

5129

CLIPPINGS - PCCFP, AP

1943-45

C-A
171

Warren Asks Protection for Loyal Nisei

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 17. (U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren tonight asked Californians to protect and maintain the constitutional rights of loyal Japanese who return to their homes in the Western Defense Command and said that any civil unrest will only retard the war effort.

A proclamation issued at the governor's office was preceded by a statement which said Warren had notified all chiefs of police and sheriffs and had called upon all public officials "to join in uniform compliance to prevent intemperate action."

Back Warren

Church leaders and Civil Liberties groups tonight joined with Gov. Earl Warren in a plea to West Coast residents to uphold the constitutional privileges of Japanese allowed to return to the West Coast at the same time some legislators and individuals bitterly predicted outbreaks of violence.

Rev. John C. Leffler, president of the San Francisco Council of Churches, said his organization thought the "controlled return" of the Japanese-Americans was "eminently just" and pledged co-operation with government agencies in relocating and assimilating the evacuees.

Predicts Trouble

In contrast to a statement by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the WDC, that he expected little violence, Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, Sacramento, chairman of the California Committee on Japanese Problems, predicted that the Japanese government can smuggle in Japanese to mingle unobserved with American Japanese.

"There's going to be plenty of trouble," he said. "With the Japanese permitted to return, Imperial Japan can carry out plans to smuggle Japs in by submarines from Tokyo to mingle with American Japanese permitted to return to the coast. Who is going to determine the loyalty of the evacuees? I don't think the government can screen them. The anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast is not engendered

Warren . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

by the war alone—it is something that has prevailed for years.”

Bowron Statement

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, pointed out that Los Angeles was the center of the largest concentration of Japanese population in America and return of the Japanese would create a “serious problem.”

“We have no place to house them if they should come back,” Mayor Bowron said in a statement. “Many of those who lived here owned their own properties. Their homes and hotels and rooming houses formerly owned by Japanese are now occupied by war workers, many of them Colored. If these Japanese come back and start giving eviction notices to get possession of their property, we are likely to have a very serious situation that might result in race riots.”

FAIR PLAY GROUP EXPECTS CO-OPERATION WITH ARMY

In commenting on the Western Defense Command's move yesterday in lifting Pacific Coast restrictions against loyal Japanese-Americans, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman, Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, had this to say:

“Japanese-Americans themselves and all loyal citizens concurred readily with the military when the order was given to remove persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. So we believe and expect that California citizens will again concur with the military in the new order allowing those loyal Japanese-American citizens to return to the coast if they wish to do so.

“We understand that the Department of Interior will make the return of Japanese-Americans a gradual process.

“While we at this time celebrate the Bill of Rights, it is a fitting occasion for California citizens to show our belief in the fundamental American principles and our belief in civil rights for all citizens, including Japanese-Americans.”

FRIENDS OF AMERICAN WAY OFFER NISEI AID

Friends of the American Way, through William C. Carr, chairman, issued the following statement last night regarding the Western Defense Command's lifting of restrictions against loyal Japanese-Americans:

“We are relieved that America will no longer banish people on a racial basis. To our returning Pasadena neighbors we offer friendship and every help in finding housing and employment. To the Army and to local law enforcement agencies we promise every assistance in apprehending criminals who would intimidate or harm these loyal people.”

Japanese-Americans Have Chance to Show Loyalty

The Japanese-Americans now about to be released from war relocation centers, by order of the War Department and decree of the Supreme Court, have an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the United States by seeking homes elsewhere than on the Pacific Coast until the war is over.

Entirely aside from the fact that their presence here will be resented, the fact that they will create a housing problem of considerable magnitude should be decisive. The diversion

of men and materials to the job of providing them shelter, in a region with an acute manpower shortage, will hurt war production inevitably and considerably.

Every American has had to make sacrifices because the nation is at war and most have done so gladly. Very few are insisting on rights and constitutional privileges necessarily infringed because of the nation's danger. The citizens of Japanese ancestry who refrain from insisting on returning now may earn some gratitude for their forbearance.

LA Times Dec 9, '43



JAPS' RETURN OPPOSED—Mrs. Maynard Thayer, Fair Play leader, who told Assembly hearing yesterday her group is against Nips' return during war. Times photo

Conflicting Testimony Features Jap Hearing

Fair Play Leader and Minister Tell Committee Nips Should Not Be Returned Here for Duration

Conflicting opinions and interpretations of persons on both sides of the domestic Japanese question clashed at a hearing before the Assembly interim committee on the Japanese problem at a hearing in the State Building yesterday.

The viewpoints came from persons who were as far apart as feeling there was little good in any Jap to the man who only last Thursday had an American-born Japanese from the United States Army for dinner at his Pasadena home and who said that in his contacts with American-born Japanese he found they averaged about tops with same types of Americans for integrity and honesty.

Atrocities committed by Japanese officers and soldiers upon helpless men, women and children in China brought shudders as an American missionary described them, the committee seeking to get at the fundamental character of the Jap.

Japs' Return Opposed

Mrs. Maynard Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, told the Assemblymen that her organization is merely interested in seeing to it that the constitutional rights of the Japanese were not trampled; that her group did not favor return of the Japanese to California or the Coast before the end of the war, and that they agreed that the evacuation of the Japs was a military necessity, regardless of constitutional rights.

Mrs. Thayer said her group was speaking in behalf of only the loyal Japanese, American born and alien.

Assemblyman Chester Gannon, chairman, asked her if she had ever smelled the odors that came from some of the Japanese homes, the question bringing murmurs of protest from the contingent of Pasadena women in the audience.

Dr. H. A. R. Morgan, a minister and missionary, who many years ago worked around Fresno and saw much of the Japanese, told of their practice of men and women bathing together, and of the practices of taking babies born of "picture brides" and giving or selling them to other Japs, to establish a right to own land.

Soldier Son Approves

William C. Carr, Pasadena realtor, said he withdrew from the Fair Play chapter last week because they did not go far enough on the evacuee problem. He was for permitting all loyal Japanese to return to their homes on the Coast immediately. He felt that the loyal Japs were being persecuted by the press and the politicians.

It was Carr who had the American-Japanese soldier at his home.

"Have you any son or relative in the armed forces?" Gannon asked Carr.

"Yes, I have a son and he approves my position on this question," said Carr.

Dr. Ralph Phillips of Inglewood, an American missionary who worked in the Orient for years and spent some time in Japan told the committee that practically all Japanese, whether American-born or not, are loyal to the Japanese Emperor.

Atrocities Witnessed

He and his wife as missionaries in China witnessed atrocities against the Chinese by the Japanese soldiers and officers.

"We had a camp for refugees outside a Chinese city where several hundred thousand men, women and children were quartered," said Phillips. "On the pretext that they were soldiers, about 50,000 young Chinese were taken out of the camp by Japanese officers and soldiers over

our protest. They were taken into fields, stood up and shot. Bodies were stacked up and burned. Some, only wounded, managed to escape.

"From the same camp thousands of girls from the ages of



Dr. Ralph Phillips

9 to 15 were taken and turned over to the Japanese soldiers for a week, after which those who survived were killed in the most cruel and unspeakable manner."

The Japanese as people, he thinks, are generally immoral in their own country.

Unfairness Charged

Clinton J. Taft, minister and head of the American Civil Liberties Union, clashed in his testimony with views of committee members. Taft said he feels that the Japs locally had been treated shabbily in that their constitutional rights were trampled on, as to American born, and that they were singled out as a general group for special treatment when Germans and Italians were let alone as a group.

Taft said he is for racial equality in wholeheartedly. He believes in intermarriage if the parties wish to get married.

Asked by Assemblyman Robertson whether the attack on Pearl Harbor wasn't "all bad," Taft quibbled about relative statements and mentioned prior incidents, and was it all right to send the Japs scrap iron? Assemblyman Field asked him, "Well, what was good about it?" There was nothing good about it, Taft said.

Christians Misled

Dr. John R. Lechner told the committee that in his opinion a lot of good Christian people are being misled and "taken for a beautiful ride" through organizations they have joined, advocating what they termed "fair play" for the Japanese.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, Lechner said, is one of the most dangerous organizations for creating disunity in the country. To them he attributed some of the trouble at Tule Lake concentration center by encouraging the Japanese.

ENA STAR-NEWS

SADENA, 1, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945—PAGE 13

Jap Flag Painting Probe Begun by Police Here

Huge Sign in Red Paint Found on P. J. C. Handball Court Board

Pasadena police today launched an investigation of Japanese flag paintings at the Pasadena Junior College and on property of persons aiding Japanese-Americans who have returned to Pasadena.

The painting at the Junior College discovered this morning was approximately eight feet square and was on the wooden backstop of the handball court near the boys' gymnasium. The principal part of

the sign was a large flag bearing the rising sun with rays emanating from it. Across the top were the words "Americans Die" at one side was "Remember Pearl" and below it "Gold Stars" with an arrow from these words to "You let the Japs back, why?"

The sign and wording was similar to those painted Monday night at the Sierra Madre Villa home of Dr. Linus Pauling, Caltech professor who is employing a Nisei, and the Pasadena home of Mrs. Marion F. Goodding, with whom a Nisei Junior College student lives.

Painted in Red

All three signs were in red paint and apparently hastily done.

In ordering the investigation of the Junior College and the Goodding incidents, Police Chief Neil F. Anderson reiterated his statement issued at the time the Army authorized return of Japanese to the coast. This is to the effect that those returning will be given complete protection the same as other citizens.

"When the persons responsible for these painting incidents are uncovered they will be prosecuted the same as other persons who cause acts of malicious mischief," the chief said.

Comments on Incidents

Commenting today on the painting incidents, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles of Fair Play, stated that from the time of its organization, the committee has urged upholding the Constitution of the United States

by protecting the civil rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

"We are calling upon all law-abiding citizens in the Pasadena area to uphold the law as so earnestly requested by Gov. Earl Warren in order to protect the good name of California, if for nothing else."

Mrs. Thayer quotes the following extracts from a letter of recent date she received from Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General of California: "Thank you for your letter of Feb. 17. I agree with you that the comparatively small number of incidents directed against returning Japanese-Americans to date has been gratifying. That does not, however, mean that vigilance can be relaxed or individual incidents can be ignored."

Action Pledged

"I have already been in touch with officials at Fresno. It is not my intention to leave unchallenged any occurrences of the type which may lead to bloodshed or which might be used as examples for others to follow with impunity."

"The backing of organizations like yours has, I am sure, in large measure, been responsible for the relatively quiet situation with regard to the Japanese-Americans here in California. It is my earnest hope that you will continue to take positive and effective positions on these matters."

Mrs. Thayer calls attention to the fact that there have been at least 75 deaths among the Japanese-Americans of California serving with the armed forces of the United States.

74 PER



AT HER SIDE—Corp. Marvin Wilson arrives in Portland, Ore., from India as at side of wife, infantile paralysis victim since October, expecting baby in iron lung.

—Acme telephoto.

Public attitude on return of Japs sought by solons

An assembly committee on Jap problems today resumed its hearing at the State building with the announced purpose of seeking to determine public opinion on return of interned Japanese to California.

Chief testimony taker at the committee session in the State building was its chairman, Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento.

Given a going over at close of the day was the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, whose Pasadena chapter recently drew the fire of Gannon with the charge the organization favored immediate return of interned Japs to the west coast.

This allegation was denied for the second time yesterday when Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, prominent clubwoman and acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter, testified at the hearing that the Pacific Coast Committee of American Principles and Fair Play, headed by honorary chairman Robert Gordon Sproul, feels that even those Japanese regarded as "loyal" should not be returned to this area until the United States war department "deems it proper to do so."

Mrs. Thayer said she did not advocate immediate return of Japs to California, said she favored segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, and added that the Pacific coast committee was interested essentially in fighting war hysteria inspired legislation affecting the constitutional rights of a racial minority group.

Mrs. Thayer testified she did favor "resettlement of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the manner in which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage."

"Did Communists have anything to do with your organization?" Gannon inquired.

Mrs. Thayer bristled. "I am a registered republican, Mr. Gannon," she replied.

Mrs. Thayer read a copy of a letter forwarded by the Pasadena chapter to the county board of supervisors in which was outlined a meeting June 30 at Eliot junior high school, Altadena, at which Dr. John R. Lechner, of the Americanism Education league, reportedly gave a talk "calculated to instill hatred of all Americans of non-Caucasian ancestry."

Mrs. Thayer stated there were children present at the meeting and she demanded an opportunity to reply to Dr. Lechner, who also appeared before the interim committee hearing yesterday.

Further testimony was given by William C. Carr, a leading spirit in the activities of the Pasadena chapter, who told the interim committee he had resigned from the chapter Dec. 2 because the Pacific coast committee "did not go far enough in its stand on the Japanese-American question."

Carr said he felt great injustice had been done to loyal Japanese-Americans and that all should be released from internment as soon as they were cleared of "any imputation of disloyalty" and allowed to go and live wherever "any other loyal citizen or alien is allowed to live."

Carr did feel, he said, that considerable numbers of evacuees allowed to return to California at this time might result in mob violence against them, but added that those "brave enough" should be allowed to run the risk and martial law invoked, if necessary, to protect them.

Carr said he had a son in the army ferrying command who has flown ships in the Japanese war zone and that the flyer's views

dovetailed with his own regarding treatment of California Japanese.

Hearing testimony with Gannon are R. Fred Price, R., Ontario; C. Don Field, R., Glendale; Vincent Thomas, D., San Pedro, and Alfred W. Robertson, D., Santa Barbara.

The committee session, at which Atty. Charles Colden interrogated witnesses, continued today.

First witness called yesterday was Edward Robbin, 1961 Preston ave., who identified himself as a reporter and columnist of the Los Angeles People's World and said he was a registered member of the Communist party.

He was questioned about an Oct. 16, 1943, editorial in that newspaper which described three reasons why certain groups were fighting the return of Japanese to California.

The editorial quoted by Colden said that wealthy farmer groups were making a racket of collecting money to keep the Japs out of the state and defeatist groups seeking to stir up racial prejudice were behind the movement.

Asked by Gannon if he concurred in the editorial policies of his paper, Robbin said he did and was opposed to "anything that stirred up race hatred."

Gannon then questioned Robbin about a column he had written questioning the motives of the committee and the columnist replied:

"This committee isn't interested in Japanese problems but is on a personal junket, aimed at hurting President Roosevelt's administration and in my opinion this committee's activities are extremely harmful to the war effort."

Second witness was Clinton J. Taft, director of the Southern California branch of the American

Civil Liberties union. Taft declared that his association had defended many minority groups.

"The American Civil Liberties union feels that the Japanese have been treated shabbily from a constitutional standpoint, that 112,000 Japanese were treated in an un-American fashion, found guilty without examination and herded into concentration camps."

Taft said that his organization had gone to court to protest this treatment and intended to press the case hoping to obtain a favorable decision as the initial hysteria of the war dies out.

Dr. Lechner, who described his occupation as "an Americanism educational lecturer," said he had been fighting communism for 18 years and took the stand to direct many personal remarks to the previous witnesses.

From the stand Lechner turned to Taft and to Robbin, declaring that he would refute their testimony.

He said that he believed the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, the Common Council for American Unity, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters league were all Communist inspired organizations and were united behind the move to free the Japanese from the relocation centers.

He blamed the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters league for the recent trouble at the Tule Lake Japanese camp.

The propaganda of these two organizations was distributed among the Japanese at the camp,

on return of Japs by solons

from Page 3)

he said, and there was a lot more happening at the camp than was ever reported publicly.

Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, 2800 West 85th st., Inglewood, said he was the founder 26 years ago of the South China mission. He also was of the opinion that the Japanese should not be allowed freedom during the war. Dr. Phillips described in detail atrocities which he said he witnessed in China, in April of 1939.

No Disloyal Citizens

Paradise Post
Dec 10, 43

Attorney General Biddle in talking to a House committee on un-Americanism laid down some sensible rules for treatment of the Japanese in the United States. The Attorney General advocated a law under which disloyal Americans of Japanese ancestry may be deprived of their United States citizenship. He also predicted the Supreme Court will uphold the validity of military orders expelling all persons of Nipponese blood from the Pacific Coast.

The Ninth Surrogate Court already has ruled that the Army had power to order all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of whether they are United States citizens or not, out of the West Coast military area.

Various constitutional rights of American citizens have been suspended in time of war as a matter of national safety. The right of habeas corpus, for instance, was suspended in the Civil War. When the nation is at war, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, assumes extraordinary powers that seldom have been questioned, and when they are questioned, the tendency of the courts is to sustain them. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature, and nothing is permitted to stand in the way of measures for the national safety.

No question of law or constitutionality has been raised as to the confinement of alien Japanese in relocation centers. As enemy aliens, they have no rights except those dictated by international usage and common humanity.

Since the United States has laws taking their citizenship from Americans who serve in foreign armies or live abroad a certain period of time, it is logical to assume, as the Attorney General shows, that Japanese-Americans who proclaim their loyalty to Japan may be constitutionally deprived of their United States citizenship. The same applies to the Kibei (Japanese-Americans educated in Japan), because they are systematically trained to be Japanese first, last, and always.

Congress can act constructively in this matter by taking its cue from Biddle and enacting legislation under which federal authorities could revoke the American citizenship of Kibei, and others shown to be disloyal.

The fundamental principle in dealing with the extremely difficult problem of treatment of Japanese in this country is to distinguish between those who are loyal to the United States and those who are hostile. The test is not persons' complexions or the slant at which their eyes are fixed in their heads, but their attitude to the United States as disclosed by their words and actions.

* * *

In the brief few moments of his talk, Biddle made a far greater contribution toward a solution of this problem than came of two days' rambling hearings on the same subject in Los Angeles.

Much to the relief of every one, irrespective of his viewpoint, the State Assembly's "Who-Is-Dr. Millikan?" Interim Investigating Committee has concluded its Southern California inquiries.

The "Who is Dr. Millikan?" quotation, readers of this morning's Post recall, came from Committee Chairman Chester F. Gannon just as Charles Colden, Jr., committee attorney, started to read into the record the belatedly-invited-and-telephone-obtained statement from the chairman of world-famed Caltech's executive council. The invitation was extended after newsmen, covering the hearing, expressed pointed surprise that the list of summoned witnesses omitted several persons quite competent to present their convictions on the stand.

This "Who is Dr. Millikan?" slip was perhaps the most extreme at the inquiry, and as such could be overlooked, save as it illuminates, with relative fairness, the general tenor of hearing as a whole.

The hearing itself might be dismissed as productive of a minimum gleaning of pertinent fact and a vast mountain of chaff, save as a commentary upon this method of information-gathering for the legislature. Unfortunately, the Los Angeles hearing is not an isolated example.



"Now—we don't hafta worry about th' owner comin' back. He was killed in Italy."

Pasadena Committee Called 'Pro-Japanese'

LA Times
Nov 25, 43

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 24. (U.P.) Assemblyman Chester Gannon, Sacramento, chairman of the Assembly committee on the Japanese problem, today announced he was investigating the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who, he charged, has been sending out "pro-Japanese" literature attacking the American Legion.

"We want to find out who these people are, whom they represent and everything about them," Gannon said.

He said he had received a let-

ter dated last September signed by Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer and Miss Priscilla Beattie, which attacked a fact-finding committee on West Coast Japanese, of which he is the head as "unsound and un-American."

Gannon said he had not set a date for a public hearing on the investigation, because he was waiting to find out more about the chapter and particularly more about a United States marine, quoted in the literature, who Gannon said "seems to stand for everything the American Legion is against."

Ann Nisei Says: Try Making Shaggy Cotton Rugs to Give Rooms Color

The nicest way to bring spots of color into a room is by making some shaggy cotton rugs. They're extremely quick and easy to make, they're the newest kind of floor covering, and—lovely thought!—they're inexpensive to make.

