

DeWitt Tells of Jap Coast Signal System

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(AP)—Japanese attacks on the West Coast during the early stages of the war were aided by signaling from the shore, says Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, who as commanding general of the Western Defense Command, supervised the removal of the Japanese from that area in 1942.

In his final report on the transmigration, DeWitt adds that it brought virtual elimination of the signals and a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from West Coast ports.

For several weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it said, every ship leaving West Coast ports was attacked by enemy submarines.

The subs, DeWitt said, also apparently were apprised of the range of coastal defense guns and on one occasion an enemy vessel surfaced and shelled the coast from the only position in which it would not be in range. The report cited three specific instances of attacks by enemy submarines or airplanes, each upon unprotected spots.

STRATEGIC LOCATIONS

The report also noted that invariably, Japanese communities on the West Coast flanked strategic installations while there were no Japanese in nearby, available farming sections.

"It was difficult to explain the situation . . . by coincidence alone," said the report.

More than 100 parent Fascist or militaristic organizations in Japan, the report continued, had affiliates among the West Coast Japanese and that they "aided the military campaigns of the Japanese government is beyond doubt."

"The extent to which Emperor worshipping ceremonies were attended could not have been overlooked," the report said.

The report said the West Coast Japs were "a tightly knit, unassimilated racial group" which constituted "a potentially dangerous element" from a military viewpoint and "military necessity required their immediate evacuation to the interior."

AMMUNITION FOUND

The report cited a raid by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Monterey (Cal.) area in February, 1942, in which more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition and many arms were found.

It also said it was "difficult to explain" that a Japanese sub attack on an oil installation near Santa Barbara on February 23, 1942, was due to "coincidence

alone," citing the Japanese population in the area.

"The impelling military necessity had become such that any measures other than those pursued along the Pacific Coast might have been 'too little and too late,' the report added.

The 112,000 Japanese on the Coast constituted that many "potential enemies," it said, declaring there were indications they were "organized and ready for action at a favorable opportunity."

COST ANNOUNCED

The report placed the cost to the Army of the evacuation program as of November 30, 1942, at \$88,689,000, of which \$56,482,000 represented relocation projects. It estimated, however, the program has a salvage value of \$74,475,000, leaving a net cost of \$14,203,000.

Cooperation from the press and radio was "outstanding" in carrying out the evacuation program, the report said, adding:

"Without it, the evacuation problem would have been more complex, for the operation was dependent in no small degree upon the immediate and complete dissemination of factual data and instructions to all those affected."

Warren Assails WRA Tule Lake Control

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—(INS)—Return of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center to the control of the War Relocation Authority brought sharp criticism today from Governor Earl Warren.

Although he said he was willing to take the judgment of the Army in the matter, this did not prevent him from expressing the belief that the policy hitherto followed by the WRA is not consistent with the safety "of our civilians nor with military safety."

"I think all that should be needed to support such a belief is the report of General DeWitt," Warren said.

"I believe that the loose discipline that has been shown by the WRA in the care of Japanese has destroyed the confidence of the people of California that the agency has no concern with the people of California and their safety."

"They seem to do just as they please and in too many instances, in deliberate contempt of public opinion."

However, he said, if the Army has determined the country and the people are safe by turning the camp over, "we'll play the game and do whatever is necessary to work out the problem."

Warren assails resolution favoring return of Japs

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21.—(UP)—Gov. Earl Warren today denounced a resolution adopted by the state board of agriculture favoring return of Japanese to California as soon as military conditions permit as an attempt by holdover members of the board to cause strife in California.

The resolution, proposed by Dr. Paul Taylor, professor of economics at the University of California, was approved by three members of the board of five present. The board consists of nine members.

Asked his opinion of the resolution, Warren said:

"It was just a case of three holdovers on the board taking advantage of a skeletonized meeting to kick up some dust and try to cause some strife in California instead of helping in a war in which our boys are fighting and dying every day."

The resolution declared that the board "will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this (the Japanese) or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of this state."

Return of the Japanese to California was made conditional on approval by army officials in the resolution. It was supported by Grace McDonald of San Jose and Stewart Meigs of Carpinteria as well as Taylor. All three were appointed by former governor Culbert Olson. James Armstrong of Los Angeles voted no and W. L.

Smith of Buttonwillow did not vote.

Commenting on the board's action, Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, head of a legislative interim committee on Japanese problems which recently held hearings in Los Angeles, said he believed if the Pacific war were "protracted" it would be a generation before the people of California would permit the return of even loyal Japanese.

However, if the war were to be short and American losses comparatively small, Gannon said, "we might forget all about it" and be willing to have loyal Japanese return.

Gannon declared that 25 per cent of Japanese evacuees have sworn allegiance to the Japanese emperor and he advocated the immediate deportation of this group at the end of the war.

Taylor issued a statement in support of his resolution saying Japanese-Americans fighting in Italy are "entitled . . . to a public recognition that the exclusion of people of their ancestry rests on no ground other than military necessity."

He said that accusations have been made against California agriculture interests charging that demands for permanent exclusion of Japanese have been made for the purpose of excluding economic competitors.

TULE LAKE JAP CONTROL LACKING, SAYS COSTELLO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(UP)—Rep. John M. Costello, D., Calif., today said testimony presented before a special house Dies investigating subcommittee showed the war relocation authority had no control over Japanese-American internees at its Tule lake camp.

Costello, chairman of the investigating committee, made the statement following testimony late yesterday by Ray Best, director of the Tule Lake center.

Best said he did not call in the army during a disturbance at the center Nov. 1 because the internees, contrary to some reports, were not then out of control. But, he said, he called for troops three days later when some 200 internees, armed with clubs, surrounded his house.

He estimated that about 2000 internees were trouble makers. Of that number, he said, approximately 300 were intelligent and described the remainder as "muscle men."

Costello said the committee had completed hearings unless it decides to ask Maj. Gen. M. G. White, assistant army chief of staff for personnel to explain why more Japs are being sent back into California.

DeWitt Shows Plenty of Reasons for Removing Japs

In his report on the removal of the Japanese population from Pacific Coast areas, Gen. John L. DeWitt, former head of the Western Defense Command, furnishes a complete answer to the uninformed and overly sentimental persons who have been insisting that the removal was arbitrary and motivated by other than military reasons.

Gen. DeWitt says that for weeks after Pearl Harbor nearly every vessel leaving a West Coast port was attacked by Jap submarines, proving the subs were acting on information radioed from shore; a cache of rifles, shotguns and 60,000 rounds of ammunition was discovered at Monterey; the Coast was bombarded only at unprotected spots and there were other signs of Jap spying activity. Following the removal of the Japs inland these enemy activities stopped short.

If this latter occurrence does not furnish positive proof that the Japs offshore were acting on information obtained from those on shore, it is at least a pretty strong indication of it. The facts are too striking to be wholly explained by a theory of coincidence.

In military affairs, where the safety of a large region is at stake, military commanders are justified in acting on suspicion. And certainly there was enough here to justify strong suspicion.

