

6:14

CORRESPONDENCE

IN-HOUSE

APR 1944

C-A  
171

Ref 4/7/44  
April 1, 1944

Dear Mrs. Kingman,

I'm enclosing a carbon copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Carr. Frankly, I can't stand working where there is confusion between committees. Mrs. Thayer was obviously worried, and since there is no difficulty in choosing which committee I want to work for, it's settled. Of course there's plenty of room of Mr. Carr's committee, but I guess my name does mean something, so now I'm just the Fair Play Committee.

We enjoyed our dinner with you, and we hope to do it again sometime soon!

Thursday I'm off to Manzanar for four days, and I expect to do some sitting in the sun. Probably, I'll be a great disappointment to everyone, for I'm feeling very lazy and entirely good for nothing.

I'm anxious to hear of how you came out with the new secretary. I still believe the little people of L. A. are worth having in the committee, and that we shouldn't wait forever for the big fellows.

Sincerely yours,

Priscilla Beattie



421 Sequoia Drive

Pasadena 2, California

April 1, 1944

Mr. Wm. C. Carr

1360 West Colorado Street

Pasadena 2, California

My dear Mr. Carr:

Theoretically, it is possible to work in two organizations simultaneously especially when their purpose is the same. Actually, it is difficult when the techniques used are different.

There is plenty of room for both your committee and the Fair Play Committee, and I am certain that you will do a splendid job. However I believe that it is more advantageous for me to give all my time to the Fair Play Committee.

Frankly, I believe that it is difficult for the general public when they <sup>read</sup> see the name of the same person in the press working for both committees not to be confused and come to the conclusion that the Fair Play Committee is going farther than they intend.

May I wish you and your committee great success.

Very sincerely yours,



April 3, 1944

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer  
466 E. California St.  
Pasadena 5, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Thayer:

I was sorry to miss you on Thursday, but my train left at 5, and you had not returned when I telephoned. I had a long conversation with Mr. Carr, and am convinced that it will be impossible for him to resume membership in the Committee. He was very positive in his insistence that his actions should not be subject to the provisions of the By-laws, and was emphatic in his re-emphasis of his intention to continue making personal attacks whenever he sees fit. This, as you know, is entirely contrary to our set policy, and we cannot permit its being done under the Committee's name.

I told him that we would be glad to give him any help so far as our policy permits.

In talking, at length, with Mr. Seaman and Priscilla Beattie, and in my own observation at the Executive Committee meeting, I have reached a conclusion which I pass on to you as the view of an "Interested Observer". Please do not think that it is in any way an official "directive". It coincides entirely with Mr. Myer's impression, and I have talked it over with Mr. Fisher, and Dr. Deutsch, who agree with me.

It appears rather obvious that constructive action by the Pasadena Committee is being rather effectively blocked by the presence on the Executive Committee of one or more persons whose primary interest and loyalty lies outside the Committee. Such persons can be most helpful, if their voices are not permitted to dominate the larger group, to the exclusion of the latter.

I can see little chance of much constructive action so long as this condition exists. I believe under the present set up, the Executive Committee is limited to 8 members, that the committee heads are not included, and are therefore without a vote. If full cooperation is to be achieved, it appears to me that the Executive Committee might well be ex-



tended to include several more of the persons who are most active. This would enable a majority to express more fully the will of the entire committee, without seeming to make personal opposition to the minority which now dominates the vote. If this were done, it seems to me that a possible withdrawal of our more active members into a group whose actions will inevitably embarrass the Committee, might well be avoided. I am convinced that they are eager to work with us if they have any indication that the local policies will not be guided so strongly by the person or persons to whom I originally referred.

I shall greatly appreciate your ideas on this, as I feel that some such solution must be sought if we are to continue to be effective.

By the first of next week I hope to be able to let you know definitely about an Executive Secretary for the Los Angeles area. I am now awaiting a reply (cross your fingers) from Mrs. Joseph Kaplan of U.C.L.A. whose experience, if she is free to take the position, will prove invaluable to you all.

Please write as soon as you can give this suggestion of mine some thought.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



# ADVISORY BOARD

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# PACIFIC COAST

## Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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GEORGE WILSON

Executive Secretary  
MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN  
Office: 2234 Telegraph Ave.,  
Berkeley  
Telephone: ASHberry 6214

April 4, 1944.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,  
Committee on American Principles  
and Fair Play,  
2234 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

I enclose herewith original letter of  
March 31 and original telegram of April 4, both  
from Mr. W. H. McGrillis, Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of the Interior. Both of these arrived  
<sup>after</sup>  
~~before~~ our interview this morning.

As I told you this morning, unfortunately  
I shall be engaged in the trial of a case on April  
13, so that it will be impossible for me to attend  
this conference. I assume that you will arrange  
to have representative members of the Executive  
Committee and Advisory Board on hand.

Yours very truly,

*James E. Harris*

MEH:MFM



R. D. ~~Feleto~~  
~~Feleto~~

521 E. Cook

Santa Maria

(100 Keeki)

Special Sp



W. I. BROBECK (1892-1927)  
HERMAN PHLEGER  
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BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
ONE ELEVEN SUTTER STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO 4

CABLE ADDRESS  
BROBECK

April 6, 1944.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,  
Committee on American Principles  
and Fair Play,  
2234 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Since our recent conversation, I have reviewed my letter of February 24 to Mr. Esberg and see no reason to change the view expressed on the subject of a present alteration of our immigration policy. I realize that others may disagree and I could develop my views at some length, but I assume that no useful purpose would be served by doing so.

Yours sincerely,

*Esau* *E. Harrison*

MEH:MFM



April 6, 1944

Mrs. L.B. Siegley  
2712 10th North  
Seattle, Washington

Dear Mrs. Siegley:

The enclosed check is late due to our Treasurer, Mr. Scott, being out of town, and the fact that we were unable to get in touch with our Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Fisher, any sooner. I hope the delay has not been too great an inconvenience.

Below is the name and address of a woman in Seattle, whose expressed views in a letter to a Times correspondent appear to be in sympathy with those of our Committee.

Miss Ethel M. Miller  
25 W. Highland Dr.  
Seattle, Washington.

If you do not already have her name, you might find it helpful to contact her.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



4/25/44  
RK



## AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

311 CALIFORNIA STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

**ZONE 4**

*Trans-Pacific Service • Round-World Service*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 7, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
2234 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, California

My dear Ruth:

I find that because of pressure of my duties and of new responsibilities which I have recently undertaken, I must resign from the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

My resignation is based not upon lack of agreement with the purposes of the organization, but because membership obviously implies participation in activities for which I simply do not have the time.

