

# REPATRIATES SILENT ON NIP PRISON LIFE; FEAR REPRISALS

By Associated Press

**JERSEY CITY, Dec. 2.**—Concerned with the welfare of thousands more Americans still interned in Japanese camps, repatriates arriving aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm spoke only in general, guarded tones today of their treatment during the two years of their confinement.

The official caution here to avoid stories of mistreatment was underscored by Miss Ruth Lee, private nurse in Manila before its capture. Miss Lee, a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., had been interned at Santo Tomas camp in Manila.

"The last thing the Japanese said to me before I left Shanghai," she said, "was to warn me not to say anything which would react unfavorably on my fellow countrymen in the Far East."

Disembarkation of the 1492 repatriates was completed at noon today and the navy disclosed that 30 passengers had been removed to Ellis Island for further questioning.

### JAP MORALE HIGH

Many repatriates stepped from the Gripsholm with the conviction that a long, hard struggle lay ahead in the Pacific, and with the belief that the morale of the Japanese people still was high.

Dr. George Thorngate, chest specialist of Phoenix, Ariz., said the health of American internees in the Japanese camps near Shanghai was generally "pretty good," but added that vitamin deficiency in the food and mental anxiety caused many internees to lose weight. Dr. Thorngate was a medical officer at the Pootung camp in Shanghai after his internment early this year.

"It is going to be a long story before the war in the Pacific is over," declared Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, 77, of Newton, Mass., a resident of China for 56 years.

Russell Brines, of the Associated Press bureau in Manila, who formerly worked in the Tokio bureau, said on leaving the ship:

"I think the Japanese will keep on fighting at least five more years as things are going now. The vital element in the situation is their ability to continue communications and production."

### SEES 2 YEAR WAR

"The Japanese military has built up what from their callous viewpoint is an ideal combination of religion and state service."

Happy as the repatriates were to see the Statue of Liberty and their homeland again, they expressed concern over the estimated 6000 Americans, many of them children, still held in Japanese internment camps.

"For God's sake, get them out of there," exclaimed John J. Brenneman of Philadelphia, for 50 years an exporter in Shanghai.

"Get the Americans and other internees in Manila home, or they will be a lost tribe," commented Mrs. Jessie Mann, a consular service employe. She said food and clothing were major problems to the internees.

Dianna Cannon, an attractive Los Angeles blonde, took off her shoes and stockings when she was cleared from the vessel, and sat on a barrel on the pier, knitting, while waiting for her father, William, to debark.

Dewarr was interned for several months.

May da Souza, former Chicago musical comedy star, said she lost 30 pounds during internment but gained most of it back while aboard the Gripsholm.

She said she played unwillingly in a serio-comic drama that might have been called "Three Hundred Men and a Woman."

Japanese gendarmes, accompanied by two police dogs, took her from her hotel to a red brick compound and lined her up with 300 men. When they discovered she was the only woman present, they apologized and returned her to her hotel.

### L. A. MAN'S STORY

Rowand Harker, 31, of Los Angeles, former Methodist missionary, told a strange story of once refusing repatriation so that he could remain and convert the Japanese to Christianity and of

## Jap Death Threats Told by Tule Lake Witness

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. (U.P.)** Japanese-American internees at the Tule Lake (California) segregation center were threatened by their leaders with death unless they joined the Nov. 1 demonstration which led to a riot, the former senior medical officer at the center said today.

Dr. John T. Mason told a Dies subcommittee that a Japanese-American girl in the center's hospital had told him that between 6000 and 10,000 internees had been warned to "join the crowd or die."

Mason charged earlier that Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, made no immediate effort to investigate the disturbance during which Dr. Reese Petticord, the chief physician, had been "badly beaten" and that Myer cautioned staff doctors to "be careful because this might cause an international incident."

### Felt at Mercy of Japs

Describing the demonstration, which has led to demands for permanent Army control of the center for disloyal Japanese-Americans, Mason said:

"They packed in tight around the building, they formed tight semicircles around the doors, they flattened their noses against the windows. Two of them with knives chiseled at the window sashes."

"We all felt at the mercy of these people."

"During the four and a half to five hours on Nov. 1 that most of the white personnel of the camp were virtually held prisoners in the building a 17-man delegation of Japanese was presenting demands on Myer and Camp Director Ray Best, demands which were halted only by news of continuing attacks on the camp medical staff."

### Physician Beaten

A transcript of that meeting, read to the Dies committee's counsel, quoted Best, immediately after receiving a phone call from the hospital, as stating: "They have beaten up Dr. Petticord. That will have to be stopped right away."

George Kuratomi, spokesman for the internees, sent other in-

ternees from the meeting to stop the disturbance, but Best was informed soon that violence was continuing.

Myer suggested that the discussion stop until the demonstration was quelled.

"We are sorry about the interruption," Kuratomi replied, but he went on with his demands, which he had prefaced with the remark:

"We don't get anywhere with complaints. Consequently we are turning them into demands."

### Wanted Doctors Ousted

Chief among the internees' demands was the removal of American physicians from the camp. Mason said he believed the Japanese-Americans were angry because Petticord would not tolerate malingering and waste.

One Japanese-American doctor, he said, operated with "flowery ceremony" and on one occasion demanded that a patient be X-rayed for a small cut on a finger.

Mason also told the committee that the Japanese-American internees wanted the Army called to quell the disturbance and that failure to do so immediately probably had prevented bloodshed.

Mason said the internees "were inviting some kind of disturbance."

### Assault Described

Dr. Petticord, Mason said, was dragged from the camp hospital by a group of Japanese and thrown to the ground, where he was "stepped on and kicked." He said Petticord suffered a black eye and complained of pains in the chest, abdomen, arms and legs.

He quoted Myer as saying: "You see Dr. Petticord is not hurt. This doesn't amount to anything."

Mason was angered by Myer's remark. He told the committee:

"I said, 'Here's my chief lying here. Don't you remember Dec. 7, 1941? That was an international incident, and this is war.'"

Myer, he said, did not reply.

Mason said many of the Japanese pretended they could not speak English and made efforts to get themselves hospitalized on pretexts. He also said that Japanese-American doctors and nurses did not co-operate with the five American physicians.

## Moonshine Still Run by Japs at Tule Lake Camp

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

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

Eagan stated that several months ago he received information that four stills were being operated by the inmates. He said he took the matter up with Kenneth Blair, in charge of the Federal Alcohol Tax Bureau at Sacramento, and that meanwhile he launched an investigation but could not gain admission to the camp for disloyal Japanese.

He said he then reported the matter to Col. Verne Austin, who commanded Army units outside the camp area; that Austin said he had no authority inside the camp, but if and when he got authority he would clean it up.

On Friday, Eagan said, he was told by Blair that the Army had found a large still and a quantity of mash. On Saturday, Eagan, Blair and George Stout, enforcement officer for the State Board, went to the camp but found the Army and F.B.I. had taken over the investigation. Blair took two gallons of moonshine to Sacramento as evidence.

## Liberties Union May Coast Exclusion Ruling

**LOS ANGELES** — A case in federal courts to test the right of military to continue to examine the west coast military a loyal Japanese American because of race has authorized by the American Liberties Union (ALU), it reported on Nov. 20 in the forum, weekly publication of the Southern California branch of the ALU.

The Open Forum said the ALU authorized the case following the completion of the process of separating Japanese Americans held to be disloyal from the local.

Japanese American soldiers in uniform are the only persons of Japanese ancestry allowed to enter the evacuated zone at the present time, the ALU noted.

It was reported that the selection of the test case and the time and place of bringing it have been referred by the ACLU to its Southern California counsel, A. L. Wirin, who is also special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League.

The Open Forum added: "Both organizations joined in the previous test cases in the United States Supreme Court which upheld the right of the military to enforce curfew rules against Japanese Americans, and by implications sustained their evacuation as an emergency measure to control sabotage and espionage. Counsel for the Union believe that the Supreme Court would not now sustain their continued exclusion in view of changed circumstances."

then being himself converted to Catholicism while interned in a monastery outside of Tokio.