After these revelations, the wisdom of Gen. DeWitt's policy can hardly be called into question, and those who have slandered California by accusing its people of mere race prejudice ought, in justice, to eat their words. The disclosures not only justify the original ouster of the Japanese population but show why they should not be permitted to return, at least while the war lasts.

Teachers Sought for Manzanar Jobs

Interviews for people interested in jobs at the War Relocation Center at Manzanar as teachers of auto mechanics, elementary teachers, secretaries and internal security officers, will be held next Wednesday and Thursday at the central recruiting unit, 1031 South Broadway, the United States Civil Service Commission announced today.

Drew Pearson

D. S. Myer Defends Tule Lake Hold Preliminary Draft Discussions

CITY NEWS—EDITORIAL—SOCIETY

WASHINGTON.—Washing officials who watch the trend the war say "things will happen very fast" in the next few months. If pressed, they make predictions that Germany will fold before summer.

Publicly, they stick to the line that it will be a long war. This is the only sound position to take, but the facts allow a hopeful expectation.

Unquestionably the invasion of Europe will be a winter invasion. For many reasons spring will be too late. February is the likeliest month. The exact time will be no secret to the Nazis, because we will be pounding the French coast well in advance.

The offensive will be a tremendous operation, combining a cross channel invasion with heavy drives from Russia and Italy, plus all-out air attacks everywhere. (The Balkan invasion urged by Churchill is doubtful).

Some experts go as far as to name the length of time—in days—which this big operation will require before the end. One official says it will take three months and 20 days. Thus, if the invasion starts by mid-February, this would mean the end by early June.

But military experts won't say such things out loud, because they fear the public will overlook the fact that the days between February and June will be the bloodiest days in the history of all the world's wars.

JAP-AMERICAN SOLDIERS—High executives of the war department are proud of the way in which Japanese-American soldiers have responded to the call of American patriotism and done a good job in the army.

Enlisting American born Japanese was frankly an experiment and many officers were very skeptical. However, Under Secretary of War Patterson and Asst. Sec. Jack McCloy insist that they be given a chance.

The performance of Japanese American troops in battle is more than justified this confidence in them. Reports from Italy pay tribute to the brave of one Jap-American battalion which was under heavy fire.

Dillon Myer Defends His Handling of Tule Lake Japanese Center

and were entrusted with the vitally important job of translating intelligence information picked up from the enemy. The Japanese-Americans are all carefully investigated before they enter the army, but in no case has one of them, after entering the army, betrayed trust.

had been grossly misrepresented and that this in turn has jeopardized the prisoner-exchange process between the two nations

our action is the best is a place in this nation for all people and democratic faith of racial antecedents

Trouble There Exaggerated, He Tells Town Hall

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, at a Town Hall meeting at the Biltmore yesterday, defended his administration of the Tule Lake Japanese detention center. He said recent disturbances there had been grossly misrepresented and that this "has jeopardized the prisoner-exchange process between the United States and Japan" and delayed the return of alien and disloyal Japanese from this country.

"The idea of confining all people of Japanese descent in the centers has been strongly advocated by many individuals and influential organizations on the West Coast," Myer said. "They hold all people of Japanese ancestry are basically disloyal. I heartily disagree with that contention. Much of the comment represents the loosest and most dangerous kind of talk. The one principal above all which has guided our actions is the belief that there is a place in this melting-pot nation for all people of good will and democratic faith, regardless of racial antecedents."

Thousands Serving Myer pointed out that there are now in the Army about 9000 soldiers of Japanese descent, nearly half of whom volunteered. One unit has had nearly one-third casualties in recent fighting in Italy, and another unit is in training in Mississippi.

In the last few days, he said, the Secretary of War announced that from now on the Selective Service system will apply to Americans of Japanese ancestry. Only volunteers have been taken since February, 1942. These facts, he said, should prove the Army's opinion on the subject.



Dillon S. Myer

ing in Italy, and another unit is in training in Mississippi. In the last few days, he said, the Secretary of War announced that from now on the Selective Service system will apply to Americans of Japanese ancestry. Only volunteers have been taken since February, 1942. These facts, he said, should prove the Army's opinion on the subject.

Mass Detention

"Those who urge mass detention overlook the repercussions it would have from a constitutional standpoint, so the United States Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the validity of the evacuation and detention. Practically all lawyers are agreed that the Constitution does not provide for mass detention of American citizens. This was strongly emphasized recently by the Attorney General and brought out in a Circuit Court decision.

"Mass confinement would be a blow at the constitutional safeguards which now protect every last one of us against arbitrary government action. It would mean a serious retreat from the principles of freedom and justice on which the nation was founded and which it is now fighting to defend.

"But it seems many influential people and organizations will Turn to Page 3, Column 1

Japs in California appeal to fair minded Americans

Revoke WRA Control, Plea

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-SACRAMENTO, Jan. 28.—Removal of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center from Northern California and revocation of War Relocation Authority control over the camp for disloyal Japanese was sought today in the Legislature.

Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, of Rumsey, introduced a resolution charging the WRA "has proved itself inefficient in handling the situation at Tule Lake." "Recent outbreaks at the camp have menaced the peace and safety of residents in the entire area," the Assemblyman declared, proposing to Congress that the Tule Lake camp be broken up and its occupants moved to another location inland under jurisdiction of the FBI.

In the upper house, meantime, Senators Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, Herbert W. Slater of Santa Rosa and Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, members of the interim committee which investigated the Tule Lake riots, were to introduce a similar resolution tomorrow.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, his motives for the evacuation action in a final report to the War Department, it was stated in the Los Angeles Times recently.

Roundly criticizing Attorney General Biddle for his practice of allowing Japanese in the Pacific Coast, DeWitt stated that there were indications that these (120,000 potential enemies) were organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity and referred to the evacuation as a "military necessity".

In an attempt to upset the theory that evacuation was prompted through discrimination the general reported that following Pearl Harbor every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by enemy submarines and that since his evacuation proclamation the attacks ceased. Considerable amount of arms, maps and ammunition were uncovered in raids on various areas. He reported in detail that numerous attacks on the Pacific Coast were invariably conducted in isolated areas. Districts which were "ideally suited" for landing purposes by the enemy were inhabited by Japanese, he said, who had exclusive control over public utilities, power and telephone lines, and referred that

1.—(UP)—A New Year's editorial in the Los Angeles Examiner today asked "you, the American people, to

akeno, city of editorial location of all-immigration of our hereditary kinship with the Asiatic foe—these we write off the ledger.

"On the other side stands our gratitude to the American people for sanctioning the effort of this government to look after the welfare of our children, of our aged and the sick.

"We ask you, the American people, to try us on our merits . . .

"The citizen evacuees who are behind these barbed wire fences through no fault of their own are not persuaded to resettle by glittering promises of job offers . . . They must be convinced in their own minds that in relocation lies their service to their country . . .

"We look forward as Americans with deepened understanding and firm convictions to this New Year when victory shall come to this country that is yours and ours."

