army sentry box is left.

Army Moves Inside

Second, army troops who formerly were quartered in barracks and tents outside the fenced enclosure began moving to barracks inside. New barracks are going up.

And finally, it was discovered outsiders no longer can telephone directly to WRA personnel inside the camp. All calls go through an army manned switchboard.

With its grip on the once turbulent camp now thoroughly consolidated, the army is taking strict steps to make sure Japanese troublemakers create no more disturbances. One of these measures is a Japanese no longer may approach the fence surrounding the huge colony.

Control Is Complete

Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director who still is at the camp, declined to say what these visible signs mean.

He explained: All I can say is that the army is in complete control at present.

Juanas Bee
Nov. 13, 1943

Martial Law Is Reported At Tule Lake

Action By Colonel Austin
Reputedly Follows New
Internee Demonstration

TULELAKE, Nov. 13.—(U.P.)—War Relocation Authority employes said tonight Colonel Verne Austin declared martial law within the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center from 7 P. M. today to 10 A. M. tomorrow following a reported demonstration by approximately 1,000 internees.

Authoritative reports from within the center said a column of Japanese, wearing head bands decorated with a rising sun insignia, paraded in the camp shortly before Austin was scheduled to address the internees over a loud speaker system.

These reports, from officials who asked that their identities be withheld, said the announcement of martial law was made in mid afternoon. It was understood reliably the troops under Austin's command had been placed on the alert, with all leaves canceled.

Internees Protest

The demonstration was understood to have been in the nature of a protest against Austin's scheduled address.

WRA employes said the Japanese had remained in their quarters, emerging shortly before 2 P. M.—the time of the speech—to parade in their area.

Austin, WRA employes said, gave the Japanese instructions on how they were to obtain and use fuel and food.

Meantime Ralph Peck, associate WRA steward at the center, announced that he had resigned his job. The Japanese originally had demanded Peck's discharge at the first major demonstration Monday, November 1st.

There was no indication whether the reported declaration of martial law was intended only for tonight and tomorrow, or whether it would be ordered on a semi permanent basis.

Newspapermen were barred from the center at the time of Austin's speech, and events reported by WRA employes could not be confirmed officially by the army authorities.

'Order Is Maintained'

TULELAKE, Nov. 13.—(P)—"Law and order is being maintained," was the terse reply of Lieutenant J. S. Noble, army public relations officer, when questioned tonight concerning the situation at the Tule Lake Japanese-American Segregation Camp.

"Martial law was declared when the army moved in on Thursday, November 4th," Noble added. He refused to comment when questioned as to whether any more restrictive measures had been ordered for control of the 16,000 disloyal Japanese and Japanese-American internees of the camp.

"I am sorry that is all I can say," the public relations officer said. Colonel Verne Austin, commanding officer of the army detachment guarding the camp, also refused to make any statement.

News Bee
Nov. 13, 1943.

Did Tokyo Order Tulelake Riots? FBI Checks on Camp's Short Wave Sets

Chr Nov 13 17

By JAY ROSENBERG

Chronicle Staff Writer
TULELAKE, Nov. 12—FBI agents, it was learned tonight, are investigating the possibility that last week's riots at the Japanese-American Segregation Center here were staged by ringleaders on direct orders from Tokyo.

Such orders could have been given by means of the short wave facilities found in a search directed by the Army.

Local residents, it was recalled, testified at the Senate hearing that they had picked up Japanese broadcasts at about 1400 kilocycles on their radio dials, but that after the Army moved in and brought order out of chaos, their radios had been clear of interference.

Coincident with this disclosure Representative Clair Engle charged destruction of evidence in a 2-month-old murder case at the center.

The Congressman disclosed the

murder of a Japanese woman last September following a conference with District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc county.

According to Engle, Lederer informed him that he had been called to the camp to investigate the murder. The woman, Engle quoted Lederer as saying, had been strangled to death and the rope used in the murder had been destroyed.

CARELESSNESS CHARGE

Engle said Lederer told him he had accused War Relocation Authority officials of "gross carelessness" in permitting the destruction by the Japanese of evidence of vital evidence in the case.

Lederer's charges, Engle said, will be included in his bill of particulars to be presented to the Dies Committee expected to arrive here next week to begin an investigation into conditions at the center. The FBI likewise is investigating the camp.

Despite the Congressman's revelations, tension eased at the center for the first time in several weeks.

A sitdown strike by Japanese administrative personnel ended as Army officials refused to heed the strikers' demands.

Proof that the military alert had ended was given with the granting of six-hour passes to soldiers who had been on continuous duty since the Army was summoned a week ago to undertake policing of the center.

Further relaxation of military rules was indicated when, for the first time, reporters were permitted to visit the labor camp some two miles from Tule Lake where 300 loyal Japanese are harvesting crops for other relocation centers.

The 300 harvesters volunteered to harvest the crops on the stipulation they would have no contact with the Japanese held at Tulelake.

REPERCUSSIONS

Repercussions of the Tulelake riots were heard yesterday in Santa Rosa, where Senator Herbert Slater, member of the State Senate Committee on Japanese resettlement, said the committee would meet in San Francisco, probably within two weeks, to prepare a formal report for submission to the President and to Congress.

The committee, headed by Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock,

held a two-day hearing at and near the Tulelake center earlier this week. A resolution was adopted asking that the army retain control. The formal report will supplement the resolution.

Senator Slater said he was augmenting the resolution with messages of his own to the President and Congress on the basis of "many resolutions from veterans' organizations and from personal correspondence I found awaiting me when I returned home."

There has been no indication to date that the War Relocation Authority has relinquished administrative control of the center, where some 16,000 disloyal Japanese are housed, and Secretary of War Stimson on Thursday said he knew of no project under consideration whereby the army would take over the camp.

CAMP TOUR

This afternoon, Robert A. Cozzens, assistant regional WRA director, led newspaper representatives through a 4000-acre truck farm, the harvesting of which is being carried on now by 247 loyal Japanese brought into the area when the segregationists refused to work the harvest.

Until trouble started, Cozzens said, from 12 to 15 carloads of vegetables were being shipped daily to other relocation centers.

The area is about two and one-half miles from the segregation camp and the loyal Japs are working under the protection of an armed guard. Soldiers patrol the area. The Japs worked on, few of them even looking up as the inspection party appeared.

Thousands of wild geese rose from time to time and clouded the sun.

The Japanese workers here are sheltered in 43 army tents equipped with army stoves and cots.

Cozzens led the group to the potato cellars, where some 120 carloads of potatoes were being stored and where the workers wear masks as a protection against dust.

The hog pens located on one section of the acreage accommodates some 3000 hogs. There are also 35,000 hens. Cozzens said there is every likelihood of saving the \$500,000 farm crop. Grown are cauliflower, cabbage broccolli, turnips, dikon—a Japanese radish—and potatoes.

Japanese Morals

Chr Nov 13

The morals of the Japanese colony at Tulelake are about as unimportant as anything we can think of. Aliens or subversive nisei, alien in thought, faith, philosophy and moral codes, they are a snide side street of Tokyo that will be with us for the duration. So far as most Americans are concerned, they can have any kind of morals they please. Officials who are worrying about Japanese morals can take up where the soldiers, sailors and marines leave off. They will find a wider field for reform in Japan itself than at Tulelake.

Editorial

Chronicle

11/13/43

p. 7

REPORT TULE LAKE HAS NEW DEFIANCE

Martial Law Said to Have
Been Declared After Parade
by 1,000 Camp Japanese

TULE LAKE, Calif., Nov. 13 (UP) — War Relocation Authority employees said that Col. Verne Austin declared martial law in the Japanese segregation center here from 7 P. M. tonight to 10 A. M. tomorrow after a demonstration this afternoon by about 1,000 internees.

According to authoritative reports, a column of Japanese, wearing head bands having a rising sun insignia, paraded in the camp just before Colonel Austin was scheduled to address the internees over a loudspeaker system.

It was understood reliably that Colonel Austin's troops had been placed on the alert, with all leaves canceled.

WRA employees said that Colonel Austin, in his address, gave the Japanese instructions on how they were to obtain and use fuel and food.

Ralph Peck, associate WRA steward at the center, announced today that he had resigned. The Japanese demanded his discharge at the first major demonstration Nov. 13.

Director Makes Report

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — A small but well-organized group of Japanese evacuees was responsible for disorders at the War Relocation Authority's center at Tule Lake in northern California early this month, Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, said in a report today.

He stated that at least two members of the center's staff were beaten, in one case with clubs in the possession of about 400 rioters.

The disorders resulted in a call to the Army, which took over temporary control of the center.

Hits Some News Stories

News stories about the disturbances, Mr. Myer declared, were in some cases "exaggerated and even hysterical" and there were indications that the Japanese Government was planning to use them "as a pretext for retaliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control."

"In view of the serious international implications in the situation," he added, "the WRA has been particularly careful in preparing the information contained in this statement. Further investigation is being made to check the accuracy of many of the allegations that have appeared in the press and to complete this story in all its pertinent details."

Mr. Myer reported that twelve members of the center's staff had resigned voluntarily since the disorders and "two have resigned or were separated at the request of the authority."

N. Y. Times
11/14/43

Warning by WRA

AMERICANS IN JAPAN MAY BE ABUSED, DIRECTOR DECLARES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UP) — Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority warned tonight that reports of recent disturbances at the Tulelake, Cal., center for disloyal Japanese civilians might be made a pretext for abusive action against American civilians and prisoners of war held in Japan. He pleaded for accuracy and understanding of the situation.

He said that many of the reports were "exaggerated and even hysterical," with a strong implication that they originated from within his own organization. He said that during the incident many of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety.

"Most of them remained calm," Myer continued, "but a few became almost hysterical. All were offered an opportunity to leave the center until they felt secure in returning there and a number did so. Since the incident, 12 people have resigned voluntarily and two have resigned or were separated from the service."

Myer issued a 4000-word statement detailing events at the center from the time disloyal Japanese were moved to Tulelake in mid October until the army took control on November 4. He supplemented the statement with verbal explanations at a press conference.

In presenting the "factual statement" of events as authenticated by investigations, he said the WRA wished to emphasize that reports of the disturbances were being watched closely by Tokyo.

"Already," he said, "some of the recent newspaper accounts have been used by the Japanese government for propaganda purposes. There is every possibility that they may be used as a pretext for retaliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control. Under these circumstances, it is imperative that the situation at Tulelake be handled with a scrupulous regard for accuracy."

His statement recited these events: On October 15, a truck carrying 18 evacuees to the center's farm overturned, injuring all, one fatally. The next day no workers appeared for farm duty.

On October 26, a delegation claiming to represent the evacuee community called on project director Ray Best and said they would not harvest crops for use at other evac-

uee centers. Best said other means would be found to harvest the crops in that case, and the \$500,000 worth of vegetables subsequently were harvested by Japanese from other centers.

On November 1, Myer and Robert B. Couzzens, WRA assistant director, arrived at Tulelake. From 3500 to 4000 evacuees gathered outside the administration building to hear Myer speak, and a request for Myer to talk with a committee of 17 was granted. The committee presented a series of demands, including one for Best's ouster.

While this conference was in progress, word was received that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been badly beaten by a group of evacuees at the Center's hospital. (Myer told his press conference Pedicord had admitted striking the first blow, and that he —Myer—told Pedicord there would have been no trouble "if you kept your hands in your pockets.")

Myer told the evacuee committee —and the camp as a whole, in a subsequent speech over a public address system—that WRA would consider requests made by the evacuees provided they were in the framework of national policy; that WRA would not accede to demands, and that WRA believed the majority wanted to live in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere. The crowd later returned to quarters "quickly and peacefully." The only property damaged during the meeting was "slight" damage to a number of automobiles and the smashing of a wooden railing.

On November 4, work was started on a fence separating the evacuee and administration sections of the camp. That evening "a crowd of about 400 evacuees, mainly young men—many of them armed with clubs—entered the administration area." Internal security officers resisted the crowd's advance, and one officer "tripped, struck his head on a stone and was then struck by evacuees with clubs." No one else was injured. When the crowd closed in around his home, Best asked the commander of the Army unit outside the Center to take over control and troops were sent in immediately.

An investigation failed to verify reports that oil-soaked straw was placed around the administration building the night of November 1.

Chronicle
November 14, 1943
Page 11

Tulelake Trouble *W.F.*

Army Clamps Martial Law on Japanese Camp

By JAY ROSENBURG

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 13—The Army clamped martial law on the Japanese-American Segregation Camp here tonight that houses 16,000 confessed disloyal enemy aliens and United States citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The action was taken following an impudent parade of youthful Japanese-American internees in which they defied the Army orders against assembly of crowds and did honor to the Japanese Empire.

The martial law order was effective from 7 o'clock tonight until 10 a. m. tomorrow or until such time as conditions would permit its cancellation.

The parade of the disloyal juveniles was carried out with demonstrations of mock military drill and, one witness said, the children virtually "thumbed their noses" at the soldiers.

The act of defiance high-lighted a series of developments and disclosures during the day at the camp where military authorities are in authority after Civilian War Relocation Authority control broke down.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The new developments included:

1. Lieutenant Colonel Vern Austin, commander of the "occupation troops," told the Japanese-Americans how to get along with the army. Unofficial reports said he instructed them to surrender all weapons and obey United States laws as to conduct. They refused to assemble to hear him. His address was carried by a loud speaker system.

2. The military guard personnel was "alerted" and all passes issued soldiers were canceled "until further notice."

3. A civilian construction worker, employed at the camp, said the battle-equipped soldiers were breaking up numerous illegal gatherings of the internees, even using tear gas to disperse the mobs.

4. In Washington, Dillon Myer, WRA national director, held a press conference and declared reports of the uprisings at Tulelake, that forced the army to take over to protect life and property, were "highly exaggerated." (For full details concerning his statement, see page 11.)

CAMP PARADE

When the juveniles of the camp paraded in honor of Nippon and in defiance of the United States army, they carried broomsticks over their shoulders and white bands, which were emblazoned with the symbol of the Rising Sun.

The Japanese-Americans, it was reported, attempted to bargain with the Army over work assignments, offering to cease their "slow down" and "sit down" strikes if all were given jobs. The military refused, unofficial sources said, indicating their determination to prevent crowds from assembling.

Colonel Austin declined to make public a text of his address to the disloyal Japanese-Americans or report what he told them. Informed sources, however, declared that he "laid down the law" in a terse, pungent address that left no doubt that the military was determined to "administer" the camp.

S. F. Chronicle

11-14-43

More About Tulelake Attempt to Provoke the Troops Fails

Continued from Page 1

the heaviest guard since the soldiers moved in November 4, when rioting and disorders shattered the administration of the Civilian War Relocation Authority, was on duty last night.

The adults had failed twice to win demands for some control over the administration. They were using the children, according to unofficial reports, to carry on the campaign because they knew the soldiers would be more reluctant to use force against them than they would against adults violating the camp regulations.

The two adult failures concerned their demands governing food and heating facilities.

About 100 ringleaders of the disorders, it was learned, three days ago asked Lieutenant Colonel Vern Austin, commanding the troops at the camp, if the vegetables they were receiving were harvested by loyal Japanese-Americans. If they were, they didn't want any.

The Colonel replied in the negative.

Then the surly hundred demanded to know if they were prisoners of war, explaining if they had that status it was the duty of the military to serve them their meals.

Again the Colonel replied in the negative.

They refused to accept the official word of the commanding officer of the camp and refused to eat.

HUNGER STRIKE

Army trucks deliver their food to their mess halls. The Japanese-Americans, who had won concessions from the War Relocation Authority, refused to unload it. The trucks drove off, the soldiers saying in effect, "if you don't work, you don't eat."

Three days ago the group of 100 refused to eat, staging a "hunger strike." The Army delivered the food but would not serve it. Finally, hunger forced the Japanese-Americans to "work for their food."

The same military tactics were adopted when the Japanese-Americans refused to unload coal to be used for heating their cottages and barracks. Finally they became so

uncomfortable in the frigid buildings they unloaded the fuel.

The soldiers were avoiding any action that might permit the Japanese to lodge an official complaint concerning administration of the camp. They were under orders not to even speak to a Japanese-American woman.

Chronicle

11-14-43

This World

STATE AND CITY

Chronicle
This
World

Troops at Tule

Through summer heat, winter cold and adverse public opinion, 200 white employees of the War Relocation Authority have stuck to their job of supervising 16,000 disloyal Japanese on barren, unbeautiful Tulelake Segregation Center in Northwest California.

In mid-October their position became impossible as even the Japanese turned against them; 500 male internees began a harvest strike. Crops rotted on the Government's 3700-acre farm until WRA imported 300 loyal Japanese into the segregation area. No disciplinary measures hit at the striking Japanese; WRA did not force them to work. Still Japanese surliness grew.

Fortnight ago, as Dillon Myer, smiling, spectacled national director of WRA, arrived to investigate Tulelake strikers, rioting broke out. Japanese held Dillon Myer and 75 relocation workers prisoner in the Administration building for three hours while they demonstrated. Japanese guards carried sacks filled with straw, "which seemed to be saturated with oil." They warned they would not be responsible for what happened unless their demands were met.

Regional Director Robert Cozzens, one of the WRA men held prisoner, explained: "In that crowd were women and children. Had the army been called in, the use of tanks and other weapons might have resulted in a great tragedy."

With a committee of 17, the besieged officials discussed Japanese gripes over more and better food, dismissal of unpopular staff members, loyal Japanese harvesters. Dillon Myer placated the mob with a speech. The next speaker, a disloyal Buddhist priest, dispersed them with: "You must give your all for Japan."

As reports of the riot spread from Tulelake town, less than seven miles distant, WRA officials attempted to deny it as a "subversive lie." Townspeople agitated for army control of the camp. But Camp Director Ray Best refrained from calling in troops. Sitting tight, he declared: "I am not going to create an incident if it is within my power to stop it. It's a reverse game of cat and mouse, but I won't let the Japanese inflame me."

Frightened white personnel resigned or quit without resigning. It was common knowledge that a camp physician and a night watchman had been attacked.

Only a few days later, 200 Japanese were spotted by Best as they armed themselves with clubs at a warehouse. Ordering the floodlights turned on, Best discovered the dwelling quarters of camp personnel surrounded. Japanese had beaten Edward Borbeck, a civilian guard, threatened to kill him.

Split seconds before rioters cut the wires, Best telephoned for army troops. Swiftly Colonel Verne Austin of the Ninth Service Command and his men drove in with light tanks and jeeps. With tear gas they subdued an abortive Japanese offensive. The casualties: 20 injured Japanese.

Army officials rounded up 100 Japanese ringleaders, forced them to stand

with their hands above their heads, quizzed them for hours. All other Japanese kept to their barracks.



DIRECTOR MYER

"If you can't take it get out"
See STATE AND CITY

Chronicle

11-14-43

This World

Treatment Of Japanese Astonishes This Writer

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read a letter written by Disgusted of Oakland. I heartily agree with her, and I would like to add a little to what she said.

I read in the Reader's Digest that the United States Government is spending \$50,000 a day to feed the 110,000 Japanese interned in these camps. That is a lot of War Bonds we have to buy just to keep those who scorn the Stars and Stripes and our liberty loving way of living.

Why do not they treat the Japanese as they should be treated? If white civilians get drunk on taxed liquor they are put in jail. Why then should the Tule Lake Japanese not be made to earn their food?

We have read if we did not treat these citizens of Japan as prisoners of war Japan would mistreat our captured soldiers. What would you call standing a captured aviator up against a wall and torturing him before killing him? Was he well treated? They did not even give this particular prisoner a chance to work for his food. They do not know what mercy is and if they do not practice mercy, why should we?

The way the Japanese are treated is astonishing. They are fed, clothed and pampered. It is a shame. No wonder they can get away with what they have so far.

THE INQUIRER.

Fresno.

Fresno Bee
November 15, 1943

Tule Lake Fiasco Calls For Action By Congress

Out of the investigation of recent disturbances at the Tule Lake Relocation Center have come shocking disclosures of subversion and arrogance on the part of the disloyal Japanese housed there amounting to a flagrant insult to America and American institutions.

Few things have occurred since the outbreak of war which have served to arouse Californians so thoroughly as the utter contempt for American authority and ideals shown by these Japanese who have turned their faces westward to Japan and their backs upon America. Nonetheless they have been coddled, in a sense encouraged, by the War Relocation Authority.

One branch of the government vested with authority to do something about a matter, which screams to the high heavens for action, is congress. Yet, reports emanating from Washington are to the effect that, with a few exceptions, west coast congressmen have shown no more personal concern over the riots than if they had occurred in Timbucktu.

On second thought, the comparison may be faulty; had they occurred in Timbucktu or western Antarctica some of the congressmen might have become very excited.

Dr. John R. Lechner, an Americanism worker of Los Angeles, expressed great surprise and concern over the lack of interest by the Pacific Coast representatives in the serious disorders at the relocation center.

