

8:4

CLIPPINGS

DEC., 1945

C-A  
171

SINCE



1885

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

HERALD & EXPRESS, Clr. 288,528  
DECEMBER 8, 1944

# Letters to Herald-Express

## Loyal?

It burns me up to read some of the letters favoring the return of loyal Japs to the Pacific Coast. Which is loyal? If we have to tolerate the return of those who use our institutions of learning to be better able to betray us, things have come to an unhappy state.

I wonder what our boys will say or do when they come back.

E. KEATING.

## Civilians

Why don't civilians keep off the trains and buses and give the servicemen a break?

Our boy was fortunate enough to get home for the holiday and Christmas night we took him down to the Union Station to catch the train to San Diego. After seeing him through the gate we went home happy in the knowledge that he would reach the base by midnight. We later found out that the boys were compelled to herd together like cattle, and wait for a rickety coach train which left the station at 12:30 a. m. the following morning, just four and a half hours after he entered it.

What burns me up is that we

saw civilians admitted for passage and enlisted men with wives, but because our boy is only a youngster of 17 and not married, he had to be penalized.

If the civilians are too ignorant or selfish to give the boy in uniform a break, then it is about time the railroad lines get wise to themselves and stop selling them tickets during holiday seasons.

GERTRUDE BONNER.

## Critical

In a recent letter from my brother who is fighting on the Western front against Germany, he spoke of the ammunition shortage, saying:

"There was hope on my part that we might be well into Germany or even Berlin by Christmas, but that hope has been disappointed. The greatest trouble here is the ammunition shortage, and that shortage is acute. We have had to hold up drives because of it. It would seem that the people at home could keep up production at a time like this. War plants should be kept going full blast. It is most disheartening for us in the front lines."

This letter was written in

Germany and was dated Dec. 4, 1944. I am a veteran of this war and know how he feels.

W. B. H.  
Glendale.

## Free Highway

I would like to correct a statement made in a recent editorial in the Herald and Express in which it was said that the famous Pulaski Skyway, a limited access highway out of Jersey City, was a toll road.

It is not a toll thoroughfare. It is free and it is located in New Jersey not New York.

I hope you will accept this correction in the spirit it is offered.

CASUAL READER.

## Knows

It has been my misfortune to live in several rest homes. If I had had more money I would have sued one for the injuries sustained while I was there.

I am now in a private home, and I am improving all the time. I could tell you much of the lack of care and insults I suffered while in one of the so-called rest homes.

I am now 87 years of age.  
MRS. C. T.

1944 1944



**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, OREGON

SACRAMENTO, CAL. BEE

Clr. 77,069

DECEMBER 25, 1944

## Mother Protests

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am writing my first letter to The Bee. I am a sad and grieved mother to think we mothers have suffered to bring our children into the world only to have to give them up to go to fight for our happiness. We may never get them back.

I have loved ones in the service now and more to go soon and one who died in Arizona. Other mothers have gone through the same thing; and yet our leaders of California are soft enough to let the Japanese come back here and take the houses and jobs our boys will need when they get home.

A MOTHER.

Rio Linda.

WIDE

8000



*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



OAKLAND, CALIF.

Fresno, Cal. Bee

Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264

DECEMBER 23, 1944

## Play Fair Game

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Now that the war department is satisfied the Japanese Americans are no longer dangerous on the Pacific Coast, and has relaxed the order excluding them, it is our turn to show whether or not we are good Americans.

Again our constitution has stood the test, and the rights of these people have been upheld. I believe in our constitution and the Bill of Rights, and intend to do my part in supporting our government in its decision regarding these people.

Folks who continue to spread propoganda against them, stirring up disunity here at home, certainly do not believe in our American way of life. Let us play the fair game, showing good sportsmanship, and accept the decision of our government. Let us all pull together and help bring the terrible war to a close.

Fresno

MRS. E.

Allen  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO, CAL. BEE  
Cir. 77,069

DECEMBER 25, 1944

Take A Vote

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I hope the government won't let the Japanese come back. I don't think our children should go to school with them, knowing their fathers or brothers are fighting them. I think the army should have waited until our soldiers got home, and then decide by vote whether or not they should come back.  
Colusa.

D. R.

1900 **A** 1900

# Allen's

**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**LOS ANGELES**

**VICTORIA B.C.**

SANTA ROSA, CAL., PRESS DEMOCRAT  
Cir. 8,941

DECEMBER 7, 1944

**SOME 'LOYAL' NISEI**

Editor: So much has been written about sending Japanese home I think it is about time we honestly face the problem.

