

DEMAND GROWS ARMY BE KEPT AT TULE LAKE

Vets Insist Japs Be Under Permanent Military Control as Sporadic Breaks Continue

By George McWilliams
Staff Correspondent, International News Service
TULE LAKE, Nov. 16.—Demands for permanent Army control of the seething Tule Lake Jap segregation camp reached fever heat today as local, civil and American Legion leaders called a war council meeting with Representative Clair Engle (Democrat), California. The meeting will consider Engle's plan for congressional

'Interned'

UNGUARDED, THEY USE ARMY TRUCKS TO GO FISHING NEAR PARKER DAM

Japanese



Roam Vital War Area

USE ARMY TRUCK—Charges that Japs interned at the WRA camp at Poston have "the run of the countryside" were substantiated by the

Examiner, and this picture shows that the Japs there even have use of an Army truck (arrow) for their fishing trips. They fish without guards in this area.
—Los Angeles Examiner photos by George O'Day.



NO GUARDS—Here a Japanese, his fishing poles set, waits for a catch. He is one of hundreds who picnic along the Colo-

rado River daily only 30 miles south of vital Parker Dam. He has no ration worries—using Government trucks, Government

tires, Government gasoline and taking along plentiful supplies of canned goods in case he gets hungry while fishing.

'INTERNED'—Grinning over the fish he has just pulled from the Colorado River—in the area of the Parker and Imperial Dams, from which irrigation and drinking water for Southern California is obtained—is one of the Japanese "interned" at the War Relocation Authority Camp at Poston. (See page 1.)

Action on Jap Deportation Urged by State Grange Head

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16.—(AP)—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative today to go on record as demanding that all Japanese in the United States at the end of the war be deported to Japan. A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange. He asked favorable action also on a resolution urging that all Japanese camps be transferred from supervision of the War Relocation Authority to the Army. The WRA has shown itself incapable, he asserted, of keeping the camps under control. Opposition to the deportation resolution was expressed by National Master Albert S. Goss, who said the State Department and the American Red Cross had

urged that the matter not be made an issue at this time. "California farmers are convinced," Sehlmeier said, "that Japanese, whether born in this country or not, are loyal to Japan. The farmers are opposed also to the release of Japanese from relocation camps for work on farms or elsewhere." The Public Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics explained that it could not give a "birth rate" on Japanese since Pearl Harbor because it did not know the exact Japanese population in California since that time, but did know the percentage of decrease. For the six months of January, February, March, June, July and August of this year, statistics revealed, there were 287 births among the Japanese at the big Manzanar Relocation Center and the Tule Lake segregation camp. This represented only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total

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Demands for permanent Army control of the seething Tule Lake Jap segregation camp reached fever heat today as local, civil and American Legion leaders called a war council meeting with Representative Clair Engle (Democrat), California.

The meeting will consider Engle's plan for congressional legislation designed to take not only the Tule Lake camp but all other Jap centers in the nation out of the hands of the War Relocation Authority.

Engle will also reveal what he has learned of WRA administration through an investigation of camp records and what further evidence he will present to the Dies committee. The Dies group is expected at Tule Lake later in the week to open a formal probe into all phases of unrest at the camp as well as an exhaustive study of charges that the WRA administration was marked by "incompetence and waste."

Despite Army control enforced (Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

JAP DOCTOR HIT IN PROBE

Declared Leader of Trouble in Hospital at Tule Lake

FRESNO, Nov. 16.—(P)—Previously undisclosed acts of vandalism and defiance by Japanese in the Tule Lake Relocation Center, including the part taken by Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, former prominent San Joaquin Valley physician and surgeon, were revealed here today by R. E. Combs, chief investigator for a state legislature joint fact-finding committee on un-American activities.

Combs said upon his return from Tule Lake the riotous demonstrations, in his opinion, were staged for a purpose he termed more deep seated than is apparent on the surface and the resultant taking over of the Center by the Army may prove desired ammunition for a distorted propaganda drive from Tokyo.

The investigator said information he has obtained also indicates the evacuees were encouraged by the Fellowship for Reconciliation and like organizations to make unreasonable demands, and that Social Service workers employed in the Center by the War Relocation Authority gave similar encouragement.

CITES OTHER CASES

He also said disturbances of a serious nature have occurred in evacuee centers on earlier occasions and necessitated the calling in of military police detachments.

Regarding Dr. Hashiba's part in the controversy early this month, Combs, a Visalia attorney, said:

"When a committee of 17 Japanese conferred with Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and Ray Best, the camp director, with a mob of from 8000 to 12,000 waiting outside the administration building, the committee demanded the entire Caucasian staff of the camp hospital be dismissed and replaced by an evacuee staff.

"On the same day a group of Japanese called upon E. M. Pedicord, the hospital chief medical officer, and requested him to resign. Dr. Pedicord, a Wheeling, W. Va., physician prior to entering the Government service, has an excellent record at the relocation center.

"Dr. Hashiba, the chief assistant medical officer, was the spearhead and leader of the hospital controversy. When he had a sufficient number of the disloyal Japanese around him following the segregation program, his ambition flared into violent action. In the rioting later Dr. Pedicord was badly beaten and was hospitalized for a time, but he still is on the job."

Tule Lake Searched

Contraband Weapons Are Sought

(Continued From Page One)

by 2000 troops under command of Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, sporadic outbursts of passive resistance among the 16,000 disloyal Japs continued. Military authorities sought to end further disturbances as they seized six more Jap ringleaders and put them in a stockade along with more than 300 other troublemakers accused of fomenting the November 4 riot.

The six were charged with inciting a parade of several hundred school children through the colony Saturday during which the marchers wore rising sun head bands and flaunted small Jap flags in the face of soldiers. The parades continued Sunday and again yesterday but troops made no attempt to halt them by force.