You need very few materials—thin canvas or ready-stamped patterns, rug yarn, heavy button or carpet thread, and a winding gadget you can make or buy. Your winder can be a bundle winder for making rugs by hand, or you can buy one for use with a sewing machine. These sewing machine gadgets make up a rug in no time at all.

Rug yarn comes in different weights. The thick type of yarn, of course, goes faster than the thinner types. Depending on what you buy, you'll need 5 to 7 100-yard balls for a very thick, fluffy rug about 20 by 30 inches. Carpet thread comes in all pastel shades; so you can match your rug yarn very easily.

Here are directions for making a single-color, plain shaggy rug 20 by 30 inches:

Base: Mark off dimensions of rug on thin canvas, leaving two inch hem all around. Then mark entire surface with dots spaced 1 inch apart.

Bundle winder: Cut strip of heavy cardboard $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, about two inches long. For speed make a dozen or so of these.

Method: Wind rug yarn around short width of winder, 15 times for heavy yarn, 20 times for thin. (Thin yarn is approximately 3 oz. for 100-yard ball.) Push yarn together. Thread darning needle with carpet thread, push under yarn and over tightly and wind two or three times, pulling very tightly, and knot. Pull yarn off winder and cut all loops.

Sew bundles directly on top of each dot, fastening securely with two cross stitches.

When finished, trim off uneven threads and turn hem under.

For speed, make a batch of bundles first, then sew all at once to canvas. We use a dozen or so winders, first wrapping them all, then tying them all at once.

To make a large rug, make up several small ones separately, then sew them together.

Variations on this rug are, of course, almost limitless. The bundles can be cut or left in loops. And the length of the loops can vary from one half inch to an inch and a half.

And of course you can use designs of all kinds, either your own or purchased ones. If you make your own, keep it very simple. Diagonal stripes, stylized flower forms, and plain rugs with contrasting borders are best. Vary the types of bundles used in one pattern, too. That is, you might make your design in tall, cut bundles, and the background in short, loop bundles.

Purchasing a bundle winder will make it easy for you to make several kinds of bundles. There is also a winder for fluffy, round puffs that make an attractive rug.

Sewing machine rugmakers come with very explicit directions which will have no trouble following.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO

The Report from General DeWitt

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt's so-called final report on the mass evacuation is stated to be a document of 600 pages. We have not seen a complete copy as yet so we do not know the entire contents. The newspapers have quoted parts which seem to touch on the justification for the evacuation. We who are directly concerned with the allegations of General DeWitt cannot help but raise questions as to the veracity of some of his statements.

It was reported that every ship which left American ports until evacuation took place was attacked by submarines. And the attacks were supposed to have ceased after all Japanese were removed into the assembly centers or had voluntarily evacuated. We are not familiar with the submarine activities of the Japanese navy. The only thing we recall are the series of attacks which occurred off the California and Oregon coasts. The targets of attacks were chiefly oil tankers as reported by the newspapers. Some of the attacks were witnessed from the shore. Evidently when the torpedo supplies were used up, the submarines left and did not return, for nothing further was reported, excepting on one or two occasions.

Everyone knows the sea lanes which the ships used in traveling up and down the coast. The Japanese had numerous navy tankers loading in Southern California and then calling at Richmond, California in San Francisco Harbor for final loading. Also the freighters and passenger ships were familiar with all the principal ports of the Pacific Coast. It would not have been difficult for attacks to be made on every ship when the major portion of the Pacific fleet was at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. Without adequate convoy protection, there was no necessity for shore-to-ship communication for submarine attacks.

If what General DeWitt reported was true and we are not in a position to deny it, then why was not a single person arrested for espionage after the outbreak of war. There seems to be a contradiction here.

Furthermore, it may be possible that there were spies. But because the culprits cannot be apprehended should be no excuse for the mass evacuation of all persons of Japanese parentage. We believed it was on grounds of military necessity and urgency of the situation and not as a sacrifice for a few who may have been engaged in espionage work that we were uprooted from our homes. The un-American procedure followed by General DeWitt becomes more glaring when he gives such reasons for the tragic evacuation.

The thing which makes us feel as if the report does not contain ascertained facts is the part about the Japanese being near defense plants and so forth. We are afraid the general incorporated into the report the investigation made by the then Attorney General Warren who is now the governor of California. Warren never directly accused the Japanese, excepting by innuendos. He raised doubts only because he knew that if the truth were known, the Japanese were not living where they were with any designs.

Take the case of Terminal Island where the Japanese fishing colony was situated. The Japanese were there in 1911 according to our informant. This was before the decision of the navy to have a southern base separate from Mare Island on San Francisco bay.

The Douglas aircraft factory is another instance. When the nursery and farms were established, no one knew that aeroplanes would become important military weapons. You cannot blame a Japanese nurseryman if the Douglas factory is built after he is established right close to his property line.

Also the Sunnyvale dirigible base is another case in point. The Japanese were doing farming already when the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce raised money to purchase 1000 or 2000 acres for the navy to establish the base.

Case after case can be cited that the Japanese farmers or property owners were first in the district where subsequently important defense plants have come into existence. To attribute to the persons of Japanese ancestry sinister motive may be a clever game for

Exposing the West Coast Racists: Newspaper PM Charges Coast Press, Politicians, Profiteers Lead Hate Drive Against Nisei

NEW YORK CITY—Declaring that the vast majority of the press, the politicians, profiteers and patrioteers have enlisted for the duration in a campaign "to make lynching popular," Harold Lavine of the newspaper PM on Jan. 21 charged the Hearst and McClatchy newspapers, the Joint Immigration committee, the California State Grange, and other groups with leading the hate campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Naturally, the men who are whipping up the frenzy against the Japanese Americans do not admit that mass murder is what they want," says Lavine. "They say they merely anticipate

lynchings; what they want is legislation. They have proposed dozens of laws, designed either to keep the Japanese Americans from returning or else to hamper them economically if they do return. At least two dozen are in preparation for introduction at the next session of the California legislature. The hate-mongers say they expect to keep the Japanese Americans out legally."

Declaring that it is the 14th Amendment that stands in the way of anti-Japanese legislation, Lavine declares that "as the South was quick to learn after the passage of the 14th Amendment, terror can often achieve what laws can't. And when the Pacific Coast hatemongers talk of mass-murder, that's what they mean."

The Hearst papers, says Lavine, are in the front lines in "the war against the U.S. Japanese."

"If there is legitimate news in what the Examiner calls the 'turbulent Jap relocation problem,' the Hearst papers go wild, running column after column. If there isn't any news, they concoct it. . . .

"Whenever it's possible, the Hearst papers twist news into anti-Japanese American propaganda."

Lavine calls the McClatchy newspapers, the Sacramento Bee, the Fresno Bee, and the Modesto Bee, "equally persistent in their campaign against the U.S. Japanese."

Fountainhead of anti-Japanese American propaganda, says the writer, is the California Joint Immigration Committee, which represents the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

"Like the McClatchy newspapers, which give its propaganda voluminous publicity, the Immigration Committee eschews the more violent forms of race-baiting, concentrating on what (especially in wartime) might seem like rational arguments. However, individual members of the Committee are somewhat less circumspect. Its treasurer, Charles M. Goethe, runs what he calls the Northern California Eugenics Society on the side, and this organization attacks the Japanese Americans with the same idiotic talk of 'Aryan supremacy' that Hitler used in attacking the Jews."

Joining the newspapers and the "patrioteers," according to the author, are the profiteers, including the California State Grange, the nurserymen's associations, the florists' associations, nearly every county farmers' association and the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

The Politicians

"No one can say for certain whether the Pacific is really as frenzied as the hatemongers claim. Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer and leading authority on California's minorities thinks few Californians are mad except the press and the pressure groups," says Lavine.

"He says the majority of West-erners are either friendly or don't care.

The Los Angeles Times, however, polled its readers for their attitude toward Japanese Americans and the vote was 5 to 1 in favor of barring them from the coast, it is pointed out by Lavine. McWilliams' statement on this, however, he says, is that the questions were loaded and provoked the kind of answers the paper received. Lavine adds that such is the unanimous belief of Los Angeles liberals to whom he spoke.

"Perhaps they're right. The

politicians of the Pacific Coast apparently think differently. They are falling all over each other to lead the campaign of hate. This is true of men who once were considered friendly toward Japanese Americans, like Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles. It's true of many New Dealers, like Ellis Patterson, former lieutenant governor of California. And it's especially true of the Republicans and the anti-New Deal Democrats."

"Several of the better-known California New Dealers, like Will Rogers, Tom Ford, and George Outland, have refrained from joining the race to become the State's outstanding race-baiter. So far as I could discover, however, none has spoken out against the orgy . . .

"Meanwhile, there already have been four investigations of the Japanese Americans, frankly designed to whip up sentiment against them and others are in prospect. The Dies Committee has investigated, so has the State Senate, the American Legion, and the State Assembly. New Dealish U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey held an investigation all his own into the riot at Tule Lake, in which alien Japanese were involved, by which the West Coast press was used to club U.S. Japanese as well."

Lavine points out that among the Gannon committee (Assembly) members is Arthur Robertson, who recently spent a month in Washington as lawyer for a group of vegetable packers. His client's funds had been frozen by the Treasury Dept., he says, because the Government believes they were dissipating the property of Japanese Americans.

The Gannon committee was so unfair in its opening sessions, says Lavine, "that the Los Angeles Times felt impelled to criticism."

He quotes Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, who told Mrs. Maynard Thayer, president of the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play Committee that "it is only a subterfuge that the Bill of Rights applies to the States."

"The newspapers quoted him soberly," says Lavine. "None mentioned that Thomas had flunked the California State bar exam only a few days before."

EYEWITNESS TELLS JAP BUTCHERY OF 50,000 CIVILIANS

More than 50,000 unarmed Chinese civilians mowed down en masse by Jap machine gunners...

The bodies, living and dead, stacked up, drenched with oil and burned....

Elderly women and tiny girls first attacked by Japanese soldiers and then tortured to death....

These horror pictures of Japanese atrocities today formed part of the record of testimony at the current hearing being held by the Assembly Committee on Japanese Problems at the State Building here.

EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

They were outlined by Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, for 26 years a missionary in the Orient and are his eye-witness account of what happened when the Japanese took possession of an encampment at Nanking, China.

They contrasted testimony by representatives of various groups propagandizing against internment of Pacific Coast Japs, protesting the evacuation of the Japs from this area, or favoring their return to the coast.

"I would say that practically all Japanese are loyal to the emperor, whether they were born in Japan or in the United States," Dr. Phillips declared flatly, at the close of his account of the Nanking massacre.

Dr. Phillips said the massacre occurred when the Japanese took over the encampment at Nanking, China, in 1939. The men, he said, were herded

into a field and mowed down with machine guns. The bodies, including many still living, were placed in a pile, drenched with oil and set on fire. The Chinese girls were turned over to the Japanese soldiers for a week and those alive at the end of that time were tortured to death, Dr. Phillips said, testifying he was an eyewitness to these scenes.

HITS NIP RETURN

A previous witness, Dr. John R. Lechner, of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion, had testified that organizations advocating the return of Japanese evacuees to California are taking "some people for a beautiful ride."

The committee, headed by Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon of Sacramento, was showing particular interest in a list of organizations assertedly having Japanese sympathies.

Dr. Lechner declared that in his opinion one of the "most dangerous" of these was the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which he said established a chapter at Tule Lake and helped to bring about the rioting of Nov. 1 by inciting the Japanese internees into refusing to work.

CHARGE SABOTAGE

He said there was evidence that the War Relocation Authority's staff at Tule Lake included five "conscientious objectors" who

S TELLS TCHERY

(FROM PAGE ONE)

had persuaded Japanese there not to save tin cans for salvage because it would help the war effort.

"The influence of this group was so powerful that an order was actually issued directing that the cans should not be salvaged, but thrown into a gully," Lechner declared.

ATROCITIES LISTED

Lechner added that some of these groups advocating return of the Japanese were putting on a drive to make the public believe that the American Legion's stand was due to race hatred. He pointed out that his committee had taken a stand for years against such policies.

The Japanese, however, are in a different category, he declared,

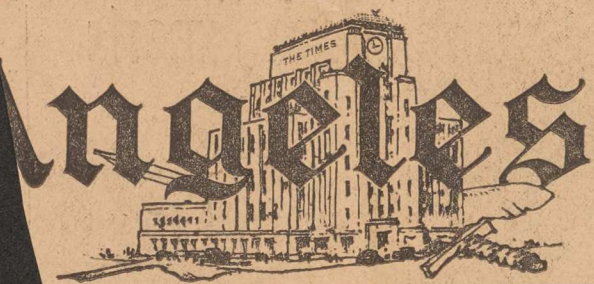
adding that the government at Washington has a huge file which has never been published of cases of atrocities against American soldiers in the South Pacific.

Lechner mentioned the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which

has a large membership in Pasadena, as one of those in which he believed prominent people had been used to further the ideas of those sympathizing with the Japanese.

Taft charged that the evacuation was due to pressure brought

upon President Roosevelt's administration by western congressmen, and added that he did not believe any of the Japanese should have been removed until they committed some overt act.



Rioting Predicted in Event Japs Return to California



WARNS OF STRIFE—Frank Keidel, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post Commander, fights Japs' return to Coast.



DEBATE ISSUE—Rev. Allan Hunter, left, and Rev. John F. Carruthers testified on Jap problem.

V.F.W. Leader Testifies Before Assembly Group

Riots would follow any return of the Japanese to California, the Assembly interim committee on the Japanese problem was told yesterday.

This viewpoint of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was presented to the committee by Frank Keidel, Commander of Lomita Post of the organization. By a resolution, adopted now by more than 20 posts, the V.F.W. called on the Governor, Congressmen and legislators to use all their power to bring about the abolition of the War Relocation Authority and the substitution thereof of Army control of the Jap relocation centers, which should be located at least 200 miles from the coast.

Deportation Urged

All Japanese in this country should be rounded up and kept in these camps and after the war is over all should be deported, the resolution urged.

"Would you include the American-born Japs?" Assemblyman Field asked Keidel.

"Yes, sir," said Keidel.

Families of men in the present war in the Pacific and veterans who have returned already will "take care of" any Japs returned to the Coast at this time, said Keidel.

"Does your organization permit American-born Japanese who have been fighting with our Army abroad to join your group?" Assemblyman Thomas asked.

"We do not," snapped Keidel. "The fact is, we opposed their being permitted to enlist in the Army from the start," said the Commander.

Pastor in Debate

The committee spent considerable fruitless time arguing with a pacifist, Rev. Allan Hunter, pastor of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church. The minister was called in reference to the Fellowship of Reconciliation of which he is the Southern California committee chairman. Assemblyman Gannon got so worked up over the debate that he stood up and Hunter stood up, although the latter retained his poise as he answered question after question and met argument with argument.

"And didn't Christ say—?" asked Assemblyman Thomas.

"What were those words again? I don't think I recognize the passage—" asked the earnest Hunter.

Laughter as Thomas paraphrased the quotes.

Gannon's Question

"And you would go down to meet the Japanese invasion of this country with the Bible and a speech!" roared Gannon.

"I would do as I thought Christ would do. I would try to do as Jesus did when He was crucified. I would probably be killed, but I hope I would be brave enough. I . . ."

"And what about the rest of us and the soldiers who would resist with weapons?" Gannon roared.

"I respect the soldier who follows his belief and gives up his life," said Hunter with head bowed.

Muttering and derisive snorts from some of the audience had punctuated the minister's testimony. From the other side of the house where sat the brother ministers and sympathizers came murmured "amens" and a nodding of heads.

Rev. John F. Carruthers, former Navy chaplain who continued testimony started the day previous, told of his theories and beliefs and said that at Tule Lake concentration camp one of the worst things was the confusion as to who had jurisdiction—the Army, the W.R.A., the State or the county. It was high time that the Governor and the Attorney General of

California came alive on this vital question, the witness told the committee.

"I'm a New Dealer," said Carruthers, "but I am rapidly weakening over this Japanese issue."

Testimony supporting that of Keidel was given by fellow V.F.W. post members Leslie Lahr and Harry W. Carragher. The former said that in his experience with the Japs as a fish and game enforcement officer he found them ruthless in the pursuit of their aims and will violate the law whether they profit from it or not.

Under questioning from Attorney Charles Colden Jr., of the committee, he told of the discovery of a small quantity of farm implements and equipment apparently hidden out by the Japs and not registered, as well as two electric stoves, a half dozen trucks and tractors, and furniture for a five-room house.

Carragher said in his dealings

DEBATE ISSUE—Rev. Allan Hunter, left, and Rev. John F. Carruthers testified on Jap problem. Times photos

being permitted to enlist in the Army from the start," said the Commander.

Pastor in Debate

The committee spent considerable fruitless time arguing with a pacifist, Rev. Allan Hunter, pastor of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church. The minister was called in reference to the Fellowship of Reconciliation of which he is the Southern California committee chairman. Assemblyman Gannon got so worked up over the debate that he stood up and Hunter stood up, although the latter retained his poise as he answered question after question and met argument with argument.

"And didn't Christ say——?" asked Assemblyman Thomas.

"What were those words again? I don't think I recognize the passage——" asked the earnest Hunter.

Laughter as Thomas paraphrased the quotes.

Gannon's Question

"And you would go down to meet the Japanese invasion of this country with the Bible and a speech!" roared Gannon.

"I would do as I thought Christ would do. I would try to do as Jesus did when He was crucified. I would probably be killed, but I hope I would be brave enough. I . . ."

"And what about the rest of us and the soldiers who would resist with weapons?" Gannon roared.

"I respect the soldier who follows his belief and gives up his life," said Hunter with head bowed.

Muttering and derisive snorts from some of the audience had punctuated the minister's testimony. From the other side of the house where sat the brother ministers and sympathizers came murmured "amens" and a nodding of heads.

Rev. John F. Carruthers, former Navy chaplain who continued testimony started the day previous, told of his theories and beliefs and said that at Tule Lake concentration camp one of the worst things was the confusion as to who had jurisdiction—the Army, the W.R.A., the State or the county. It was high time that the Governor and the Attorney General of

California came alive on this vital question, the witness told the committee.

"I'm a New Dealer," said Carruthers, "but I am rapidly weakening over this Japanese issue."

Testimony supporting that of Keidel was given by fellow V.F.W. post members Leslie Lahr and Harry W. Carragher. The former said that in his experience with the Japs as a fish and game enforcement officer he found them ruthless in the pursuit of their aims and will violate the law whether they profit from it or not.

Under questioning from Attorney Charles Colden Jr., of the committee, he told of the discovery of a small quantity of farm implements and equipment apparently hidden out by the Japs and not registered, as well as two electric stoves, a half dozen trucks and tractors, and furniture for a five-room house.

Carragher said in his dealings with the Japs as a real estate man he found them dishonest. Carragher is a veteran of the Mexican War, World War I and the current conflict, from which he has been discharged.

Marine Reservist's View

Ray Murphy, another veteran and a captain in the United States Marine Corps reserve, said in his opinion the marine who wrote a letter criticizing the way the Japs are being treated in the United States "betrayed his country."

John B. Long, of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, questioned the right of the Japs to circulate a mimeographed newspaper carrying Japanese language without an English translation.

John E. Kavanaugh, District Attorney of San Bernardino, questioned by Assemblyman Fred Price, said the vast majority of people in that county were opposed to return of the Japs prior to the end of the war. The Japs, he said, are cunning, crafty and two-faced, but admitted he was prejudiced.

Formerly in Hawaii

L. E. Norrie, regional secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who served in Hawaii for 15 years, said that while he believed that in the evacuation he felt constitutional rights of many Japs were violated, it was hard to see how else it could be done.

He felt that wholesale return of Japs to the coast should not be permitted until the war was over, but that if the government in individual cases, in its discretion and after investigation wanted to return individuals he thought it would be all right.

As to their release to other parts of the country, Norrie said the American born Japs should be treated just as any other American citizen is treated.