Disloyal Japs have no use in this country and should be sent home. They will be welcomed by the natives as loyal Japanese. But how about Japs born in America, educated in our public schools, loyal to this country, drafted into our armed forces and 14,000 of them now fighting for Uncle Sam? Will they be welcomed if sent home? No, they will immediately be executed as traitors.

Is that the America we are fighting for? Is it justice to say to anyone you belong to us, you are drafted (many volunteered), you do our fighting, when you come home we will show our appreciation by sending you to Japan so you can be executed?

Those loyal Japanese who fought for us will stay here if I know America! To send them home would be in line with the way Jews were treated by the Germans.

C. R. S.

EMCE

1933

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 107,082

DECEMBER 27, 1944

—MRS. EDITOR

\* \* \*

## Pledges Support

EDITOR: I am in complete accord with the ruling of the Army that persons of Japanese ancestry who are of proven loyalty may now return to their homes on the Pacific Coast. We have just shown a skeptical world that we can carry on a presidential election in our traditional spirit of tolerance and democracy at such a critical time in our history. I wish to pledge my loyal support of the Army in this new ruling toward the peaceful return of any of these former neighbors.

—Frank B. Duveneck.

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Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

DECEMBER 26, 1944

# SAFETY VALVE

## Return

Editor—Those <sup>268</sup> who say that the return of any of these persons of Japanese ancestry to the Coast will result in bloodshed and lawlessness are, it seems to me, only expressing their lack of confidence in our law enforcement agencies and their lack of faith in our fundamental democratic concepts of citizenship.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS

Berkeley

## Foresight

Editor—Royce Brier is wrong. Let's look at problems not in the slightest foreseen by wonderful minds that both framed and passed the Constitution. They no more foresaw a yellow race—unassimilable to those of us who still want a white race for the United States, than they saw 600 mile an hour planes. So, they said nothing about either. Because of no mention made, it does not follow that all later developments are for the common good. And merely because a Japanese was born here does not make a real American of him. He is still a Japanese and unassimilable and you should know that.

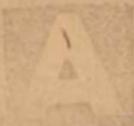
No, Royce Brier is wet, but the Hood River American Legion and countless others I salute, and say "Well done, let's follow your example so courageously exemplified, settle the problem completely, and before it is too late."

Oakland.

H. K. FOX.

SINCE

1888



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

TACOMA NEWS-TRIBUNE

Tacoma, Wn.

NOV 29 1944

**JAPANESE AMERICANS**

By Pvt. Worthie Doyle

208  
I have just been reading a handful of clippings from home on the Americans of Japanese ancestry. One of the most obvious stupidities and injustices against these people, exhibited by most of your (anti) correspondents, is the generalization of their hatred for the Japanese invaders to this group of our own citizens.

Now I suspect that many of your correspondents have had German or Italian ancestors. So, for this crime, why don't we deport them? For any one can see that a man whose grandfather lived under the Kaiser and whose name is, say, Arschlock, especially if he has a large jaw and stiff hair, must be an incorrigible scoundrel, murderer and rapist. (Absurd, isn't it?)

Then, too, he undoubtedly gave some slightly lazier third generation immigrant (who therefore regard himself as a true blue, super duper American) tough competition in the hardware business. It is necessary to distinguish a criminal from his relatives, if you please. We are told that the Germans execute an entire family for the activity of one member. Or wipe out a town for the criminal activities of one townsman.

Of course if your correspondents accept this peculiar principle of justice there is little hope that argument will help. Let us hope that most of your readers don't, anyway.

Port Orchard.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Auburn (Wn) Globe News  
November 29, 1944

## Through The Mail

### PEARL HARBOR LEAGUE

The Editor,  
Auburn Globe-News  
Auburn, Washington

Dear Sir:

I have just read the aims of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League" as published in your paper, and I feel that someone should speak out against this hysterical group of racial agitators. As I was born in Auburn and attended school there, I feel that I know something about the situation.

It seems to me one of the real tragedies of this war that while our men are fighting and dying for democracy on the battlefield, there should be those groups at home who through ignorance and lack of emotional stability are seeking to destroy democracy. Those are perhaps harsh words, but when for any reason men seek to strip a racial group of its citizenship, our democracy cannot help but be weakened. This fact is made the more shocking when it appears that prominent business men in the valley, men who are respected in the community, can associate themselves with a group that would, and no doubt will if continued, gladden the heart of Hitler and make Tojo jump for joy.