Harker was interned in Tokio at the outbreak of the war and when the Gripsholm made its first exchange trip he declined to return, saying that he had received "a message from God" to stay and convert the Japanese. He intended to convert the guards in the prison camp if no one else, he said at the time.

The missionary was transferred, after the Gripsholm had left, to the monastery and there he became a convert to Catholicism. When the Gripsholm returned, he accepted repatriation and was put aboard.

"As a Catholic layman," he said today after his release from the ship, "I no longer considered it my duty to remain in Japan."

He said he will go to Los Angeles, where his parents live.



# Civil Liberties Union May Test Coast Exclusion Ruling

*2nd 12/4/43*

LOS ANGELES — A case in the federal courts to test the right of the military to continue to exclude from the west coast military area a loyal Japanese American solely because of race has been authorized by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), it was reported on Nov. 20 in the Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California branch of the ACLU.

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# Leader Scores Jap Coddling

## Safeway Vice President Addresses Rotarians

Too many people in California want to coddle "the 8000 avowed enemies of our country at Tule Lake," instead of getting rid of them, Rilea W. Doe, Safeway Stores vice president and Oakland civic leader, told a Rotary Club luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday.

He called upon the business men to rally all their resources behind the war effort and have faith in our military leaders, so that the war may be won with a minimum expenditure of life irrespective of money cost.

### COMPLAINTS SCORED

He assailed those who "either from ignorance or from deliberate intent act to sabotage our native unity of thought and faith in our objective," and continued:

"Fretful complaints and whinnings over increased personal expenses surely are unworthy. For, if we are to lose money, but by that loss be given freedom from dictatorship and the blessings of peace, the price will be cheap.

"What if it does take 25 per cent of our national income for this war effort? In Canada it's 40 per cent. In Great Britain 53 per cent. In Germany 65 per cent."

### WAR OF MATERIALS

Doe pointed out that this is a war of materials, as evidenced by the fact that in Julius Caesar's time it cost 75 cents to kill a man; during the 17th Century, Thirty Years War, \$50; during the Civil War, \$5000; during World War I, \$25,000; and in this war, \$125,000.

In addition to his duties as vice president of public relations of the Safeway Stores, Doe is president of the Oakland Community Chest, director of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Oakland Red Cross chapter, a member of the agriculture committee of the National Association of Food Chains and vice chairman of the Committee on Relief to War-Affected Rotarians.



**ROTARY**—Coddling of our "avowed enemies" at Tule Lake was scored yesterday by Rilea W. Doe, Safeway Stores executive and Oakland civic leader, before the Rotary Club.

## Joe Shaw Asks Liquor Permit

Records of the Board of Equalization yesterday revealed that Joe Shaw, brother of former Mayor Frank L. Shaw, plans to engage in the liquor importing business here.

His wife, Gwendolyn E. Shaw, filed an application for an S-license with the board. The warehouse and office for Shaw's new venture will be located at 1443 East Fourth street.

The application will be acted on by the board the first of next week, according to Franklin J. Cole, Equalization Board referee.

# 25,000 Japs Released; FBI Seizes 4 in Chicago

## WRA Director Declares 65,000 More to Be Freed

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—(AP)—About 25,000 Japanese-Americans already have been released from internment, says National Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority, and more than 65,000 others are scheduled for release.

In making the announcement yesterday, Myer said the Japanese-Americans were being released at the rate of 2000 a month and urged the public to receive them as "trustworthy workers and residents."

Myer expressed doubt that all the internees scheduled for release could be persuaded to leave the camps, saying "Our big job ahead is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety."

"The United States," he said, "should not come out of the war feeling that it has discriminated against law-abiding aliens, regardless of their ancestry. . . ."

"The public does not seem to realize that the recent Tule Lake incident occurred as the result of the very fact that in this one center the pro-Japanese evacuees were concentrated together."

Myer calculated between 6000 and 7000 of the internees would be relocated in the New York area.

He said the Japanese-Americans would be released only on condition that they have a place to go, that the communities they enter do not object to their presence and that the WRA is kept informed of their whereabouts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—(INS)—Four Japanese aliens were arrested in Chicago by FBI agents today and charged with subversive activities designed to aid the Japanese government.

Spencer J. Drayton, in charge of the Chicago FBI office, did not identify the four Japanese but said several had been decorated by their government for activities in the United States.

One of the Japanese arrested, Drayton said, was an operator of several Chicago restaurants who had been collecting funds for the aid of Japanese soldiers.

Another was said to be a physician who had been living in Hammond, Ind. Several non-commercial photographs of U. S. naval units and of the New York waterfront were found in his possession, Drayton said.

The third Japanese also was a restaurant operator who, the FBI chief said, had been active in the work of the Japanese Mutual Aid Society. Several Japanese printed maps of the United States and other countries were found in his possession, Drayton declared.

The fourth arrested was said to be a Buddhist priest who came to this country in 1940.

Today's arrests brought to 299, including 15 Japanese, the total number of aliens arrested in Chicago since the outbreak of the war.



# JAP INQUIRY TO HIT GROUP

## Assemblymen to Turn Light on 'Fellowship' Tomorrow

Activities of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play will be spotlighted by the Assembly committee on Japanese problems when it meets here tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by Chairman Chester Gannon.

The legislator said the Pacific Coast committee lists Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, ex-president of Stanford University, and others as honorary members of an advisory committee.

"We want to know whether these prominent citizens are acquainted with the character of the literature which the organization is circulating," said Gannon.

### SHULER TO TESTIFY

According to the Assemblyman, one of the organizations has attacked, in its propaganda literature, the Eagles' Lodge, American Legion and Native Sons. He declared one of the items published by the Pacific Coast committee was printed under the signature of Galen Fisher, University of California assistant professor of political science.

Dr. Robert P. Shuler, Methodist minister, whom Gannon described as "friendly to the inquiry," will be among the witnesses. He said the "Methodist Challenge" has been opposing pacifist propaganda.

bodied men with chauffeur licenses to work as truck drivers

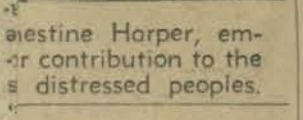
### Scouts to Hear Hero of Navy

Comdr. Corydon M. Wassell, U.S.N.R., whose exploits in bringing wounded men out of Japan in 1942 won him the commendation of President Roosevelt, will dress more than 1000 Scouts Thursday night in the John Adams Junior High School auditorium as the feature of the annual meeting of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area Council, Scouts of America.

Comdr. Wassell first became interested in scouting while doing missionary work in China, a member of the executive board of the first Boy Scout council that country in 1914.

### Assessments Confirmed

The City Council has confirmed assessments for Heather Way sewer district



Christine Harper, emergency contribution to the distressed peoples.

### War Service Center Office to Open

Opening of a new central dispatch office of the Los Angeles Citizens War Service Center at 424 W. Sixth St. will be today, the City War Service announced.

The office will also lend space to a number of other agencies carrying on volunteer war work including the Coast Guard Reserve recruiting office, the Communications and the Women's Army and Defense Corps.

### Long School Pupils Amass Tons of Paper in Drive

Pupils of Budlong Avenue Elementary School have set a record for other schools to date by amassing 18 tons of paper in their drive, the city War Salvage Commission announced yesterday. Budlong tonnage is the highest reported to the sal- vage committee in the city-wide paper campaign which is now in its eighth week.

The Micheltorena Street elementary school collection Friday produced 10 tons, Mrs. A. Magrum, P.T.A. president reported yesterday. Mrs. Magrum's two daughters, Janice and Jo Ann, 13, alone accounted for more than 1000 pounds of paper toward the Micheltorena total.

# Myer Asserts Course Prevented Bloodshed

## Report on Jap Insults to Troops Demanded in Probe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—(INS)—Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told a congressional committee today he was convinced that his judgment in not calling Army troops to settle the November 1 Japanese riot in the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center was justified because large-scale bloodshed was avoided.

