

MANZANAR

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1943

Barrows Explains WRA Policies; Denies Evacuee Coddling Charge

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 23—Leland Barrows, assistant WRA administrator, who attended an administrative conference for heads of the 10 relocation centers denied "coddling" of evacuees by the WRA, according to the Rocky Mountain News.

Barrows pointed out that the 100,000 Japanese Americans in the centers are rationed as to food and shoes just as any American citizen. As an example, he stated that it cost the authority \$1.20 a day to maintain each evacuee. Of this amount, approximately 45 cents goes for food.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

"We are between two fires," he said. "So we try to walk the chalk line and make both sides happy. There are people in this country who think that afford-

ing the Japanese decent treatment is coddling and there are others who are certain that we must treat them according to their constitutional rights."

The Spanish government is acting as a representative of the Imperial government, Barrows stated. Grievances presented by the internees are forwarded to the WRA by them. Fortunately, the complaints have not been general, but spotty, he said. Most of the complaints have come from internees fed up with the monotonous camp life.

Mr. Barrows was in Denver with six Washington associates at an administrative conference with relocation center representatives to discuss the 1944 fiscal year budget. Representing Manzanar were Edwin C. Hooper, acting assistant project director, Ransom C. Boczkiewicz, fiscal accountant and A. Kelly Shelton, assistant fiscal accountant.

Attorney General Biddle Tells Jewish Theological Seminary Of Evacuation

12/20/43
MAN.
FREE PRESS

Extracts from a speech by Attorney General Francis Biddle, on the subject "Democracy and Racial Minorities," delivered before the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at New York City on November 11, was reported in the American Civil Liberties Union-News as he told of the evacuation of Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, from the West Coast.

"It was not surprising," the Attorney General told the group, "that public opinion in those States where Japanese were concentrated in great numbers was deeply disturbed over the possibility of sabotage and reacted violently against all persons of Japanese origin, loyal and disloyal alike. The legal theory on which they were excluded was that anyone—citizens and aliens alike—could be moved out of a war area for its protection."

Biddle stated that the theory was valid enough. But like most theories, its ultimate test depended on the reasonableness of its exercise.

"If they could be moved away from the two coasts from possible points of attack, how far inland could they be taken? Could citizens be retained in any specified part of the country?" he

Cites Danger Of Race Discrimination

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 18—In speaking before the Yuba-Sutter Legion Post, Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, stressed the danger of stirring up hatred regarding racial discrimination by action or words, according to an Associated Press release.

Atherton stated that anti-Japanese words and deed should find expression only on the battle fronts or in production lines for war. "Manifesting hate would make it harder for our people at the mercy of the Japanese to survive," he said.

He reiterated a previous declaration that the Allies were 800,000 casualties from Berlin and 3,000,000 from Tokyo, and that if it was treason to throw down one's weapons on the front lines, it was also treason to throw down the tools of manufacture which prepare the weapons of war.

The meeting was a homecoming for Ralph A. Mitchell, and to Atherton, who is a member of the local post.

difficult," Biddle stated.

Attorney General Biddle told of what the Fifth Army said of the Japanese Americans in the European theatre of war: "They obviously believe in what they are doing, and look calmly secure because of it. Our sons are today fighting side by side with sons of Italians, of Germans, and of Japanese. Is anything more needed to entitle the loyal Japanese Americans to recognition," he asked.

He concluded his speech quoting the editorial in the Washington Evening Star reporting the dispatch from the Fifth Army:

"All races, all colors, make us up. And when wars like the present engulf us, all races and all colors take up arms for America. When we strike back at our enemies, the American kin of those enemies do the striking—Americans of Italian extraction, of German extraction even of Japanese extraction. We are of almost every extraction conceivable, black, white, and yellow, and so we are tied together not by any mystical philosophy of blood or common ethnic traits, but solely and simply by an idea—the idea of democracy, of individual freedom of liberty under law, of justice before which all of us stand equal."

asked. Biddle added, that roughly two-thirds of the persons moved were American citizens by reason of their birth in the United States "under the provisions of the American Constitution which protected them as effectively as it protected other citizens, irrespective of the color of their skins or the nationality of their ancestry. But in terms of public antipathy no distinction was drawn between citizens and aliens, between loyal and disloyal.

"The War Relocation Authority has no power to intern American citizens," Biddle declared, "and constitutionally it is hard to believe that any such authority could be granted to the government.

"I emphasize this particular problem because it is far from solution; and public opinion often hostile or indifferent, has made its solution infinitely more

Slowly, Mr. Grew!

Jap lovers in camp teacher staff, charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(UP)—War relocation authority director Dillon Myer told a Dies subcommittee today that the WRA had "investigated" thoroughly the Japanese rioting at the Tule Lake, Calif., camp during the three days that elapsed before the army moved in Nov. 4, but admitted that no arrests or punitive action occurred.

The army since has "taken proper action," Myer added.

The subcommittee placed in the record an affidavit by Ralph E. Peck, steward of the camp, who charged that WRA "lacked policy," that thievery was unchecked among the internees, and that an internee who forced his way into a white woman's apartment was not punished.

Peck also swore he had personal knowledge of one WRA white school teacher who told internees that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was justified, and advocated "intermingling of the races."

Myer had told the subcommittee before the affidavit was read that Peck had been a satisfactory employe. Afterward he said Peck's resignation had been requested because he was allegedly intoxicated.

Myer was asked if Peck's resignation had not been "demanded by the Japs."

"As a matter of fact it was," Myer replied, "but that came after we had already decided to ask him to resign."

The affidavit said that at least two internees were caught stealing "seven to eight pound beef roasts" at the camp, but that no action was taken against them even after written confessions were secured.

In a two month period 950 pounds of sugar was stolen and secreted in various places, the affidavit said, adding that some teachers on the WRA payroll were "Jap lovers" and entertained internees in their homes nightly.

Myer said the crowd of several thousand Japanese who surrounded the administrative buildings at the camp on Nov. 1 had been described variously as friendly, partially hostile, sheeplike and as exhibiting a holiday spirit.

He pointed out to the presence of children in the crowd as indicative that no violence was planned. However, he admitted the crowd was ringed and directed by a "goon squad" of from 200 to 300 men, who prevented internees from returning to their homes.

Chairman John M. Costello, D., Calif., said an investigating unit of the California state senate had presented his group with testimony that "at least two" WRA employes were discharged because of their unpopularity among Tule Lake internees.

Meanwhile, congressional tempers appeared to be cooling off in the controversy started by a WRA publication that advised Jap internees that certain mid-western farmhands were averse to taking baths. Myer told the Costello group the article was "ill advised" and had been withdrawn from circulation.

Myer said, however, that scarcity of bathing facilities definitely was a handicap in persuading internees to accept farm jobs in the midwest. But both in and out of congress, different reports on the sanitation standards of the Japs were forthcoming.

Rep. Norris Poulson, R., Calif., said Japanese-American farmers frequently lived "in filthy hovels with two or three families in a room." George Wilson, a Sacra-

1st of Gripsholm arrives here, tells

Eric D. Sitzenstatter was reunited today and they found he had changed or mentally—as a result of his nine month camp.

Sitzenstatter, first of the Gripsholm, landed at Lockheed air terminal today. Mary Sitzenstatter and Eric Jr. were waiting for their first look at him in three years, but they postponed a happy reunion in their Redlands home while Sitzenstatter gave newspapermen his decidedly unhysterical opinion of life in a Japanese camp for enemy civilians.

Sitzenstatter, quiet, soft spoken and cautious, made no pretense of discussing the manner in which Japanese treat war prisoners, but he was frank about the way they treated civilians in the Footung camp at Shanghai, where he was interned.

He gave several authentic details to back up this general observation:

"Considering that our two countries are at war, they treated us fair enough."

The food may have left something to be desired when judged by American standards, but it generally was up to League of Nations nutrition standards for interned civilians; quarters were comfortable; most of the internees worked at camp projects or attended classes; Japanese guards were not abusive.

What the internees did with their day was largely optional with the individual, but Sitzenstatter lived on the following routine and neither gained nor lost weight on it and suffered only one minor illness:

Rollcall—conducted by the American chief of police, accompanied by Japanese guards—at 8 a. m.; breakfast of cracked wheat (supplied by the Red Cross) and tea, supplemented by eggs purchased at the camp canteen, which was run by internees.

Work at the public works department office from 9 a. m. to 12:30; the PWD built the camp clinic, barrels for heating water, showers, a recreation field and maintained the lavatories.

