

EDITORIAL DIGEST

The Chicago Sun

The Chicago Sun warned on Oct. 30 against succumbing to fascist ideas in the treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. The Sun declared in an editorial entitled "Japanese American Fighters:"

"Sensation mongers probably will make most of the scandal involving a few German war prisoners and Japanese American girls whose affectionately posed pictures have blossomed into print. More significant, is H. R. Knickerbocker's (Sun correspondent in Italy) Chicago Sun story of the hard-fighting Japanese American unit in Italy, which hopes to 'win back the faith and trust of America.'

"Prejudice after Pearl Harbor flamed against everyone of Japanese descent, though tens of thousands of them were American born and thoroughly American in training and concept. They had grown up in freedom and valued from first-hand experience our democratic institutions.

"Mr. Knickerbocker tells the story of Pvt. Masao Awakuni of Hawaii, who waited until a German tank came within 25 feet and then blew it out of existence with his bazooka. He tells the story of Capt. Isaac Kawasaki, who says that the 'primary grudge' of the Japanese American is not against the Germans, but against the Jap militarists whose deeds have hurt 300,000 American citizens 'worse than anybody.' Hitler's doctrines would treat these Americans as tainted in blood, but we should win an empty victory if, in winning militarily, we succumb to fascist ideas."

* * *

Nisei Welcomed

The activation of the Japanese American combat team was welcomed by the Idaho Statesman of Boise in an editorial on Nov. 22. Said Idaho's leading newspaper:

"Because we sincerely want a better postwar world, and believe that hatred and bitterness should have no place in it we are glad to have our American 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby.

"According to one reporter, the War Department declares that this combat fore has the highest IQ of any unit in the Army. It is said that it has advanced more rapidly in training than any other unit the Army has ever had. The morale of the men is tops, their spirit is high. They are eager to finish their training and get into battle.

"When they get into battle they will probably be more influential than any other unit of the same number—because the 442nd is composed entirely of American Japanese."

* * *

Times Viewpoint

The Los Angeles Times on Oct. 30 called attention to the refusal of segregants at the Tule Lake segregation center to harvest crops and declared that those "who have refused to harvest the crops raised there are storing up trouble for themselves and other members of their race."

"There may be ways," the Times editorialized, "of calling to their attention the consequences of not working.

"These will include the creation of a public sentiment which will insist on the deportation, at the earliest possible moment, of every defiant individual. And it will be deprecation to a ravaged and ruined country where it will be a

L.A. DAILY NEWS

Would shift control of Jap camp to army

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

WRA director Dillon Myer, Anderson told the house, "is not only unable to cope with the problem but lacks the necessary experience and tact" to deal with Japs. The WRA, he said, also has been dilatory in segregation of loyal from disloyal Japs.

Anderson urged the "utmost caution" in releasing Japs from relocation centers.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that he knew of "no project under consideration" whereby the army would take over the Tule Lake camp.

A California senate investigating committee yesterday announced unanimous favor of army control of the camp.

Army troops now are maintaining order in the camp as a result of the outbreaks, which Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle yesterday ordered the FBI to investigate.

CAMP INQUIRIES SLATED TWO NEW TULE JAP

TULE LAKE, Nov. 11.—(UP)—Two new investigations of the disturbances which led to army control of the Tule Lake Jap segregation center were in the offing today as a California state senate investigating committee completed hearing of testimony and advised that military control of the 16,000 disloyal internees be continued.

The federal bureau of investigation, ordered by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle to make a complete report on conditions which led to relinquishment of authority over the camp by the war relocation authority a week ago, was expected to begin its inquiry immediately.

At the same time, Rep. Clair Engle, whose district embraces Tule Lake, demanded a congressional investigation of the camp and its management by the WRA prior to assumption of control by the army.

State Sen. Hugh Donnelly, speaking for his committee, announced:

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

Biddle's order for an FBI inquiry called for "prompt prosecutive action" if violations of federal law are found.

Ten railroad coaches filled with 370 "loyal" Japs, previously eligible for removal to other relocation camps established by the WRA, left last night for Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Arkansas.

Buy War Bonds

Rowell: State Senate Group Raises a New Bugaboo

By CHESTER ROWELL
(In the San Francisco Chronicle)

The bugaboo regarding a non-existent movement to reverse the military policy of excluding Americans of Japanese ancestry from this military district until after the war, bobs up now in very much worse forms.

District Attorney Fred N. Howser, of Los Angeles, for instance, told a State Senate committee that he had letters from three organizations informing him that their members are pledged to kill any Japanese who are in California, now or after the war. This would, of course, include soldiers of Japanese race in the American army, now fighting for America in Italy, and some who have been decorated for heroic services against Japan in the South Pacific. Mayor Bowron is also quoted as making statements, less blood-thirsty but nearly as inaccurate, which our army authorities themselves repudiate.

That there are such persons, who say such things nobody questions. There is always talk of mob violence in times of excitement. But it ought not to be sanctioned, even by inference, from a sworn officer of the law, whose first duty is to co-operate in the enforcement of that law, especially on persons who wish and threaten to violate it. If Dis-

trict Attorneys Howser has any such letters, he should turn them over promptly to the proper civilian and military enforcement authorities.

Of course, no such thing will happen, so long as there is a United States army in California sworn to prevent it. And the excited persons who threaten it should realize that the carrying out of such threats would be the greatest service to Japan and the worst disservice to America of which they could be capable. A little time and good sense will probably cure it here, as it has already in Hawaii.

A former State Guard chaplain, objecting to the attitude of some of the clergy, described the Japanese as a "race," which is "undeserving of leniency." A government and a people, perhaps in Japan, but not a "race," unless we are to take a completely un-Christian attitude toward that Nazi race attitude. Quite inadvertently, however, this clergyman added the naive observation which some business men have made also, that he did not believe that our soldiers want to come home and find that the Japs have taken all the choice land." If they are, in fact, "Japs," the law of California forbids just this. If they are Americans of Japanese race, there is no such law and the Constitution of the United States would invalidate it if passed.

JACL 11/6/43

An Editorial:
**Nisei Regret
Tule Incident**

The "strike" of apanese at the Tule Lake center in California, refusing to harvest vegetable crops on the project, will undoubtedly be regretted by every loyal Japanese American in this country because, rightly or wrongly, it reflects on all of them.

It should be noted, however, that the Tule Lake internees are a segregated group of disloyal Japanese. Their actions cannot and should not be regarded as representative of the mass of Japanese Americans in this country. This is proved by the revelation by the War Relocation Authority that between 300 and 350 loyal Japanese Americans from other WRA centers had volunteered to harvest the crops.—(From an editorial in the Salt Lake Telegram of Oct. 30, 1943.)

**Tule Lake Trouble
Developed Over Refusal
To Harvest Crops**

(Continued from page 1)
evacuees in the nine other WRA centers.

Crays said that at 1:30 p.m. Monday, while he was at work in the administration building, he saw "two groups, I wouldn't call them lines," coming in that direction. "They surrounded the building, I might guess there were four to six thousand. Some of them set up a microphone (inside the building) . . . A committee came in to talk to officials . . . There were announcements in Japanese over the microphone during the afternoon . . . Later in the afternoon the crowd thinned on some sides of the building and gathered near the microphone . . . They all went away about 4:30 p.m., after Dillon Myer and Ray Best (project director) spoke over the loudspeaker. Myer told them he was glad to hear from them anytime. He didn't make any commitments.

"I wouldn't say the crowd ever was threatening. I saw no knives or clubs. I heard that two persons from the administration tried to leave and were told (by leaders of the assembled group) that they couldn't."

Dr. R. N. Pedicord of Wheeling, W. Va., the project medical officer was injured in a melee with the evacuees at the hospital during the administration building demonstration, the AP reported.