"Thank God most of our staff conducted themselves so as not to touch off any trouble," Myer told a Dies Committee investigating the riot. "We were in constant touch with the Army and they had their vehicles warmed up ready to move in. We had a tense atmosphere that afternoon. Any move that might have upset this tenor might have meant the loss of life for many people, including our staff."

### FALSE ANNOUNCEMENT

Myer said he had contacted the Army commander whose forces were located a few hundred feet from the administration building at Tule Lake early in the afternoon of November 1 after a crowd of from 3000 to 6000 Japanese internees had been summoned by a Japanese committee's "smart trick" in announcing falsely that Myer planned to address them.

Contrary to other testimony indicating the crowd was organized for trouble, Myer said:

"Most of the crowd was there because they had been invited to hear me speak, not because they were part of an angry mob."

Earlier the committee moved to obtain an immediate War Department report on charges that Japanese at Tule Lake had subjected Army troops to "the vilest abuse"—a report submitted by Representative Stockman (Republican), California, who said the committee was shirking its duty by not now conducting an investigation on the West Coast. The report he gave charged that Japanese had "spit in the faces" of soldiers and thrown rocks through their truck windows.

### ADDITIONAL OFFICERS

Myer announced that he had just authorized the hiring of 66 additional white security officers for Tule Lake. At the time of the November 1 uprising in which Japanese beat up Dr. Reece Peddicord, chief of the camp's hospital staff, only six Caucasian police were on duty.

The remainder of the camp's police force was composed of Japanese evacuees, recruited in the center, he said.

"Don't you think that's a little like employing arsonists in a fire department?" asked Representative Mundt (Republican), North Dakota.

"No—not in policing their own quarters," Myer replied.

He said it was impossible constantly to maintain enough guards to "put down a riot," explaining that the WRA agreement with the Army provided that troops be used when called to handle any major disturbance.

### GLAD OF OUTCOME

"At Tule Lake we agreed the Army might go in on its own volition," he added. "They did not do that, for which I am rather glad."

He said the Japanese committee of 17 with whom he was conferring when Dr. Peddicord was attacked at the camp hospital obviously "had under their control a good number of strong-arm boys."

"It was the type of control that's done by gangster methods," he said. "I didn't care to be responsible for causing an incident through my own actions which might mean bloodshed."

Myer told the committee he had "killed" a current issue of the Cleveland area WRA publication which told Japanese evacuees they were needed to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers a "lesson in sanitation."

Myer said that its author, Everett L. Deakan, had been "somewhat indiscreet" and "a little over enthusiastic."

The article in the paper, "Midwest Frontiers" advised Japanese Americans being sought for relocation that "believe it or not" the rural Middle West has some farm tenants and seasonal workers "who do not bathe."

### NO DEFENSE OFFERED

"We've killed this issue," said Myer. "I'm in no position to argue its sales appeal. I have no defense for the article. I presume some of you are pretty happy about it, but I am not."

Myers said that through an "inadvertence" the publication was not submitted to Washington for advance approval which would be done in the future. "Its distribution has been suspended and I have asked that all copies be destroyed," he said.

The letter to Stockman charged

# Rep. Engle Blames Jap Hoodlums at Tule Lake

## Testifies Internees Rebelled Against Working on Farm and Then Demanded Jobless Pay

Continued from First Page

camp. He said they used a loudspeaker to direct activities of the internees.

Disloyal internees transferred to Tule Lake from New Mexico, Arizona and Utah had previously caused disagreements over minor grievances so that 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 help on the farm because they wanted food supplied by the Army, the same group again complained because their names were deleted from pay rolls.

### Appease Japs

At least one of the demands served upon the "imprisoned" W.R.A. executives on 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.

### Sabotage Systems

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.

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 that the camp director, Ray R. Best, did nothing about it except to ask Kallum if he was hurt.

### Officials Beaten

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

After the Police Chief was attacked and beaten with clubs, Engle said, "the W.R.A. 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 men were Japanese. 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."

### Japs Had Keys

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

Asked by Rep. Mundt (R.) S.D., if he thought Myer and the W.R.A. were capable of managing the camp, Engle answered:

"In my opinion they can't do it."

Engle said Myer's removal would have "a good psychological effect" in California.

Chairman Costello said the subcommittee's report will depend on the testimony and that if the evidence warranted, the group will recommend that Myer be dismissed. The director himself will testify tomorrow and Thursday.

Engle said there was general "strong resentment" against the W.R.A. throughout California.

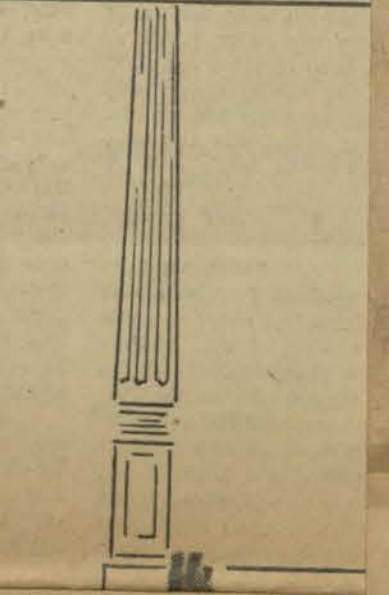
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# Public Demands New Policy on Japs in U.S.

Results of The Times' poll, printed today, on the problem of how to deal with Japanese in this country shows a tremendous majority of Southern California citizens condemning the policy of the War Relocation Authority headed by Dillon S. Myer, and demanding Army control of the Japs. A majority not quite so large is opposed to the freeing of avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest. An almost unanimous vote was registered in favor of the idea of "trading" Japanese in this country for Americans in Jap prison camps. A large percentage expressed approval of a proposal for a constitutional amendment after the war to deport all Japanese and forbid further immigration. A smaller number—in ratio of about 6 to 1—would refuse to except American-born Japanese from such an amendment. And nearly every ballot was in favor of permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast. The tabulated results are presented in the box below. Herewith are some of the letters which accompanied the ballots:

### A Way Out

There is plenty of room in this big world for all of us to live happily and peaceably.

When peoples find that their ideals and their conceptions of human relations are so fundamentally opposed that they cannot be reconciled, and that attempts to live in close association one with the other result only in friction and hatred, it is neither unkind nor intolerant to say that it is better for them to live apart—each in his own place.

Such attempts as have been made to bring the American and Japanese peoples together on a basis of mutual friendliness, neighborliness and good will have failed utterly. It appears that even when we thought they were liking us and our ways of life they were in reality secretly hating and despising us and planning how they might destroy us.

It may be that there are inbred instincts and racial intuitions so strong and

not theirs, have bled for this country. Loyalty is in the heart. They have none!

It would be sheer insult to "our boys" not to firmly settle this menacing mess before they come home.

Let us welcome our fighting men home to a better, stronger place to live, not a mollycoddling one.

LOUISE ELDRIDGE KING,  
Los Angeles.

### Three Reasons

The Japs, in the Pearl Harbor incident, told the world more forcefully their estimate of the value of truthfulness and honesty than words could have told.

There may be some exceptions to this national standard they have set up, but they are so comparatively few that we are justified in voting to send them all back to Japan at the close of the war.

Another reason is we cannot assimilate them. A third reason is they are not

### Military Handling Urged

Following is my opinion as to what to do with the Japs.

1—Not only has the W.R.A. made a mess in handling the Japs in the various centers, but they have slapped in the face every serviceman that has fought and died in the Southwest Pacific.

2—The whole problem should be handled by the military, particularly some of the troops who have seen service in the Pacific and had experience with the Japs.

3—What do you mean, "Loyal Japs"? In my opinion, there is not a Jap living that would not assist Japan against the United States if given an opportunity, were it not for the fear of getting caught, or knowing what to do. To release one of them is nothing short of a crime.