Dr. Lechner stated in a dispatch from Washington:

The uprising which WRA appeasement policies permitted was one of the most hideous affairs ever conducted on American soil, yet it has stirred fewer than a half dozen west coast congressmen to action.

Ten days after the enemy Japanese at Tule Lake displayed the real feeling of every Japanese in the country, 10 days after the culpability of the WRA again was exposed, not a single step has been taken to abolish the WRA and give the army control.

A flow of words cannot solve the problem but only strengthens the conviction of the Japanese that Americans are soft and will take no more action than to exercise their mouths. In other words, it verifies their belief they can get by with anything. And by not taking some positive action, congress compounds the ineptness of the WRA.

The Tule Lake disturbances are the logical result of the WRA's soft philosophy based upon the theory that the way to stop grumbling is to give in. This the Japanese have learned too well and have taken advantage of the situation to the hilt.

This is no job for social minded theorists. Of that there now should be no doubt. It is a job for the army.

And by their inaction, many Pacific Coast congressmen are not carrying out the mandates of their constituents, the overwhelming majority of whom believe the WRA has muffed the ball beyond retrieval, has lost face beyond recovery and should be relieved of its control over the Tule Lake project. The army should be placed in permanent charge.

Fresno Bee
November 15, 1943
Editorial

Abolish War Relocation Authority

THE War Relocation Authority is a thoroughly discredited agency, and should be abolished.

The Tule Lake disclosures, while the latest and most sensational evidence of the incompetence of the authority, do not constitute either the first evidence or all of the evidence against it.

The War Relocation Authority has been involved in a constant turmoil of Japanese defiance and public indignation ever since it was established.

It has incited the antagonism of communities in which relocation centers exist.

It has nullified the condition of security established by the United States Army in the early days of the war, when prompt removal of all Japanese from the Pacific coast combat areas frustrated a well planned and powerfully organized program of sabotage.

It has permitted thousands of Japanese to have virtual freedom of movement throughout the United States, requiring only an assertion of loyalty to the United States as the condition.

It has falsely claimed the approval of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for releases granted to Japanese, compelling the bureau to declare repeatedly that the lack of a "record" in its files against a Japanese does not constitute a clearance.

It is responsible for the infamous Japanese land grab in eastern Oregon, where approximately one third of the land under irrigation in the new Ontario project has been made available for Japanese purchase and settlement.

* * *

OF COURSE, the Tule Lake experience is the most sordid of the War Relocation Authority's acts of mismanagement, and missed being a TRAGIC example by the narrowest of margins.

The sixteen thousand "disloyal" Japanese at Tule Lake were entirely without discipline.

They committed acts of contempt and defiance, and finally of violence, against the Americans employed at the center.

They "beat up" several Americans, including the chief surgeon of the center.

They stole and destroyed federal property without compunction, and without restraint.

They plotted the burning of the administration buildings at the center, with scores of American men and women forcibly herded into and detained in the buildings as intended victims.

They had a cache of hidden arms.

In the face of all these facts, the War Relocation Authority resorted to futile deceit of the public in an effort to conceal the true situation.

And in the face of these same facts, the War Relocation Authority should have the wit to acknowledge its own incapacity and resign.

Lacking that wit, it should be ABOLISHED.

Seldom has a federal agency been so completely discredited by its own record.

It is a disgrace to itself, and an outright and growing menace to the Nation.

Fortunately, the United States Army took over Tule Lake in time to prevent the bloodshed which was undeniably imminent.

But unless the Army remains in control at Tule Lake, the incompetent War Relocation Authority will move back again and restore the outrageous conditions which led to the brink of disaster once and will most certainly do so again.

The Army should take over Tule Lake PERMANENTLY.

The Army should take over ALL of the Japanese relocation centers, wherever they are located.

And the incompetent War Relocation Authority should be wiped out of existence.

It knows nothing about the Japanese, and is unwilling to learn about them from a section of the Nation that has had bitter experience with them for generations.

If timely correction of this menacing situation is not made now, in the light of the facts disclosed at Tule Lake, the American people are going to pay for their delinquency in blood and lives, and in a harder and longer war against Japan.

S. F. Examiner
11-15-43

Page 12

Tulelake

Chr Nov 15
p1

Army Ends Alert---Tension Believed Eased After New Demonstration at Camp

Children Thrust Flags of the Enemy Into Faces of Soldiers in Effort to Provoke Guard Into an Overt Act

By JAY ROSENBERG
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 14—The Army tonight lifted the alert which blanketed the Japanese internment camp near here for the last 24 hours. The move was indication that tension has eased within the barriers holding the 16,000 admittedly disloyal Japanese.

The lifting of the alert permitted a limited number of soldiers—some of whom had not been outside the camp grounds for 15 days—to go into the nearby town of Tulelake or to Klamath Falls, Ore., some 38 miles away.

Earlier, word had drifted to those outside the camp that children of the disloyal Japanese-Americans at the segregation camp had staged their second demonstration in as many days, carrying the rising sun flag of the Japanese empire and at times waving it at the military guards patrolling the grounds.

ON PARADE GROUNDS

The children staged their demonstration today in the same parade grounds where Saturday they marched with broomsticks on their shoulders and white bands with the rising sun of Japan around their heads. Both the parade and the demonstration were under supervision of the older disloyal Japanese.

The demonstration, a violation of Army rules, was another effort of the internees to provoke the military security guard into an overt act. Like all others, it failed.

The battle-quipped soldiers virtually ignored the juvenile demonstrators, even when they thrust the enemy flags into their faces. The soldiers discouraged the parading and the demonstrators voluntarily dispersed, according to unofficial sources.

Unofficial military sources said
Continued on Page 7, Col. 4

Chronicle

11-15-43

*Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old,
he will not depart from it.— Proverbs 22:6.*

The text today is chosen by the Rev. Charles B. Dumville, of
Grace Reformed Church.

Grapes of W.R.A.th



The coddling of disloyal Jap internees at the Tule Lake segregation camp by the W. R. A. has aroused the wrath of the entire Nation.

While our countrymen imprisoned in the Far East get nothing but fish, rice and sour bread these Japs live on the fat of the land.

S. F. Examiner

11-15-43

Page 12

End of WRA Held Likely After Probe On Tule Lake Graft

Unpaid Bills, Jap Guards Revealed By FBI

By WILL STEVENS
Examiner Staff Writer

TULE LAKE, Nov. 14.—Results of the current Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) inquiry into War Relocation Authority (WRA) administration of Tule Lake Segregation Center will have explosive repercussions in the Nation's capital and conceivably could result in complete abandonment of that agency, The Examiner learned tonight.

This possibility is based on the thoroughness with which "an unusual number" of FBI operatives have been gathering the complete picture of WRA maladministration here. The probe already has revealed, The Examiner learned, a background of "gates wide open to all kinds of graft," and a wide open opportunity for a "mass break" of disloyal Japanese anytime they had wished up to six weeks ago.

QUERY ON UNPAID BILLS.

Specifically, The Examiner learned from many sources already questioned by the FBI, agents are gathering voluminous testimony with which to supply answers to these questions:

1—Why did WRA officials, including administrations of directors Elmer Sherrill, Harvey Corverly and Ray Best, allow "big bills" to run as long as six months, to the point where banks in this area, including Klamath Falls, Ore., had to advance loans to WRA debt-holding business firms to keep those establishments in operation?

2—Why did WRA permit a situation to exist, until six weeks ago, where Japanese guards were allowed to clear all incoming and outgoing visitors while Army personnel on duty at the center was forced to stand by helplessly and

(Continued from Page One)

ton, on complete Army protection for the white people in this and adjoining communities, with only 160 Army troops available to prevent what obviously could have become a mass break?

4—Why did WRA officials, charged with censoring all Japanese outgoing mail, fail to discover—from the tenor of thousands of letters—the growing seriousness of the situation at the camp?

CHARGES OF GRAFT.

These are the questions—there are many others—to which the FBI today is gathering the answers—answers which may blow

the whole WRA set-up to pieces "from the inside."

Klamath Falls' bankers, who prefer for the present to remain unidentified, have told FBI agents that WRA officials "didn't seem to pay much attention to prices, did not have to take bids, left unpaid bills for as long as six months" and, in general, created with these bankers, the impression that "the situation out there at the center was wide open for graft."

FBI agents conducting the investigation obviously had no comment, but scores of persons questioned by them gained the impression that the agency is gathering data, not only here, but all over America. This data, it was believed, would be presented to the

United States Attorney General.

Most spectacular fact to be brought out by the FBI investigation, it was becoming increasingly obvious here, was the complete control of the Japanese over issuance of passes to and from the camp. Internees practically could refuse—at the gate—permission for outsiders to contact WRA officials inside.

ARMY STOOD HELPLESS.

This situation, which permitted Japanese to allow, if they wished, entrance to the camp of all kinds of contraband including radios, guns, whisky, or anything else they could buy, was not touched in the recent State senate investigation.

At the same time, it was expected, the FBI will make clear in

its report to the Attorney General's office in Washington, the appalling lack of protection for white residents, who were literally at the mercy of the 16,000 Japanese until official Army reinforcements were brought up more than a month ago.

Hundreds of Japanese, the FBI report is expected to show, could have been sneaked out of the camp by fellow internees on the entrance gate, while the Army looked on, helpless to interfere.

From the wealth of data, being gathered by the FBI in WRA relocation camps throughout the Nation, persons questioned by Federal agents expressed the opinion one of two eventualities is certain: the WRA itself will be erased, if the picture is bad

enough, or a new policy will be adopted by WRA which would match the fair but strong hand the Army now has in operation at the Tule Lake center.

Meanwhile, ignoring a small demonstration yesterday morning when Japanese children staged a parade, flaunting the rising sun flag in the face of guards, the Army lifted its "alert" last night.

The demonstration, believed another effort of internees to provoke the military guard into action, failed and demonstrators voluntarily dispersed. Indicating that the threatening situation in the camp had been eased was the Army's action in lifting the "alert" under which troops had been operating for twenty-four hours.

Examiner 11/15/43.

P. 1

Fresno Doctor Is Blamed In Tule Lake Riot

Dr. George Hashiba Is
Termed Ringleader By
Solons' Prober

Too Much Coddling

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Just what do the American readers think of Dillon S. Myer wanting to marry Japanese into American families to civilize them? What do the fathers and mothers of our boys who are fighting the Japanese think? Why are the crimes the Japanese are committing being kept so quiet?

I believe the only solution to the whole thing is to stamp out the Japanese once and for all. We will have trouble with them yet by our easy way of treating them. Many precious lives will be lost unless we wake up and do something before it is too late.

I am not a crank but just an American who has loved ones fighting the Japanese. Why shouldn't they be made to work in the camps? We all work. Why feed them as pets? Those who started the riots should have been shot at once, not coddled.

Fresno.

L. W. W.

Previously undisclosed acts of vandalism and defiance by Japanese in the Tule Lake Relocation Center, including the part taken by Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, former prominent San Joaquin Valley physician and surgeon, were revealed here today by R. E. Combs, chief investigator for a state legislature joint fact finding committee on un-American activities.

Combs said upon his return from Tule Lake the riotous demonstrations, in his opinion, were staged for a purpose he termed more deep seated than is apparent on the surface and the resultant taking over of the center by the army may prove desired ammunition for a distorted propaganda drive from Tokio.

Encouraged By Fellowship

The investigator said information he has obtained also indicates the evacuees were encouraged by the Fellowship For Reconciliation and like organizations to make unreasonable demands, and that social service workers employed in the center by the War Relocation Authority gave similar encouragement.

He also said disturbances of a serious nature have occurred in evacuee centers on earlier occasions military police detachments. The first outbreak was at the Manzanar camp last December, he said, and the other involved registration riots at the Tule Lake center in February and March.

Cites Hashiba's Part

Regarding Dr. Hashiba's part in the controversy early this month, Combs, a Visalia attorney who has been serving with the legislative groups for four years, said:

"When a committee of 17 Japanese conferred with Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and Ray Best, the camp director, with a mob of from 8,000 to 12,000 waiting outside the administration building, the committee demanded the entire Caucasian staff of the camp hospital be dismissed and replaced by an evacuee staff.

"On the same day a group of Japanese called upon Dr. R. M. Pedicord, the hospital chief medical officer, and requested him to resign. Dr. Pedicord, a Wheeling, W. Va., physician prior to entering the government service, has an excellent record at the relocation center.

Termed Spearhead

"Dr. Hashiba, the chief assistant medical officer, was the spearhead and leader of the hospital controversy. When he had a sufficient number of the disloyal Japanese around him following the segregation program, his ambition flared into violent action. In the rioting later Dr. Pedicord was badly beaten and was hospitalized for a time, but he still is on the job."

Combs said Dr. Hashiba, a resident of the United States for 38 years and a practicing physician in Fresno for about 22 years, is generally regarded as one of the leaders of the subversive Japanese and was one of the approximately 4,000 so-called disloyals kept in the Tule Lake camp.

Testifying under oath, Combs said, Best referred to Dr. Hashiba as a potent trouble maker.

Widely Known In Valley

While practicing in Fresno, Dr. Hashiba, widely known as a brain specialist, was on the staffs of the Fresno County General Hospital and the Tulare County Hospital. He also operated a hospital in West Fresno in connection with his medical offices.

He received his M.D. at Stanford University in 1917 and specialized in surgery at Columbia University.

Combs cited as typical Tule Lake conditions the affairs in the camp fire department, formerly headed by Ernest Roades, an ex Los Angeles department battalion chief,

Myer's Racial Theory Is Condemned By Writer

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I admit I felt bad when Lieutenant General DeWitt was shifted from California. We had lost a protecting friend for coastal defense. Lieutenant General Emmons, a highly respected army man, is known for sympathetic feeling toward so called loyal Japanese.

I felt worse when the disloyal Japanese were shifted back here again. Still worse conditions were in store for the WRA when they wound up behind the eight ball trying to soft soap the Hirohito-Japanese.

Now, Dillon S. Myer, royal head of the WRA, wants a self respecting white man to marry a self respecting yellow companion. That is going too far, I believe. Has he found out among his duties in relocation centers that the yellow man is ashamed of his color and seeks to hide it in a few generations? Has Myer a son or daughter he wants to be the subject of an experiment to disprove the theory of East is East—West is West?

Or will he bring forward facts that the white man and the Indian assimilated and brought forth good citizens? Perhaps he believes we have territorial gains in view and desire to inhabit Japan and colonize her as we did with the red men?

At least it does not say much for the department he heads. The WRA food scandal in one center is over but the Tule Lake problem still is in the fire and now he proposes to get my son in an amiable mood so he will marry a Japanese girl so that race can hide their back knifing tactics, snarling cunning and desire for a glorious death behind a white skin.

I wonder what the self respecting Japanese think of this arrangement?

If a man wants to play with sticks of dynamite, why let him choose a school playground for the experiment?

HERBERT F. KOENIG.

Selma.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 16, 1943

Fresno Doctor Is Blamed In Tule Lake Evacue Riots

(Continued From Page One)

who resigned the camp position when he found it impossible to give adequate protection.

False alarms were frequent, Combs learned, and one Japanese who had been a department captain admitted he personally was responsible for five false alarms. Vehicles and other equipment was damaged deliberately, hydrants destroyed, wire stolen and a \$50,000 fire control system put out of commission.

Vegetables Unharvested

In another instance, 250 acres of vegetables were unharvested because Japanese assigned to the work said they disliked the particular commodity. Both the American born and Japanese nationals participated in acts of sabotage, Combs said. His findings will be presented to the legislative committee formally at a public hearing scheduled soon.

Confers With Burns

In Fresno to confer with State Senator Hugh M. Burns, chairman of the legislative special group northern sub committee, Combs recalled an early stand taken by the committee that known and suspected disloyal evacuees should be sent to some relocation center outside of California and that there should have been exclusive army control over camps occupied by the known subversive Japanese.

"This plan recommended by the committee," he declared, "certainly would have prevented the thing which finally made army control necessary."

"The Tule Lake demonstration was staged in full view of the army forces stationed outside the camp as an exterior guard. Loud speakers were turned toward the troops and the demonstrations were repeated until the army moved in."

Blames Social Workers

"Whatever the actual purpose of the trouble and its actual outcome, such activities were prompted to a great extent by social workers and members of certain organizations who had told the Japanese if they kept putting on the pressure they would get what they wanted."

"This technique was obvious in the unreasonable demands made by occupants of the camp, and a large number of the white employees, some of whom resigned in disgust, saw it as a definite plan followed out according to a premeditated pattern."

Combs, who also spoke at a meeting of the Lions Club today, recalled that a Fellowship for Conciliation document was obtained from a group of allegedly pro Japanese missionaries aboard the Gripsholm.

"This Fellowship for Reconciliation organization," he said, "was started in London in 1914 and is essentially pacifist, with many conscientious objectors in its membership. It takes the attitude that all Japanese evacuees should be given every favorable consideration and that the Nisei Japanese should be released."

Raps Fair Play Group

"The American Committee for

Fair Play, which has a number of San Joaquin Valley members, likewise would make things easy for the evacuees despite evidence California was a beehive of subversive activity until evacuation was ordered.

"It is difficult to see the necessity for such organizations and their activity in trying to defend the civil and legal rights of the Japanese when these rights are guaranteed by the constitution and by government agencies charged with its enforcement. These organizations are in the position of saying the United States Government is unable or unwilling to protect the rights it has established. The results of their activities have become obvious in the riots so severe the army had to be called to maintain order."

Combs related highlights from a confidential report he submitted to the legislative committee last August in reviewing general subversive activities in the state and events which proved the need for an early segregation of disloyal evacuees.

Cites Sabotage

"Statements that there was no sabotage in California and the Hawaiian Islands may have been true about Hawaii," he said, "but the espionage job done there was the best in the history of warfare."

"As for California, evidence aplenty has been uncovered. Fuel tanks of tractors destined for Japan, for instance, had been opened and used to smuggle precision instruments to that country, and there were many other subversive acts."

The committee, he said, is convinced that many of the Nisei (American born Japanese) were engaged in subversive activities of the most dangerous character for many months prior to Pearl Harbor. Combs said the War Relocation Authority last Spring distributed questionnaires in the various centers in an effort to obtain voluntary information from evacuees regarding their loyalty.

"Among the questions was one, No. 28," he explained, "which inquired whether the signer was willing to renounce his allegiance to the emperor of Japan. Immediately an epidemic of riots, beatings and mass meetings broke out and continued for nearly six weeks."

Inquiry Is Rewarded

"So few of the evacuees answered No. 28 in the affirmative that the WRA rewarded that particular inquiry, labeled it 28A, and tried again. This time the question merely asked whether the signer would be willing to uphold the laws of the United States, and the results were a little better. It is, however, obvious that any highly indoctrinated and subversive Japanese would be delighted to answer either query in the affirmative, if only to divert suspicion from himself."

"... That this state was teeming with Japanese subversive activities for years prior to Pearl Harbor is an established fact. That the army is convinced no persons

of Japanese descent should be permitted in the state, at least for the duration of the war, is manifest in the evacuation order itself. It is conceded by everyone familiar with the facts that there are several thousand frantically subversive evacuees both at Manzanar and Tule Lake centers.

"There are certainly at least 13,800 evacuees who would readily be classified as subversive. It would appear obvious that of all the places in the country where these evacuees could be placed the WRA has picked the most dangerous."

In addition to Burns, the members of the joint legislative committee are Senator Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles, chairman, and Assemblymen Jesse Randolph Kellems of Bel Air, Nelson S. Dilworth of Hemet and Randal F. Dickey of Alameda.

Demand Army Control

TULELAKE, Nov. 16.—(INS)—Demands for permanent army control of the seething Tule Lake Japanese segregation camp were intensified today as local, civil and American Legion leaders called a war council meeting with Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, California.

The meeting will consider Engle's plan for congressional legislation designed to take not only the Tule Lake camp but all other Japanese centers in the nation out of the hands of the War Relocation Authority.

Engle also will reveal what he has learned of WRA administration through an investigation of camp records and what further evidence he will present to the Dies committee. The Dies group is expected at Tule Lake later in the week to open a formal probe into all phases of unrest at the camp as well as an exhaustive study of charges that the WRA administration was marked by "incompetence and waste."

Despite army control enforced by 2,000 troops under command of Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, sporadic outbursts of passive resistance among the 16,000 disloyal Japanese continues. Military authorities sought to end further disturbances as they seized six more Japanese ringleaders and put them in a stockade along with more than 300 other troublemakers accused of fomenting the November 4th riot.

The six are charged with inciting a parade of several hundred school children through the colony Saturday during which the marchers wore rising sun head bands and flaunted small Japanese flags in the face of the soldiers. The parades continued Sunday and again yesterday but troops made no attempt to halt them by force.