After lunch—beef stew, rice, vegetables and tea—rest or recreation for an hour or an hour and a half; then back to work or to the recreation field.

Dinner—the same as lunch—at 6:30. Rollcall came again at 9:30 and lights had to be out at 10.

Nearly half of the 1000 internees—385 Americans, 15 Dutch and 600 British—had jobs which, in addition to camp details, kept them busy several hours daily and classes in English, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and other languages and subjects were well attended.

Missionaries among the internees did the instructing.

Camp life certainly didn't include all the comforts of home, of course, but the Redlands man had few complaints. Mail, limited to the greatly restricted Red Cross version, was terribly slow, and there was little news of the outside world—although enemy aliens in Shanghai were allowed to have shortwave radios for almost a year after Pearl Harbor.

Internees were allowed to receive one 20 pound package of food each month and if they had money they could buy extra food at the canteen. And the United States government saw to it that,

IT SEEMS to us that Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State, leans somewhat too far in the direction of kindly tolerance toward the Japanese who have been released by the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Grew made a plea for Japanese born here at a dinner of the Holland Society in New York the other day when he said that the "overwhelming majority of those men (that is, native American Japanese) want to be loyal to us."

But how are we to tell whether they are loyal?

We thought that the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands were "loyal to us." The result of that trust was the massacre of our men and the naval debacle at Pearl Harbor.

We recommend to Mr. Grew and to all Americans who innocently believe that the Japanese menace is a thing of the past a book just published by Robert McBride entitled: "Betrayal from the East: The Inside Story of Japanese Spies in America," by Alan Hynd, who has spent five years observing the activities of Japanese and native American Japanese not only on the Pacific Coast but in every section of the country.

His factual expose of how the Japanese were steadily undermining us is startling and spine-chilling.

And what about those Japanese who are being O.K'd and released by the War Relocation Authority today—two years after Pearl Harbor? Mr. Hynd says:

"In various parts of the United States today there are thousands of Japanese—both aliens and American-born—who have been released from relocation centers, where they were sent after Pearl Harbor, and who have not been checked up on in any manner by the FBI. This appalling situation is due to the simple reason that

the War Relocation Authority, a Federal bureau with a singular lack of personnel experienced for the job of dealing with the relocation problem, has adopted the policy of releasing alien and American-born Japanese in wholesale lots without even informing the FBI.

"What does this add up to? Simply this: There are at large today men of Japanese ancestry who are only awaiting the propitious time and the opportunity to commit acts of sabotage which, if successful, will be of hideous enormity. It is no secret in Washington that J. Edgar Hoover has his fingers crossed because of the 'liberal,' not to say stupid, policy of the War Relocation Authority.

"Officials of the WRA do not know the slightest details about the background of some of the Japanese they are turning loose and are making no attempt whatsoever to ascertain whether those being released are among the 1300 alien and American-born Japanese who were known to the FBI to be up to their necks in espionage and prospective sabotage guilt before Pearl Harbor."

It is those very real facts that the Hearst press has insisted on from time to time.

But the WRA is as blind today to the Japanese menace in this country as Admiral Kimmel and General Short were in Hawaii in the fall of 1941.

When you read in Mr. Hynd's remarkable book the "case" stories he has gathered on the way these subtle-minded Asiatics work you will come to the conclusion that the WRA is assuming a tremendous and dangerous responsibility in releasing any Japanese from his relocation center.

We are at war with a cruel and savage people, and it is incredible that this cruelty and savagery and hatred of Western institutions can be washed out in one or two generations merely by the accident of having been born on American soil.

Jap lovers in WRA, charge

(Continued from Page 3)

mento farmer, said Japanese bathed daily—but all members of the family use the same tub without changing the water.

The controversy renewed demands for Myer's ouster. Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., in whose district the Tule Lake camp is located, said he would circulate a petition among congressmen demanding Myer's immediate resignation.

"The WRA needs a housecleaning from Myer down," he said, charging that the published article "proves the relocation authority is made up of appeasers, coddlers and Jap lovers."

Rep. Clare Hoffman, R., Mich., meantime told house democrats that while the administration is transporting Japs to give sanitary instructions to midwestern farmers it might well "clean up at the other end of the avenue (the White House)."

Referring to the WRA article, he said:

"How often the farmers bathe I don't know. I remember the earlier days when we bathed in an old wooden tub and later in an iron tub.

"We didn't have Sweetheart soap such as was advertised by the First Lady before she went on that trip where she saw so many of the unwashed. You won't get any cleaner than if you took soft soap and the old wooden tubs."

Rep. John E. Rankin, D., Miss., interrupted to suggest that the author of the WRA article be fired.

citizens, in a position to condemn, judge and convict a race of people who are related to those who have committed what we consider a crime against our nation.

It is your duty to teach the people to be just and tolerant—especially tolerant and to think with their minds and not along their emotions. In this way only will your newspaper, as well as other newspapers, help us as citizens of a great country along the road toward a peaceful relationship with our fellow man.

MARTIN O. VELAND,
Los Angeles.

The Gripsholm

The steamer Gripsholm is frequently mentioned in the news and it might be of interest to your readers to know that it was named after the Castle Gripsholm located a few miles from Stockholm.

Gustaf Vasa—called Sweden's Liberator spent much of his time at this castle. He became King in year 1523 and reigned over Sweden for nearly 40 years.

K. A. ERICSON,
Los Angeles.

Tule 'norm

NEW Y
Tule Lake camp for disorders, "normal" of "strong known as lon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, said today.

The roundup is well under way, Myer said, and probably will result in from 1500 to 2000 internees at the camp being segregated for closer surveillance.

Most of the malcontents, Myer explained, are native Americans of Japanese parentage who were sent to Japan for education and then returned to this country, some as late as 1940.

"At Tule Lake," he said, "they formed a committee to organize the boys and take over the center. However, the Kibei are unpopular with most Americanized Japanese."

Jap lovers in camp teacher staff, charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(UP)—War relocation authority director Dillon Myer told a Dies subcommittee today that the WRA had "investigated" thoroughly the Japanese rioting at the Tule Lake, Calif., camp during the three days that elapsed before the army moved in Nov. 4, but admitted that no arrests or punitive action occurred.

The army since has "taken proper action," Myer added.

The subcommittee placed in the record an affidavit by Ralph E. Peck, steward of the camp, who charged that WRA "lacked policy," that thievery was unchecked among the internees, and that an internee who forced his way into a white woman's apartment was not punished.

Peck also swore he had personal knowledge of one WRA white school teacher who told internees that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was justified, and advocated "intermingling of the races."

Myer had told the subcommittee before the affidavit was read that Peck had been a satisfactory employe. Afterward he said Peck's resignation had been requested because he was allegedly intoxicated.

Myer was asked if Peck's resignation had not been "demanded by the Japs."

"As a matter of fact it was," Myer replied, "but that came after we had already decided to ask him to resign."

The affidavit said that at least two internees were caught stealing "seven to eight pound beef roasts" at the camp, but that no action was taken against them even after written confessions were secured.

In a two month period 950 pounds of sugar was stolen and secreted in various places, the affidavit said, adding that some teachers on the WRA payroll were "Jap lovers" and entertained internees in their homes nightly.

Myer said the crowd of several thousand Japanese who surrounded the administrative buildings at the camp on Nov. 1 had been described variously as friendly, partially hostile, sheeplike and as exhibiting a holiday spirit.

He pointed out to the presence of children in the crowd as indicative that no violence was planned. However, he admitted the crowd was ringed and directed by a "goon squad" of from 200 to 300 men, who prevented internees from returning to their homes.

Chairman John M. Costello, D., Calif., said an investigating unit of the California state senate had presented his group with testimony that "at least two" WRA employes were discharged because of their unpopularity among Tule Lake internees.

Meanwhile, congressional tempers appeared to be cooling off in the controversy started by a WRA publication that advised Jap internees that certain mid-western farmhands were averse to taking baths. Myer told the Costello group the article was "ill advised" and had been withdrawn from circulation.

Myer said, however, that scarcity of bathing facilities definitely was a handicap in persuading internees to accept farm jobs in the midwest. But both in and out of congress, different reports on the sanitation standards of the Japs were forthcoming.

Rep. Norris Poulson, R., Calif., said Japanese-American farmers frequently lived "in filthy hovels with two or three families in a room." George Wilson, a Sacra-

(Continued on Page 32, Col. 3)

1st of Gripsholm repatriates arrives here, tells Jap life

Eric D. Sitzenstatter was reunited with his wife and son today and they found he had changed only slightly—either physically or mentally—as a result of his nine months in a Japanese internment camp.