SEARCH FOR WEAPONS

Taking further precautions against outbreaks which brought them into camp 12 days ago to take over, soldiers were reported to be searching the Jap colony for weapons and other contraband using an electric metal detector. In a house to house search troops hoped to uncover more knives and arms such as were found after the riots.

A search was also reported being made for an "undercover" Jap language newspaper. One Jap paper for which permission was granted by the WRA is still being published and circulated throughout the colony.

Special Stockade House Ringleaders

TULE LAKE, Nov. 16.—(P)—A special stockade with a tent roof housed an estimated half-dozen ringleaders of uprisings at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center today.

It was understood a search for weapons still was underway.

(At Salt Lake City, the 9th Service Command announced that no firearms or explosives had been found since the Army took control November 4).

The San Francisco Chronicle,

ARMY ROLE AT TULE LAKE

Maj. Gen. McCoach Issues Statement on Camp Control

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—(INS)—The headquarters of Major General David McCoach, heading the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, today issued an official statement regarding the recent trouble with "disloyal Japanese stationed at the Tule Lake, Cal., camp.

The statement read: "On November 4, 1943, at 0:50 p. m. (PWT) at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Center at Tule Lake, troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the center. At this time a small group of evacuees was dispersed from the administrative area.

CONTRABAND FOUND

"Since the Army assumed control there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among evacuees in the center, the normal operation, such as feeding, housing and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of military authorities. Troops are patrolling the entire area and no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred.

"In the investigation by the Army which followed occupation, a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered."

reporting the arrest of six ringleaders of the 16,000 interned Japanese, said they had been placed in the stockade for their part in week-end demonstrations by children against Army rule, which replaced the War Relocation Authority nearly two weeks ago.

An undisclosed number of other internees are held in the stockade but officers would not reveal the reason for holding them.

Births Among Coast Japanese Decline, U. S. Survey Shows

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 16.—(INS)—State officials disclosed today that agencies of the Federal Government have been compiling statistics on enemy alien groups in California—particularly in regard to the Japanese.

Assistants in the Sacramento offices of Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, state director of the public health, said that the War Relocation Authority and other Federal Government agencies were making the surveys.

One of the facts obtained so far, officials said, is that "birth control plus a heavy migration eastward in the summer of 1942" has resulted in a decline in the number of births among Japanese in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona.

The Public Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics explained that it could not give a "birth rate" on Japanese since Pearl Harbor because it did not know the exact Japanese population in California since that time, but did know the percentage of decrease.

For the six months of January, February, March, June, July and August of this year, statistics revealed, there were 237 births among the Japanese at the big Manzanar Relocation Center and the Tule Lake segregation camp.

This represented only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total

JAP REPATRIATES TO STIR HATRED

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. (P)—The Tokyo radio today said a group of the Japanese repatriates who returned aboard the exchange ship Teia Maru will address meetings in the Japanese capital "to enhance the feeling of hostility toward the enemy among the general public."

The broadcast to Japanese audiences, recorded by United States government monitors, promised that transcriptions of the speeches by the repatriates will be broadcast throughout the empire Friday.

The repatriates are to "make detailed reports about our tyrannical enemy, America."

Action on Jap Deportation Urged by State Grange Head

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 16.—(P)—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative today to go on record as demanding that all Japanese in the United States at the end of the war be deported to Japan.

A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Schlmeyer, master of the California State Grange. He asked favorable action also on a resolution urging that all Japanese camps be transferred from supervision of the War Relocation Authority to the Army.

The WRA has shown itself incapable, he asserted, of keeping the camps under control.

Opposition to the deportation resolution was expressed by National Master Albert S. Goss, who said the State Department and the American Red Cross had

urged that the matter not be made an issue at this time.

"California farmers are convinced," Schlmeyer said, "that Japanese, whether born in this country or not, are loyal to Japan. The farmers are opposed also to the release of Japanese from relocation camps for work on farms or elsewhere."

Drop Tule Repatriate Proposal

By United Press
SACRAMENTO, Dec. 2.—A resolution asking exchange of Japanese interned at Tule Lake segregation center for American prisoners of war in Japanese possessions was withdrawn from consideration by the State War Council after Governor Earl Warren said it might prove embarrassing to the American government.

Warren said, "As far as I am concerned I would be willing to give half a dozen Japs for one American," but added he believed prisoner exchange matters should be left to the government.

State Senator Irwin H. Quinn, Eureka, a member of a legislative committee which held hearings at the center, said that it might be to the advantage of the Japanese to receive prisoner of war status, in giving them more privileges.

He said the lack of a settled policy by the government in handling of interned Japanese was the cause of most of the trouble at the center. He said the Japanese at Tule Lake, although most of them were disloyal, were given the same treatment as loyal Japanese in other centers.

Senator Downey On Way to Tule

By International News Service
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—United States Senator Sheridan Downey of California was en route to Lake Tule today to investigate conditions at the Japanese segregation camp.

When he arrived in San Francisco last night Downey refused to comment on the War Relocation Authority's management of the camp, but he did speculate on possibilities that the army could retain "internal control" of the camp without actually taking over the entire program.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the principal elements causing trouble are 1500 young American-born Japanese, educated in Japan. These hot-headed youths should be further segregated in camps apart for admittedly disloyal Japanese."

Downey said he expected to return to Washington next Saturday to report his findings to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which he is a member.

ARIZONA'S AID IN STATE JAP PROBE SOUGHT

Chairman Tenney of Un-American Inquiry Group Maps Move as Border River Peril Stressed

State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the joint legislative fact-finding committee on un-American activities, late yesterday said he would ask Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona for the official cooperation of his office in connection with a thorough investigation of widespread laxity in the handling of Japanese by the War Relocation Authority, as disclosed by the Examiner.

"The committee stands ready to make a thorough investigation of this situation along the California-Arizona border at the Colorado River," Tenney declared.