4—Of course the answer is yes. Here, however, is where W.R.A. has made one of its greatest blunders. They have

## Here Are Results of Jap Questionnaire

These results have been tabulated from the 11,621 letters received by The Times up to noon Friday on the question of how to handle the Japanese problem. Not everyone voted on every question, as the totals below show. The questions as originally asked on this page Nov. 22 and the figures on the answers as sent in from all over Southern California follow:

|  |     |        |
|--|-----|--------|
| 1—Do you think the War Relocation Authority has capably handled the problem of Japanese in the United States?                                      | Yes | 639    |
|  | No  | 10,773 |
| 2—Do you favor Army control of Japanese in this country for the duration?  | Yes | 11,203 |
|  | No  | 372    |
| 3—Do you approve of the policy of freeing avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest?   | Yes | 1,139  |
|  | No  | 9,750  |
| 4—Would you favor "trading" Japanese now here for American war prisoners held in Japan, if it could be arranged?                                   | Yes | 11,249 |
|  | No  | 256    |
| 5—Do you favor a constitutional amendment after the war for the deportation of all Japanese from this country, and forbidding further immigration? | Yes | 10,598 |
|  | No  | 732    |
| 6—Would you except American-born Japanese if such a plan as the above were adopted?  | Yes | 1,883  |
|  | No  | 9,018  |
| 7—Would you permanently exclude all Japanese from the Pacific Coast States, including California?  | Yes | 9,855  |
|  | No  | 999    |

compelling that they are altogether beyond the control of those possessed of them. It may be the Japanese are like that. It looks that way. Why not recognize this fact and not attempt to do the impossible?

Time may in some degree modify our resentment of Japanese treachery and even soften our horror of their nameless cruelties, but we no longer want to live with them and we do not want them to live with us. So let us stay apart—in peace.

Regardless of their various shades and degrees of citizenship here, Japan still claims them as citizens—all of them. Let's send them all back there as soon as possible. And I mean ALL. If we have to have an amendment to our Constitution to effect this—then let's have the amendment.

PAUL E. STILLMAN,  
Glendale.

### Outsider's View

I am from Florida and in California for two weeks. Since here I've read the Japanese situation with great interest. You are close to the problem. I view it as an outsider, so my opinions may be impractical.

This I do believe: When a Japanese has been a "troublemaker" he should be offered to Japan in exchange for a war prisoner of ours. He shouldn't be asked if he wants to go. If they don't exchange him take him over in a plane and drop him out in a parachute over a Japanese-occupied land. Let the rest know what is being done and I'll bet they'll behave.

AGNES PURNELL,  
Los Angeles.

### The Two-Faced Japanese

The Japs have long been known as a two-faced race and now they are busy trying to save, at least, one of them. Why let them? The Japanese are not entitled to save their faces. Ask our boys at Guadalcanal!

Loyal ones? How do you tell a loyal Jap? He will smile and bow at you and with one swift move knife you in the back. You were born here, too, you know, and FIRST.

In California we educated their children with ours; they had every privilege, yet maintained their Japanese schools, too, and taught their children that they would conquer ours. Does California or any other State need the Japanese? Because they were born here does not make them loyal, necessarily. Our ancestors,

where God placed them and intended them to stay. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." Acts xvii, 26.

To say "the bounds of their habitation were determined" is just another way of saying they must keep within the bounds of Japan. The amalgamation of races has resulted in failure wherever tried, so far as improvement is concerned.

L. V. SHEPHERD,  
Manhattan Beach.

### 'Disgraceful'

I did not see your questionnaire about the Japanese-Americans until today.

It is disgraceful to see such wanton, unfair and un-American racial persecution. Your remarks were made to inflame race hatred. How can we hope to remain free and decent when such prejudiced statements are given by your paper? The California press has done the worst possible wrong on this matter. If you wanted a fair opinion, you had no right whatever to preface your "ballot" with the suggestions you made.

Of course, unthinking people, not aware of the international effect, will do just as you wish. Your account in yesterday's paper—"No, sorry," etc., was utterly childish. I suppose our I.Q. must be on a low level.

EDNA N. INGHAM,  
Santa Ana.

### Keeping Quiet About It

I do not have relatives or friends in Jap prison camps but if I did I would certainly want to have them treated kindly and I think the Japs will reciprocate if we are hard on their prisoners. I do not care whether the Army or civilians handle the Jap camps. But I do believe a strict censorship should be maintained and if it is necessary to get tough no one would know the difference. We have plenty of existing laws to handle all violations and the prisoners can be punished under them. Treat them with courtesy but be firm and hard to those who break the rules.

There is too much publicity and too much using small incidents as political capital to attack the administration and by doing so disrupt the war effort by undermining public confidence and lowering morale.

B. C. FLINT,  
Los Angeles.

turned hundreds of Japs loose to take jobs throughout the country and given them an opportunity to gather information of great value to the enemy. To permit them to return to Japan now perhaps would be dangerous. Every last one of them should have been kept in the camps and exchanged for American prisoners during the war on almost any basis.

5—The answer to this question is 130,000,000 times yes. However, it must be remembered that it is only the Western States that really know the Japs. The Midwest and the East know little about them and it takes their assistance to pass a constitutional amendment, hence such a movement would probably fail and take years to secure.

6—I certainly would not. In my opinion, the Japanese, as a race, have forfeited every right or privilege they may have had to live and enjoy the freedom of this country.

8—There are one or two questions, I believe, all our people would like to have answered. Who are these associations or groups that are working so diligently for the Japs and who make up their membership? What is the cause of their efforts? Why do they want the Japs liberated and returned to California?

M. T. SPEER,  
GEORGE A. HOWELL,  
Alhambra.

### More Than 'Yes' or 'No'

Your reader poll on the "Japanese problem" cannot be answered intelligently by a "yes" or "no." I have treated each question individually:

1—No one, outside the government of

## The Pacific Coast



## Highlights of Comments in Jap Poll

Among the thousands of expressions of opinion on the Japanese situation received by The Times the following are typical:

It is time we stopped being sentimental saps where the Japanese are concerned and treat them as the menace they are.  
CURTIS E. YOUNG,  
Calimesa.

If they (the Japs) are all sent back to their own country, there will be more room, more work, more happiness for our boys when they come home from the war.  
B. WINGO,  
Los Angeles.

Why should the interned Japs be fed better than our boys who are prisoners? Since we have American citizens returned from Japan, why not have them submit a week's menu of what they were fed by the Japanese and use this menu to feed the Japs in this country?  
D. M. TERHUNE,  
Santa Ana.

Publicize the Pacific Coast Jap problem. I do not think the country as a whole realizes its seriousness in the present emergency.  
R. M. HEYWOOD,  
Avalon.

Let our servicemen, who have seen action against the Japs, have a say as to the handling of them here. They know the face value of a Jap.  
H. E. SMITH,  
Hollywood.

Ask our men in the Pacific these questions.  
MRS. RONALD D. KINGSBURY,  
Pasadena.

Banish all Japs from American soil. We can't help it if some are innocent; we will be protecting our country.  
K. WEEDERMAYER,  
Huntington Park.

Due to the Japs running loose all over, I hate to think of the outcome of it all.  
MRS. EDNA W. MICHAELS,  
Elsinore.

Separate the loyal from the disloyal, keep all in concentration camps for the duration—the loyal for their own protection, the disloyal for our protection.  
W. C. MANDELL,  
Covina.

I criticize the wide publishing of inflammatory sentiments. There are good people of Japanese ancestry—good and bad. Let's not embitter the good men and women by blanket charges and policies.  
REV. H. WESLEY ROLOFF,  
Torrance.

Each newspaper, magazine or radio reporter puts his own interpretation on events; there are charges, rebuttal, coun-

tercharges until a fair-minded person realizes that he cannot form an opinion.

2—I do favor Army control of Japanese in this country for the duration of the war.

3—If properly investigated prior to release, I favor release of loyal Japanese in areas where there is no danger of race riots.

4—I favor trading disloyal alien Japanese for American war or civilian prisoners held by Japan.

5—No. A constitutional amendment to revoke the citizenship of any group, because of their race, would place in jeopardy the citizenship of any individual or minority group in the United States. Citizenship, then, would be subject to cancellation, without benefit of hearing or trial, whenever an individual or group could agitate sufficient hatred to make an issue of it.