Will you please, therefore, accept this letter as my resignation from the Committee?

Sincerely yours,

*Harry*  
Henry F. Grady  
President

HFGrb



April 11, 1944

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul  
Administration Building  
University of California  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Dr. Sproul:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter I have sent out to the members of our Committee who will be meeting with Secretary Ickes on Thursday.

We are sorry that you feel that you cannot attend, as of course the Secretary wishes to speak with as representative a group as possible.

It would be helpful if you feel that you can delegate Dr. Deutsch to express your views, as I understand from Miss Robb that you see "eye to eye" with him.

I hope to be able to talk with you soon about the program of the Committee as it is developing with the changes of government policy. I explained quite fully to Miss Robb yesterday how necessary it is that you have a full understanding of what we are doing, and why.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



CC Mrs. Ruth Kingman

April 11, 1944.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
University of California  
Berkeley, California.

Dear Doctor Deutsch:

Please accept my appreciation for your kindness in addressing me at length giving me your comments on the correspondence I have exchanged with executives of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

I am gratified that on the whole, as you say, there is very little difference in our views. As I have been actively interested in dealing with the Japanese problem over so many years I felt such an exchange of correspondence would be helpful.

I hope that on my next trip to California we may be able to have a visit.

Sincerely yours,

Miller Freeman.

MF:AB



4/12/44

MRS. MARY FARQUHARSON  
2126 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH ST.  
SEATTLE, WASH.

April 11, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
2234 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Ruth Kingman:

I shall be very glad to ask Gordon to write to you and tell you how hard he had to work to serve his sentence!

The Fair Play Committee hereabouts and Mrs. Seigley along with it have been worrying me around the edges for some time for I have been quite sure that nothing much was happening. I guess Bob's and my guess was just no good, but I declare I don't know whether or not there is anybody in town who could have made a go of it. I am conceited enough to think that some of us left-wingers could at least have gotten a little action, but I realize also that of course some of us, particularly with a pacifist label, draw a lot of fire. But even to draw fire seems to me better than to be dead!

I am interested in your remark about the future looking good for our loyal friends. With nothing very definite to base it on I have been sensing that as far as military authorities are concerned there could be a gradual coming back to the Coast now of certain classes of Japanese. A Caucasian friend of mine who is married to a Japanese woman recently enlisted in the navy and is stationed at Bremerton. His wife, of course, can go anywhere on the Coast, now, just because he is in the navy. At the time of the evacuation he turned heaven and earth, almost literally, trying to keep her from being moved, and then continued to move them in trying to get her back, all to no avail. And now with a navy uniform on, nothing else matters. It is remarkable how enlisting in the armed forces changes one's status over-night from a suspicious and un-wanted character to one of high moral standing!

Cordially yours,

*Mary Farquharson*  
Mary Farquharson

MF:eg



4/21/44  
My

466 EAST CALIFORNIA STREET  
PASADENA 5, CALIFORNIA

April 11, 1944.

Dear Mrs Kingman:

Yes, I was sorry not to talk with you before you left. Came home on two busses and it took a long time.

This afternoon Mr Burton and Mr McAdam were to come in for a conference but for some reason the latter did not arrive. I talked over your letter with Mr B. and he wanted to think it over. We can easily add Chairmen to our Committee if it seems wise but what I can see then might happen is, that the new people - <sup>something</sup> Mrs Bennett, Mrs Seaman, Margaret Moritz, Priscilla Beattie might want us to agree with what they all think - "Let every evacuee from California be privileged to return now." It is amusing to me to re-read Dr. D. Giffert's letter about Mr Carr dated Oct 7th - Read it. Then you or he feared we were advocating such return. Several times I have said I would like so much



to have Mr Seaman take Mr Carr's place on Exe Com  
but he is a member of F. O. R. and I think agrees  
with all Mr Carr's ideas, only he is willing to work  
in both groups. He must work together in some way.

This is no answer, just a few thoughts as I  
turn it over in my mind.

Hope you get a favorable reply from Mrs  
Kaplan.

Hastily -

Maynard F Thayer -





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. Ruth Kirgins  
~~#65~~ 2234 Telegraph  
Berkeley  
Calif.



4/30/41  
Thursday

Dear Ruth,

I've just come  
back from four days  
at Mangarav which  
were very interesting. I  
wish you were here so  
I could tell you about  
it.

Does the Committee  
consider reprinting the  
"Fortune" article?

Everyone at Mangarav  
was very enthusiastic  
about it!

Hastily,

Priscilla Beatty



BAYLEY, FITE, MARTIN & SHORTS

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

725 WHITE-HENRY-STUART BUILDING

SEATTLE

FRANK S. BAYLEY  
F. BARTOW FITE, JR.  
GEORGE W. MARTIN  
FRANK S. BAYLEY, JR.  
BRUCE SHORTS, JR.

April 13, 1944

*Galen M. Fisher*

Mr. Galen M. Fisher,  
2234 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley, California.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

On my return a few days ago from Washington, D.C. I found your letter of April 3rd. awaiting me, which obviously calls for a prompt reply.

I do not wonder at your feeling that definite progress here has been slow, and that feeling calls for a full statement from me regarding the matter.

When Mrs. Siegley first called upon me, she herself was rather hazy as to any definite plans for organization. I told her frankly that I was so occupied with business and other outside matters that I could not give much time to it, and felt that I should not take the responsibility for leadership. I further told her that if it seemed essential that I should at least temporarily take the lead, it must be clearly understood that the Committee should be formed of people whose ideas on the general matter in hand would definitely be in line with those expressed in the statement of purpose of your own group. She was in accord with this, and we did make efforts to enlist a representative group which would be effective and in agreement as to policies.

Unfortunately, I have been called away repeatedly on business, starting with the National Council Meeting last Fall, and have just now returned from more than two weeks' absence. All this has made it impossible for me to give the time necessary for the effecting of a complete organization. Furthermore, none of us who discussed the matter felt that there was particular immediacy required, although we did realize the importance of advising ourselves fully of the general problems and being on the alert as to local problems.

Neither when Mrs. Siegley first talked with me nor at any time subsequent thereto was I given to understand that this group was assuming any financial responsibility. Mrs. Siegley told me that she was employed by the San Francisco



Mr. Galen M. Fisher

-2-

April 13, 1944

group and in no way even intimated that we were expected either to take over her budget or employ a paid Secretary. In my opinion, at the present time there is no need for a paid staff here. It would seem to me that information and suggestions could all be cleared through your own office without the employment of a paid Secretary here. What Mrs. Siegley does with all of her time, I have no knowledge, nor do I know what she is paid. As a matter of fact, the whole subject has never been mentioned.