'Who's Millikan'

Before adjourning the hearing, the committee was told by Attorney Colden that he had called Dr. Robert A. Millikan, a member of the advisory board of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who the committee wished to interrogate as to aims and objectives of the committee and its activities.

"Who is Millikan?" asked Gannon.

"He is a noted scientist and head of Caltech," said Colden.

Colden said that Dr. Millikan told him he was familiar with the statement of Mrs. Thayer, head of the Pasadena chapter, opposing return of the Japanese to California at this time, and was in sympathy with it. He was not familiar with literature

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1943—Part II 9

IF JAPS CALIFORNIA

put out by the committee assertedly attacking groups opposing return of the Japs, but would be glad to look such material over if the committee had it, said Colden. Gannon said such material would be sent to Dr. Millikan.

Pasadena Star News
Dec 8 '43

PASADENANS

AWAIT CALL TO TESTIFY

Only One Takes Stand Briefly at Japanese Hearing

By C. P. CORLISS

Pasadenans summoned to testify before the state interim Assembly committee on Japanese problems hearing which opened in the State Building at Los Angeles today waited throughout the morning without being called while the committee heard testimony on generalities from five witnesses.

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, member of her executive committee and other Pasadenans were present waiting to testify but were not called. Some of these had been subpoenaed and others came to volunteer their testimony.

Pasadenan Testifies

Just before the hearing recessed at 12:30, William C. Burton, 989 South El Molino Avenue, Pasadena, secretary-treasurer of the Pasadena chapter, was called to the stand and sworn in. Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, Sacramento, committee chairman, merely asked Mr. Burton whether he had brought with him books and records and a complete financial statement of the Pasadena committee.

Mr. Burton turned the records over to the committee and will be called for further testimony this afternoon.

Although considerable reference had been made to activities of the committee on American Principles and Fair Play in announcing this hearing, the only reference this morning was by Dr. John R. Lechner, head of the American Educational League. Dr. Lechner filed as evidence a report on Japanese activities in California which he had made for the American Legion's Americanization committee of the 23rd district. He then stated that he felt that several organizations were being misled and when asked by Chairman Gannon as to what organization he referred he replied:

Group Declared Hoodwinked

"Particularly the committee on American Principles and Fair Play of which there are 23 chapters on the Pacific Coast and the Pasadena chapter the most active. I think that this organization is being taken for a beautiful ride and is being hoodwinked by persons who have an ulterior motive. It is time for members of this organization to take stock and not be swayed by pleas of racial prejudice."

Before he could elaborate any further on this matter, Dr. Lechner was excused temporarily and Dr. Ralph L. Phillips, returned missionary to China, was called. Dr. Phillips, who was born in Pasadena and now lives in Inglewood, returned to the United States in December, 1941 after 25 years in China.

Believed Loyal to Japan

Dr. Phillips' testimony especially concerned Japanese atrocities he had witnessed and he stated he thought these actions were typical illustrations of the Japanese mind. He stated that for this reason no

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese should be allowed to return to Southern California until after the war as he believed that the majority would be loyal to Japan.

The morning session followed much the pattern of other recent state and national subversive investigations held recently in Los Angeles. Other witnesses at this session were Edward Robbin, reporter for the People's World and Clinton J. Taft, publisher of The Forum, and secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, Southern California District, who both testified they both favored return of loyal Japanese.

Charles Colden, Jr., Los Angeles attorney, was named examiner for the investigating committee with committee members joining in interrogation of the witnesses. Beside Mr. Gannon, committee members are Alfred W. Robertson, Santa Barbara; C. Don Fields, Glendale; Vincent Thomas, San Pedro, and R. Fred Price, Ontario.

ED NEWSPAPER SERVICE
Post-Senior 29th

RELOCATION IS ONE-THIRD COMPLETED

Dillon Myer Talks Before 400 at Pasadena Meeting

"Japanese will be allowed to return to the coast if and when the military authorities determine that they may, returning American veterans will not be coming back to the United States to fight Japanese here, a third of the relocation program already is accomplished and it is not known how long the entire relocation program will require."

400 at Meeting

These were some of the facts calmly presented last night, without a dissident murmur, to nearly 400 persons at the Public Library by Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, in a meeting sponsored by the Pasadena Chapter of the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play.

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, Pasadena Chapter, acted as chairman of a group which obviously was overwhelmingly in sympathy with Mr. Myer and with Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman, Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, reportedly making his first public appearance in behalf of the committee.

32,000 Relocated

In his address Mr. Myer revealed that of the 110,000 Japanese or persons of Japanese descent evacuated from coastal areas some 32,000 had been relocated in various parts of the United States.

He stated that he at first thought public acceptance would "be tough" to get but that the job had proven easier than first thought. He predicted that the task of relocating would be even easier from now on.

He pointed out that there now are 11,000 Japanese - Americans serving in the Armed forces of the nation not only in the European war theater but in the Pacific—the latter performing a service that no others could perform. Most of these lads, he stated, voluntarily joined the military service of the United States.

'Won't Kill Americans'

Mr. Myer pointed out how 1000 out of 1300 Japanese - Americans had received Purple Hearts for wounds received in action on the Italian front. He flatly declared that he did not believe service men would come back here to fight the Japanese having had plenty of that in service.

"I also believe," he declared, "that these people will come back here and live here peacefully. Threats are made by bullies but are seldom carried out. For the most part no one is foolish enough to go out and kill Americans."

The statement was loudly applauded.

Dr. Millikan Speaks

Dr. Millikan confined his address largely to reading excerpts from one already given by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, outlining what the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play stood for.

In the only departure from these remarks Dr. Millikan stated that it was a scientific fact that there is no evidence to support the theory that any race is superior over another.

He declared what people are is largely determined by their environment and cited the example of dictator Axis nations and the behavior of the people of those nations.

Challenges Statement

In the forum period that followed Mr. Myer's address Dr. John R. Lechner, noted for his "Americanism" activity, challenged Mr. Myer's statement regarding no acts of sabotage by the Japanese following Pearl Harbor in the United States. Mr. Myer then stated he was quoting J. Edgar Hoover, director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At this point William C. Carr arose and asked permission to question Dr. Lechner.

When granted he asked, "Is it not a fact that at a meeting at the Eliot School you stood on front of the platform and opposed the forming of the Japanese American combat team and said that you thought the Army should go slow in this matter?"

"Yes," Dr. Lechner responded, "I did, but I am proud of them. I think that the time will come when the Native Sons of the Golden West and other organizations will welcome the loyal Japanese back to California with open arms."

Denies 'Coddling'

In answering other questions from the floor Mr. Myer denied that Japanese - Americans had been "coddled" in relocation centers, stated the Japanese language printed in center newspapers in order that non-English speaking Japanese could be reached with WRA instructions and that the papers were carefully checked, he further averred that if criticism in English had appeared in the papers it was because his organization still believed in freedom of speech and press for citizens

to Coast

Mass Exclusion Orders to be Lifted by Defense Command Midnight Jan. 2

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17. ♦

(U.P.)—The Western Defense Command tonight announced that the mass exclusion orders against West Coast Japanese will be lifted at midnight Jan. 2 and that all those whose loyalty has been proven will be allowed to return to their homes.

The order, issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the W. D. C., said that in place of mass exclusion orders, the Army will continue to examine cases of suspected disloyalty on an individual basis. Internees at Tule Lake Relocation Center for supposedly disloyal Japanese also will be examined.

Few at a Time

At a press conference following issuance of the order, General Pratt said that no immediate influx of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast was anticipated with the lifting of the exclusion order. Instead, he said, "a few at a time" will be brought in after the War Relocation Authority has made arrangements for their reception.

The proclamation, addressed to the people of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, revealed that "military considerations" prompted revocation of the exclusion orders.

Persons of Japanese ancestry who wish to know if they will be permitted to return to the exclusion areas should send their inquiries to the commanding general of the Western Defense Command, Presidio of San Francisco, attention Civil Affairs Division, Pratt said.

Stand the Test

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of Army scrutiny during the past two years," he added, "will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens."

Pratt said by Jan. 2 it was expected that all those now living in camps, who will not be permitted to return, will have been served with individual exclusion orders. Identification cards will be issued, upon request, to all those cleared for return.

Pratt emphasized that the exclusion orders would be a continuing process. Those at first excluded may, upon further investigation, be permitted to return. And, contrariwise, others may be re-excluded if it is deemed necessary.

Thoroughly Investigated

Pointing out that during the two years since the exclusion order went into effect under the direction of Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, at that

JAPANESE: See Page 2, Col. 2

Warren Asks Protection for Loyal Nisei

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 17.

(U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren tonight asked Californians to protect and maintain the constitutional rights of loyal Japanese who return to their homes in the Western Defense Command and said that any civil unrest will only retard the war effort.

A proclamation issued at the governor's office was preceded by a statement which said Warren had notified all chiefs of police and sheriffs and had called upon all public officials "to join in uniform compliance to prevent intemperate action."

Back Warren

Church leaders and Civil Liberties groups tonight joined with Gov. Earl Warren in a plea to West Coast residents to uphold the constitutional privileges of Japanese allowed to return to the West Coast at the same time some legislators and individuals bitterly predicted outbreaks of violence.

Rev. John C. Leffler, president of the San Francisco Council of Churches, said his organization thought the "controlled return" of the Japanese-Americans was "eminently just" and pledged co-operation with government agencies in relocating and assimilating the evacuees.

Predicts Trouble

In contrast to a statement by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the WDC, that he expected little violence, Assemblyman Chester F. Gannon, Sacramento, chairman of the California Committee on Japanese Problems, predicted that the Japanese government can smuggle in Japanese to mingle unobserved with American Japanese.

"There's going to be plenty of trouble," he said. "With the Japanese permitted to return, Imperial Japan can carry out plans to smuggle Japs in by submarines from Tokyo to mingle with American Japanese permitted to return to the coast. Who is going to determine the loyalty of the evacuees? I don't think the government can screen them. The anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast is not engendered by the war alone—it is something that has prevailed for years."

Bowron Statement

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, pointed out that Los Angeles was the center of the largest concentration of Japanese population in America and return of the Japanese would create a "serious problem."

"We have no place to house them if they should come back," Mayor Bowron said in a statement. "Many of those who lived here owned their own properties. Their homes and hotels and rooming houses formerly owned by Japanese are now occupied by war workers, many of them Colored. If these Japanese come back and start giving eviction notices to get possession of their property, we are likely to have a very serious situation that might result in race riots."

FAIR PLAY GROUP EXPECTS CO-OPERATION WITH ARMY

In commenting on the Western Defense Command's move yesterday in lifting Pacific Coast restrictions against loyal Japanese-Americans, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman, Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, had this to say:

"Japanese-Americans themselves and all loyal citizens concurred readily with the military when the order was given to remove persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. So we believe and expect that California citizens will again concur with the military in the new order allowing those loyal Japanese-American citizens to return to the coast if they wish to do so.

"We understand that the Department of Interior will make the return of Japanese-Americans a gradual process.

"While we at this time celebrate the Bill of Rights, it is a fitting occasion for California citizens to show our belief in the fundamental American principles and our belief in civil rights for all citizens, including Japanese-Americans."

FRIENDS OF AMERICAN WAY OFFER NISEI AID

Friends of the American Way, through William C. Carr, chairman, issued the following statement last night regarding the Western Defense Command's lifting of restrictions against loyal Japanese-Americans:

"We are relieved that America will no longer banish people on a racial basis. To our returning Pasadena neighbors we offer friendship and every help in finding housing and employment. To the Army and to local law enforcement agencies we promise every assistance in apprehending criminals who would intimidate or harm these loyal people."

Governor's Plea on Returning Japanese Lauded

A statement commending the action of Gov. Earl Warren in urging cheerful, adequate compliance with the Army's order returning Japanese to the state was given out for publication today, authorized by representatives of eight Southern California groups. The statement follows:

"We commend Governor Warren for urging all public officials to assist in bringing about cheerful and adequate compliance with the Army's revocation of its mass evacuation order directed against American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident Japanese aliens.

"We likewise commend and will support the position of all other public officials seeking to maintain the principles of democracy in this state.

"This episode is a test of the people of this state. We are confident that by their American attitude and conduct they will demonstrate to all nations that democracy has validity and vitality, even in time of war, and will thereby contribute in a most important way to the ultimate success of our armed forces."

Names of those authorizing or reporting approval are Church Federation of Los Angeles, Clarence S. Gillett; Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., chairman executive committee; Homer D. Crotty, chairman Los Angeles Chapter; Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman Pasadena Chapter; Free World Association of Hollywood, Miss Elsie Jensen; Friends of the American Way, William C. Carr, chairman; Inter-racial Council of Catholic Church, Daniel G. Marshall, chairman; Negro Inter-denominational Pastor's Alliance of Pasadena; Pastor's Union of Pasadena, Rev. Stephen C. Clark; Southern California Council of Protestant Churches, Dr. O. Herschel Folger.

Assembly Refuses Its Postal Use to Two Pamphlets

SACRAMENTO, April 24. (INS)—The California Assembly today refused use of its post office facilities for distribution to legislators of two pamphlets calling for "fair play" for America's Japanese.

George Knox Roth of Los Angeles, who said he represented the Public Affairs Committee, "a group of Los Angeles people," brought the booklets to the Assembly chamber. One of the pamphlets was entitled "Nisei in Uniform," issued by the Department of the Interior's War Relocation Authority in collaboration with the War Department.

Baptist Publication

The other was entitled "Democracy Demands Fair Play for America's Japanese," published by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City.

"I don't believe the facilities of the post office should be used for such trash as this," declared Assembly Speaker Charles W. Lyon. He directed the sergeant-at-arms to leave the stack of pamphlets to be called for "by the person who brought them."

"I'd like to see some of these Jap-lovers," shouted Assemblyman Don Allen of Los Angeles on the floor of the Assembly, "and I'll take care of them myself."

"This is something that should be ignored," commented Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey of Rumsey.

Roth, on his way out of the Assembly with the stack of pamphlets, declined to let Sergeant-at-Arms Wilkie Ogg have a copy of the books.

Roth, however, gave copies of the booklets to a newsman with the announcement that "I'm heading for the post office so I can send the booklets to the Assemblymen through the mail."

...be impounded.

300 Refuse to Work With Returning Nisei

STOCKTON, May 16. (U.P.)—Three hundred members of Stockton Local 6 of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (C. I. O.), today announced their refusal to work with returning Japanese-Americans.

E. M. Balatti, union business agent, said that in order to prevent a work stoppage he had been forced to remove three Nisei from a warehouse to which they had been assigned last week. The San Francisco local has been unsuccessful in its efforts to persuade the Stockton unit from passing its resolution, he said.

STAR-NEWS AND POST
Sunday, May 20, 1945

High Artistry In Recital By Eula Beal

By CHARLES D. PERLÉE

Eula Beal, whose remarkably fine contralto voice has been heard here on numerous occasions, probably never sang to better advantage than she did Friday evening at a Cal-

concert at Hotel

even
as

she will move on to more fertile fields.

The program, excellently accompanied by Shibley Boyes, avoided the trite, and it is commendable that Miss Beal did not succumb to "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice." The opening number was Gluck's "I Have Lost My Euridice," with which Miss Beal made her first major appearance at the Civic Auditorium with the Civic Orchestra under Richard Lert several years ago.

Handel's "O Sleep Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" Haydn's "Very Commonplace Story," Foote's "I'm Wearin' Awa'," and Warlock's "Yarmouth Fair" were notable for their phrasing and clarity of wording, which is so important in such songs.

Four songs by Hugo Wolf won the warmest applause of the evening. It takes genuine artistry to "de-
and it can be

PASADENA STAR-1

PASADENA, 1, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1944

STATE LACKS POWER IN NISEI RETURN

Governor Explains Issue Under Army Jurisdiction

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 18. (AP)—Governor Warren said today that if the Federal government determines military necessity no longer requires the exclusion of Japanese from California the state government will give "full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights."

Convalescing at the executive mansion from his recent illness, the California governor issued a lengthy written statement through his office in which he declared the state government is powerless to prevent the return of the Japanese and reviewed discussions which he said he has had with the western defense command over Japanese problems.

"The evacuation of the Japanese from this area and permission for their return here during the war, have been and are matters wholly within the jurisdiction of the United States Army in the exercise of war powers delegated to the Army by the President of the United States," Warren said.

Army In Control

"It is clear, therefore, that both the duration and extent of this exclusion are matters of military determination which supercedes for security reasons in time of war, the constitutional rights of American citizens."

Warren said his statement was prompted by misapprehension among "many people" that the state government could prevent the return of the Japanese and he acknowledged the receipt of protest letters against such action.

The governor declared that in conversations with western defense commanders since Pearl Harbor that he had pointed out "factors" which should be considered in connection with any plan for the return of the Japanese during the war "in addition the possibility of air raids, invasion or sabotage."

Assurance Given

"I have assured them that if and when they do determine that military necessity no longer exists for the exclusion of the Japanese, California proposes to support their determination as patriotically as it did the original order of removal. I have further assured them that California will at all times accord these people, as it does to all in our state, the full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights."

the Lookout

A Column of Comment Edited
by W. I. Blair, Managing Editor
of The Pasadena Post

FACTS AND FIGURES ON COAST EVACUEES

Fortunately there is no disagreement as to facts in connection with the Pacific Coast Japanese aliens and citizens. Their number, places of residence and former occupations are known. Their legal rights are known. Their individualities, which were little known three years ago, have been under scrutiny of Army personnel and War Relocation Authority officials ever since they were evacuated from this area. Questions remain as to the postwar status of some of them as individuals, but the existing facts are all on the table.

Exclusion of these persons was ordered as a military measure within two months after Pearl Harbor. If previously existing dislike had anything whatever to do with the exclusion, its influence was minor and indirect. The measure was taken in view of expected attack, and it was applied to all because the potentialities of the group and the characteristics of individuals could not be weighed sufficiently at that time. There was little opposition to the exclusion.

While the exclusion was handled by the Army, the care and custody of the persons excluded was entrusted, by Presidential order, to a newly created civilian agency, the War Relocation Authority, the duty of which was to relocate the evacuees outside what was considered a combat area.

Approximately 110,000 persons were removed from the Pacific Coast states, and about 1000 from Hawaii; the ones from Hawaii being a small minority of the large Japanese and Japanese-American population there.

Where are these evacuees now? About 32,800 have found homes and employment, some of them in practically every state in the Union outside of this prohibited area. Approximately 2500 are in the Army, either as volunteers or through Selective Service, the percentage of volunteers being very large. About 3000 of the evacuees are now on seasonal work leave. Births and deaths have nearly balanced.

The Tule Lake Segregation Center, where known disloyal and undesirable elements are housed, contains 18,700 persons, including women and children in the families of the segregated persons.

With these deductions, the number of persons remaining in the eight regular relocation centers is 61,000.

How many will wish to return to the Pacific Coast? This is not known. The estimates are that most of the 32,800 who have been resettled in the East and Middle West will wish to remain where they are, at least for the present. Probably nothing like all of the 61,000 remaining in the relocation centers will wish to return. They know of the housing problem and other problems here.

If 61,000 should return, it would mean about 1 person to 2000 of Pacific Coast population. The distribution, of course, would be decidedly uneven. Points where the return would be noticeable would be the congested housing area of Los Angeles and a few of the smaller cities near fruit and vegetable growing areas.

Unsettled future questions have to do with landholding, deportation of undesirables, dual citizenship and foreign language schools. All of these can be decided without great difficulty, after public discussion. They will be treated briefly in another article.

Not A White Man's Act

For the second time, at least, California has become the scene of a rank injustice, based on a theory of appeal to emotional vengeance rather than law in handling a case affecting the rights and property of a Japanese-American citizen.

Sumio Doi, a Japanese-American, was returned to his home from a relocation center. He owned a ranch. He had two brothers serving with the American army.