Sitzenstatter, first of the Gripsholm repatriates to arrive in Los Angeles, landed at Lockheed air terminal in a United Air Lines plane.

Mary Sitzenstatter and Eric Jr.

were waiting for their first look at him in three years, but they postponed a happy reunion in their Redlands home while Sitzenstatter gave newspapermen his decidedly unhysterical opinion of life in a Japanese camp for enemy civilians.

Sitzenstatter, quiet, soft spoken and cautious, made no pretense of discussing the manner in which Japanese treat war prisoners, but he was frank about the way they treated civilians in the Footung camp at Shanghai, where he was interned.

He gave several authentic details to back up this general observation:

"Considering that our two countries are at war, they treated us fair enough."

The food may have left something to be desired when judged by American standards, but it generally was up to League of Nations nutrition standards for interned civilians; quarters were comfortable; most of the internees worked at camp projects or attended classes; Japanese guards were not abusive.

What the internees did with their day was largely optional with the individual, but Sitzenstatter lived on the following routine and neither gained nor lost weight on it and suffered only one minor illness:

Rollcall—conducted by the American chief of police, accompanied by Japanese guards—at 8 a. m.; breakfast of cracked wheat (supplied by the Red Cross) and tea, supplemented by eggs purchased at the camp canteen, which was run by internees.

Work at the public works department office from 9 a. m. to 12:30. The PWD built the camp clinic, barrels for heating water, showers, a recreation field and maintained the lavatories.

After lunch—beef stew, rice, vegetables and tea—rest or recreation for an hour or an hour and a half; then back to work or to the recreation field.

Dinner—the same as lunch—at 6:30. Rollcall came again at 9:30 and lights had to be out at 10.

Nearly half of the 1000 internees—385 Americans, 15 Dutch and 600 British—had jobs which, in addition to camp details, kept them busy several hours daily and classes in English, Russian, Japanese, Chinese and other languages and subjects were well attended.

Missionaries among the internees did the instructing.

Camp life certainly didn't include all the comforts of home, of course, but the Redlands man had few complaints. Mail, limited to the greatly restricted Red Cross version, was terribly slow, and there was little news of the outside world—although enemy aliens in Shanghai were allowed to have shortwave radios for almost a year after Pearl Harbor.

Internees were allowed to receive one 20 pound package of food each month and if they had money they could buy extra food at the canteen. And the United States government saw to it that,

loans were made to them through the Swiss legation.

Sitzenstatter thinks it is important that he and others in his camp were not interned until February of this year—after 14 months of relative freedom in Shanghai.

When the war broke out they had been forced to register as enemy aliens; in October of 1942 they were issued enemy alien armbands, which barred them from theaters and other amusement places.

Otherwise, he said, they were not restricted and their only fear was that they would be arrested by the Japanese police—whose attitude toward enemy civilians is entirely different than that of ordinary Japanese.

During his time in Shanghai he found no great manifestation of anti-American sentiment.

Sitzenstatter knows something about Japs and Japan. He lived in Tokyo for 10 years as manager for the Eastman Kodak Co. and went to Shanghai as assistant manager early in 1941.

But by Gorgas. With the local warfare, which for the promises to be the chief we must now prepare for

uman carrier danger with our midst of the stricken carrier whose presence in is fraught with danger to pulace. While we are jus-

tremendous expenditures g isolated and far distant where our boys fight for

we at home must simul- ue our struggle to secure oedom—Freedom From Igy on the campaign against

telligently and to dissemi- from experience widely. s in our own United States e of 4,000,000 cases report- d with a death rate of 1000

0 afflicted. Otherwise we a great deal of money and eager results.

MILTON S. KOBLITZ,

Opportune Time'

ere is a public obligation upon papers who, by reason of circum-

e, hold a position of power and in- fluence in a community. If they want

the people in the community in which they serve to think and act in the best interests of the town, community and nation they must, by reason of this position, lead the thinking of the citizens along the proper channels.

Your recent questionnaire on the Japanese situation was certainly not in line with the best interests of the people of this or any other community in the United States. A more inopportune time

to settle a problem of such magnitude could not have been chosen. Even though I, as many others, feel that the Tule Lake situation could have been handled differently, the main issue as to what

should be done with a race of people who reside in our country must be left to a cool and level-headed jury made up of our nation's leaders.

If this cry for blood which you have started with your questionnaire should

spread throughout the country it would ultimately discolor our entire postwar thinking. It would stand in the way of any solution which might be presented to help the peoples of the world live together peacefully, thereby extending the period of time between these mass murders in which we now indulge.

Friends and relatives of persons against whom a crime has been committed are not chosen to sit in judgment against the accused, neither are we, as average citizens, in a position to condemn, judge and convict a race of people who are related to those who have committed what we consider a crime against our nation.

It is your duty to teach the people to be just and tolerant—especially tolerant and to think with their minds and not along their emotions. In this way only will your newspaper, as well as other newspapers, help us as citizens of a great country along the road toward a peaceful relationship with our fellow man.

MARTIN O. VELAND,

Los Angeles.

The Gripsholm

The steamer Gripsholm is frequently mentioned in the news and it might be of interest to your readers to know that it was named after the Castle Gripsholm located a few miles from Stockholm.

Gustaf Vasa—called Sweden's Liberator spent much of his time at this castle. He became King in year 1523 and reigned over Sweden for nearly 40 years.

K. A. ERICSON,

Los Angeles.

Tule 'norm

NEW Y
Tule Lake
camp for
disorders,
"normal"

of "strongarm" malcontents there, known as Kibe, is completed, Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, said today.

The roundup is well under way, Myer said, and probably will result in from 1500 to 2000 internees at the camp being segregated for closer surveillance.

Most of the malcontents, Myer explained, are native Americans of Japanese parentage who were sent to Japan for education and then returned to this country, some as late as 1940.

"At Tule Lake," he said, "they formed a committee to organize the boys and take over the center."

"However, the Kibe are unpopular with most Americanized Japanese."

12/14/43 DAILY NEWS

'Forfeited All Rights'

About that questionnaire on the Japanese question that you ask us to fill in and send you. Well, I couldn't write all I feel on the subject on that little piece of paper.

Personally, I feel they have forfeited all rights to ever return here to our West Coast. They lived here among us as friends. They went to school with our children, were their chums; came into our homes with them, and all the time they were here with the express purpose of perfecting treachery toward us. If I never see a Jap face again it will be one day too soon for me. That's my personal reaction.

However, this is the United States our forefathers builded for us that it might be a land of freedom and justice and a refuge for the harassed. To indulge the feelings I have toward these people, many of whom are, of course, maybe loyal, would be un-American. We don't deal in European purges, even when we would like to. I think we should take them as individuals to decide who may or may not return to their places among us—and give us a period for cooling off.

Surely we should continue trading those who are willing, for our own war prisoners now in Japanese hands. Humanity demands this.

And our Japanese camps should be under military control. This is war. They should be made to see what their fellow countrymen have done to them, that they are prisoners, not pets.

MRS. E. H. HORNER SR.,

Arroyo Grande.

The Playful Porpoise

What once was regarded as little more than an engaging bit of maritime tradition—that the playful porpoise is the friend and sometimes benefactor of the men who go down to the sea in ships—approaches the factual with release of stories by members of a torpedoed merchantman's armed guard who arrived in New Orleans the other day.

The bluejackets were members of a Navy gun crew whose ship was torpedoed last July in the Indian Ocean. They boarded a large life raft which was well stocked with provisions, and fared fairly well for 28 days.

But then, along came a school of six big whales which promptly began frolicking so close aboard that the raft was threatened with disaster.

Two porpoises appeared, however, and "engaged the whales in fierce combat before driving them off."

Porpoises are among the most graceful, good-natured creatures of the sea. Their antics, frequently observed in the Santa Catalina Channel by peacetime Southland voyagers, have been described as "sewing the blue cloth of the sea with an invisible thread" because of their alternate leaps and plunges at high speed.

Tradition has it that porpoises will even

escort a drowned mariner's body to shore and gently nudge it onto the sand.

On the other side of the ledger is the experience at Ocean Park of three boys and a girl who were imperiled by a too-playful porpoise which insisted on joining their swimming party and had to be discouraged by a lifeguard armed with a club.

But if porpoises are now standing guard over mariners adrift in the seven seas, as the Indian Ocean incident would indicate, they are sure to retain their traditional reputation for being friends rather than foes.

T. C.,

Glendale.

Destroying Malaria

Let's destroy and not merely treat malaria!