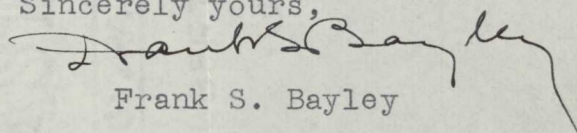
The result of all this is, that I am inclined to feel, first, because of my lack of time, and, second, because I am not at all willing as matters now stand to undertake any responsibility for raising another budget in Seattle, that I should resign any position as Chairman. I have talked with Mr. Miller Freeman and showed him your letter. He feels as I do about it.

I am writing to you now because I am a little in doubt as to what course I should follow without first consulting you. My impulse is to call together the small group who had agreed to act on the Committee and submit the matter to them or else to call in Mrs. Siegley and to tell her that she had better cast about to organize another Committee and make a fresh start.

I do not want you to feel that I am trying to evade some responsibility which I should carry. There is, however, nothing to be gained from my point or yours in my holding a position, the duties of which I cannot carry. Professional work is apt to call me away again at almost any time, and Y.M.C.A. calls in connection with Centennial Year are constantly coming in, and the General Board Meeting will take me East early in June. Incidentally we have lost two men out of our office force to the armed services and the third is likely to go at any time. This makes my own load much heavier, and I feel it is an obligation not only to my clients but to the partners who are in the service to maintain the effectiveness of the office.

I will await hearing from you before taking any further action in the matter.

Sincerely yours,



Frank S. Bayley

FSB:EC



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
\$	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Frank J. Bayley  
 Care of or Apt. No. 759 Stuart Bldg  
 Street and No. Seattle, WA

April 14, 1944

## WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"  
or similar phrases may be  
included without charge.

Place

fair play committee officers fear your  
 silence indicates continued impasse and propose  
 Mrs. Siegley's engagement be terminated April 30  
 with appreciation her earnest efforts unless you  
 are convinced her retention unquestionably justified.  
 Subsidy was only pump priming and funds much  
 needed elsewhere. If desired Mrs. Kingman will  
 visit Seattle next month to advance your plans and

Sender's Name

Address

Tel. No.



## ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatd message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatd message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeatd-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

### CLASSES OF SERVICE

#### DOMESTIC SERVICES

##### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

##### DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

##### SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

#### CABLE SERVICES

##### ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

##### DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

##### URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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# WESTERN UNION

1207

A. N. WILLIAMS  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To \_\_\_\_\_

Care of or Apt. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

19\_\_

**WANT A REPLY?**  
"Answer by WESTERN UNION"  
or similar phrases may be  
included without charge.

Place \_\_\_\_\_

*renew contacts with interested persons we know. Frequent  
contacts with federal departments indicates trend is  
favorable but calls for aggressive action throughout  
west coast. Please reply collect.*

*Galen M. Fisher*

Sender's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_



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2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.
5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

### CLASSES OF SERVICE

#### DOMESTIC SERVICES

##### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

##### DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

##### SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

#### CABLE SERVICES

##### ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

##### DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

##### NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

##### URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.



4/21/44  
my

421 Sequoia Drive

Pasadena 2, Calif.

April 14, 1944

Dear Ruth,

There are several subjects I want to ask you about: (1) Before we begin to send out the pamphlet, "Beyond the Horizon", we'd like to ask roughly where you have already sent them so that we won't overlap.

(2) Dr. Maurice Opler, Manzanar, California would be most happy if you would send him the disk of Ben Kuroki. I think that would help a great deal on morale, and heaven knows, it needs helping! At the present time, I think it quite important that the Wada pamphlet as well as the new one be sent throughout the camps. How about my getting a list of people who should receive it in the camps from Dr. Opler? He would know the college students.

(3) The Oplers were enthusiastic about the group of photographs which you have of the small U. S. citizen. He thinks we could do a lot with that, and I'd be awfully glad to try. If I go flat on writing it up, Dr. Opler says he would be delighted to work with it.

It seems that there is to be a meeting of the executive board on Thursday, and I'll let you know what happens.

At Manzanar I talked with Mr. Merritt who seemed to know all about the meeting here with Mr. Meyer. How the grapevine works! Could it be our arch friend, Mrs. Buwalda? Mr. M. seems to believe that the Japanese should not be allowed to return to the coast for the duration. Now they are plugging on relocation, and the administration seems to believe that it is in a healthy state. I hope they're right. Soon they're beginning a series of conferences with the idea of relocation entire families.

From the nisei, however, I heard continual talk concerning the return of civil rights since selective service has gone into effect. They feel the matter



very keenly. Some go so far as to believe that without it, selective service is a negation of the democratic process which is certainly true.

However, I'm disappointed and let down by those boys who failed to obey orders in camp. I can certainly see their point, but they're making it in a very unfortunate manner.

The L. A. Times carried a very good statement by Ickes, several columns. We certainly have acquired a fighter!

The experience of visiting Japanese both aliens and American citizens who have service stars and pictures of sons and husbands in uniform in army barracks at Manzanar is not one of the pleasant sides of my Manzanar excursion. I felt deeply ashamed.

The editor of Freedom who's carrying my article has offered to send a hundred copies wherever we want them to go. Frankly, I don't believe that I add much to the existing literature, but at least we're reaching another group of people. I'll send you one of the first copies, and if you think of any people who should see it, please let me know. Dr. Opler went over it with a fine tooth comb, and we deleted a sentence here and there, so that my statements do not carry erroneous implications.

While at Manzanar I met a very energetic and intelligent assistant of Mrs. D'Ille who is leaving there this week because her husband demands attention. She seems a likely executive secretary unless you have already acquired one. She has the background from A to Z. She has been in different types of social work in L. A. and knows everyone. She is Jewish, but if we let racial discrimination carry into our committee, we are losing an excellent person. I strongly recommend that you get in touch with her. She'd more than do a part time job. Her name is Mrs. X Philip Batavia, 4409 Chevy Chase Drive, La Canada, Calif. I'll be very anxious to know if you consider her!

Sincerely yours,

P.S. Dr. Opler says there is a likely group for a Fair Play Chapter in Claremont, but they need organizing. He is definite in thinking we should do something about them. He will give us names, etc.

Trucilla Beattie



April 14, 1944

Mrs. Joseph Kaplan  
1732 Kelton Ave.  
Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Kaplan:

As I wired you the other day, we are delighted that you have decided to work with the Committee. A few hours after receiving your letter, I had a long conference with Dr. Sproul, who shares our very great pleasure in your decision. He was particularly glad that you, as a person, are to take on the work, and more specifically because, being near the Campus, you will be able to find him more easily available for counsel than could someone more geographically remote.