H. Merrill Bennighoff, representative of the U.S. State department, and F. De Amat, Spanish consul in San Francisco, serving as intermediary for Japan, arrived at the center Wednesday. It was reported that De Amat's visit was occasioned by the fact that he wanted a basis to report on the general situation.

WRA spokesmen said that only the adult men—about 2000 in the camp's 15,000—were involved in the work stoppage. Many of the wives and children of these men, born and educated in the United States, did not join in the demonstrations, it was stated. The WRA, it was said, regarded a large number of the wives, sons and daughters as "loyal" and unsympathetic to the strike.

Although the women do not work in the harvest fields normally, they continued work uninterruptedly at other tasks.

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CITIZEN

SAH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1943 Price: Five Cents

Troops Impose Martial Law On Tule Segregation Center

Army Intervenes as Newell Residents Defy Civil Authority; Report Twenty Persons Injured

Volunteers from housing loyal Japanese American evacuee this week to save crops on the project segregation center at Newell, Calif.

The crops, vitally needed to supply the camp, are endangered by the refusal of segregation center at Newell, Calif. The crops, vitally needed to supply the camp, are endangered by the refusal of segregation center at Newell, Calif.

The Associated Press said "a strong army guard and a double barbed-wire fence" was keeping 14,000 recalcitrant evacuees at Tule Lake under control.

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA in charge on the west coast, said internees at Tule Lake were "passively refusing to work," but that "no sign of violence has appeared and none is expected."

Cozzens said between 300 and 350 loyal Japanese Americans from other war relocation centers had already volunteered to harvest hundreds of acres of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and other root crops—most of which will be shipped to supply nine relocation camps housing loyal evacuees.

He said that these volunteers "are being transported" to Tule Lake. The WRA's announcement indicated that the army had stepped into the situation in order to get the crops harvested.

Since Tule Lake is located in Military Area No. 1, from which all persons of Japanese ancestry are excluded except those in the Tule Lake or Manzanar camps, it was apparent that military co-operation was necessary in order that the loyal Japanese American volunteers could go into the restricted area.

It was indicated that the volunteer group was being transported into the area by the army and would be under guard during their stay in Military Area No. 1 because of the military restrictions still in effect.

Cozzens said officials at Tule Lake reported they could "recognize the strike as being the work of experts," and that agitation began soon after an estimated 7500 "disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry were brought into the camp a few

Troops marched into the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal evacuees Friday with tanks and machine guns to impose military rule following the defiance of civil authority by segregationists at the camp, the United Press reported Friday.

Col. Verne Austin, in command of the military police units stationed at Tule Lake, announced officially that the army had taken over jurisdiction of the camp from the War Relocation Authority.

No official reason was given for the act, but it was reported that the WRA asked the army to intervene following the severe beating of a security guard by internees at the camp on Thursday night.

There were no reports of shots fired by the troops, the United Press report said. However, the UP correspondent said that it was stated "on good authority" that approximately twenty persons who resisted the military occupation were injured.

About 500 of the 15,000 evacuees were rounded up by the military police, it was reported. Many were held in the camp administration building. These internees sat with their hands over their heads for two hours, with soldiers equipped with machine guns guarding them, while their leaders were questioned.

Nick Bourne, UP correspondent, filed this eye-witness story: "I was sitting in an apartment with two WRA officials at 10:30 p.m. Thursday night (Nov. 4) 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 this what happens every night at 10:30?'" "They said, 'No,' and we put on 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. "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 police 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 uniforms.

"The Japanese prisoners were held two hours, their hands over their heads, while questioning of leaders continued. "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 had talked looked ten years younger when they saw the army taking over the center. "One explained that the principal troublemakers among the internees were 'Japanese zootsuiters' who wore tasseled stocking caps and blazers.

"They and other troublesome Japanese had relied upon their 'international status' and American

fear of retaliation upon U.S. prisoners held by the Japanese government to provoke the camp authorities, a WRA official said.

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

WRA officials in San Francisco, Wednesday, reported that the segregated evacuees at Tule Lake had taken matters into their own hands in a meeting there Monday, even to setting up their own public address system and broadcasting to the assembled evacuees in the Japanese language, the Associated Press reported.

Robert Cozzens, western field director for the WRA, who Tuesday said "there is nothing to it" when asked about reports of a disturbance at the center, said Wednesday in a telephone interview that the segregationists themselves called the meeting, and that WRA officials at the camp did not know about it until later. Cozzens is still at the center.

Dillon Myer, national director of WRA, was one of the officials at the center at the time of Monday's mass meeting. He later addressed the assembled Tule Lake group over the loudspeaker, it was reported.

Orville Crays, WRA public welfare consultant from Washington, who also was at the center Monday, told interviewers on Wednesday that several thousand segregationists, out of the 15,000 at the center, completely surrounded the administration building, which houses 75 employees, for more than three hours.

Crays, asked whether he thought the Japanese were in control of the center at that time, said "I don't believe it (control) was tested." He added, "I would have hesitated to have tried to leave the building without good reason."

Cozzens said that a committee of the assemblage then demanded more and better food, asked a change in some of the center's governing personnel, and asked what was to be done about the crops which the Tule Lake residents had refused to harvest.

(Some 150 Japanese Americans, who volunteered to pick the crops endangered by the refusal of Tule Lake segregationists to work in the harvest, are now at work on the project farm. Most of the volunteers were recruited from evacuees in the state of Utah and were sent by special train to Tule Lake.)

Cozzens said that the Japanese committee was told "it was none of their business" what would be done about the crops.

Newspaper reports said the Tule Lake "striker" had declared that they would not pick the crops which were to be used to feed loyal (Continued from page 1)

Volunteers from Other WRA Centers Called to Save Crops Endangered by Tule 'Strike'

10/30/43 TACL
Loyal Evacuees Being Transported to California To Harvest Crops; Passive Refusal to Work at Segregation Camp Reported by WRA Official

SAN FRANCISCO—Volunteers from war relocation centers housing loyal Japanese American evacuees were being mustered this week to save crops on the project farms at the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Calif.

The crops, vitally needed to supply the war relocation camps, are endangered by the refusal of segregants at the Tule Lake camp to report for farm work, following the death of one farm worker and serious injury to three others when a truck transporting the workers overturned.

The Associated Press said "a strong army guard and a double barbed-wire fence" was keeping 14,000 recalcitrant evacuees at Tule Lake under control.

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weeks ago from the nine other centers under the WRA segregation plan.

The WRA said the truck accident "was seized upon as an excuse for the strike," but that there is no apparent leader or spokesman for the group who are passively resisting demands to do farm work.

Farm workers are not paid prevailing wages for agricultural labor but instead receive the \$16 monthly allowance which is paid for other work done by evacuees in the relocation centers.

Cozzens indicated, however, that there was evidence of "intimidation" of evacuees at Tule Lake and said "a display of power is being made."

He said that the segregants at Tule Lake, who are not eligible for release as are residents of other centers, "feel they are prisoners of war."

Tule Project Head Reports Refusal to Harvest Farm Crops

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Ray Best, director of the Tule Lake segregation center of the WRA, disclosed here Wednesday that internees at the center have refused to complete the harvest of grain and vegetable crops on the project.

In a statement given here to the Herald and News without comment, Best said:

"I was advised by a committee of eight members, who stated that they represented the entire population, that it was their unanimous decision not to work on the project area to harvest the balance of the year's crops.

"Since all work at the segregation center is voluntary and in view of the residents' decision not to harvest the remainder of the crops, immediate steps are being taken by the administration to harvest the crops."

Resolutions Against Evacuees Rapped by Relocation Director

Anti-Evacuee Groups Have Lost Sight of War Aims, Says Myer 10/30/43

Declaring that the majority of the evacuees in the war relocation centers were American citizens, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, stated that "any group which is foolish enough to adopt resolutions that they cannot live in certain areas or engage in certain businesses have lost sight of our purpose in fighting this war."