—Box War Bonds

See Other Pages
Nine residents left Wednesday for Chicago where they will be given an opportunity to work at an essential wartime industry on a six-month seasonal leave according to Walter Heath Relocation Office.

disclosed that these re-will be trained as shearers, punch press operators, lathe operators, drill press operators, tapping machine operators, shaping machine operators and in many other trades.

C., Jan. 29
at disclosed

congregation in some areas were for other purposes than farming. Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, successor to DeWitt, was hit in the report for partially lifting the ban forbidding the presence of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific coastal areas while the danger of an enemy attack prevails.

He said, "Japs are great mimics. They never rounded up our nationals until we moved all of the

Rep. Clair J. Engle Tule Japanese F

Hearings are now ended on the Japanese problem at Tule Lake, and a report and recommendations will be forthcoming from the Dies sub-committee which held the hearings on the problem wrote Rep. Clair J. Engle, recently in the Inyo Independent, a publication of Inyo County, California.

Representative Engle, who represents the 2nd Congressional District which includes Manzanar, also stated that the Pacific Coast delegations in the House have a committee which held hearings and are bringing out resolutions requesting the Department of Justice to take over Tule Lake and the President to remove Dillon S. Myer as the director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee also requested an appointment of a new director with directions to make necessary changes in personnel and policy to insure efficient and economical use of government property and security in the centers.

CONTROL stated that the predominant opinion in California favoring taking over all the centers, however, this action was opposed by some congressmen and that all Americans of Japanese ancestry would be Japanese army control.

He said, "Japs are great mimics. They never rounded up our nationals until we moved all of the

WRA Takes Over Control At Tule Lake

Military Authorities Relinquish Jurisdiction At Segregation Camp

WASHINGTON—Return of the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority to full civil administration was announced on Jan. 14 in a joint statement by the War Department and the WRA.

Relinquishment of army authority "followed reestablishment of peaceful conditions within the center," the announcement, as reported by the United Press, stated.

The army moved into the Tule Lake camp at Newell, Calif., after a series of disturbances were reported. Personnel of the WRA, however, continued their administrative functions.

Rep. Clarence F. Lea, D., Calif., chairman of the west coast congressional delegation which is reportedly formulating recommendations for more strict control over Tule Lake and other centers, urged that "firm control" be maintained over the camp.

"The important thing is not that military control has been relinquished over Tule Lake, but that firm control be maintained," Rep. Lea said.

A 15-man committee of the coast delegation was reported here to have drawn up resolutions demanding the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as national director of WRA, and urging Justice Department supervision over Tule Lake.

son on the owed in the niseis from Thursday by P. Merr- rest of the l and key ictee staff fall, project and records

being made nouncement War Department institution for niseis. procedure it was ex- rest, is con- tion at the board offic- lective ser- Sacramento top official titol follow- Manzanar t week, Mr. inform this exact proved in the s.

Charge Co-op

gement an- hat effective ill be made cents on all ocal Barber as the result neeting last was revealed was render- a loss. The de in order meet the op-

week are the Beauty Shop and finger- ampo, long rt hair, 15 cents; com- anent wave, anent, \$2.50; \$1.35; hair m, 10 cents.

★ Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON.—Washington officials who watch the trend of the war say "things will happen very fast" in the next few months. If pressed, they make predictions that Germany will fold before summer.

Publicly, they stick to the line that it will be a long war. This is the only sound position to take, but the facts allow a hopeful expectation.

Unquestionably the invasion of Europe will be a winter invasion. For many reasons spring will be too late. February is the likeliest month. The exact time will be no secret to the Nazis, because we will be pounding the French coast well in advance.

The offensive will be a tremendous operation, combining a cross channel invasion with heavy drives from Russia and Italy, plus all-out air attacks everywhere. (The Balkan invasion urged by Churchill is doubtful).

Some experts go as far as to name the length of time—in days—which this big operation will require before the end. One official says it will take three months and 20 days. Thus, if the invasion starts by mid-February, this would mean the end by early June.

But military experts won't say such things out loud, because they fear the public will overlook the fact that the days between February and June will be the bloodiest days in the history of all the world's wars.

JAP-AMERICAN SOLDIERS—High executives of the war department are proud of the way in which Japanese-American soldiers have responded to the call of American patriotism and done a good job in the army.

Enlisting American born Japanese was frankly an experiment and many officers were very skeptical. However, Under Secretary of War Patterson and Asst. Sec. Jack McCloy insisted that they be given a chance.

The performance of Japanese American troops in battle has more than justified this confidence in them. Reports from Italy pay tribute to the bravery of one Jap-American battalion which was under heavy fire.

Most of its men were recruited from Hawaii. They fought with great heroism and the casualty lists were very heavy.

When Patterson was in the southwest Pacific not long ago, Gen. Oscar Griswold asked him to meet his intelligence unit. Patterson stepped into the intelligence tent and there met five grinning Japs. They were not prisoners, but Hawaiian born, and were entrusted with the vitally important job of translating intelligence information picked up from the enemy.

The Japanese-Americans are all carefully investigated before they enter the army, but in no case has one of them, after entering the army, betrayed trust.

D. S. Myer Defends Tule Lake Administration At Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29, Speaking at a Town Hall meeting at the Biltmore Hotel Monday, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, defended his administration of the Tule Lake segregation center. He said recent disturbances there had been grossly misrepresented and that this in turn has jeopardized the prisoner-exchange process between the two nations

and delayed the return of alien and disloyal Japanese from this country.

Disagreeing with the general contention that all people of Japanese ancestry are basically disloyal, Myer said. "The one principal above all which has guided our action is the belief that there is a place in this melting-pot nation for all people of good will and democratic faith, regardless of racial antecedents."

9000 IN ARMY

The director pointed out that there are now in the army about 9000 soldiers of Japanese descent, nearly half of whom volunteered. One unit has had nearly one-third casualties in recent fighting in Italy, and another unit is in training in Mississippi.

Recently, he said, the War Department announced that from now on the Selective Service system will apply to Americans of Japanese ancestry. Only volunteers have been taken since February, 1942. These facts, he said, should prove the Army's opinion on the subject.

MASS DETENTION

"Those who urge mass detention overlook the repercussions it would have from a constitutional standpoint," he said. The United States Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the validity of the evacuation and detention. "Practically all lawyers are agreed that the Constitution does not provide for mass detention of American Citizens. This was strongly emphasized recently by the Attorney General and brought out in a Circuit Court decision."

Myer stated that recently many persons and organizations have been carrying on a persistent and vigorous campaign of race hatred. "These persons," he said, "are doing a serious disservice to the national war effort and providing..."

(Continued on Page Two)

Hold Preliminary Draft Discussions

Preliminary discussion on the procedure to be followed in the drafting of eligible niseis from Manzanar was held Thursday by Project Director Ralph P. Merritt with C. E. Demorest of the Bishop Draft board and key Caucasian and evacuee staff members of Town Hall, project attorney, employment and records offices.

These plans are being made pursuant to the announcement last week from the War Department regarding the reinstatement of the Selective Service for niseis.