The sort of thing you are doing in the valley makes very effective propoganda—for our enemies! They are always telling their people and the rest of the world that America is seething with race prejudice, that it is torn apart with dissension, that peoples of other races, particularly those with different-colored skins, will never achieve equality in America. Skin-color, it would seem, is of paramount importance in determining one's qualifications for citizenship. Your Pearl Harbor League people don't fool anyone on that score. We are at war with Germany. It is common knowledge that the Germans had organized in this country one of the most effective espionage rings the world has ever seen which did unestimable damage both through sabotage and propoganda. But has anyone suggested that because there were a lot of disloyal Germans, every person of German ancestry should be deprived of citizenship? Yet this is just as reasonable as what the Pearl Harbor League suggests.

The people of this country seemed to trust our police and FBI to round up the disloyal Germans and have them tried by law in the American way. Thank goodness, the majority of us seem to feel the same way about the Japanese, except for a little group of fanatical vengeance-seekers who wish to take the law into their own hands and fashion it into a noose with which to strangle the voice of freedom.

I would appreciate your publishing this letter, as it might encourage other people to speak out in defense of our democracy. From my knowledge of Auburn, I feel sure that there must be still a great many people out there who believe in justice and fair play,

and who must feel a great sense of shame that they are part of a community which has revived the ancient sport of witch-hunting, and in the midst of a tragic war is giving aid and comfort to our enemies. As for myself, I am deeply ashamed of my home town, and I would like to remind those who feel as I do that, if through timidity or fear, you fail now to take your stand against this vicious and unAmerican movement, you will never again be at ease with your own conscience.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Dorothy Brannan Link,  
2601 West Montlake Place,  
Seattle, Wash.

## Return of Japanese-Americans Argued Pro, Con by Readers

Editor's Note—Since the recent army ruling allowing Japanese-American citizens to return to coastal areas there has been controversy regarding their return and the News-Journal has received numerous letters on the subject. Following is a group of letters, from service men and civilians, some for and some against the return of the Nisei to the Coast. These letters are published without regard to their particular merits, but with the thought that they may help to crystallize opinion in this community in regard to this problem. Letters on this and other controversial subjects are welcomed by the News-Journal if they are confined to the subject on hand and are not personal in nature.

### Casualty Says "Yes"

Kent News-Journal  
Editor: Mr. Fournier  
Dear Sir and People of Kent:  
Yes, here I again and although I am not overseas as I was at the writing of my last letter I am making the same request of the people of Kent and the surrounding Valley.

The military is allowing what they consider to be loyal Japanese citizens to return to their former homes or vicinity.

Remembering conditions before the evacuation of the Japanese, I know that there were difficulties. Now, I say is the opportunity to start making adjustments—"The American Way" of discussion and co-operation rather than unthinking violence that accomplishes nothing.

Why not make the White River Valley the model of a democratic people in action?

We should do our best to help these American Japanese citizens readjust themselves and make the best of a difficult situation for them, as well as ourselves.

The solution as I see it is first, a broad-minded democratic attitude; second public and private housing projects to prevent overcrowding conditions prevailing.

We must accept these races we have allowed to grow within our borders as Americans they are, by birth or citizenship, and as such give them their "Constitutional Rights"—which is our guide as a "Nation of Freedom."

Let's learn by our mistakes of the past and not repeat them.

Jack A. Lang  
SF1/c 664-6-29  
U.S. Naval Hospital  
Shoemaker, California.

### "No" From Pacific

CPL E. B. Reynolds  
The Kent News-Journal  
Editor: John L. Fournier  
330 1st Ave. So.  
Editor:  
Kent, Wash.

Have been reading your paper and all I can say about this Valley situation is—keep all the Japs out of the Valley as I am one out of a million who is in the service and have spent 18 months overseas fighting the Japs. And I can say that right now, we have got along without the Japs up to now, and we sure don't need them in the future as most of the boys who are in service who return to the Valley, and find the Japs out in the Valley will have a private war of their own, and when these Japs get a little money, what they do is soak it right back into the heart of Japan and there they leave it. And we all know that can live on very little and always have plenty of nice clothes and big cars. Like the saying goes when in American speak American. But does our little fellow the Jap? Hell no, he don't that's not the only thing but a million others. Their children go to American school in the day time and at night go to Japanese school in their community.