Mr. Myer, who visited the Topaz center in Utah last week and who toured the Salt Lake-Ogden area visiting relocated evacuees at their jobs and in their homes, told reporters:

"Communities generally cooperate very well in accepting these people. Our biggest problem is to convince the evacuee that he will be accepted and can live a normal life, free from harm, away from the center. The adjustment is particularly difficult for the older Japanese . . . much easier for the youngsters who have been educated in the English language."

Touching on the possibility of the assimilation of the Japanese American group, Mr. Myer said:

"The assimilation of the Japanese Americans is not a difficult problem because this group is only a small handful of people, comparatively speaking. They comprise only one-tenth of one per cent of the total population of the United States."

The WRA director said his agency was only an emergency set-up, and "we hope to work ourselves out of a job before the war ends."

Mr. Myer announced that H. Rex Lee, former Pacific intermountain supervisor in Salt Lake City, had been appointed assistant chief of the WRA's employment division, Otis Peterson, former OWI manager in Salt Lake, has been named to succeed Lee.

Accompanying Mr. Myer on his trip was E. J. Utz, chief of operations of the WRA in Washington.

Tule Lake Resident Dies from Injuries From Farm Accident

NEWELL, Calif. — Tatsuto Kashima, 53, died October 18 at the base hospital as a result of injuries sustained in a farm truck accident the preceding Friday. Kashima sustained serious chest injuries.

Railroad Workers From Heart Mountain Treated For Injuries

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Three Heart Mountain residents employed by the Northern Pacific railroad were last week taken to the railroad's hospital at Missoula, Mont., for treatment of injuries suffered the preceding Saturday when trailer transports on which they were riding were derailed, according to the Sentinel.

Those receiving treatment at the Northern Pacific hospital were Takichi Oshita, suffering from broken right ribs; Jiro Shimura, who also sustained broken rib injuries; and Doko Tokeshi, fracture and dislocation of the left arm.

Two other workers, Noboru Kawashima and Seizo Fukumoto, were released from the camp infirmary following treatment.

Nearly 200 Heart Mountain evacuee workers are employed by the railroad.

Oil Worker Charged With Felony For Threatening Evacuees

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Project Director Guy Robertson of Heart Mountain last week filed felony charges against S. R. Petrich, oil field worker, for allegedly threatening the lives of a group of Heart Mountain farm workers near Garland, the Sentinel reported last Saturday.

The charges were filed after a justice court in Powell gave Petrich a fine and jail sentence on the same charge. Both fine and the jail sentence were suspended.

800 Attorneys Offer Services

Evacuees living at war relocation centers may secure the services of California attorneys in legal matters which cannot be handled at the center, it was announced recently by the WRA.

Under the system now in operation, center residents may choose a lawyer to represent them from a list of 800 California attorneys who have agreed to handle legal matters for evacuees who formerly resided in California.

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10/30/43 JAC

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11/19/43
LA TIMES

Officials Strike at Japs' Return to This Area

Idea Under Attack by Dist. Atty. Howser, Sheriff Biscailuz and State Senator Tenney

Opposition to the return of Japanese to this area was voiced here yesterday by the county's two leading law enforcement officers and State Senator Jack B. Tenney, head of the State Legislative committee investigating un-American activities in California.

Dist. Atty. Howser warned that plans apparently are being carried forward by agencies of the Federal government to allow Japanese to return to this area.

Exchange Proposed

Sheriff Biscailuz announced that he would suggest to the State War Council that steps be taken by the United States to repatriate the 16,000 disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake for American war prisoners now being held in Japan.

Californians will have to make themselves felt in Washington if they expect to get anywhere on the problem of allowing Japanese almost complete freedom to roam at will about the country, declared State Senator Tenney in an address before members of the Associated Executives Trade Conference at the Chamber of Commerce.

Howser Statement

"In spite of public alarm and virtually unanimous opposition to the return of the Japanese here," said Dist. Atty. Howser, "it appears that plans for such return are being made by agencies of the Federal government. We are unable to determine whether or not Japanese have been returned to California coastal areas and government officials seem to be extremely vague about this matter, which is of vital concern to every resident of California."

Howser said he has consulted with the Attorney General's office to determine the possibility of calling a meeting in the immediate future, of all such agencies concerned. He added that a return of the Japanese would be a threat to the welfare and safety of citizens of this State.

Sheriff Tells Plan

Sheriff Biscailuz said he will introduce the idea of repatriating disloyal Japs in exchange for American war prisoners, in the form of a resolution when the State War Council meets Dec. 1 at Sacramento.

Rioting of disloyal Japs at Tule Lake recently and at Manzanar last Dec. 7 were not isolated incidents, Tenney told the trade executives. He said his investigators uncovered similar disturbances at other war relocation camps which were not publicized.

Tenney advocated Army control of all internment camps for Japanese, rather than civilian operation.

He said his committee also is investigating the rapid growth of Communist front organizations throughout the State.

"The Communists have made more progress in the United States since Pearl Harbor than they did in the entire 20 years previously," Tenney warned.

Aid to Blind by Institute Made Public

Reports on welfare service rendered to the blind during the past year and re-election of officers and trustees was the principal business at the 24th annual meeting of the Braille Institute of America, Inc., at the institute's headquarters at 741 N. Vermont Ave., it was announced yesterday.

Disbursements during the fiscal year ending last Sept. 30 in behalf of the social and economic welfare of the blind in the State and nation aggregated \$65,788, according to the report, and covered the following activities: Social welfare, \$8395; home teaching, \$3178; business guidance, \$1731; free lending library, \$14,900; literature published and distributed, \$37,583.

Officers and trustees of the institute re-elected were: Robert A. Odell, president; J. Robert Atkinson, vice-president; John W. Tapley, secretary; Arthur L. Sonderegger, treasurer; Herman O. Meyer, assistant treasurer, and Dr. Lowell C. Frost, Arthur C. Pesterre and Cecil L. Whitehead, trustees.

Evacuation, Detention Present Problem in U. S. Citizenship

11/13/43
Miss Watson Writes Views On Treatment of Group In Education Magazine

"To all Americans the evacuation and detention of the Japanese constitute a problem in citizenship which is both legal and moral," writes Anne Clo Watson, secretary of Nationality Community Interests of the National Board of the YWCA, in an article, "Americans on the Fringes," published in the Journal of Education Sociology.

"The majority of American citizen Japanese, some of whom are third generation, through no fault of their own are still within relocation centers where by virtue of the set up, their full rights and responsibilities as citizens cannot be exercised," she writes.

"Their experience, unique in American history, brings us face to face with the necessity of deciding whether (1) citizenship is to be defined differently for different groups of the citizenry, thus establishing first-class, second-class, or even third-class citizenship, (2) all young Americans in the words of a second generation Japanese are to be 'brought up alike on hot dogs, baseball, and the

Constitution" and later subjected to what may be to them "a great bafflement," (3) citizenship in its full meaning is to be applicable alike to all who bear it. All race minority groups have a special stake in the answer to these questions which are involved not only in the settlement of colossal problems such as the evacuation, but in day-by-day minutiae which for example may be nothing more than the question of applying consistent administrative procedures to all Americans of whatever ancestry in the handling of 'status documents' such as birth certificates and passports."

Discussing social and legal restrictions upon various of the race groups in America, Miss Watson declares:

"All persons born in this country are American citizens regardless of whether their parents are aliens ineligible to citizenship or of a race classified as indigenous. Nevertheless, the legal status of citizens does not necessarily mean social acceptance, not even in the broad sense of the term, and therefore citizens and aliens alike, particularly where there is appreciable concentration of population, are living in segregated areas familiarly known as Mexican Towns, Chinatowns, or in days gone by Little Tokyos. In skilled and professional occupations, discrimination against them is the rule and the doors to civic participation in general are closed to them even though the third and fourth generations of native Americans have made their appearance . . .