Immediacy and the procedure for the military draft, it was explained by Mr. Demorest, is contingent on the decision at the conference of draft board officials with the state selective service chieftains in Sacramento next week. The Bishop official left for the state capitol following the meeting in Manzanar. Upon his return next week, Mr. Demarest promised to inform this center regarding the exact procedure to be followed in the drafting of the niseis.

New Barber Charge Released By Co-op

The Co-op management announced this week that effective February 1, there will be made an added charge of 5 cents on all hair cuts at the local Barber Shop. This action was the result of the Congress meeting last Tuesday when it was revealed that the local shop was rendering its services at a loss. The charge is being made in order that the shop may meet the operating expense.

Also released this week are the new prices at the Beauty Shop as follows: shampoo and fingerwave, 30 cents; shampoo, long hair, 20 cents; short hair, 15 cents; fingerwave, 20 cents; complete machine permanent wave, \$2; machineless permanent, \$2.50; complete hair dyes, \$1.35; hair cut, 20 cents and trim, 10 cents

Japs in California appeal to fair minded Americans

MANZANAR, Cal., Jan. 11.—(UPI)—A New Year's editorial in the Manzanar Free Press, published by Japanese-American evacuees in this war relocation center, today asked "you, the American people, to try us on our merits."

Written by editor Roy Takeno, 30, graduate of the University of Southern California, the editorial was called to the attention of newspapermen by war relocation officers who said "knowledge of what they are thinking is all-important to any sane evaluation of the issues involved."

"Greetings to you for a victorious New Year, people of America," it said, "from your kindred 50,000 citizens inside barbed wire fences."

"In three months we will have spent two years in these centers.

"The tragic experiences of evacuation, the untold volume of business losses of the evacuees, the unwarranted hatreds engendered toward us by some people because

of our hereditary kinship with the Asiatic foe—these we write off the ledger.

"On the other side stands our gratitude to the American people for sanctioning the effort of this government to look after the welfare of our children, of our aged and the sick.

"We ask you, the American people, to try us on our merits . . .

"The citizen evacuees who are behind these barbed wire fences through no fault of their own are not persuaded to resettle by glittering promises of job offers . . . They must be convinced in their own minds that in relocation lies their service to their country . . .

"We look forward as Americans with deepened understanding and firm convictions to this New Year when victory shall come to this country that is yours and ours."

Buy War Bonds

Nine residents left Wednesday for Chicago where they will be given an opportunity to work at an essential wartime industry on a six-month seasonal leave basis, according to Walter Heath of the Relocation Office.

Heath disclosed that these resettlers will be trained as shear operators, punch press operators, turret lathe operators, drill press operators, tapping machine operators, welders, shaping machine hands and in many other trades.

Rep. Clair J. Engle Reports On Tule Japanese Problem Hearing

Hearings are now ended on the Japanese problem at Tule Lake, and a report and recommendations will be forthcoming from the Dies sub-committee which held the hearings on the problem wrote Rep. Clair J. Engle, recently in the Inyo Independent, a publication of Inyo County, California.

Representative Engle, who represents the 2nd Congressional District which includes Manzanar, also stated that the Pacific Coast delegations in the House have a committee which held hearings and are bringing out resolutions requesting the Department of Justice to take over Tule Lake and the President to remove Dillon S. Myer as the director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee also requested an appointment of a new director with directions to make necessary changes in personnel and policy to insure efficient and economical use of government property and sufficient security in the centers.

ARMY CONTROL

Engle stated that the predominant opinion in California favors the army taking over all the camps. However, this action was opposed by some congressmen who feared that all Americans held by the Japanese would be put under Japanese army control. He said, "Japs are great mimics. They never rounded up our nationals until we moved all of the

Japs to relocation centers. They immediately rounded up all our people, and in some instances copied us so far as putting them on race tracks as was done in some places in California." At the present time the camp in which the American civilians are held are not under Japanese army control.

Recommendation on control of Tule Lake by the Department of Justice was given by most of the congressmen because by so doing, we can help to keep the camps in which our people are held, under

(Continued on Page Two)

DeWitt Discloses Evacuation Motives

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Lieut. John DeWitt disclosed his motives for the evacuation action in a final report to the War Department, it was stated in the Los Angeles Times recently.

Roundly criticizing Attorney General Biddle for his practice of allowing Japanese in the Pacific Coast, DeWitt stated that there were indications that these (120,000 potential enemies) were organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity and referred to the evacuation as a "military necessity".

In an attempt to upset the theory that evacuation was prompted through discrimination the general reported that following Pearl Harbor every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by enemy submarines and that since his evacuation proclamation the attacks ceased. Considerable amount of arms, maps and ammunition were uncovered in raids on various areas. He reported in detail that numerous attacks on the Pacific Coast were invariably conducted in isolated areas. Districts which were "ideally suited" for landing purposes by the enemy were inhabited by Japanese, he said, who had exclusive control over public utilities, power and telephone lines, and referred that

congregation in some areas were for other purposes than farming.

Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, successor to DeWitt, was hit in the report for partially lifting the ban forbidding the presence of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific coastal areas while the danger of an enemy attack prevails.

State Jap Ban to Be Discussed

Preparation and circulation of an initiative petition to bring about legislation forever barring alien and disloyal Japanese from the state will be discussed at a meeting tonight of the American Foundation for the Expulsion of Japanese, at 2200 West Seventh street.

In calling the meeting, at which committees will be formed, Marshall Johnson, who heads the organization, said that action by the War Relocation Authority in releasing thousands of Japs will result ultimately in their return to California, to compete with American farmers.

Saturday, January 22, 1944

WRA Takes Over Control At Tule Lake

Military Authorities Relinquish Jurisdiction At Segregation Camp

WASHINGTON — Return of the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority to full civil administration was announced on Jan. 14 in a joint statement by the War Department and the WRA.

Relinquishment of army authority "followed reestablishment of peaceful conditions within the center," the announcement, as reported by the United Press, stated.

The army moved into the Tule Lake camp at Newell, Calif., after a series of disturbances were reported. Personnel of the WRA, however, continued their administrative functions.

Rep. Clarence F. Lea, D., Calif., chairman of the west coast congressional delegation which is reportedly formulating recommendations for more strict control over Tule Lake and other centers, urged that "firm control" be maintained over the camp.

"The important thing is not that military control has been relinquished over Tule Lake, but that firm control be maintained," Rep. Lea said.

A 15-man committee of the coast delegation was reported here to have drawn up resolutions demanding the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as national director of WRA, and urging Justice Department supervision over Tule Lake.

COURT UPHOLDS EXPULSION OF COAST JAPANESE

PACIFIC CITIZEN

W.R.A. CHIEF DEFENDS RULE

Continued from First Page

go to almost any length to reduce people born in the United States of Japanese ancestry to the status of second-class citizens. They recently have been carrying on a persistent and vigorous campaign of race hatred.

"They are doing a serious disservice to the national war effort and providing the enemy with propaganda material to convince other Oriental nations that the United States is conducting a racial war."