A bartender and two brothers, army privates, were accused of arson and attempted dynamiting of the Doi property and of conducting "terror raids" on the relocated Japanese-American. In a trial, where their attorney offered no defense nor rebuttal of the charges, with the exception of an emotional plea to the jury, the men were acquitted.

The defense attorney, in his plea, declared "this is a white man's country" and urged that the jurors keep it so. He pleaded that the army training of the two soldiers had influenced their actions. He recalled the Bataan "march of death" and other Japanese atrocities. But apparently, according to the news report, nowhere in his argument did he remember the rights of Sumio Doi as an American citizen, nor the rights of the millions of other American citizens who happen not to be white, but who are entitled to those rights, nevertheless.

Here, in Pima county, for instance, we might try the California idea on for size. In a county, a large portion of which is owned legally by the Papago Indian people, wouldn't we look well deciding to burn down or dynamite all property not belonging to a white man? In the same vein, consider the propriety, the decency, of taking such action against the property of Negro citizens, simply because they were not white. Or that of the numerous Chinese merchants who live and work and own property here. They are not white either.

It becomes ridiculous on the face of it, doesn't it?

The action of the jury in the California case is bad enough. But the action of the attorney who made such a plea before that jury is worse, since he is a member of a profession sworn to uphold the law and to give to every man his full rights under the law. What excuse can be found for him?

Equally absurd was his plea that the soldier brothers were influenced by their army training, since their army training did not prevent them from being AWOL at the time of the alleged offense, for which the army authorities arrested them immediately after the trial.

It all sums up to one thing. The defense attorney's plea that "this is a white man's country, let's keep it so," and the reaction of the jury to that plea was, under every rule of law and decency, not a white man's act. There are certain things that white men do not do.

The Pasadena Post

[MORNING ISSUE OF THE PASADENA STAR-NEWS]

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1943

5 WIRE NEWS
SPORTS

na To Serve re Country

n Pictures To
ghout

d vege-
reen,

Press Efforts To Guard Civil Rights Of Nisei

Fair Play Committee To Affiliate With Coast Group

The Pasadena Committee for Fair Play, meeting in a large group at the Public Library last night, voted to affiliate with the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and to pursue a course of striving to maintain civil and economic rights of American citizens of Japanese descent.

Beliefs Stated

Beliefs of the committee were stated as follows:

1. That attacks upon the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority.
2. That attempts to deprive any law-abiding citizen of his citizenship because of racial descent are contrary to fundamental American principles and jeopardize the citizenship of others.
3. That legislation to deprive Americans of Japanese descent of any of their legal rights would set a precedent for depriving other racial groups of their rights, and would weaken the confidence of our Allies, particularly those in Asia and Latin America, in the sincerity of our professions to be fighting for the rights of all peoples.
4. That it is un-American to penalize persons of Japanese descent in the United States solely for the crimes of the government and military caste of Japan.

Officers Elected

Elected chairman for the Pasadena chapter was Whitney B. Wright. Other officers chosen were Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, first vice-chairman; Lowell McAdam, second vice-chairman, and William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer, who will maintain an office at his home, 989 South El Molino Avenue.

Mrs. Willard J. Stone, retiring chairman, and William C. Carr, retiring secretary, were thanked for their efforts in building the local committee, which was organized prior to the evacuation inland of the Japanese.

Chief speaker of the evening was Dr. Remsen D. Bird, president of Occidental College, who stated that "there are subtle, psychological currents coming from our enemy in trying to disunite us. In making group after group in this country the scapegoat in this war situation, we are behaving just like the Nazis and degenerating the power that makes us great."

Many Are Loyal

Dr. Bird said that there are undoubtedly some spies and disloyal Americans among the evacuated Japanese, but pointed out that many are loyal American citizens, ready to give up their lives for democracy.

"Japan has done a dreadful thing and it was important that Japanese be removed from this area of hazard. I hope when Japan is defeated and unconditionally defeated, that Japanese-Americans will be allowed to return to their former status."

Good Neighbor Policy

"The good neighbor policy should not consist of fine phrases, but it should be one of receiving and giving courtesy and decent brotherhood among all peoples," Dr. Bird concluded.

Mrs. Stone reported that the committee had co-operated in many ways with military authorities in evacuating Japanese from Pasadena. She added that the group was working against legislation now under consideration in state and federal legislative committees to disenfranchise Japanese-Americans.

One of these bills in the state legislature, she said, would keep persons of Japanese descent from owning, occupying or using land in California, and another would not allow them to will property to descendants. A bill under discussion in Washington would revoke citizenship.

Dr. Wesley G. Nicholson, associate pastor of Neighborhood Church, praised the Army, federal government and war relocation authorities for their "intelligent, wise and humane actions in safeguarding the rights of the Japanese-American citizens."

GOLD IN SUN

Of

phys

Dr.

ton

nou

ciet

evic

cov

66

tive

the

up

str

lin

of

in

fie

sub

W

T

V

A

to

unt

du

Wa

nig

of

tin

pu

Pa

qu

me

Be

E

nett

R

Dr.

Joe

old

W.

De

sted

ard,

holt

M.

H. B

Rile

J. P

ville

Ross

Edw

Al

Bo

ald

liam

Barri

Dieth

Benn

P. H

Thom

Hark

liam

mond

Drum

An

Be

A

San

(E

to T

hou

Arm

ical

velo

beac

ary

tena

home

vaca

Capt

that

home

sonn

and

cisio

or

cont

to t

"A

dena

"L

Pas. Independents ity' Probe

Deny Sympathy For Alien and Disloyal Nips

Accused by Assemblyman Chester Gannon, Sacramento, of circulating "pro-Japanese" literature in California, members of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee of American Principles and Fair Play, among them many prominent citizens of the Crown City, said yesterday they would welcome any legislative investigation the Assembly committee on the Japanese problem might care to make of the local organization.

Included among the prominent persons here who are either members or officials of the Pasadena chapter are Charles B. Voorhis, wealthy father of Congressman Jerry Voorhis; Dr. James E. Bell of Caltech; J. Lowell McAdams, head of a storage firm, and William C. Burton, retired, former chairman of the Pasadena War Price and Rationing Board.

Officials of the Pasadena "Fair Play" chapter deny that "pro-Japanese" activities are carried on in any way. They contend the

(Turn to Page Twenty-nine)

comes igation

chapter is concerned only with the preservation of constitutional rights of all American citizens—those of Japanese, German and Italian descent as well as others.

OFFICERS OF CHAPTER

Among officers of the chapter are socially prominent Mrs. Maynard Thayer, of 466 East California street, acting chairman; Mr. McAdams, of 1544 Casa Grande street, second vice chairman, and Mr. Burton, of 989 South El Molino avenue, secretary-treasurer.

Whitney B. Wright, of 1994 Meadowbrook Road, Altadena, was chairman of the chapter up to two months ago, but was forced to retire because of ill health.

The officers, and especially Mr. Burton, vigorously denied their activities or aims have anything to do with alien or disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake or elsewhere in this country, or with Japanese outside the United States.

Gannon, chairman of the Assembly committee on the Japanese problem, charges the Pasadena chapter of American Principles and Fair Play is waging a "pro-Japanese" campaign to show that American Legion leaders and others are prejudiced against Japanese-American citizens.

HEARINGS IN LOS ANGELES

In Sacramento Wednesday Gannon said his committee would hold hearings in Los Angeles next month to "air the theories of Japanese sympathizers."

To be called as witnesses at the hearing, Gannon said, will be members and officers of the Pasadena organization, and possibly a Marine private.

Gannon, in a Sacramento statement, said the Pasadena chapter has its offices at 1360 West Colorado street, and that "its literature has branched out from mimeographed letters in September to a four-page printed pamphlet in November."

The 1360 West Colorado street address is the office of William C. Carr, realtor, one of the most active figures in the Fair Play movement here. Up to a year ago he was secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Called at his home, 1536 Poppy Peak Drive, yesterday, Carr said he had no statement to make on "the matter" at this time.

QUOTE MARINE'S LETTER

In the Pasadena chapter's pamphlet, "United We Stand," which reportedly set off the Gannon charges of "pro-Japanese" activity, was a copy of a letter, purported to have been written to the national secretary of the American Legion at Indianapolis by Private First Class Robert E. Borchers of the U. S. Marine Corps stationed at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

The Marine—whom Gannon said his committee wishes to produce as a witness—stated in the letter that he was "one of the fortunate Marines who have recently returned to this country after serving in the offensive against the Japanese on Guadalcanal."

According to Gannon, the letter went on:

"After being in the States a while we find ourselves bewildered by a condition behind our backs which stuns us. We find that our American citizens, those of Japanese an-

cestry, are being persecuted, yes persecuted, as though Adolf Hitler himself were in charge.

HIS 'BLOOD BOILS'

"We find that the California American Legion is promoting a racial purge. I'm putting it mildly when I say it makes our blood boil. . . ."

Gannon said he does not believe that this letter represents the viewpoint of all Marines.

"We have been told," said the assemblyman, "that it would be unhealthy for Japanese—even American born—to be seen on California streets, and that returning Marines and soldiers would slit their throats."

According to Secretary-Treasurer Burton, the Pasadena chapter activities are carried on only in the interest of American citizens.

"We do not believe in Nazi tactics," said Burton. "I am sure everybody connected with the organization will welcome any kind of an investigation Mr. Gannon would care to make. We do not believe in punishing the innocent merely because we cannot, at the moment, get at the guilty in this war. Our purpose is to preserve the constitutional rights of all American citizens—including those of Japanese, German and Italian descent."

"Our organization and its work is not in sympathy with alien and disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake or anywhere else and we believe, as most Americans do, that they should be deported at the earliest possible moment."

Burton said the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee or American Principles and Fair Play has a membership of approximately 175 persons, "including such prominent and sound citizens as Mr. Voorhis, and Dr. Bell and Dr. Munroe of Caltech." Included in the membership are "two or three" students of Pasadena Junior College.

Dr. Bell said he is a member of the local chapter, but Dr. William B. Munroe of Caltech said he is not now and never has been a member of the Pasadena unit.

Dr. Munroe, however, said that he is one of the sponsors of the Pacific Coast Committee or American Principles and Fair Play. So is Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of Caltech, and numerous other prominent California educators.

Mr. Voorhis said he joined the Pasadena chapter at the time of the evacuation of Japanese citizens from this area, but that he has not been active in it since.

"However," said Mr. Voorhis, "the Pasadena chapter is made up of a number of very fine citizens, entirely sound, and I doubt if you'll find a more patriotic group anywhere. I am fully in sympathy with the defense of American citizens of Japanese descent, and I believe these calamity howling investigations are more or less a matter of politics. I've never heard of a single act of sabotage by any one of the American citizens of Japanese descent, and I don't think you or anybody else has heard of one either."

Second Vice Chairman McAdams of the Pasadena chapter said he hadn't seen the issue of the pamphlet in question.

"However," said McAdams, "I

certainly am not out carrying the torch for alien and disloyal Japs in this country or anywhere else. I have a brother and a sister-in-law who are interned in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines. I am, however, interested in the fair treatment of the Japanese-American citizens who were evacuated from this area. Some of those little boys were Scouts in our troop, and they were fine youngsters."

Dr. Millikan heard on Jap problem

A statement by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the board of California Institute of Technology, yesterday brought to a conclusion a two day hearing by an assembly interim committee on Japanese problems.

Dr. Millikan, whose statement was made over the phone to attorney Charles Colden, committee aide, and voted into the record, said he was acquainted with and in accord with statements made earlier in the hearing by Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, and that he had no knowledge of any publication of that organization which advocated immediate return to coastal areas of persons of Japanese ancestry.

He said he would like to know of any such publications.

Dr. Millikan's statement ended two days of probing into the ramifications of the problems of Japanese relocation by a committee under the chairmanship of Chester Gannon of Sacramento.

Spokesmen for organized groups which oppose the return of Japanese and Japanese-American citizens to their former California homes were among witnesses.

Thursday morning's witnesses included a former navy chaplain and a Veteran of Foreign Wars official who urged that discharged war veterans be given a voice in settling the problem; a state labor official, who said most Japs are untrustworthy; and a minister, who had a few kind words to say about American born Japanese.

Neil Vanderlaus of Long Beach, deputy state labor commissioner, testified that on the basis of his experience in dealing with Jap-

(Continued on Page 15, Cols. 1-2)

lishers association, shown a brochure said to have been published by the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play group, pointed out a portion of that pamphlet instructing readers to write for further information if they "suspect prejudice" on the part of their newspaper.

Long deplored the "insidious aspersions" cast upon the California publishers, and further notified the committee of Japanese language publications being circulated from WRA centers without censorship or translation.

Dist. Atty. Jerome B. Kavanaugh of San Bernardino county said he had long been suspicious of the Japanese and that sentiment in San Bernardino is "almost unanimous" against the re-

turn of the Japanese now or after the war.

YMCA secretary L. E. Norrie of South Pasadena, pointing out that he spoke only for himself, stated he believed that Japanese should not be returned at this time, but that if federal agencies had investigated the individuals and approved their return he would accept that authority.

"The federal government is not all wise," chairman Gannon interpolated.

When Norrie referred in his testimony to the Bill of Rights, Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, San Pedro, affirmed that the Bill of Rights "are restrictions against the federal government and not the states nor state legislatures."

Challenged from the spectators on this point, Thomas said at the conclusion of the hearing that the Bill of Rights which states adhere to is written into the constitutions of the states.

At his own request, David E. Henley, executive secretary of the Southern California branch of the American Friends Service committee, was allowed to state the position of his organization on student relocation, which had been attacked earlier in the day by Dr. Carrothers.

He pointed out that his organization's work had been done at the written request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others in authority, and that work with the Japanese is only one such activity carried on by the Quaker group.

Henley recalled a conversation that he said had followed the morning session, in which chairman Gannon had inquired who the Quakers are and, Henley said, had later added that they should be disbanded.

Gannon arose.

"I said that then," he stated, "and I now make the statement publicly that any organization that advocates lack of preparedness in time of war should be disbanded."

Henley thereupon stated that in his opinion the issue of the day is not the Japanese problem, but the whole problem of handling of minority groups, adding that the Quakers are one such group.

What is being done to the meaning of citizenship, as eventually to the whole question of minorities, he said he felt to be important.

Dr. Millikan's statement was brought in at the conclusion of the session by attorney Colden.

"Tell us who Dr. Millikan is," chairman Gannon requested. "I don't know who he is."



OUR NEWSPAPER TELEP

3, 1979, No. 18251, Carlier, 1 year
office, Los Angeles 64, Calif., under act of
as second class matter April 14, 1941, 8

Japs backed b

(Continued)

anese in his official capacity, they cannot be trusted.

"They are evasive," he said.

The Rev. Allan A. Hunter, minister of the Mount Hollywood Congregational church and chairman of the Southern California Fellowship of Reconciliation, told the committee the members of that group are pledged to treat all men, including our enemies, in a non-warlike manner.

Frank A. Keidel, commander of the VFW post in Lomita, read into the record a resolution adopted by his organization calling for abolition of the WRA and transferring its duties to the army.

Earlier, Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, former navy chaplain who represents the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem league, denounced the "pacifist" attitude of the group represented by Dr. Hunter.

He expressed the view that all persons of Japanese ancestry should be kept out of the six western states for the duration and should be kept under military control until the veterans of World war II "have an opportunity of participating in the settlement of the problem."

An afternoon session heard from two other members of the VFW, L. E. Lahr and Harry W. Carragher, both of Lomita post.

Lahr told of Japanese equipment, such as farm implements, automobiles, trucks and household goods which he said had not been registered under the law and were being held in custody by American citizens at various Southern California points.

Carragher, a real estate man, characterized the Japanese with whom he had had dealings as "dishonest."

John B. Long, general manager of the California Newspaper Publishers association, shown a brochure said to have been published by the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play group, pointed out a portion of that pamphlet instructing readers to write for further information if they "suspect prejudice" on the part of their newspaper.

Long deplored the "insidious aspersions" cast upon the California publishers, and further notified the committee of Japanese language publications being circulated from WRA centers without censorship or translation.

Dist. Atty. Jerome B. Kavanaugh of San Bernardino county said he had long been suspicious of the Japanese and that sentiment in San Bernardino is "almost unanimous" against the re-

turn of the Japanese now or after the war.

YMCA secretary L. E. Norrie of South Pasadena, pointing out that he spoke only for himself, stated he believed that Japanese should not be returned at this time, but that if federal agencies had investigated the individuals and approved their return he would accept that authority.

"The federal government is not all wise," chairman Gannon interpolated.

When Norrie referred in his testimony to the Bill of Rights, Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, San Pedro, affirmed that the Bill of Rights "are restrictions against the federal government and not the states nor state legislatures."

Challenged from the spectators on this point, Thomas said at the conclusion of the hearing that the Bill of Rights which states adhere to is written into the constitutions of the states.

At his own request, David E. Henley, executive secretary of the Southern California branch of the American Friends Service committee, was allowed to state the position of his organization on student relocation, which had been attacked earlier in the day by Dr. Carrothers.

He pointed out that his organization's work had been done at the written request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and others in authority, and that work with the Japanese is only one such activity carried on by the Quaker group.

Henley recalled a conversation that he said had followed the morning session, in which chairman Gannon had inquired who the Quakers are and, Henley said, had later added that they should be disbanded.

Gannon arose.

"I said that then," he stated, "and I now make the statement publicly that any organization that advocates lack of preparedness in time of war should be disbanded."

Henley thereupon stated that in his opinion the issue of the day is not the Japanese problem, but the whole problem of handling of minority groups, adding that the Quakers are one such group.

What is being done to the meaning of citizenship, as eventually to the whole question of minorities, he said he felt to be important.

Dr. Millikan's statement was brought in at the conclusion of the session by attorney Colden.

"Tell us who Dr. Millikan is," chairman Gannon requested. "I don't know who he is."

Legislators Told Return Now of Japanese Opposed by Fair Play Committee

By C. P. CORLISS

Officers of the Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, do not favor a return of Japanese evacuees, either American or alien born, to this area until military authorities approve such a return.

William C. Carr, former committee member, who does champion the return of American-born Japanese, resigned from the committee because he differed in opinion on this matter with other members and did not want the public to believe that his opinions were those of the committee.

Such was the information learned by the five-man

Assembly interim committee on

Japanese problems as Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, local Fair Play Committee chairman; William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer; and Mr. Carr testified at yesterday afternoon's hearing at the State Building. Approximately 75 persons, the majority from this city, attended the hearing.

Verbal Free-for-All

All five investigators questioned the witnesses, the hearing becoming a verbal free-for-all at times, with two assemblymen asking questions at the same time, or varying the procedure by making statements in an effort to obtain "yes or no" answers from the witnesses. The person who did the least questioning was Charles Golden, attorney, who at the beginning of the hearing was announced as the attorney who would conduct the examinations for the interim committee.

Receiving negative answers on the question of the return of the Japanese, the interrogators then pressed for an answer as to whether the witnesses favored intermarriage of Japanese and Caucasians. This brought varied answers, all witnesses agreeing on one point, that it was a matter which the Fair Play Committee as a group had not considered in their scope to take action on.

What About Pasadena?

Asked the direct question, "What is the opinion of the citizens of Pasadena as to the return of the Japanese to this area?" by Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, Mrs. Thayer replied:

"I do not know, I think that it is divided. I do not know of any organization that is working for it."

Prior to this each of the assemblymen had asked the witness whether the Fair Play Committee favored the immediate return of the Japanese and each received the same answer; that the committee did not advocate their return. To one query Mrs. Thayer responded:

Must Protect Rights

"We advocate nothing but that rights guaranteed these persons by the Constitution, particularly the Bill of Rights, be protected."

This brought forth a series of questions and statements by Chairman Chester F. Gannon on the Bill of Rights, including a query as to what Mrs. Thayer knew about the Bill of Rights. Finally Assemblyman Thomas interjected with:

"You know, Mrs. Thayer, the Bill of Rights has no application to the State of California, it is only a Federal limitation."