COOPERATION PLEDGED

"The members of this committee and its investigators are cooperating closely with the Donnelly (Senate) committee on Japanese problems and will cooperate in every way in any investigation of the situation along the California-Arizona border."

"While the jurisdiction of the California legislative interim committees end at the borders of the state, it may be quite possible that interesting and valuable testimony can be secured from citizens living along the border."

"The Examiner's exposure of the laxity in control of the Japanese is a smashing indictment of the War Relocation Authority's handling of this problem and points graphically to the need for Army control of the Japanese."

Meanwhile, aroused Imperial Valley civic leaders and public officials seethed with anger at the lack of control over the Japanese, who have been allowed to roam at will over the countryside miles from the Poston relocation center, where they are supposedly under WRA's "watchful" eye.

District Attorney Charles G. Halliday of Imperial, declared: "In my opinion no one has

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L.A. EVENING HERALD 12/2/43

Liquor for Tule Lake Cafe Held Up Pending O.P.A. Check

Originally destined for a cafe at Tule Lake, scene of recent demonstrations by disloyal Japanese in a relocation camp, 450 cases of blended whisky yesterday remained in a Hollywood warehouse while O.P.A. investigators began checking retail liquor sales in the northern town.

"We particularly are interested in how much liquor has been sold up there and to whom it is being sold," said Stanley Jewell, O.P.A. enforcement attorney here. "We understand that an additional 15 barrels of whisky was delivered to the same cafe six months ago. We are interested to know where it went."

Jewell said he is awaiting word on the results of the investigation from John C. Porter, chief regional investigator in San Francisco, to whom he forwarded all information available here.

Last Saturday Jewell interviewed Alfred Hart, head of the

distillery which bottled the whisky, and Philip Marshall, wholesaler through whom it was to be shipped to August Turner, owner of the Homestead Cafe in Tule Lake, a hamlet of 785 population.

O.P.A. agents, Jewell said, will interview Turner to check his story that he sold 15 barrels of whisky to an agent of Hart's on the condition he would be allowed to buy back 450 cases—5400 bottles—of blend.

GROWERS ASK ARMY CONTROL NIP CAMPS

Recommendations that all relocation centers be removed from the jurisdiction of War Relocation Authorities and placed under army supervision, and that disloyal Japanese and aliens be deported to Japan as soon as cessation of hostilities permits, were made in resolutions adopted by the Western Growers Association, which concluded its annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel today.

The group, consisting of fruit and vegetable growers from California and Arizona, urged these steps because, they said:

"The Japanese question recently aggravated by occurrences at Tule Lake seriously affects all citizens of the Pacific Coast areas as well as the national welfare."

Subsidy payments for vegetable producers were condemned in still

another resolution, the growers asking instead that "price ceilings placed upon fresh vegetable and melon commodities be at such a level as to permit producers to receive cost of production plus a profit of sufficient size to permit the grower to remain in the business of producing the food so necessary to the war effort."

Lindsey W. Cochran of Tracy was elected president, succeeding O. D. Miller of Phoenix, Ariz. Other officers named today were John Jacobs of Phoenix, first vice president; T. R. Merrill of Salinas, second vice president; C. B. Moore, of Los Angeles, re-elected secretary and managing director; John S. Arena, Los Angeles, re-elected treasurer, and A. T. Arena, of Los Angeles, assistant treasurer.

WRA PLAYED FOR ALLOWING JAPS TO ROAM

Imperial District Attorney Hits 'Soft' Treatment; Demands Stop on Careless Handling

(Continued From Page One)

any right to turn the Japanese loose in the United States during this war. They should be interned, kept confined and be made to realize that they are being watched so that they cannot do anything to help Japan."

Halliday, who was in charge of the alien department of the United States Attorney's office at San Francisco during World War I, has been continually opposed to the "soft" treatment of Japanese.

"If there is no other way of stopping this carelessness in the way the Japanese are being handled," said Halliday, "the Army of the United States should take it over and do it the way it should be done."

RAPS WRA HANDLING

"The task of handling these Japanese at these internment camps should not be left in the hands of the WRA."

"That branch has too many social service workers in it who forget we are at war with Japan. A Jap is a Jap to me and they ought to be kept where they can't endanger the rest of us."

"I was just reading about the manner in which the 8000 Americans and the million Chinese prisoners of the Japanese are being treated in Hongkong. They are starving our boys to death."

"We in Imperial County have always been opposed to the Japanese running loose during this war. We don't want them in our country and we don't want them permitted liberty anywhere they can be of any danger to the residents of this county or any other county."

"In my opinion the Japanese should not be allowed their liberty anywhere on the Pacific Coast. It is too dangerous and that goes for the Japanese boys in the uniforms of our Army. Some of these boys are loyal no doubt, but no one is able to tell when some disloyal Japanese will don a regulation Army uniform or carry out acts of sabotage on the Pacific Coast."

ACTION CALLED 'STUPID'

Harvey Kenyon, commander of Boyce Allen Post, American Legion, at El Centro, characterized the freedom permitted the Japanese as "stupid."

"Why we soft about this thing in time of war?" he demanded.

"There is a war on and we must behave like a nation at war. It's stupid and deadly dangerous to permit these Japanese liberty at this time."

"I'm not a radical at all, but I firmly believe that we must protect ourselves. It is criminally careless to permit such freedom to the Japanese. We know that all Japanese are not disloyal to the United States, but we know that some of them are."

"Therefore we must take stern measures against all of them to protect our country."

Legion Heads Demand Army Control of Japs

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—(INS)—Having called the War Relocation Authority incompetent in its administration of prison camps, the American Legion national executive committee prepared to adjourn its fall meeting today after hearing Senator Ralph Brewster of Maine report on a war front tour.

The executive committee demanded that the War Department take control of War Relocation Centers for Japanese segregation because of the recent riots at Tule Lake, Calif.

Senator Brewster declared that the United States has fallen short of its responsibility for laying groundwork for postwar commerce. He termed this a prime requisite for a "just" peace.