Myer gave a detailed report of the Tule Lake troubles. He said his administration had never ignored the dangers from alien Japs and technically citizens who are pro-Japanese in sympathy and connections. He said the segregation at Tule of all such persons, and the relocation in normal American communities outside of California of about 17,000 others soon would be completed.

Deportation Is Favored

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (UP).—A poll of Southern Californians conducted by the Los Angeles Times showed today a 14 to 1 vote favoring deportation of all Japanese from the United States and a ban on further Japanese immigration.

By about the same margin readers blamed the War Relocation Authority for mishandling the Japanese problem.

A total of 11,203 out of 11,575 favored army control of Japanese for the duration of the war. Those voting also disapproved by a wide margin the freeing of avowedly loyal Japanese for jobs in the Middle West. They also approved permanently excluding all Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

HONOLULU 12/4/43
ADVERTISER

Saturday, January 22, 1944

California Lawyers Organized For Anti-Evacuee Campaign

LOS ANGELES — Under the sponsorship of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the California "Little Dies" Committee, a committee of lawyers has been organized at a meeting conducted in the State Building "for the study of problems arising from the release" of evacuees from relocation centers.

Tenney was elected temporary chairman of the group, with other temporary offices going to William C. Bartlett, vice-chairman, and James S. McKnight, secretary.

John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League and one of the most outspoken advocates of repressive treatment of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, who co-sponsored the meeting with Tenney, told the lawyers that citizens of Utah and Colorado were opposing the resettlement of evacuees within these states.

The group also elected a subcommittee of five lawyers, Judge William Hazlett, Judge Guy F. Bush, Herbert V. Walker, Deputy District Attorney, Sylan Meyer and Lee J. Myers.

The 30 attorneys reported in attendance were advised by Tenney that the purposes of the committee would be principally to inquire into violations of the California Alien Land Act, which forbids ownership of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry, and into the possibility of deporting "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.

Intolerant Race Attitudes Hit by WRA Official

Fascist-Type Beliefs "Uncomfortably Prevalent" Colorado Group Told

DENVER, Colo.—Racial intolerance in some quarters has prevented many loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry from taking up normal, productive lives, James H. Curtis, relocation officer in charge of the Denver field office of the War Relocation Authority, told a meeting of the Colorado County School Superintendents Assn. in the Olin Hotel on January 18.

Mr. Curtis said a large number of persons wish to disfranchise certain minority groups because of their color or race.

"This belief on the part of some persons that freedom and opportunity are the prerogatives, not of everyone, but of certain classes or groups, is what we know as Fascism," he said. "And the belief is uncomfortably prevalent in the United States."

"Approximately 12,000 Japanese Americans are now in the armed forces and many are active in both theatres of the war."

EDITORIALS:

General DeWitt's Report

If the newspaper accounts of the contents of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's final report on the west coast evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry have reported the facts correctly, and there is no reason to believe that they have not, then the former commanding general of the western defense command has made a bald admission that the forced migration of 112,000 men, women and children, an action unprecedented in our national history, was the result of a decision based on rumors and suspicion.

It is not that General DeWitt erred—on the side of military security, perhaps, in those weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor—in his lack of confidence in west coast residents of Japanese ancestry, that we take issue with him today. Rather, it is because he is, unwittingly or not, playing the game of powerful pressure groups which are carrying on a determined campaign of promoting race hatred on the west coast and are striving to implement their prejudice with legal and extra-legal restrictions. Testifying before a congressional committee in San Francisco last spring, General DeWitt was reported as making a public statement which indicated that his decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry in the name of military security was as much a product of his own prejudices as it was an outgrowth of conditions affecting the coastal security. General DeWitt declared at this hearing, one year after evacuation, that "a Jap's a Jap" and inferred that no Japanese American was to be trusted. Japanese Americans in the armed forces and at home are proving daily that General DeWitt was wrong in his appraisal of the group. And this week General DeWitt filed a report defending his evacuation policies in which he contends that the mere assumption of guilt was sufficient reason for his sweeping orders of evacuation and exclusion.

General DeWitt's report, according to available newspaper accounts, infers that west coast residents of Japanese ancestry may have signalled to enemy submarines, and that there may have been contact between the west coast and enemy ships offshore, although he does not cite proof that American residents of Japanese ancestry were guilty of such acts against our military security. General DeWitt assumes that, since such acts were "virtually eliminated" after the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, those evacuated were responsible. General DeWitt offers this as vindicating his evacuation policy, although the newspaper accounts on his report do not mention any instance where an American resident of Japanese ancestry was ever actually charged with such acts of assistance to the enemy. Certainly, no west coast resident of Japanese ancestry has ever been prosecuted for such aid to the enemy as General DeWitt insinuates. If General DeWitt is in the possession of proof of any such acts, then those guilty should be summarily dealt with, for they menace not only the nation's security but the future of all loyal citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry. On the other hand, if General DeWitt acted only on the suspicion that Japanese Americans or resident Japanese nationals were guilty of such acts, he is the perpetrator of a grave miscarriage of justice. The wholesale evacuation on a strict racial basis of every person of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast on the mere assumption that some may have given aid to the enemy becomes then a

disgrace to every American tradition.

General DeWitt ascribes the fact that enemy raids against offshore shipping, and the isolated instances of actual attack upon the continent, virtually ceased after evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry. If he is actually sincere in this belief, then General DeWitt places little importance in the amazing recuperation of our military power defending the Pacific coast in the short months after Pearl Harbor. The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry was completed in August, 1942. By this time the decisive Battle of Midway had been fought and the Japanese naval forces had been routed. It seems far more logical to believe that American victory in the seas off Midway, which turned the tide of the war in the central Pacific, was the real reason for the absence of the enemy off the Pacific coast rather than the fact that Japanese Americans had been evacuated.

General DeWitt's stated reasons do not explain the "second evacuation" of June, 1942, of all persons of Japanese ancestry living in the eastern half of California. In the absence of reasons of a military nature for this second evacuation order, it must be presumed that it resulted from the fact that powerful private pressure groups in eastern California had demanded this evacuation and had used threats of violence and vigilante action to enforce their demands. If General DeWitt acceded to the demands of these selfish interests and racially prejudiced groups in this evacuation of some 20,000 persons from the eastern half of California, there is certainly reason to wonder what effect these same pressure groups, which have since continued their campaign of hatred, had upon the whole evacuation decision.

Selective Service Regained

The most progressive and far-reaching step yet taken toward the reestablishment of nisei rights was taken this week with the War Department announcement of the re-institution of selective service for Japanese Americans.

The announcement will do much toward rightfully easing the present position of all loyal Americans of Japanese parentage. Denial of selective service has been a deterrent in resettlement. It has laid the nisei bare to criticism and suspicion. On college campuses, on farms and in certain industries the presence of large numbers of draft-age nisei made apparent the fact that they were not eligible for army service.

The deterrent to nisei morale in their exclusion from selective service was also a thing greatly to be regretted. Despite the excellent showing of nisei volunteers in our armed services, many other nisei felt that restriction of service to volunteers was discriminatory.