6—Citizens of the United States are not subject to deportation (and where would you deport them?) Article XI, Section 1, of the Constitution guarantees citizenship to those born within the United States or its Territories. If they are accused, tried and found guilty of treason; then action should be taken, but not on the basis of race.

7—This is a problem that should be decided after the war is won and race hatred has abated.

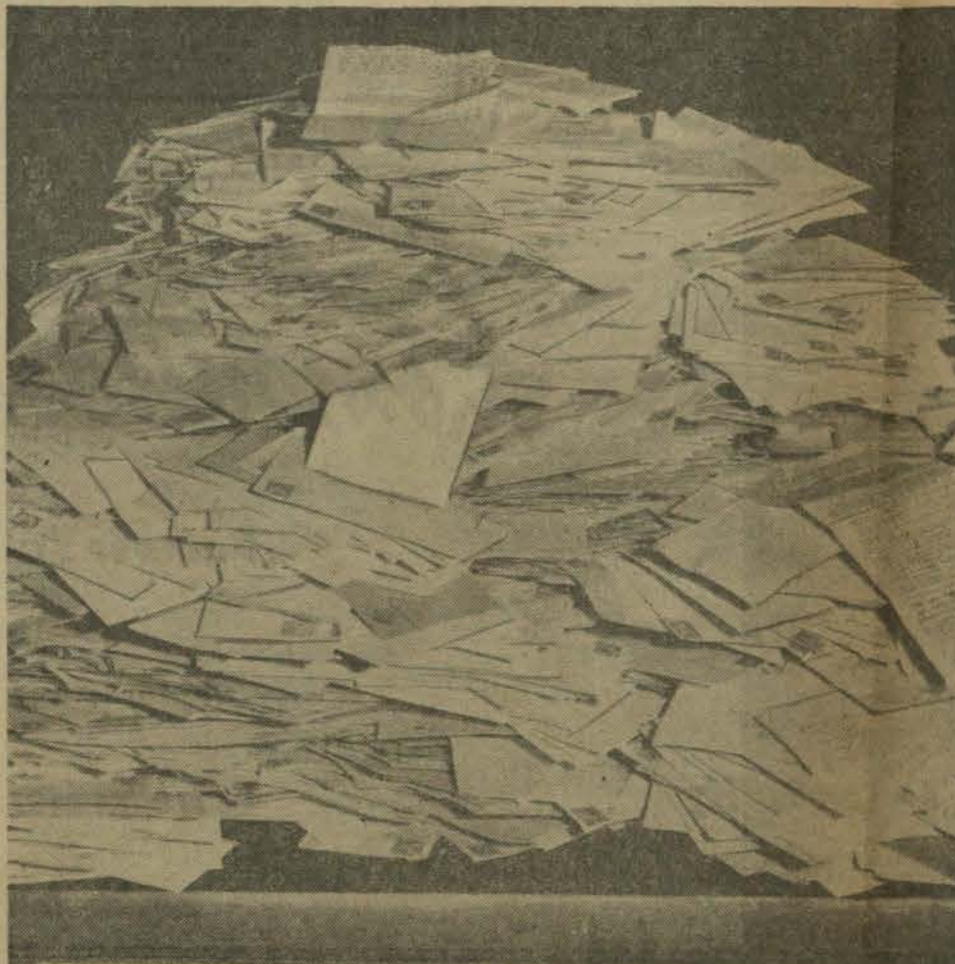
8—My suggestion is that the whole problem of citizen and alien Japanese be decided after we have won the war and the subject of restricted or unrestricted location can be decided calmly and coolly.  
D. C. H.,  
Bakersfield.

## As You Might Say---

By Ed Ainsworth

It has been a difficult task to select—from the thousands of replies—the letters and comments on the Japanese situation on this page today in connection with The Times' poll. . . . An effort has been made to choose, for the most part, temperate, reasonable letters which discuss the situation thoughtfully, but it has been felt necessary to include, too, some of the more violent expressions from both extremes of opinion to give a representative cross section. It is hoped that this

sampling of opinion may at least serve as a guide to further constructive public discussion of this admittedly thorny problem, for which there is no easy solution one way or another. . . . The utmost care has been exercised to present a true report on the sentiment of the replies received. It is hoped that the poll as a whole will prove of value to Congressmen and other public officials on whom the ultimate burden of responsibility will fall in trying to work out a solution of the Japanese situation in this country. . . .



Some of the more than 11,000 replies on the Jap question sent in by readers.



# Some Notes for the Nisei: AMERICA . . . ? "America is Promises"

By FRED FERTIG

America?  
"America is promises" wrote Archibald MacLeish. To the poor of Asia she was "Gold Mountain;" and exiles and refugees from weary Europe she was "land of home of/for the brave." These—Promises.

Want to know about America? and want to know America? and want to be a living part of America? Don't ask Henry the ghost of the late J. P. Morgan, Aaron Burr, Senator William Randolph Hearst. Don't ask them. They can't America is hardly in them. Ask the "good, grey" Walt Whitman question Gen. MacArthur and his opposite, pacifist Thoreau; Jane Addams, George Washington Carver, Jefferson; you the right ones. And above all, don't forget to visit Jones, Swenson, Quon, Ginsberg; in other words, the guys next door answer is to be found in their hearts and at their hearth. The worker who drops his scribbled plan for a new machine the factory "Suggestion Box," the Kansas farmer who locates fields, the cultured New Englander (with Emerson's blood in his veins) the Negro who tells you he is going to climb and dig a Georgia cracker is going to keep him down—Americans all, and God bless America!

Incongruity in the land, you say? Share croppers and absentee owners. Okies and Arkies, poll tax, Exclusion Act, evacuees, in the nation of plenty and freedom?

Lindbergh who flew the ocean like a pioneering American; the Lindbergh who surrendered America to fear and flew back to isolationism. Rickenbacker, hero and less than a hero—liar of honest, sweating labor.

While China was buried in its past, and France was drooping in its present, there was this nation speaking of, moving toward its and the world's future. The American Dream was not just itself but for France, China, and all. America was the Chi who built its railroads across to the West, and it was to America that Sun Yat Sen came to find the strength for his revolution the idea for his republic. America was Frenchmen like Lafayette and Americans like Tom Paine who went to France to inspire a revolt to "liberty, equality, fraternity." America was and is Indians who were here before the "Americans" were, before "Native Sons," and the Japanese who came last to these shores preparing the soil before others could profit. America is everywhere and everything. The Melting Pot was what one of its immigrants called it. Some times the fire under the pot was not hot enough and sometimes it is too hot.

I know how good America is. I have seen its goodness in example. You take the train from Los Angeles up over the mountains to San Joaquin Valley. Engineering. Tunnels. High, sturdy bridges. Mighty, streamlined locomotives—7500 horsepower! Be seated in your seat, a member of the Associated Farmers, or a soldier on furlough, or just John Doe, or a nameless one. And they will all talk with you, even if but to argue and disagree—and won't talk low because "there's no Gestapo, you know." Out the window is the country that Frank Norris and Saroyan and Steinbeck have told you about. The people they tell you of who mean and proud, sentimental and greedy. But even these greedy folk are greedy because America is so rich that its gold cries to the ground to be taken. Gold, golden wheat. Sierras. Beautiful sounding name, beautiful and high mountains—with some to match them.

Not a very long history. We are so young a people. What long future we have. No country on earth has so long a future if we don't sell it out! "We have a rendezvous with destiny" politician's words, BUT TRUE . . . a statesman's insight!

Even our mistakes are in the grand manner.

Nowhere around the globe is there such a democratic society.

(Continued on page 6)

## Editorial Digest

### On Tule Lake

MINNEAPOLIS STAR-JOURNAL

"The happenings at Tule Lake ought not to be allowed to reflect upon the more than 100,000 loyal persons of Japanese origin among us, most of whom are citizens, all of whom are as eager as the rest of us to see a United Nations victory and to have a part in it." the influential Minneapolis Star-Journal, largest newspaper in the mid-northwest, declared in its lead editorial of Nov. 23.

