

He's Attacked



FRED TAYAMA
... Object of beating

JAP RIOTERS ARE REMOVED

Army Patrol Enlarged; More Precautions Taken

MANZANAR, Calif., Dec. 8 (UP) Axis sympathizers were being removed under military guard from the Manzanar Jap relocation center today to prevent a recurrence of the Pearl Harbor anniversary riot between pro-allied and pro-axis elements among the 10,000 interned Japs.

About 30 wives and children of the 125 persons attached to the non-Jap administrative personnel also were removed from the camp for protection. The round-up of axis sympathizers began after an outbreak Sunday night when one Jap was killed and nine were wounded.

Fred Tayama was the object of a six-man beating as military authorities were forced to proclaim martial law to quell pro-axis rioting. Six masked men attacked Tayama, president of the Japanese-American Citizens' league, a group considered by the camp administration to be loyal to the United States.

Military Police Keep Japs Quiet at Manzanar Center

Week-end Demonstration to Celebrate Dec. 7 Stab in Back Reaches Anticlimax With Troops Alert

Continued From First Page

130,000 persons of Japanese blood from the coastal area shortly after the outbreak of war. Bendetsen is on the staff of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the W.D.C.

It follows:

"As the result of a disturbance arising from an assault by Japanese evacuees on one of their own group at Manzanar Relocation Center, Dec. 5, a riot of major proportions developed.

"Mr. Ralph Merritt, the War Relocation Authority project director at Manzanar, requested that military police enter the center proper to take over the situation which had gone beyond the control of War Relocation Authority internal civilian police.

"The military police who were then stationed on the external boundary of the relocation project entered the center late in the afternoon of Dec. 6 upon official request of the center management.

JAPS HURL STONES

"Japanese evacuees who were active in the demonstration attacked the military personnel with stones.

"The rioters refused to disperse on orders of the military commanders but continued to advance, hurling stones.

"Tear gas failed to disperse the mob. The commanding officer again ordered the rioters to disperse and warned them that if

they did not do so he would be compelled to fire.

"The rioters refused to comply with the orders but still continued to advance as before throwing missiles.

FIRED ONE VOLLEY

"The troops then fired on volley. One evacuee was killed and nine were wounded. The military police in command of the situation at Manzanar are under the commanding general, 9th Service Command, Ft. Douglas, Utah."

There was no indication as yet, however, that Axis and Allied elements among the 10,000 Japanese evacuees harbored in the center here might be segregated permanently.

Examiner
Jan 27/43
WHO THINK

JAPS TO GET RATION BOOKS

At the request of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who soon will be moved inland from Manzanar to the Midwest, will receive food rationing books through the local Office of Price Administration.

Samuel Leask Jr., Southern California OPA director, revealed yesterday the request from WRA and OPA in Washington. He said that a rationing board will be set up at Manzanar relocation center.

War Ration Book No. 1 will be issued to the Japanese-Americans, entitling them to coffee and sugar. They also will be entitled to books under the new point rationing system wherever they are assigned. Most of the Nisei are being sent to Arkansas, Missouri and other Missouri Valley states.

Military police normally on duty at the camp were augmented by regular army units to halt the demonstration. Pro-axis elements reportedly had run through the camp shouting: "Pearl Harbor! Banzai!"

Even after martial law was invoked and rioting quelled, the military patrol at the camp was enlarged and extraordinary precautions taken.

Brilliant searchlights illuminated the camp last night as the soldiers maintained watch. Director Ralph P. Merritt had informed military authorities the Manzanar police force could no longer control the demonstrators.

Guns Cow Manzanar Japs After Fatal Rioting; 10 Shot as Troops Fire Into Angry Mob of 4000

Nipponese Slain and Nine Wounded in Camp Outbreak

Continued from Page A

pro-Axis Japanese, many of whom are Kibei, or natives of Japan, demonstrated in a fire-break and hooted down Japanese-American Nisei (second-generation Nipponese) who protested their antics.

REMONSTRATOR BEATEN

Fred Toyama, secretary of the Los Angeles Japanese-American Citizens League, who attempted to dissuade the demonstrators from their wild celebration, was beaten so severely he was hospitalized outside the interee area because irate Kibei attempted to wrest him from the doctors ministering to his serious wounds.

Harry Ueno, said to be an Axis sympathizer, who was jailed following the Saturday-night disturbance, was removed to the Inyo County Jail at Independence when the rioting Japanese threatened a center jail delivery.

MOB NUMBERS 4000

When authorities refused to free Ueno, a mob estimated at 4000 demonstrated wildly.

Then, when a large portion of the crowd moved menacingly toward the troops, the soldiers tossed tear-gas bombs. This proved of little effect because of a wind which wafted the fumes away, and the mob resumed its forward surge. Stones, clubs and other missiles were hurled at the troops.