We hope it will not again be said that nisei Americans are not to be trusted, for the very agency of the country entrusted with the winning of the war has now underwritten their loyalty.

The nisei are greatly indebted to the 442nd Infantry Battalion and the 100th Infantry, now in Italy. In large part, surely, the announcement this week from Washington is due to the bravery and courage shown by these all-nisei fighting units. And these fighting men, in turn, will be heartened by the news that their showing has been recognized by vindication of all nisei.

The Nisei in Hawaii

Pearl Harbor's defenses have been so strengthened since December 7, 1941, that the most fervent wish of Hawaii is that the Japanese will try another attack, says Remington Stone, who assisted the work of the U. S. Engineers there.

And of the construction work done since in the harbor, he is quoted as saying by Lee Shippey in the Los Angeles Times, as much as 90 per cent of the work in some cases and a very large part of the carpentering and mechanical work in practically all cases has been done by American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

This is high but deserved tribute to the Japanese American population of the islands. They, too, love Hawaii, and they will defend it against attack from any quarter. They have sent their sons to battle, and those remaining at home have worked as diligently as fighting men to preserve their country.

DeWitt's Order Is Held Legal

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (UP)—The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in a unanimous decision today upheld Lt. Gen. John DeWitt, former West Coast Army commander, in his evacuation order of May, 1942.

An appeal had been filed by Fred Korematsu, Oakland high school student of Japanese descent, on grounds the order violated his rights as an American citizen.

Korematsu is now living in Salt Lake City on probation after losing an earlier test case in the federal courts.

The American Civil Liberties Union also participated in today's case.

The decision said the Supreme Court has ruled that the government has all power necessary to prosecute the war, even though exercise of such power temporarily infringes on some of the inherent rights and liberties of citizens.

See the other side.

Vagaries

Tule Lake . . .

Rep. Clair Engle, bitterest congressional critic of the WRA, has declared that he is not pushing his bill for army control of the Tule Lake camp. Engle is now supporting a proposal favored by a west coast congressional group which is calling for Justice Department administration at Tule Lake . . . One reason for last week's changeover back to civilian control at Tule Lake may be the fact that the continued presence of the military inside Tule Lake might have been answered by reprisals upon American civilians interned by Japan . . . Washington is anxious for the repatriation of all Americans interned by Tokyo, but the Japanese are showing little interest in the return of would-be repatriates now at Tule Lake . . . An American repatriate, recently returned on the Gripsholm, has stated that the steward of the Japanese exchange ship, Teia Maru, which brought the interned Americans to the exchange port of Mormugao, had declared that the Teia Maru's dining schedule, on a three meals a day basis for Americans, was being changed to two meals a day for the Japanese exchangees, so that Japanese returning to Japan from overseas internment would become accustomed to the stringent food control now necessary inside Japan.

Hate-Monger . . .

Portrait: One of California's outspoken hate mongers is Joe Murphy, ex-screen actor and one of the original "Keystone Cops," who is now the owner of a string of west coast apartment houses. Murphy also toured the country as "Andy Gump," the comic strip character. Murphy announced to a meeting of the Knights of the Round Table in San Jose last week that six evacuees of Japanese ancestry from Tule Lake had returned to Palo Alto and had resumed farming. Murphy's race-baiting attempt fell flat when Police Chief Zink of Palo Alto denied the presence of evacuees. The ex-Keystone Cop is now collaborating on the script of a film purporting to educate Americans in the eastern United States to the "menace" of Japanese Americans on the west coast. Murphy is urging support of the California Joint Immigration Committee, and is calling for the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

CCF . . .

The International Teamsters union, AFL, which has sharply attacked the evacuee relocation program, is the union which established "auxiliary" locals for Oriental Americans on the west coast . . . More center papers should have a column like Mary Nakahara's on nisei servicemen in the Denson Tribune . . . Leaders of Canada's progressive CCF party have been forthright in their avowal of the citizen rights of Canadians of Japanese ancestry. Angus MacInnis, CCF member of the Dominion parliament from British Columbia, has written a new pamphlet, "Oriental Canadians." The 1943 provincial convention of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) declared that "the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter." CCF leaders have decried the proposals of British Columbia hate-mongers who want the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Wounded . . .

The army last week announced that wounded men arriving in the United States from overseas war theatres were being speeded to inland military hospitals by planes of the troop carrier command. Among the first battle casualties to be rushed by planes to hospitals inside the U.S. were Japanese Americans injured in recent Italian fighting . . . Indications are that the Japanese American combat team now training in the southern United States is rivaling the splendid record compiled in training by the Japanese American battalion which is now overseas.

Making Democracy Work: Realistic Attitude of Hawaii Military Enlists Full Energies Of Japanese American Group

The story of how Hawaii enlisted the work of her Japanese Americans to the benefit both of the Japanese community and of Hawaii is told in "Making Democracy Work," by Eileen O'Brien in a recent issue of Paradise of the Pacific, a Honolulu publication.

A realistic but far-sighted policy originated by military authorities and backed by the Japanese residents was responsible for the fact that no untoward racial disorders have taken place in Hawaii since the start of the war. And the Japanese residents sponsored a "Bombs on Tokyo" campaign and raised \$10,330 for revenge following announcement of the execution of the Americans fliers in Tokyo; over 9,000 volunteered for army service; and in many other ways, Japanese aliens and citizens both have contributed to the winning of the war.

Even before Dec. 7, says the author, a number of alert and patriotic young men of Japanese parentage were thinking about means of coping with the problems that might be engendered by war with Japan, and shortly before the start of war, a special committee on Japanese problems was formed.

Under the name of the Emergency Service Committee, this group composed of business and professional men of Japanese ancestry, was formed by the morale section of the Office of the Military Governor in February, 1942.

"In its educational program, the Emergency Service Committee has had to accomplish overnight what might have been achieved during the last twenty or thirty years," says the article. "Japanese language schools, Japanese radio programs and newspapers, dual wage standards and many other factors had, in most cases, deliberately contributed to keeping the Japanese community from becoming thoroughly Americanized."

One of the first projects undertaken by the committee was the organization of the Varsity Vic-

tory Volunteers, a group composed chiefly of university students who offered their services to General Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, military governor, "in whatever capacity he may see fit to use them."

The committee aided in campaigns to support the Blood Bank and War Bond campaigns, and in the latter campaign was instrumental in diverting a large amount of frozen deposits in three Japanese banks into bonds.

General Emmons, says the author, "should be largely credited with the sane and far-sighted policy that was adopted toward the dilemma of the Japanese. Subsequent events have proved that this policy of letting the Japanese community prove its loyalty and worth has paid rich dividends and has averted events that might have been catastrophic under an hysterical 'Jap-baiting' campaign."

Most significant development concerning Americans of Japanese origin in Hawaii was the opening up of military service to volunteers. "This gave the young men a sword with which they can cut every last tie, real or imaginary, binding them to Japan as well as a trust, heartwarming to every member of the Japanese community. Although the original announcement called for only 1,500 volunteers, a total of 9,507 answered the call to arms, and of these 2,600 were inducted."