SWIFT ACTION URGED

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, another of the five globe-girdling congressional representatives, earlier told Legion state commanders and adjutants that the United States should plan to enforce peace after the war.

The committee approved plans for a 10 million dollar American endowment foundation to promote the liberal, practical education of people in the privileges, obligations and responsibilities of citizenship in this country. A nonprofit corporation to serve as a trustee of the fund will be created.

The Legionnaires also approved a report of the National Americanism Commission and authorized National Commander Warren Atherton to use all the powers of the Legion to bring about

dissolution of the WRA either by legislation or by executive order.

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

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

VETS CHEER FISH

Representative Hamilton Fish returned to New York today after his plea to the committee to clear him of charges made in a resolution at the Omaha National Convention that he allowed his Congressional frank to be used for subversive propaganda.

Branding the allegations as "libelous and false, a pack of lies" and an effort to smear him, Fish cited his World War I record and his speeches in Congress as proof of his "100 per cent Americanism." He was decorated for gallantry in the First World War.

Fish was cheered by the Legionnaires at the close of his plea and National Commander Atherton was authorized to name a committee to investigate the charges contained in the Omaha resolution.

DIES PLEDGES ACTION ON WRA

Will Issue Report as Soon as Probe Is Completed, He Says

JASPER, Tex., Nov. 19.—(P)—Representative Martin Dies (Democrat), Texas, chairman of the House committee on un-American activities, said today "we are investigating the whole situation and will issue a special report soon" on recent events at Japanese relocation centers.

Dies' announcement was in response to a statement in Washington yesterday by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (Republican), New Jersey, that these events "make it imperative" that the Dies committee renew hearings "on the un-American activities in connection with the War Relocation Authority."

In a letter to Dies, Thomas said:

"If, after this hearing, we find, as I expect we shall, that the War Relocation Authority is a hopeless muddle, then I shall recommend that the Dies committee meet in executive session, at which time I shall move that a letter be sent to the President of the United States requesting the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as administrator, and that in the future the administration of the camps be placed under the authority of the war department."

The latter added: "My patience is sorely tried as the result of this war relocation fiasco. Further, the American people deserve more patriotic consideration than has been shown by the coddling of the Japanese in this country by one of our own Government agencies. I now ask for a show-down."

Los Angeles Examiner

11/18/43 LHA TIMES

Camp Head Says Freed Japs Sign Loyalty Oath

MANZANAR, Nov. 17. (U.P.) — Ralph Merritt, administrator of the Manzanar Jap Relocation Center, said today that no evacuees were being released from the camp without taking an oath of loyalty to the United States.

"No Japs have ever been released from Manzanar," Merritt said, "unless they have either declared their loyalty to the government immediately upon being asked, or have petitioned for a rehearing on the grounds that they 'misunderstood' the original oath requested of them."

Must Get Approval.
"Those who petition for a rehearing and swear to the loyalty oath are not released until their petitions have been forwarded to the War Relocation Authority in Washington and W.R.A. officials there have approved their release."

Merritt emphasized that all instructions for satisfactory clearance of those evacuees requesting a rehearing on their cases came from Washington W.R.A. headquarters, not Manzanar.

"The difficulty arose when American-born Japs and alien Japs were asked to take an identical loyalty oath," Merritt continued. "The question was put to them by Hawaiian Jap non-commissioned Army officers who wrote the answers given by the evacuees."

Draws Up Two Oaths
"I was hospitalized at the time and when I learned of the questioning, I requested that two different oaths be asked, one of the American-born Japs and one of the aliens. This change was then made."

Merritt said members of the Manzanar center who did not respond satisfactorily to the loyalty oath were denied clearance.

"Many of these people then came to us," Merritt continued, "claiming they had not understood the questions put to them by the Army officers and asked for rehearings. These were granted and the answers, written by the evacuees themselves, were forwarded to Washington for review. The local administration had nothing to say regarding their release."

Japs Refuse Trade for War Prisoners

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16. (U.P.) Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told American Legion commanders and adjutants in their convention here that the State Department has made an effort to exchange disloyal Japs for American war prisoners, thus far without success.

Tule Lake, Cal., scene of a recent disorder, is a relocation camp where Japs requesting repatriation or expatriation have been segregated, Myer related. He blamed the trouble on about 1500 Japs.

"The Japs are watching these W.R.A. centers to get propaganda," he said. "It is almost impossible to take any action against these disloyal Japs because of the possibility of dan-

ger to our people in Japan," he said.

The W.R.A. is attempting to create an Americanizing influence but lacks the atmosphere of an American community, the director explained.

Vegetable Growers Want Japs Kept Out

SANTA CRUZ, Nov. 17. (AP)—California vegetable growers have no intention of inviting banished Japs back after the war to compete with them.

That has been evident since the Jap question jumped into a prominent spot in discussions of the 600 farmers here for the 25th annual State Farm Bureau convention.

The vegetable growers, more keenly appreciative of what they face in Jap competition than other groups, appear to be unanimous in wanting the Nipponese kept out.

Spurn Traitors

A number of growers frankly admitted they preferred white competition. Others said they just didn't want the Japs around after finding out that some they had rated individually as "different" or "outstanding" had been arrested for possessing weapons or belonging to Jap military units.

Other opposition to the Japs was based on the theory there may be some difficulty providing jobs for all the soldiers when the uniforms are laid aside.

President Ray Wiser of the State organization said various groups had presented anti-Jap programs to the resolutions committee for action by the association.



WHERE JAPANESE WORK—Ralph P. Merritt, project director at Manzanar Relocation Center, shows on map points in country where Jap workers have been sent on employers' invitations.

Disloyal Japs to Aleutians, Chandler

By Elliott Hayes
Staff Correspondent International News Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senator Albert B. Chandler (Democrat), Kentucky, of the Senate military affairs committee, said today that disloyal Jap rioters in Western internment camps should be transferred to special quarters in the Aleutian Islands.