Capt. Martin Hall, in command of the police, ordered the mob to halt. After several commands were ignored and the barrage of missiles threatened to maim the police, Capt. Hall reluctantly gave the order to fire.

TEN RIOTERS FALL

Ten rioters collapsed under the volley and the remainder retired to their quarters under the officer's orders.

Merritt said that about 4000



PROTECTED — Tokutaro Slocum was one of the loyal Japanese removed from Manzanar for his own safety. He won American citizenship in 1933 after eight-year fight.

inmates were Japan-born, and 400 others, although born in this country, were pro-Axis, having been educated in Japan and indoctrinated with Japanese militarism.

The riot at one time was in three segments. One group of about 1000 gathered in Block 22 and marched on the hospital, seeking Toyama. Another mob of 1500 surrounded the police station in the center, holding members of the Japanese volunteer police and a Caucasian officer at bay. Still a third mob of about 1000 assaulted another group of camp police and drove them into a building, where they barricaded themselves.

Merritt said Japanese loyal to America had made desperate ef-

orts to avert the outbreak, and he praised the Nipponese volunteer police for their loyal efforts to preserve order in the settlement.

Many camp teachers and other administrative personnel who had been out of the camp because it was Sunday, were forced to find other quarters last night because the portals were barred.

One of the loyal Japanese who had to be removed from camp for his safety was Tokutaro Slocum, a Japan-born volunteer in World War I who in 1933 won American citizenship after an eight-year struggle. Slocum, known in Los Angeles and Manzanar as "Tokie," is said to be

Pro-Tokyo 'Kibei' Demonstrate on War Anniversary

of unquestioned loyalty to America.

Toyama, too, is well known in Los Angeles, where he was active in civic and commercial fields before being transferred to Manzanar.

MANZANAR BLOOMING

Manzanar is a model community of neat prefabricated wooden barracks, a 150-bed hospital, mess halls, laundries, recreation halls and administrative buildings. It occupies a 5800-acre site on the west side of the valley and, under labor by thousands of occupants, has begun to take on a pleasant, blooming air of trees, gardens and flowers.

The riot here followed by two weeks a similar flare-up at Poston Relocation Center, where evacuees near Parker, Arizona, when the camp administration was overthrown and authority defied. At Poston, as here, loyal Japanese-Americans attempted to prevent disloyal outbreaks.

Wrath Against Japs Grows

Even overshadowing, in public attention, the impending national coal strike last week was the matter of Japanese execution of American flyers and Chinese civilians as a result of the Tokyo raid and the related question of whether Japanese now held in camps in the United States should be freed, as some sympathetic persons have urged. Following are some of the reader-editorials received by The Times on these subjects:

BY OWEN R. STAFFORD, M.D.

At a time when the whole country is aroused by the barbarity and savagery of the Japanese government, and at the same time filled with horror and loathing for anything Japanese, it would appear to be a proper time to consider the Japanese problem of the West Coast.

I believe that the entire Coast from and including British Columbia to the southernmost part of Mexico is anxious to see this problem settled for all time. My suggestion is that once we have brought Japan to an unconditional surrender and have completely disarmed her we should immediately deport all Japanese, whether of first, second or third generation.

The question would at once arise: "What about those who are now citizens and presumably loyal?"

My reply would be to take away their citizenship and send them back.

The reason for such a step being that if after we have spent thousands of dollars of public school money on their education, they have absorbed enough of our doctrines and way of life so that they think them preferable to their own, then they would be ideal teachers and missionaries in their own country.

Our churches and teachers have spent years in Japan trying to civilize them but without any appreciable results. Perhaps in a reasonably short time, say from 1000 to 1500 years, our bright young Nisei and their descendants may be able at least to dull the edge of their savagery.

Should these young Japanese protest going home to Japan, they should have it brought to their attention that this is far easier and safer than those things experienced by our boys who are fighting and dying for the institutions we love and believe in.

I would suggest, further, that inasmuch as the Japanese were the original isolationists and that as it was only due to their barbarous treatment of shipwrecked sailors that induced Commodore Perry in 1854 to open their door, that we now request them to close it again.

As for trading with them after the war, that is wholly unnecessary. We can buy better and more honest silks and other goods from our noble and loyal allies, the Chinese. And, if we see that China gets back her island of Formosa, we can get our camphor, menthol and tea from them.

The question may arise as to farm and garden labor if all the Japanese were deported. This is easily answered. Our good neighbor to the south, Mexico, I feel sure would gladly help us out and would send us good law-abiding people, who, in time, if they desire it, would become good citizens as many have done in the past. Another suggestion would be to import a sufficient number of Chinese for fishing, gardening and farming. As an old Californian who has been intimately acquainted with both nations and has seen their work, I can truthfully say there is no comparison between them and the Japanese termites who all too long have infested our shores.