Later hundreds answered a call for interpreter-translators, and 270 were chosen and inducted.

"Formation of this AJA auxiliary military outfit was a reaffirmation of the basic American idea that citizenship is not a matter of race but of principles and ideals. At a time when evacuation rumors were rampant it did much to lessen the anxiety and fear of the large portion of the population . . .

" . . . the work of the committee and all it represents, including the policy that made it possible, forms a phase of its progress that Hawaii will remember with pride."

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

West Coasters Continue Nazi-Like Campaign

Few Americans protested the indictment of a group of American fascists last week on charges of conspiracy to cause mutiny in the armed forces and set up a Nazi regime in America. These outspoken admirers of Hitler and the methods of the Nazi bully-boys were permitted their liberty this long by an America leaning backwards to preserve the democratic right to say what one pleases. So far as the great bulk of Americans was concerned, it was a step long overdue.

Few others would think to associate these and other native fascists with the super-patriots of the American west coast who are also carrying on a special campaign of their own.

So far as is known there is no connection with the indicted native fascists and those of the west coast group. Undoubtedly the two groups would be quick to disavow each other, for while the pro-Nazi plot to undermine the democratic way, the west coasters claim to be fighting for the preservation of the American way of life.

Yet despite the differences of objectives there are startling similarities of tactics and arguments.

The indicted American fascists preached a doctrine of white supremacy. Some of them are under indictment for a part in the Detroit race riots. Others base a major part of their program on anti-Semitism, push their campaign of hatred through mass meetings, leaflets and periodicals.

The west coasters have stopped at nothing to whip up a hatred of all Japanese Americans, regardless of citizenship. They are persecuting an American minority, for the same reason—that of being different—that the indicted men have done.

One group prepared for violence with the strongarm experts of the Bunds, men in brown shirts and riding breeches who stood around the platform when the local fuhrers spoke, who gave the highsigns for the applause and who ejected the dissenters.

The other has made the threat that the citizenry of California will not stop at bloodshed to prevent American citizens of Japanese extraction to cross the state boundary from Arizona or Nev-

ada or Oregon to return to their homes.

While no public official has been indicted of collusion with the fascists to force their objectives on the American people, the same cannot be said of California. Public officials, prosecutors sworn to defend the rights of the people, have announced that there are plots against the safety of Japanese Americans, and that therefore they oppose the return of these people. There is no promise of prosecution of such unlawful connivance.

No, the resemblances between the two groups are not so far apart, for fascism always shows its stripe in method and objective regardless of the victim of hatred.

So long as the California brand of fascists act in professed defense of Americanism it is unlikely that there will be widespread popular opposition to their efforts. This is especially true of either military or Justice Department control of the war relocation program.

Gen. DeWitt Defends Policy On Evacuation

Asserts Threat of Aid
To Enemy Responsible
For Evacuation Decision

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who ordered the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in the spring of 1942, defended his evacuation order in a report issued on January 19, the Associated Press reports. Gen. DeWitt declared that signals from the shore aided the Japanese in attacks on the west coast early in the war, but after the evacuation of Japanese from the area signaling was "virtually eliminated."

In three cases specifically cited in the general's report to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, he said that all three attacks by airplane or submarines were aimed at spots where there was no defenses to catch them.

Cessation of the signaling, DeWitt was quoted by the Associated Press as saying, also brought a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from west coast ports.

DeWitt said that the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast was not taken immediately on the outbreak of war, but grew out of a series of intermediate steps.

Signaling was observed from buildings that could not be entered without obtaining a search warrant, radio messages were intercepted and a "fix" obtained on the sending station within an area of a city block, but the Justice Department was not willing to make "mass raids," and the army still lacked jurisdiction, DeWitt said.

For several weeks after Pearl Harbor, he reports, every ship leaving a west coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine, DeWitt said.

"On February 23, 1942," said DeWitt, "a hostile submarine shelled Goleta, near Santa Barbara, Cal., in an attempt to destroy vital oil installations there. On the preceding day the shore battery in position at this point had been withdrawn to be replaced by another. On the succeeding day, when the shelling occurred, it was the only point along the coast where an enemy submarine could have successfully surfaced and fired on vital installations without coming within the range of coast defense guns."

Take Civic Oppose Transfer of Control

SAKE, Calif.—Restoration of the Tule Lake segregator to the War Relocation Authority after more than two years of military control was opposed by Tulelake civic organization. "We still believe the army should handle the center," spoke the American Legion post, and the civilian defense in Tulelake said. "The army will maintain 'perimeter control' of the camp, it was reported, with troops under the command of Col. Verne Austin guarding towers outside the fence of the segregees."

Reinstitute Selective Service Procedures on Same Basis As Other American Citizens

WASHINGTON—Plans have been completed for the re-institution of general selective service procedures for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the War Department announced Friday.

Under the War Department plan, Japanese Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their selective service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

Last February the 442nd Combat Team composed of Japanese American volunteers was formed. In a letter to the Secretary of War, commenting on the formation of this unit, President Roosevelt said:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

The War Department announced: "The excellent showing which the Combat Team has made in training, and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Infantry Battalion (a former Hawaiian National Guard unit of Japanese Americans) now fighting in Italy were major factors in the adoption of the present plan."

Tule Lake Evacuees Repudiate Strike Leadership; Segregees Vote to Return to Work

Klamath Falls Paper Says Tule Lake Residents Voted by Secret Ballot; Many Have Already Returned to Jobs in Warehouses, Fuel Depots

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — The Herald and News on Jan. 13 reports that the majority of the segregees at the Tule Lake segregation center have voted to end their protracted strike and return to jobs on the project.

Voting took place within the "last few days" by secret ballot, and the "back to work" movement won substantially, it was stated.

The Herald and News said the evacuees are already returning to jobs in the warehouses, fuel supply project and elsewhere on the project. Others will be put on jobs as the new program is worked out by the army and the War Relocation Authority.

No figures on the vote were disclosed, but it is understood virtually all evacuees over 18 years of age balloted, the newspaper said.

Klamath Falls is the closest ur-

ban area to the Tule Lake camp, which is just across the California border.

The vote to end the strike was described as further evidence of repudiation by evacuees of the leadership of the clique of 200 to 300 agitators. The trouble-makers, rounded-up and segregated from the other internees at Tule Lake, are believed to have been responsible for the disturbances in November which resulted in temporary army control of the camp. The Herald and News said that this group had attempted to stage a hunger-strike, presumably to prove to other segregees their willingness to make the supreme sacrifice for the policies they urged upon the colony. The hunger strike failed, the agitators begged for food, and the other evacuees voted to go back to work, the Herald and News added.

Administration of Tule Lake Camp Not Job for Military, Gen. Emmons Answers Protest

Must Guard Against Dissipation of Army Manpower, He Declares

SAN FRANCISCO—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the western defense command, said on Jan. 18 that "it just isn't logical for the army to keep troops in charge of the Tule Lake Japanese center any longer."