After pointing out that slavery had existed under the Bill of Rights, Chairman Gannon said:

"You see, the Bill of Rights is not such a sacred thing after all."

Referring to a statement made by

Draft to Last at Least Six More Months

Million Pre-Pearl Harbor Fathers Still to be Called

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, said last night that at least six more months of draft calls will be required for the armed services to reach their maintenance levels.

Hershey said that by June 1, 1944, the nation expects to have 11,300,000 men in all services, not including Wacs and Waves.

Million Fathers Needed

He estimated that there are 5,000,000 pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, and that at least 1,000,000 will be drafted. Hershey cautioned that deferments will be more difficult to get in the coming months.

Hershey said the armed services now have about 10,000,000 men, and that 1,000,000 had been discharged. In addition, more than 2,500,000 were rejected. Those in 4-F, however, are now being processed and thousands may be reclassified, he said.

To Fill Replacements

"In the next six months," he said, "we'll have to induct 1,300,000 if we are to reach the maintenance levels."

He said that additional inductions must be made to fill replacements as well as to bring up the levels, and insisted that only those in necessary occupational categories may expect deferments.

Galen M. Fisher, assistant treasurer of the Pacific Coast Fair Play group, Chairman Gannon asked the witness if she indorsed everything Mr. Fisher said in the printed statement. She replied:

"I don't know if I indorse everything I read in books, even the Bible."

When she first started to testify, Mrs. Thayer asked permission to read a statement which she said would clarify the viewpoint of her committee and might speed up the hearing. This was refused. She also was not permitted to read a letter sent to the Board of Supervisors and referred to by Dr. John Lechner at the morning session, Chairman Gannon stating, "We have that letter."

These and other incidents at first apparently caused a tenseness in the attitude between the witness and the Assemblymen, but near the end of her examination Mrs. Thayer was laughing and seemingly enjoying the situation.

Finances Explained

Assemblyman C. Don Fields seemed to be particularly interested in the fact that Mrs. Thayer knew C. B. Voorhis and John Packard, but did not press his questioning other than to determine they were members of the committee.

In questioning Mr. Burton as to the financial condition of the organization, the investigators learned that since its start the Fair Play group had collected \$545, of which \$113 was still in the treasury. The treasurer stated that the work of the contact committee, headed by Mr. Carr, had been financed by this sub-committee itself. Mr. Carr later testified that he personally had contributed between \$300 and \$400 to carry on his committee's work.

Better to Wait?

Asked by Assemblyman Fields if he did not think that it would be better for the Fair Play Committee to wait until after the war before taking action for the Japanese evacuees, Mr. Burton answered:

"Wouldn't it be better for your committee to wait, also?"

The assemblyman then stated that the interim committee's investigation was started due to activities of the Fair Play Committee, to which the witness answered that the Fair Play Committee started its program due to certain bills presented before the Legislature.

Speaking in a low voice because he was suffering from a bad cold, Mr. Carr frankly stated that he resigned from the Fair Play Committee because he favored immediate release of friendly American-born Japanese from evacuation centers so they could return to California. He said other members did not feel the same way. Mr. Gannon read a statement prepared by Mr. Carr.

Explains Stand

The witness testified that he thought it would be dangerous for Japanese to return to this area, but that they should be allowed to do so and given full protection from mob violence even if it meant the declaration of martial law.

is the opinion of the citizens of Pasadena as to the return of the Japanese to this area?" by Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, Mrs. Thayer replied:

"I do not know, I think that it is divided. I do not know of any organization that is working for it."

Prior to this each of the assemblymen had asked the witness whether the Fair Play Committee favored the immediate return of the Japanese and each received the same answer; that the committee did not advocate their return. To one query Mrs. Thayer responded:

'Must Protect Rights'

"We advocate nothing but that rights guaranteed these persons by the Constitution, particularly the Bill of Rights, be protected."

This brought forth a series of questions and statements by Chairman Chester F. Gannon on the Bill of Rights, including a query as to what Mrs. Thayer knew about the Bill of Rights. Finally Assemblyman Thomas interjected with:

"You know, Mrs. Thayer, the Bill of Rights has no application to the State of California, it is only a Federal limitation."

After pointing out that slavery had existed under the Bill of Rights, Chairman Gannon said:

"You see, the Bill of Rights is not such a sacred thing after all."

Referring to a statement made by

ever, are now being processed and thousands may be reclassified, he said.

To Fill Replacements

"In the next six months," he said, "we'll have to induct 1,300,000 if we are to reach the maintenance levels."

He said that additional inductions must be made to fill replacements as well as to bring up the levels, and insisted that only those in necessary occupational categories may expect deferments.

Galen M. Fisher, assistant treasurer of the Pacific Coast Fair Play group, Chairman Gannon asked the witness if she indorsed everything Mr. Fisher said in the printed statement. She replied:

"I don't know if I indorse everything I read in books, even the Bible."

When she first started to testify, Mrs. Thayer asked permission to read a statement which she said would clarify the viewpoint of her committee and might speed up the hearing. This was refused. She also was not permitted to read a letter sent to the Board of Supervisors and referred to by Dr. John Lechner at the morning session, Chairman Gannon stating, "We have that letter."

These and other incidents at first apparently caused a tenseness in the attitude between the witness and the Assemblymen, but near the end of her examination Mrs. Thayer was laughing and seemingly enjoying the situation.

Finances Explained

Assemblyman C. Don Fields seemed to be particularly interested in the fact that Mrs. Thayer knew C. B. Voorhis and John Packard, but did not press his questioning other than to determine they were members of the committee.

In questioning Mr. Burton as to the financial condition of the organization, the investigators learned that since its start the Fair Play group had collected \$545, of which \$118 was still in the treasury. The treasurer stated that the work of the contact committee, headed by Mr. Carr, had been financed by this sub-committee itself. Mr. Carr later testified that he personally had contributed between \$300 and \$400 to carry on his committee's work.

Better to Wait?

Asked by Assemblyman Fields if he did not think that it would be better for the Fair Play Committee to wait until after the war before taking action for the Japanese evacuees, Mr. Burton answered:

"Wouldn't it be better for your committee to wait, also."

The assemblyman then stated that the interim committee's investigation was started due to activities of the Fair Play Committee, to which the witness answered that the Fair Play Committee started its program due to certain bills presented before the Legislature.

Speaking in a low voice because he was suffering from a bad cold, Mr. Carr frankly stated that he resigned from the Fair Play Committee because he favored immediate release of friendly American-born Japanese from evacuation centers so they could return to California. He said other members did not feel the same way. Mr. Gannon read a statement prepared by Mr. Carr.

Explains Stand

The witness testified that he thought it would be dangerous for Japanese to return to this area, but that they should be allowed to do so and given full protection from mob violence even if it meant the declaration of martial law.

Assemblyman Fred Price asked: "You feel that the evacuation of the Japanese was unjust?"

"Yes, I do," the witness answered, "they should have been accorded the same treatment as the German and Italian aliens who were allowed to remain. The same policy that was put into effect in Honolulu should have been evoked."

Surprised by Letter

The witness stated that he felt the Japanese should be judged as individuals and not as a race. He stated that he was friendly with many Japanese who had been evacuated from this area and that a recent house guest had been a Pasadena Nisei Japanese now serving in the United States Army. He also introduced as evidence a letter he had just received from another Nisei who had gone through the New Guinea campaign with the United States Army.

Committee members openly evidenced surprise at this letter and asked the witness if he would bring the envelope showing the censor's stamp to the hearing tomorrow, if he could find the envelope.

The witness also surprised the committee by stating that his son, an Army Air Force captain now overseas, approved his work on behalf of the Japanese evacuees and communicated regularly with some of the Nisei he had chummed with in school.

On the question of intermarriage, Mr. Carr stated that it was a matter for the individual to decide.

Clergyman Testifies

Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, who described himself as a Presbyterian clergyman now independently engaged in welfare work, was called as the final witness of the day. He stated that he had just returned from Tule Lake and while there helped the Tule Lake American Legion Post organize Post No. 1 of the Japanese Problem Board. This organization opposes the return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to military zones of the western states until after the war and no determination of the nation's Japanese problem until after the end of the war.

Dr. Carruthers stated that he hoped a post of this new organization would be started in every city. The witness also complimented the committee on the manner in which it had conducted the hearing, which was adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

Full Protection of Japanese Returning to California Urged by State Committee

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4. (INS)—Steps were taken by the State Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement to circularize city and county civic officials in urging full co-operation with Army authorities in dealing with the return of Japanese to California.

The committee, which is advisory to the State War Council, met in Sacramento today with Attorney General Robert W. Kenny to further discuss law enforcement problems arising out of return of evacuated Japanese to the state.

The law enforcement officials, headed by Police Chief Charles Dullea of San Francisco, decided to further circularize a resolution adopted at their meeting on Dec. 19. This resolution, originally directed to law enforcement officials only, took the stand that peace officers should guarantee full protection to the law to all persons, regardless of race, and that efforts should be made to prevent incidents provoked through "intemperate words or actions" against the Japanese.

Circularization of the resolution will be extended to city councils, county boards of supervisors and other city and county elective and appointive officials.

At the same time a group of educators met with Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, to discuss problems arising from lifting of the evacuation order and how Japanese children may be absorbed back into public schools without creating "incidents."

HUBBY USES

qu
ca

ing
blo
pin

poi
ma
leg
nig
he
pa
tin
yo

Pi
40
the
ous

LA Times
Sept 30, 44

Pasadena Hears W.R.A. Director Defend Policies

PASADENA, Sept. 29. — "We saw ghosts here on the Pacific Coast—and when we're afraid we begin to hate," Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared tonight in describing the Southland's first reaction to the Japanese-Americans at the outset of war at a meeting sponsored by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"But facts have dispelled fear and ignorance," Myer told the some 300 persons who crowded all available standing room in the Pasadena Public Library auditorium. "Public acceptance has proved to be one of our easiest problems in relocating the Japanese. The old story of the hate mongers: 'Wait till the boys come back' simply is not founded on fact. The boys who already have come home tell stories of valor and of pride—not of hate."

Presents Letter

Only one "protester" appeared to put forth the views of Pasadena's "ban the Japs" group—that was George L. Kelley, whose supporters the previous night had gone on record as favoring a six-months-after-the-war "moratorium" on the return of any Japanese to California. Kelley politely presented the speaker with his now familiar "letter to the school board" which implores Gen. Bonesteel to alter his stand which allowed Esther Takei, 19-year-old Nisei, to return from Colorado to enroll at Pasadena Junior College.

Myer stated, however, that a changing attitude on the part of the public will make the return of Japanese to all sections of the country "an easier job from here on." He admitted the desirability of "scattering" any minority group, instead of their numbers colonizing any one section such as the Los Angeles area. Already 32,000 Japanese-Americans have been relocated "from California to Boston."

As for "coddling" the Japanese in the relocation centers, Myer declared such charges untrue. He praised the Army for its action in permitting Nisei to prove their valor in such units as the "100th Battalion" in Italy.

Dr. Millikan Speaks

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology executive board chairman and member of the Fair Play group. He prefaced the talk with



Times photo

ON SPEAKERS' PLATFORM—Left to right, Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of Pasadena chapter of American Principles and Fair Play, and Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director who defended agencies' policies at meeting sponsored by Fair Play group.

Exclusion Ban Lifted

NOW that the exclusion orders have been revoked by the Army for persons of Japanese descent of proved loyalty, they will want to return to their Pasadena homes, doubtless, and resume their occupations. With their homes occupied and their occupations gone, they will inevitably find it difficult to start again from the beginning.

The attitude already expressed by the churches indicates a willingness on the part of this community to co-operate with these loyal citizens, many of whose sons and brothers are fighting and dying in the front lines with the United States forces.

Here is an opportunity which comes to our very door to express the good will which we have been singing about at Christmas time. Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles in his Christmas Message made fervent appeal to the people of the city to exhibit good will toward these returning American citizens. The letters of the Council of Churches of Los Angeles and Pasadena call for a generous and Christian reception of these our fellow-citizens whose tolerance and patriotism have been severely tested, and who have met the test. Our patriotic and Christian duty calls for our hearty co-operation with them in re-establishing themselves, and for respectful, considerate treatment.

By order of Maj. Gen. H. Conger Pratt, commanding on the Pacific Coast, the mass exclusion of persons of Japanese blood from that area will end on Jan. 2. How many will wish to return no one knows. Nearly a third have settled down, for at least the time being, in the East or Middle West. Nearly 19 per cent are in the Tule Lake camp in California, where those avowedly disloyal or wishing to be sent back to Japan after the war are held. The obstacle to the homecoming of those whom General Pratt calls "loyal or harmless" is not a military one. It is the attitude of the communities in which they formerly lived. Those who pass the Army's screening tests have as much right to go home to California, Oregon or Washington as a resident of California would have to go home to Iowa. For the sake of America's reputation for fair play, let us hope that this right will be cheerfully recognized.

2 a Times
Sept 30, 44

'Ban Japs' Head in Flip-Flop to Opposing Side

Next New Year's Day Rose Bowl football thriller will have to pack quite a fourth-quarter punch to give Pasadena a bigger surprise than that furnished yesterday by George L. Kelley, who up until noon was chairman of the "Ban the Japs Committee."

Kelley, who admitted he was "just an unpredictable Irishman," resigned from his own committee—which for the past several weeks has bombarded the Board of Education, President Roosevelt, Gov. Dewey and Gen. Bonesteel with petitions protesting the enrollment of Esther Takei, 19-year-old Nisei, at Pasadena Junior College.

Admits He Was Wrong

Forthwith he applied for membership in the Pasadena chapter of the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play which the previous night had sponsored the appearance of persuasive Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority. The Fair Play group stands for democratic treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the upholding of the Bill of Rights.

"When I'm wrong I'll admit it, and I was wrong," Kelley said yesterday with a puckish wag of his Hibernian head. "That Dillon Myer fellow convinced me. Why, I have always felt just like they do only I didn't know it. They practice civil rights. At that meeting the people I'd been bucking invited me to sit on the platform with them."

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena Fair Play chapter, stated that Kelley was eligible for membership if he subscribed to the organization's principles.

Legislation for School Ban on Nisei Requested

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 30. (U.P.) Assemblyman Chester Gannon (R.) Sacramento, today disclosed, he had been asked to sponsor legislation barring persons of Japanese descent from California schools as a result of attendance of Esther Takei, a Japanese-American, at Pasadena Junior College. However, he said, he believes such school legislation would be unconstitutional.

Sole Spokesman Appears in Second 'Protest' Over Nisei Student

By E. B. McLAUGHLIN

The "controversy" over the enrollment of 19-year-old Esther Takei, Los Angeles-born Nisei, as a student in Pasadena Junior College saw its second act before the Board of Education yesterday. The sole protesting spokesman got (1) faltering applause from one pair of hands in an audience of 50 persons and (2) precisely nowhere.

Miss Takei will remain in school unless some higher authority decides to the contrary.

There were no fireworks. Before adjournment of the orderly, attentive meeting George L. Kelley was invited to read his letter in protest, the one which had been mailed, but had not arrived in time for last week's session. The letter, with six others from persons who think Miss Takei should be expelled from school, had been placed on file along with 97 letters from taxpayers who support the board's decision that it has "no jurisdiction."

No Parades, Bands

Earlier, planted rumors that "parades," "bands" and "fireworks" might be expected had brought a turn-away audience, and press cameramen whose flash bulbs kept going off throughout the session. Mr. Kelley had his picture taken nine times.

As the formal meeting opened, Mrs. Gladys Rinehart, board president, heard routine business transacted and then addressed the large audience:

"We are a Board of Education," she said. "If you have something to say, we would like you to talk on business that concerns the Board of Education."

Mr. Kelley stood.

Protests Statement

"A lot of people from Altadena have prepared petitions and have asked me to present them," he began (never to return to the "petition" theme.)

"Also I'm here to protest the statement that 90 per cent of the students at Pasadena Junior College approve the return of this Nisei to the school."

Vernon M. Brydolf, member of the board, here interrupted to determine what, if anything, was before the board. He said that, regarding the Takei case, one letter from Mr. Kelley and six others protesting the student's enrollment, and 97 letters approving of the stand taken by the Board of Education had been received.

"I move that these letters be placed on file," he said.

"There is nothing before the board, because my letter has not been read," protested Mr. Kelley.

Board Read Letter

"Your letter has been read by every member of the board," countered Mr. Brydolf.

"I am here as a taxpayer and it's time taxpayers are heard," insisted Mr. Kelley.

"There is nothing about taxes in your letter is there?" asked Mr. Brydolf.

"We pay the taxes and have a right to know what is going on in our schools," countered Mr. Kelly.

"If you have a case beyond the jurisdiction of the school board, you have the right to go into the courts," suggested Mr. Brydolf.

"If we go into the courts, you'll be in a bad way," Mr. Kelly retorted. "Ninety-seven letters have come into this board room in a sudden and sorta prepared sort of a way. We have come to you before going to court."

'Why Come Here?'

"You didn't have to come to us before going to court," Mr. Brydolf reminded.

"We came here because you can do as Venice did; Venice wouldn't let this girl in their schools," Mr. Kelley charged.

"This girl is enrolled in the junior college. Are you aware, Mr. Kelly, that Venice has no junior college?" Mr. Brydolf asked.

Mr. Brydolf then asked Mr. Kelley if he thought the board had the power to expel the Nisei from the Pasadena schools.

"Probably not," he replied. "But my letter explains much and until it is read, why I might as well be talking to the wind. But until my letter is read, I guess I'm just fanning the breeze around here."

Here Max H. Turner spoke up.

'What's In It'

"What is in this letter of yours?" he asked.

"Oh, thank you, thank you for the first bit of courtesy I have received around here, I'll read the letter; I have a copy," replied Mr. Kelley.

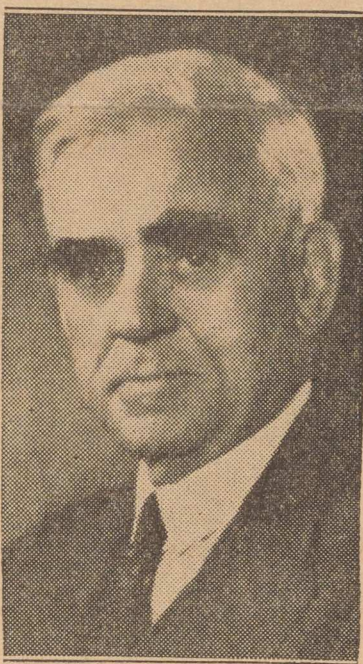
The letter, when read, covered many subjects other than the case at point and even brought up the old matter of renting the McKinley School building to the America First Committee. After complimenting Dr. Sexson as an excellent school superintendent and the schools generally for their safety record, the letter concluded by protesting the entrance of the Nisei into the junior college.

Clarifies Position

Dr. Sexson was then asked by Mrs. Rinehart again to clarify the board's position, as to jurisdiction in the case—if it may be called a case.

"The responsibility of admitting children to the schools is that of the employees of the Board of Education, not the board," he said.

"The teacher decides who is eligible to enroll. The question of eligibility is settled by the Constitution and the Code of the State of California. This is not reviewable by the Board



JOSEPH SCOTT

Denies Offer to Head 'Ban Japs' Meeting

Joseph Scott, 1199 South Orange Grove Avenue, prominent attorney, last night denied he had been asked by George L. Kelley, Pasadenan, to be chairman of a proposed meeting at the Public Library tomorrow night to express opposition to the return of Nisei to schools here.

"I knew Mr. Kelley was trying to reach me but I had not discussed this matter with him at all," Mr. Scott told The Post.

The Los Angeles attorney expressed the opinion that the controversy at this time was most unfortunate.