"The evacuation of the Japanese and the zoot-suit riots are examples of what can happen in a democracy if people of one kind remain isolated in easily identifiable groups. Such separation is a threat to their own welfare, to the social health of the nation as a whole, and to peace among nations."

A Legionnaire Answers Racist Attack on Nisei Americans In National Legion Magazine

By GLENN E. HOOVER

Historians and cynics agree that truth is the first casualty in any war, and the fact that we are at war with Japan may justify us in deceiving the Japanese government in any way that will give us a military advantage. It does not, however, justify the spreading of misinformation among our own people.

The article "Japs In Our Yard," in June issues of the American Legion Monthly, contains certain errors of fact which invite the following comments:

1. The statement that "the Japanese are the only nationality to establish a dual citizenship" is completely erroneous. Many governments, including our own, confer citizenship on the children born to their nationals living abroad, even though the state of their birth may declare them to be citizens of that state. In this matter the policy of Japan was more liberal than that of many countries for Japan refused to confer citizenship on the children born to its nationals living abroad, unless the parents within two weeks registered them as citizens with a Japanese Consulate.

2. The author warns us that locating the Japanese in the sparsely settled Mountain States might be dangerous because "there will be no vested powers in these regions to discriminate and restrict—hold the race in 'Little Tokyos' as there was in California." As a citizen of California I would like to know what these "powers" were and in whom they were "vested." They were certainly not exercised by either the state or local governments because the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that local ordinances or regulations seeking to restrict the residence of citizens on that basis of race are unconstitutional. The truth is that the "Little Tokyos," like the "Chinatowns" and the "Little Italys," were based in part on mutual conveniences and desire, and, particularly in the case of the Oriental settlements, on the inability of Orientals of whatever nationality to purchase property outside the vaguely defined areas in which they had been established.

3. Dr. Murray then asks "How did they happen to buy their gardens, stores and houses in these vital areas so important for defense of the coast?" To most Californians the answer is perfectly obvious. The Japanese were largely truck gardeners and they rented the larger tracts of low, level land in the undeveloped industrial areas. Such areas are normally served by one or more railroads and until the land is wanted for industrial purposes it sells at a high price but rents at a fairly low rental. Those who live in such sections are people of low income, chiefly foreigners, for whom "the other side of the tracks" is their usual abode. The Japanese truck gardeners were installed in these areas before the defense plants were even contemplated. That this is the true explanation is shown by the complete absence of any attempts at sabotage by the Japanese, either on the mainland or in Hawaii.

4. But the most fantastic criticism is the one that is directed at the Hawaiian born Japanese. The indictment brought against them because of the attack on Pearl Harbor runs as follows:

"None tried to save Hawaii. How could these Japanese brought up with so many privileges, some even educated in mainland universities and Christian colleges, allow this treacherous attack upon their island home, upon their planes, their ships, their fellow-citizens—the soldiers and sailors—who died in the hatches and holds with no chance to escape?"

If there were Japanese in Hawaii who might have "saved" it, or if the attack by air came only because they "allowed" it, they had more foresight and power than all our generals and admirals on the spot. The responsible leaders there, both military and civilian, have reported that there is no record of sabotage or any other treasonable activity on the part of the Hawaiian born Japanese, although one man of German birth was recently reported to have spied for the Japanese government. By now it should be widely known that our Army has permitted these Hawai-

(The article below is taken from a letter to the American Legion Magazine by Glenn E. Hoover, professor at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., and a member of Oakland Post No. 5 of the American Legion. It is reprinted by the Pacific Citizen because, in answering charges published in the American Legion Magazine against Japanese Americans, it also answers the type of racist attack to which Japanese Americans have been subjected since Pearl Harbor.—Ed.)

ian born Japanese who "allowed" the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enlist in the Army of the United States and they are now in training for active service. The charge that men of this type are responsible for Pearl Harbor is so illogical that it could be dismissed with a smile were it not indicative of a flight from reason that is alarming. Total war may explain but cannot justify such a total absurdity.

5. The article also stresses the treachery, cruelty and strange morals of the Japanese people. Without attempting to excuse the conduct of the Japanese governmental leaders, both civil and military, it is proper to recall that the traits complained of are cultural traits and are not transmitted by biological inheritance. One does not acquire a treasonable attitude in the way he acquires the color of his eyes. Japanese Americans reared in this country are likely to be free of the traits mentioned as are citizens of any other racial or national origin. The writer of the article is a medical doctor with scientific training and surely he would not have us believe that objectionable traits of character are transmitted through the germ plasm from one generation to another. If any Japanese Americans develop them it will be due to their environment and not to their heredity.

6. The charge that they are "reluctant to intermarry" is a strange one in view of the fact that so many of our states forbid intermarriage between Whites and Japanese. We are apparently as reluctant as they, but we rely so little on their reluctance that we interpose the criminal law in case their reluctance should be overcome. The plain truth is that we do not want them to marry White persons, and then we condemn them for their failure to do so. In short we want the grindstone to turn both ways at once, and this indicates a mental condition for which there is no known remedy.

7. The charge that they have established Japanese language schools in this country falls rather strangely on the ears of those who are familiar with the long history of the American School in Tokyo. The Japanese and other aliens in the United States, just like Americans living abroad, are reluctant to watch their children grow up in ignorance of their parents' native tongue. Such schools should be regulated in order to preclude the possibility of any disloyal or un-American propaganda, but their existence is no evidence of treason.

8. The article concludes with a recommendation that the American born Japanese now living in the continental United States be relocated in "the Territory of Hawaii and other Pacific Islands in our possession like Guam, Wake, Midway, Samoa and others." Inasmuch as the total area of Guam, Wake, Midway and Samoa is only about 300 sq. miles, they must have been included merely to suggest that there is ample room in our Pacific possessions for all our citizens of Japanese ancestry. The fact is that we have no territory of any appreciable size in the Pacific, other than the Hawaiian Islands,

From the F

By BILL HO

Resettlement Out Where

DES MOINES, Io.—If train widely used mode of transportati have a responsibility to dress up leading into American cities. Des almost universal practice of cities facets to the incoming rail trav pression, we approached this city

the copy desk

The 442nd

"The Stars and Stripes stood out against the white sand, the blue sky, the green and the row on row of neatly khaki-clad soldiers. It's funny how a choking feeling of pride swells up inside of you as you watch all the young soldiers marching past the reviewing stand in perfect order—keeping in step to the music of our band. As our group passed the stand and we turned our heads to the right—I couldn't help smile a little with joy, with pride for our regiment, the 442—a crack outfit if there ever was one. You couldn't find better soldiers any place. I'll never forget the thrill of that parade, my first." —from a Camp Shelby nisei soldier's letter, printed in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The Heart Kept Whole

Things have not all been pleasant, but behind the heartaches and headaches of relocation life, we now detect a new philosophy growing—a philosophy especially noticeable among the younger elements of our center. It is one of renewed hope, one of initiative and one of independence. What better proof of this can be cited than the rapidity in which our youths have gone out of the sequestered life of a cloistered center to rehabilitate themselves in other strange communities, prepared to face the economic problems now being met by all Americans under wartime conditions.

The most singular discovery, however, is the faith that the residents have shown in the United States. Under conditions which were decidedly favorable for fascist doctrines to break unattended, in the darkest hours when democracy seemed to have forsaken them somehow a gratifying majority maintained their beliefs in freedom and in human rights.—From the Rohwer Outpost.