Taking further precautions against outbreaks which brought them into camp 12 days ago to take over, the soldiers were reported to be searching the Japanese colony for weapons and other contraband, using an electric metal detector. In a house to house search troops hoped to uncover more knives and arms such as were found after the riots.

A search also was reported being made for an undercover Japanese language newspaper. One Japanese paper for which permission was granted by the WRA still is being published and circulated throughout the colony.

Deportation Is Urged

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Nov. 16.—(P)—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative today to go on record

as demanding that all Japanese in the United States be deported to Japan at the end of the war.

A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange. He also asked favorable action on a resolution urging all Japanese camps be transferred from the supervision of the War Relocation Authority to the army.

The WRA has shown itself incapable, he asserted, of keeping the camps under control.

Opposition to the deportation resolution was expressed by National Master Albert S. Goss who said the state department and the American Red Cross had urged the matter not be made an issue at this time.

Sehlmeier said:

California farmers are convinced Japanese, whether born in this country or not, are loyal to Japan. The farmers also are opposed to the release of Japanese from relocation camps for work on farms or elsewhere.

No Firearms Found

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—(P)—Headquarters of the 9th Service Command here today announced no firearms or explosives were discovered by troops ordered to take control of the Japanese Relocation Center at Tule Lake.

The announcement said "no indications or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred" since the troops took charge. Headquarters gave no indication how long the army would continue its control.

More About Arrests at Tulelake

Continued from Page 1

lieved the army should maintain permanent control of the segregation camp.

5—At Sacramento, Governor Earl Warren told his press conference that "very shortly" he would make an official statement of his belief the military should retain control of the camp. He said the statement would be filed with "appropriate persons in Washington."

CAMP STILL QUIET

Conditions at the camp remained quiet today after two days of demonstrations by camp juveniles in what was an apparent effort to provoke the military into some overt act.

The military alert of the week-end, which had resulted in cancellation of all passes and leaves granted soldiers, was ended. Again the soldiers were being issued passes for a maximum period of six hours.

The guard strength was returned to normal with the soldiers patrolling the camp in full battle dress—rifles, sidearms, gas masks, helmets. Armored cars and jeeps carrying light and heavy machine guns were patrolling the vast acreage of the camp.

The mine detectors were similar to those used by combat soldiers clearing enemy land mine fields. They are designed to register a warning, through activation of electrical apparatus, when moved within close range of small objects.

HUNT FOR RADIO PARTS

The search for the hidden contraband intensified reports that the Army was searching for parts of a third illegal short wave radio set. Two reportedly were discovered last week. They were described as powerful enough to maintain communications with Tokyo.

During the week end, children of the Japanese-Americans twice paraded in defiance of Army orders that groups and crowds were not to assemble within the camp. They carried broomsticks and waved home-made Japanese flags. The soldiers gently dispersed the groups.

Lieutenant Colonel Vern Austin, in command of the troops, cancelled a scheduled address to the internees today, it was reported. They showed little indication of listening to him, so he did not speak as scheduled, it was learned.

The Colonel's attitude was in line with the Army's policy of ignoring the Japanese-Americans' demands for concessions. They had refused to help prepare their food and unload coal for heating their cottages and barracks. The Army did not prepare the food nor unload the coal. When the internees were hungry and cold enough, they performed the work.

In making known his stand on future Army control of the camp, Congressman Welch said:

"The care, custody and control of the Pacific Coast Japanese, particularly of the 15,000 who openly manifest their disloyalty, should have been under the jurisdiction of the United States Army from the beginning.

"The Army would see to it that they are properly housed, clothed and fed, and at the same time it would have prevented the disgraceful reign of terror that has existed at Tulelake.

Announcing his intention to discuss the problem with Federal authorities, Governor Warren said his report might be made directly to President Roosevelt. He indicated it would be a temperate one, for he described the situation as a "delicate one" in view of the number of American prisoners held in Japan.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued their investigation of WRA administration today. They were ordered into the case by Attorney General Biddle. He promised vigorous prosecution of those responsible for law violations.

ENGLE FILES BILL OF PARTICULARS AGAINST WRA

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Nov. 15—Representative Clair Engle today filed his bill of particulars against the civilian War Relocation Authority whose administration of the Japanese-American Segregation Camp here has been followed by Army rule.

The charges were made in support of the Congressman's demand for an investigation of camp conditions by a subcommittee of the Dies Committee on un-American activities. The hearing is scheduled to open November 21.

Engle made the general allegation that the WRA "followed a policy of appeasement and coddling toward the Japanese," and added:

"The Japanese undertook to con-

demn great amounts of pork, and created a hog cemetery in which thousands of pounds of pork was thrown and covered with a bulldozer . . . It was necessary to butcher 50 per cent more meat than was requisitioned by the camp.

"The WRA permitted the Japanese to deliberately abuse and destroy valuable farming equipment . . . and on at least one occasion the Japanese staged a polo game by using the Fordson tractors of the camp instead of horses.

"Numerous Japanese had keys to the warehouses, and the warehouses were frequently broken into and goods stolen.

"The WRA gave no authority and no definite instructions to the six

white men on the police force, and required them to perform their duties unarmed. The balance of the police force for the entire population of some 15,000 Japanese was in the hands of the Japanese, most of them of doubtful loyalty even before segregation took place.

"Disloyal Japanese were completely in control of the fire fighting system, and pursued a deliberate policy of sabotage by wrecking fire fighting equipment, destroying the fire alarm system and the hydrants, and by driving the fire truck in the wrong direction during a fire.

"The Fire Department was kept in constant turmoil by strike by the firemen, based upon such demands as midnight meals and gloves and

S. F. Chronicle

11/16/43 p. 6.

Six Tulelake Ringleaders Arrested

By JAY ROSENBERG

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 15—Six
mutinous ringleaders of the 16,-
000 disloyal Japanese-American
held at the Segregation
Camp here were placed in a
special stockade by Army au-
thorities tonight.

They were reported unofficially to
be the individuals who had inspired
the week-end demonstrations by
children against the Army's rule.
They were placed in custody after
the military authorities had halted
the demonstrations without creating
an "incident," as the Japanese-
Americans had desired.

SPECIAL STOCKADE

Arrested by the military guards,
who took over when the Army was
called by the civilian War Relocation
Authority to maintain order, the
ringleaders joined an undisclosed
number of the internees in the
special stockade. Officers did not
disclose why they were held.

The arrests came as these other
developments occurred:

1—Unofficial sources said the Jap-
anese-Americans, whose riots and
disorders had forced the WRA to
call upon the army to administer
the camp, had begun publication of
an "underground newspaper."

2—Soldiers, equipped with electri-
cal mine detectors, searched the
camp for hidden weapons, uncover-
ing a number of buried radio parts,
a quantity of knives, and "other
weapons," according to unofficial
reports.

3—Congressman Clair Engle, who
conducted a one-man investigation
of the disorders, filed his bill of
particulars with the Dies committee,
charging the WRA was woefully in-
efficient. (For full details of the
Congressman's charges, turn to
Page 10.)

4—In Washington, Representative
Welch of San Francisco told the
House of Representatives he be-
lieves the camp is a "hotbed of
disorder."

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Disgusted

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is
with disgust as well as alarm that
we read of the antics of the
Japanese at Tule Lake.

If the powers that be are afraid
to insult Japanese dignity, then
let Uncle Sam delegate a few of
us fathers who have sent our boys
into the service to the job.

The time for any kid glove han-
dling is over.

The Japanese made a living in
this country, they and their chil-
dren received education, protec-
tion and privileges on a par and
often above that of the average
American born child.

They have betrayed that privi-
lege with treachery of the worst
kind.

You do not play with a rattle-
snake, you kill it before its poison
fangs get you.

Fresno. ROY W. HEVLI.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 16, 1943

Chronicle

11/16/43

p. 1

Easy Release For Manzanar Japs Revealed

By JACK S. McDOWELL
Call-Bulletin Staff Writer

MANZANAR, Nov. 17.—Japanese evacuees who twice in the last few months flatly refused to signify loyalty to the United States were leaving the shadow of Mt. Whitney—and the last vestige of surveillance or control—behind them today for complete freedom east of the California border.

However startling to coastal residents, this departure of Japs who spurned two opportunities to disclaim allegiance to the rising sun was no cause for excitement at the War Relocation Authority's Manzanar center. It was merely another of thrice weekly releases.

Easy Road to Freedom

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a WRA station wagon rolls past the military police sentries here for Reno crowded with Japs who—in effect—have told Uncle Sam:

"Oh, so sorry, please. Not understanding your questions. Oh-h-h, but signing to be very much loyal person now. Please to open door quickly!"

The Japs gain their freedom almost that simply.

The procedure for release of American citizens among the internees is this, according to Ralph P. Merritt, Manzanar project director:

If the evacuee previously refused to sign the loyalty question contained in the application for leave clearance, he applies once again. A hearing is scheduled before WRA officials at the camp.

An American-born Japanese tells the review board he doesn't belong to the Black Dragon Society or other subversive groups. He writes "Yes" after Question 28 on his application form and signs his name. The question reads:

"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?"

Investigation Lacking

Then, Merritt said, "if the FBI, Army or Navy intelligence have not made any adverse report to WRA and if he has a good record here," his release is ordered.

There is no FBI or other investigation of Japs seeking release. Merritt admitted that, so far as he knew, only those evacuees whose subversive activities have been so flagrant as to put them on FBI or intelligence blacklists are balked in their easy bid for freedom.

The Japanese-American then is driven to Reno, from where he departs—supposedly—for a job he has obtained through the large, busy relocation office at the center here.

For the alien, the job is even simpler. Instead of swearing allegiance to the United States, he merely has to sign his name after this question:

"I swear to abide by the laws of the United States

S.F. Call-Bulletin
11/17/43

Releases From Manzanar Easily Gained By Japs

Continued From Page One

and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States."

Merritt was asked what control the WRA or any other agency exerted over the Japs once they leave the center on "indefinite leave."

Japs Asked to Report

"The aliens are instructed to report any change of address or change of job to the nearest relocation office," he answered. "The American-born are asked to make the same report."

To date approximately 1,000 internees of this center—one of ten such centers in the nation—have been released.

A large map hanging on the wall of Merritt's office told the story of where many of the Japs had gone to take new jobs when they left the Manzanar center. The site of each such relocation was denoted by a red pin in the map.

The greatest cluster of red pins on the entire map was in the great Lake Michigan war plant area. More than 390 Japs from Manzanar alone, according to Merritt's pins, have migrated to the immediate Chicago vicinity.

Merritt insisted neither he nor his staff persuaded any of the Jap evacuees to change their minds about their previous refusal to sign the loyalty question and thus win their freedom.

Stacks of Literature

However, one entire building on the Manzanar grounds is devoted to the task of providing jobs and enticing literature designed to sell the Japs on the virtues of relocation. Jammed with busy stenographers, Jap and Caucasian executives, the relocation office has stacks of literature describing the jobs available, the climate and opportunities of virtually every state east of the Pacific Coast.

On the wall a sign urged the internees to take their freedom now, adding, "If you don't like it, you always can return at any time you wish."

Among the literature displayed on a table in this office was a stack of mimeographed sheets captioned:

"Relocation Prospects in Washington, D. C., Virginia, Maryland and Delaware—By Robert Dolins, Relocation Officer."

In this paper—which went to alien and citizen, those who had signified their loyalty to this country and those who refused—Relocation Officer Dolins wrote:

"The prospects for the successful relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in this area are very encouraging, and there are job and work opportunities open in practically every occupational field.

"Evacuees will find a friendly reception in this area."

He then described, in amazing detail, just what areas contained prospective employment in various categories—ranging from agriculture to sabotage-vulnerable aircraft plants and explosives factories.

S. F. Call-Bulletin
11/17/43
(2)

Records in Washington

Merritt said he did not have records which would show how many of the camp's 10,000 population refused to give an affirmative answer to the loyalty question. He said the Army conducted the two registrations and forwarded the results directly to the WRA headquarters in Washington.

However, a former WRA official at Manzanar told *The Call-Bulletin* the results of the registrations were "terribly disappointing" to the administration.

Merritt said the staggering number of internees who refused to pledge loyalty to this country was the result of a blunder in phrasing the question for alien evacuees.

"In the first registration," the project director explained, "citizens and aliens were given the identical form. The aliens wouldn't agree to Question 28—pledging allegiance to the United States—because they were citizens of Japan."

But how about the American-born Japs? If they held no loyalty for Hirohito, why didn't they sign?

Most of them, Merritt said, either "didn't understand the question" or submitted to "pressure from alien mem-

bers of their families or friends who wanted to go back to Japan."

He said government officials decided, after looking at the results, that the question was not properly phrased for the alien. It was rewritten and another registration was conducted.

The aliens then were asked if they would swear to defend the United States.

Again, en masse, they refused to sign, answered "No."

Merritt said this was the result of double-talking Japanese language characters.

"The Japanese character for 'defend' is also the character for 'join the army,'" Merritt said. "A lot of them thought they were enlisting in the United States Army if they signed."

Finally the third and final Question 28 was drafted.

Merritt said 98 per cent of the aliens in his camp answered "Yes" to this question—agreeing to abide by the laws of this country.

Declined Discussion

The project director, a former University of California controller, offered facts concerning the administration of his camp, but declined to discuss the widely attacked WRA philosophy of turning thousands of Japs loose upon the nation during its battle against the Japanese empire.

"I'm not one of those starry-eyed dreamers," Merritt said. "In fact, I'm the only WRA man who ever pulled a trigger!"

He referred to last December's riot at Manzanar when Army troops, called in by Merritt, machine gunned a rioting mob of internees, killing two and wounding nearly a dozen evacuees.

"If I'm told to let these people out—and that's the

President's order—I'm going to follow orders," Merritt continued. "And until such time as Congress changes the law, I will continue to let them out."

The project director pointed to a big, two-color poster, signed by President Roosevelt. It read:

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

"I have been instructed to have that poster displayed throughout the camp," Merritt said.

Tomorrow: Former WRA official says present Tule Lake director gave complete freedom to Manzanar riot ringleaders.

S.F. Call-Bulletin

11/17/43

(3)

ARTHRITIS

You may be one of those who

Try to relieve your agonizing PAIN. If tortured from RHEUMATISM, N or equally distressing symptoms;—drag on in despair. Call on us *regarded thus far*. Why keep on being "But you must not wait 'til it is too

We are equipped with every known vice of scientifically tested and practical for YOUR RELIEF, operated by his CAL EXPERTS.

Our results are obtained without drug twenty spacious private rooms, mo

Present yourself in person and we will you, too.

"There Is No Substitute for Training PAIN USUALLY DISAPPEARS PROMPTLY INCREASES . . . THUS GENERAL H Our Motto Is to "Keep Men the Job"

Ours is the pioneer institution of its kind both in military as well as private 27 years of unbroken reliable service management in San Francisco

HOURS—Mon. through Fri.: 9 a. m.—5 p. m. Sat. No phone calls answered

375 SUTTER, Entire Third Floor

ALPHA MONEY

Ceiling on Turkey

Ceiling prices on young turkeys in San Francisco butcher shops were fixed at from 49 to 52 cents a pound today.

The OPA, in an order issued yesterday, set the following prices for young turkeys: Under 16 pounds, 52 cents; from 16 to 20 pounds, 50 cents; over 20 pounds, 49 cents.

The ceiling price on old turkeys was set at 47 cents, the OPA said.

The order came as poultrymen forecast a possible shortage of turkeys in retail shops here as the holiday demand grows.

The OPA announced ceiling prices on turkeys for twenty-four northern California counties, exclusive of bay and coastal areas.

The prices for live young birds

ranged from 41 to 44 cents a pound, and for old birds from 38½ to 41½ cents.

For dressed birds the ceilings were from 47½ to 51½ cents for young birds, and from 45½ to 49½ cents for old birds.

Officers Hunt S. F. Dope Source, Jail 1 at Isleton

State narcotic inspectors today were investigating what is believed to be one of the major sources of narcotics supply for San Francisco following a raid on an Isleton establishment.

Arrested was Fong Hop, 52, with 75 bindles of opium in his possession.

Brings Tax

GRAND RAPIDS 17 (INS).—Secretary Claude Wickard called the present land tax "stiff" and urged "stiff" tax sales to halt speculation. Addressing the meeting of the National Farm Wickard called the special tax on produce the resale of farm required during the

"This plan," asserted, "would with or penal the bona-fide farmer who does and sell his farm subject to the would the tax such a farm to ate.

Wickard told members that which profit by oppose the tax.

"They will fuse the issue against regime ernment contr farm organiza groups close to ple to see that the issues an led by those w profit at the pense."

WHEN?



When Victory comes, there will again be enough Smith Bros. Cough Drops to satisfy everybody. Now buy only what you need to soothe coughs due to colds. Smith Bros.—Black or Menthol—still 5¢.

SMITH BROS. COUGH DROPS



is the best time in 20 years to get out of debt. Admonishing farmers to be aware of what he called an "increasing dependence of California on the federal government."

ess, but days y

S.F. Call Bulletin 11/17/43 (4)

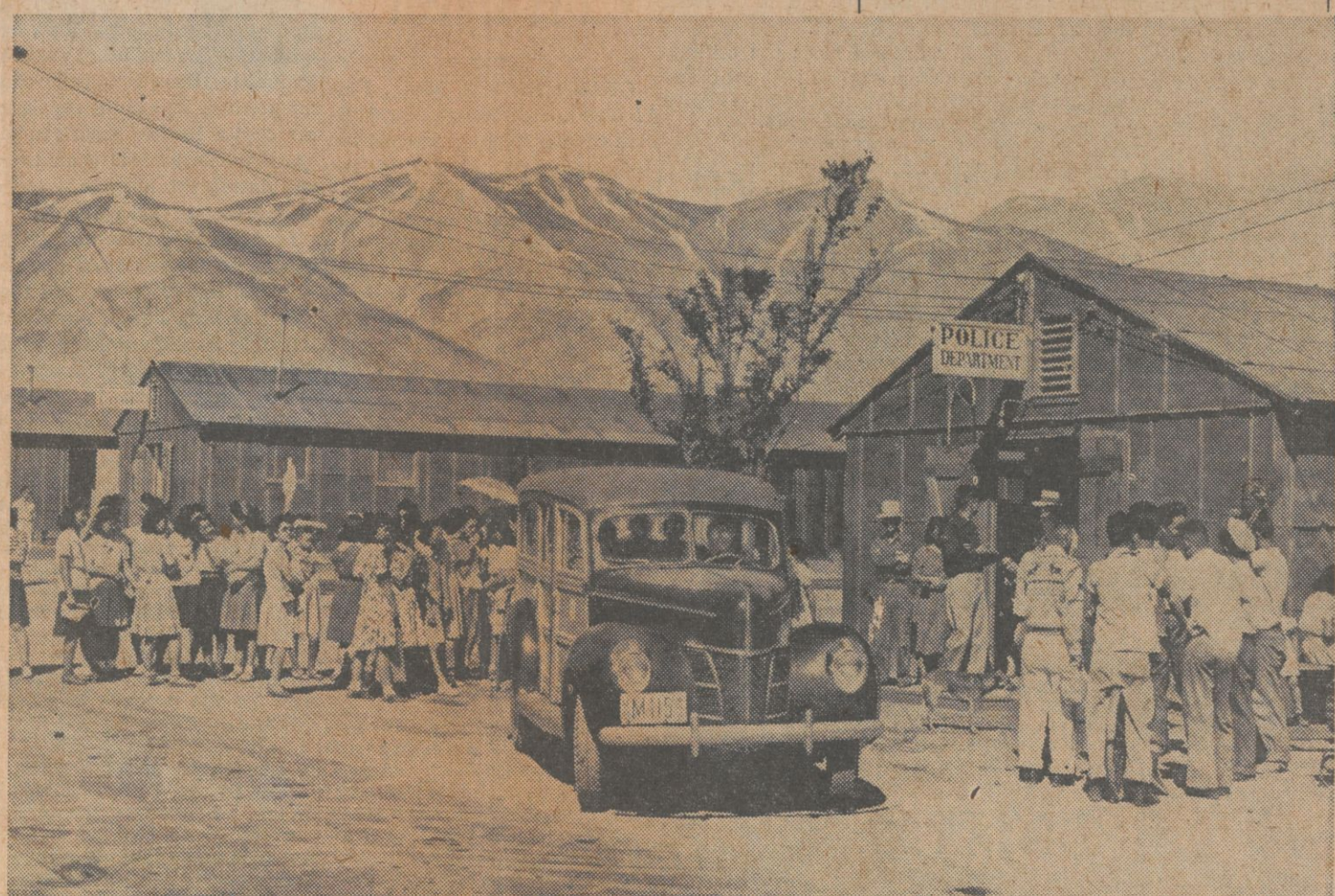
Baggage on
WRA Car

Freed! For What?