Yesterday fifteen members of our Advisory Board and Executive Committee met for an hour and a half with Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. As you know, the War Relocation Authority is now a part of the Department of the Interior, and we had offered to lend him any aid we might give toward a more complete understanding of his newly acquired "problem child". It was an excellent meeting, and he gave each of us a copy of the enclosed release which was sent out to the press at the same time.

Several members of the Executive Committee agreed with me that it is highly desirable that you come up here to meet with us, at the earliest possible date, to thoroughly familiarize yourself with the work of the Committee. We wish you to meet some of our Advisors, and to acquaint yourself with the W.R.A. regional officers, as well as perhaps to meet with Mrs. Elkus, the Executive Secretary of the Columbia Foundation, which gives us some financial support.

The contacts you have made, to date, seem exactly right. I do not know how much time you have put in, to date, but I am taking it for granted that you have not gone ahead, full force <sup>until</sup> hearing from us. I am authorized by Mr. Fisher,



our Assistant Treasurer, to recognize the date of your taking over as April 15th. If you have put in any time previous to that date, please tell us, as we wish your salary to start with your work.

We shall go into the whole financial thing when you come up here, and until then, had best keep our "employment" agreement on a six months basis--to make it "legal", as a certain amount of money will naturally have to come from the South. As I said, it will all be properly and formally clarified when we meet with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, but the matter of finances need not assume any alarming stature in your mind.

I am sending the things you have asked for under separate cover and feel that the entire Pasadena and Fresno organizations can better be talked over than written about, at the outset.

The principal reasons for wanting you to come up is to acquaint you more thoroughly with our relationship with the Washington D.C. picture, and the developments we feel are inevitable. Personal discussion is the only means of reaching complete understanding in this relationship. I am enclosing a check for \$25.--to cover interim office expenses and travel. An itemized (general-not specific-i.e. office supplies, typewriter rental, travel, etc.) account, with receipts and vouchers, when available, make our book-keeping and auditing at Headquarters relatively simple. If you will keep these, we can go over the method of recording when we get together.

When you come up, you probably would like to stay with friends (at least I always do, and hotels can't be found anymore) but if you do not know anyone here in the Bay Area with whom you would prefer to stay, Miss Leila Anderson, General Secretary of the University of California Y.W.C.A., and a member of our Executive Committee, most cordially invites you to be her guest. I told her that I would extend the invitation. t

We hope that you can be here for two or three days, and, as I suggested, at your earliest convenience. Once again--we are very happy with your decision.

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



April 17, 1944

President Robert Gordon Sproul  
Administration Building  
University of California  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Dr. Sproul:

It was good of you to give the work of the Committee such full consideration on last Wednesday afternoon. I am glad that the conference cleared up one or two misconceptions.

It is fortunate that we clarified the matter of duplication of representation. It is easy to see how the organization of our Committee might have become confused in your mind with that of the Student Relocation group, wherein membership definitely denotes representation of institutions. Our Committee, being made of members as individuals independent of other affiliations, includes persons whose interest is provocative of cooperation in the work of the Committee. It is not unusual for several members to come from one organization or institution. To that extent, duplication of effort is inevitable.

It was particularly gratifying to feel that you share our concern over the difficulty we have met in keeping you fully informed not only as to our actions, but also as to the factors involved in deciding upon such action. We are



most desirous that you shall not be embarrassed by any lack of understanding of our activities, as you are eager to avoid embarrassing the very careful and thoughtful members of our Committee by any natural reluctance to approve something with which you are unfamiliar.

Your recognition of the need of some method whereby we can keep you fully informed, and in so doing, assure your conscious confirmation of our work encourages us in our promotion of a positive program. Your promise to provide such a method in the very near future confirms our confidence in your real and personal interest in the principles and policies of the Committee.

The meeting with Secretary Iokes was excellent. We can be confident that he will lend his not inconsiderable effort to the end toward which we are all working.

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



April 20, 1944

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer  
466 E. California St.  
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Thayer:

The long-awaited pamphlet of letters from Service Men is just in from the printers today, and we have taken the liberty of sending you under separate cover 50 copies. Should you wish to order more, the total amount may be included in one bill.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



FRANK S. BAYLEY  
F. BARTOW FITE, JR.  
GEORGE W. MARTIN  
FRANK S. BAYLEY, JR.  
BRUCE SHORTS, JR.

*Ref by [unclear] 25/4*

BAYLEY, FITE, MARTIN & SHORTS

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS  
725 WHITE-HENRY-STUART BUILDING  
SEATTLE

April 20, 1944

Mrs. Ruth Kingman  
Secretary Pacific Coast Committee,  
American Principles and Fair Play  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

With reference to that portion of Mr. Miller Freeman's letter to you, dated January 24, 1944, in which he calls attention to the dangers of the Japanese belief in the divinity of their emperor, may I call your attention to an article appearing in the March 1944 copy of Pacific Affairs. This article is entitled "The Price of Peace for Japan", and is written by T. A. Bisson. May I quote from this article certain passages which bear very definitely upon Mr. Freeman's statements in his letter.

"Still another aspect of the militarists' close ties with the Emperor deserves careful attention. The army leaders have assiduously fostered the divine pretensions of the Emperor as a tool of domestic and foreign policy. On the home front, this medieval ideology is utilized to cement morale, lead the masses to accept their subordinate status, and encourage them to endure the sacrifices and burdens of war. On the battlefield, it is used to instill a morale of fanaticism in the Japanese troops. Still more, it has enabled the ruling trinity to implant the "master race" theory in the consciousness of the Japanese people, leading them to believe that they are divinely ordained to rule the world."

"In this field, it is generally agreed, lies one of the crucial post-war decisions which the United Nations must make. If the relationship of the Japanese militarists to the Emperor is maintained after the war, our victory will be hallow and our sacrifices in vain. Sooner or later the forces of old Japan will revive and again plunge the nation into a war to spread Kodo over the world. It is essential that the whole Imperial myth be discredited



Mrs. Ruth Kingman

- 2 -

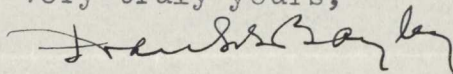
in the minds of the Japanese people and the possibility of its revival be forever removed. If the Japanese people turn against the Emperor and dethrone him, the act should be applauded and supported. If they do not, the act must be done for them as soon as their acquiescence can be reasonably taken for granted."

