

Call Troops in New Outbreak

U. P. Staff Correspondent
By NICK BOURNE

TULE LAKE, Nov. 5—Troops marched into the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center today with tanks and machine guns to impose military rule upon disloyal Japanese who defied civilian authorities following a labor controversy a fortnight ago.

Japanese internees refused to harvest crops for all Japanese internment centers on the grounds they were being held prisoners of war. Japanese held here either have pledged allegiance to Japan or have refused to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Col. Verne Austin, in command of the troops, announced officially that the Army had taken over jurisdiction of the camp from the War Relocation Authority.

No official reason was given for the act, but it was reported that the WRA asked the Army to intervene following the severe beating of a security guard by Japanese internees last night.

There were no reports of shots being fired by the troops. However, it was stated on good authority at the camp that approximately 20 Japanese who resisted the military occupation were injured.

About 500 of the 15,000 disloyal Japanese who had been congregated here from the other nine relocation centers were rounded up by the soldiers.

Many were held in the camp administration building, where demonstrating Japanese had scored one near victory Monday, holding WRA National Director Dillon Myer and 100 white personnel virtual prisoners for four hours.

The Japanese sat with their hands over their heads for two hours, with soldiers equipped with

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Report Interned Japs Resisting Rule by Troops

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machine guns guarding them, while their leaders were questioned.

One soldier told me, "they were getting near our ammunition depot tonight when we caught them."

I was sitting in an apartment with two WRA officials at 10:30 p.m. Last night discussing the situation. We heard boys cry "Fight, fight" in front of the apartment, but we paid no attention.

Then came sounds of motors and sirens. I asked the WRA men, "Is that what happens every night at 10:30?"

They said, "No," and we put overcoats over our pajamas and went into the street.

We saw tanks and columns of soldiers wearing steel helmets and carrying machine guns and bayonets.

Maneuvers had been held in the camp during the daytime previously, but one WRA official said, "This is the first time I've seen them at night."

REAL THINGS

I followed a detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets into an apartment.

"Are these maneuvers?" I asked.

"No, this is the real thing," one replied.

Then I went to the Administration Building and saw soldiers and Internal Police Herding disheveled Japanese into an office, with lines of soldiers with fixed bayonets and machine guns guarding them.

White members of the Internal Police of the WRA Camp Administration were aiding the soldiers. But many of the Japanese under guard wore the Internal Police uniform.

The Japanese prisoners were held for two hours, their hands over their heads, while questioning of leaders continued.

One soldier later announced, "we're going after them down below tomorrow," indicating additional leaders of the Japanese residing in the lower portion of the camp remained to be rounded up.

It was this soldier who stated the Japanese were "getting near our ammunition depot tonight when we caught them."

Searchlights played over the landscape during the night and military passes were required of all persons entering or leaving the center.

The War Relocation Authority officials with whom I had talked looked 10 years younger when they saw the Army taking over the center.

One explained that the principal troublemakers among the internees were "Japanese Zootsuits" who wore tassled stocking caps and blazers. "Flaming Youth," he called them.

They and other troublesome Japanese had relied upon their "international status" and American fear of retaliation on U.S. Prisoners held by the Japanese government to provoke the camp authorities, a WRA official said.

Trouble began at the camp Oct. 15, when 5000 male Japanese refused to harvest truck crops grown at Tule Lake to supply other Relocation Centers. The Japanese took the attitude they were prisoners of war, not evacuees, the WRA explained.

A crisis was reached Monday, as 5000 demonstrating Japanese held WRA National Director Dillon Myer and 100 other white personnel virtual prisoners for four hours while a protest mass meeting was held in front of the Camp Administration Building.

Taking over of the center from the War Relocation Authority by the Army followed statements made yesterday by WRA officials which indicated a new outbreak might come at any time.

Ray R. Best, WRA director of the center, told the United Press late yesterday that he "would never permit" another demonstra-

Warren for Army Control

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 5. (UP)—Gov. Earl Warren, commenting on disturbances at the Tule Lake Japanese Segregation Center, today declared he believed the Army should retain complete and permanent control over interned Japanese.

"I think," Warren stated, "that the security of this coast as a combat area is one for the Army to administer. Inasmuch as the presence of many thousands of saboteurs and fifth columnists is a danger that confronts us here, the Army should control the entire situation."

Warren said that residents of the Tule Lake area, including Civilian Defense Officials, on Tuesday asked for assurances of protection. He said he contacted Army officials because he "knew there was no purpose in negotiating" with the War Relocation Authority in view of its attitude of "protecting the name of even violently anti-American Japanese."

He was told by the Army that "military assistance" would be forthcoming if the situation got out of hand. With that assurance, he believed no State action was necessary.

The Governor said that while the Federal government apparently is opposed to his policy on Japanese, he firmly believes "positive danger is attached to the presence of so many of those admittedly American-hating Japanese in an area where sabotage or any other civilian disorders would be so detrimental to the war effort."

The Army, he said, "is the only agency that can tell us what the situation is and the only agency which should determine where and how the Japanese are to be interned."

tion by the internees, but warned at the same time that he might be powerless to stop one from developing.

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

Best called the situation at the camp "a reverse game of cat and mouse," in which the camp authorities had been placed in the position of "mice." They feared rioting at the center would cause retaliation against Americans held prisoner by the Japanese government, he explained.

The internees had consistently resorted to many subterfuges to provoke the directors of the center, Best said. He cited as an example one Japanese who walked back and forth across a road so that an approaching automobile had to swing into the ditch to avoid hitting him.

CONFIRM MOVE

FT. DOUGLAS, Utah, Nov. 5 (UP)—the Ninth Service Command Headquarters here confirmed that

Army troops moved into the Japanese Segregation Center at Tule Lake, Cal., today after receiving a request from the War Relocation Authority.

Maj. A. E. Gilbert, command public relations officer, said he assumed an official at the center requested the aid from the Army troops stationed immediately outside the camp. He said only the Administration area of the camp was occupied by the troops after the WRA request.