So the situation stays, and all I can say is keep them out of the Valley for good, or have a private war in the Valley.

Cpl. E. B. Reynolds  
19058884  
Prison Gr. Co.  
Special Troops, ASFTC  
Ft. Lewis, Wash.

### Soldier Scores League

Pearl Harbor League  
c/o Kent News-Journal  
Gentlemen:

I was shocked to read that even my own state of Washington has not escaped this blight of racial prejudice. It is natural, in restricted, tense, war-time society, separated as we are by those many thousands of miles of blue sea from the battlefronts where we wish to be, for us to vent our anger at the enemy at the nearest approximation of the enemy, even if that approximation is only one of color. It is easy for us to forget that such expression plays directly into the hands of the real enemy.

Tonight the Germans are battering their way back into Belgium. "The war with Japan will last another four years," says an

American Admiral. Don't you believe, can't you see, that we have need of every American, with all their skills and all their effort if we are not to fight for a decade? You know, of course, that Hitler long used racial and group prejudice to enervate his proposed conquests; you know that Japan is using the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics." Don't you see that you are using these same arguments to divide your own community and to distract them from the winning of the war? Or is just a little prejudice permissible; is this just a case of "Oh, no, we can't permit scapegoating of Jews or Catholics or Czechs, but the Japs are different"? Remember the home-grown supply of Japs is limited, when they're disposed of, it will be "Oh, no, we don't believe in persecution of religious minorities but the Seventh Day Adventists are different." We're all different and that is precisely why we have been able to prosper as a nation. When we must all come from the same mold, think the same thoughts, believe in the same God, then shall we cease to prosper, even as have Italy and Germany and Japan.

Do you think the men fighting in foxholes and tanks and subs will thank you for this? We have seen our buddies killed, our friends maimed, fighting a creed that says men are not equal and that the "inferior" should be denied the right to live. We come home after three or four years of hell, and we find that you have decreed that men are not equal and that the most "inferior" American-Japanese should not be allowed to live. (Of course, you have never heard of the "inferior" 100th and 101st Infantry Battalions, who have been knocking hell out of an assortment of fine, blonde Herrenvolk for some time now. (And it won't bother him a bit when he does hear about it, for he will immediately give them the title of "white Japs," or perhaps "honorary Aryans.") No, there are some eleven million of us who won't at all relish the thought that we have fought only to perpetuate, in our own communities, the evil we thought we were drowning with our blood. We do not thank you.

Yours very truly,  
Cpl. Richard E. Lander

### Club Chairman—"Yes"

Auburn, Wash.  
Jan. 3, 1945

Editor: Kent News-Journal,  
The letter of Jack Hori's in your newspaper of December 28 was of special interest to me because it indicated so plainly that our American boys of Japanese descent who are serving in the defense of the Allied Nations, (in Jack Hori's case, in the Philippines, against the Japanese Empire), think and talk much the same as do our boys of any other parentage or ancestry.

If more people could remember to make this distinction between our Japanese-Americans and the Japanese of the Island Empire, it would save some of the prejudiced minds from arguing so unintelligently.

It is contrary to our American standards of good sportsmanship and fair play to judge a whole group of people by the evil deeds of a few. Many of the citizens in the White River Valley do not want to be judged by the un-American proposals of the Pearl Harbor League members. Many Americans would not like to have their loyalty judged by the religious beliefs of the Jehovah Witnesses, whose children because of their religion do not have to salute the American flag in our schools. Yet this is the kind of crooked thinking that people are doing when they stigmatize all Japanese Americans as being disloyal because of what the militarists in Japan have done in cruelty, and in humaneness and in espionage in this country previous to Pearl Harbor. They repeat the stereotyped slogans of "Emperor Worship" and dual citizenship to bolster up their pet peeve against the Japanese when the facts are that only 4/10 of one per cent of the Japanese in this country are adherents of the Shinto religion and before using "dual citizenship" as a weapon for judging them disloyal, it would be well to study up on the real meaning of this term, the why and the wherefore, and also how other nationalities besides the Japanese have it.