The editorial, "Mr. Grew and Tule Lake," quoted the ambassador's plea for fair play for loyal Japanese Americans. The Star Journal noted that "undoubtedly" Mr. Grew's vigorous words on behalf of Japanese Americans had been evoked in part by public reaction to the Tule Lake "trouble."

"The careful, factual job which most newspapers did in reporting what actually happened there was tarnished by the colored accounts published by a few newspapers on the Pacific coast and by the Hearst press elsewhere, and by inflammatory treatment of the episode on the radio," the Star Journal added.

The Star Journal, published in an area into which many hundreds of Japanese American evacuees have gone in recent months, de-

clared of this racial minority:

"The Japanese Americans have a higher percentage of men in the armed forces (10,000) than any other racial group. Before the war they had a smaller crime percentage than any other group. They had a higher percent of their young people in college. Almost none ever were on relief. Secretary Stimson is authority for the statement that there has been no known case of sabotage by Japanese in Hawaii, either on Dec. 7, 1941, or since. The FBI says there has been no known case of sabotage by the Japanese on the Pacific coast."

### Making a Distinction

SHARON HERALD

The Sharon, Pa., Herald also counseled on Nov. 18, for an understanding of the nature of the Tule Lake segregation center, and for fair play for loyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

"The important thing is that we Americans should distinguish clearly between the Tule Lake aggregation of traitors . . . and the almost 100,000 good, loyal American citizens who, by the accident of birth, have 'Japanese blood' in their veins," the Sharon Herald commented.

"It would be no more just to hold the Tule Lake agitators

## Poston WRA Opposition Against Assuming Control of Relocation Program

Travel Into Evacuated Area

All Had Permission Of Western Command, California Informed

## JAP LAND PLOT SEEN

Coloradoans Charge National Group Behind Farm-Buying

DENVER, Jan. 5.—(INS)—Northern Colorado farmers charged today that "some nationwide organization" is fostering the entrenchment of relocated West Coast Japanese-American farmers on "the best farm lands in Colorado's best irrigated farming districts."

The accusation came as leaders of agricultural communities in Weld, Larimer and Morgan Counties joined in a protest given by Governor John C. Vivian by a delegation of 11 farmers from the area surrounding Brighton, 17 miles north of Denver.

### 26 PRIZE TRACTS SOLD

The Mayor of Brighton, Dr. J. W. Wells, who led the delegation, reported 26 prize farm tracts of Adams County had been transferred from ownership by Caucasians to ownership by Japanese-Americans within the last six months. Leaders in other districts said the influx of Jap farm buyers was as great elsewhere throughout the fertile irrigated sections.

All the farmers reported the Japanese purchases had been made at "fabulous prices—usually \$500 to \$1000 over and above the normal asking price." Frank Mancini, a leader in the Adams County Vegetable Growers' Association, said:

"Price is no object to these Japs. They have all the money they need. They have the very best in equipment and farm machinery; expensive, almost new tractors and other farm implements. Most Americans won't sell to them at first, but when the owner of a farm worth \$3000 is offered \$3500 to \$4000 cash, it's a big temptation."

"They must be getting their money from some big nationwide organization, because this condition is spread out over too wide an area to be entirely a proposition of individuals buying."

Mancini said the Japanese-American newcomers to the Brighton area controlled 60 per cent of the vegetable growing business last summer and he predicted they would have up to 90 per cent of the business this next summer.

S — Ralph Gel-object director at Poston WRA camp at Monday replied to the Senator Jack Angeles and the miner that "personal ancestry from California"

movements of that any personal ancestry coming did so under a commanding general defense committee they were merely authorized to board the train east.

Elvin said, there charged publicly reports from an persons of Jap- entering California numbers. The said the "hundreds board trains for

Miller, chief delegation of 11 farmers from California De- culture inspection where all auto- he state are ex- plants or fruit within the past 150 cars with ancestry had his office, but ve or six" cars, panese govern- the others

had no infor- ese persons of were coming to other Pacific

## Treasury Unit Probing Nips

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(INS)—Disloyal Japs at the Tule Lake (Calif.) segregation center, already investigated by the War and State Departments and the FBI, today came under scrutiny of the Treasury Department's alcohol tax unit with seizure of 1000 gallons of illegally distilled saki.

Samples of the saki, together with the homemade still in which it was manufactured, are held by District Supervisor James H. Maloney of the Treasury. He indicated it may be used as evidence if U. S. Attorney Emmett Sewell in Sacramento decides to ask Federal grand jury indictments of Jap segrégees.

### DESTROYED BY SOLDIERS

Remainder of the 1000 gallons of saki, stored in kegs, bottles and other containers, was destroyed by soldiers at the camp at the time it was confiscated. The illegal spirits were uncovered by troops in a house-to-house search of the camp, buried in cellars the Japs had dug under their barracks.

Maloney's agents told Army officers at the camp that 1000 sacks of rice were stolen by the Japs to make the saki before the riots early in November which brought military control. The still reportedly was made in the camp blacksmith shop of stolen plumbing supplies.

## War Department Registers Opposition Against Assuming Control of Relocation Program

Places Needless Burden On Military, West Coast Congressmen Told

WASHINGTON — Stout Army opposition to any proposal that the military assume control of the Tule Lake segregation center in California was recorded on Nov. 24 as the Senate Military Affairs Committee held a hearing on the situation at the Newell, Calif., camp.

The Senate committee was reported to have deferred any plans for immediate action in the fact of army opposition.

War Department representatives told an executive session of the committee that operation of Tule Lake, housing 5,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have indicated loyalty to Japan, would place a needless burden on the army. They said, in effect, that the army did not want to take on the operation of civilian evacuation as well as army internment camps.

Maj. Gen. Miller White, assistant chief of staff, was one of several War Department witnesses.

Co Ba Ol

## Rep. Costello Says Army Doesn't Want Control of Camps

WASHINGTON—The War Department definitely is opposed to assuming control of the Tule Lake segregation center, Rep. John M. Costello, D., Calif., chairman of a Dies subcommittee investigating the war relocation problem, declared in Washington on Nov. 28.

"The army feels it is not within its sphere and questions why it should be called upon to take over the camp," Costello reported.

Disclosures of the War Department's position followed representations by west coast groups and a special subcommittee of the California state senate that the army assume jurisdiction over the Tule Lake center.

It was also reported that efforts have been made to have the Justice Department, which has control of eleven enemy alien internment camps, take over the center.

The United Press reported that "it is understood" the Justice Department is opposing any move to classify Tule Lake with those camps under the Attorney General's jurisdiction, despite congressional insistence that the WRA relinquish its control to either the War or Justice Departments.

4. Administration and operation of the Tule Lake center by the WRA, whose authority and personnel shall be strengthened to meet local conditions.

5. Full public interpretation by the War Department of the local situation.

6. Full public interpretation by the State Department of the international implications involved, since segrégees are not prisoners of war."

Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Pacific School of Religion, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of San Francisco, Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, former Governor C. C. Young and former Democratic State Chairman Maurice Harrison are among other leaders of the committee.

Committee Action on Camp

12/4/43



Some Notes for the Nisei:

AMERICA . . . ?  
"America is Promises"

By FRED FERTIG

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Lindbergh who flew the ocean like a pioneering American, and the Lindbergh who surrendered America to fear and flew blind into isolationism. Rickenbacker, hero and less than a hero—a vilifier of honest, sweating labor.

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Poston WRA Official Answers  
Senator Tenney on Evacuees'  
Travel Into Evacuated Area

All Had Permission  
Of Western Command,  
Californians Informed

LOS ANGELES — Ralph Gelvin, associate project director at the Colorado River WRA camp at Poston, Ariz., Monday replied to charges by State Senator Jack Tenney of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Examiner that "persons of Japanese ancestry from Poston were entering California in large numbers."

Gelvin defended movements of evacuees, declaring that any person of Japanese ancestry coming into California did so under a permit of the commanding general of the western defense command and that they were merely proceeding to Cadiz to board the Santa Fe train for points east.

In each case, Gelvin said, there was a WRA escort.