Bid Goodby
To Friends



Evacuee police an Manzanar Relocation Center are shown making baggage secure on a WRA station



Japanese evacuees are shown above at the Manzanar Relocation Center as they gathered to bid good-

by to friends who have just signed their way out of confinement and are heading station wagon east.

'Loyalty!'-The \$64 Question

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY APPLICATION FOR LEAVE CLEARANCE

Relocation Center _____
Family No. _____
Center Address _____

1. _____
(Surname) (English given name) (Japanese given name)

(a) Alias _____

2. Names and ages of dependents you propose to take with you _____

3. Date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

Here is the heading of the application for leave clearance which 1,000 Manzanar Japs—many of whom

twice before have refused to signify allegiance to the United States—use to gain their freedom.

28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any

Freedom or internment? If male Japs of American birth answer Question 28 "Yes" they are on their way

out of Manzanar Center, simple as that! Hundreds who formerly answered "No" have changed their minds.

28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

American-born female evacuees of all ages and citizen males over the military age sign this Question

28 for their release from the Japanese Manzanar Relocation Center giving them complete freedom.

28

I SWEAR TO ABIDE BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO TAKE NO ACTION WHICH WOULD IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH THE WAR EFFORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Here is a facsimile of the "loyalty question" which Japanese aliens at Manzanar sign. This, the third

revision of the alien "loyalty question," is pasted over regular Question 28 on printed application.

Army at Tule Hints WRA Return

Statement Puts Area Citizens In Fear

By WILL STEVENS.

Examiner Staff Writer.

TULE LAKE, Nov. 16.—Whether the Army will continue its control over the 16,000 disloyal Japs concentrated here will "depend on future developments," the Ninth Service Command announced today.

The Army's statement, the first it has made since it took over the camp November 4 to stop Jap violence, confirmed reports that the Japs have been pulling strikes to test the Army's firmness. The Army called them "work stoppages."

CLAIM NO RESISTANCE.

However, the Army statement asserted there have been no disturbances, incidents, signs of resistance or unrest since it took over. It declared further that no firearms or explosives have been found, although relating that a few articles of contraband have been confiscated.

The statement came from the Fort Douglas, Utah, headquarters of Maj. Gen. David McCoach Jr., commanding general of the Ninth Service Command.

COMMUNITIES AROUSED.

It aroused both resentment and uncertainty among the citizens of communities surrounding the Jap camp.

Their greatest concern was over the Army's possible meaning when it said that the duration of its control will depend on future developments.

Leaders of citizens' groups drew the inference that the War

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

WRA Return Hinted; Tule Area Aroused

Army Indefinite on Stay, Stirring New Fears of Control by Agency

(Continued from Page One)

Department and other Washington officials have not yet decided what to do about Tule Lake. The first reaction here was that efforts to keep the Army in control should be redoubled by congressmen, State legislators, Governor Warren, the American Legion and all other groups that have been assisting the citizens of this Klamath Valley.

FEAR WRA RETURN.

They expressed fears that if public attention is diverted from the dangerous situation here the inept War Relocation Authority will come back with its social worker methods and sow anew the seeds of Jap violence.

"This is all the more reason why the Dies Committee should come out here as quickly as possible and get the facts about conditions in the camp before the people," said Ed Davis, editor of the Tule Lake Reporter.

Many felt that the Army's statement not only left many facts unsaid but reflected on the integrity of citizens of this community who were eyewitnesses to many of the Jap disturbances.

ASKS ABOUT KNIVES.

Among them was Clark Fensler, chairman of the Tule Lake Civilian Defense Council, former Legion commander and father of three men in service. He asked:

"What became of the knives and other weapons WRA employees in sworn testimony told the State Senate Committee were in possession of the Japs?"

"This testimony showed the Japs stole knives from the camp butcher shop as fast as the WRA could buy new ones.

"If the Army didn't confiscate these weapons why hasn't it done so? Does the Army mean that the Japs are being allowed to keep all these weapons?"

ARMY'S STATEMENT.

This was the Army announcement in full:

"On November 4, 1943, at 9:50 p. m., Pacific War Time, at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Cen-

ter at Tule Lake, the troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the center. At this time a small group of evacuees was dispersed from the administrative area.

"Since the Army assumed control of the Tule Lake center there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among the evacuees in the center, the normal operation, such as feeding, housing and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of the medical authorities.

"The troops are policing and patrolling the entire area and no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred.

"In the investigation by the Army which followed occupation, a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered.

"The duration of Army control will depend on future developments."

SEES TOKIO PLOT.

Meanwhile, the assertion was made at Fresno by R. E. Combs, a legislative investigator, that the Japs made trouble at Tule Lake for "a purpose more deep seated than is apparent on the surface, and the resultant taking over of the center by the Army may prove desired ammunition for a distorted propaganda drive from Tokio."

Combs is an attorney and chief investigator for the Tenney legislative committee on un-American activities.

He asserted that Dr. George K. Hashiba, Stanford University graduate and for twenty-two years a Fresno surgeon, was a ringleader in the Jap riot on November 1 and in other Jap disturbances.

"When he had a sufficient number of the disloyal Japanese around him following the segregation program, his ambition flared into violent action," Combs said.

Hashiba, a brain specialist, for-

S.F. Examiner

11/17/43

WRA Invited Japs To War Plant Area

Special to The Call-Bulletin

MANZANAR, Nov. 17. — The War Relocation Authority, in literature on display here today, invited Japanese—many of whom twice refused to signify loyalty to this country—to settle in important war industry areas and obtain jobs inside some of the nation's most vital plants.

One invitation was contained in a pamphlet issued on the Washington, D. C.-Virginia-Maryland-Delaware region by Robert Dolins, WRA relocation officer.

Of Delaware, he wrote:

"Industry in the state is centered largely in the city of Wilmington and manufactured products include dyes, chemicals, cellophane, explosives,

plastics, textiles, paper and rubber products."

Baltimore, he wrote, was awaiting the Japs with "shipyards and aircraft plants, sugar refineries, distilleries . . . steel products, machine tools and chemical plants."

And what's more, Dolins added, "there is less fog" there than on the Pacific Coast.

"I hope more evacuees will consider the possibilities in relocating in this area," he concluded. "There are real opportunities here."

Japs' Release Too Slow for WRA Head

Special to The Call-Bulletin

MANZANAR, Nov. 17.—While Pacific Coast residents were shocked with the disclosures that 1,000 Japs had been released from Manzanar Relocation Center—and more were being freed three times weekly—one person here showed concern, for another reason.

The person: Ralph P. Merritt, Manzanar project director.

The reason: He isn't able to release Japs fast enough to suit National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

"Mr. Myer wants us to relocate about fifty evacuees each week," Merritt said, adding, "but we've been able to process

only an average of about sixteen to eighteen a week."

S.F. Call-Bulletin

11/17/43

Tulelake

Army Brings in Fire Trucks to Replace the Sabotaged Equipment

By JAY ROSENBERG

Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 16—Military authorities today moved additional fire-fighting equipment to the Segregation Camp here where 16,000 disloyal Japanese-Americans are held.

The trucks and chemical units were ordered, it was reported, to replace equipment sabotaged by the Japanese before riots and disorders forced the Army to take over from the civilian War Relocation Authority.

As the protective units were strengthened, the Army issued its first official statement on its occupation of the camp last November 4 and tersely revealed the history of its administration.

NO FIREARMS

Highlight of the statement was the declaration that military search had failed to uncover any contraband firearms or explosives. Previously, unofficial sources held that crude, homemade bombs and revolvers had been uncovered.

The military statement also declared that no "disturbances" had occurred at the camp since the Army moved in. Significantly, it did not mention "demonstrations" nor did it mention discovery of quantities of knives and two forbidden high-powered short-wave radio sets, as reported by unofficial but authoritative sources.

The statement was issued by Major General David McCoach, Jr., of the Ninth Service Command, at his headquarters in Salt Lake City. It follows:

"On November 4, 1943, at 9:50 p. m. PWT, at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Center at Tulelake, the troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the Center. At this time a small group of evacuees were dispersed from the administrative area.

WORK STOPPAGES

"Since the army assumed control of the Tulelake Center there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among the evacuees in the center the normal operation, such as feeding, housing and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of the military authorities. The troops are policing and patrolling the entire area and

no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred.

"In the investigation by the army which followed occupation, a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered. The duration of army control will depend on future developments."

Permanent military control of the camp has been recommended by State Senators and several California Congressmen. Investigation of the WRA administration is being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a Dies sub-committee is scheduled to conduct a probe of the camp operations.

At Fresno, R. E. Coombs, chief investigator for the State Senate investigating committee, declared that Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, former San Joaquin valley physician and surgeon, was one of the ring-leaders of the camp disorders.

SOUGHT CONTROL

He sought to take over control of the camp hospital from Dr. R. M. Pedicord, chief surgeon, who resisted and was beaten in the ensuing brawl, Coombs said. Hashiba, according to Coombs, was graduated from Stanford University in 1917 and specialized in surgery at Columbia University.

Coombs also charged that the disorders were inspired by a group called the Fellowship for Reconciliation with the purpose of providing material for Japanese propaganda. Some of the demands of the disloyal Japanese-Americans were encouraged by WRA social workers, Coombs said. He will file his complete report with the State Senate Committee within a short time.

S.F. Chronicle

11/17/43

Why Condemn Race For The Guilt Of A Few?

Editor of The Bee—Sir: There has been much voiced and written about the treachery and disloyalty of the Japanese and no doubt a great deal of it is true. Such people should be taken care of as well as all other persons who do not cooperate with us in winning this great conflict.

But it is not just to condemn a race for the mistakes of some. Our American laws say a person is considered innocent until he is proven guilty, so let us punish only those who are guilty.

I have read many letters in The Bee, most of which oppose even the existence of the Japanese. Many of these writers seem to seek revenge upon rather than to discipline the Japanese. We do not put our criminals in jails to get revenge but to discipline them or to care for them in order to prevent a repetition of their crimes.

Revenge is not a constructive motive but destructive and should not be indulged in.

There are many who wish to hold a class down which is thought to be of an inferior standing and by so doing cause them to draw us below our rightful place.

To verify this statement, look about you. In some families, businesses, farms, states and even countries, as some of those south of the equator, there are countries which have had but little progress for 1,000 years, due, to some extent, to class distinction.

One of the causes of the success of the countries in North America is the emigration of many nationalities bringing constructive ideas which we have adopted.

When a person or even a country knows about all there is to know, there is no room for progress. The wise man has a mind receptive to knowledge.

Fresno. A. M. DORN.

Former Navy Man Is Ired At Pay Given Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read with much wonder of the way our authorities handle the Japanese, but the article in The Bee on November 13th really left me stunned—pay the Japanese \$1, American dollars, an hour for harvesting the Tule Lake crops. I truly hope this was an error in printing.

Should this not be an error I want to go on record as having said I sorely regret having wasted eight years of my life serving with our navy—defending or preparing to defend a bunch of nitwits who pat the servicemen on the back and momentarily say thank you, not meaning it.

While serving those same people my wages, as a free American, averaged not more than 10 cents, note, cents, an hour and I had a 24 hour day. I can make more today by changing my nationality and going to an internment camp.

There are thousands—millions of patriotic Americans not earning that much an hour, earning by good honest sweat and from love of a free nation, with only loyalty in their hearts while others use their effort to pay a national of a foreign and enemy country. I am ashamed.

Ashamed to think of what our boys will wonder when they think of the loud moaning in Washington when a pay increase is requested for their wives, widows and families; and the Japanese get \$1 an hour.

Our boys, prisoners of Japan, very likely would be bayoneted if they tried anything like what the Tule Lake Japanese are doing.

I would see a narrow chalk line around that camp and a pine box as a reward for a striking Japanese. The future must see a change.

R. N. ANDREWS,
ExUnited States Navy,
Fresno.

Tulelake Defense Officials Attack Army Statement

TULELAKE, Nov. 17.—(INS)—An army statement there has been "no unrest" among 16,000 disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake segregation camp is hotly denied today by local Legion and civilian defense leaders.

That part of the statement saying "duration of army control will depend on future developments" also caused concern among spokesmen for this village of 740 persons who fear the camp again will be placed under administration of the War Relocation Authority.

Edwin A. Davis, publisher of the Tulelake Reporter, declared: "This appears to be the first move on the part of the army to return the camp to WRA."

Clark W. Fensler, chairman of the area war council and director of civilian defense, took issue with the army declaration "a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated."

Cites Testimony

"What became of all the knives and other weapons WRA employees in sworn testimony told the state senate committee were in possession of the Japs?" he said. "The testimony showed the Japs stole knives from the butcher shop as fast as they could be purchased."

"It also showed auto springs were being ground down in the blacksmith shop to make knives and swords. If the army has not confiscated these weapons, why hasn't it done so?"

While he hastened to admit that conditions at the camp have greatly improved since the army took over, Fensler asked:

"If incidents and disturbances continue under army rule, what will happen if the army hands it back to the WRA?"

Passive Resistance

Other citizens of the area also took exception to the army's "no unrest" statement which was issued yesterday at the 9th Service Command headquarters, Salt Lake

City. They pointed out from persons who have been in the camp, it is widely known the Japanese segregees have adopted an attitude of "passive resistance" marked by defiance of army authority and nuisance work stoppages.

The passive resistance campaign reached a climax Saturday when the segregees, called to assemble in the camp colony to hear an address by Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, army commander, defied military rule and remained in their quarters.

Evidence military authorities were alarmed by the situation and feared other consequences is seen in the fact the camp was alerted that afternoon, all passes cancelled and soldiers in town recalled.

Townpeople pointed out there were three days of demonstrations by school children, who marched through the colony under the direction of older Japanese. The children reportedly wore head bands bearing the Rising Sun insignia and flaunted small Japanese flags in the soldiers' faces.

A source from within the camp said six more Japanese ringleaders were placed in a special stockade as a result. Meantime, the village "war council" await the arrival of Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, of California, to formulate a campaign which will assure permanent retention of camp rule by the army.

Engle, who has been traveling through the state in connection with an investigation to set the stage for a Dies subcommittee probe, failed to arrive yesterday as scheduled.

Myer Blames 1,500

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Nov. 17.—(U.P.)—Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, blames 1,500 Japanese for the recent disorders in the Tule Lake Segregation Center, but says it is difficult to take action against offenders because of reprisals against Americans in Japan.

Myer, addressing a meeting of American Legion department commanders and adjutants last night, said he attempted to arrange an exchange of disloyal Japanese for American war prisoners, but so far has met with no success.

Japanese who have requested repatriation or expatriation are kept at segregation centers such as Tule Lake, he said.

He said Japanese at the segregation centers have to be treated with care because "the Japanese are watching these WRA centers to get propaganda."

Fresno Bee
Nov. 17, 1943

Spanish Consul

A recent Safety Valve letter criticized the Spanish Consul for his visit to Tulelake, to inquire into treatment of Japanese there. The criticism was based on conditions in Spanish concentration camps, with which the Spanish Consul in San Francisco has no personal connection. He is responsible, however, as the representative of a neutral power, for investigation of California camps where Japanese prisoners are held, just as Spanish and Swiss representatives in China and Japan are responsible for a corresponding service in reporting on camps where American prisoners are held. The Spanish Consul was performing his duty under international law.

S. F. Chronicle

11-17-43

Control of Tulelake

TOWNSPEOPLE FEAR ARMY IS PREPARING TO RESTORE WRA'S POWER AT CAMP

By JAY ROSENBERG
Chronicle Staff Writer

TULELAKE, Nov. 16—Citizens of this community were aroused tonight by the possibility that the Army might return control of the Japanese - American Segregation Camp here to the War Relocation Authority.

They indicated they would fight such a transfer and demand that the military remain in charge of the camp where 16,000 disloyal Japanese-Americans are held.

STATEMENT BY ARMY

The Army assumed control of the camp on November 4 when the WRA permitted riots and disorders to flare to such violence that they threatened destruction of life and property. Duration of Army control depends on "future developments," the commander of the troops said today.

The Army's statement was issued at the Ninth Service Command headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Major General David McCoach Jr. He said:

"On November 4, 1943, at 9:50 p. m. PWT, at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Center at Tulelake, the troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the Center. At this time a small group of evacuees were dispersed from the administrative area.

WORK STOPPAGES

"Since the army assumed control of the Tulelake Center there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among the evacuees in the center the normal operation, such as feeding, housing and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of the military authorities. The troops are policing

and patrolling the entire area and no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred.

"In the investigation by the army which followed occupation, a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered. The duration of army control will depend on future developments."

Townspeople here declared the Army statement was an effort to "whitewash" conditions at the camp. They declared they would present their complaints to Congressman Clair Engle tomorrow when he returns to continue his investigation.

'COVER UP' CHARGED

Chairman Clark Fensler of the local civilian defense organization, charged the Army was "covering up" conditions at the camp. He called attention of the military statement failing to mention discovery of contraband knives, as testified by witnesses before a Senate committee.

E. A. Davis, a member of the defense council, declared the statement issued by General McCoach was the "first move on the part of the Army to return the camp to the WRA."

Citizens of the community have bitterly resented the administration of the camp by the WRA; they also resent the presence of the Japanese-Americans in their valley.

Permanent military control of the camp has been recommended by the State Senate Investigating Committee. California Congressmen have supported the demand for permanent military control and investigations of WRA administration are being made by the FBI and the Dies committee.

At Fresno, R. E. Coombs, chief investigator for the State Senate investigating committee, declared that Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, former San Joaquin valley physician and surgeon, was one of the ring-leaders of the camp disorders.

S. J. Chronicle

11-17-43

Page 6

Easy Release Of Japs Revealed

Mere 'Signing' Gains Freedom At Manzanar

By JACK S. McDOWELL
Call-Bulletin Staff Writer

MANZANAR, Nov. 17.—Japanese evacuees who twice in the last few months flatly refused to signify loyalty to the United States were leaving the shadow of Mt. Whitney—and the last vestige of surveillance or control—behind them today for complete freedom east of the California border.

However startling to coastal residents, this departure of Japs who spurned two opportunities to disclaim allegiance to the rising sun was no cause for excitement at the War Relocation Authority's Manzanar center. It was merely another of thrice weekly releases.

Easy Road to Freedom

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a WRA station wagon rolls past the military police sentries here for Reno crowded with Japs who—in effect—have told Uncle Sam:

"Oh, so sorry, please. Not understanding your questions. Oh-h-h, but signing to be very much loyal person now. Please to open door quickly!"

The Japs gain their freedom almost that simply. The procedure for release of American citizens among the internees is this, according to Ralph P. Merritt, Manzanar project director:

If the evacuee previously refused to sign the loyalty question contained in the application for leave clearance, he applies once again. A hearing is scheduled before WRA officials at the camp.

An American-born Japanese tells the review board he doesn't belong to the Black Dragon Society or other subversive groups. He writes "Yes" after Question 28 on his application form and signs his name. The question reads:

"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?"

FBI Investigation Lacking

Then, Merritt said, "if the FBI, Army or Navy intelligence have not made any adverse report to WRA and if he has a good record here," his release is ordered.

There is no FBI or other investigation of Japs seeking release. Merritt admitted that, so far as he knew, only those evacuees whose subversive activities have been so flagrant as to put them on FBI or intelligence blacklists are balked in their easy bid for freedom.

The Japanese-American then is driven to Reno, from where he departs—supposedly—for a job he has obtained through the large, busy relocation office at the center here.

For the alien, the job is even simpler. Instead of swearing allegiance to the United States, he merely has to sign his name after this question:

"I swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States."

Merritt was asked what control the WRA or any other agency exerted over the Japs once they leave the center on "indefinite leave."

Reports Asked of Japs

"The aliens are instructed to report any change of address or change of job to the nearest relocation office," he answered. "The American-born are asked to make the same report."

To date approximately 1,000 internees of this center—one of ten such centers in the nation—have been released. A large map hanging on the wall of Merritt's office told

Call - Bulletin

11/17/43

p. 1

Home in Selma Is War Aim Of U. S. Soldier

Friends in Selma have received an interesting letter from Sgt. Toshi Teramoto, a graduate of Selma Union High School and a former member of the Selma 20-30 Club, who is now serving in the South Pacific with the United States Army. He writes that he has been assigned to a special duty, the nature of which he cannot disclose. Describing life in the jungles, he says that "there is never a dull moment" what with the noises made by the insects and birds, not to mention occasional anti-aircraft firing.

"No matter where a man is," Sgt. Teramoto writes, "he always seeks comfort so I am just one of those typical kind and have improved a nice place as if I were living at the Hotel Californian in Fresno. Since nights are dark as the ace of spades, I have made a light with a can and a candle. I am writing by a candlelight and lying naked inside my mosquito bar because it's so hot and sultry and there are so many insects in the air. It gets so hot and sultry that it's like living in a steam cooker. . . . Most of my things are in a waterproof bag to keep them from molding and rotting. Envelopes just stick together. But all in all, it could be worse, too. But it's nothing like living at home and having all its comforts.