The Army's attack against its enemy malaria was ably described in your Dec. 8 edition—Enemy No. 1, according to the Medical Corps. And yet the solution is not as simple as providing drainage, crude-oil screens, Paris green spreads and use of the drugs quinine, atebine and plasmochin. Sanitation and medical therapy are at best palliative and yet to this phase of the problem is devoted almost the entire resources of money and technical talent with almost a negligible regard for the basic issue involved—the complete destruction of the malaria parasite and the elimination of patient as a carrier.

Because malaria is of its nature endemic and not spectacular and is chiefly believed to be a tropical disease, relief usually comes by way of temporary surges of effort such as war compels. In making any new discovery in this field we have not progressed much further than the beginnings laid out by Gorgas. With the advent of tropical warfare, which for the next few years promises to be the chief military field, we must now prepare for the insidious human carrier danger with the return to our midst of the stricken veteran, the carrier whose presence in great numbers is fraught with danger to the civilian populace. While we are justified in making tremendous expenditures for conditioning isolated and far distant tropical places where our boys fight for their protection, we at home must simultaneously take up our struggle to secure the Fifth Freedom—Freedom From Ignorance—to carry on the campaign against this disease intelligently and to disseminate the gains from experience widely. Malaria abounds in our own United States with an average of 4,000,000 cases reported annually and with a death rate of 1000 to each 1,000,000 afflicted. Otherwise we will be wasting a great deal of money and gaining only meager results.

MILTON S. KOBLITZ,

Los Angeles.

'Inopportune Time'

There is a public obligation upon newspapers who, by reason of circumstance, hold a position of power and influence in a community. If they want the people in the community in which they serve to think and act in the best interests of the town, community and nation they must, by reason of this position, lead the thinking of the citizens along the proper channels.

Your recent questionnaire on the Japanese situation was certainly not in line with the best interests of the people of this or any other community in the United States. A more inopportune time to settle a problem of such magnitude could not have been chosen. Even though I, as many others, feel that the Tule Lake situation could have been handled differently, the main issue as to what should be done with a race of people who reside in our country must be left to a cool and level-headed jury made up of our nation's leaders.

If this cry for blood which you have started with your questionnaire should

spread throughout the country it would ultimately discolor our entire postwar thinking. It would stand in the way of any solution which might be presented to help the peoples of the world live together peacefully, thereby extending the period of time between the mass murders in which we now indulge.

Friends and relatives of persons against whom a crime has been committed are not chosen to sit in judgment against the accused, neither are we, as average citizens, in a position to condemn, judge and convict a race of people who are related to those who have committed what we consider a crime against our nation.

It is your duty to teach the people to be just and tolerant—especially tolerant and to think with their minds and not along their emotions. In this way only will your newspaper, as well as other newspapers, help us as citizens of a great country along the road toward a peaceful relationship with our fellow man.

MARTIN O. VELAND,

Los Angeles.

The Gripsholm

The steamer Gripsholm is frequently mentioned in the news and it might be of interest to your readers to know that it was named after the Castle Gripsholm located a few miles from Stockholm.

Gustaf Vasa—called Sweden's Liberator spent much of his time at this castle. He became King in year 1523 and reigned over Sweden for nearly 40 years.

K. A. ERICSON,

Los Angeles.

Tule Lake nears 'normal operation'

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—(UP)—The Tule Lake California concentration camp for Japanese, scene of recent disorders, will be restored to "normal" operation when roundup of "strongarm" malcontents there, known as Kibei, is completed, Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, said today.

The roundup is well under way, Myer said, and probably will result in from 1500 to 2000 internees at the camp being segregated for closer surveillance.

Most of the malcontents, Myer explained, are native Americans of Japanese parentage who were sent to Japan for education and then returned to this country, some as late as 1940.

"At Tule Lake," he said, "they formed a committee to organize the boys and take over the center."

"However, the Kibei are unpopular with most Americanized Japanese."

12/13/45 LA TIMES DAILY NEWS

Tule Lake Jap demand for pay told

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(UP)—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., today told a Dies subcommittee Jap American workers on the farm of the Tule Lake segregation center stopped work, "then wanted unemployment compensation."

He testified about the disturbance at the center for disloyal Jap Americans Nov. 1 which led to the army taking over the camp temporarily. Committee spokesmen said the hearings would provide ample justification for removing war relocation director Dillon S. Myer.

Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., Calif., issued a statement which quoted Gov. Earl Warren of California as saying: "State investigators came to the conclusion the federal authorities were not telling the truth" about Tule Lake. Anderson asked the Dies committee to "ascertain what federal officials were not telling the truth."

Engle declared "a small group of Jap hoodlums" were responsible for the disturbance. He said that group "stirred up trouble on trivial grounds" in an effort to gain political control of the camp.

Disloyal internees transferred to Tule Lake from New Mexico, Arizona and Utah had previously caused disagreements over minor grievances so they could make complaints to federal administrators and achieve the status of political representatives, he said.

One complaint cited by Engle dealt with a work stoppage on the Tule Lake farm where produce was grown for consumption by internees. After they had declared to war relocation authority officials that they would not work on the farm because they wanted food supplied by the army, the same group again complained because their names were deleted from payrolls.

At least one of the demands served upon the "imprisoned" WRA executives Nov. 1 has subsequently been carried out, Engle disclosed, with the resignation of chief steward Ralph E. Peck. Peck, whom Engle described as a man with an "exceptionally competent record," was asked to resign by an assistant project director and did so, Engle said, because he feared his civil service record would not be clear if he made an issue of his case.

Engle, asserting that the war relocation authority apparently was following a policy of yielding more and more to internee requests, called for the army to take over the camp permanently. The camp is located in Engle's congressional district.

He said a personal investigation revealed that the internees, in an effort to take over full control of the center, had sabotaged the police and fire protection systems and the camp's food supplies.

"It is the opinion of the white personnel at the camp that the Japs are getting steadily out of control," he said.

Among the internees' demands, he said, was one that they be treated like prisoners of war under the Geneva treaty—that they be fed without working.

Rep. John Phillips, R., Calif., interrupted to state that the Jap government signed the Geneva treaty, but had never confirmed it.

Engle said his investigation revealed that camp farm superintendent Clifford Kallum, a former California assembly member, was beaten up on Oct. 16 and 17, and camp director Ray R. Best did nothing about it except to ask Kallum if he was hurt.

That was followed on Nov. 1 and 4 by the beatings given to Dr. Renee Petticord, camp chief physician, and the center's police chief.

After the police chief was attacked and beaten with clubs, Engle said, "the WRA issued a press release that he had fallen and hit his head on a rock."

"The entire internal security (police) system was under control of the Japanese," said Engle. "The police force, except for six members, was made up entirely of Japanese."

"Except for the fire chief, all of the firemen were Japs. They sabotaged the fire system by turning in false alarms, leaving battery operated telephones off the hooks to run down batteries, filling water standpipes with sand so they could not be used, and emptying or removing fire extinguishers."

"Testimony shows the camp administration had no adequate control over property. The Japs had keys to all the warehouses and constantly pillaged them."

Asked by Rep. Karl Mundt, R., S. D., if he thought Myer and the war relocation authority were capable of managing the camp, Engle answered: "In my opinion they can't do it."

LIQUOR STILL REPORTED FOUND AT TULE LAKE

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 30.—(UP)—State liquor administrator George M. Stout had revealed today that a large moonshine still and a quantity of illegally manufactured

(Continued on Page 35, Col. 6)

Daily News 35
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943

Jap demands for pay told

(Continued from Page 3)

spirits have been discovered by army authorities at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center.

Discovery of the still last Friday, Stout said, climaxed several months of investigation initiated by Dewey Eagan, state liquor enforcement officer for Northern California. However, Stout declared, further investigation of the matter has been taken out of state hands by the federal bureau of investigation.

"This latest incident leaves me more than ever convinced that the army should be given complete and permanent control of the Tule Lake center," Stout said.

He declared that when he and Eagan went to Tule Lake last Saturday to investigate finding of the illegal still they were refused admittance to the center and told flatly that the matter had been taken out of their hands by the FBI.

"In my own opinion," the administrator said, "the FBI is anxious to keep state authorities out of the camp to cover the inefficiencies of the war relocation authority."

A quantity of whisky, whisky mash and sake, a distilled rice spirit, was reported found.

TENNEY JAPANESE CHARGES DENIED

State Sen. Jack Tenney's charges that hundreds of Japanese from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center are entering California for "points unknown" were denied today by a Poston official.