"It is vital, however, that conditions be established immediately after defeat which will divorce the Emperor from the militarists, and permit the free growth of rational ideas among the Japanese people. State Shinto, which embraces a compulsorily enforced belief in the Emperor's "divine mission" to rule the world, should be banned as a manifestation of aggressive policy which the United Nations will not tolerate."

The particular significance which this matter has for our committee seems to me to be its bearing on the continued teaching of the Japanese religion in schools for children of Japanese descent in our country. It is perhaps not our place to embody in our program or objectives, the destruction of this faith in Japan itself, but we should be concerned definitely in preventing its further inculcation among Japanese-Americans.

I have taken the liberty of sending you a number of mimeographed copies of this letter and will be interested having them mailed to other members of the committee to further develop their ideas on the question raised by Mr. Freeman.

Very truly yours,



Frank S. Bayley

FSB:vr



April 21, 1944

Mrs. Katherine F. Kaplan  
1732 Melton Ave.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Kaplan:

I am looking forward to seeing you, either on Sunday night or Monday morning, as the case might be. --I have told Miss Anderson (you can reach her at the following address: Miss Leila Anderson, University of California YWCA, Allston Way, Berkeley) that you will be with her, and she is delighted. Incidentally, she is definitely one of our more "fun" persons, as well as being one of the real authorities here on the coast, in the general field of race relations. She's from Georgia, with a drawl that is most charming to see, and it is great fun to hear some of her very keen and liberal views. I shall meet your train, whenever it arrives, and see that you are safely ensconced in the Anderson home.

Until you have been here and gone over things with us, there seems little for me to suggest other than that you proceed with your plans according to your own ideas. Your feeling that progress might be made by slow and careful preparation is entirely in line with our general feeling and policy.

Until the 30th, or whenever your reservation is available,

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



April 21, 1944

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer  
466 E. California St.  
Pasadena 5, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Thayer:

Cheers! Mrs. Kaplan is with us, and is coming to Berkeley for a couple of days of "indoctrination" on April 20. She gives every impression of being precisely what we want and need, and I think her fresh approach will prove most helpful in solving some of the problems we're confronted with in Southern California. Meantime, if you wish to, it might be nice to call her, or better still write a note to her at:

Mrs. Joseph Kaplan  
1732 Melton Ave.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

I had an excellent conference with Dr. Sproul last week, preceding our meeting with Secretary Ickes (who, incidentally, seems to have 'popped' off a bit more than was wise) and he (Dr. Sproul) is really eager to go ahead on the whole program. Having Mrs. Kaplan, whom he knows and likes, right there in Westwood will prove invaluable, I feel, and should cut through a lot of difficulties arising from his inaccessability.

I hope that you like the Soldier Statement folder. We think it pretty good--several of us, including one of the editorial staff of the S.F. Chronicle, combed it over hundreds of times, it seemed, as there was so much to choose from, and a limited amount to be used. I shall return the letters we did not use, but shall keep on file those we printed, as they must be available, for a time, at least, in case of dispute.

I shall ask Mrs. Kaplan to meet with your group as soon as she returns from her conferences up here. I am delighted that she will be with us -- she is really ideal for the purpose.

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



April 21, 1944

Mrs. E.E. Siegley  
2712 10th North  
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mrs. Seigley:

As you may have heard from Mr. Bayley, the Committee has asked him for some report on the work in the Northwest. He seems to feel as we do that there must have been some vagueness of understanding of the responsibility of the local group, particularly as to the ultimate responsibility for the raising of the specified budget, as well as for a program to fit local needs.

I feel that we have intimated to you from time to time that a more stable organization should be under way by this time, and while you have undoubtedly met with many problems, we hesitate to continue to support what appears to be an ineffective movement.

On Monday, April 24, the Executive Committee is to meet, and I think that you should know that its officers have already expressed their decision to take action at that time, terminating your official relationship to the Committee as of April 30. Naturally, you will receive notification following that meeting, but I felt that I should tell you of the pending action.

No one knows better than do I how difficult it is to promote any kind of an effective educational movement in a controversial area. There is little or no blueprint to



follow, and the local situation must of necessity decide much of the procedure. In your work with the Committee you have doubtless made many contacts for which we are most grateful. As we are determined to go ahead in Seattle (just how we will discuss in Executive meeting), we shall look forward to receiving from you any records or correspondence acquired in the name of the Committee.

May I express again our appreciation of your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



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ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
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SAN FRANCISCO 4

CABLE ADDRESS  
BROBECK

April 22, 1944.

Mr. Galen M. Fisher,  
11 El Sueno,  
Orinda, California.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I enclose copy of letter I am writing  
Mrs. Kingman today.

I am so busy that I cannot give attention  
to the matter of funds, but enclose a check as my  
own contribution toward the Committee's work.

Father Burke would make an excellent  
member of the Advisory Board. I suggest that you  
ask Mrs. McWilliams to speak to him, as she is  
one of his parishioners and knows him well.

Yours sincerely,

*Guarino E. Scaroni*

MEH:MFM

*Thank  
GMT*

*\$100*



4/25/44

1732 Kelton Ave  
April 27, 1944.

My dear Mrs. Kingman -

I have just had word from the Southern Pacific. They have found an upper for me on the "Oral" for Sunday night, so I shall arrive Monday, May 1.

At a luncheon today, I saw Mrs. Sproul, and she has asked me to stay with her. Under these circumstances, I'll not be accepting Miss Anderson's kind offer. Please tell her that I greatly appreciate her invitation.

I shall be looking forward to our meeting. I'm really getting more and more excited about it as time goes on.

I shall see you Monday morning.

Sincerely,

Katherine F. Kaplan



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# PACIFIC COAST

## Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco

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Executive Secretary  
MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN  
Office: 2234 Telegraph Ave.,  
Berkeley  
Telephone: ASHberry 6214

April 22, 1944.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,  
Executive Secretary, Committee on  
American Principles and Fair Play,  
2234 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley, California.

My dear Mrs. Kingman:

Mr. Galen Fisher has sent me a draft of a statement of facts which it is proposed to send for use by persons writing the War Department to assure them of support in the event that it is decided to permit the return of the evacuees. He asks me to forward the draft to you, which I am doing herewith, and to send you any suggestions which occur to me. I have been too pressed by other matters to be able to give much consideration to the subject, but I submit the following suggestions in the event that it is desired to send out the proposed statement:

1. Paragraph 1 should be omitted, because it has no direct bearing on the issue of the return of the evacuees.

2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are excellent in substance. I suggest, as a matter of expression, that the clause "as did his later radio broadcast over N.B.C." be stricken out, and that there be substituted, if desired, the following: "His later broadcast over N.B.C. was equally well received."