Amazing America

"This Amazing America," Berta King calls it in an editorial in "The Window of Y.W.A.," September: "Amazing that men in uniform of the U.S.A., fighting for the Four Freedoms, visit their families to find them under guard, living inside barbed wire fences. When they have furlough from the army mess hall and want to eat with mother and dad and the family they are in a public mess hall seating 200, no family group in quiet chatter with the special foods son-in-uniform likes. When they arrive for the visit, no one can come to the train to meet them; the depot is outside the center and that would mean a special pass. When the furlough is ended, the family cannot go to the depot to wave goodbye after the last precious moments together because that would mean all the bother of getting passes to go outside the barbed wire. It is amazing, isn't it? No. It isn't that the soldier's family is in prison with a criminal record, or quarantined for an epidemic. Only this American soldier is of Japanese ancestry and his family is in one of ten Relocation Centers."

which are volcanic, mountainous, incapable of industrial development, and, by every reasonable standard, are already overcrowded.

The proposal to establish a kind of Pale of Settlement in the South Seas, a sort of ghetto into which

(Continued on page 6)

s West Coast's Rive to Capital

Nisei Soldiers Soldiers Visit Congress

WASHINGTON — The national capital was "invaded" by Japanese soldiers recently — American soldiers of Japanese descent from Hawaii who are now training at Camp Shelby.

The group was in charge of First Sgt. Toshi Ansa.

The nisei soldiers spent an hour and a half in the House of Representatives and an hour in the Senate after visiting Delegate Joseph R. Farrington from Hawaii.

s Good Insurance

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S. F. Daily Hits Race-Baiters In California

SAN FRANCISCO — The People's World, progressive San Francisco daily, Wednesday put forth an editorial objection "to the political humbuggery of Warren, Dies, Tenney, Hearst and the gang of professional patrioteers whose hubbub over the Tule Lake affair is intended to embarrass the Roosevelt administration and to fan prejudice against all Japanese—loyal Japanese Americans and anti-fascist common people of Japan—into a racial fanaticism that will delay our victory and doom our prospects for achieving a durable peace in the Far East."

"Governor Warren's eagerness to exploit the racial prejudices against the Japanese Americans as a means of making political capital for his 1944 campaign among groups in California afflicted with such prejudices has already been recorded," the People's World said.

The People's World editorial declared the newspaper fully agreed with the intention of the federal administration to isolate further the offenders at Tule Lake, and to punish those responsible for the outbreak.

Lomita VFW Wants Military Control Of Relocation Camps

LOS ANGELES—Following reports of the Tule Lake incident last week, a resolution, branding the War Relocation Authority as "theorists and crackpots" and asking military control of war relocation centers, was placed on file with the Los Angeles county Board of Supervisors by the Lomita Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Lechner Carries West Coast's Anti-Evacuee Drive to Capital

Seeks Congressional Action to Deport Japanese Americans *11/13/43 sack*

WASHINGTON — Dr. John R. Lechner, Los Angeles representative of the Americanism Educational League and an official of the California American Legion, is lobbying in Washington for the passage of restrictive legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Dr. Lechner, whose "special mission" has been described by Hearst correspondent Ray Richards as that to "impress easterners with the critical nature of the country's internal Japanese situation," spoke to a general meeting of eight civic clubs in Washington.

Dr. Lechner declared in Washington that he had found "many easterners have accepted the War Relocation Authority's statement that Japanese loyalty to the United States is proved by the lack of sabotage." Dr. Lechner contended that "Japanese and Japanese Americans" had been instructed not to commit sabotage until the order was given by Tokyo." He also disclosed that he had brought to Washington a set of adopted state and national American Legion resolutions asking Congress to keep evacuees in relocation centers for the duration of the war and to pass legislation for wholesale deportation after the war.

He recently met with members of the west coast congressional delegation to urge passage of legislation program against Japanese Americans.

He described in a round of conferences in Washington this week that the disturbances at the Tule Lake center in California was the work of "secret Japanese agents" who aimed at disrupting the nation's food supply.

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Gov. Warren Right A *11/24/43*

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Tule Lake

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Gov. Warren Right About Army Control at Tule Lake

11/24/43

L A TIMES

Gov. Warren's disclosure that the Japs at the Tule Lake relocation center had, under the War Relocation Authority, full and free use of the long-distance telephone to reach any part of the United States is no more startling than some of the other things that have been learned of Tule Lake.

But it does serve to emphasize the growing list of reasons why the Army should remain in control of the Tule Lake center, as the Governor urges. There appears to have been no limit to the privileges W.R.A. accorded its unwilling guests. The W.R.A. might as well have hung a sign over the mantel with the Japanese equivalent of "Esta casa es su casa." All the traditions of Spanish California hospitality were maintained. The guests, in the eyes of W.R.A., could do no wrong. The Army is the only agency that can

be relied on to keep these disloyal aliens in line. A revamping of W.R.A. would merely put another crew of tender-minded heart-bleeders in charge.

10/13/48 JACK

State Senators Urge Army Control of Tule Lake Camp As Hearing Is Completed

California Legislative Body Sends Resolution To President Roosevelt

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Permanent military control of the Tule Lake segregation center was advocated Wednesday following a two-day investigation by the California camp.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the committee, announced adjournment of the hearing early Wednesday and said the following resolution had been adopted for forwarding to President Roosevelt 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."

The AP reported that the State Senate group heard almost unanimously from its numerous witnesses the recommendation that control of the camp be kept in military hands. Several witnesses testified that they would be fearful of their lives if the army were withdrawn.

Meanwhile, Rep. Claire Engle, D., Calif., whose congressional territory includes the Tule Lake area, also called for army control of the center. Rep. Engle, a former state senator, flew out from Washington to sit in at the hearings.

Rep. Engle said the camp was "breathing hatred, enmity and trouble" and declared he would ask Congress for permanent army control as well as "disenfranchisement of those thousands of American-born Japanese who professed their loyalty to the emperor." Engle referred to the participants in the Tule Lake demonstrations, reported to be mostly Hawaiian "kibel" who were born in the islands but were educated in Japan.

Tuesday's testimony before the committee included that of Edward Borbeck, assistant chief of internal security, whose beating at the hands of a group of segregants at the camp touched off a situation which was calmed with military intervention. Borbeck said he was unconscious as he attempted to prevent a group of the internees from driving a truck into the prohibited administration area.

The State Senate committee heard testimony on Tuesday from Robert H. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, that trouble at the center was caused by American-born Japanese who had been educated in Japan. They formed a "gangster group," he asserted.

They planned, the INS quoted Cozzens as saying, to gain control of the camp by forcing WRA leaders to recognize their power.

Under close questioning by committee members as to WRA plans for controlling turbulent conditions at the camp, Cozzens asserted plans "for future action" had been discussed between army authorities and the WRA, but that details could not be divulged. He indicated that these plans were still "in a tentative stage."

Cozzens testified, the INS said, that the WRA was bound by administrative orders issued on the basis of conferences between the State Department, Department of Justice and the WRA on the treatment of the segregants at Tule Lake.

"The general attitude was to take a firm hand," he said.

Questioned concerning strikes against harvesting crops, unloading coal, construction work and other tasks at the camp, Cozzens said "there is no law that requires them to work."

The INS said Cozzens testified he viewed the demonstration at the camp on Monday of last week, as of "very serious import."

"I was concerned," he said, "because I saw a group of the ring-leaders on the outskirts of the crowd and knew they were attempting to get control of the camp."

The demonstration was also a violation of their request for a meeting on Tuesday. The crowd was attracted by a hoax, the ring-leaders spreading the word that

Editorial in Topaz Newspaper Raps Dictator Complex

TOPAZ, Utah—An editorial in the Topaz Times, project newspaper at the war relocation center here, took a verbal crack last week at the "dictator complex" being displayed at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The Times declared: "Since evacuation, many latent dictator complexes have blossomed in the centers. We dare say that many have grown to the extent that they can be considered seedy. These persons with Napoleonic dispositions, having suddenly come into powers never before granted them, are abusing their privileges and making fools of themselves."