Ralph Galvin, associate project director, explained that all movements of Japanese were hindered by the western defense command's commanding general, and all traveling internees had war relocation authority escort.

Those who entered the state did so for the purpose of making train connections to eastern points, Galvin said.

Tenney had charged, as head of a legislative committee investigating border conditions arising from the project, that there was "total lack of supervision" in the movements of Japanese.

W. A. Miller, chief inspector of the California department of agriculture station at Vidal, where automobiles are halted for inspection, said 150 carloads of Japanese had passed his station in the last year and one-half. With the exception of about 30 persons, he said, all had WRA escort and were bound for Las Vegas to board eastbound trains. The escortless Japanese carried WRA passes, he said.

Myer ouster demanded in Jap inquiry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(UP)—Three congressmen clashed heatedly at a Dies subcommittee hearing today on the issue of "constitutional rights" of Japanese internees vs. "security of the nation."

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, R., N. J., tossed in the assertion that the war relocation authority "is a joke and a racket" and that "the sooner we get rid of director Dillon Myer the better."

The flareup occurred while Rep. Hermann Eberharter, D., Pa., was cross examining a witness, Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., in whose district are situated two WRA camps where riots have occurred—Tule Lake and Manzanar.

"Isn't it true that the people of California dislike the Japanese, and that this dislike amounts to a prejudice?" Eberharter asked.

Before Engle could reply, Eberharter's committee colleague Thomas, cut in with:

"Doesn't the gentleman feel the people of the entire nation dislike the Japanese? I trust the gentleman is not defending the Japanese."

Engle acknowledged that Californians "dislike and are suspicious of Japanese, and with good reason."

"But don't you think the constitutional rights of these people—many of whom are American citizens—are involved?" Eberharter asked.

"And don't you think the security of the nation is also involved?" Thomas snapped.

Engle said his constituents questioned the advisability of locating a WRA camp at Tule Lake because of its proximity to war industries and a key north-south railroad "which is particularly vulnerable to sabotage."

Eberharter insisted that Japs were not permitted out of the camp without military authorization.

"I don't know how they get out," Engle reported, "but they get out."

"Peace officers have told me internees have been seen repeatedly as far as seven or eight miles from camp."

Subcommittee chairman John M. Costello, D., Calif., said there was evidence that the Japanese government may have "inspired" the Tule Lake riots and touched them off with shortwave messages from Tokyo "to make the American government look bad."

He said residents in the camp area reported that Japanese language broadcasts had interfered with their reception of longwave radio programs.

After the army moved troops into the camp, he said, the radio interference was no longer heard. The FBI is investigating reports that at least two shortwave sending sets were located in the Tule Lake area, he declared.

The chairman said it was his opinion that Myer should be replaced by a "man better qualified to establish and enforce discipline."

He had no candidate in mind but believed the job could best be filled by a "retired army officer" with administrative experience."

Would trade Tule Nips for Americans

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 2.—(UP)—

The state war council today was considering a resolution that Japs interned at Tule Lake segregation center be exchanged for Americans held prisoners of war, and internees in Japan.

Meanwhile, Richard Graves, state director of civilian defense, disclosed that the council staff is considering moving its headquarters from Pasadena to Los Angeles.

Graves said he thought the policy of the council should be that it is a "temporary agency that should not seek to perpetuate itself or its staff" in the postwar period.

He added that he thought the regular state government agencies should be used as far as possible instead of additional employees of the council to assist in the council's war activities program.

The resolution on the Japs, which was introduced by Assemblyman Don A. Allen of Los Angeles, asked Cordell Hull, secretary of state, "to initiate and pursue negotiations to provide for the exchange at the earliest possible date of these Japs for American nationals held as prisoners of war or internees by the government of Japan."

The resolution, authored jointly by Allen and Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, Los Angeles, termed presence of the Japs at Tule Lake "a source of conflict and a continuing peril to the safety of the community in which they are held."

Graves said he believed the council to date has not utilized sufficiently existing state agencies. He added that a reorganization of present regional protection zones is being considered.

REPRISALS FEARED IF ARMY TAKES TULE LAKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—(UP)—

Sen. Sheridan Downey, D., Calif., said today there would be considerable danger of retaliatory measures to American civilians held by the Japs if the war department takes control of the Tule Lake segregation center.

Downey left San Francisco to make a personal investigation of conditions at Tule Lake.

"If the army takes over full control of the segregation center, this would give the people there the status of war prisoners under international law."

"The Jap army would then take over camps in which our people are held and that would be a terrible thing for them."

Downey said that by the United States government. Such an investigation is now being made by representatives of the Spanish government which acts as protecting power for the Japanese in negotiations with the United States.

Cozzens declared that "there can be no doubt that the interruption of negotiations for the return of American soldiers and civilians, including women and children now in the hands of the Japanese was caused by the malicious campaign which has been carried on by agitators of race hatred including public as well as private organizations and individuals."

The release stated that the "heedless race baiters have hit every American family which has a loved one in the hands of the Japanese. The thought of American women and children and soldiers in the hands of the enemy anxiously awaiting the day when their exchange can be brought about should have a sobering effect on the fanatical super-patriots who have been agitating for a more restrictive policy on the part of the War Relocation Authority."

Discipline Needed

Activities of Jap Internees at Tule Lake Should Be Supervised by Army

The United States Army, highly trained, loyal, intelligent and an organization whose every objective is national security, is well fitted to administer activities in the troublesome Jap camp at Tule Lake.

This particular camp is a bad one. Confined within it are hundreds of Japs who would welcome the chance to roam freely through the countryside so that they, in their own way, might do what they could to cripple the war effort.

These Japs do not profess loyalty or friendship for the United States. Potentially, every one of them is a saboteur and a dangerous one. Many, of course, are known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that organization would take strenuous steps to prevent their release, were such a move contemplated.

Thousands of Japs at this camp have sworn that they are loyal to the United States. But it is difficult, almost impossible, to know which Japs are loyal to their adopted country and which ones are, at heart, loyal to Japan, the land of their ancestors.

At Tule Lake there are many who profess their loyalty to this country. They have refrained from taking part in the riots so carefully organized by the enemy trouble makers. And yet, there is doubt in the minds of many, as to whether any Jap at Tule Lake—or any other internment camp—can be believed. They have not been a trustworthy race.

Tule Lake, definitely, is a danger spot and a spot which should be ruled with firm discipline. It should never be supervised, again, by the War Relocation Authority.

Tule Lake affairs should be administered by the Army, administered fairly, with justice, and in a civilized manner—but the administration should be with the crisp discipline that is characteristic of the Army—not with the faltering fear of the WRA and its ineffectual leaders.

MANZANAR
TREE PRESS
12/27/43

R. Cozzens Hits 'Race Baiters'

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24—Major responsibility for jeopardizing the lives and welfare of thousands of American men, women and children in custody of the Japanese was placed on the shoulders of "agitators of race hatred" by Robert B. Cozzens, regional director of the WRA in San Francisco according to a WRA press release.

Cozzens' charge was made in a statement to the press after the State Department revealed that the Japanese government has broken off negotiations for the exchange of nationals until an investigation can be made of conditions under which Japanese nationals are cared for by the United States government. Such an investigation is now being made by representatives of the Spanish government which acts as protecting power for the Japanese in negotiations with the United States.

Cozzens declared that "there can be no doubt that the interruption of negotiations for the return of American soldiers and civilians, including women and children now in the hands of the Japanese was caused by the malicious campaign which has been carried on by agitators of race hatred including public as well as private organizations and individuals."

The release stated that the "heedless race baiters have hit every American family which has a loved one in the hands of the Japanese. The thought of American women and children and soldiers in the hands of the enemy anxiously awaiting the day when their exchange can be brought about should have a sobering effect on the fanatical super-patriots who have been agitating for a more restrictive policy on the part of the War Relocation Authority.

Tule Lake head favors

Jap police

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(U.P.)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the war relocation authority told a Dies subcommittee today that, despite the riots at the Tule Lake, Calif., internment camp, he saw no reason for not using internees to police their own part of the colony in the future.

Asked by Rep. Karl E. Mundt, R., S. D., "isn't that like hiring arsonists for the fire department," Myer replied:

"We also will police that part of the colony."

He said that on Nov. 1, the day of the first riot at the camp for disloyal Japanese-Americans, there were six Caucasian police and the camp director now has been authorized to hire 66 more.

He denied that either camp director Raymond R. Best or he had yielded to demands of a self appointed internee committee. When it presented demands, he said, Best replied that he did not operate the camp on a basis of demands.