"I am fighting for the rights the enemy tries to deprive us of. . . . Of course, it is my duty as a citizen so I am grateful to be able to do my part even if it costs me my life. All I'm hoping for is plenty of machinery to crush the enemy so we all can go home. What home! Even though my parents were chased out of their home, there must be somewhere in the states that I can go back to and say it's my home. It is an indescribable feeling to experience to fight for the people for their freedom to luxuries and have those same people deprive me of a home to go back to after faithfully serving for the cause that we all solemnly believe in. I am hoping for the best and I hope I can call my home a home in the town in which I was born, reared and educated."

Selma Enterprise
Nov. 18, 1943

Japanese Earn \$70 A Week On Tule Lake Project

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), Nov. 18.—(INS)—Japanese-American workers, recruited from other relocation camps after the internees at the Tule Lake segregation center in California refused to work, are earning more than \$70 a week on the Tule Lake farm project.

This was disclosed today in a report to the War Relocation Authority camp newspaper at Heart Mountain. The paper said there are 237 volunteer workers from four inland WRA camps at the Tule Lake project and they are putting in an average of better than 10 hours per day, harvesting cabbage, carrots, grain and potatoes.

Would Spread Out Evacuees
Meanwhile WRA officials announced the start of a new relocation program designed to speed evacuees to communities and cities throughout the nation, except on the west coast.

In a formal statement, the WRA officials said:

"Since relocation is the primary objective of the WRA it is important that we have a common understanding of the basic assumptions on which the relocation policy is based. These are:

"First—Evacuees ultimately must find their place in American society and not in the relocation centers, which are temporary homes.

"Second—Resettlement in the near future is desirable for the evacuees and the nation because it is the most effective means of reestablishing civil rights.

"Third—Relocation is a vital contribution to the solution of the nation's urgent manpower problem.

"Fourth—Continued life in relocation centers is undermining the independence of a vigorous and self-reliant people, and this independence can be preserved only through their efforts to reestablish themselves in life of American communities.

Assimilation Is Objective

"Fifth—The assimilation of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the solution of their problems can best be aided by the education of the American public through first hand contact."

At the same time, Rev. G. M. Kubose of the Heart Mountain Buddhist church denounced a Buddhist priest who sided with the "disloyalists" at Tule Lake. He said:

"The statement a Buddhist minister participated in the riot may influence some minds to believe that all Buddhist ministers in America are disloyal."

Rev. Kubose said Buddhism is misrepresented, adding:

It often is wrongly presented by propagandists as a Japanese religion, but this is not so. Buddhism is an international religion as is Christianity. It had its origin in India and now has followers all over the world.

Myer Ouster Is Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Congressman Clair Engle, our representative in Washington elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Harry Englebright, is now active in the matter of the Tule Lake situation. He is in favor of keeping the Japanese under military control. That is right; and the people of his district and of California are backing him. As a matter of fact, these camps should have been under military control from the first. Dillon Myer should be interned with them so he could proceed to set the example for his theory of amalgamation.

Congressman Engle contends Myer is unfit for the position he is holding as head of the War Relocation Authority. Engle has his number and no doubt will see that he is ousted. B. M. Roseville.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 18, 1943

Distrustful

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Christianity must go says Japan in an article in Collier's. It shows how the Japanese became Christians scolded on army orders to learn English and get a western education, but still believing the emperor is the only ever living god, destined under Shintoism to rule the whole world. Missionary friends also helped Japan's foreign exchange.

Commodore Perry in 1853 said the Japanese were untrustworthy, as we have learned to our sorrow. They say they never can conquer China so long as there are Chinese Christians who believe their emperor is a mere man. Accordingly they bombed all the Chinese missionaries possible in order to destroy Christianity in China.

Perhaps the Japanese here too were induced to become Christians and to profess loyalty to the United States of America in order to hide fifth columnist activities. Richfield. R. D. K.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 18, 1943

Fresno Bee
Nov. 18, 1943

Citizens Seek To Keep Army At Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Nov. 17—Citizens of this community, who are outnumbered by the 16,000 disloyal Japanese Americans held at the segregation camp here, today were preparing a formal plea for continued military operation of the camp.

Preliminary drafts of the document, which will be signed by civic leaders, declared that the civilian War Relocation Authority should not be permitted to resume control of the camp.

The Army "occupied" the camp on November 4 when disorders and riots occurred as the internees demanded administrative concessions from the WRA. Military spokesmen have declared that continued Army operation depends on future developments.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Reports from the camp today indicated the internees were continuing their program of "passive resistance" to Army administration. They refuse to perform any services with the exception of working in their mess halls and the camp heating plants.

Citizens of Tulelake are expected to make a strong demand that the WRA administration be investigated thoroughly by a sub-committee of the Dies Committee on un-American activities. The inquiry has been requested by Congressman Clair Engle and a tentative starting day of November 22 has been announced here.

Residents of the community also were considering a suggestion for return of the internees to Japan, to be made to the State War Council meeting December 1 by Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz of Los Angeles.

URGES EXCHANGE

He suggested the internees be exchanged for United States prisoners held by the Japanese.

"Such a plan," he said, "would solve the difficult problem and put an end to a constant source of trouble in addition to eliminating the threat of sabotage of coastal defenses.

"I see no reason why this plan couldn't be worked out between the United States Government and Tokyo in the same manner as any other prisoner exchange."

WRA officials have pointed out that the internees are not considered prisoners of war.

S. F. Chronicle

11-18-43

Page 13

'Free' Japs Menace Imperial, Parker Dams in Vital Area

Idle Aliens Given Use Of U. S. Trucks

Special to The Examiner

PARKER (Ariz.), Nov. 17.

—"Interned" Japanese have the "run of the countryside" in the vital area of the Parker and Imperial Dams along the Colorado River, from which power, irrigation and drinking water are absorbed for southern California.

Japanese interned guests of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) at Poston use government trucks—without supervision—on fishing trips.

Along the banks of the Colorado between the Parker and Imperial Dams there is a three-mile picnic ground littered with thousands of tin cans from the stocks of canned goods bountifully supplied to the Jap internees.

Examiner Expose

These facts were uncovered by The Examiner after complaints had been received concerning the run of the country activities of the internees.

The citizens of the small California and Arizona towns outnumbered by the thousands of Japs interned at Poston—which is less than thirty miles south of Parker Dam—expressed unanimous indignation at conditions in the area.

Source of Story

Information concerning activities of the Japs was given to The Examiner by T. J. Worthington, chairman of the Office of Price Administration (OPA) Rationing Board at Winterhaven, Calif., and Ralph Keeler, a Canadian war veteran, also of Winterhaven.

Worthington reported that the Japs were using rubber and gas to speed around the countryside in Government vehicles.

Driving for Sport

Keeler, who accompanied Examiner representatives on a tour of the area—which bore out in detail the complaints of the citizenry—related that when he was employed on a bureau of reclamation survey he and his fellow workers saw "hundreds" of Japs without supervision of any sort driving to fishing spots along the Colorado.

"The river banks, miles away from the Poston camp, were crowded with Japs fishing, and they were completely without guards," declared Keeler.

For eight and one half hours, The Examiner investi-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Examiner 11/18/43
P.1

Military Authority

The decision by Federal District Judge James A. Fee in Portland in the case of Minoru Yosuki, convicted of violating the enemy alien curfew law, has no bearing on the authority of a military commander in war to regulate civilian affairs without formal proclamation of martial law.

The dim-out, segregation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, banishment of unwanted citizens from military zones and similar extraordinary acts, which Judge Fee's decision was reported as affecting, are not touched by it. They could not well be, since they were not presented in Yosuki's case.

The ruling by Judge Fee that Yosuki is an enemy alien, ruled out any application of the precedent to the affairs of citizens. That Judge Fee brought them back into the story by discussing, as Judges sometimes will, some general aspects of related matters that have no bearing on the legal issue being decided, gives the discussion no legal validity. The remarks were an expression of opinion, at variance with formal decisions by other Federal Judges, not binding legally.

If light is wanted on the authority for military intrusion, it will have to come from specific decisions, with higher concurrence.

LOYAL JAPANESE DEFENDED BY GREW

He Urges Fair Treatment for
Our Citizens—Gets Medal
of Holland Society

Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State, pleaded in an address last night for fair treatment of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent.

He predicted an early knockout blow against Germany, reiterated his previously expressed belief that the Germans would crack up, "in the not too distant future," but warned again that the Japanese would prove to be a tougher enemy.

Mr. Grew spoke at the annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York at the Hotel Plaza, at which he received the society's medal for distinguished achievement. The medal was presented by Harold O. Voorhis, secretary of New York University and treasurer of the society, and the investiture was made by Ottomar H. Van Norden, president of the society. Specifically, the medal was presented to Mr. Grew for "notable diplomatic service."

Previous recipients of the medal have included J. Edgar Hoover, Henry Ford, Wendell L. Willkie and the late William Lyon Phelps.

Wants a Distinction Made

Pleading that a distinction be made between enemy aliens and loyal Americans of Japanese extraction, Mr. Grew maintained that, "like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land."

Mr. Grew pointed out that units of American-born Japanese are serving with distinction in Italy with the Fifth Army and that their officers are proud of their troops and would not trade their commands for any other in the Army.

"What I wish to say is merely this," Mr. Grew declared. "Those Americans of Japanese descent have grown up in our country, in our democratic atmosphere. Most of them have never known anything else. Among those few who have been to Japan, most of them could not stand the life there and soon returned to the United States."

"The overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us, and, perhaps surprisingly, the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly. It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent."

Sanctity of Citizenship

"I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens, regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support. That fundamental principle should apply all along the line, to every citizen of the United States of America."

As regards the Germans, Mr. Grew pointed out that "they are cocksure, blatant and vainglorious when on the crest of the wave" but "will not long stand the test" under adversity.

"The Germans cracked up in 1918," he said. "I believe that they will crack up in the not too distant future."

As evidences of the deterioration of Germany's position Mr. Grew cited her growing manpower deficiency, the effects of Allied bombings upon German industry and public morale, the housing difficulties arising from the same cause, the defection of Italy, failure of the U-boat campaign, probable oil shortage as a consequence of Germany's inability to break through to the Caucasus and Iraq, the mounting force of underground

rebellion in occupied as well as Nazi satellite countries, and, finally, "the gradually but inevitably closing pincers of the mighty Allied forces in Russia and Italy and the constant threat of descent in Western Europe."

N. Y. Times

11/19/43

Grew Praises Japanese Who Support U. S.

Declares They Should Not Be Made the Victims of War-Time Prejudice

Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, said last night that loyal American citizens of Japanese descent should not be made the victims of war-time prejudice. He spoke at the annual dinner of the Holland Society at the Plaza Hotel after receiving the society's gold medal for distinguished achievement. The medal is awarded annually to a non-member of the society.

"I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice," Mr. Grew said. "I want to see them given a square deal. I want to see them treated as we rightly treat all other American citizens regardless of their racial origin—with respect and support, unless or until they have proved themselves unworthy of respect and support."

That fundamental principle, Mr. Grew said, "should apply all along the line—to every citizen of the United States of America."

Mr. Grew said that the nation must take every proper step to protect the country from hostile acts, espionage or sabotage, but that competent official authorities were attending to that constantly and effectively.

"I do know that like the Americans of German descent," he said, "the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin wish to be and are wholly loyal to the United States, and not only that, but they wish to prove that loyalty in service to their native land."

Mr. Grew quoted press reports from the 5th Army in Italy saying that the first unit of American-born Japanese troops went into combat "smiling with satisfaction

as if they were going to a baseball game; their motto is "Remember Pearl Harbor."

Mr. Grew reiterated his previously expressed conviction that the German people will crack up "when the going gets tough" but that the Japanese are made of sterner stuff.

N. Y. Herald Tribune
11/19/43

Grange Rejects Deportation Plan On U. S. Request

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Nov. 19.—(AP)—A plea by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange, that the National Grange advocate deportation of all Japanese in the country to Japan after the war was rejected largely upon request, officials said, of the state department at Washington. They said the state department sent word that the resolution might operate to the detriment of Americans held prisoners by the Japanese.

"The Japanese," the Californian contended, "have found it impossible to adjust themselves to the ideals of democracy and therefore should be sent back to Japan."

Expressing dissatisfaction with the way Japanese segregation camps have been managed, the convention urged the camps be transferred from control of the War Relocation Authority to the army.

Closing its seventy seventh annual convention, the farm organization adopted a resolution sharply criticizing the present AAA for engaging in "bureaucratic and undesirable political acts." It did not amplify on this statement.

The grange's executive committee was instructed to "study the problem of developing some method of effecting practical crop adjustments without drains on the treasury."

Some delegates sought unsuccessfully to win approval of a resolution calling for immediate abolition of the AAA, created in 1933 to help lift farm prices from depression levels. Since that time it has paid out several million dollars in benefit payments to farmers for complying with crop control programs.

The grange convention, stating agriculture needed a program to which it could turn in the postwar period to assure equitable returns, expressed opposition to programs which required farmers to take part of their returns in government payments or subsidies, either in wartime or in normal times.

A Mother Protests

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am an American mother and feel I have the right to express my views.

I have three sons helping to protect the country. I know they will not feel their work and suffering have been worthwhile if they return to find the Japanese still here living well and doing as they please.

It is disgusting and discouraging for those who have dear ones in this conflict when some pastor has the courage to speak of such a thing as our boys and girls marrying Japanese. How could an American, let alone a preacher, feel as he does?

I hope when our soldiers return, what few are spared, that they will make every Japanese and every one who helps to keep them here wish they had been shipped into a safe place.

Please wake up, American people, before it is too late. Our boys are giving their lives for your safety. Please respect them at least.

A MOTHER.

Fresno.

Put Money In Bonds

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Everyone is talking of winning the war with War Bonds and more bonds. Now if the two major parties—Republicans and Democrats—are patriotic and want to win this war why not forget a presidential election and put that vast amount of money it takes to travel all over this land stump speaking and cursing each other with War Bonds?

A president won't be worth a cent if Hitler or Tojo takes over—which will happen if we do not get down to business and help the boys who are doing their darndest to win for us.

Fresno.

No Work, No Eat

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I would like to say something about the Tule Lake situation. If the Japanese lie down on their work, why should we feed them? A very well known man once had trouble with the colonists. They, too, refused to work. He told them: "No work, no eat." That man's name was William Penn. The same principle should go for the Japanese.

Fresno.

D. W.

WRA Policy Is Scored

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Congratulations to The Bee on its fine editorials on the Japanese question. Keep it up until the WRA is chased into oblivion where it belongs.

The investigation has proved at least one thing—that the WRA is as deceitful, incompetent and untrustworthy as we long have believed it to be. Why should we assume that its administration of other centers is any more efficient than that at Tule Lake? If it is left in authority anywhere it surely is time for a political house cleaning.

It is a privilege to buy bonds and pay taxes to help win the war, but I hate to think how much must go to replace valuable equipment ruined by the Japanese.

The press reports must be rather startling to the half starved Americans on the Gripsholm just released from the Japanese prison camps. The reports also should be forwarded in full to our boys in the fox holes and shark pastures of the South Pacific so they will know why we cannot furnish them the knives they need so badly. They must wait patiently until the Tule Lake Japanese are supplied.

My son, a naval air pilot, still is single and I have five young daughters—two of them in their country's uniform. They could help some, I suppose, with Mr. Myer's patriotic assimilation scheme, but they do not seem to like the idea. They do not think their dad needs any little half breed Japanese grand children. And I don't think so, either.

AN AROUSED AMERICAN.
Sacramento.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 19, 1943

Farmers Urge Army Control Of Japanese Camps

State Federation Resolu-
tion Criticises WRA At
Santa Cruz Convention

By HAMILTON L. HINTZ
(Agricultural Editor Of The
Sacramento Bee)

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 19.—Taking cognizance of the current trouble in the camp for disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake, Siskiyou County, the California Farm Bureau Federation today stands on record as favoring the army immediately assuming control of all such camps.

This was one of the final actions of the federation's silver anniversary convention which closed here last night after three days of discussing and acting on the wartime problems of agriculture.

WRA Is Criticized

"Japanese segregation camps should not be located in the Pacific Coast defense area," read the resolution. "Riots which recently occurred at the Tule Lake Japanese camp demonstrated the opposition of alien and many American born Japanese to our American institutions and the failure in the administration of these camps by the War Relocation Authority.

"We believe the concentration of large numbers of such persons in this and similar camps continues to be a menace to public safety and security under present controls.

"We therefore request that the administration of all such camps immediately be taken over by the United States Army and that all Japanese be removed from the Pacific Coast defense area.

Back To Japan

"We further request that all alien and disloyal American born Japanese be removed forever from the United States and returned to Japan as soon after the war as possible."

Ray B. Wiser of Gridley, Butte County, was reelected president for a two year term. Also reelected was C. O. Hooper of Calipatria as vice president. Bert L. Smith of Berkeley, who operates a farm in Butte County, was named secretary.

Regional directors elected include E. G. Buerkle of Bakersfield, Kern County; A. J. Sturtevant of Modesto, Stanislaus County, and C. S. Hite of Susanville, Lassen County.

McClain Is Elected

Department chairmen include R. R. McClain of Visalia, Tulare County, citrus; Eugene Hayes of Madera, Madera County, cotton; Frank Pellissier of Whittier, dairy; Frank Burton of Concord, Contra Costa County, deciduous fruit; J. A. Smiley of Santa Ana, edible nut; Mrs. Maurice Perry of Hemet, home department; Camille Garnier of Puento, field crops; R. A. Rozzoni of Clement, San Joaquin County, livestock; W. E. Stevenson of Tulare, Tulare County, olives; A. H. Heinemann of Orange, poultry, and Bernell Harlan of Woodland, Yolo County, vegetables.

The awards committee, which includes Mrs. Charles Bonetti of Tehama County, chairman, and Mrs. A. J. Cliff of Merced County, announced that Yuba County won the trophy for having the greatest number of farm bureau members to farms in the county. Yuba has 562 farms and 364 members for a percentage of 64.

Yolo Is Second

Yolo County was second, having 1,339 farms and 792 members for a percentage of 59, and Lassen County was third, having 486 farms and 280 members for a percentage of 58.

The Roberts Union Farm Center of San Joaquin County, with 308 members, was fifth largest farm center in the state, and San Joaquin County had the third largest delegation at the convention.

C. A. Ridgway of Orosi, Tulare County, who signed up 74 members, was third in the list of individuals signing the largest number of new members this year.

The matter of the 1944 convention and a site was left up to the board of directors.

Resolutions Are Summarized

Following are some of the resolutions adopted:

Calling for removal of all restrictions which "retard production and confuse and discourage the producer," and calling for the government to announce programs well in advance of planting.

Opposing the imposition of unnecessary ceiling prices, and the imposition of any ceilings except at the retail level.

Urging federal agencies to take steps to insure an adequate supply of trucks, equipment and other farm supplies.

Urging the centering of control of food production under one food administrator.

Demanding the centering of control of food production under one food administrator.

Would Discontinue Rules

Demanding discontinuance of CPA rules which make it unnecessarily difficult for farmers to produce food supplies.

Urging federal agencies to take steps to make available adequate supplies of protein feed.

Urging continuance of the present policy of no quotas on slaughter.

Opposing uniform or class freight rates considered detrimental to western agriculture.

Urging local taxation of federal property.

Demanding there be no curtailment of the right of free speech in the press and on the radio.

Urging against the United States Bureau of Reclamation enforcing acreage restrictions or land limitations in connection with the operation of the Central Valleys Project.

Recommending recruitment of Mexican nationals under the Agricultural Extension Service.

The convention also adopted a resolution thanking the McClatchy Broadcasting Company and the McClatchy newspapers and other agencies interested in agriculture and the convention.

Dies Prepares Report On WRA

JASPER (Tex.), Nov. 19.—(P)—Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, Texas, chairman of the house committee on unAmerican activities, said today, "We are investigating the whole situation and will issue a special report soon" on recent events at Japanese Relocation Centers.

Dies' announcement was in response to a statement in Washington yesterday by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, New Jersey, these events "make it imperative" the Dies committee renew hearings "on the unAmerican activities in connection with the War Relocation Authority."

In a letter to Dies Thomas said: "If after this hearing, we find, as I expect we shall, that the War Relocation Authority is a hopeless muddle, then I shall recommend the Dies committee meet in executive session, at which time I shall move that a letter be sent to the president of the United States requesting the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as administrator, and that in the future the administration of the camps be placed under the authority of the war department."

The latter added: "My patience is sorely tried as the result of this war relocation fiasco. I now ask for a showdown."