And here are the views of others on the same matters:

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the City of Los Angeles, State of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which North Figueroa Street meets a line following the middle of the Los Angeles River; thence southerly and following the said line to East First Street; thence westerly on East First Street to Alameda Street; thence southerly on Alameda Street to East Third Street; thence northwesterly on East Third Street to Main Street; thence northerly on Main Street to First Street; thence northwesterly on First Street to Figueroa Street; thence northeasterly on Figueroa Street to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 33, this Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. W. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Southern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

Japanese Union Church,
120 North San Pedro Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of uniting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency.

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942, or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

1 Dead, 9 Hurt in

DEC 12-8-42
LA TIMES

Manzanar Riot

Rifles Cow Manzanar Japs After Fatal Riots

One Nipponese Killed and Nine Wounded
When Soldiers Fire Into Angry Mob of 4000

By a Times Staff Correspondent

MANZANAR, Dec. 7.—Cowed by the ready guns of the Army's military police after a riot yesterday during which one Japanese was killed and nine other pro-Axis residents of the camp bent on "banzai-ing" the first anniversary of the Nipponese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor were wounded, the 10,000 occupants of this huge reception center were quiet today under martial law enforced by augmented troops.

Other would-be celebrants of the grim event which hurled America into war reposed in an Owens Valley community jail, while still others were reported under arrest in barracks within the center six miles south of Independence.

LOYAL JAPS REMOVED

Still other Nipponese, who had labored to prevent just such an incident and whose loyalty to the United States is subject to little question, were removed from

their quarters for safety from possible renewed attacks by belligerent pro-Axis Japanese.

Military authorities clamped down a strict censorship and declined to divulge the names of the dead man, the wounded or those loyal to America who had been removed from the center.