"If real differences of opinion exist," he declared, "the differing parties should for the best interest of the country, get together over the conference table and iron out their dispute quietly."

A Los Angeles afternoon daily early edition had reported that Mr. Kelley had asked Mr. Scott to act as chairman of the Thursday night meeting. Subsequent editions deleted any reference to Mr. Scott.

"I don't know how it happened," said Mr. Scott, "but it is not true."

of Education. The board has no jurisdiction.

"The girl mentioned came here with an order from the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. She applied for admission to the Pasadena Junior College, was found to be eligible and admitted. There she may stay, unless she is expelled."

The board's ruling was, and has been, simply, that it has no jurisdiction concerning the enrollment of Esther Takei, Nisei, as a student in the Pasadena Junior College.

Objects to Statement

But, Dr. J. Taylor Parker, Jr., fourth member of the board, had something more to say.

"I object to the statement made by Mr. Kelley that this board showed sympathy with America First by renting a school building," he said.

"The school board did rent the building for a year," Mr. Kelley countered.

"The school board had no choice and acted according to law," said Dr. Parker.

A Short Cut To Independence

can be found in a capably managed small business. If you are looking for an opportunity to work for yourself its a good idea to watch the BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES in the Want Ad section of these NEWSPAPERS. It's Classification 26 in

STAR-NEWS and POST CLASSIFIED ADS

PASADENA STAR-NEWS

PART TWO—PASADENA, 1, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944—PAGE 13

Dr. Millikan to Preside at 'Fair Play' Meeting

Two Meetings in 24 Hours From Same Forum: 'Protest' Tonight, Dillon Myer's Tomorrow

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, will introduce Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, in the lecture room of the Pasadena Public Library tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, the Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play announced today.

Mr. Myer's topic will be "Changing Attitude Toward Japanese-Americans."

This will see the question of evacuees of Japanese ancestry discussed from two viewpoints from the same forum within 24 hours. At the same place tonight, a public meeting is being sponsored by G. L. Kelley, under auspices, he said, of a "Ban the Japs Committee." He stated representatives of the Sons of the Golden West, and other organizations, would be present to discuss "Should Japanese Evacuees be Returned to the West Coast Area at Present or Should a Moratorium be Declared for Six Months After the Duration?"

What proportions tonight's meeting will assume remained speculative. The "protest" first was announced prior to last Tuesday's Board of Education session, at which Mr. Kelley alone spoke in protest, the Board reiterating its stand that enrollment of Miss Esther Takei at Junior College was a question for the courts or the Army, not school trustees.

Protest Displayed

Most prominent display given tonight's meeting appeared in the late editions yesterday of a Los

Angeles newspaper, which devoted an eight-column strip of pictures and a two-column story to it.

The Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American principles and Fair Play previously had reserved the Public Library lecture room for its public meeting tomorrow night.

Its statement, released today with its announcement that Dr. Millikan would preside, follows:

"The Committee came into existence at the time of the evacuation from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien. Its purpose has been to support and defend the constitutional rights of law abiding persons of Oriental descent in the United States, and particularly of the Japanese-American evacuees. 'First and foremost,' in the words of Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, and honorary chairman of the organization, 'above everything else and for all of the time, the concern of the Committee on Ameri-

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

'Fair Play' Meeting Due

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

can Principles and Fair Play is for the integrity of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States. It believes with fervor, with fanaticism if you will, that whenever and wherever the constitutional guarantees are violated in the treatment of a minority, no matter how unpopular or helpless, the whole fabric of American government is weakened. . . .

Pasadena Active

"Residents of Pasadena and vicinity who are prominent in the organization of the Los Angeles Area are: Dr. William B. Munro and Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, A.

B. Ruddock and Homer Crotty of San Marino. Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer is chairman of the Pasadena Chapter."

Overnight developments were few, chiefly turning about two versions of Mr. Kelley's visit to the Junior College Campus yesterday.

"Guided From P. J. C.

One set forth that the chief spokesman of the protest, dissatisfied with Dr. John A. Sexson's statement that 90 per cent of Junior College students had accepted Miss Takei without question, decided to conduct his own poll of student sentiment and had to be "guided" from the campus by Assistant Principal Archie L. Turrell.

It appeared clear that Mr. Kelley also had taken a communication to the Junior College Chronicle whose editor, World War II Veteran, Carl Palmberg, said the Chronicle's survey had sustained

Dr. Sexson's statement and that its edition tomorrow would editorialize on the subject.

Mr. Kelley today said he had gone to the campus to deliver his note and considered the "student poll" attributed to him, and the "guidance from the campus" as a joke.

Permanent Japanese Exclusion on Coast Opposed by Board

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20. (U.P.)—The State Board of Agriculture late today went on record as opposing proposals by several West Coast groups to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the Coast on a permanent basis. A resolution introduced by Dr. Paul Taylor, pro-

fessor of economics at the University of California, said that the board "will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this (the Japanese) or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of this state."

The resolution was conditional on approval by Army officials of return of the Japanese who were evacuated from California and other Western states last year.

The resolution was seconded by Stewart Meigs of Carpenteria. Supporting the resolution was Grace McDonald of San Jose and Meigs.

James Armstrong of Los Angeles opposed the resolution and W. L. Smith of Buttonwillow did not vote.

Real White Collar on Strike Today

(U.P.)—Twenty-three hundred municipal white men strike here tomorrow morning, it was announced by the National Syndicate of Municipal Functionaries.

The union called an emergency meeting this evening and decided to walk out tomorrow morning.

Principal demands of the white collar city employees are wage increases averaging \$500 per year per man, union recognition, and a 15-point program calling for improved working conditions.

NISEI QUILTS LEGION, SAYS 'NOT WANTED'

HOLLYWOOD, April 19. (CNS)—Harley Oka, Army veteran of Japanese ancestry, today announced his resignation from the Hollywood World War II Post No. 591 of the American Legion, declaring "I feel an American like myself is not wanted in the American Legion of California."

Oka's admission to the post a few months ago caused bitter internal wrangling that received publicity when factions split over the Japanese issue. Oka blamed World I veterans, in high Legion posts, for his resignation, saying they made a malicious attack on the post.

"I want to thank the members for accepting me, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, into membership when I was discharged from the Army," Oka said in his letter to Post Commander William F. Schneider.

"If we veterans of this war had not been disturbed by outside influences, we could have carried on harmoniously together. But as soon as some of the veterans of the First World War in high places in the California American Legion learned the post had enrolled me as a member, we became the object of malicious attack," the letter read.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Four Evacuees Who Fled

In the four-year existence of the War Relocation Authority, from time of its creation by executive order in March, 1942 until its self-liquidation in 1946, a total of 120,313 persons, all but a handful of whom were of Japanese ancestry, came under the custody of the WRA at one time or another.

The total of 120,313 includes 757 institutionalized persons of Japanese ancestry who remained in West Coast hospitals, sanitariums, prisons and the like and were not actually evacuated and 753 seasonal workers who were released from WCCA assembly centers for farm work and who relocated without going through the relocation camp phase of the evacuation process.

Of the rest 90,491 persons came into the WRA camps from WCCA assembly centers on the coast, camps with names like Santa Anita, Puyallup, Tulare, Merced and Pomona which now strike a nostalgic chord in the evacuee memory. Direct evacuation from Zone II in California accounted for 17,915 persons. During the four years of war relocation there were 5,981 births in WRA camps. Of the others who came into WRA custody, 1,735 were internees from Department of Justice camps at such places as Missoula and Santa Fe, 1,579 were seasonal workers from WCCA camps who checked into the WRA centers, 1,275 came from institutions in the evacuated area, 1,118 came from Hawaii and 219 were voluntary exiles.

The 120,313 people under WRA jurisdiction were finally distributed as follows: 54,127 relocated to the West Coast evacuated area following the lifting of the ban on Jan. 2, 1945, while 52,798 relocated to other sections of the United States. Japan was the final destination of 4,724 repatriates and expatriates, the bitter harvest of wartime mass evacuation. Department of Justice internment camps, particularly Crystal City in Texas, accounted for 3,121 persons, mostly family members who left to join fathers and husbands behind the barbed wire. The U.S. armed forces claimed 2,355, including both volunteers and draftees. Of the total number of evacuees, 1,322 went to institutions, including those who

went to prison as a result of refusals to accept military service while confined in the WRA camps. There were funerals for 1,858 persons who died. Some of their graves remain in the cemeteries at the ten former WRA camps, now abandoned to the wind and the rain.

The total of departures is 120,309, leaving only four persons unaccounted for. During the four years of its administration, the WRA reported only four unauthorized departures out of a total of 120,313 persons, a singular tribute both to the WRA's administrative efficiency and to the evacuees themselves.

The WRA told the story of the four who fled in a report issued in 1946.

No. 1 was a hospital rest home case, 80 years of age, with no family members. He disappeared from the Colorado River hospital at Poston on Nov. 17, 1945 and is believed to have wandered into the Arizona desert. Because of his medical record of senility and generally feeble condition, medical authorities indicated that he could not long survive. His body was not recovered.

No. 2 was a 35-year old man at the Colorado River center with no family members who was involved in a murder case on Sept. 30, 1944 and escaped into the desert. He was not apprehended and nothing is known of his fate.

No. 3 was a 56-year old man at Colorado River, also with no family members, who disappeared from the camp on July 11, 1944. Center authorities believed that he had wandered into the desert in a fit of despondency. His body was not recovered.

No. 4 was a 22-year old girl, with a record of eccentric behavior and mental disorder, who was reported missing from the Gila River camp on June 18, 1944. From time to time she was reported to be hiding from her family in one of the barracks at the center but the actual date of her departure from the camp is not known.

The WRA indicated that the record of only four unauthorized departures from the camp was a significant example of the good citizenship of the evacuee group.

PASADENA STAR-NEWS

and Pasadena Post

SECTION TWO

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1945

PAGE 15

Prosecution of Persons Intimidating Japanese Evacuees Asked by Group

Members of the Pasadena chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play were last night urged to write Gov. Earl Warren and law enforcement agencies throughout the state petitioning for prosecution of persons who intimidate Japanese evacuees who return to California.

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chapter president, denounced the recent shootings in Northern California as a disgrace to the state as a whole. (See story on Page 12.)

Work that the committee has already done was praised by Raymond Booth, War Relocation Authority executive who urged them to continue their work by assisting returning Japanese to obtain jobs and places to live.

Daniel G. Marshall of the Catholic Inter-racial Relations Council stated that the racial superiority theory had been disproved in

Europe and it must be disproved here.

Three new members elected to the executive committee were Stuart Chevalier, Dr. Linus Pauling and Hollis A. Wilbur. Old members re-elected were Miss R. Priscilla Beattie, William C. Burton, Rev. Stephen C. Clark, Col. H. A. Finch, Mrs. Thomas Fleming, Jr., Mrs. Elmer L. Kruse, J. S. MacDonnell, Mrs. Weslake D. Morse, Gale Beaman, Mrs. A. H. Sturtevant, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer and Dr. Morgan Ward.

Officers for the coming year will be elected by this executive committee.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1943

Pasadena Star-News

CHARLES H. PRISK, Editor, 1904 to 1940
CHARLES W. PADDOCK, Manager, 1940 to 1943

Published by THE PASADENA STAR-NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY
W. F. PRISK, President NEVA PRISK PADDOCK, First Vice-President
ALBERT T. HOSKING, Secretary-Treasurer LEE M. MERRIMAN, Managing Editor
HONOR ROLL—37 STAFF MEMBERS WITH THE COLORS

Sycamore 2-3111 No. 246, New Series, Vol. XXVIII 525 E. COLORADO ST.
Chicago Office, 360 North Michigan Avenue. Detroit Office, 160-169 General Motors Building.
New York Office 285 Madison Avenue. San Francisco Office, 681 Market Street.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE—Williams, Lawrence & Cresmer

Subscription Rates: The Star-News and The Post, 13 issues weekly by carrier, or by mail in California, \$1.25 a month, \$14.50 a year in advance; elsewhere, \$1.50 a month, \$17.50 a year in advance. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office in Pasadena, Calif., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

No Disloyal Citizens

Attorney General Biddle in talking to a House committee on un-Americanism laid down some sensible rules for treatment of the Japanese in the United States. The Attorney General advocated a law under which disloyal Americans of Japanese ancestry may be deprived of their United States citizenship. He also predicted the Supreme Court will uphold the validity of military orders expelling all persons of Nipponese blood from the Pacific Coast.

The Ninth Surrogate Court already has ruled that the Army had power to order all persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of whether they are United States citizens or not, out of the West Coast military area.

Various constitutional rights of American citizens have been suspended in time of war as a matter of national safety. The right of habeas corpus, for instance, was suspended in the Civil War. When the nation is at war, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, assumes extraordinary powers that seldom have been questioned, and when they are questioned, the tendency of the courts is to sustain them. Self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nature, and nothing is permitted to stand in the way of measures for the national safety.

No question of law or constitutionality has been raised as to the confinement of alien Japanese in relocation centers. As enemy aliens, they have no rights except those dictated by international usage and common humanity.

Since the United States has laws taking their citizenship from Americans who serve in foreign armies or live abroad a certain period of time, it is logical to assume, as the Attorney General shows, that Japanese-Americans who proclaim their loyalty to Japan may be constitutionally deprived of their United States citizenship. The same applies to the Kibei (Japanese-Americans educated in Japan), because they are systematically trained to be Japanese first, last, and always.

Congress can act constructively in this matter by taking its cue from Biddle and enacting legislation under which federal authorities could revoke the American citizenship of Kibei, and others shown to be disloyal.

The fundamental principle in dealing with the extremely difficult problem of treatment of Japanese in this country is to distinguish between those who are loyal to the United States and those who are hostile. The test is not persons' complexions or the slant at which their eyes are fixed in their heads, but their attitude to the United States as disclosed by their words and actions.

* * *

In the brief few moments of his talk, Biddle made a far greater contribution toward a solution of this problem than came of two days' rambling hearings on the same subject in Los Angeles.

Much to the relief of every one, irrespective of his viewpoint, the State Assembly's "Who-Is-Dr. Millikan?" Interim Investigating Committee has concluded its Southern California inquiries.

The "Who is Dr. Millikan?" quotation, readers of this morning's Post recall, came from Committee Chairman Chester F. Gannon just as Charles Colden, Jr., committee attorney, started to read into the record the belatedly-invited-and-telephone-obtained statement from the chairman of world-famed Caltech's executive council. The invitation was extended after newsmen, covering the hearing, expressed pointed surprise that the list of summoned witnesses omitted several persons quite competent to present their convictions on the stand.

This "Who is Dr. Millikan?" slip was perhaps the most extreme at the inquiry, and as such could be overlooked, save as it illuminates, with relative fairness, the general tenor of hearing as a whole.

The hearing itself might be dismissed as productive of a minimum gleanings of pertinent fact and a vast mountain of chaff, save as a commentary upon this method of information-gathering for the legislature. Unfortunately, the Los Angeles hearing is not an isolated example.

Japanese Return to Be Backed by Federal Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. (INS)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said today that any interference with the right of Japanese Americans to resettle on the West Coast would be met with the full force of the government.

Commenting on opposition to the lifting of the ban on the presence of Japanese Americans in the West, Ickes told a news conference that the general reaction has been good.

"The situation is much better than anyone had reason to expect," he said. "We are not very much concerned, although there are one or two bad spots. These will regret their action sooner or later.

"The War Relocation Authority will continue to relocate Japanese Americans. I hope a lot of them will want to settle in the East and Midwest. Those who want to go back to the West Coast have a right to assume that they will be accorded their full legal rights.

"If anybody interferes, the Japanese Americans have the courts to appeal to with the full force of the government behind them."

Ickes said the ban was lifted because the government felt that public sentiment on the West Coast was ready for such a move and the Japanese Americans had demonstrated that they were entitled to their full rights as citizens. Moreover, he added, "we thought it more graceful to act before the court rapped our knuckles."

The Interior Secretary asserted that, generally speaking, "the reception of the news on lifting the ban has been all that anyone could ask."

3 Employees Badly Burned After Boiler Explosion

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21. (CNS)—Backfire from a firebox under a boiler caused an explosion that seriously burned three employees of the Los Angeles Towel Service Company at 1710 Griffith Avenue today.

The victims, who were taken to Georgia Receiving Hospital and then transferred to Queen of Angels Hospital, are:

Jefferson Harrington, 34, of 1026 Thompson Avenue, engineer; third degree burns.

Thomas Ash, 60, of 406 North Kenmore Avenue, engineer; third degree burns.

Eugene Jackson, 23, of 1638 Santa Barbara Avenue, maintenance man; second degree burns.

Mayor Scored in Jap Issue

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21 (U.P.)—The Los Angeles Catholic Interracial council today termed a "disgrace to the community" Mayor Fletcher E. Bowron's "ridiculous reception" of the Army order returning evacuated Japanese to California.

Daniel G. Marshall, council chairman, said the mayor's "feverish imagination, inflamed by ghost stories, has hypnotized him into using very dangerous language."

The mayor had said he thought Army aid would be necessary to protect life and property here on the return of the Japanese.

RAPS JAP RETURN

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21. (INS)—Deputies of the California State Grange were homeward bound to-

day from their annual conference in Sacramento after adopting a policy advocating "the use of all peaceable but vigorous means to prevent the return of the Japanese" to the Pacific Coast.

Intolerant Adult

Question Raised By Student

"We young people must organize at Junior College and register our friendly opinion about the Japanese who were our fellow students in order to offset the intolerance of adults," said Elaine Wood, student representative at the members' meeting of the Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play held recently at the Public Library.

This was the first general meeting of this group since its affiliation with the Pacific Coast committee of which Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California is honorary chairman and Arthur Cushman McGiffert, president of the Pacific School of Religion, is chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, acting chairman, presided at the meeting and reported a partial list of those who have accepted membership on the advisory council of the Pacific Coast committee, including Bishop James C. Baker, David P. Barrows, Henry F. Grady, Tully C. Knoles, K. L. Kwong, Robert A. Millikan, William B. Munro, Aurelia Reinhardt, Chester H. Rowell, A. B. Ruddock, Judge A. B. Scheinman, Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, August Vollmer, Father Edward Whelan, Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Gov. C. C. Young.

New Chapters

Mrs. Thayer reported that chapters are organized in several cities in California, also in Portland and Seattle, with eight student groups formed in colleges. She repeated that the fundamental policy of the committee as adopted Jan. 25, 1943 is "to support the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the United States and to that end to maintain unimpaired, the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

Chairmen of the several committees were introduced and they outlined their plans of work. These chairmen were: Membership, Mrs. James S. Bennett; publicity, Mrs. George Forster (acting chairman); legislation, Mrs. Willard J. Stone; co-ordination, Gale Seaman; contact, William C. Carr; student representative, Miss Elaine Wood.

Statement Issued

This was followed by discussion during which it was brought out that "not only do indiscriminate attacks upon American citizens of Japanese descent, the majority of whom have been pronounced loyal by the authorities, weaken their morale, but they play directly into the hands of the Japanese military authorities who use them to good effect in weakening Allied influence in Burma, Indo-China and in China itself, thus endangering our war effort," says a statement by the committee.

Summer School

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST

6 WEEKS ONLY \$30

BULLETIN ON REQUEST

Pasadena Business College

SV 2-4676

The Southland

Los Angeles Times***

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1945

Drive to Sway Public Opinion for Japs Told

FRESNO, April 9.—Plans for a militant campaign to force State, county and municipal agencies to aid returning Jap internees and a drive to sway public opinion in their behalf were outlined here today by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Among the high points of the program are plans to deluge newspapers with letters demanding full rights for the Japs. In addition, the group was advised to await the outcome of today's city election here and to then bring pressure upon the new

Mayor to force him to appoint and head a committee which would be charged with protecting the Japs.