Tenney had charged publicly on the basis of reports from an investigator that persons of Japanese ancestry were entering California in large numbers. The State Senator had said the "hundreds" were entering the state in automobiles and aboard trains for "points unknown."

However, W. A. Miller, chief inspector of the California Department of Agriculture inspection station at Vidal—where all automobiles entering the state are examined for infected plants or fruit—declared that within the past 18 months, nearly 150 cars with persons of Japanese ancestry had passed through his office, but that "except for five or six" cars, all carried non-Japanese government escorts, while the others had WRA passes.

Tenney stated he had no information whether these persons of Japanese ancestry were coming to Los Angeles or other Pacific coast cities, but U. S. Attorney General Charles Carr, who issues all passes for aliens in this area, declared that no permission had been granted "for any Japanese" to enter the evacuated area.

Coast Fair Play Committee  
Backs WRA Jurisdiction  
On Tule Segregation Camp

Immediate Separation  
Of Troublemakers Urged  
By California Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play suggested on Nov. 27 in a telegram sent President Roosevelt and the War Department that the War Relocation Authority be restored to control of the Tule Lake segregation center, with the army continuing to be responsible for the external security of the camp.

The committee, of which President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California is honorary chairman, outlined a six-point program for the operation of the war relocation centers for Japanese and Japanese American evacuees in telegrams sent by Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary.

"Unless the War Department wishes to control and operate Tule Lake," the committee's statement read, "we respectfully submit the following proposals to policy making bodies:

"1. Continued operation of Japanese relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority with emphasis upon resettlement of loyal evacuees.

"2. Immediate separation of troublemakers at Tule Lake from law-abiding Japanese.

"3. War department responsibility of external security of the entire Tule Lake segregation center.

"4. Administration and operation of the Tule Lake center by the WRA, whose authority and personnel shall be strengthened to meet local conditions.

"5. Full public interpretation by the War Department of the local situation.

"6. Full public interpretation by the State Department of the international implications involved, since segregees are not prisoners of war."

Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert of the Pacific School of Religion, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of San Francisco, Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, former Governor C. C. Young and former Democratic State Chairman Maurice Harrison are among other leaders of the committee.



# Jap Brutality Told State Group

Eye witness description of the massacre by hordes of Japanese soldiers of 50,000 Chinese, mass attacks on tiny girls and elderly women and the mutilation of the dead, was given yesterday to the Assembly committee on Japanese problems by Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, Protestant missionary, who spent 26 years in the Orient.

His story, which stunned committee members with its shocking detail, was given as the committee opened an investigation into activities of various groups propagandizing for the return to the Pacific Coast immediately of the Japanese.

Among these organizations are the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

## MASSACRE DESCRIBED

The massacre witnessed by Dr. Phillips, affiliated with the South China Gospel Mission occurred in Nanning, China, he declared. Dr. Phillips testified:

"The Japanese took 50,000 Chinese men from an encampment and, on the false accusation that they were soldiers, herded them together and then brutally shot them down. I saw thousands of the bodies.

"Many of these Chinese were only slightly wounded by the machine gun fire and, when the Japs set fire to this human mass, I saw a number of the Chinese consumed by the flames—burned alive, but a few escaped and were treated in field hospitals.

"The Japanese also took many thousands of young girls

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1-3)

# Eyewitness Relates Atrocities of Japs Mass Attacks on Girls, Women Told to State Group

(Continued From Page One)

between the ages of 9 and 15 and turned them over to 35,000 Jap soldiers for a week.

## GIRLS PUT TO DEATH

"Those girls who still were alive at the close of that week were put to death in the foulest form of torture that human mind could think of.

"I saw the body of an 87-year-old woman who had been attacked 37 times in six hours by the Japs. Another Chinese—a 6-and-1/2-year-old girl—was attacked seven times and died as a result.

"I saw these Japs take the body of a Chinese and cut out the heart and liver and eat it."

Dr. Phillips told the committee, headed by Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, that he is vigorously opposed to the return of the Japanese here during the war.

"I would say that practically all the Japanese are loyal to the Emperor, whether they were born in Japan or the United States," the witness said.

Voicing opposition to those advocating inter-marriage and claiming that the Japanese should be permitted entry into this country after the war, Dr. Phillips expressed the opinion that men such as the soldiers who massacred the Chinese "would commit the same crimes here against our women and children."

## OTHERS HEARD

The committee yesterday also heard testimony from:

1. Dr. Clinton J. Taft, American Civil Liberties Union director for the Southland, advocating return of the Japanese here and charging that political pressure was used on the Administration to have the Japanese evacuated after Pearl Harbor;

2. Ed Robbin, columnist for the People's World, Communist newspaper and a registered Communist that he favors inter-marriage between races, including the Japanese, and that the investigating committee is on a "political junket";

3. Dr. Pohn R. Lechner, executive director, Americanism Education League, charging that the Communist Party is in the background influencing the pro-Japanese organizations, which he blamed for the recent Tule Lake riots.

Taft tried to explain the fact that many American-born Japanese admitted their loyalty to Japan because they "had been bandied about and became disheartened."

## RACE BAITING CHARGED

He said the intense feeling over the Japanese in California was being provoked by "race baiters, politicians and commercial interests who don't like Japanese competition."

When he testified that he believes in inter-marriage "of any race who want to get married," spectators in the State Building Assembly Room loudly hissed the witness.

Taft contended that Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, former head of the Western Defense

Command, ordered the Japanese evacuation because "of political pressure on the Roosevelt Administration through a bloc of West Coast Congressmen who talked to the President and others."

Robbin testified he thinks the Assembly committee "is harmful to the war effort and is interested in a political junket against the Roosevelt Administration, and not in the Japanese problem."

Gannon pointed out to him that the committee members include Assemblymen Alfred W. Robertson, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Vincent Thomas, also a Democrat.

Robbin said he believes in ra-



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## EYE-WITNESS—

Massacre of 50,000 Chinese by Jap soldiers and mass attacks on small girls and elderly women by the Nipponese were told to an Assembly investigating committee yesterday by Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, Protestant missionary who spent 26 years in the Orient.

cial equality and, when asked by Gannon whether "you would stop at the altar?" responded that "I'd stop nowhere with that theory?"

Dr. Lechner testified he believes many of the members of the various pro-Japanese propaganda groups are "being taken for a beautiful ride."

He said the Fellowship of Reconciliation established a unit at Tule Lake which, with the Japanese War Resisters League, helped bring about the recent riots. The Communist Party, according to Dr. Lechner, has "an interlocking control and interest in the Fellowship, American Civil Liberties Union and all those other groups."

Dr. Lechner testified the Fellowship and War Resisters League put a stop to the salvage of thousands of tin cans at Tule Lake.

Among those waiting to testify was William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer of the Pasadena branch of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

that WRA stoops to meet Japanese demands," Myer replied. At that point he charged that the committee was "playing into Jap hands" by exaggerating the matter.

Tule Lake riot leaders were attempting to show Japan that they were on the job and this committee has helped them accomplish their purpose, Myer declared.

"Mr. Stripling has exaggerated every incident and played up every mistake made by WRA, however trivial," Myer asserted.

"WRA—not Stripling—is being investigated," Costello, subcommittee chairman, explained to Myer.