"Thank God," he told the subcommittee, "most of our staff acted in such a way that it did not touch off trouble."

Myer then said he believed the committee of 17 internees "was not anxious to set off physical violence that day," but that their leader, George Kuratomi, "tried to impress us with the crowd that had gathered."

Meyer said the internee committee operated with "strong arm,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3)

Jap internee police urged

(Continued from Page 3)

gangster methods" and he did not believe it represented most of the internees.

Demands presented by the committee were "unreasonable," he said. The main reason for internees refusing to harvest crops, he said, was that some of them were to go to other internment areas and the committee said they "refused to harvest any crop that would go to loyal Japanese."

Another unreasonable complaint, he said, was the blaming of the administration for an accident when a truck driven by a Japanese internee turned over, killing one evacuee and injuring 28 others. This, he said, caused a strike by the farm labor for 10 days.

Myer said the army—which was called into the camp after the riots, always had been responsible for maintaining order outside of the camp boundaries, protecting the outside communities from the evacuees and the evacuees from the residents outside.

He said the camp authorities had authority to "call the military if needed," and that the army had authority to "go in on its own volition but did not do that (on Nov. 1) for which I am glad." The situation on Nov. 1 was "reasonably tense, and any move might have caused the loss of life to a number of people, including our own staff," he added.

Myer conceded that a WRA article appealing to Jap internees to teach midwestern farmers sanitation and efficiency was "somewhat indiscreet," but doubted that it had caused any "serious trouble."

Earlier, Rep. Lowell Stockman, R., Ore., had told the subcommittee it had been "derelict in its duty" for failing to make an on the scene investigation of the disturbances at Tule Lake.

Rep. Norris Poulson, R., Calif., testified that "the Tule Lake incident would not have happened if the WRA had been just and firm" in handling the internees.

"They have shown that they know nothing about handling the Japanese," he said.

Poulson said he believed there were "some loyal Japanese," and they could be released but they should not be sent to California.

He said the Japs were all right if permitted to reside in "small groups," but they should not be allowed to form large communities. If they were permitted to go back to California now, he said, there probably would be riots and bloodshed.

Director 'loose face'

Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Director of the war relocation authority today denied demands for the removal of personnel of the camp immediately.

The committee representative had told him "loose face" for the doctors and not immediately the hospital.

Subsequently the staff began through "anence" in which they were en by Japs. He said the internee "loose face" if done.

A losing face for the demands, he said, "S. D. action was not to demands, staff subse-

did not return my took over he camp. Mying discharge ps didn't like"

OTHER SIDE

Big 3 details not revealed

(Continued from Page 3)

Soviet Union, and well informed observers here had not expected that such questions would be dealt with in any major way at the conference. But the declaration did explain that there had been a survey of the future.

"With our diplomatic advisers, the three leaders said, "we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation of all nations, large and small whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations."

"Emerging from these cordial conferences we look with confidence to the day when all people of the world may live free live untouched by tyranny, and according to their varying desires and their own consciences."

There was some surprise here that the declaration did not in some way indicate what political and geographic future a defeated Germany might expect at the hands of the victors. A semi-official Soviet union proposal of last summer invited the German people to repudiate their masters.

This "Moscow manifesto" called upon German peasants, craftsmen and workers—the people—to overthrow Hitler and under a "democratic" regime obtain more lenient peace terms. Roosevelt's own ideas for postwar Germany began with sufficient dismemberment of the reich to separate the warrior race of Prussians from the remainder of Germany. Prussia and her Junkers stand charged with having fomented most of the international uproar of the last 7 years.

But the president, prime minister and premier all are on record for the annihilation of Nazism and the elimination of its leaders from the life of Europe. There was in the Teheran declaration no appeal to the German masses to shorten their torment by chucking their leaders.

General satisfaction here with the declaration's military commitments seemed assured. Congress and the people evidently are recorded to a hard fight to subdue Germany. There is general realization that the opening of a land front in western Europe is part of that hard bargain. It will be costly in lives but the consensus here is that it will shorten the war.

There was some indication, after the recent Moscow foreign ministers conference, of political and other dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union's territorial plans for the states of Latvia

Avoid Unpleasant

Californians

Rebuke Three For Favoring Niseis' Return

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 1.—Governor Earl Warren rebuked three members of the State Board of Agriculture for their action favoring return of Japanese-American farmers to California, reported the Los Angeles Examiner.

It was reported that the stand was taken through a resolution offered by Professor Paul S. Taylor of the University of California and a member of the board, who charged that much of the anti-Japanese sentiment is coming from "agricultural interests who were opposed to Japanese Americans because they were nasty competitors."

"The resolution declared that when military authorities decide it is no longer necessary for Japanese-Americans to be excluded from the state, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the state," the Examiner stated.

MANY PROTESTS

The adoption of the resolution brought many protests. One of them, Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, chairman of the Assembly interim committee on Japanese problems declared:

"I am quite surprised and quite alarmed at the attitude of the board. It just shows the force of Japanese sympathizers is more powerful than we think."

Gannon was reported by the Examiner as stating that no Japanese should be returned to California until after the war because the "feeling of resentment against the Japanese will increase in direct ratio to the increasing number of our boys dying and being wounded in the intensifying Pacific warfare."

Wires President Of Confidence in Myer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1.—The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play recently wired President Roosevelt its confidence in Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee, headed by Dr. R. Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, sent a duplicate telegram to the chairman of the California congressional delegation.

The wires listed five reasons for the committee's opposition to West Coast congressmen's requests for Myer's resignation because of disturbances among Japanese internees at the Tule Lake relocation center:

1. "Excellent relocation program of the W.R.A.

2. "The director's recognition of international complications in-

Keep Japs out of to F. D. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—(U.P.)—A state senate fact finding committee today appealed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to keep Japanese civilians out of California for the duration of the war, warning that their presence here "will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed."

The five committeemen, after reviewing testimony on the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center sent this telegraphed appeal to the president:

"This committee fears and knows that the relocation in this state of Japanese during the war will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed, thus creating an excuse for mistreatment of American civilian and military prisoners in Japan, many of whom are citizens of this state.

"Because of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of determining the loyalty of Japanese, foreign or native born, we believe that such action would further the dangers of sabotage and espionage, endangering the security of a vital and important military area of the Pacific coast."

The telegram urged the president "to do all in your power to prevent any such unfortunate and disastrous action or policy." An identical appeal was sent to Secretary of War Henry Stimson and all members of the California congressional delegation.

The committee previously went on record as favoring continued army control of the 16,000 internees at Tule Lake formerly under jurisdiction of the war relocation authority.

Grew Makes Stand For Nisei In Speech

Bill of Rights Week, commemorating the 152nd anniversary of the ratification of the first ten amendments to the federal constitution, was celebrated recently.

"We shall let ex-Ambassador Joseph C. Grew exemplify the spirit of the week, because he stands so firmly for the freedoms incorporated in the Bill of Rights," stated the Minneapolis Times.

Ex-Ambassador Grew reputed to know the Japanese better than most Americans, recently made a stirring plea for Americans of Japanese descent, before a New York audience. To see them "given a square deal," to see them treated with respect and support regardless of their racial origins were among the statements he made in behalf of Japanese Americans.

Ex-Ambassador Grew was commended by the Minneapolis Times for his stand.

involved in W. R. A. programs.

3. "The director's determination to administer this unprecedented program within the best possible American tradition of fairness.

4. "The director's recognition of the civil rights of law-abiding persons.

5. "Myer's courage in the face of prejudice and misrepresentation."

Members of the committee included: Maurice E. Harrison, former chairman of the State Democratic Committee; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chancellor of Stanford University; A. J. McFadden, chairman of the California Agricultural Commission; Henry F. Grady, head of the State Department Economic Commission to Italy; Gen. David P. Barrows, former president of the University of California.

ew testi- Lake last ecommen- in Wash- unanimous- A should ol of the

field of Col. 5)

an ia

ge 1)

the fed- ation, al- tement nans and over the disloyal the army

nnnelly of dministra- attitude"

the dis- like which to restore

se commit- mnelly and e Senators ka, Herbert and Jess R.

2 lift voices in defense of Tule Japs

An assembly interim committee on Jap problems today opened a hearing at the State building to take testimony on opinions regarding return of interned Japs to California.

The committee is chaired by Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento, and composed of R. Fred Price, R., Ontario; C. Don Field, R., Glendale; Vicent Thomas, D., San Pedro; Alfred Robertson, D., Santa Barbara.

Attorney Charles Colden acted as the interrogator of witnesses.