Gov. Warren Urges Military Control of Camp

California Executive Opposes Presence of Disloyal Group in State

SACRAMENTO — Governor Warren of California told a press conference last Friday that the present of "many thousand Japanese in California" constitutes a "positive" danger to the state and a threat to the war effort.

All persons of Japanese ancestry in California, except for a few in sanitariums, asylums and prisons, are confined in the Tule Lake and Manzanar centers of the War Relocation Authority. At present military regulations exclude any person of Japanese ancestry from free travel or residence in California.

Gov. Warren declared the Army should take permanent charge of the Tule Lake center and disclosed that he had urged the military to take action on Tuesday of last week after reaching the conclusion "that federal authorities had not been telling the truth about the conditions there."

"I concluded no good purpose would be served in negotiating with that authority (WRA) for the protection of the people of our state, so communicated with the proper military authorities and was told the army was not in charge there—that the custody of the Japs was under civilian authority, but was assured the Army had been alerted to the situation and that we could be assured that if the situation got out of hand the necessary military assistance would be forthcoming and danger to the civilian population would be averted," Gov. Warren said.

He added: "Relying on this information we took no steps at all with the WRA."

"But I firmly believe there is positive danger attached to the presence of so many of those admittedly American-hating Japanese in an area where sabotage or any other civil disorders would be so detrimental to the war effort."

"As long as they are there, our civilian population and the war effort are in danger, and our only protection must come from the army or the small units of the State Guard in that locality."

Gov. Warren called for military control of the relocation of the evacuees. He declared that the "Army should control the entire situation."

The Governor spoke against the individual relocation of Japanese Americans at the national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio, last May.

Director Best and Mr. Mver (Dillon S. Myer) were to talk.

As a result orders were issued forbidding such gatherings in the future. The demonstration the following Thursday was a violation of this order and as a result the Army was called in.

SENATE PROBE OF JAP MENACE AT DAMS DEMANDED

State Senate probe of the laxity which permits unguarded Japanese in relocation centers to wander near the Parker and Imperial dams and other vital spots was demanded today by Superior Judge Elmer Heald of Imperial County, and by other citizens and public officials.

Judge Heald, former president of the California District Attorneys Association, suggested that the California Senate Committee, "which has done such a good job investigating at Tule Lake," should join with a similar agency from Arizona in investigating "the terrible situation along the California-Arizona border."

"I am utterly amazed," he said, "that these supposedly interned Japanese, whom the War Relocation Authority is allegedly watching over so carefully at Poston Relocation Center, actually are running about at will along the banks of the Colorado river, near the Parker and Imperial dams."

"These dams, after all, are supplying us with power, irrigation and water and feeding into many military establishments."

"Another point which should not be overlooked is the pro-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express

Ask Quiz On Japs Near Dam

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

imity of these unguarded Japs, of whose loyalty we have no proof, to the point at which a trestle was mysteriously destroyed by fire more than a year ago, wrecking a troop train. Don't forget that fire still is unsolved."

Another indignant official was W. A. McFadden, assessor and collector of the Imperial Irrigation District, who said that "residents of the Imperial Valley get all their water from the Colorado river and to permit that supply to be menaced is gross carelessness which should not be tolerated."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that the "theory of putting Japanese in relocation centers was for protection of the public in time of war" and he expressed amazement that the Japs in their internment "were to be given fishing, hiking and other recreational privileges at public expense."

"I cannot help but remember," he said, "how the Japanese government treated American civilian prisoners, how they were kept in filthy camps and fed putrid food. It may be a good idea to turn the other cheek, but I don't think that holds good in wartime."

Legion Hits WRA On Jap Camps

By International News Service

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—The American Legion, through its national executive committee, today reiterated its demand that control of war relocation centers for Japanese be turned over to the War Department.

The committee pointed to recent riots at the Tule Lake, Cal., Japanese internment camp as substantiation of its claim that the War Relocation Authority has been incompetent in its administration of the camps.

The Legionnaires also approved a report of the National Americanism Commission and authorized National Commander Warren Atherton to use all the powers of the Legion to bring about dissolution of the W. R. A. either by legislation or by executive order.

The commission, of which James F. O'Neill of New Hampshire is chairman, urged swift action in placing Jap internees under War Department supervision after receiving a full report of the Tule Lake disorders.

The Legion National Committee went on record in favor of repeal by Congress of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

Dies to Report on Jap Camp Events

By Associated Press

JASPER, Texas, Nov. 19.—Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of 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, Republican of New Jersey, that these events "make it imperative" that the Dies Committee renew hearings "on the un-American activities in connection with the War Relocation Authority."

Santa Marian Backs Return Of Evacuees

Rev. Heist Appears Before Special State Assembly Committee

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Rev. A. A. Heist, pastor of the Santa Maria Methodist church, told a State Assembly Committee Sat.

L. A. FOLK CONDEMN TURNING JAPS LOOSE

What do you think of the West Coast Japanese situation, in view of the sensational disclosures at Tule Lake, Manzanar and other Japanese camps, where authorities have allowed the Nipponese, many of them professed enemies of this country, their freedom to roam the midwest and east with promises of jobs in war and other vital defense factories?

Here is what some of the people of Los Angeles thought today:

L. E. WALSH, 5505 1/2 Lexington avenue—There may possibly be some Japs that are okay, but there's no way on God's green earth to sort them out, and in war time the innocent have to suffer with the guilty. This is another one of those dangerous bureaucratic social experiments. As to their being invited to work in our war industries, would you want to go up in an airplane that some Jap had helped build? I certainly wouldn't and I imagine our boys in uniform feel the same way.

SHERIFF EUGENE W. BISCAILUZ—Release of the Japanese from relocation centers while we are at war with that country seems reprehensible to me. Ever since Pearl Harbor we have been on the alert here. Now they're letting the Japs roam the country at will to undo everything we have done. We have so far had no bombings from without but we certainly can't feel that we are such favored people that nothing will happen to us, particularly with these people loose in our midst. This is no sociological problem, for heaven's sake—we are at war with these people.

MRS. EDWIN L. (IRENE) FORKER, of 729 North Gramercy place, whose son Stanley is a Marine now in the South Seas—Our sons are over there giving their lives and we at least should protect the home front—we are not doing right by those boys to allow the Japs to wander at will over the countryside, especially where there are military installations and damsites.

MRS. ETHEL TODD, housewife, 1220 North Gardner—It seems incredible to me that anyone could even think of letting the Japs out to roam free in this country and especially to work in our war plants. I believe it will cause riots. I have heard soldiers say they'd kill any Jap they ran onto in this country—that it's no different from killing them any place else. I've heard civilians say the same thing, too, especially mothers who've had sons die in filth and misery in Jap prison camps.

SUPERIOR JUDGE INGALL W. BULL—I believe the Army should run the entire Japanese situation and I believe that the Japanese here most decidedly should not be handled with kid gloves because they certainly are not handling our people with kid gloves. I feel that letting them out of relocation centers is a menace to our country. There is entirely too much politics and too little discipline being exercised in the handling of these treacherous people. Some few of them may be loyal Americans, but as a whole, they are decidedly treacherous and I feel we should hold them down and not give them a chance to exercise this treachery.

MRS. LILLIAN CHATTERTON, 1609 North Genessee street, West Hollywood—I think rather than letting the Japanese roam through America we should exchange them for American prisoners in Japan and hamper our own people who have suffered rather than potential enemies. Letting the Japanese loose gives them every opportunity to commit sabotage on some of our vital defenses and industries. What they could do in our defense

State Senators Urge Army Control of Tule Lake Camp As Hearing Is Completed

California Legislative Body Sends Resolution To President Roosevelt

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Permanent military control of the Tule Lake segregation center was advocated Wednesday following a two-day investigation by the California camp.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the committee, announced adjournment of the hearing early Wednesday and said the following resolution had been adopted for forwarding to President Roosevelt 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."