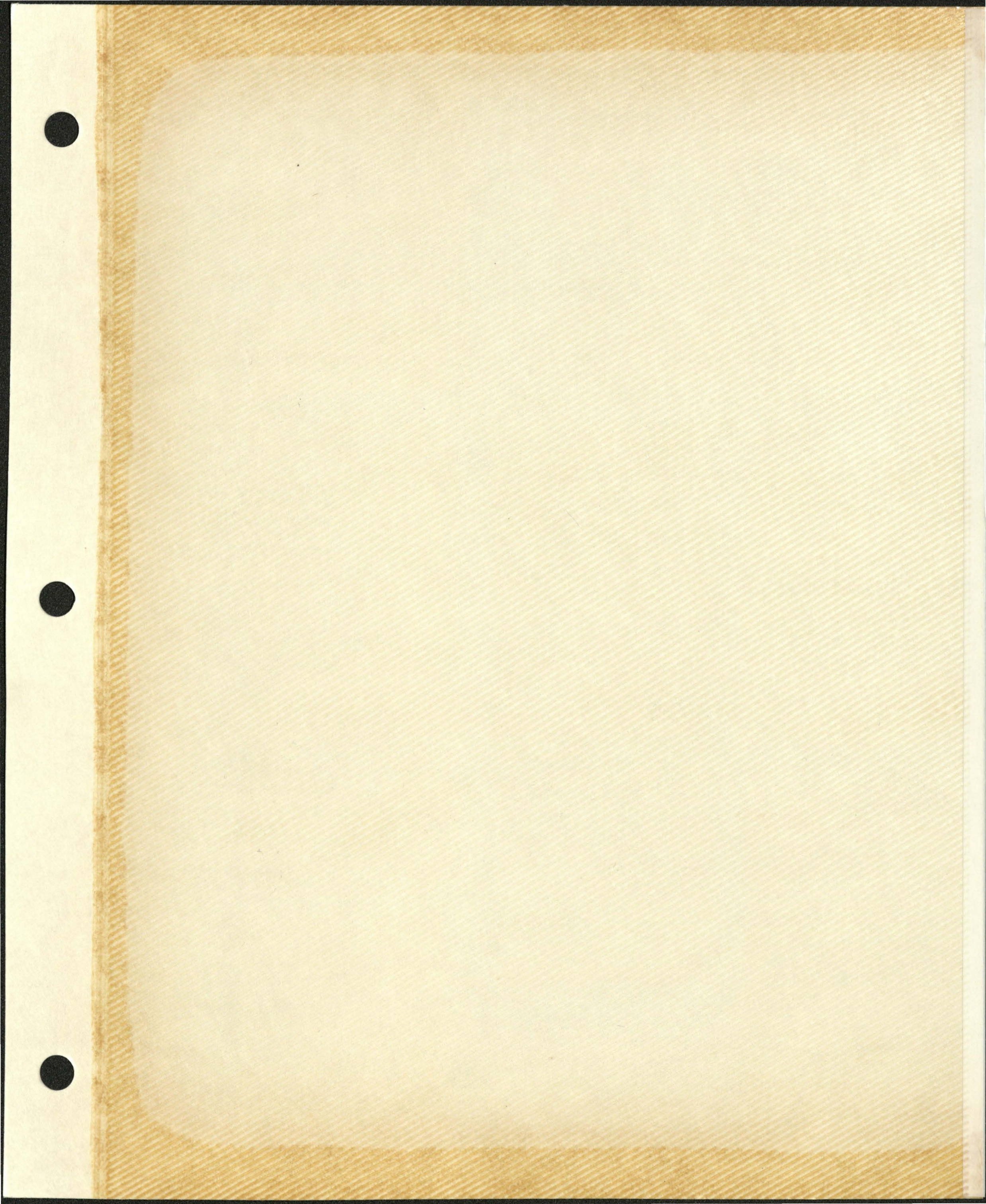
GUARDS DOUBLED

It was learned, however, that relative quiet was restored under the guns of Corps of Military Police—specially trained for just such duty—whose numbers are said to have been doubled.

According to Ralph P. Merritt, manager of the center, the disturbance was precipitated Saturday night by Japanese inmates who wished to celebrate the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Shouting "Pearl Harbor, banzai, banzai!" an estimated 1000

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Thousand Japanese Removed From Relocation Centers

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Feb. 7. (Exclusive)—Under a new "indefinite leave" program, 25,000 of the 100,000 Japanese evacuees may be out of the 10 relocation centers by the end of 1943. This is the beginning of the War Relocation Authority, which has made a substantial beginning.

About 1000 adult males have already left the centers after proving that they had some means of making a living outside any restricted area. Some are accompanied by their families,

so the total number of persons involved is 1300 or 1400.

Most of the 1000 have gone to the north Midwest region, according to M. M. Tozier, assistant chief of the W.R.A. public relations department. Fifty went to Chicago and vicinity, 35 to Minneapolis and St. Paul and some to St. Louis. Some have obtained farms as sharecroppers and a few have even been able to rent agricultural land. Others are working at the trades they followed prior to evacuation.

11 Manzanar Japs Jailed

MANZANAR, Feb. 19.—Eleven Japanese suspected of causing internal disturbances at this relocation center were taken into custody early this morning, lodged in Independence County jail, Robert Brown, assistant project director, announced today.

The raid was conducted by Caucasian officials of the camp following weeks of investigation into minor disturbances within center.

Sixteen Japanese placed in custody after the December 6th riots are now in the new camp recently established at Moab, Utah.

MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

Rights Recognized

ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR BOB BROWN:

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT EVACUEES AT SEVERAL CENTERS HAVE ASKED FOR REASSURANCE THAT CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS OF THOSE EVACUEES BORN IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE RECOGNIZED. YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO INFORM THE EVACUEES AT YOUR CENTER THAT THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY RECOGNIZES AND WILL CONTINUE TO DEFEND THESE CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

D. S. MYER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEWITT'S JAP STAND UPSETS EVACUEE PLAN

WASHINGTON, April 16. (U.P.)—The attitude of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt that "a Jap's a Jap" has upset for the present an administration plan to return to useful work on the Pacific Coast a majority of the 110,000 Japanese evacuees in relocation camps, it was learned today.

Responsible sources said the War Department had agreed to the plan to return them to the Pacific Coast and that the War Relocation Authority was about to put it in operation when DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, publicly declared that "a Jap's a Jap" and that "the West Coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take any chances."

It is understood that a high War Department official is trying to get DeWitt to change his mind.

Segregation Of Manzanar Rioters Told

Suspected instigators of the Manzanar riot of Dec. 5 and 6 have been segregated and placed in a former CCC camp near Moab in southeastern Utah, the Manzanar Free Press disclosed last week.

Ralph P. Merritt, Manzanar project director, revealed that 16 men had been moved to the Moab camp to await hearing by an impartial board from Washington D. C.

Explaining that some of the evacuees were removed for their own protection while others were known to be habitual trouble makers, Merritt declared that many found out had no connection with the incident.

Those who were found to be innocent at the preliminary review have been returned to the center or sent to other relocation areas, Merritt said.

MANZANAR FREE PRESS

NET PROJECT CLOSED DOWN

With the return of workers, changes in the Manufacturing Division were evidenced. Chiefly notable is the termination of the camouflage factory, status of which is still pending final word from the Regional office.

The Japanese personnel of the Manufacturing Department heads have as yet to be considered but the emergency said to be well in hand and the department is prepared to roll along stated H. R. Haberly, assistant superintendent of Manufacturing.

J. Edgar Hoover Says No Espionage

"J. Edgar Hoover... told a House Appropriations subcommittee during hearings made public today the Japanese population of Hawaii was not guilty of espionage committed in the territory prior to Pearl Harbor," and that "there had been no sabotage or espionage committed in Hawaii subsequent to Pearl Harbor." Sacramento Bee, 4-5-43.