3. Paragraphs 4 and 5 are persuasive. In paragraph 5, I suggest that "instance" be substituted for "convictions," "has" for "have," and "on the part of" for "against" in lines one and two.

4. In paragraph 6, substitute "weakened" for "ended." In this paragraph a statement might be added to the effect that it is hoped that Secretary Ickes' statement will serve as a foundation for the development of a sound attitude on the West Coast towards the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

5. I doubt the helpfulness of the statement in



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# PACIFIC COAST

## Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco

-2-

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MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN  
Office: 2234 Telegraph Ave.,  
Berkeley  
Telephone: ASHberry 6214

paragraph 7, as far as the present issue is concerned. If any statement at all is made about Tule Lake, it should be emphasized that all cases involving actual or possible disloyalty (except cases of Japanese interned aliens) have been disposed of by sending the persons concerned to Tule Lake.

6. If any statement is made on the subject matter of paragraph 8, it would be confined to the first sentence of that paragraph. The other two sentences are not relevant to the present issue.

7. Paragraphs 9 and 10 are excellent.

8. Paragraph 11 should be revised. I have no objection to the first sentence. I would strike out the word "chief" in the second sentence. I would recast the remainder of the paragraph so that it would read substantially as follows:

"The Army's judgment in 1942 that military necessity required evacuation was universally accepted upon the West Coast. If it be a fact that such military necessity no longer exists, and if the Army will state that fact now, as it stated in 1942 its judgment that evacuation was required, such statement will go a long way to remove apprehensions aroused by the action taken by the Army in 1942, and will thus remove one of the chief obstacles to the restoration of the constitutional rights of the evacuees. An authoritative and definite statement on the subject by the Department of War will enable the large number of Californians who are interested in these constitutional rights to assert and defend them without danger of being met with the argument, whether made in good or bad faith, that they are not supporting the department of the government which is best informed on questions of national security and which originally ordered evacuation on that ground."

This last suggestion has been hurriedly prepared and is submitted only as a starting point for discussion.

Yours sincerely,

MEH:MFM

*Maureen E. Harrison*



Berkeley, California  
April 22, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
2234 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Friend:

I think you will be interested in the attached letter which I have received from Miller Freeman, to whom I wrote, at your suggestion; also, particularly in the article which he sent with it from the Pacific Fisherman. Apparently, if one stick doesn't do, another club must be used.

Cordially,

  
Monroe E. Deutsch

MED:KWH  
Enclosures



# MILLER FREEMAN PUBLICATIONS

71 COLUMBIA STREET  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

April 11, 1944.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
University of California  
Berkeley, California.

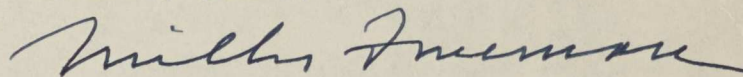
Dear Doctor Deutsch:

Please accept my appreciation for your kindness in addressing me at length giving me your comments on the correspondence I have exchanged with executives of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

I am gratified that on the whole, as you say, there is very little difference in our views. As I have been actively interested in dealing with the Japanese problem over so many years I felt such an exchange of correspondence would be helpful.

I hope that on my next trip to California we may be able to have a visit.

Sincerely yours,



Miller Freeman.

MFPAB



# Concession for Conquest

## How Japan Sought to Use Her Gulf of California Fishing Privileges to Violate Mexico and Attack America

By  
Arthur W. Ponsford

**JAPAN'S DESIGN** for war is more clearly etched in the operations of her far-flung fishing fleets—400,000 craft, numerically greatest in the world—than perhaps in any other phase of her 40-year-old plan to control the 80,000,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean and all countries bordering it. This also is the phase least understood by the American people generally.

Nippon invaded the Aleutian Islands because from 1904 until 1938 her fishing fleets, skippered by naval officers posing as fishermen, continually poached the rich Alaskan fishery, took soundings, studied the territory and ocean conditions, preparing for the eventual day of aggression. It is generally recognized that, but for the efforts of Capt. Miller Freeman, USNR, over that same full period of 40 years, the entire fishing industry of the Pacific Coast might long since have passed into the hands of the Japanese.

Why did Japan find it comparatively easy to capture so much territory in the South Pacific? To send her warships and transports to Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea? It was because 500 "pearl-diving" boats, operated by Japanese naval officers and trained personnel, cleared the way as fifth columnists and saboteurs far in advance of actual declaration of war.

Why were the vital war industries and crowded cities of Southern California saved from a hail of destructive bombs from Japanese airmen on Dec. 7, 1941? It was because, only a few months previously, Mexico had cancelled a shrimp-fishing concession in the Gulf of California!

Stretching north and south from Guaymas, which is located midway in the Gulf of California on Mexico's mainland, are prolific shrimp beds. These shellfish, thriving in the clear, clean waters of the Gulf and growing to large size, are highly regarded as human food, particularly by the Japs.

### Japan Had Lusted Long

Japan had long had her eye on this fishery, and all the potential seafood wealth in the "Sea of Cortez." A dozen years ago a wily Jap fisheries operator in Lower California, Shin Shibata, had tried to obtain control of it.

He lacked the financial blessing of his homeland and, although he tried to interest American capital, was never able to swing a deal involving millions of dollars. Later he was to bring down angry protests on his head when he installed a mile-long illegal "pound" net below the international border, on the west side of Lower California. Today he is in a U. S. concentration camp be-

cause war caught him at new tricks in this country.

In 1937 a member of the Japanese nobility headed a trade commission which called, with much ceremony, on the Mexican government. Aided by his expert advisors, the Baron pointed out the importance of the Gulf of California shrimp fisheries (a fact long before discovered by an American, Fred E. Llewellyn). The representative of Nippon's government declared Mexican nationals on the west coast did not know how to operate this scientific trade, or how to exploit its wealth.

Then, as a gesture of international friendship the Japanese aristocrat suggested that two of his country's greatest fisheries' concerns, financed by that government for millions of yen, be permitted to teach Mexicans how to fish for shrimp.

Moreover, the Japs would pay those native Mexicans as they learned the trade. All Japan asked in return, the Baron emphasized, was the privilege of taking to the homeland "exploratory samples."

### Mr. Moto Muscles-In

He must have been a good salesman because he did sell the Mexican government a "bill of goods." The concession was granted for a four-year period. Although this article is not concerned with the actual fishing operations which followed, or how closely Japanese operators came to completely ruining the industry by total disregard for conservation laws, two points are interesting:

The Japanese companies did pay the Mexican nationals, but not with Japanese currency. They shipped just enough fresh, frozen shrimp into the United States to obtain American gold with which to pay for the labor, oil, supplies and service. Thus, this fabulously rich concession cost the Japs exactly nothing!