Chandler, who headed an investigation of the Japanese camps a year ago, warned that trouble would result from the "coddling" of prisoners by the War Relocation Authority under Director Dillon S. Myer.

"These disloyal Japanese have no place at all in the American way of life," Chandler said. "I am convinced that they came here only to make trouble."

"Now the safety and decent treatment of American prisoners in Japanese hands will be held over our heads and complaints will be made on the slightest pretext by the Japanese government."

"We should immediately prepare to move Japs who are rioting at the Tule Lake Camp in California to quarters in the Aleutian Islands."

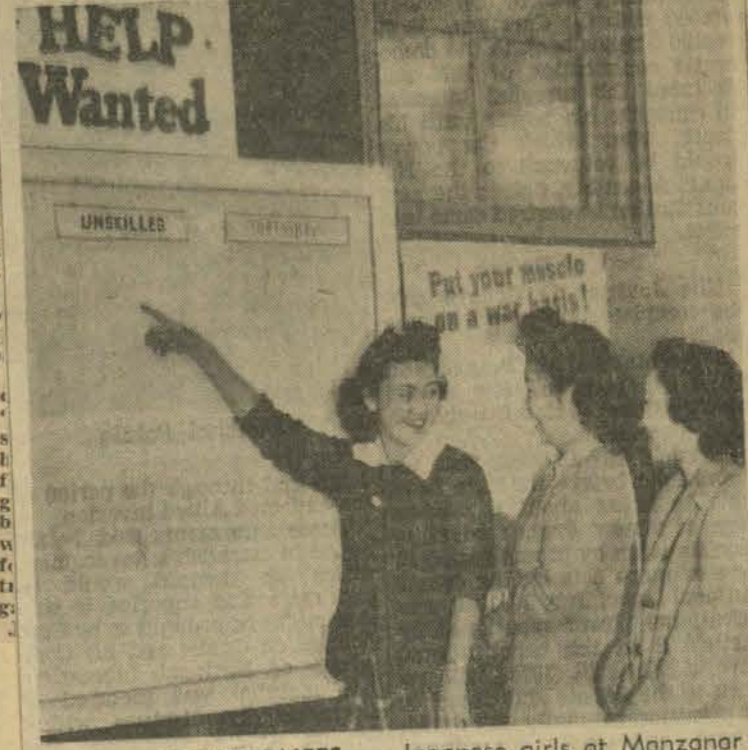
Chandler said an Aleutian cantonment could be built at relatively little cost and effort. Japs sent there would be completely free to do as they pleased and yet could cause no harm to this country, he asserted.

"If the Army had been put in charge of these camps as we suggested, these recent riots would never have occurred," Chandler continued. "I think Mr. Myer now has a clear idea of what our committee meant when it urged the change."

Myer, head of the whole Relocation Authority, was held a prisoner in the Tule Lake Camp for several hours by Jap rioters.

Chandler was bitter in denunciation of the "kid glove" type of handling Jap internees. He specifically referred to women workers in some Western camps who reportedly have invited internees to their homes for meals.

"These Japanese are being wonderfully treated in this country," Chandler went on. "They are eating about as well



JOBS FOR INTERNEES — Japanese girls at Manzanar check bulletin board where employers all over country post requests for Japanese labor in factory and field. Times photos

Manzanar Head Tells Strict Check on Japs

BY TOM CATON
Times Staff Representative

MANZANAR, Nov. 19.—Director Ralph P. Merritt of the Japanese relocation center here issued a challenge today for anyone to point to a single instance where an internee has been released to private employment without a close check being kept on his movements.

Replying to accusations that Japanese are being released in "droves" to roam the interior of the country free from surveillance, he said less than 10 per cent have found their way back to civilian life.

Strict Regulations
As for permitting them to "roam," he pointed to a large map studded with pins marking the residence area of each of his former wards.

No Japanese can leave for a private position until the move has been approved by a special board in Washington, the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Even then, the employer must promise to watch over his charge and supervise his conduct," Merritt explained.

"In the event of a change of employer or change of address, the move must be reported to the War Relocation Authority. This way we keep a close eye on those who leave us."

Release Procedure
Release from the relocation center must be asked in behalf of the Japanese by the employer,

he said. Such requests come from all over the country by employers trying to alleviate the labor shortage.

The job offers are first posted on a camp bulletin board. These are scanned daily by internees who want to go back to civilian life. If a desirable position is noted, the internee then states his preference to Merritt, who contacts the employer, and asks him to make the request for release.

Disloyal Ruled Out

Japanese who are suspected of disloyalty, subversive actions or have records with the F.B.I. are not even considered for release, he said.

Many leave the camp temporarily to do farm work at peak seasons outside military areas. At present, 494 are helping in the Idaho harvest. These workers also are checked by Federal agencies before being taken to their farm jobs.

No Japanese are allowed in the areas controlled by the Western and Eastern defense commands without a military guard. On leaving for private jobs, they are escorted from here to Reno, Nev., which is outside the military zone.

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3 LHA EXAMINER

Says Japs leaving Manzanar must take goodwill oaths

MANZANAR, Calif., Nov. 17.—(UP)—Ralph Merritt, administrator of the Manzanar Japanese relocation center, said today that no evacuees were being released from the camp without taking either a citizenship oath of loyalty to the United States government or an alien oath to support American laws and the war effort.

Merritt commented on published reports that Japanese evacuees who had twice refused to signify loyalty to the United States were leaving Manzanar for complete freedom east of the California border.

"No Japanese have ever been released from Manzanar," Merritt said, "unless they have either declared their loyalty to the government immediately upon being

asked or have petitioned for a rehearing on the grounds that they 'misunderstood' the original oath requested of them.