The AP reported that the State Senate group heard almost unanimously from its numerous witnesses the recommendation that control of the camp be kept in military hands. Several witnesses testified that they would be fearful of their lives if the army were withdrawn.

Meanwhile, Rep. Claire Engle, D., Calif. whose congressional territory includes the Tule Lake area, also called for army control of the center. Rep. Engle, a former state senator, flew out from Washington to sit in at the hearings.

Rep. 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 professed their loyalty to the emperor." Engle referred to the participants in the Tule Lake demonstrations, reported to be mostly Hawaiian "kibei" who were born in the islands but were educated in Japan.

Tuesday's testimony before the committee included that of Edward Borbeck, assistant chief of internal security, whose beating at the hands of a group of segregants at the camp touched off a situation which was calmed with military intervention. Borbeck said he was unconscious as he attempted to prevent a group of the internees from driving a truck into the prohibited administration area.

The State Senate committee heard testimony on Tuesday from Robert H. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, that trouble at the center was caused by American-born Japanese who had been educated in Japan. They formed a "gangster group," he asserted.

They planned, the INS quoted Cozzens as saying, to gain control of the camp by forcing WRA leaders to recognize their power.

Under close questioning by committee members as to WRA plans for controlling turbulent conditions at the camp, Cozzens asserted plans "for future action" had been discussed between army authorities and the WRA, but that details could not be divulged. He indicated that these plans were still "in a tentative stage."

Cozzens testified, the INS said, that the WRA was bound by administrative orders issued on the basis of conferences between the State Department, Department of Justice and the WRA on the treatment of the segregants at Tule Lake.

"The general attitude was to take a firm hand," he said.

Questioned concerning strikes against harvesting crops, unloading coal, construction work and other tasks at the camp, Cozzens said "there is no law that requires them to work."

The INS said Cozzens testified he viewed the demonstration at the camp on Monday of last week, as of "very serious import."

"I was concerned," he said, "because I saw a group of the ring-leaders on the outskirts of the crowd and knew they were attempting to get control of the camp."

"The demonstration was also a violation of their request for a meeting on Tuesday. The crowd was attracted by a hoax, the ring-leaders spreading the word that

Editorial in Topaz Newspaper Raps Dictator Complex

TOPAZ, Utah—An editorial in the Topaz Times, project newspaper at the war relocation center here, took a verbal crack last week at the "dictator complex" being displayed at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The Times declared:

"Since evacuation, many latent dictator complexes have blossomed in the centers. We dare say that many have grown to the extent that they can be considered seedy. These persons with Napoleonic dispositions, having suddenly come into powers never before granted them, are abusing their privileges and making fools of themselves."

Gov. Warren Urges Military Control of Camp

California Executive Opposes Presence of Disloyal Group in State

SACRAMENTO — Governor Warren of California told a press conference last Friday that the present of "many thousand Japanese in California" constitutes a "positive" danger to the state and a threat to the war effort.

All persons of Japanese ancestry in California, except for a few in sanitoriums, asylums and prisons, are confined in the Tule Lake and Manzanar centers of the War Relocation Authority. At present military regulations exclude any person of Japanese ancestry from free travel or residence in California.

Gov. Warren declared the Army should take permanent charge of the Tule Lake center and disclosed that he had urged the military to take action on Tuesday of last week after reaching the conclusion "that federal authorities had not been telling the truth about the conditions there."

"I concluded no good purpose would be served in negotiating with that authority (WRA) for the protection of the people of our state, so communicated with the proper military authorities and was told the army was not in charge there—that the custody of the Japs was under civilian authority, but was assured the Army had been alerted to the situation and that we could be assured that if the situation got out of hand the necessary military assistance would be forthcoming and danger to the civilian population would be averted," Gov. Warren said.

He added:

"Relying on this information we took no steps at all with the WRA.

"But I firmly believe there is positive danger attached to the presence of so many of those admittedly American-hating Japanese in an area where sabotage or any other civil disorders would be so detrimental to the war effort.

"As long as they are there, our civilian population and the war effort are in danger, and our only protection must come from the army or the small units of the State Guard in that locality."

Gov. Warren called for military control of the relocation of the evacuees. He declared that the "Army should control the entire situation."

The Governor spoke against the individual relocation of Japanese Americans at the national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio, last May.

Director Best and Mr. Mver (Dillon S. Myer) were to talk.

As a result orders were issued forbidding such gatherings in the future. The demonstration the following Thursday was a violation of this order and as a result the Army was called in.

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Santa Marian Backs Return Of Evacuees

Rev. Heist Appears Before Special State Assembly Committee

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Rev. A. A. Heist, pastor of the Santa Maria Methodist church, told a State Assembly Committee Saturday that he "decidedly approves the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the valley" after the war.

He said "their return after the war is an economic necessity."

The committee is holding hearings on the postwar problems involving Japanese Americans in California.

Earlier witnesses, Dr. William H. Conser, president of the Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce; Robert E. East, vice president of Southern Counties Gas Co.; and Thomas B. Parks, a Lompoc Valley farmer, declared that the "Japanese" were not needed economically in the area.

Rev. Heist attacked a petition bearing 1,200 names presented to the Assembly committee requesting that persons of Japanese ancestry be prohibited from returning to this area.

"Many names were secured under business and social pressure," he asserted.

He cited the case of a city policeman, whom he did not name, as one of those "forced by such circumstances" to sign a petition.

The American-born Japanese, Rev. Heist said, showed an ability to assimilate, even against great odds and prejudice.

Asked about intermarriage between persons of Japanese ancestry and Caucasians, he said: "Ultimately we will come to it and I believe such intermarriage would be of benefit. . . ."

Rev. Heist said that present orders excluding Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast were "brought about by selfish interests" rather than through military necessity.

Committee members include Chairman Chester F. Gannon of Sacramento, A. W. Robertson of Santa Barbara, Vincent Thomas of San Pedro and Fred R. Price of Ontario.

The Tule Lake Incident

The Tule Lake segregation center is a camp for Japanese who are obvious self-confessed enemies of America. It houses only those who, as alien foes, will be returned to Tokyo as soon as possible. A riot by such a group is not surprising.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to make thousands of other Japanese Americans . . . suffer for the Tule Lake incident. The trouble-making of avowed enemies should not interrupt the process of releasing individual *nisei* — American citizens of Japanese ancestry — whose trustworthiness has been reliably determined.

The country has no reason to tolerate, on the other hand, any more nonsense at Tule Lake. It is hinted that our rioting "guests" hope to create a situation whereby Tokyo can "justify" mistreatment of Americans, but, if so, that is sheer blackmail. Brutality is not necessary. Discipline is, and the Tule Lake Japanese must be forced to accept it.—
Editorial in the Chicago Sun of Nov. 6.

Balance Sheet on Evacuation: Galen Fisher Refutes Untruths Circulated on Coast Regarding Japanese American Group

A series of articles written by Galen Fisher of the executive committee of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play have been gathered into a booklet, "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation."

Originally printed in the *Christian Century*, the articles discuss the following subjects: "Untruths About Japanese Americans," "Our Two Japanese-American Policies," "Are the Evacuees Being Coddled?" and "What Race-Baiting Costs America."

Using facts and authoritative statements, Fisher refutes many of the falsehoods freely circulated regarding the *nisei*, such as charges that sabotage was committed at Pearl Harbor, that the *nisei* gave no information to intelligence officers, that evacuees have been coddled, and that dual citizenship is peculiar to the Japanese.

Two Policies on Japanese Americans

"The policy adopted toward the Japanese population on the west coast was a compromise between sound Americanism and compliance with hectic popular pressure," says Fisher in the section of his booklet entitled "Our Two Japanese American Policies."