Engle Wants Army Rule

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—(P)—Representative Clair A. Engle, Democrat, California, said last night inmates of the Tule Lake Japanese Relocation Center in California had "cursed, spit upon and otherwise emphasized their hatred and contempt for American soldiers in uniform."

Declaring soldiers had been sent to the camp to restore order after an uprising there November 4th, Engle demanded in an address on the March Of Time radio program the soldiers be placed in permanent control.

"Controlling these active and admitted enemies of the United States is not a job for star gazers, social workers or appeasers," the Californian said.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 19, 1943

Congress Vote On Tulelake Status Sought

Two bills—one demanding that the Army be placed in control of all War Relocation camps and another asking a study of post-war plans for Japanese—will be introduced in Congress, Clair Engle (D), Representative from the Second District, declared yesterday.

At the same time, Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) said in Washington that recent events at Japanese relocation centers "made it imperative" that the Dies Committee renew hearing on activities of the WRA.

SESSION PLANS

He was quoted by Associated Press as urging an executive session of the committee, at which he would ask President Roosevelt to call for the resignation of Dillon S. Myer, WRA administrator, with administration of the camps placed under the War Department.

Later in the day, on a March of Time broadcast, Engle said:

"There are more avowed enemies of the United States at the Tulelake relocation camp than anywhere in the country. In all they number more than 15,000—8000 old enough to bear arms. They have declared their disloyalty—and by their actions shown their enmity.

"Controlling these active and admitted enemies of the United States is not a job for stargazers, social workers, or appeasers. That has been demonstrated. It is a job for the United States Army. We want them permanently in control."

Before going on the radio, Engle discussed the two bills he proposes to introduce in Congress.

"The Army," he declared, "doesn't want to take over the camp. It is apparent that the Army will continue in control of the camp only as long as the WRA wants it to and as soon as the situation has subsided. Then the Army will move out and the WRA will continue as before."

JURISDICTION BILL

"In order to prevent that from happening, a bill will be introduced in Congress to take the jurisdiction of all relocation camps away from the WRA and place the control of the camps and camp functions under the Secretary of War.

"In order to lay the foundation for the solution of the entire post-war Japanese problem, another bill will be introduced in Congress to create a congressional committee to study and recommend to Congress a just and proper settlement of the entire Japanese problem."

Engle said the situation at the camp has been "critical" and added that "there was no exaggeration of the situation by the press."

S. F. Chronicle

11/19/43 p. 11.

Japanese-American Troops Insist on Staying at Front

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, ALGIERS, Nov. 19 (P)—It is practically impossible to evacuate to rear areas any of the Japanese-American troops fighting in Italy except in the case of very severe battle wounds.

These boys don't want to go back, even with injuries requiring days of rest, for fear they'll never catch up with their friends again. Soldiers hospitalized beyond a certain period are sent to replacement centers when they recover, and thus may never team up with their old buddies again. They are more likely under the laws of chance to be assigned to some other unit.

One Japanese-American surgeon who had been injured appeared unexpectedly at the force's command

post and was greeted with surprise there by a high ranking officer.

"Thought you were in the hospital, Captain," said the officer.

"I was."

"What injuries did you have?"

"Four broken ribs."

"Four broken—what! Why didn't they send you back to Africa?"

"Well, they almost did," grinned the Captain. "But I'd never get back with the outfit if I once got separated that much. I fixed it up with the division surgeon. They're carrying me on the records of the clearing station."

And he set off for the clearing station where a man could let his broken ribs heal—if he didn't mind being only 1000 yards behind the battle lines.

Grew Asks Fairness for Loyal Nisei

Special from the New York Times

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State, pleaded in an address last night for fair treatment of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent.

Grew spoke at the annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York, at which he received the society's medal for "notable diplomatic service."

Pleading that a distinction be made between enemy aliens and loyal Americans of Japanese extraction Grew maintained that:

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

Grew pointed out that units of American-born Japanese are serving with distinction in Italy with the Fifth Army and that their officers are proud of their troops and would not trade their commands for any other in the Army.

S.F. Chronicle

11/20/43

Dies to Make A Report on WRA Camps

Chr 11/20/43

JASPER, Texas, Nov. 19 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D., Texas), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said today "we are investigating the whole situation and will issue a special report soon" on recent events at Japanese relocation centers.

Dies' announcement was in response to a statement in Washington yesterday by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) that these events "make it imperative" that the Dies committee renew hearings "on the un-American activities in connection with the War Relocation Authority."

Chronicle

11/20/43

p. 9

Jap Coddling Lashed By Parents of Boys Dead in Tokio Camps

Grief Laden Homes Call On U. S. to Awake

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19. —Seven Los Angeles and southern California families were notified today that their sons had died in Japanese prison camps.

In the bitterness of their crushing grief they cried aloud against the pampering of Japanese by the War Relocation Authority in internment camps in this country.

How their sons had died, what suffering they had endured, they did not know. They had only the word the boys were dead.

Their cries were against the release of Japanese from camps to wander where they please with good food, shelter, medical care and comfort; against the coddling of vicious Japanese who spat upon the uniforms of their guards and hoisted the Japanese flag in defiance of the Stars and Stripes at Tule Lake and against the laxity which permitted Japanese internees to picnic and fish footloose and free along the Colorado River, as exposed this week by The Examiner.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND.

"I can't understand why the Government is letting the Japanese loose when they know their word is not good, that it doesn't mean anything. All they are doing is just inviting trouble."

One, a comfortable woman, with the look of a Midwest farm still upon her after twenty-one years in California, was speaking. Her words were thoughtful and considered—and bitter.

Her only son, Private Donald E. Holsapple, 23, who had been captured by the Japanese after the valiant fight at Bataan, was reported to her by the War Department to have died of intestinal colitis—a deficiency disease—at a prison camp in Osaka.

The news of his death descended with unbelievable pain upon Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Holsapple in their small frame home here.

The War Department said he had died last February 19.

ALREADY DEAD.

Yet, said Mrs. Holsapple through drying lips, that she moistened carefully so that each tortured word could find egress, just three months ago—August 16—she had received a typewritten card presumably from him, her first word since his capture,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Jap Aid Hit by Captives' Kin

Parents Bitter at Death
Of Sons in Japan

(Continued from Page One)

that he was alive and well and working for pay.

"We were so happy . . . our hopes were so buoyed . . . and all the time he was already dead," she said. "We even sent him a Christmas package . . . and all the time he was already dead."

She repeated the phrase as though spellbound by its morbidity. All the while as she talked, she cried, not racking sobs, just a steady, heartfelt, hopeless tearing.

"How do I feel about the way we coddle the Japs here?
VERY BITTER.

"Of course we—my husband and I—are very bitter. You see, we feel that our son died only because the Japanese didn't treat their prisoners humanely. Donald, we believe, died of starvation.

"If the Government ever lets the Japanese return to this area, we will have to leave the State because we could not trust ourselves to see them walking around the streets.

"They should let a few of us parents who have suffered go up and run those camps. Then I don't think there would be any problem and things wouldn't be conducted the way they have been.

"We wonder what is necessary to wake up America."

Mrs. Holsapple stopped and looked at the blue star on the service flag in the window.

"I guess we'll have to change that to gold," she said.

Examiner 11/20/43

P. 1

Baltimore Sun
11-20-43
Mr. Grew Makes A Plea

For The Loyal Japanese

When Joseph C. Grew, our former Ambassador to Japan, pleads for the Japanese in this country who are loyal, he should have a hearing. Mr. Grew has long been a student of the Japanese. In the decade which he spent in Japan he observed our Pacific enemy with penetration. He gave warnings about Japan's military power and her craft which were not taken seriously by many Americans until after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Grew also knows the Americans of Japanese ancestry. His point about them now is a simple one. He says those who have grown up in the United States are as much Americans as men of any other derivation in the same environment since birth. Some of these people returned to the Japanese homeland before the war. Few of them could tolerate the kind of life and living which they found there. As Mr. Grew concludes, "the overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us." He adds, "the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly."

We have read of the exploits of Americans of Japanese descent in their own military units fighting in Italy. They are excellent soldiers; they make of the wearing of the uniform a special opportunity for the demonstration of their love of country. As Mr. Grew suggests, there is no doubt that the spirit these soldiers manifest is present, too, in their kinsfolk who because of age or sex or other reasons cannot show their American patriotism in such dramatic fashion. Certainly, Americans should not exclude any loyal American from the national fellowship on the quite irrelevant ground of race or ancestry. We should remember that, as Mr. Grew says, "it doesn't make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent."

Baltimore Sun

11/20/43

JAP COLLEGE FUND FOUGHT

Hawaii Legion Asks Dies Probe
of WRA Money Use

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Hawaiian Department of the American Legion today asked the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities to investigate the amount of money the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is spending to provide college education for Japanese-Americans who have declared themselves disloyal to the United States.

The strongly worded complaint was added to a large agenda before the full dress Dies committee investigation starting tomorrow, when Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, chairman of the subcommittee on Japanese affairs, returns from a House Military Affairs trip to South America.

Extension of WRA influence to Hawaii through the activities of Dr. Miles E. Cary, for one year the WRA education director at the Japanese War Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz., has aroused a serious protest there on the ground that the college training of brazenly disloyal Japanese is an insult to American youths whose education has been disrupted by the war.

HAWAII CRISIS.

The report from the Hawaiian Legionnaires is among numerous recent indications that the Japanese resident situation in the islands, where 160,000 Japanese live, is reaching a crisis even more serious than that incurred by WRA practices on the mainland.

Several hundred disloyal Japanese-Americans have been transferred to mainland camps from Hawaii, but pacifist groups still dominate the situation there.

Phil Case, adjutant of the Hawaiian Legion, reported to the Dies committee that Doctor Cary, affiliated with most of the radical pacifist groups, went from Poston to Honolulu to become principal of McKinley High School, the student membership of which is almost completely Japanese.

Doctor Cary, Case said, immediately embarked on a speaking campaign to raise funds for college correspondence instruction for Japanese youths so disloyal that they must be kept in mainland relocation centers for the duration of the war.

MANY AT TULE.

Clippings from Honolulu newspapers submitted by Adjutant Case to the committee show that Doctor Cary has been informing his audiences that Congress reduced the WRA appropriation for this fiscal year, therefore the WRA, and the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council at Philadelphia, need funds to see that the "unfortunate" disloyalists are provided with a "proper education" in the relocation centers.

Many of the youths in question are at the Tule Lake Relocation Center in northern California, and participated in the pro-Japan uprising of November 1, that has placed the camp under military control.

PLANS DENIED.

One pacifist organization in Hawaii denied the existence of a concerted fund raising drive headed by Doctor Cary, to which C. E. Morris, department commander of the Legion, replied:

"We know definitely that Doctor Cary came down here loaded with films and with the intent and purpose of putting on a campaign to raise money to educate Japanese-American evacuees who choose to maintain allegiance to Japan rather than accept an offer of service to the land of their birth, the United States of America."

At the Dies Committee offices today it was said the committee has documentary evidence that the infiltration of Japanese-Americans into colleges of this country, in the places of American youths who are now wearing uniforms, is much more extensive than had been realized.

Tenny Committee Will Probe Jap Camp Laxity

Quiz to Be Based on Examiner Expose
Of Conditions at Poston

Special to The Examiner.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—State Senator Jack B. Tenny tonight announced that as chairman of the joint executive fact finding committee on un-American activities, he has ordered intensive investigation of conditions disclosed by The Examiner under which hundreds of Japanese are permitted to move unguarded along the California-Arizona border near vital installations.

With Chief Investigator R. E. Combs, Tenny said he would proceed to the Colorado River border area to take statements personally from scores of witnesses who can tell of the lax conditions.

The Examiner revealed that Japanese from the Poston Relocation Center, where they are supposed to be carefully watched by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), have been freely using Government trucks to drive unguarded miles from the camp in order to visit saloons, go fishing and congregate near Army maneuver areas.

ROAM NEAR DAMS.

Japanese also have been roaming near the Parker and Imperial dams. Authorities have repeatedly expressed concern that these important facilities might be sabotaged.

"The committee will make a thorough investigation of this situation along the California-Arizona border at the Colorado River," declared Tenny.

He said he had been advised, however, by Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona that the latter State does not have a legislative committee vested with power similar to that of the California body.

"We are co-operating closely with the Donnelly (Senate) committee on Japanese problems," added Tenny.

"The Examiner's exposure of the laxity in control of the Japanese is a smashing indictment of the War Relocation Authority's handling of this problem and points graphically to the need for Army control of the Japanese."

CITIZENS AROUSED.

Meanwhile, aroused Imperial Valley civic leaders and public officials seethed with anger at the lack of control over the Japanese, who have been allowed to roam at will over the countryside miles from the Poston Relocation Center, where they are supposedly under WRA's "watchful eye."

District Attorney Charles G. Halliday of Imperial declared:

"In my opinion no one has

any right to turn the Japanese loose in the United States during this war. They should be interned—kept confined and be made to realize that they are being watched so that they cannot do anything to help Japan."

Halliday, who was in charge of the alien department of the United States attorney's office at San Francisco during World War I has been continually opposed to the "soft" treatment of Japanese.

"If there is no other way of stopping this carelessness in the way the Japanese are being handled," said Halliday. "The Army of the United States should take it over and do it the way it should be done."

"The task of handling these Japanese at these internment camps should not be left to the WRA."

CAMPARES TREATMENT.

"That agency has too many social service workers in it who forget we are at war with Japan. A Jap is a Jap to me and they ought to be kept where they can't endanger the rest of us."

"I was just reading about the manner in which the 8,000 Americans and the million Chinese prisoners of the Japanese are being treated in Hong Kong. They are starving our boys to death."

"In my opinion the Japanese should not be allowed their liberty anywhere on the Pacific Coast. It is too dangerous and that goes for the Japanese boys in the uniforms of our Army."

SABOTAGE DANGER.

"Some of these boys are loyal no doubt, but no one is able to tell when some disloyal Japanese will don a regulation Army uniform to carry out acts of sabotage on the Pacific coast."

Harvey Kenyon, commander of Boyce Aten Post, American Legion, at El Centro characterized the freedom permitted the Japanese as "stupid."

"Why are we soft about this thing in time of war?" he demanded.

LEGION FIGHTS WRA JAP RULE

Army Control of All Internee
Camps Demanded

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—(INS)—The American Legion national executive committee adjourned its fall meeting tonight after demanding that the War Department assume control of War Relocation Centers for Japanese internees.

The committee charged the War Relocation Authority has been lax in its administration of the camps, citing the recent riots at Tule Lake.

National Comdr. Warren Atherton was authorized to "use all the powers" of the Legion to bring about dissolution of the WRA.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Other committee action included:

Approval of plans for a \$10,000,000 endowment to promote the liberal, practical education of people in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship;

Authorization for Atherton to appoint a committee to investigate charges that Representative Hamilton Fish, a Legionnaire, allowed his congressional frank to be used for the mailing of subversive propaganda.

HOSPITAL NEED.

Fish appeared before the committee and protested the action of the 1942 Legion convention which by resolution condemned him for alleged misuse of his franking privileges.

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Federal veterans administrator, told the committee more than 15,000,000 veterans of the present war will require hospitalization by the war's end. Already, he said, more than 26,000 service men have been hospitalized and of these 7,800 are still in veterans' hospitals. He urged increase of the present bed capacity of 66,305 to 300,000.

11/20/43
P. 6.

Farm Board Takes Stand On Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The State Board of Agriculture today, after a heated controversy, passed a resolution which, in effect, declares that Japanese-Americans should not be barred from the agricultural life of California after military authorities approve their return.

Presented by Professor Paul S. Taylor of the University of California, Berkeley member of the board, the motion was seconded by Stewart Meigs, Carpenteria member. Taylor stated:

"There are many agricultural interests who were opposed to Japanese-Americans because they were nasty competitors. Do we want to be in the position of barring these competitors on grounds of race prejudice?"

James F. Armstrong, Los Angeles member, opposed the resolution on grounds it was not the time to take such action, nor should the State board interject itself into such a controversy.

The resolution states:

"WHEREAS, it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessity on the ground of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that if and when the military authorities shall decide that military necessity no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry shall be excluded from this State, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the State."

In addition to Taylor and Meigs, Mrs. Grace McDonald of San Jose voted for the resolution, with Armstrong being the only one opposing.

A. J. McFadden, Santa Ana, board chairman, did not vote, nor did W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow. Three board members, W. B. Parker of Berkeley, John S. Watson of Petaluma, and Don C. Bull of Marysville, were absent. McFadden said during the discussion on the resolution:

"I'm convinced the truth is not in the Japanese, from all my dealings with them, but I don't believe we can afford to abridge the constitutional rights of any racial group and if I voted I think I would be for the resolution."

"If we discriminate against the Japanese we might do the same against the Chinese, and then the Swedes, and then the Scotch."

Mrs. McDonald said she had been up and down the State and has been "appalled at the racial prejudice shown."

"I happen to know what Japanese-American soldiers are doing in the Pacific to save the lives of United States soldiers," Taylor said. "We are depending upon the intelligence work of many Japanese, in and out of uniform, to save thousands of our lives. That work should be recognized here in California."

The board also went on record as favoring that farmers' markets, such as that conducted in San Francisco this year, be operated as a supplement to regularly established commercial market outlets and under local auspices.

P. F. Chronicle
12/21/43

Retaliation Is Feared^{Nov. 22}

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I thoroughly agree our boys in Japanese prisons could not get away with what the Japanese have gotten away with over here, but can't you visualize what would happen if we dealt too severely with the Japanese? Can't you see what would happen to our boys over there? Why, they would be starved, beaten, and even killed just because we handed out the punishment to the disloyal Japanese they deserve. Punishing the deserving Japanese would only serve as an excuse to further torture our already ill treated boys.

All the above is true, but is beside the point. Americans are a human people who believe in a square deal for all. That is why we love it and fight for it.

Fresno. R. L. K.

Letter Is Approved^{Nov. 22}

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Allow me to congratulate Ex Machinist Mate Andrews on his letter published on November 11th.

My wife and I also have a daughter and I can think of very little I would hate worse to have than a litter (and they do come in litters I suppose) of slant eyed sons of heaven as they call themselves, for grandchildren.

I have tried to enlist in every military service except the WAC, WAVES and SPARS without success.

I would submit my services as a guard for the Japanese willingly. I need target practice badly—and am easily tempted.

Make that two short beers, sailor.
JUST ANOTHER FARMER.
Delano.

Still Needed

Editor of The Bee—Sir: A search through the records of our west coast early history will reward the searcher in discovering the reasons which led to the enactment of the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act. This protective act did much to preserve the perfect understanding and promote the enduring friendly relations between our nations in recent years. It still is needed.

The belligerent Tule Lake Japanese are the honest ones who dare to stand out in the light of their true colors.

The odd advocates of Caucasian and Oriental intermarriage should be removed where their half caste offspring will not degenerate either race.

W. J. D.
Roseville.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 22, 1943

BOOKS

Japan's Collective Führer

GOVERNMENT BY ASSASSINATION—Hugh Byas—Knopf (\$3).

With the possible exception of Joseph Clark Grew, there is no one as well qualified to explain the Japanese to Americans as Hugh Byas. Ambassador Grew spent ten years in Japan, Hugh Byas spent 36. Both loved the Japanese and were apparently loved by them. Both prefer facts to hysteria.

As Tokyo correspondent of the two most formidably restrained newspapers in the world, the London *Times* and the New York *Times*, Hugh Byas could afford not to be a hawker of sensations. In late years it was a rare sight to see the red-faced Scot walk with his heavy cane into the lobby of the Imperial Hotel and sit down with the rumor factors there. He never rushed down to Yokohama to find a friend in the saloon of a luxury liner and ask him to smuggle out an item that would burn up the mails. He always quoted sources, never "informed circles." The only ruse of which he was guilty while he was in Japan was the one by which he got his voluminous files out of Japan.

Those files and his Scots honesty make this book the best on Japan since his own *The Japanese Enemy* (TIME, May 25).

Thesis on Guilt. The book, paradoxically, is sensational. There are passages about political thuggery which should give American readers the sort of creeps provided by the crazy chapter in *Mein Kampf* entitled *Development of the N.S.G.W.P.* (about the first mass meetings of the early Nazis). But Hugh Byas puts sensationalism to work. He makes it document a thesis: guilt for the Pacific war lies not with the Emperor Myth, not with the destiny-drugged Japanese people, not even with murderous fanatics like the members of the Black Dragon, but almost entirely with the Japanese Army & Navy. From that thesis, Byas reasons his way to the clearest and fairest proposals yet advanced for peace in the Pacific.

Persuasion by Thuggery. Late one Sunday afternoon in May, 1932, nine naval and military officers between 24 and 28 years old got out of two taxis at the side entrance of Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, dedicated to Japan's war dead. They were typical "young officers," men with masklike faces. In the shrine they doffed their caps, clasped hands, bowed stiffly. Then they piled back into their cabs and drove to the official residence of the Premier of Japan.