Immediate Eviction Asked

The group heard Paul J. Fisher, Fresno district relocation officer for the War Resettlement Administration, assail the Fresno County Agricultural Adjustment Administration committee for refusing to grant benefits to returning Japs unless they furnish proof they have repudiated dual citizenship. He also rapped the Fresno County Board of Supervisors for its refusal to treat the internees as other than indigents when they need aid.

"We are doing some work on both these matters and I think you will see a change within 30 days," the W.R.A. official said.

Concerning the housing situation, the group urged immediate action to evict tenants of property owned by the Japs and attorneys handling their cases were criticized for seeking adjustments rather than filing outright eviction suits.

Letter Campaign Planned

"Deluge your newspapers with favorable letters," the group was advised by Esther Briesmeister of Washington, D.C., in charge of Y.W.C.A. work in the relocation camps. "Form an organization and assign definite people to write the letters. Every letter opposing the return of the Japanese must be answered at once.

"Take especial pains to have soldiers who have seen action write favorable letters. If you do all these things we can swing public opinion to our side," she asserted.

It was reported 50 additional evacuees are to be returned to Fresno County next month.

Trapped Sailor Dies on Trestle

SAN DIEGO, April 9.—A sailor trapped on a narrow streetcar trestle bridging a deep canyon was killed when struck by a trolley in the fog, and five of his companions narrowly escaped death, police reported today.

The men, recently transferred here from the East Coast, were walking back to their station at the Naval Hospital when they realized, too late, that the trestle had no leeway for pedestrians.

Three of the sailors lowered themselves and hung from the ties, while two others crouched on timbers linking the double tracks as a streetcar approached.

However, Leonard Leavitt, 17, hospital apprentice 2nd class, of Bronx, N.Y., was struck by the car and hurled to a paved road at the canyon bottom. He died in Naval Hospital.

The Pasadena Post

MORNING ISSUE OF THE PASADENA STAR-NEWS

PASADENA, 1, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1945—FIVE CENTS

AROUND the CLOCK

The Star-News—News of Day in Evening
The Post — News of Night in Morning

UNEXCELLED NEWSPAPER SERVICE

Paint Jap Flag on Garage of Scientist Who Hired Nisei Awaiting Army Call

Two instances of painting Jap flags or signs on Pasadena private property—one being a home where a Nisei young man is employed and the other where a Nisei student is living—were reported to police, deputy sheriffs and postal authorities yesterday. Both young men are awaiting calls for military service.

On the garage at the home of Dr. Linus Pauling, chairman of the Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at California Institute of Technology, was painted a large but crude Japanese flag bearing the rising sun and the legend: "Americans die but we love Japs. Japs working here—Pauling." Employed by Dr. Pauling to do gardening work is George Nimaki, United States Army Reserve.

The sign was painted during the night by some one who came onto

Dr. Pauling's property and also painted the word "Jap" on the mailbox.

Second Vandalism

Mrs. Marion F. Goodding last night confirmed a report that vandals sometime Monday night painted in red paint the words, "Japs live here," on the retaining wall in front of her home.

Mrs. Goodding said she has opened her home to a re-located Japanese boy who is attending Junior College pending a call into the United States Army. The boy, she said, has a brother already serving in the Army of the United States.

Mrs. Goodding repainted her wall the first thing yesterday, she said, in order to blot out the marred spot. Pasadena police were notified.

Government Property

Deputy sheriffs are investigating the vandalism at the Pauling home and the matter of the mail box was referred to postal authorities as Dr. Pauling's resident in Sierra Madre Villa is on a rural postal route and the mail box is government property.

Born in Gardena, George Nimaki moved to Monrovia and went through Monrovia High School. He was engaged in farming when war came and he and his family were evacuated.

Accepted for the Army, George is now waiting call for active training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, with the next Nisei combat battalion. If the usual pattern is followed he will undergo 17 weeks' intensive training, get a final furlough and then go overseas with the battalion.

Nothing Changed

George wanted to return to his home, he said, "to get the feeling toward the Nisei."

"I found everything about as it was, my brother and I experienced no opposition as we went to theaters, restaurants or carried on our regular affairs. The hardest thing was to get a job."

Then Dr. Pauling offered George work until the young Nisei reports for active duty and Monday night the painting incident occurred.

The thing that worried George was that his employment had resulted in malicious action being taken against Dr. Pauling.

"It does not make one feel good," the young man said. "But I guess that it was just the work of a few persons."

Issues Statement

The same opinion is held by Dr. and Mrs. Pauling, whose oldest son, Linus Pauling, Jr., is a corporal in the Army Air Forces. The sci-

entist had the following to say about the painting incident:

"I do not know who is responsible for this un-American act. The people in Pasadena and the surrounding region are in general intelligent and patriotic. I have, however, come into contact with a few people, who do not know what the Bill of Rights is and what the Four Freedoms are and what the principles are for which the United Nations are fighting. I suspect that the trespass on our home was carried out by one or more of these misguided people who believe that American citizens should be persecuted in the same way that the Nazis have persecuted the Jewish citizens of Germany and the conquered countries."

Dr. Pauling is well known, especially for his war-time services to the Nation, as one of the most distinguished residents of Southern California. His work deals with medical research and with the use of explosives and chemicals in warfare. During the past four years he has devoted most of his time to war work, in connection with the Office of Scientific Research and Development. He was recently cited for his contributions to the work of the armed services by Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Last month Dr. Pauling was named a member of the Research Board for National Security, which consists of 20 civilian members, Lt. Gen. B. M. Giles and nine other general officers of the Army, and Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne and nine other admirals. Dr. Pauling is also a member of the Medical Advisory Committee recently appointed at the request of President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Pauling is well known for her work with the Red Cross and other charitable and patriotic organizations. The Paulings have four children.

Their eldest son, Corp. Linus Pauling, Jr., has been in the Army Air Forces for 16 months. He is 19 years old.

WRA Reports Shooting Attempt Against Nisei Family in Fresno

WASHINGTON, May 14. (INS)—The War Relocation Authority today made public a "shooting attempt" against a Japanese-American family in Fresno, Cal., in which three bullets were fired into the home of Setsugo Sakamoto, 61, narrowly missing his daughter.

At the same time, the WRA disclosed that "a group of men are making threatening visits" to Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast "telling them to leave town."

In the shooting at the Sakamoto home which occurred at 10:30 p. m. May 8, WRA said the three 38 caliber revolver shots penetrated a bedroom window and missed the head of Sakamoto's daughter by "only a foot."

The daughter, WRA said, is married to James Collier, a caucasian and honorably discharged sailor.

WRA had no information as to the identity of the person or persons who fired the shots at Sakamoto's home.

The agency said the Japanese-American has a son-in-law in the Army at Fort Snelling, Minn., and an adopted son fighting in the Philippines.

Orange County Threats

"In Orange County, Cal., a group of men are making threatening visits to Japanese-Americans, telling them to get out of town," the WRA said.

It listed the case of Mary Masuda, a Nisei, who was staying with a caucasian family named Trudeaux in Talbert, Cal.

"At least five men came into the house and told her to leave the community," WRA stated, "and they called on several other people."

Case Not Reported

The case was not reported to the WRA by Miss Nasuda, the agency said, "because she had been warned not to do so."

She has three brothers in the service, WRA said, and another brother was killed at Casino in Italy. Her father and mother are in

the Gila War Relocation Center, Rivers, Ariz.

WRA said that incidents of "terrorism" on the Pacific Coast are to be announced from WRA headquarters in Washington.

Fair Play Group Repudiates Solon Resolution

In a statement made public today the executive committee of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles of Fair Play, Los Angeles unit, repudiates the resolution adopted in San Francisco this week by the so-called Fact Finding Committee of the California State Senate, as not being in keeping with the opinion of thousands of Californians. Members of this executive committee include Dr. Robert A. Millikan of Pasadena, Aurelia H. Reinhart, Chester H. Rowell and many other prominent Californians.

Homer D. Crotty, chairman of the Fair Play executive committee, in transmitting the resolution calls attention to the fact that on Dec. 12, the State Senate's committee on Japanese re-settlement, passed a resolution declaring opposition to the War Department's return of any person of Japanese ancestry to California at this time on grounds "it would cause riots, turmoil, bloodshed and endanger the war effort." He adds:

Bloodshed Predicted

"On the same day Rep. Clare Engle of the California Congressional Delegation in Washington, without differentiating between citizens and alien, or between loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry, said the return of the Japanese is apt to result in "wholesale bloodshed and violence."

"The attempt of the State Senate Committee to lead the nation to believe that its unAmerican attitude is shared by all Californians, was challenged and repudiated in the following telegram sent to Rep. Clarence Lea by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play:

"Hon. Clarence Lea,
Chairman, California Congressional
Delegation,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

"We, the undersigned, repudiate

the resolution adopted yesterday in San Francisco by the so-called Fact Finding Committee of the California State Senate, as not being in keeping with the opinion of thousands of Californians.

"The committee in stating that it expressed the opinion of California, that it opposed the return of Japanese-American evacuees to this state when the War Department deems the military necessity no longer exists, did not reflect the opinion of many groups and organizations who have studied this problem for the past 2½ years.

Statement Ignored

"The committee did not announce that it was sounding out the sentiment of California citizens, nor did it call before it any persons openly opposed to further racial discrimination against Japanese-Americans. The committee ignored the statement of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, in his letter to you of Sept. 6, declaring the War Department's faith in California maintaining constitutional authority and asking acceptance of the War Department's program of no further discrimination for those evacuees who were permitted to return to the West Coast.

"The committee advanced the gospel of fear, predicted disorders and failed in its duty to make a statement of principles in keeping with the War Department request for co-operation.

"The committee did not take into consideration the large numbers of people in every community of California who, in our opinion, are willing to support the decision of the War Department as to the return of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast.

"Maurice E. Harrison, Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., Leila Anderson, Homer D. Crotty, Monroe E. Deutsch, Galen M. Fisher, Ruth W. Kingman, P. G. McDonnell, Robert A. Millikan, Richard R. Perkins, Irving F. Reichert, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Chester H. Rowell, Irving M. Walker, Annie Clo Watson."

Yours very truly,

HOMER D. CROTTY,
Chairman, Executive Committee
of Los Angeles.

Legion Group Hits Oregon Post's Nisei Attitude

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. (INS)—The American Legion's Department of Justice Post No. 41 in the District of Columbia today made public a resolution castigating the Hood River (Oregon) Legion Post for removing from its honor roll the names of "several" Japanese-American soldiers.

The resolution, to be forwarded to the Legion's national commander, held that the District of Columbia Post "emphatically disapproves the foregoing action as contrary to the ideals of Americanism, as inconsistent with the doctrine of democracy and as repugnant to the principles of the American Legion."

It was pointed out that the Hood River Post "has removed from the local honor roll the names of several members of the armed forces of the United States on the ground that they were of Japanese ancestry."

"Some of these men are now in combat zones and several of them

have been wounded," the resolution stated.

SECOND NISEI ADMITTED TO SCHOOLS

McKinley Pupils Give 11-Year-Old Boy Warm Welcome

Ko Yomagashi, 11-year-old seventh-grader, enrolled in the McKinley Junior High School today, is the second Nisei to be admitted to the Pasadena schools since the relaxing of the Army exclusion order against Japanese including Niseis. The other student, a girl, is enrolled at the Pasadena Junior College.

Ko lives at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Emerson, 648 South Arroyo Boulevard. Dr. Emerson is working on the guayule rubber project for Caltech, near the Manzanar Relocation Center for Japanese. When Ko's father died of cancer, Dr. Emerson agreed to bring the boy back to Pasadena to resume his education.

"When my boy Kenneth, who is 13, and Ko started out to school on their bicycles yesterday, I wondered if both would come home with black eyes," said Mrs. Emerson. "But, instead both wore broad smiles when they came back home in the evening and Ko displayed presents given him by his fellow students."

React Splendidly

The students at McKinley, in the words of Principal Frank F. Walkup, have reacted splendidly to the return of a Nisei to the school. Ko, he said, is especially bright for his years.

Attitude of the students at McKinley will be good news for many Pasadenans overseas, according to Dr. John A. Sexson, superintendent of schools. Since publication in the G. I.'s newspaper "Yank" of the recent controversy over the return of a Nisei to P. J. C., letters of congratulation have been pouring into the Board of Education offices from officers and men of the armed forces in the South Pacific. Two such letters came this morning.

Corp. Paul Learn wrote a letter signed by 10 other men in his company, from "somewhere in New Guinea," which reads in part as follows:

"We have read in 'Yank' of your decision, made despite protests to allow a Japanese-American student to continue her education at the Pasadena Junior College.

Decision Lauded

"Your decision was intelligent and progressive. It has heartened many of us who are becoming discouraged as a result of displays of bigotry, hypocrisy and brutish intolerance in our country.

"We hope that no pressure group in your city causes you to reverse your decision and that you continue to guide your policies with the same enlightened attitude."

To Mrs. Gladys M. Rinehart, president of the Board of Education, Lt. E. F. Haverstock, 1090 North Chester Avenue, writes from the Netherlands East Indies:

"It seems incredible to me that we have people who will carry their bigotry and prejudice before the public, when we are fighting against that very thing in all parts of the world.

"I understand the entrance of a Nisei into the Pasadena schools has been protested because it was permitted 'while our sons are fighting and dying on the field of battle.' Perhaps it would be a good thing to ask some of the men who are doing the fighting alongside Japanese-Americans, what they think about it.

"Our Japanese-American soldiers have made very enviable records for themselves wherever they have served. Many of their feats cannot be made public until after the war. Their loyalty to the United States is beyond question.

"We are supposed to be a Christian nation. I hate to consider what the world would think of us, if we prevented a racial minority from attaining an education.

"As I see it, there is absolutely no reason to exclude Nisei from our schools. On the contrary, it is our big opportunity to prove to the rest of the world that we intend to practice what we preach."

Avoid Reprisals

War Council Unit Asks Respect for Nisei Rights

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 20. (AP)—The law enforcement committee of the California War Council cautioned residents against any mistreatment of returning Japanese-Americans in the interests of "our American boys now in Japanese prison camps."

The committee, meeting with Gov. Earl Warren to discuss police problems in connection with the return, announced confidence in "the good judgment of the people of California . . . in furthering full respect of the individual rights involved."

The Army order lifting the ban against loyal persons of Japanese ancestry is effective Jan. 2.

Gradual Return Seen

Spokesmen of the race excluded from the coast shortly after Pearl Harbor predicted the return of their group will be gradual. Wartime housing, lack of financial means, uncertainty of employment and a natural hesitancy were credited as reasons for the majority's decision to delay the reimmigration.

Meanwhile, at San Francisco, U. S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy said thousands of firearms, radios, cameras and Samurai swords confiscated from Japanese-Americans in 1942 may not be returned to their owners for many months after effectiveness of the Army order. Many of the cameras have been returned already, he added, however.

The order effects 115,000 persons. Nationals who wish to return to Japan after the war are to be moved to Tule Lake, Cal., center.

OPPOSITION WANING

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 20. (INS)—Sentiment against the return of Japanese-Americans showed signs of waning in Oregon today as the Hood River American Legion Post, which gained nation-wide attention by rubbing out the names of 16 service men of Japanese ancestry on its honor roll, urged residents of the Pacific Coast not to take violent action against returning evacuees.

FIVE WIRE SERVICE

Associated Press Wirephotos
The Associated Press
United Press Associations
City News Service of Los Angeles
International News Service

Yanks

TOKYO FIRES SET BY THREE B-29S

**Nagoya Hit Again;
Jap Headquarters
on Leyte Taken**

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Three Saipan-based Superfortresses bombed Tokyo before dawn today, an Associated Press dispatch from the 21st Bomber Command on Saipan revealed.

They found all of Honshu, the main island of Japan, blacked out. The B-29s also bombed Nagoya early yesterday, some 12 hours after the second major Superfortress raid on that city.

The first of today's Tokyo attacks by Superfortresses was commanded by Lt. Wilfred N. Lind, Minneapolis, which struck at 2:06 a. m.

The crew saw ten bomb blasts followed by fires covering a large square area.

Anti-aircraft was meager and two night fighters which came up kept their distance.

Page

Tr

nav
to
that
rock

"th
the
of

foo

fas
loc
exp
dis

mo
the
act

sup

Ne

take
alre
outh

Ed
of

Jap Brutality Told in State Quiz Here

Assemblymen Open Probe of Propaganda Campaign

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

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

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

MASSACRE DESCRIBED

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

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

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

"The Japanese also took many thousands of young girls between the ages of 9 and 15 and turned them over to 58,000 Jap soldiers for a week.

GIRLS PUT TO DEATH

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHERS HEARD

The committee yesterday also heard testimony from:

1. Dr. Clinton J. Taft, American Civil Liberties Union director for the Southland, advocating return

anda Probe

of the Japanese here and charging that political pressure was used on the Administration to have the Japanese evacuated after Pearl Harbor;

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

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

4. William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer of the Pasadena branch of the Pacific Coast Committee on "American Principles and Fair Play"; Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the group, and William C. Carr, real estate broker, who has just quit the organization because it "didn't go far enough."

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

RACE BAITING CHARGED

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

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

Taft contended that Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, former head of the Western Defense Command, ordered the Japanese evacuation because "of political pressure on the Roosevelt Administration through a bloc of West Coast Congressmen who talked to the President and others."

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

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



INTERESTED— Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, witness before the Assembly committee investigating Jap propaganda, yesterday declared her concern was with propaganda against the Japanese on "a race basis."

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



HISSED— Dr. Clinton J. Taft, American Civil Liberties Union director, was hissed by spectators at the Assembly committee hearing yesterday when he testified he believes the intermarriage "of any race who want to get married."

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

other groups."

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



China Gospel Mission occurred in Nanning, China, he declared. Dr. Phillips testified:

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

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

"The Japanese also took many thousands of young girls between the ages of 9 and 15 and turned them over to 58,000 Jap soldiers for a week.

GIRLS PUT TO DEATH

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHERS HEARD

The committee yesterday also heard testimony from:

1. Dr. Clinton J. Taft, American Civil Liberties Union director for the Southland, advocating return

Advertisement

anda Probe

of the Japanese here and charging that political pressure was used on the Administration to have the Japanese evacuated after Pearl Harbor;

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

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

4. William C. Burton, secretary-treasurer of the Pasadena branch of the Pacific Coast Committee on "American Principles and Fair Play"; Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the group, and William C. Carr, real estate broker, who has just quit the organization because it "didn't go far enough."

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

RACE BAITING CHARGED

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

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

Taft contended that Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, former head of the Western Defense Command, ordered the Japanese evacuation because "of political pressure on the Roosevelt Administration through a bloc of West Coast Congressmen who talked to the President and others."

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

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

Robbin said he believes in racial equality and, when asked by Gannon whether "you would stop at the altar?" responded that "I'd stop nowhere with that theory?"

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

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

other groups."

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

Carr disclosed he withdrew from the Pacific Coast committee last Thursday because "I feel they don't go far enough on the return of the Japanese at this time." He said he favors return here of all who want to come—agreeing, however, it would be "dangerous," but "those who are brave enough should be given protection" against violence, "even if martial law is necessary."

The witness, who felt the Japanese are being persecuted, said he knows a number of Japanese, and that last Thursday night, at his Pasadena home, a dinner guest was Suichi "Swish" Ogura, "who is in our armed forces."

Burton voiced the belief that



INTERESTED—Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, witness before the Assembly committee investigating Jap propaganda, yesterday declared her concern was with propaganda against the Japanese on "a race basis."

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.



HISSED—Dr. Clinton J. Taft, American Civil Liberties Union director, was hissed by spectators at the Assembly committee hearing yesterday when he testified he believes the intermarriage "of any race who want to get married."