First witness called was Edward Robin, 1961 Preston ave., who identified himself as a reporter and columnist of the Los Angeles Peoples World and said he was a registered member of the Communist party.

He was questioned about an Oct. 16, 1943, editorial in that newspaper which described three reasons why certain groups were fighting the return of Japanese to California.

The editorial quoted by Colden said that wealthy farmer groups were making a racket of collecting money to keep the Japs out of the state and defeatist groups seeking to stir up racial prejudice were behind the movement.

Asked by Gannon if he concurred in the editorial policies of his paper, Robin said he did and was opposed to "anything that stirred up race hatred."

Gannon then questioned Robin about a column he had written questioning the motives of the committee and the columnist replied:

"This committee isn't interested in Japanese problems but is on a personal junket, aimed at hurting President Roosevelt's administration and in my opinion this committee's activities are extremely harmful to the war effort."

Second witness was Clinton J. Taft, director of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties union. Taft declared that his association had defended many minority groups.

"The American Civil Liberties union feels that the Japanese have been treated shabbily from a constitutional standpoint, that 112,000 Japanese were treated in an un-American fashion, found guilty without examination and herded into concentration camps."

Taft said that his organization had gone to court to protest this treatment and intended to press the case hoping to obtain a favorable decision as the initial hysteria of the war dies out.

Dr. John R. Lechner, who described his occupation as "an Americanism educational lecturer," said he had been fighting communism for 18 years and took the stand to direct many personal remarks to the previous witnesses.

From the stand Lechner turned to Taft and to Robbin, declaring that he would refute their testimony.

He said that he believed the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, the Common Council for American Unity, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters league were all Communist inspired organizations and were united behind the move to free the Japanese from the relocation centers.

He blamed the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters league for the recent trouble at the Tule Lake Japanese camp.

The propaganda of these two organizations was distributed among the Japanese at the camp, he said, and there was a lot more happening at the camp than was ever reported publicly.

Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, 2800 West 85th st., Inglewood, said he was the founder 26 years ago of the South China mission. He also was of the opinion that the Japanese should not be allowed freedom during the war. Dr. Phillips described in detail atrocities which he said he witnessed at Nanning, China, in April of 1939.

Tule director bewailed Jap 'loss of face'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the war relocation authority today denied that WRA had acceded to demands of rioting Japs at Tule Lake, but admitted white personnel of the hospital staff were immediately withdrawn.

Myer said the committee representing the internees had told him they could "not be responsible" for the safety of white doctors and nurses if they were not immediately withdrawn from the hospital.

Myer said he subsequently decided to withdraw the staff because they had been through "an exhausting experience" in which one doctor was beaten by Japs.

He also said he felt the internee committee would "lose face" if something was not done.

"How about WRA losing face by acceding to their demands," asked Rep. Karl Mundt, R., S. D. Myer insisted the action was not taken in response to demands, and that the white staff subsequently returned.

He admitted they did not return until after the army took over administration of the camp.

Questioned concerning discharge of employes "the Japs didn't like" Myer said the internees had demanded discharge of one employe whose resignation was subsequently requested. He insisted the decision had been made before the demand was presented.

Myer outlined a conference held between WRA officials and the Jap "committee of 17" in the administration building at Tule Lake Nov. 1, while a crowd of several thousand internees surrounded the building.

He said that after refusing demands of the committee, he was introduced to the crowd by the committee chairman, George Kuratomi, and made a brief speech which received a "pretty good hand."

He said Kuratomi also spoke in "conciliatory" fashion, but that S. Kai, a professed Buddhist priest "whom we suspect of being a Shintoist," spoke in "a rabble rousing fashion."

He said that as the meeting broke up, Kai ordered the internees to bow, but insisted it was not a patriotic obeisance to Emperor Hirohito, but merely "an ordinary custom."

Chairman John M. Costello, D., Calif., said army officials would be questioned about return of some Japanese to the west coast.

He said his subcommittee, investigating recent riots at Tule Lake had received "numerous and disquieting reports" concerning mass movement of Japanese back into the "forbidden" west coast zone.

Costello said army consent was required for any Jap to return to the west coast.

WRA director Myer told Costello's group yesterday he had "no information" on the reported return of Japs.

Costello said the west coast situation was "potentially very serious."

"Public feeling against Japanese is at fever pitch out there," he said.

"If the war department has permitted any substantial number of evacuees to return, there most certainly is a danger of an outbreak of race trouble."

Avoid bloodshed, keep Japs out of California, is appeal to F. D. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—(U.P.)—A state senate fact finding committee today appealed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt to keep Japanese civilians out of California for the duration of the war, warning that their presence here "will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed."

The five committeemen, after reviewing testimony on the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center sent this telegraphed appeal to the president:

"This committee fears and knows that the relocation in this state of Japanese during the war will inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed, thus creating an excuse for mistreatment of American civilian and military prisoners in Japan, many of whom are citizens of this state.

"Because of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of determining the loyalty of Japanese, foreign or native born, we believe that such action would further the dangers of sabotage and espionage, endangering the security of a vital and important military area of the Pacific coast."

The telegram urged the president "to do all in your power to prevent any such unfortunate and disastrous action or policy." An identical appeal was sent to Secretary of War Henry Stimson and all members of the California congressional delegation.

The committee previously went on record as favoring continued army control of the 16,000 internees at Tule Lake formerly under jurisdiction of the war relocation authority.

Meeting here to review testimony gathered at Tule Lake last month, and draw up recommendations for presentation in Washington, the committee unanimously agreed that the WRA should not be returned to control of the center.

State Sen. George Hatfield of (Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

Ask Jap ban in California

(Continued from Page 1)

Newman suggested that the federal bureau of investigation, already in charge of internment centers for disloyal Germans and Italians, should take over the Tule Lake center for disloyal Japanese in the event the army relinquishes authority.

State Sen. Hugh Donnelly of Turlock blamed "maladministration and the conciliatory attitude" of WRA officials for the disturbances at Tule Lake which brought army troops to restore order.

Other members of the committee, in addition to Donnelly and Hatfield, include State Senators Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, Herbert Slater of Santa Rosa and Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

Zone Your Mail

WRA Head Hits Phony Stories on 'Jap Rioting'

Rebukes Hearst Press, Dies For False Reports on Camp Disorders

By JAMES R. C'HANLON

A Dies subcommittee meeting in Washington tomorrow will hear the true story of the so-called riots at the Japanese relocation camp at Tule Lake, Cal.—incidents which the Committee has been attempting to turn into another weapon against the New Deal.

The story will come from Dillion S. Myer, director of the WRA (War Relocation Authority), the man best qualified to tell it because he was there to see it.

It will be the same story, in greater detail, that he told at a press conference in New York Friday—a story that discredited the lurid tales in the Hearst press and, inferentially, rebuts Dies investigators' reports of continual trouble in the camps.

Myer, summoned to testify at tomorrow's hearing revealed at the press conference that a mere handful of Japanese youths—300 of the thousands in the camp—took part in the "riots."

The 1940 Kibeis

This small but influential group he described as "1940 Kibeis." In Japanese *Kibeis* means "those who came and returned." It describes the children of families who returned to Japan in the 20s, grew up there, and then came back to the U. S. A. as young men in the late 30s and up to 1940, some presumably to avoid military service in Japan, others possibly as Japanese agents.

Because they were born in this country they retained U. S. citizenship, though by rearing and culture they were wholly Japanese. With all other Japanese citizens or aliens they were picked up after Pearl Harbor.

The first disorder at Tule Lake occurred Nov. 1 when Myer, with other officials, was inspecting the camp. Myer says the Kibeis spread word through the camp that Myer was to address them in the administration building. Actually there were no such plans.

When Myer returned from an inspection he found "3500 to 4000" around the camp. A committee of 17 presented demands which included dismissal of the project director. While this was being discussed, word came that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been assaulted.

Crowd Dispersed

Newspaper accounts have said the "mob" held Myer and other officials prisoners, but Myer said that when word of the assault came a WRA staff member was dispatched to the hospital and passed through the crowd and returned without being molested.

After Myer and two members of the crowd spoke, the gathering dispersed peacefully.

A number of automobiles were slightly damaged, Myer said. A few employees reported seeing knives and clubs, but the "great majority" said they saw no weapons of any kind.

"The situation was tense for a time," he said, "but I was not a prisoner. I did think it unwise to attempt to pass through the crowd."

Although the internal security

guard was increased, on the evening of Nov. 4 about 400 young Japs, armed with clubs, advanced on the administration building, some surrounding the project director's residence. He called the Army. Before military police could restore order, one camp guard was clubbed resisting the advance.