They went about their business as ineptly as a gang of urchins playing cops & robbers. They asked a police sergeant to show them the Premier's private apartments. He refused. The young men got lost in the echoing hallways. A group of three or four other men appeared; the young officers fired in their general direction; the men fled. Some one heard a key turning in a keyhole. Part of the group stormed the door, broke it down, and came

on the Prime Minister, a tiny, alert man of 75, and his daughter-in-law, holding a baby. The Prime Minister calmly invited them into the room, lit a cigaret and started a polite conversation.

Another group, led by a Lieutenant Masayoshi Yamagishi, a man of action, burst in. "No use talking," said Yamagishi. "Fire!" One assassin shot Inukai in the neck, another in the stomach. They all ran out and hurried to police headquarters, armed with pistols and grenades, expecting a fight. The place was empty. They drove to the Bank of Japan, threw a grenade at the door. Then they went to the military gendarmerie and surrendered.

Persuasion in Court. Their trial brought out the young officers' reasons for the assassination. They hoped to strike



Associated Press
THE LATE TSUYOSHI INUKAI
... substituted for Charlie Chaplin.

terror in capitalist and governing classes and bring about martial law, which they believed would be equivalent to military dictatorship. For a while they had considered mass slaughter of the House of Representatives. They thought about murdering Ambassador Grew and U.S. Consul General Arthur Garrels. They even considered shooting Charlie Chaplin who was then visiting Japan.

JUDGE: "What was the significance of killing Chaplin?"

KOGA: "Chaplin is a popular figure in the United States and the darling of the capitalist class. We believed that killing him would cause a war with America, and thus we could kill two birds with a single stone."

The young officers became national heroes. The defense counsel presented 111,000 letters appealing for clemency. "Nine young men of Niigata chopped off nine little fingers in evidence of sincerity and sent them to the War Minister pickled in a jar of alcohol." With the fingers came an appeal for the murderers: "They broke the law but their motives were pure." Schoolboys wrote letters in blood. A German sausage maker contributed ten yen (\$3) toward a fund for a monument which would show Inukai shaking hands with his assassins.

During the trial, the young officers and their associates were permitted to sound off for days about militant nationalism. At one point a defendant arose, accused the presiding judge of inattention and indifference to the prisoners' speeches. Far from disciplining the man for contempt, the judge called a recess, tried to talk things over with one of the prisoners, came down with judicial neuralgia, and retired in shame from the bench.

The Romantic Tradition. "What seems fantastic when written in English," says Byas, "was as normal as the weather in Japan." After the Inukai murder, the first Japanese assassination in which officers did the actual killing, the Army and Navy took more & more to murder in order to get their way. Byas describes in wonderful detail the killing of Major General Tetuzan Nagata in the War Office in 1935, and the brutal February Revolt in 1936 which grew out of the Nagata trial. This program of crime was rewarding. The threat of assassination could be as effective as assassination. In the end, the military became Japan's collective Führer.

Byas knocks down the myths about Japan's civilian secret societies and blood brotherhoods. There have been hundreds of these, growing, dividing and growing again like amoebae. Their names alone are almost enough to dismiss them: Great Japan Spirit (or Essence) Society, Foundation of the Country Society, League for the Improvement of Administration & Diplomacy, Illustrious Virtue Society, All-Japan Patriotic Conference for a United Front, Patriotic Love-Country Blood & Iron Band.

The exaggeratedly notorious Black Dragon Society (really Amur River Society, romantically translated Black Dragon because the Chinese ideographs for the river mean that) is practically defunct, and its leader, Mitsuru Toyama, is an amiable, doddering, living legend 87 years old. All these societies are reflections of military thuggery rather than causes of it.

Out of War, Peace. Hugh Byas' program for post-war Japan really boils down to a serious admonition: there must be no thought of peace with Japan without complete defeat of Japan; we must defeat Japan's Army & Navy utterly and finally in war. If we do, he is confident that the peace will almost take care of itself. He thinks the Emperor Myth harmless and indigenous, and believes that forcing revolution would be as disastrous as it proved in Germany after World War I. The Emperor might well emerge himself as a wise and statesmanlike ruler. The Jap-



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LOS ANGELES

anese have natural, subjective mechanisms for fixing responsibility, and he believes that they themselves would probably make the militarists pay.

As to specific peace-table proposals, Mr. Byas is modest, as always, and says that his ideas are "simply a contribution to a common pool of ideas that still needs to be enriched by much study." But they are concrete and based on an understanding of the Japanese mind. His formula: Japan should lose all that she has used or could in future use as instruments of violence, but she should be confirmed in all that she has gained by and could only use for peace.

He proposes to deprive Japan summarily of all the mandated Pacific islands, which they have used as anchored aircraft carriers and not for any peaceful end. Manchuria should be restored definitely and entirely to China, but Japan should not be excluded economically. Formosa, he believes, will always be someone's colony; geographically it belongs to China, though the transfer would probably cause Formosa some temporary anguish. Korea, a distinct racial entity, ought, he believes, to be left as a Japanese mandate, under strict neutral surveillance. As to armaments, he believes that there will have to be inspection and careful control. "Inspection of their arsenals will be a bitter pill to the spy-mad Japanese, but it . . . cannot be construed as an invidious national humiliation if Japanese officers exercise the same duties elsewhere."

Details, though, he considers relatively unimportant. The text of his book—it could be a text for Pacific planners, military and diplomatic alike—is an admonition not to delay. Tomorrow is being made today. "The completeness of our victory will be the measure of the Japanese war lords' failure and it will be more important than anything we write into a peace treaty."

The Divine Sarah

THE FABULOUS LIFE OF SARAH BERNHARDT—*Louis Verneuil—Harper (\$3.50).*

People might detest it. Others might not be able to explain its peculiar fascination. But people agreed that the acting of Sarah Bernhardt had a touch of genius about it, and this genius was a special kind that we loosely call the genius of France.

Louis Verneuil's book is the first fully documented biography of Sarah Bernhardt in English. It is a little too reverential, but gives a vivid, intimate report of the legendary Sarah. Biographer Verneuil is La Bernhardt's grandson-in-law who, like all her household, except her son Maurice, always addressed Actress Bernhardt simply as "Great." Verneuil is also a French playwright who is known in the U.S. for his Broadway plays (*Oh, Mama, Matrimony Preferred*) and movies (*True Confession, My Life with Caroline*).

Sarah Bernhardt was brought up in the salon of her mother, Julie Van Hard, who was maintained by a succession of lovers. When Mother Van Hard decided to be rid of her homely, cranky daughter who was an annual index to her mother's age, the Duc de Morny, the lover of the hour, sug-

Writer Is Enraged By Conduct Of Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have heard several reports on the Tule Lake uprising, one of them on the March of Time program.

The Japanese have spit upon and cursed American soldiers. They have done everything in their power to show their utter contempt for the American uniforms and the American people.

They threatened the civilian employees, they buried good pork with a bulldozer, they have wasted tons of vegetables. The Japanese go on strike more than do the miners. I do not see why they should have any say as to what shall happen to them. They have declared themselves loyal to Japan.

Some people say to be kind to them so the Japanese will be easier on Americans they hold as prisoners. Do these persons call killing our fliers, etc, kindness?

I wonder if the man who wrote the piece a week or so ago about intermarrying with the Japanese race would be willing to marry one of the Japanese women in the Tule Lake concentration camp.

I think when the Japanese get to bossing our soldiers around it is going too far. Something ought to be done about it. No decent American wants to see a Japanese beat an American soldier let alone right in our own, supposedly, prison camps.

Another writer said if more bayonets and rifle butts were used we would be better off. I agree.
Fresno. ERNEST G. BERRY.

Interested

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read your Public Thinks every day and I think it is nice that the public is given an opportunity to express views on current events.

I was interested especially in the letter by R. N. Andrews, ex United States Navy man. I would like very much to get in touch with him, either in person or by telephone. He mentioned being in the Java battle. My son is missing in action in that region. They may have been on the same ship.

I wish Andrews either would telephone me at 2-6431 or call on me at my home.

MRS. MYRTLE DAVIS.
841 South Ninth Street, Fresno.

In Critical Mood

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read with disgust every night how we have to appease those Japanese. Why do farmers have to pay those Japanese over \$70 a week to harvest the food? Do our boys over there get that? They do not. Maybe Dillon S. Myer of the WRA can tell us where that money is going which the Japanese make. Do they pay taxes, social security or \$40 a month rent?

They should work or starve. Yes, something is wrong in California. There is too much politics.
A KENTUCKIAN.

Fresno.

He Would Banish All Japanese From America

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In the letter written by A. M. Dorn and published November 17th, he voiced his opinion that we should not condemn a race for the guilt of a few. I suppose he thinks the thousands of disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake are just a few. By their actions it proves the Japanese are out, as a body, to "conquer the world" as they put it.

Japanese who have been in this country for a good many years turn against her the moment they see a chance. Who does he think we can trust?

Of course we could ask the Japanese in the relocation centers if they are loyal or not. Of course they would tell us the truth. The Japanese are good at telling the truth. Remember the little man at the White House the day before Pearl Harbor? Did he tell the truth? Far from it!

Some of them saved us the time of finding out which country they were loyal to by saying they were disloyal to America. But how can we tell how many others who remained quiet are disloyal?

What if they were born and raised in this country? The parents have sent them to Japanese schools every spare hour they could. Some even have sent their children to school in Japan. And were they taught to love and respect America? No, they were taught to love their homeland, Japan!

This "great conflict" as Dorn calls it has been coming on for a long time as we now realize. Now that it is here, let us fight not only on the battlefield but also on the home front. Let us help our boys to get rid of the Japanese once and for all. The sooner we get it cleaned up at home the sooner they can finish their grimmer task and come home.

Let us help them put the Japanese off of our beloved soil for good. They will not let us step on their soil after the war, that is if there is anything left.

Our boys are doing a grand job. Let us do ours to balance things.
Fresno. B. E. STEWART.

Question Of Terms

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Recently an article appeared in the Public Thinks under the heading Facts Are Too Few.

Regarding the words assimilation and intermarriage, some glass eyed professor thought the word assimilation would be preferable.

It he meant ignoring practical results, it will not work, except in the minds of some who employed Japanese up to the time the war began and hung on to them until they had to give them up.

We have the testimony of many witnesses in regard to what has happened. There is no occasion to beat about the bush apologetically. We have educated some of the Japanese and given them more privileges than white citizens.

I have not much regard for the common sense of a person who writes on the negative side of this question whether he is a professor or a layman.

If the Japanese are allowed to come back after the war soldiers will have to take care of them despite those who write in their behalf.
ED. J. ROBINSON.
Fresno.

Doubt Is Raised Over American Civilization

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Is America a civilized nation? If so, why do so many Americans advise adopting the barbaric tactics of our enemies—starve the Japanese, shoot them, stamp out the Japanese? Remember, friends that is exactly what Hitler and Tojo have tried to do to those they hate. They will not succeed; they are doomed to ignominious defeat. If then we employ Axis methods or philosophies, our path may lead one day to the hell which even now warms their toes.

A man reveals much of his true character when he condemns the barbarism of Japan and with his next breath says, "They show us no mercy; why should we?" What, my friend, do you expect of what you term lack of civilization? More than you expect of our civilization?

A Bee editorial was titled Western Civilization In Japan Is But Thin Veneer. I say civilization in America is but thin veneer when on all sides you hear "kill all the Japanese, stamp out the Japanese menace, deport every Japanese, all of Japanese origin are traitors"—when newspapers and organizations by subtle or obvious means fan the flames of misunderstanding and prejudice among racial groups.

In America where unChristian citizens often boast about belonging to a Christian nation, those people who are trying to live by Christ's precepts of brotherly love, mercy and kindness to all mankind whether good or bad, white or colored—we hear them condemned as fools, cowards, even traitors.

When Christ sent out the apostles he said they would be persecuted and hated for His name's sake. The same holds true today. There is an old saying, "Might makes right" which seems true in the short view of things. Christians believe that in the long view according to God's plan, "Right will make might."

EDITH PETERSON.

Selma.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 23, 1943

The WRA Is Condemned By Publishers

The California Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday adopted a resolution condemning the War Relocation Authority for attempting to cover up the truth of rioting at the Tulelake Japanese-American Segregation Camp that required military rule to control.

Simultaneously, Governor Earl Warren announced that he learned the camp internees had unrestricted access to telephonic communications at the camp and said he would ask the FBI to make a special investigation of the condition.

The resolution adopted by the publishers at Los Angeles, according to the Associated Press, declared:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

"Whereas, freedom of the press is a fundamental principle of the United States of America, granted in the constitution at the inception of our national freedom and reiterated frequently ever since,

"And whereas, 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 newspapers,

"And whereas, the War Relocation Authority in charge of Japanese at Tulelake and other Japanese relocation centers stands revealed by present official investigations as giving false reports to the newspapers of California and wire services representing all American newspapers,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the California Newspaper Publishers' Association that this violation of one of America's fundamental principles be publically condemned."

When efforts were made to check first reports of the rioting and disorders at Tulelake, WRA officials sought to deny them, then declared they were the activity of "Axis propaganda agents," and finally admitted the truth of the events.

WARREN'S STATEMENT

Discussing the internees' ability to use the telephones, Governor Warren said:

"The fact is that when the whole country is charged with the responsibility of protecting against sabotage and fifth columnist activities through volunteers and law enforcement agencies, it's just absurd to permit those admittedly disloyal aliens to have access to any part of the country, which could keep them informed as to what Japanese agents and saboteurs were doing and also keep those agents and saboteurs informed as to the things they might be able to do."

He declared the practice of unlimited use of the telephone was "wholly inconsistent with the safety of the country and destructive of civilian defense."

An inquiry of conditions at the camp is underway by the FBI. Permanent military control of the camp, with exclusion of the civilian WRA, has been recommended.

In Washington, Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) announced that Pacific Coast Congressmen were negotiating with the Army to have the military take complete control of all Japanese-American relocation centers. He said the Army could take control without additional legislation.

Representative John M. Costello (D., Cal.) announced in Washington that a Dies Committee subcommittee would start hearings on the Tulelake riots at the national capital on Monday.

Japanese Run Into Hostility On Visit Here

Japanese find it uncomfortable to visit California just now even when under military permit and escorted by WRA.

That's the statement of Mrs. Yoshiko Takahashi, 56, Japanese alien, formerly a resident of Oakland, who has asked for immediate return to the WRA camp at Topaz, Utah, on the ground that much hostility has been shown her.

Mrs. Takahashi, who lived in Oakland for 24 years before being excluded from the defense area, came to Oakland with her two sons, Frank, 21, and Yoneo, 19, under a permit from the Western Defense Command to visit her husband, Chi-yuzaimon Takahashi, ill in a hospital at San Leandro since 1938.

Mrs. Frances M. Farrell of WRA accompanied the Japanese family. Mrs. Farrell complained to WRA in San Francisco that hotel accommodations which had been reserved in advance by WRA were denied at San Leandro, and that the Japanese felt that in general so much hostility had been displayed that they wished to return to Topaz at once.

Chronicle

11/22/43

P. 11

Warren Asks FBI Quiz On Tule Lake Spy Link

CNPA Scores Tule 'Lies'

False Reports by WRA
Hit in Resolution

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22.—(AP)—The California Newspaper Publishers Association, in a resolution passed at a weekend executive meeting here, scored the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in charge of Japanese at Tule Lake for giving "false reports to the newspapers of California and wire services representing all American newspapers" and concluded "that this violation of one of America's fundamental principles be publicly condemned."

The resolution, announced today by John B. Long, executive secretary, was passed by the executive committee and State advisory board of the C. N. P. A.

In another resolution, Californians were urged to participate in the program commemorating the 102nd anniversary of the Bill of Rights, December 12 to 18.

Japs for New Tule Setup

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), Nov. 22.—(INS)—The Japanese-American edited newspaper at the Heart Mountain War Relocation camp was on record today as favoring transfer of the WRA segregation camp at Tule Lake, Calif., to control of the Department of Justice.

The newspaper, known as the Heart Mountain Sentinel, said the transfer is "not only necessary but justified, since segregation, the WRA program and the management of Tule Lake are not compatible."

"The objective of the WRA program at relocation centers simply and directly is to transplant the people of Japanese ancestry who were uprooted from their west coast homes and businesses to new places where they may again take up tangled threads of their lives," the newspaper said.

The Sentinel pointed out that the Tule Lake camp has an entirely different objective—that of providing for segregation and control of alien Japanese and Nissei (Japan-born United States citizens), most of whom have sworn allegiance to Japan.

Outside Phone Calls by Japs Permitted

Governor Earl Warren announced yesterday that he would ask Nat Pieper, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for this area, to make a thorough investigation of conditions in the Tule Lake Relocation Center, which gave the interned, disloyal Japanese free access to long distance telephone calls at all times.

Governor Warren pointed out that no interpreters were required to accompany the Japanese when they made long distance calls, and declared that there was nothing to prevent them communicating with saboteurs and espionage agents in any part of the country so long as they paid for the tolls.

He said that in view of this unimpaired access to such facilities, there was every reason to believe that the disloyal internees not only had received information from outside Japanese agents, but also had conveyed information to them. That such practices could be inordinately dangerous was obvious, the Governor said.

In the meantime, the California Newspaper Publishers Association, meeting in Los Angeles, soundly scored the War Relocation Authority's (WRA) representatives at Tule Lake for giving false information to newspapers and press associations concerning the recent outbreak at that center.

In a resolution adopted by the association, attention was called to the right of the press, under the Bill of Rights, to free access to the news. This right, the resolution said, implies a responsibility on the part of officials of all government agencies not to give out false information to any newspaper or press association.

ASK ARMY CONTROL.

While all this was going on, Representative Magnuson of Washington announced in the national capital that negotiations were under way to have the Army take complete charge of all relocation centers. He charged that the Japanese are in the relocation centers because the Army ordered them there and declared that it was the Army's responsibility to properly administer these centers.

While Magnuson was making his move, Representative Costello of Hollywood announced that the Dies Subcommittee on relocation matters, which he heads, would open hearings in Washington next Tuesday on the Tule Lake problem, with WRA officials as the opening witnesses. Records of the recent State senate inquiry into the Tule Lake uprisings have been subpoenaed for these hearings.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Out of Tule Lake yesterday came reports that United States soldiers were being obliged to collect garbage in the center while the Japanese continued their passive resistance campaign which, obviously, included a refusal to collect garbage. Because of sanitary dangers that would result from failure to make the collections, the Army has taken over the job pending some disposition of the problem of forcing the internees to make them.

While the passive resistance campaign placed an out of bounds tag on garbage, it didn't on food, it was revealed. The Japs, rather than go hungry, were processing their own food, a chore they had at first refused to perform and which they took up, it was reported, only after they had been told to process or go without.

JAPS TRAVEL FREELY. WOMEN ONLY GUARDS

WRA's Escort for Internees
Tells of Travels, Insult
When Questioned in Oakland

Japanese internees are making long trips around the country with only women social workers guarding men and women alike, it was learned yesterday when Mrs. Francis Farrell, 48 year old senior escort from the Topaz (Utah) Relocation Center appeared in Oakland with a Japanese woman and her two grown sons.

The woman, Mrs. Yoshiko Takahashi, 52, and her sons, Frank, 21, and Yoneo, 19, drove with Mrs. Farrell into the grounds at Fairmount Alameda County Hospital in a taxicab. A passerby, seeing the Japanese, called the sheriff's office and Deputy Sheriff C. O. Degnan hurried to the hospital to investigate.

TELLS OF RIDICULE.

There he encountered Mrs. Farrell who, after explaining that the woman and her sons had come to visit the husband and father, Chyuzaimon Takahashi, 68, a patient in the hospital since 1938, burst into tears and declared that she had been grossly insulted and held up to ridicule when she arrived in Oakland yesterday morning.

Asked to explain, she showed the deputy her authority from the War Relocation Authority (WRA) to transport the three to Oakland by train and then said that when she applied at a San Leandro hotel for room reserved for her and her charges by the WRA, she had been told to "take your Japs and get out of here."

Asked where the Japanese were, Mrs. Farrell, who was then seated in the hospital reception room, said that they had gone to see Takahashi. Investigation developed that they had been permitted by Mrs. Farrell to leave her presence, something forbidden by the authority she showed Degnan, and go alone the two blocks to the ward in which Takahashi is confined.

NEVER QUESTIONED.

Asked about this, Mrs. Farrell said that she had taken Japanese from the Topaz center to all parts of the country and had never been challenged on her handling of the missions before.

At this point, the Japanese returned to the reception room and Mrs. Takahashi, seeing her escort in tears, ran to her, threw her arms about her and comforted her.

Told that Degnan was a deputy, Mrs. Takahashi gathered her sons and Mrs. Farrell about her and expressed a desire to return immediately to Topaz. Having no recourse, under the law, Degnan made no objections and the four hastened to the railroad station.