The "exploratory samples" turned out to be around 6,000 tons of shrimp—to say nothing of other seafoods—shipped annually across the Pacific in a shuttle steamer, and sold in Japanese ports.

Immediately after the concession was granted, Japan moved two fleets into the Gulf. These included steel refrigerator ships for transporting the seafood. There were fast steel trawlers, formerly English coast guard vessels, still equipped with mountings for three-inch cannon and machine gun mountings. There were also large numbers of other trawling and feeder boats.

Before the year closed an impressive fleet was anchored in the Gulf, only an hour or two flying time from Southern California's naval bases, industries and

great cities. For four years these fleets worked the fishery ruthlessly, taking their "exploratory samples."

### The Stage for Conquest

The stage was rapidly set for the biggest coup in Japan's military history.

First, she was strategically located so that she had a working base between Southwest United States and the Panama Canal.

Second, there was an opportunity to augment the espionage work of alien tuna clipper crews, operating under the courtesies of the International Seamen's act, out of San Diego and Los Angeles harbors, the latter with its notorious Terminal Island Japanese colony of 3,500 people.

Third, it provided a medium of personnel exchange between the Americas and Japan because of the shuttle steamer "Taiyo Maru," constantly crossing and recrossing the Pacific, offered controlled means of transportation virtually free from official surveillance by Mexico or the United States.

Fourth, Japan not only had the chance thoroughly to explore the coastal terrain but entirely unwatched could search the flat, hard areas in Lower California's desolate hinterland for possible later use as air bases. It was known she sent many landing parties across the Gulf from Guaymas.

Guaymas became the fleet's headquarters and principal spy base. The "man to see" was said to be a humble sodawater bottler named Masumiya. All captains were under strict orders to report to him and none could talk to the head man in Mexico City, Capt. Imamura, without doing so through the Guaymas agent.

While operations proceeded smoothly, Japan tightened her hold on Mexico's western shores until she had a veritable stranglehold on its economic and political life.

It is not practical here to detail all the evidence that Japanese operations south of our international border were a source of great potential danger to the United States. Sufficient to say we paid little attention to them.

In 1940 the concession came up for renewal and Japan was sublimely confident it would be renewed. It was said along the Southern California waterfronts at that time she had at least a half dozen high-ranking naval officers attached to the embassy in Mexico City as advisors. Japan was right. In September it was announced the Mexican government would renew.

However, just one month later, and as a complete surprise to observers, the Cardenas administration, as one of the last acts of its regime, declared the agreement abrogated. Following their established pattern, the Japs immediately howled in protest.



They tried every device in their diplomatic and business bag of tricks; brought the powerful Japan Society into the fight; and appealed strongly to Southern California business interests to wield influence on the grounds they would lose valuable trade in oil, supplies and service. Nothing they did, however, changed Mexico's decision.

The abrogation came only 14 months before Pearl Harbor. The months shortened dangerously as Japan continued to argue, but when the concession passed into the capable hands of General Abelardo L. Rodriguez, former president, one of Mexico's smartest business men and a confirmed Jap hater, she knew she was beaten.

Japan withdrew her two fleets from the Gulf of California. There was no other course open to her; no further excuse for the vessels to stay. If she had resisted and ignored Mexico's cancellation further, she would have been wide open to suspicion and perhaps would have tipped her hand on the whole scheme.

Imagine Japan's disappointment. There she was, after 40 years of unremitting effort which so far had been crowned with complete success all the way. She was ready to invade the Aleutians, with every detail carefully worked out, to secure a base for an attack upon the western continental United States and Canada.

She had planted her fifth columnists and potential saboteurs everywhere along the Pacific Coast. Incredible as it seems, she had made a military base for herself within easy flying distance of the Pacific Coast's crowded war industries, great shipyards and aircraft factories.

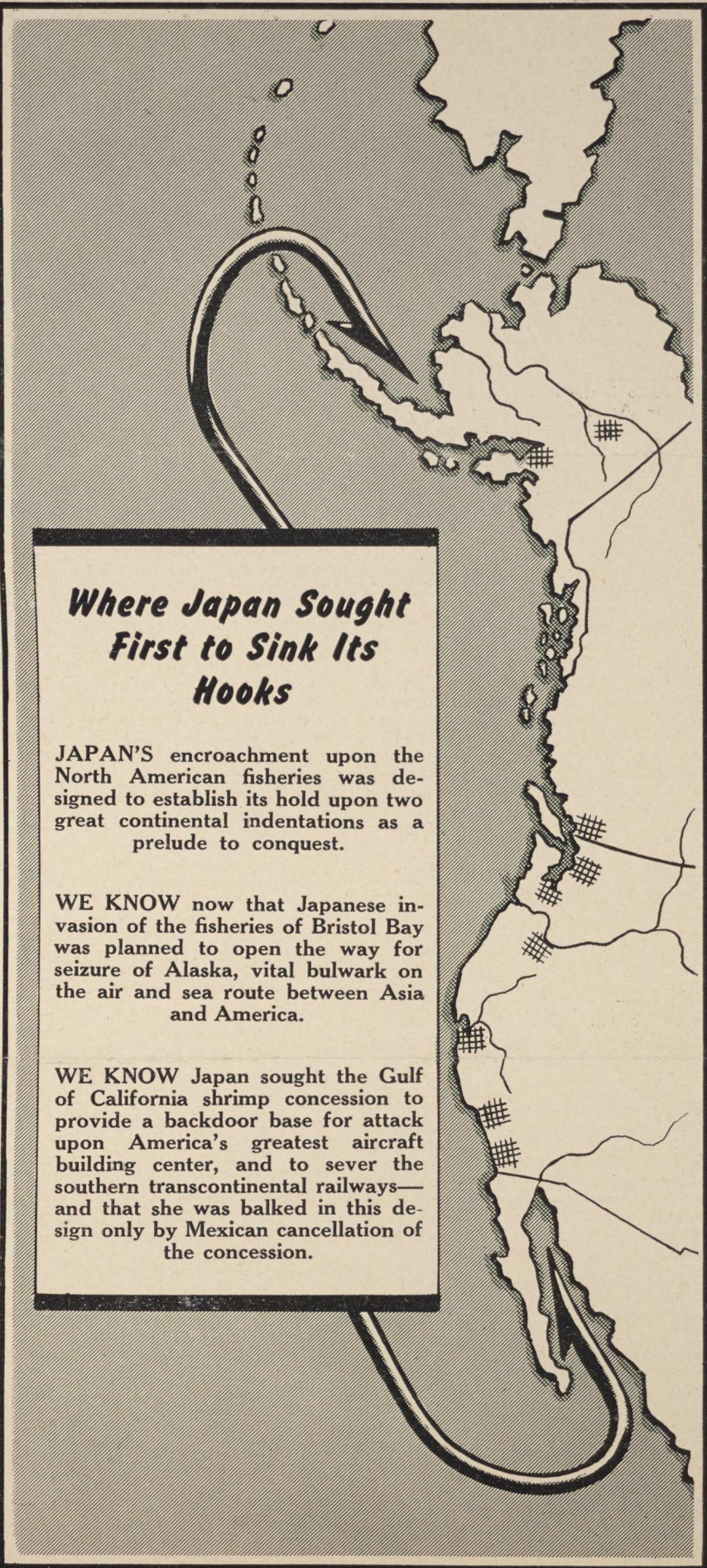
Her parity navy was being readied for two great assignments: One was to destroy the Pacific battle fleet at Pearl Harbor. The second was to move part of her carrier forces, accompanied by supporting warships, cautiously through seldom-travelled waters to the south, possibly outfitting at Truk, and be in a position to strike the Pacific Coast and perhaps the Panama Canal simultaneously with the attack on Honolulu.