"Those who petition for a rehearing and swear to the loyalty oath are not released until their petitions have been forwarded to the war relocation authority in Washington and WRA officials

(Continued on Page 30, Col. 4)

Explains Jap camp oaths

(Continued from Page 1)

officials there have approved their release."

Merritt emphasized that all instructions for satisfactory clearance of those evacuees requesting a rehearing on their cases came from Washington WRA headquarters, not Manzanar.

"The difficulty arose when American born Japanese and alien Japanese were asked to take an identical loyalty oath," Merritt continued. "The question was put to them by Hawaiian Japanese noncommissioned army officers who wrote the answers given by the evacuees.

"I was hospitalized at the time and when I learned of the questioning, I requested that two different oaths be asked, one of the American born Japanese and one of the aliens. This change was then made."

Merritt said members of the Manzanar center who did not respond satisfactorily to the loyalty oath were denied clearance.

"Many of these people then came to us," Merritt continued, "claiming they had not understood the questions put to them by the army officers and asked for rehearsals. These were granted and the answers, written by the evacuees themselves, were forwarded to Washington for review. The local administration had nothing to say regarding their release."

James Steadman, Dies commit-

tee investigator who recently probed outbreaks of disloyal Japs at the Tule Lake center, said in Los Angeles the committee last May uncovered evidence that the WRA had persuaded disloyal Japs to "change their minds."

He recalled that Sen. Albert D. Chandler, D., Ky., had issued a statement in Washington attacking the WRA for what he described as a "penalty and reward system" to get Japs to retract disloyalty statements.

A Dies subcommittee hearing in Los Angeles brought opposition to the WRA program of releasing relocation center residents.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, R., N. J., Dies committeeman, sought a restraining order to halt release plans.

"Any Jap—in or out of America—is as much our enemy as any other of the Axis peoples," he charged at the Los Angeles hearing. "It would be silly sentimentalism and a social farce to let them go free to roam about the country."

Thomas said approximately 600 Japs were being released weekly from the 20 relocation centers to settle in the east and midwest.

"Some of them are even getting jobs in defense industries," he declared. "Apparently the entire program has official sanction."

An assembly interim committee hearing in Los Angeles last August resolved all Japs confined in detention or relocation centers should be kept there for the duration.

"Determining loyal Japs from disloyal, nonsaboteurs from saboteurs presents an insurmountable problem," committee members declared.

Their recommendation was forwarded to the WRA.

—Buy War Bonds—

Send Disloyal Japs to Aleutians, Chandler

By Elliott Hayes

Staff Correspondent International News Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senator Albert B. Chandler (Democrat), Kentucky, of the Senate military affairs committee, said today that disloyal Jap rioters in Western internment camps should be transferred to special quarters in the Aleutian Islands.

Chandler, who headed an investigation of the Japanese camps a year ago, warned that trouble would result from the "coddling" of prisoners by the War Relocation Authority under Director Dillon S. Myer.

"These disloyal Japanese have no place at all in the American way of life," Chandler said. "I am convinced that they came here only to make trouble.

"Now the safety and decent treatment of American prisoners in Japanese hands will be held over our heads and complaints will be made on the slightest pretext by the Japanese government.

"We should immediately prepare to move Japs who

rioted at the Tule Lake Camp in California to quarters in the Aleutian Islands."

Chandler said an Aleutian cantonment could be built at relatively little cost and effort. Japs sent there would be completely free to do as they pleased and yet could cause no harm to this country, he asserted.

"If the Army had been put in charge of these camps as we suggested, these recent riots would never have occurred," Chandler continued. "I think Mr. Myer now has a clear idea of what our committee meant when it urged the change."

Myer, head of the whole Relocation Authority, was held a prisoner in the Tule Lake Camp for several hours by Jap rioters.

Chandler was bitter in denunciation of the "kid glove" type of handling Jap internees. He specifically referred to women workers in some Western camps who reportedly have invited internees to their homes for meals.

"These Japanese are being wonderfully treated in this country," Chandler went on. "They are eating about as well

as our own service men and we all know the service men are fed better than anyone else in the world. We can thank God if our men in Japanese hands are treated anywhere near as well."

The Kentuckian suggested that a bill might be presented to have the Army take over the 10 Japanese internment camps. These are: Tule Lake; Manzanar, Calif.; Colorado River and Gila River camps in Arizona; Rohwer and Jerome, Ark.; Hart Mountain, Wyo.; Central, Utah and Minidoka, Ida.

11/14/43 L.A. EXAMINER

Huge food waste laid to Japs at Tule Lake

ives, Food und Hidden Jap Camps

Five Daily News



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LOS ANGELES 54, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1943

A 24 HOUR NEWSPAPER

TELEPHONE RICH

By Walter Naughton

interned in the Rivers Camp, in the war-vital Arizona, have staged strikes, stolen weapons, cached lavishly-supplied food and in flagrant contempt for the War Relocation officials.

ations concerning up, where 12,000 been interned by been obtained by

Dies Committee investigators, the Examiner learned yesterday. Evidence gathered under direction of James Stedman, chief West Coast investigator for the committee, will be a mainstay in the hearings ordered by Chairman Martin Dies into WRA management of the relocation camps.

SALIENT FACTORS

Gathered by undercover agents, these are salient factors in the investigation of conditions at the Rivers camp:

Without interference the Japanese have run the camp "to suit themselves" and staged strikes when they were "displeased."

They have cached food supplies—enough to last a month.

They have stolen kitchen knives and other weapons, and have thrown supplies out on the desert to rot.

Internees patronize a Caucas-

(Continued on Page 2, Cols. 1-2)

French Free Lebanese Officials

ALGIERS, Nov. 21.—(INS)

—The Lebanese crisis was eliminated today by the release of President Bechara El Khoury, Premier Riad Solh and other Lebanese government officials on order of General George Catroux, representing the French National Committee of Liberation.

Both the president and premier will be reinstated, the French intimated.

The information was contained in an official communique.