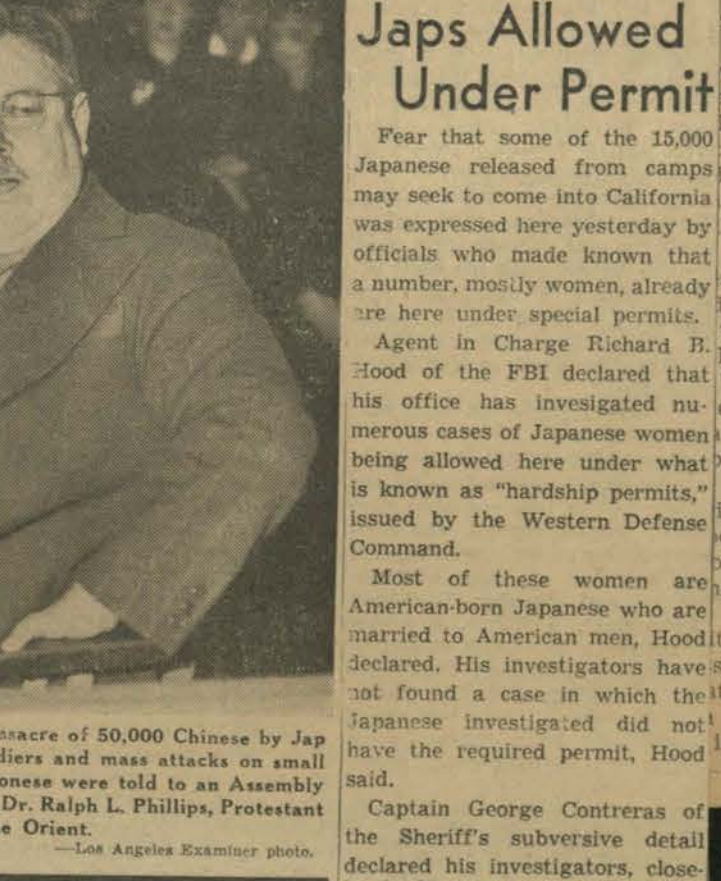
## URGES RESIGNATION

Representative Thomas (Republican), New Jersey, recommended immediate resignation today of Myer as the first step toward cleaning up the Tule Lake "powder keg."

Thomas, a member of the Costello subcommittee investigating WRA, asserted that nothing can be done about the explosive Tule Lake situation until Myer is separated from WRA.



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**WITNESS—** William C. Burton, official of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who was awaiting call to testify.

## Japs Allowed Under Permit

Fear that some of the 15,000 Japanese released from camps may seek to come into California was expressed here yesterday by officials who made known that a number, mostly women, already are here under special permits.

Agent in Charge Richard B. Hood of the FBI declared that his office has investigated numerous cases of Japanese women being allowed here under what is known as "hardship permits," issued by the Western Defense Command.

Most of these women are American-born Japanese who are married to American men, Hood declared. His investigators have not found a case in which the Japanese investigated did not have the required permit, Hood said.

Captain George Contreras of the Sheriff's subversive detail declared his investigators, closely checking each case, are trying to determine where the 15,000 Japs, released from Middle Western and Central states relocation camps, have gone.

# House Group Studies Law to Ban Race Hatred Literature

WASHINGTON—Legislation to ban race hatred literature from the mails is now under consideration of a House subcommittee.

Chairman Samuel A. Weiss, D. Pa., last week forecast the subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee would favorably report a bill by Rep. Walter A. Lynch, D. N.Y., after a score of witnesses from liberal, labor and Jewish groups pleaded for its enactment at hearings held on Nov. 15.

The Lynch bill, modeled on the New York Criminal Libel Statute which has been upheld in the courts, would bar from the mails all literature "containing any defamatory and false statements" identified by their race or religion "to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy." It would make it a crime to mail such material knowingly, subject to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both.

# Pasadena Fair Play Group Opposes Racial Legislation

Principles of Coast Committee Cited in Answer to Assemblyman

LOS ANGELES—Opposition to restrictive legislation "for racial reasons" was reiterated by Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer and Miss Priscilla Beattie of the Pasadena Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in an interview on Nov. 25 with the Los Angeles Daily News, following the report that the California assembly interim committee would conduct an investigation into the activities and purposes of the Fair Play group.

Mrs. Thayer, prominent clubwoman, representative of the national board of the YWCA, and acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast committee on American Principles and Fair Play, admitted in Pasadena that she and Miss Beattie, chairman of the chapter's publicity committee, had written a letter to the California senate and assembly striking at restrictive legislation.

Miss Beattie said the letter had labeled any such legislation "unsound and un-American."

The letter stressed, Miss Beattie said, that the chapter was strongly against legislation opposing the return of Japanese to the west coast area "after the war."

"We did not discuss return of the Japanese now," Miss Beattie was quoted as saying. "We said, very plainly, 'after the war.' That should be plain enough."

She said the letter was sent to the state senate and assembly late last September.

Mrs. Thayer said she would allow the principles of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, with which the Pasadena chapter affiliated last June, to "speak for themselves."

Mrs. Thayer outlined the principles as:

1. Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.
2. Protection of the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who serve in the United States armed forces.
3. Opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in a manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.
4. Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Referring to Assemblyman Gannon's charge that the chapter had been attacking the American Legion, Mrs. Thayer pointed out that the chapter's vice chairman, Lowell McAddam, was a member of the Legion.

The clubwoman said the Pasadena chapter had an enrollment of 170, made up largely of educators, ministers, and business people "interested in fair play for all people."

William C. Carr, real estate operator in Pasadena, is a member of the executive committee of the Pasadena chapter, Mrs. Thayer said.

# SENATE VOTE REPEALS BAN ON CHINESE

WASHINGTON—The Senate last week passed and sent to the White House a bill which President Roosevelt has said rectifies a "historic mistake" by wiping the Chinese exclusion laws from the statute books.

When the measure is signed by the President, Chinese who are lawful permanent residents of this country will have the right to become naturalized citizens and immigration barriers will be lowered to admit 106 Chinese annually.

# Fights Return of Evacuees to Coast

FAIRFIELD, Calif.—W. A. Holley, rancher in Suisun valley has announced preparations are under way to organize No Japs, Incorporated, at a mass meeting to be held in the near future.

Holley said steps for the organization will start with a membership of 50 farmers of Solano county. Funds donated by members will keep the organization in operation.

Farmers throughout the county he said, have signified a willingness to join.

He announced he has wired Senator Sheridan Downey in Washington and others of his intention to form such a group and said adjoining counties will be asked to come into the organization whose business it will be to keep persons of Japanese ancestry out of California after the war.

# Myer Denies Jap Demand Met in Removing White Personnel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(INS)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority denied charges today that WRA complied with Japanese demands for removal of white personnel from the Tule Lake Center.

Myer, testifying before the Costello subcommittee, admitted that the hospital's Caucasian staff was removed from Tule Lake following Japanese demands.

"But they were taken away for the simple reason that it had been a hard day and they needed rest," Myer declared.

"WRA was not complying with demands made by the committee of 17 Japanese before the riot started."

## EXPLAINS SYSTEM

Myer explained that a WRA system of dealing with complaints was "now and then to let them have their way." He said that results made Jap leaders lose favor with other internees.

"It was believed that patients would receive such poor care from the two Japanese doctors remaining at the hospital that the committee would lose face," Myer explained.

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"That bird stands in the way," he declared.

Thomas warned that the entire center was a powder keg that might blow up "who knows what." "Anything can happen and no chances can be taken," he emphasized.



# Biddle and Japs

L.A. TIMES

As the Dies committee starts its inquiry into the disturbances by hostile Japanese at the Tule Lake relocation center and the activities of the War Relocation Authority in connection therewith, there are indications that those who favor firm control of these hostiles are likely to encounter the continued opposition of Attorney General Biddle.

Mr. Biddle appeared the other day at a meeting of Pacific Coast Congressmen; and while the meeting was a closed one it was intimated that Biddle was much opposed to any restrictions on the movement of American-born Japanese, hostile or not. It was also intimated Biddle's objections were on legal grounds. Since Biddle appears to be the sort of attorney who can always find legal authority for doing what his boss wants done, it may be reasonable to assume this is the attitude of the administration.

Apparently, therefore, the reliance of the people of the Pacific Coast must be on Congress, which has the power to provide adequate safeguards. The incapacity of the W.R.A. to handle hostile Japanese has been thoroughly demonstrated at Tule Lake, and the Dies committee investigation, which is headed by Representative Costello, will, with little doubt, prove this fact up to the hilt. While the Army does not want the job of preserving order at Tule Lake or any other relocation area, it is a job that must be done by somebody, and the Army has demonstrated its competence as thoroughly as the W.R.A. has demonstrated the opposite.

Congress, therefore, will have to find an alternative to Army rule and since no help from the Attorney General is to be expected, it will have to do without it.