The army relinquished control of the center last week, ending ten weeks of occupation of the camp following several disturbances.

"The answer to 'why doesn't the army run the Japanese camp?' is very simple," Gen. Emmons, who took command of Hawaiian defenses shortly after Pearl Harbor and handled the problem of 170,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, said:

"The army has distinct functions in our government—to wage war and put down insurrection—all defined by law. Every time we expand an army activity into a sphere another government department is organized to handle, we are taking soldiers from a present or future battle area.

"We want to use our soldiers most effectively against the enemy."

"The War Department constantly has to guard against dissipation of army manpower," Gen. Emmons, who took command of western defenses from Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt last Sept. 15, explained.

"Our part in the Tule Lake picture is to prevent any threat against the security of the West Coast by Tule Lake camp inhabitants—and that's the reason we have troops around the area.

"The actual job of administration can be done by other governmental agencies. In administering a camp such as Tule Lake, where there are a great many non-citizens, the management has to be very careful in administering dis-

cipline and control so that the Japanese have no just cause for retaliation against our citizens held prisoner or interned by the enemy."

It was believed Gen. Emmons referred to the Japanese government's withdrawal from negotiations to exchange Americans held by Japan, which withdrawal was blamed by a WRA spokesman on "race haters" who "exaggerated" the November Tule Lake disturbances.

Native Sons Protest WRA Jurisdiction

LOS ANGELES — The Native Sons of the Golden West Monday protested the return of the Tule Lake war relocation center to the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

The Native Sons, in a letter to west coast congressmen, demanded either military or Justice Department control of the war relocation program.

Tulelake Civic Groups Oppose Transfer of Control

TULELAKE, Calif.—Restoration of control of the Tule Lake segregation center to the War Relocation Authority after more than two months of military control was opposed by Tulelake civic organizations this week.

"We still believe the army should handle the center," spokesman for the American Legion post, the grange and the civilian defense council in Tulelake said.

The army will maintain "perimeter control" of the camp, it was announced, with troops under the command of Col. Verne Austin manning towers outside the fence enclosing the segregees.



ARMED JAP 'EVACUEES' POURING INTO STATE

Nips Supplied With Pistols, Rifles, Autos

(Copyright, 1943, by Los Angeles Examiner.) Hundreds of Japanese are pouring into California in a virtual unchecked "invasion" of the state going on under the eyes of authorities who are powerless to take action.

This disclosure was made yesterday in a smashing expose based on investigation by the Examiner and the legislative fact-finding committee on un-American activities.

It followed upon the startling revelations last November 17 by this newspaper of conditions under which supposed "interned" Japanese have been permitted by the War Relocation Authority to have "the run of the countryside" in the vicinity of important installations such as the Parker and Imperial Dams.

SUPPLIED WITH PISTOLS The evidence uncovered in the joint investigation shows additionally that: 1. Japanese "evacuees" are supplied with pistols and rifles, used for "target practice."

2. Government pleasure cars and trucks are freely used by the Japanese to roam miles from the WRA's relocation center at Poston, Ariz. 3. Uncensored telephone and telegraph messages are received and sent by Japanese.

4. While Indians, wards of the Government, live in squalor, the WRA has moved the Japanese onto the Indians' reservation and established them in comparative luxury. 5. The Japanese are continually violating state laws by despoiling desert flora.

6. Sabotage of the dams and other strategic objectives by subversive Japanese on the loose is a distinct, menacing potentiality.

HIT WRA LAXITY The information developed by the investigation brought from State Senator Jack B. Tenney, committee chairman, a report in which the committee indicted the WRA's laxity, recommended immediate Army control of the Japanese, and called for prompt precautionary measures to protect vital areas of California from sabotage.

Tule Doctor's Beating Told at Probe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—(INS)—A Tule Lake staff surgeon who saw his chief beaten by rioting Japanese at that California segregation center told a House subcommittee today that Dillon S.

Japs Operated Still, Says State Officer

REDDING, Calif., Nov. 29.—(AP)—Japanese at the Tule Lake camp operated a large moonshine whiskey still within the camp, it was said today by Dewey Eagan, liquor enforcement officer for the Board of Equalization.

He declared that the Japanese inmates sold some of the liquor to civilians who worked outside the camp.

Myer, War Relocation Authority director, dismissed the incident, declaring it "doesn't amount to anything."

Dr. John T. Mason, 35-year-old Tennessee physician who himself was brushed aside by the Japanese mob on November 1, said Myer's statement angered him into a bitter protest and his later resignation.

After the riot in which Dr. Reese Peddicord was severely beaten by Japanese internees in the camp hospital, Mason testified, Myer joined the doctors. The WRA chief had been in con-



"WHEN THE whole country has been charged with the responsibility of protecting against sabotage and fifth column activities, it is absurd to permit these admittedly disloyal Japanese to have access to any part of the country by merely picking up a telephone.

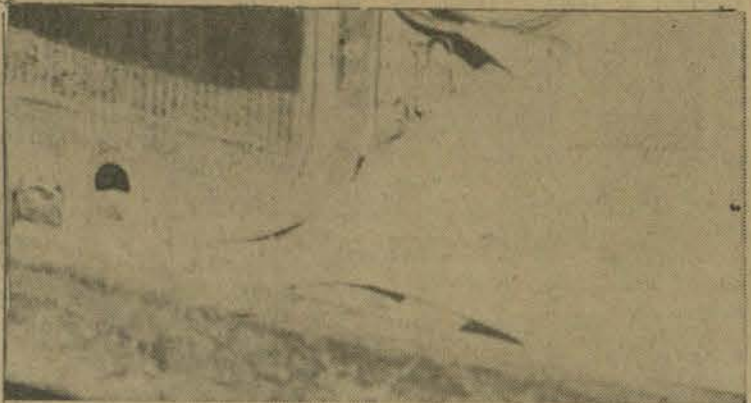
Apparently, from what I hear, they could contact Japanese agents and saboteurs throughout the country and keep themselves and the agents informed as to what they might do, right from the camp itself." —GOVERNOR EARL WARREN.

UNCENSORED—Despite a strong warning November 22 by Governor Earl Warren, "interned" Japanese still have access to telephones—and they are al-

lowed to make calls without guards and without censorship, as this picture, taken at Parker, Ariz., shows. This photo was made last Saturday. (More picture on Page 24.) —Los Angeles Examiner photo by Staff Photographer George O'Day.



NOT WANTED—This sign shows how citizens of Parker feel about the Japanese. It also shows the Japs still "have the run of the countryside" there. —All photos by Los Angeles Examiner.



gation by the Examiner and the legislative fact-finding committee on un-American activities, which disclosed a virtual unchecked "invasion" of California by Japs.



WHOSE TRUCK?—This Jap, one of hundreds "interned" at Poston who can leave the camp without guard, is driving a Civilian Conservation Corps truck that belongs to War Department. State Senator Tenney headed inquiry.



is driving a Civilian Conservation Corps truck that belongs to War Department. State Senator Tenney headed inquiry.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1-2

Continued on Page 4, Column 4