Jean-Louis Helleu, French del-

(Continued on Page 2, Cols. 7-8)

Tule Lake Japs accused of waste

TULE LAKE, Nov. 15.—(U.P.)—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., today told the Dies committee Jap internees at the Tule Lake center had buried thousands of tons of pork and used government tractors to play polo.

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

(The San Francisco office of the war relocation authority made public the text of a 4000 word statement by Dillon S. Meyer, national director of the WRA, in which he termed "exaggerated and even hysterical" reports of disorders at Tule Lake.)

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 21, Col. 6)

Huge waste laid to Japs

(Continued from Page 1)

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

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

"The fire department was kept in constant turmoil by strikes by the firemen, based upon such demands as midnight meals, gloves and full dress firefighting uniforms.

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

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

Meanwhile, the federal bureau of investigation continued its inquiry into WRA administration of the center prior to assumption of army control Nov. 4, seeking to determine whether or not federal laws had been violated.

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

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

WARREN TO ANNOUNCE VIEWS ON TULE LAKE

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 15.—(U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren today said he expected "very shortly" to make an official statement of his belief that the army should retain control of Tule Lake Jap segregation center to "appropriate persons in Washington."

Warren said he had not decided to what federal agency or official his statement would be given, but said it might be sent directly to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The governor last week charged the war relocation authority, in charge of the Japanese evacuated from Pacific coast areas, with concealing facts about disturbances at Tule Lake which preceded the army's assumption of control.

He called the Tule Lake situation a "very delicate" one in view of American prisoners held in Japan, and said he wished to be temperate and cautious in order to get "something done without being harmful."

Plans Condemned

helming all against provoking acts of private or public retribution should the victims of Japanese savagery, or their relatives, be confronted with the presence of the enemy in our midst.

Outside of the hearings, but palpable to any casual observer, is the popular, outspoken determination not to countenance in any way, at any time, the presence of Japanese colonies among us, with their anti-American, anti-Christian, anti-democratic doctrines and actions.

The picture is starkly and emphatically clear.

It cannot be ignored nor circumvented by the responsible authorities.

California and the West Coast wants nothing to do with the Japs beyond doing the utmost to drive them back and keep them where they belong, which is Japan and nowhere else.

Let the wishes and the conclusions of the people be respectfully and carefully heeded by the representatives and employees of the people.

Probe Shows Weapons Cached in Jap Camps

(Continued From Page One)

ian bootlegger who provides liquor at \$6 a pint.

And WRA officials at the camp admitted to Dies investigators that they have on hand \$260,471 in rationed and unrationed food—\$200 worth for every internee, including the children.

moderate resistance at Makin, Tarawa atolls, Gilbert Islands, covered by Army forces, covered by the Pacific Fleet, es-

ships, were preceded by bombardment by carrier

ment

desperately to hold that Gilbert Islands, but the

into lesser opposition on

eral beachheads have

mits reported today in

continues for Tarawa,

ps faced tough opposi-

Makin Islands.

ard last week accepted 4800 pounds of rotten fish which could not be used. He does not watch the merchandise and thousands of dollars' worth are wasted. He did not keep the prunes and other dried fruits in the cold warehouse, so they became wormy and had to be thrown out.

BOAST OF IDLENESS

"Many of the personnel here brag that all they do is draw their pay checks. Also there are too many husband-wife combinations here for efficiency.

"A medical officer here who was materially cleaning up the waste and disobedience and destructiveness of the Japs was very suddenly transferred.

"Automobiles run all the time as if it were still 1939. The main idea here seems to be only to 'get it while you can!'"

Investigator Stedman revealed that these reports and numerous others concerning the other Japanese camps have been sent to the headquarters of the Dies Committee in Washington for study by Chairman Dies, Vice Chairman Congressman John M. Costello of Los Angeles and other Dies Committee officials who are preparing for the general hearing.

Dillon Myer Releases Detailed Report on November Segregation Center Incident

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Details regarding the events that occurred between November 1 and November 4 at Tulelake Center in California were released today by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA. Since the establishment of Tulelake as a segregation center, the Army has provided full protection of the surrounding area. A double fence has been erected around the external boundaries and troops have been reinforced. Special arrangements were made for prompt communication between the WRA staff and the commanding officer of the troops. However, up until the November incident, the undertaking of all internal administration was conducted by the WRA and the War Department.

BACKGROUND

Immediately following the segregation movement, some of the evacuees at the center began to create difficulties. All evidence indicates that a small, well-organized group—composed chiefly of persons transferred to Tulelake from other centers—was attempting to gain control of the community and disrupt the orderly process of administration. Against this background, a serious accident occurred at the center on October 15. A truck, carrying 29 evacuee workers and driven by an evacuee, overturned while attempting to pass another truck on the road from the center to the farm. All occupants of the truck were injured, and one of them subsequently died. On the day following the accident, no evacuee workers reported for duty at the farm.

DEMANDS

For a period of approximately 10 days thereafter, work on the harvesting of crops stopped. On October 25, a group of evacuees who claimed to represent the community met with Project Director Ray Best and submitted a series of questions and demands. Among other things, the committee asked whether the residents of the center were regarded by the government as prisoners of war and stated that the residents would not engage in the harvesting of crops for use at other WRA centers. Project Director Best told them that: (1) the residents of Tulelake were regarded as segregants and not as prisoners of war, (2) WRA does not operate on the basis of demands, and (3) if the residents of Tulelake were unwilling to harvest the crops, some other method of harvesting them would be found.

MYER ARRIVES

On the morning of Monday, November 1, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the Authority in San Francisco, arrived at the Tulelake Center for an inspection and consultation with key WRA staff members and with evacuee representatives. The original arrangement called for Mr. Myer and Mr. Cozzens to meet with evacuee representatives on the

(Continued on Page Two)

PANEL DISCUSSION

Wednesday evening from 7 p.m. at 7-10-4, a panel discussion on "The Four Freedoms—What is the Peace for Which We Fight," will be given. Dr. Melvin Strong will act as chairman, and other members of the panel will be Dr. Morris Opler, J. Benson Saks, Clyde Simpson, Rollin Fox, and Dr. Genevieve Carter, announced Adult Education.