Used by Tokyo

Singling out the Hearst newspapers for their inflammatory stories about Japanese in detention, Myer pointed out that such stories are used by the Japanese Government in dealing with the State Dept. for release of Americans and may have an effect on their treatment.

Myer said Tule Lake is the only one of 10 centers whose evacuees are not eligible for return to civilian life.

Emphasizing that the purpose of the camps is not to detain Japanese but to relocate them in civilian pursuits, he said 17,000 already have been given indefinite leave and the WRA hopes to release the remaining 65,000 to 70,000 in centers other than Tule Lake. But many of those eligible to leave are afraid, he said, because of the anti-Japanese feeling whipped up by the Hearst press.

Myer said "not one disloyal act by those already released has been reported. The WRA is endeavoring to spread them throughout the country (they are barred from West Coast areas) because their concentration in one area might create racial antagonisms."

"And this country can't stand another race problem," he said.

On War Relocation Camp Visit



Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, is shown here with Mrs. Roosevelt on a recent tour of inspection of one of the Japanese-American centers.

WRA Version



Mauna Loa eruption to

HONOLULU, Dec. 11.—A new eruption of Mauna Loa, world's largest volcano on the island of Hawaii, began today at 11:23 a. m. The eruption of Nov. 23, with the spouting smoke and lava for several days, it was disclosed.

The news was censored for military security until the eruption subsided. The glow from the crater could be seen as a guide for planes.

The eruption of Mauna Loa, which discharges more than any other volcano, was caused by a series of earthquakes. Roy Finch, volcanologist at the National Park, described the latest disturbance as a "small" eruption.

Mauna Loa last erupted in 1942, with activity continuing until May 10 of that year.

If the WRA persists in its program of allowing Japs to leave relocation centers, "So Sorry" for those who come back to California!

This state does not propose to play the role of the "Fatted Calif." for the homecoming of the prodigally treated sons of heaven.

much as the land is worth," said Wells.

WRA Head Hits Phony Stories on 'Jap Rioting'

Rebukes Hearst Press, Dies For False Reports on Camp Disorders

By JAMES R. C'HANLON

A Dies subcommittee meeting in Washington tomorrow will hear the true story of the so-called riots at the Japanese relocation camp at Tule Lake, Cal.—incidents which the Committee has been attempting to turn into another weapon against the New Deal.

The story will come from Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA (War Relocation Authority), the man best qualified to tell it because he was there to see it.

It will be the same story, in greater detail, that he told at a press conference in New York Friday—a story that discredited the lurid tales in the Hearst press and, inferentially, rebuts Dies investigators' reports of continual trouble in the camps.

Myer, summoned to testify at tomorrow's hearing revealed at the press conference that a mere handful of Japanese youths—300 of the thousands in the camp—took part in the "riots."

The 1940 Kibeis

This small but influential group he described as "1940 Kibeis." In Japanese *Kibeis* means "those who came and returned." It describes the children of families who returned to Japan in the 20s, grew up there, and then came back to the U. S. A. as young men in the late 30s and up to 1940, some presumably to avoid military service in Japan, others possibly as Japanese agents.

Because they were born in this country they retained U. S. citizenship, though by rearing and culture they were wholly Japanese. With all other Japanese citizens or aliens they were picked up after Pearl Harbor.

The first disorder at Tule Lake occurred Nov. 1 when Myer, with other officials, was inspecting the camp. Myer says the Kibeis spread word through the camp that Myer was to address them in the administration building. Actually there were no such plans.

When Myer returned from an inspection he found "3500 to 4000" around the camp. A committee of 17 presented demands which included dismissal of the project director. While this was being discussed, word came that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been assaulted.

Crowd Dispersed

Newspaper accounts have said the "mob" held Myer and other officials prisoners, but Myer said that when word of the assault came a WRA staff member was dispatched to the hospital and passed through the crowd and returned without being molested.

After Myer and two members of the crowd spoke, the gathering dispersed peacefully.

A number of automobiles were slightly damaged, Myer said. A few employes reported seeing knives and clubs, but the "great majority" said they saw no weapons of any kind.

"The situation was tense for a time," he said, "but I was not a prisoner. I did think it unwise to attempt to pass through the crowd."

Although the internal security

guard was increased, on the evening of Nov. 4 about 400 young Japs, armed with clubs, advanced on the administration building, some surrounding the project director's residence. He called the Army. Before military police could restore order, one camp guard was clubbed resisting the advance.

Used by Tokyo

Singling out the Hearst newspapers for their inflammatory stories about Japanese in detention, Myer pointed out that such stories are used by the Japanese Government in dealing with the State Dept. for release of Americans and may have an effect on their treatment.

Myer said Tule Lake is the only one of 10 centers whose evacuees are not eligible for return to civilian life.

Emphasizing that the purpose of the camps is not to detain Japanese but to relocate them in civilian pursuits, he said 17,000 already have been given indefinite leave and that the WRA hopes to release the remaining 65,000 to 70,000 in camps other than Tule Lake. But many of those eligible to leave are afraid to, he said, because of the anti-Japanese feeling whipped up by the Hearst press.

Myers said "not one disloyal act" by those already released has been reported. The WRA is endeavoring to spread them throughout the country (they are barred for the war's duration from West Coast areas) because their concentration in one area might create racial antagonisms.

"And this country can't stand another race problem," he said.

On War Relocation Camp Visit



Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, is shown here with Mrs. Roosevelt on a recent tour of inspection of one of the Japanese-American centers.

Time Magazine Hits Newspaper In Article On Japanese Problem

Appearing in the midst of the west coast's racial hysteria, a recent issue of the Time magazine devoted nearly a page on the Japanese problem under the title of "Races."

Declaring that the 112,000 evacuated Japanese had become the object of hatred more intense than the anti-German American feeling of the First World War, Time stated: "The U. S. mortally hates and fears the Japanese; but the furiously boiling stew had many other ingredients. Professional patriots, demagogues and sensational newspapers, let by the Hearst press, were stirring the witches' broth."

FACTS

Reviewing the anti-Japanese feeling up and down the Pacific coast, the magazine stated, "Hardly anyone ever bothered to distinguish between the alien Japanese, who are deportable, and the U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry. A battalion of Japanese Americans is fighting well in the front line in Italy; another 2500 are elsewhere in the U. S. Army; hundreds serve in Military Intelligence in the South Pacific and 20,000 cleared by FBI, now live in the mid-western and eastern states. But hate-mongers were not troubled by such facts."

FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE

The recent "investigation" of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in California by Chester F. Gannon, Sacramento attorney, was described by the magazine as a "trial by fury." It started when the Fair Play Committee, consisting of notables such as

University of California's President Robert G. Sproul, Stanford's former President Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, and University of Oregon's President Donald Erb, distributed a letter written by Marine Pfc. Robert E. Borchers (Free Press, Oct. 30—Ed note) to the American Legion.

Borchers' letter vigorously condemned the Legion's attitude regarding the American Japanese. Although this letter had started the investigation, Time stated that Gannon did not summon him as a witness. "Gannon had had his own views: 'We have been told it would be unhealthy for Japanese then—even American born—to be seen on California streets, and that returning Marines and soldiers would slit their throats.'

Time magazine stated that the follow-up of the Gannon investigation by the Hearst papers was too much even for the Los Angeles Times, which until then had been close behind in relating the committee's doing.

Mauna Loa's eruption told

HONOLULU, Dec. 11.—(UP)—A new eruption of Mauna Loa, world's largest volcano on the island of Hawaii, began the night of Nov. 23, with the mountain spouting smoke and lava for several days, it was disclosed today.

The news was censored for reasons of military security until the eruption subsided. The glow from the crater could have served as a guide for enemy planes.

The eruption of Mauna Loa, which discharges more lava than any other volcano, was preceded by a series of earthquakes.

Roy Finch, volcanologist at Hawaii National park, described the latest disturbance as a small summit eruption.

Mauna Loa last erupted April 26, 1942, with activity continuing until May 10 of that year.

Probe Asked of Jap Lands

DENVER, Jan. 4.—(P)—A delegation of farmers and townspeople of Brighton requested Governor Vivian today to investigate land purchases by Japanese-Americans in that north-central Colorado agricultural area.

Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton, spokesman, told the governor there were at least 26 transfers of land to Japanese-Americans in the area during the past six months and that it "constitutes a grave threat to established residents."

He added that business property in Brighton also had been sold.

"They're paying twice as much as the land is worth," said Wells.