Dies Probe Into WRA, Japs to Open Monday

Relocation Director Myer Will Be Chief
Witness at House Hearing

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Dies Committee hearing on the War Relocation Authority's (WRA) handling of the internal Japanese problem, the second investigation of the kind this year, will start in Washington next Monday.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the agency, will be the chief witness, and out of a preliminary subcommittee executive session tonight came assurances that this time he will not be permitted to do all the talking.

TULE LAKE PROBE.

He will be called on to explain the conditions which permitted 15,000 Japanese subversives to dominate WRA management at the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California until troops took over the situation.

This line of inquiry, it was stated, will lead to testimony on all anti-American conditions that have prevailed for the last six months in all ten relocation centers.

The hearing will be held by the Costello subcommittee, and will be confined to Washington, abandonment of an original plan to go to the west coast being one of the first decisions reached at tonight's session of the group.

Instead of a formal session of

the whole committee of eight members, as has been requested in writing by Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, the general members of the committee will be invited to attend the hearings at their convenience.

Special invitations also will be extended to members of the California, Oregon and Washington House delegations, in recognition of their paramount interest by reason of the fact that the Japanese in the relocation centers, or those released indiscriminately from the centers by the WRA, are the 107,000 evacuated from the west coast as a measure of most urgent military security.

The subcommittee consists of Representatives John M. Costello, California Democrat; Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republican, and Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania Democrat.

11/23/43

P. 6

Barbed-Wire Christians

By E. Stanley Jones

IT IS not easy for an outsider to preach effectively to the people in the Japanese Relocation Centers. I told the audiences I have recently been addressing there that I was inwardly embarrassed. I was an American citizen, as were most of them. I was free; they were not. What could I say under those circumstances? I told them that I could speak at all only because of three considerations. First, I acknowledged a wrong has been done them as American citizens. Second, I had done what little I could to head off this war. Third, I was trying to use the philosophy of life I was placing before them. I had not seen my family for three years and would possibly not see them for some time to come. They were caught in India and I was caught here.

A wrong has been done. The report that the Japanese are content and that they are satisfied that evacuation was necessary does not square with the facts, so far as I could ascertain them. What the Japanese do say is that, granted the necessity of evacuation, the camps are, on the whole, as good as could be expected and are well run. But it must not be forgotten that these people do not admit the necessity of evacuation. They feel a wrong has been done to them as American citizens. Selective evacuation would have been approved, but to lump together everyone, loyal and disloyal, citizen and non-citizen, was

a tragic blunder for which we are already paying dear. Besides laying out \$80,000,000 a year to maintain the camps, we have struck a shattering blow at the loyalty of Japanese-Americans.

What Tulelake Means

There were fewer loyal people in the camps at the time when the loyal and the disloyal were recently segregated than there were when they went in. What happened to them had strained their faith in democracy to the breaking point. It is not surprising that in many cases it broke. The "disloyal" have now been segregated at Tulelake. There are more evacuees at Tulelake than had been expected. That camp holds 20,000 living monuments to our failure to win people to democracy. "Save our faith in God and in democracy," some of them said to me.

These Japanese-Americans have been, and are potentially, one of the finest groups in American life. Before the war engulfed us they had a smaller crime percentage than any other group in the country, more young people in college, almost none on relief during the depression, a higher percentage of young men (10,000) in the army than any other racial group. The FBI says there has been no known case of sabotage on the west coast by the Japanese. Secretary Stimson says there has been no

Christian Century
11 | 24 | 43
(1)

November 24, 1943

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY

1365

known case of sabotage in the Hawaiian Islands by the Japanese.

Our blunder was made when we turned over to local hysteria and prejudice and vested interests what was essentially a national question. We allowed an army officer to decide, on the basis of the prejudice, hysteria and vested interests of a vocal minority of Californians, what the nation should have decided on the basis of the principles of democracy. And now the nation pays and will continue to pay for the blunder. For after relocation has done what it can, there will be a remnant of older people unable to start life over again under these conditions, whom Uncle Sam will have to support for the duration and perhaps for long after the war. So far only 20,000 of the 90,000 approved for relocation have gone out, and they are the younger group. The older ones will stay. My guess is that about 50,000 will remain on the government's hands.

Monument to Stupidity

"These camps are a monument to American stupidity," I said to a high-up Caucasian official. (By the way, that name "Caucasian" is a divine joke on us. We wouldn't call the Japanese-Americans just plain Americans. We called them Japanese-Americans—that is, Asiatics. Then, to distinguish ourselves from them, we called ourselves "Caucasians"—people from the Caucasus, from Asia!) I waited for the officer to disagree with my statement. But he replied, "I entirely agree with you." Another official said, "For the life of me, I can't see any reason for my having to watch people like these." "Having any trouble?" I asked a "Caucasian" soldier at one of the gates. "None whatever," he replied. "They are wonderful people to work with." Everywhere the Japanese-Americans in the camps are leading captivity captive. Those in charge are enthusiastic about them—indeed swear by them. My prediction is that a year after the war is over the Japanese-Americans will be popular for the marvelous way they have taken a basic wrong. For they have taken it in a marvelous way. Put a "Caucasian" group under similar circumstances, and I question whether we would have met it nearly as well.

"There is no basic motive to which you can appeal," said the head of a center when I arrived to begin my preaching, "for down underneath is a basic wrong, so no motive will work." None, except one. The Christian has a motive to which you can appeal—the motive of using injustice and taking it up into the purpose of his life and making something out of it. The Christians in these camps are meeting the situation in a far better way than the Buddhists. The Buddhist, with his law of karma, must have a just world. But the Christian, with the cross at the center of his faith, does not have to have a just world. He can take the worst and turn it into the best. And that is what he is doing. An official said to me: "I have seen a demonstration before my very eyes of how Christianity gives power to people to live victoriously in a way that other people, without that faith, cannot do."

I could almost pick out the Christians in the camps by their lighted-up faces. The rest were muddling through. The Christians were carrying on, if not on account of

injustice, then in spite of injustice. And some are radiant, especially the young people. They get you. These young people are as fine as any young people anywhere in the world. They get higher averages in the high schools than children outside. Not that they are brighter, but they are more inwardly disciplined and apply themselves better. One teacher said she had to stop giving A's. Too many got them.

Where the Christian Wins

With other team members, I visited the following relocation camps for evangelistic meetings under the National Christian Mission sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ: Rohrer, Arkansas, two camps; Rivers, Arizona, three camps; Poston, Arizona, three camps; Manzanar, California, and Topaz, Utah, one camp each. These centers are one of the ripest evangelistic fields in America. I have never seen more attentive and responsive audiences anywhere in the world. Our audiences averaged from 1,000 to 3,000 each night. Some meetings were held in outdoor amphitheaters with loud speakers. Yet scarcely a person moved. At the end of the address I would dismiss them, asking only those to stay who wanted to take steps in finding Christ. Although perhaps half the audience was non-Christian, they too would stay along with practically all the Christians.

In one center, a dust storm blew us inside where we were packed into a mess hall. At the close of the address, I asked the audience to stand for a prayer, saying that after the prayer those who would like to might withdraw. While I was praying, it began to pour rain—in Arizona of all places!—so the whole audience sat down. When I remarked that I wasn't sure whether they were staying because of the rain or in order to find Christ, they laughed. The head of the camp turned to a friend and said, "Very like Elijah!"

Their Faith Still Holds

In the last camp I visited, that at Topaz, Utah, the carpenters had hastened to complete the new high school auditorium in order to have it ready for our meetings, but the ventilators were open at the top, so the place was windswept. My nose was cold as I spoke. And yet scarcely a person moved and there wasn't a cough in the many carloads of refugees—from our own injustice!—who made up that audience of 2,300. They hung on your words and pulled the message out of you by their sheer eagerness to find something to live by in the place where they were. I spoke six times that day. The first meeting began at 6:30 a.m. A sunrise meeting was held every morning. The nisei, the American born, and the issei, the foreign born, Japanese-speaking people, held separate meetings.

A returned missionary, back on the Gripsholm, working in one of these camps, told me that when he arrived back in this, his "home" country, he was grilled from February 4 to March 28, eight hours a day and sometimes fourteen, to break him down and get him to confess to being a spy. He held up only through prayer, he said—"the sense of a loving heavenly Father with me"—and his spirit triumphed unsoured. These Japanese-

Christian Century

11/24/43

(2)

WRA Chief Faces Senate Unit Probe

Special to The Call-Bulletin
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee was ordered convened today to demand from Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, an explanation of his conduct during the recent rioting of Japanese evacuees at the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Myer was subpoenaed suddenly late yesterday and was ordered to appear before the subcommittee today.

WEIGH VOTE COST

Questioning of the WRA chief came as many Democrats in the capital stated openly that the time had arrived for the national administration to decide whether continued protection of the WRA was worth the west coast votes it would cost in next year's presidential election.

The hope of those who are really aware of the Japanese situation is that the War Relocation Authority will be wiped out entirely and the Army placed in command

of all the relocation centers established for 107,000 Japanese evacuated from the West Coast combat strip in the spring of 1942.

CONTINUANCE SEEN

But the probabilities are that Myer, unable to withstand a solid year of repeated exposure, will be forced out as just another new deal sacrifice, and that the administration, unwilling to confess a complete failure, will attempt to continue the WRA under another director.

"That," declared Democratic Representative Claire Engle of California today, "will not satisfy the West Coast voters."

The session of the Senate subcommittee will be held behind closed doors.

Representatives of the War Department will appear, as will Representative Engle, who paid his own expenses to the West Coast and back for a personal investigation of Tule Lake's calculated Japanese insult to the United States government.

LEFT IN DISGUST

Although Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) headed the subcommittee which called Myer, Chandler retired from the affair in disgust.

"Mr. Myer has dealt deceptively with the subcommittee (in a previous investigation) and I don't care to talk with him any more," the senator said.

Senator Sheridan Downey, California Democrat, is the new chairman.

Observers of what has occurred in connection with the critical Japanese resident problem in the last fifteen months under the Myer administration agreed in their forecasts today of what may be expected at the Senate subcommittee hearing.

"KEEP ARMY," DEMAND

Representative Engle said he would demand that military forces remain in the Tule Lake center and that legislative steps be taken to compel the War Department to take over the Japanese resident situation despite the energetic opposition of John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war.

Marine Praises Jap Ban Stand

COLUSA, Nov. 24 (INS).—

"I'm glad you and some like you are strongly set against the Japs coming back to California."

So wrote Ned C. Steele Jr. of the U. S. Marines to the editor of the Colusa Daily Times from his base in the Southwest Pacific. The letter was featured prominently under a front page bannerline in the Times.

"I realize that there are some who are 'loyal,' the Colusa marine wrote in opposing proposals to release Japanese from relocation camps. "But I don't know how you could determine who is who, as it seems to me it's like trying to pick an onion from a rose garden, or vice versa."

This letter, commented the Times, "probably speaks the heart of every American soldier, sailor, marine, flier, coast guardsman and Seabee, as well as all WACS, WAVES or SPARS."

NSGW Unit for WRA Ousting

Stanford Parlor No. 76, Native Sons of the Golden West, today was on record with a resolution calling upon all other units of the Native Sons and Daughters to join in a demand that the Army replace the War Relocation Authority in control of all WRA camps.

The resolution, passed unanimously at a meeting last night, followed a similar plea from the organization's grand parlor Japanese exclusion committee.

S.F. Call-Bulletin

11/24/43

Assembly Unit to Probe 'Jap Sympathizers'

By **ROBERT C. WEAKLEY**
Staff Correspondent International News

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 24 (INS). A legislative investigation of Japanese sympathizers in California was announced today by Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, chairman of the Assembly committee on the Japanese problem.

Gannon said his committee, one of the three state legislative groups at work on Japanese affairs, will meet in Los Angeles next month for the purpose of "airing the theories of Japanese sympathizers." Exact date of the hearings will be announced later, he said.

Members of the committee include Assemblymen Alfred Robertson of Santa Barbara, Vincent Thomas of San Pedro, R. Fred Price of Ontario and C. Don Field of Glendale. It was understood Assemblyman Thomas is lining up witnesses for the forthcoming hearings.

Witnesses to be called before the committee, Gannon stated, will include members of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast committee on American Principles and Fair Play, and possibly a U. S. marine private.

"The committee will be especially interested," Gannon said, "in activities of the committee on American Principles

and Fair Play. Lately, citizens have been bombarded with a leaflet entitled 'United We Stand,' purporting to give documentary proof that American Legion leaders and others are prejudiced against Japanese-Americans."

Gannon said this group has its offices at 1360 W. Colorado street in Pasadena, and that "its literature has branched out from mimeographed letters in September to a four page printed pamphlet in November."

Contained in the latest pamphlet was a copy of a letter, purported to have been written to the national executive committee of the American Legion at Indianapolis by Private First Class Robert E. Borchers of the U. S. Marine Corps stationed at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside.

The Marine—whom Gannon said the committee wishes to produce as a witness—stated in the letter that he was "one of the fortunate Marines who have recently returned to this country after serving in the offensive against the Japanese on Guadalcanal."

"After being in the states awhile we find ourselves bewildered by a condition behind our backs which stuns us," the writer continued. "We find that our American citizens

those of Japanese ancestry, are being persecuted, yes persecuted, as though Adolf Hitler himself were in charge.

"We find that the California American Legion is promoting a racial purge. I'm putting it mildly when I say it makes our blood boil.

"... It is our understanding that the real reason behind this un-American abuse of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is not for military security, but just ugly hatred and lust for economic and political gain. What can be closer to fascism? We have fought the Japanese and are recuperating to fight again. We can endure the hell of battle, but we are resolved not to

be sold out at home."

"This does not seem to represent the viewpoint of Marines as we have been told," Gannon observed. "We have been told that it would be unhealthy for Japanese—even American born—to be seen on California streets, and that returning Marines and soldiers would slit their throats. The committee, naturally, is interested in whether this is a true cross-section of sentiment in the armed services."

S. F. Case - Bulletin
11/24/43

Marine Opposes Return Of Japanese

COLUSA, Nov. 24.—(INS)—"I'm glad you and some like you are strongly set against the Japanese coming back to California."

So wrote Ned C. Steele, Jr., of the United States Marines to the editor of the Colusia Daily Times from his base in the Southwest Pacific. The letter was featured prominently under a front page bannerline in the Times.

"I realize there are some who are 'loyal,'" the Colusia marine wrote in opposing proposals to release Japanese from relocation camps, "but I don't know how you could determine who is who, as it seems to me it's like trying to pick an onion from a rose garden, or vice versa."

This letter, commented the Times:

Probably speaks the heart of every American soldier, sailor, marine, flier, coast guardsman and Seabee as well as all WACS, WAVES or SPARS.

Any Appeasement Policy At Tule Lake Is Opposed

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I feel it necessary that I add my small portion of fuel to the flame which has begun to gnaw at the appeasement tactics used in the handling of the self acknowledged disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Even though we are at war with a nation, whose people as a whole seem to be fanatical savages, it is not necessary to stoop to such levels of behavior as they have been guilty of in order to exercise control over these enemies of our country. But kindness and good treatment, extended to those whose minds are somewhat twisted (and don't tell me that theirs are not), in the majority of cases will breed contempt in those same minds. In most cases, discipline is the kindest treatment.

There is another angle, too, which seems to pop up frequently in connection with this affair. Some of our clergymen still are blindly seeking to change evil to good by appeasing evil. All clergymen surely know we cannot repel the devil by appeasement. All clergymen surely know there are two classes of people in this world, saved and unsaved. Well, it is a certainty those Japanese are not saved. Then they belong to the devil, don't they? So, why the appeasement? All clergymen surely know theirs should be a full time job, and that job is saving souls; not bringing more hardships and danger on their fellow Americans through appeasement tactics toward the self acknowledged enemies of their country.

Personally, I do not think that the Pacific Coast ever will be a safe place for a Japanese. Undoubtedly, there are loyal individuals; but the present feeling is likely to be intensified when our boys come back from the Pacific and Tokio.

A FELLOW AMERICAN.
Fresno.

Western Exclusion Orders Are Rescinded

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—(U.P.)—Exclusion orders banning a number of non Japanese persons from the Western Defense Command area have been rescinded or suspended, and Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, is now reviewing all other non Japanese exclusion cases.

The Western Defense Command statement said the action is being taken in light of improved internal security measures, additional information from intelligence services and the improved military situation. The number of exclusion orders already reconsidered was not revealed.

Individuals deemed to be "dangerous or potentially dangerous" to military security were ordered excluded from the Pacific Coast area in August, 1942, as a supplement to the Japanese evacuation program.

Writer Wants Japanese Returned To Homeland

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Several times I have been tempted to write, once when Reluctant Father voiced his unreasonable protest and once when a soldier was upholding the zoot suiters. Well, this is good old America and everyone has the right to think, speak and write his own opinion.

A few days ago, Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, had a brain storm. He had discovered a way to get rid of the Japanese—assimilate them, let them marry our sisters, daughters, etc. In three generations we would be rid of the Japanese. Personally, I call that an open insult to American intelligence, just as if someone tried to sell you the idea of breeding a chicken with a cow so you could get eggs, butter and milk from the same animal.

One fellow said, "Some of those Japanese were born here." Yes, some of those Japanese were born here. Rattlesnakes, beetles and various destroying insects also were born or hatched here, but that does not make them permanent citizens of this United States. I suggest, when it becomes possible, to pay them every cent they have invested in land, equipment, etc., and send them back to Japan. In the meantime, until the war is over, make them work or go hungry. They have better and less crowded quarters than 96 per cent of the servicemen in this country, much less than our boys at sea and abroad.

As for Tule Lake, it would and should make a beautiful commando training field. You know where the commando learns to kill for his country without conscience. Put 500 commandos, even 200 commandos, there for just one week and at the end of that week if there were any Japanese left, disloyal or otherwise, they would be more than glad to work.

THOMAS E. ADAMS.

Fresno.

Another Viewpoint

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I would like to answer the letter of A. M. Dorn. I doubt that he has a son over there somewhere as I have. He does not like the letters in The Bee condemning the Japanese. Well, thank God the ones who wrote those letters are real Americans. Our boys are not going to see it Dorn's way when they get back either. I hope with God's help our government never does.

Selma.

AN EXMARINE.

Merced Chamber Directors Oppose Japanese Return

MERCED (Merced Co.), Nov. 24.

—The directors of the Merced County Chamber of Commerce at a meeting last night adopted a resolution opposing the return of the Japanese to the west coast either now or after the war.

The resolution is virtually the same as one adopted recently by the Los Banos Chamber of Commerce and action was taken by the board last night at the request of the Los Banos chamber.

Plan Recreation Committee

The board instructed its secretary, T. W. Fowler, to send letters to all city chambers of commerce in the county asking them to appoint two members to a county wide chamber recreation committee.

The action came after District Attorney Claude Adams told the directors of the progress being made in plans for a county wide recreation program to be financed partially with county and partially with state funds. Adams said the state will match every dollar put up by the county for war council activities. He said juvenile recreation is classified as a war council activity and indicated most of the funds will be spent for a youth program.

Committee Is Appointed

Dean S. Leshner, William Jensen and Warren McConnell were appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a junior college here after the war. The committee was appointed after Leshner declared the county now pays \$25,000 a year to keep about 95 junior college students in schools outside of Merced County. Leshner also urged enlargement of the vocational program at the Merced Union High School.

The chamber adopted a motion asking the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to include Gustine in the telephone book for Merced County. At present, Gustine is listed with cities in Stanislaus County.

Japanese Use Of Phones Should Be Investigated

With justifiable concern, Governor Earl Warren has asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to inquire into reports that disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake Relocation Center have had access to telephones over which they could place long distance calls to any part of the country.

The governor stated:

The fact is, where the whole country is charged with the responsibility of protecting against sabotage and fifth columnist activities through volunteers and law enforcement agencies, it's just absurd to permit those admittedly disloyal aliens to have access to any part of the country which could keep them informed as to what Japanese agents are doing and also keep those agents and saboteurs informed as to the things they might be able to do.

It's wholly inconsistent with the safety of the country and destructive of civilian defense.

The public is becoming almost hardened to reports of gross carelessness by the WRA in the operation of the relocation centers but will be shocked by this additional evidence of the WRA's callousness to the public welfare and safety.

Visitors to the relocation projects have been amazed that public telephones which do not pass through the camp switchboard are available to the use of the Japanese at all times. Also, since their conversations often are conducted in Japanese they are not subject to official check.

In at least one relocation center, the Japanese have operated the project switchboards and in the event of a disturbance could have had control of the communications in and out of the camp.

It is small wonder the people have no confidence in the WRA and insist upon continued army control at Tule Lake.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 24, 1943

Fresno Bee
Nov 24, 1943
Editorial