Her ultimate plans hinged in large part upon that shrimp concession!

Japan was ready to strike simultaneous blows which, at one brilliantly-executed maneuver, would make her mistress of the Pacific. But, the Pacific Coast has not been struck.

Today, people in Southern California still go about their business, their establishments and homes unbombed. The shipyards and aircraft factories continue uninterrupted and record-breaking production, saved by a narrow margin.

Cancellation of the Gulf of California shrimp concession cut from under Japan her foothold in North America and left her without the bases called for in her plans—bases where carrier-launched planes could be re-fueled and re-armed; bases from which aircraft could bomb Southern California and cut the southern transcontinental rail arteries.



### ***Where Japan Sought First to Sink Its Hooks***

JAPAN'S encroachment upon the North American fisheries was designed to establish its hold upon two great continental indentations as a prelude to conquest.

WE KNOW now that Japanese invasion of the fisheries of Bristol Bay was planned to open the way for seizure of Alaska, vital bulwark on the air and sea route between Asia and America.

WE KNOW Japan sought the Gulf of California shrimp concession to provide a backdoor base for attack upon America's greatest aircraft building center, and to sever the southern transcontinental railways—and that she was balked in this design only by Mexican cancellation of the concession.



April 25, 1944.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
University of California  
Berkeley,  
California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

While my excellent office secretary is busy with other letters I shall try to make my own typing sufficiently legible to express my appreciation of your fine letter in the Chronicle as it appeared this morning.

It is high time that Governor Bricker's brash statements were checked upon, and as usual, your interest brought forth the proper objection to his position. Thank you.

I am sending a copy of the letter I have just mailed to our good friend Carey McWilliams, whose opinion of our work seems to need a bit of clarification. I only hope that all of his observations are not based upon such a clear lack of knowledge. He is a fine person, however, and I am confident that he will be glad to change his ideas.

You will also find included a copy of the latest of our latest pamphlet "The American Service Man Speaks Out". We feel that it will fill a real need for some such expression, and expect a wide circulation.

Very cordially yours,



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 28, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Pacific Coast Committee on  
American Principles and Fair Play  
Room 203, 465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Friend:

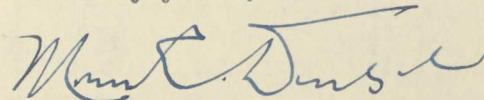
First and foremost, let me thank you for your kind note of April 25, with reference to my "Safety Valve" letter to The Chronicle. I thought it should be sent, although by a strange coincidence Chester Rowell had said much the same thing in his column, which was published while my letter was en route to the office of The Chronicle.

I am glad you wrote to Carey McWilliams as you did; I am sure he should understand. Moreover, it might well be pointed out to him that the forces which are fighting against discrimination and intolerance should work side by side; and even if he did feel critical concerning the names on the Advisory Board, it hardly helps the cause to have him say this. But your reply is better than this would have been.

I am sending you a copy of a letter which has come to me from Private Kageyama in the Hawaiian Islands, and the clippings which he sent. I do not know whether you have seen them, but it seems to me you could make good use of them, particularly the article by Elmont Waite.

With personal greetings to you, and with renewed thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,



Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-President and Provost

MED:MW  
Enclosures



20 March 1944

Dear Sir:

Enclose is a copy clipping of the Honolulu Star Bulletin. I hope that this will interest you on the subject.

It is nearly two years "Since Pearl Harbor" and the American Citizens (of Japanese Ancestry and Alien) can look back confidently and reply to the critics, "Our record speaks for us".

Further, with justifiable pride, can point to a record of faithful service and loyalty to the United States as their answer to the alarmist.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD M. KAGEYAMA, 30101046  
Pvt., Co. A, 370th Engineers

Copy for Mrs. Kingman ✓



April 28, 1944

Private Richard M. Kageyama, 30101046  
Company A, 370th Engineers  
Territory of Hawaii  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Friend:

Allow me to acknowledge with the warmest of thanks your note of March 20 and the clippings from the Honolulu Star Bulletin. They do indeed interest me.

I think it a pathetic thing that men had to die to prove their loyalty; but like so many other sacrifices it should prove to the American people and to the world as a whole the devotion which Americans of Japanese descent have to this country which is their home and their land.

You have a right indeed, as you say, to point to a record of faithful service and loyalty to the United States. No one could give greater proof of his devotion than by laying his life down for his country.

Cordially yours,

Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-President and Provost

MED:MW

cc: Mrs. Kingman ✓



April 28, 1944

Mr. Wm. C. Burton  
989 So. El Molino Ave.  
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mr. Burton:

We have just received your request for additional copies of the Wada pamphlet this morning, due to a mistaken address on the envelope. I hope the delay has not greatly inconvenienced you.

I am sending 100 copies of "Beyond the Horizon" to you today under separate cover, since we have only a little over 100 copies now on hand. I will take some time to obtain more copies as the cuts are now in the hands of a Chaplain at Camp Shelby. However, we will be happy to have some more copies printed if the demand is sufficient. Please let us know what you would like done with the extra six dollars included in your check. We can hold the amount, or send other material, or cash the check and send \$6.00 back to you.

We would appreciate knowing your decision on this as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Office secretary

mj  
cc: Mrs. Maynard Thayer