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

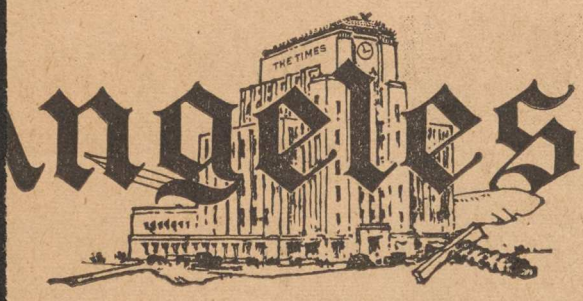


QUITS—William C. Carr testified he quit the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles of Fair Play because it "didn't go far enough."

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

release of the Japanese from relocation centers, to go to the Middle West and East "would be a very good thing." Under questioning he admitted Japanese have been buying the organization's pamphlets—attacking the American Legion and Native Sons—through the mails.

Mrs. Thayer declared she has been "tremendously interested in the Constitution, and that under the hysteria of war we don't nullify the things we are fighting for." She said, however, the Pacific Coast committee has not taken a stand on the return of the Japanese here during the war and declared her concern was with propaganda against the Japanese "on a race basis."



FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1944

Japs Advised to Stay Away

Seven Groups Join in Appeal to Nips to Consider Safety

Declaring that their opposition to the return of the evacuated Japanese was for security reasons and not racial or social, representatives of seven groups yesterday joined in an appeal to the evacuees themselves not to jeopardize their own and the nation's safety by returning until after the war.

Those approving the resolution, directing such an appeal to Japanese-Americans, who may be free to return to California after Jan. 2, were representatives of the following organizations: Native Sons of the Golden West, Americanism Educational League, The Americans' League, Women of the Golden West, United Philippine War Veterans, Sino-Korean People's League, and the "Ban-the-Japs" Committee.

Other Developments

Other developments in regard to the Japanese problem were as follows:

1—Dr. E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, issued a statement announcing that both the federation and the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches wished to go on record "in urging that the citizens of the State respond with calmness and generous good will to the decision" allowing the Japanese to return.

2—In Washington, D.C., Secretary of Interior Ickes declared that while the "full force of the government" would be used in support of "loyal Japanese-Americans" seeking to re-establish themselves in their former communities, he was doubtful if the Interior Department or the W.R.A. would be active in aiding them to obtain possession of the homes from which they were evacuated. Ickes indicated that this question of home possession would have to be handled through the O.P.A. and the courts having jurisdiction.

Bowron Attacked

3—Daniel C. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council of Los Angeles, issued a statement characterizing Mayor Bowron's recent stand on the revocation of the evacuation order as "ridiculous."

"His feverish imagination, inflamed by ghost stories of his own conception, has hypnotized him (the Mayor) into using very dangerous language," Marshall asserted. Marshall also accused the Mayor of being "reduced to a state of near-panic" by the Army's order.

"This is the first step toward co-ordinating and unifying the opposition in Southern California," Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Educational League, said following the meeting of the representatives of the seven groups, which was held in his headquarters at 838 S. Grand Ave.

"There has been too much confusion regarding the entire question," Kilsoo K. Haan, of the Sino-Korean People's League, declared at the meeting. "We should make it clear to everyone that our opposition to the return of the Japanese is based upon one thing—security. It is wholly a security problem, not a racial or social one."

Atty. Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons of the Golden West committee on Japanese

legislation, moved for the adoption of Haan's statement in a declaration of principles adopted by the group.

Explaining that the meeting had been called for the purpose of "clarifying basic issues" and to "create unified understanding of the problem," the adopted statement set forth the following principles:

1—Those present recognize the necessity of maintaining law and order under any and all circumstances.

2—Those present recognize the inviolability of citizenship rights under our Constitution, but also recognize the necessity in wartime emergencies to curtail temporarily unlimited expression of those rights for mutual security and common welfare.

Confidence Denied

3—Those present express lack of confidence in the War Relocation Authority, which has repeatedly refused to consider important aspects of the Japanese problem objectively.

4—Those present urge that the military branch of the United States Army, 9th Corps Defense Area, accept full responsibility for release of whatever Japanese are brought back to the coastal area.

5—Recognizing the rights of Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens under the Constitution and under the new Army ruling to return to the coast, those present urge upon Japanese planning to return careful consideration of the following facts with the hope that they

group's figures on the propaganda influence of Japanese language schools, contending that only 20 per cent of the evacuated Japanese-Americans had ever attended such schools for indoctrination with Japanese ideologies. Haan then read a statement from a Japanese newspaper which stated that 454 teachers had taught 240 such schools in California prior to Pearl Harbor and that the cost was \$397,970 annually.

Good Name Tested

Explaining that the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the federation wish to support the War Department in its action, Dr. Farnham stated:

"We believe that the good name of California is under test and that we should be very thoughtful and without passion as we deal with the situation.

"We have held that the return of these people was a matter to be decided by military authorities in the light of military necessities. We have held likewise that the evacuation, however necessary, was a severe wrenching of democratic relationships, particularly for those people who had been born in this land, who were products of our public schools and churches, and who were desirous of demonstrating true Americanism and that the evacuation order should be rescinded as soon as military circumstances would permit.

"We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American prestige and leadership in other lands. In keeping with Christian teachings, and with our ex-

courts having jurisdiction.

Bowron Attacked

3—Daniel C. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council of Los Angeles, issued a statement characterizing Mayor Bowron's recent stand on the revocation of the evacuation order as "ridiculous."

"His feverish imagination, inflamed by ghost stories of his own conception, has hypnotized him (the Mayor) into using very dangerous language," Marshall asserted. Marshall also accused the Mayor of being "reduced to a state of near-panic" by the Army's order.

"This is the first step toward co-ordinating and unifying the opposition in Southern California," Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the American Educational League, said following the meeting of the representatives of the seven groups, which was held in his headquarters at 838 S. Grand Ave.

"There has been too much confusion regarding the entire question," Kilsoo K. Haan, of the Sino-Korean People's League, declared at the meeting. "We should make it clear to everyone that our opposition to the return of the Japanese is based upon one thing—security. It is wholly a security problem, not a racial or social one."

Atty. Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons of the Golden West committee on Japanese legislation, moved for the adoption of Haan's statement in a declaration of principles adopted by the group.

Explaining that the meeting had been called for the purpose of "clarifying basic issues" and to "create unified understanding of the problem," the adopted statement set forth the following principles:

1—Those present recognize the necessity of maintaining law and order under any and all circumstances.

2—Those present recognize the inviolability of citizenship rights under our Constitution, but also recognize the necessity in wartime emergencies to curtail temporarily unlimited expression of those rights for mutual security and common welfare.

Confidence Denied

3—Those present express lack of confidence in the War Relocation Authority, which has repeatedly refused to consider important aspects of the Japanese problem objectively.

4—Those present urge that the military branch of the United States Army, 9th Corps Defense Area, accept full responsibility for release of whatever Japanese are brought back to the coastal area.

5—Recognizing the rights of Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens under the Constitution and under the new Army ruling to return to the coast, those present urge upon Japanese planning to return careful consideration of the following facts with the hope that they will voluntarily remain away until the war is ended.

'Facts' Set Forth

The "facts," which the statement then set forth were:

"1—The lives of those returning will be endangered if the Japanese imperial government carries out threats expressed in documents in the hands of military intelligence to land Japanese agents on American soil by submarine or other means to perpetrate acts of sabotage. So long as such danger is imminent, every Japanese in the defense area will be under suspicion.

"2—The presence of Japanese in this area will cause vital military districts to go on alert again, distracting that much from the war effort.

"3—The difficulty in securing housing and employment will create hardships and may lead to altercations.

Opposition Cited

"4—The intense opposition in certain farm areas to return of Japanese may lead to violence which will give Japanese militarists excuse for further inhuman treatment to American prisoners in Japan prison camps.

"5—Many organizations will not be content with return of Japanese until proper legislation is effected by Congress to outlaw Japanese propaganda institutions which prevent assimilation of Japanese into the American way of life."

Gaining admittance to the meeting as a representative of the American Veterans' Committee, which he described as a newly organized veterans' group, comprising 2000 members, Atty. M. H. Lieberman protested the lack of confidence expressed in the W.R.A.

He said that he had served as an official of the W.R.A. in two of the Japanese evacuation centers, and then launched into a defense of Dillon Myer, chief of the governmental agency.

Lieberman also challenged the

group's figures on the propaganda influence of Japanese language schools, contending that only 20 per cent of the evacuated Japanese-Americans had ever attended such schools for indoctrination with Japanese ideologies. Haan then read a statement from a Japanese newspaper which stated that 454 teachers had taught 240 such schools in California prior to Pearl Harbor and that the cost was \$397,970 annually.

Good Name Tested

Explaining that the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the federation wish to support the War Department in its action, Dr. Farnham stated:

"We believe that the good name of California is under test and that we should be very thoughtful and without passion as we deal with the situation.

"We have held that the return of these people was a matter to be decided by military authorities in the light of military necessities. We have held likewise that the evacuation, however necessary, was a severe wrenching of democratic relationships, particularly for those people who had been born in this land, who were products of our public schools and churches, and who were desirous of demonstrating true Americanism and that the evacuation order should be rescinded as soon as military circumstances would permit.

"We are convinced that the rescinding of the evacuation order will strengthen American prestige and leadership in other lands. In keeping with Christian teachings, and with our experience as church workers, we have held that these people are children of God, personalities having capacity and worth, comparable with all mankind, many of whom have distinguished themselves in scholarship, industry, science, religion, the arts and humanities, and as members of our military forces.

Differences Cited

"Although of Japanese background, they are of America, the great democratic melting pot, and are therefore to be differentiated from natives and citizens of Japan who are now at war with us because they hold a different ideology. We have held that the agencies of our government were capable of discovering those with disloyal attitudes, that the disloyal should be kept in custody, and that those who are permitted to return after this investigation process of two years' duration should be received generously.

"We hold that as Americans they are entitled to a place of dignity and opportunity, and that it is possible to give them such a place in the life of our commonwealth just as much as to any other people.

"Now that the evacuation order has been discontinued and these people will soon be free to seek a place of normal abode and activity, we urge that all civic and community leaders, the press, and all citizens and particularly those of Christian confession take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles. We should not countenance the thought of disorder or violence, nor give encouragement to it by suggesting its inevitability, but we should, rather encourage order and good will by making clear the principles and duties of American citizens.

"We should give ourselves resolutely likewise to the solution of problems of housing, employment and social adjustment."



Pete and His Pipe

Under the heading, "Fascism Seen in Union Row by Pastor," the Record last evening gave as much prominence and space as rationed newsprint would permit, to Dr. Noel H. Breed's Sunday sermon. If you failed to read it, I urge you to dig up your copy of the paper and do so. Dr. Breed is neither a "Jap lover" nor a "long hair." His own son is now fighting the Japs "somewhere in the Pacific." He was just as outraged as you or I at the treachery at Pearl Harbor.

RESIDENTIAL RESTRICTIONS

But to my notion the Yama-moto-Harry Bridges issue and residential restrictions are entirely different pieces of inter-racial relations. Working alongside a man is one thing and living alongside him is another. Business is one thing, social equality another.

For instance, I can work comfortably with men who live in a residential district restricted to \$20,000 homes, but I wouldn't feel comfortable living in such a district unless I could afford to own and maintain such a home. And a cottage built there would lower the value of the \$20,000 homes. So would a business or a factory. We have zoning laws because it is to the interest of the entire community that individuals be encouraged to build nice homes and maintain attractive neighborhoods.

I have seen several instances in which a man of a race other than Caucasian moved away from his racial neighbors as soon as he had made a financial success. He could have started a residential tract for others of his race. I have never known him to do so, or to continue close social contacts with them.

STOCKTON'S GOOD RECORD

Stockton—and I think I know our people after nearly fifty years of newspapering here—has been remarkably free from bigoted racial intolerance, or from snobbishness, or from inter-marriage of races. I hope it will continue that way. I hope that well-intentioned efforts to improve that condition do not result in increasing racial consciousness and envy.

The "Yellow Peril," "Asia for Asiatics"? Maybe once; before they experienced Japan's "Co-prosperity." Never again, I think.

Groups Differ Over Return of Evacues

Organizations opposing the return of the evacuated Japanese yesterday relied upon two final appeals, both based on the issue of national security—one appeal directed to the evacuees themselves, the other to Congress, while other groups issued statements urging “full civil rights” for all Japanese-Americans.

Expressing regret that the vital issue of national safety had become clouded and obscured by debates, involving social and racial rights, Kilsoo K. Haan of the Sino-Korean League, who once gave high government officials disregarded warnings as to Japanese intents before Pearl Harbor, announced that he planned to leave for Washington, D.C., early in January.

Danger to Be Told

He plans to place before government authorities confidential information as to how a mass return of Japanese evacuees may interfere with the war effort on the Pacific Coast and prolong the war.

Other members of the seven organizations, which have decided upon a joint appeal to the evacuees to stay away “for their own and the nation’s good” until after the war, are writing to Rep. John V. Anderson, chairman of the House committee studying the Japanese evacuees’ problem.

Serious Incidents Foreseen

In their letters to Rep. Anderson, they are calling attention to the possibility that any incidents, involving returned Japanese-Americans, may be used as a pretext by Japanese war lords for new atrocities against American prisoners.

Ignoring the question of security and expressing concern only as to the restoration of “full constitutional rights” to the American-Japanese, three local organizations—Los Angeles Post

men
ply lines in the
The ceremony was conducted

No. 8 of the American Legion, the Beverly-Westwood Democratic Committee and the California League of Women Voters—issued statements urging all citizens to join in protecting the evacuees.

Nisei Attack Penalty Light

PARLIER, Cal., May 28. (U.P.)—Levi Multanen, 33-year-old Parlier farmer, today plead guilty in justice court here to charges of "using a gun in a threatening manner" in an attack Tuesday on the home of Charles Iwasaki, Parlier Nisei, and was given a suspended sentence of six months in jail.

Multanen, questioned Friday in connection with the case, told the court that he "became angered" when he failed to receive word from a nephew now stationed in the South Pacific, and thinking the boy killed, had decided to "get revenge."

The shooting occurred about 9 p. m., when four blasts from a double-barreled shotgun crashed through the walls of the Iwasaki residence. In the home at the time was Iwasaki, his wife, three children and a grandfather. All escaped injury.

Interracial Tolerance Aided By Bataan Hero and Two Nisei

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
Three young Americans, by a simple, unpretentious act of friendship, have raised a standard of interracial understanding and tolerance for the West Coast.

One of them is a soldier, just back from Bataan. For three years he has been the victim of Japanese oppression in the Cabanatuan prison camp.

The other two are Japanese-Americans. They have just returned to this Coast after three years of exile under the relocation program for their people administered by the United States Government.

They came face to face on a downtown street in San Francisco, this Bataan hero and these two civilians of an alien ancestry. According to some predictors, this should have been a situation electric with challenge. It was, but not as many had prejudged.

The soldier approached the other two and asked them if they were Japanese. "Yes," they said.

Three Visit Together

"Well, can't we have a visit?"

And they did. The three of them went to the hotel where the Japanese-Americans were staying, and talked for a long time.

The soldier told them how he had been treated at Cabanatuan,

told them his whole story. He also asked questions: How had they been treated in the relocation center? How were they being treated now? He wanted to be certain that the America he had come back to had not forgotten its duty to play fair.

After they got through sharing experiences, they exchanged addresses. When he got home to Tennessee, the soldier said, he would be wanting to write them.

This reporter had been introduced to the two Japanese-Americans earlier the same day. It was a sunny day, the kind California chambers of commerce have made famous. Talk veered naturally toward the weather and the green of the hills in spring, as it would always, in the presence of repatriated Californians.

'Wonderful' Experience

The next day the writer met them by chance at Third and Market Streets. It was pouring rain. But California still looked good to these two former residents, and, moreover, they had had what they called a "wonderful" experience. It was their encounter with the hero of Bataan.

One of these Japanese had been only a high school boy when he

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Continued from Page 1

was evacuated. He attended Belmont High School in Los Angeles. Now both were businessmen in Denver. They had come back to see what their prospects might be in California. To them, California still was home.

They had had only fine experiences so far; nobody had spoken unkindly, or showed intolerance, or even much curiosity. "Maybe they think we're Chinese," said the younger. Maybe so; this reporter couldn't have been sure himself. A soldier on the train had asked them if they were Japanese, they said, and they had had a fine visit with him. As a matter of fact, they had found men in uniform always friendly, always eager to talk.

But talking with a veteran of Bataan—that was more than they had counted on. San Francisco's streets have been full of such veterans lately. They are unassuming men, almost impossible to pick out except, perhaps, for the special look of eager pleasure notable on their faces, or the presidential citation badges some of them wear. San Francisco has given them the key to the city. It has dined them, as for three long years they scarcely dared dream they would dine again, and it has bade them Godspeed.

Veterans Understand

These veterans, who have seen unspeakable things, know what the Japanese military regimen stands for. There can be little doubt but that they are well aware of the difference between Japanese brought up under Tokyo's spell, against a background of 2,000 years of barbarism, and Japanese who are second- or third-generation Americans.

Some people have been saying that Japanese-Americans would be foolhardy to return to this veteran-filled city. Surely, such overlook the fact that 13,000 Japanese-Americans are wearing the uniforms of the United States armed forces. Surely, such have overlooked what many Caucasian soldiers are vividly aware of—the part Japanese-Americans have been playing in the Pacific war, right up to Iwo Jima.

There are undeniable problems to be worked out if, as the War Relocation Authority believes, 40,000 of the Coast's former 110,000 Japanese return. Problems of housing, employment, segregation. But except in rare instances, no evidence has been offered so far that there is any problem of welcome.

Community Factors

The segregation phase of their return needs study. Many Californians have said, since Pearl Harbor, that the one thing they hope for, if the Japanese return, is that they will not become concentrated in particular spots again. It would be too easy, the argument runs, for Tokyo to work among them undetected.

But three things already are at work to make segregation likely:

1. These are proud people. If they do not get general acceptance, they will incline to draw together.

2. Forty-eight per cent of them are Buddhists. The Buddhist Church, understandably, will want to keep its flocks united.

3. Before Pearl Harbor, their own professional and many of their businessmen depended on a Japanese-American clientele exclusively. They may easily tend to favor rebuilding their community existence.

These are factors to be considered, but a primary fact stands out above them all—the fact of good will. As illustrated by a Bataan hero who has suffered at Tokyo's hands, this good will is seen to have lost none of its strength. It can work like a solvent to dissolve the perplexities indicated above.

Many Manzanar Japs in Favor of Going East

MANZANAR, Dec. 23. (AP)—“Go east and spread thin” is the sentiment of many of the Japanese evacuees who are being released from the relocation center here, while others say they are waiting to judge the reaction of West Coast residents before they decide where to move.

Despite the fact that numerous people have written from Southern California asking for gardeners and domestic servants, most of the evacuees are delaying return to their former homes to determine conditions of community intolerance, housing shortages and employment difficulties.

Mistake to Go Back

Joe Shikami of Santa Monica, formerly active in the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., P.T.A. and other civic organizations, told a reporter he thought the residents of Manzanar have been displaced in their jobs for the duration of the war “and they would make a big mistake to go back.”

He advised them to take good jobs in the Middle West and East, “and I think that is what most of them will do.”

Kakumosoke Arai, for 30 years an importer in Los Angeles, declared: “I feel that there would be little opportunity for me to go into business in California.”

He added a few talked of going back, with the idea of venturing alone without their families to look over the situation and decide if they want to enter hostile communities.

Morale Raised

A former Glendale real estate man who did not want to give his name said that lifting of the exclusion order raised the morale of the evacuees, but they were in no hurry to return to Southern California.

“They feel that the housing situation is bad and they do not want to make themselves more unpopular by attempting to evict people who are living in their homes,” he said.

Another person who had just returned from an eastern trip said he found sentiment toward the Japanese-Americans favorable, wages satisfactory and jobs plentiful. He said the only ones who should return to the West Coast are those who own homes they can occupy without creating trouble. He advised the others to go east.

Car Killed by Car