Tule Lake Jap Revolt Leaders Put in Stockade

The Christian Century, one of the nation's outstanding religious weeklies, declared in an editorial on Nov. 17 that newspapers were inflaming race feeling through their coverage of the Tule Lake incidents. The Christian Century declared: "A bad situation was made worse last week when the Japanese Americans in the segregation center at Tule Lake, California, created a disturbance in an

Evacuation Of Citizens Violates Article 14 Of Constitution--Day

Albert Edward Day, D.D., Litt. D., in a sermon on November 7, asked for a more lenient attitude towards the Japanese problem. His sermon entitled "God's Design for Living, or Americanism and Christianity Begin at Home" was preached at the First Methodist Church in Pasadena, California.

Following are excerpts from the sermon:

"One of California's sins against brotherhood is in her treatment of, and her attitude toward the Orientals. After Pearl Harbor, under the plea of military necessity and national safety, one hundred thousand Japanese were uprooted from their homes, were exiled from their business and, without a single crime being proved against them, were deprived of their liberties and incarcerated behind barbed wire fences. As far as alien Japanese are concerned, it is what aliens have to expect in wartime. But it is not what citizens have a right to expect in America even in wartime. It was a plain violation of Article 14 of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor denied the equal protection of the law.

POLICE PROTECTION

"As for the claim that the evacuation was necessary to protect the Japanese, again and again the Supreme Court has asserted that the state should provide more police protection, rather than deprive the innocent of their rights, and that private rights should be protected even at some risk to the public generally.

"In the light of all the facts, this wholesale evacuation of citizens of Japanese ancestry will stand as one of the most grievous violations of civil liberty and shocking assaults upon the meaning and sanctity of American citizenship in our history.

"There was excuse for what happened. But there is no excuse for what is happening now... There are well organized efforts to exclude all Japanese from California forever and to deport them from America, amending the Constitution if necessary to make legal so great a sin against brotherhood.

"The reasons offered for such action are not such as will stand

Make Correction On School Holidays

In the previous issue of the Free Press, the period for the Thanksgiving school holiday was given as Wednesday and Thursday. Friday also should have been included, corrected Rollin Fox, principal of Manzanar High School.

Manzanar High School is making and filing the same educational reports as the public schools of California. The reports are submitted to the County Superintendent of Schools and the State Education Department. This will afford a better basis of comparison for many of the school activities at Manzanar High School, stated Rollin Fox.

scientific investigation nor can they commend themselves to the conscience of any man who wants to walk God's way.

"We are told that a 'Jap is a Jap.'... A Republican is a Republican in the sense that he is not a Socialist or a Communist

...Some Republicans are good enough to be President; some are only good enough to run for office in Cincinnati, Ohio; some are fit merely for the penitentiary. To deny loyal Japanese citizens the right to return to their homes and business after the emergency would be a ridiculous as to deny a Republican the right to live in Georgia or a Democrat the right to live in Vermont. It would be to mock political and human realities.

"They (Japanese) have been a credit to our country. There has never been a crime problem among them. They have been conspicuously honest in business. They were never dependent upon means of redemption from poverty. No group has made more far-going concessions to overcome prejudice. They have made many

CHILDREN'S NITE

Two motion picture films, "If I Had My Way" and "Organ Grinder" have been booked by the Co-op, and are being shipped here for the Thanksgiving night showing for the entertainment of the small children of this center.

This will not interfere with the regular showing of "Star Spangled Rythm" Friday and Saturday nights.

EXPLAIN SALE OF MILK IN CENTER

In an inquiry to the Town Hall last week about the supply of fresh milk coming into the center from nearby dairies, Maurice L. Harbach, assistant steward, stated that the present supply coming into the center from U.S. Quartermaster Corps totals about 500 quarts. It was revealed that the United States Quartermaster Corps would not buy from the local source because the supply wasn't pasteurized and the Quartermaster Corps is not authorized to buy raw milk.

Dr. William Morse Little, chief project medical officer, stated that he is planning to inspect these dairies but at the present time, has no authority to do so. "No raw milk is absolutely safe," stated the doctor. Dr. Little is planning to ask the sanction of the Board of Health so that he may make a thorough inspection of the source of the supply of milk to this center.

Expect Clothing Allowances Soon

Vouchers for the August and September clothing allowance, amounting to about \$50,000, were sent to the Los Angeles Disbursing Office this week, according to Budget and Finance Supervisor R. C. Boczkiewicz.

He said that these checks should arrive during the early part of December and will be given to the block managers of each block for distribution among residents.

According to the new clothing allowance policy, which became effective on July of this year, clothing allowances will be given automatically to residents who have worked 15 days of each month or who have received compensation for at least 15 days. This applies also to dependents

EVACUATION OF CITIZENS—DAY

(Continued from Page One)

a wilderness blossom as a rose. "It has been charged that they were unassimilable. We are largely to blame for that. We have refused them services in barber shops, hotels, restaurants. By the Alien Land Act we made it difficult for them to root in rural communities. By social pressure and restrictive we compelled them to live in Little Tokios.

"Japanese language schools have been described as subversive influences. We ourselves made those schools necessary. Because of the restrictions which we imposed upon a commercial career, it was necessary for Japanese youth to find employment among the older Japanese who could speak only the Japanese language.

"The real question before us is not of their loyalty to America, but of our loyalty. Do we believe

in the Constitution, with its clearly defined conceptions of justice and freedom? Do we believe in the Bill of Rights? Do we believe in Democracy? Do we believe that every individual has a right to be judged by his own performance? Do we believe in equality before the law regardless of race?"

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