It is clear, he says, that evacuation was not "exclusively a problem of physical military defense." The "hysterical popular pressure for indiscriminate and precipitate evacuation of the Japanese" might have been averted by a stern appeal to refrain from lawlessness and to honor the Bill of Rights, if it had been issued by the President, and backed up by the secretaries of war and the navy and Western Defense Command, says Fisher. "Failure to make this appeal was a lamentable oversight."

Another important factor was the prejudice of one man, that of Lieutenant General DeWitt, then commander of the Western Defense Command, says the author.

Fisher compares the handling of the Japanese situation in Hawaii with the total evacuation on the west coast: "General Emmons as well as Civil officials and leaders of public opinion did all in their power to preserve the self-respect of the Japanese residents. Only 390 persons of Japanese extraction were interned and half of those were consular and other officials of Japan. A few hundred others were evacuated to mainland relocation centers. The remaining 159,000 Japanese were treated like all other inhabitants although the intelligence services and the large body of unquestionably loyal Japanese remained alert to discover signs of disloyalty anywhere."

The author shows how this fair treatment brought gratifying results to the government officials as well as the Japanese residents of the islands. Japanese Americans volunteered for the VVV's, a volunteer labor battalion. They responded in overwhelming numbers for army service when it was opened to them.

And Fisher says: "There is abundant reason to ask whether a similar policy could not have been applied to advantage on the mainland."

The Author

Galen Fisher spent twenty-one years in Japan as secretary of the International Committee of the YMCA. He was for 12 years an executive of the institute of Social and Religious Research. In 1930-31 he directed the research staffs of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry in India, China and Japan.

Copies of "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation" can be ordered from the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play, 2334 Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley 4, California. Single copies are ten cents.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Tule Incident

Most of the editorial comment on Japanese and Japanese Americans last week stemmed from the Tule Lake incident and most of it was sharply critical of the WRA. Many anti-administration dailies used the incident as the spring-board for an all-out attack on the administration through the federal agency.

The Los Angeles Times on Nov. 6 considered that the Tule Lake situation was a vindication of the Dies Committee. "Since the Roosevelt administration notoriously is against anything the Dies Committee is for, no attention was paid to the committee's factual report," the Times said.

The Times also described WRA administration of relocation centers as "social experimentation" and Dillon S. Myer, WRA chief, as "New Dealish."

The Times believed the relocation of evacuees had been "mis-managed."

The Salt Lake Telegram's reaction to the imposition of martial law on the Tule Lake camp was "Well, it was about time."

"There will be more monkey business at the Tule Lake center now that the army has taken over," the Telegram declared on November 8, calling for the deportation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Oregon Journal of Portland was somewhat confused by the situation at Tule Lake and its editorial last week, "If They Won't Work, They Shouldn't Eat," was aimed at all Japanese Americans. The Journal overlooked the fact that Tule Lake is a segregation center for disloyal evacuees and for those of questionable loyalty.

The Sacramento Bee declared on November 8 that since the function of the administration of the Tule Lake camp was "custodial" rather than a problem of maintenance or rehabilitation, as in the case of other WRA camps, that the segregation center should be turned over to the control of the army or some "quasi military" authority.

Other comments in western newspapers were in a similar vein. The San Francisco Chronicle attacked the WRA on Nov. 5 as a "bureaucracy."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer advocated adoption by the WRA of army security measures in dealing with such internees as those at Tule Lake. "It is evident," the Post-Intelligencer said, "that disloyal elements among evacuees require a degree of firmness lacking at Tule Lake and elsewhere."

Wake Up, Amache!

"... many an evacuee can testify to the help he received from a Chinese, a Negro, a Catholic, or a Jewish or Gentile friend during that same evacuation. It would be unjust indeed to class all Jews as exploiters, or all Japanese Americans as spies or disloyal persons, just because a few such can possibly be found among them. If we are willing to give up the political and economic rights of another group on racial, religious, or economic basis, then we can hardly expect other groups to fight for our rights, either. 'United we stand, divided we fall.'—From "Wake Up, Amache! This is War!" a series of articles by Dr. John Rademaker in the Granada Pioneer.

Illustrated on Page 1, Part I That a grandmother and her daughter, the mother of a 3-months-old baby, may be indicted on charges of harboring the asserted robber gang involved in the William Lederer murder was disclosed yesterday.

Mrs. Ann Weller Duron, the young mother, and her mother, Mrs. Katherine Stager, are the two women whose indictment was assertedly being considered by the Los Angeles County grand jury.

Home Assertedly Used

Dep. Dist. Atty. Vernon L. Ferguson, special adviser to the grand jury, said he will ask the jurors to return indictments against the women, because their home at 2520 Palm Grove Ave. was assertedly used as headquarters for the gang of suspected robbers.

Emil Weller, 23, the younger woman's brother and the older woman's son, is a suspect in the case. The other suspects involved in the investigation, which began with a purported confession by 16-year-old Don Davidson that he shot Lederer when he became frightened during an attempted holdup, are Edwin Easley, 23, and Robert LaPlante, 23.

They are held on suspicion of six counts of kidnaping, one count of attempted robbery and one count of murder.

Money Not Taken

Lederer, 63, operator of the Roseland Roof dancing establishment, 833 S. Spring St., was shot and killed Nov. 14 as he was starting to place \$7000 in a safety deposit box. The money was not taken.

Frank R. Webb, E. R. Allenback, Arthur Green, Mike Barkett, Lloyd D. Watson, Albert Cragelo, Reno Lusardi and Capt. Thad Brown of the Los Angeles Police Department were among those called.

Military Bed Fund Boosted

A check for \$60,000, representing funds raised by popular subscription in the motion picture colony, yesterday was turned over to the Board of Supervisors to be used in buying beds and equipment for the men of the armed forces who come to this area on leaves of absence.

The money, to be held in trust by the county government, will be matched with State funds under the supervision of the State War Council, making \$120,000 in all available for soldier housing in Los Angeles County.

The presentation of the check to the county was made by V. G. Smelzer and H. F. Whittle, members of the city and county committee on emergency soldier housing, and Dr. T. J. Tormey, a director of war services of the State War Council.

CITY PREPARES FOR HOLIDAY

Continued from First Page

church services tomorrow will be the following: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10 a.m.; South Hollywood Presbyterian, 10:30 a.m.; St. Edmund's Episcopal, San Marino, 10:30 a.m.; Eleventh Street Baptist, 10:30 a.m.; Evangelical Free Church, 7:30 p.m.; St. Thomas Episcopal, 10:30 a.m.; Faith South Broadway Lutheran, 3:30 a.m. A service at Hollywood Lutheran Church will be conducted at 7:30 p.m. today.



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Itch, Chafing, Windburn

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THE PEOPLE

Exchange of Japs

In regard to "An Excerpt" written by Francis Woodland, in your paper, I am with his opinion and think which the public as well as the government has overlooked.

It is a great shame and those boys remain in Japan and rot. Have we forgotten what we have done?

Look at the Tule Lake camp. 15,000 disloyal Japs. What are we going to do with them? It is a tremendous saving to deport them now than to many years to come.

Those disloyals are to be sent to Japan, so why not to 1 with our boys in Japan.

One Pine.

11/15/43

THE PEOPLE

L A TIMES

Exchange of Japs

In regard to "An Exchange of Japs," written by Francis Woodsmall of Portland, in your paper, I am fully in accord with his opinion and timely suggestion which the public as well as this government has overlooked.

It is a great shame and a crime to let those boys remain in Jap camps for years and rot. Have we forgotten what they have done?

Look at the Tule Lake incidents of 15,000 disloyal Japs. Why can't we get rid of them? It is much cheaper and a tremendous saving to our government to deport them now than feed them for many years to come.

Those disloyals are anxious to return to Japan, so why not exchange even 10 to 1 with our boys in the prison camp?

EARL BROWN,

Lone Pine.

*Heartiest love to
many a man*