They use the slogan of "cheap labor" to discredit all Americans of Japanese descent, when the truth is, that it is the fault of the white men for the most part, that the Japanese and others as well worked for low wages and undersold on the vegetable markets. For it was the white Americans who sought to hire cheap labor and who patronized the places where they could buy the cheapest. (Some of the leaders in the Pearl Harbor League are known for their record of fighting higher wages, be it white or colored employees.)

As to leaving the question of whether we shall have the Japanese back in our communities, for the returned service men to decide, that is "passing the buck" and evading our responsibility to fight the war for democracy on the home front.

We need to follow the injunction of Wendell Wilkie when he said: "From now on we must keep to the fore front of our minds that when we take away the liberties of those we hate, we are opening the way to loss of liberty for those we love." . . . "We emphatically condemn . . . American all words and actions designed to ferment antagonisms between various economic groups or to stimulate racial or religious intolerance." . . . "Upon freedom and truth is based the hope of mankind."

Mrs. Lynn Brannan  
State Chairman of International Relations  
Washington Federation  
of Women's Clubs.  
Auburn, Wash.

### Iseri Tells Of Loss

Ontario, Oregon  
Mr. J. F. Fournier, Editor  
Kent News-Journal  
Kent, Wash.

Dear Mr. Fournier:  
It is my sad duty to inform you that my brother, Pfc. Mike Iseri, died of wounds received in action in France on November 3, 1944.

Mike volunteered for action on February 10, 1942 in Seattle. He was 35 years of age and spent most of his life at Thomas, Washington. He attended the Kent High School in 1923 and 1924. He worked for Mr. Frank Grossman of the Jones-Grossman Co. in Kent for a number of years.

He is survived by his wife, Alice, his parents and 8 brothers and sisters.

I hope for his sake that he never heard about the Pearl Harbor League before he made his supreme sacrifice. Not that he wouldn't have fought so hard because he knew what he was fighting for, but because we want him to believe that we at home are keeping faith with those who die and those who are not are very few.

Please place your little mark in front of Mike's name on your Honor Roll. He is another American who is not coming back.

Very sincerely yours,  
Tom Iseri.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Kent (Wn) News Journal

December 7, 1944

## - LETTERS - To The Editor *268*

Kent, Washington  
Editor, Kent News-Journal

I have just read your 'Letters to the Editor' column in yesterday's paper. I heartily endorse W. C. Morse, who I know very well as an intelligent American gentleman.

I wish to object to your publishing letters from persons who do not permit their name to be printed with the letter, as the one yesterday signed, 922 West Willis Street.

No busy farmer on the Pacific coast has fought Japanese Naval ambition or immigration stronger than I, but those who are here, legally and native born, deserve every protection in their rights as Americans.

I don't know Mayor Dunbar personally, but I think Kent is very unfortunate in this connection.

Let's police the world, but with the utmost tolerance for the human rights of minority groups.

Respectfully and hopefully,

Lee S. Thomas

Kent, Washington.

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Kent (Wn.) News Journal  
November 23, 1944

- LETTERS -  
To The Editor

Editor's note: Return of Japanese-American citizens to this area continues to be very much a subject of discussion by readers of the News-Journal. Following are two letters received recently, each presenting a divergent point of view:

Editor Kent News-Journal:

The movement inaugurated recently in the Kent-Auburn area to—in effect, prevent by mere force the return of evacuated Japanese to their homes after the close of the war must be very disturbing to the minds of all persons sincerely interested in securing a durable peace for which we are waging this, we hope, our last great war.

Certainly, this move is in defiance of every principle for which democracy stands, and on which the United Nations are already anchoring the superstructure of machinery appropriate for insuring a peace that will be durable, this time.

One has only to imagine a general spread of the spirit of hatred and vengeance which this movement symbolizes to see how fatal it would be to all effort looking towards the establishment of machinery for the orderly composition of international disputes. It was this very spirit, obtaining on the continent, and to some degree here, that made it possible for Hitler to build up the nationalistic psychology which made possible his war machine, and which it will take generations for his followers to unlearn and obliterate, under most favorable conditions

The Japanese are here, with proved potentialities for progressive enlightenment in proper environment, and attempts to make a football out of these peoples either locally or otherwise can only tend to muddy the waters of felicity and delay the consummation of the stable peace on which objective the efforts of the civilized world are today focused and converged as never before.

Violence breeds violence, grows on that which it feeds. This local movement, must, of course, fail of its purpose if our democratic institutions are to stand, as we pray they will. Certain it is, the more these fires of hatred and vengeance are fanned, even locally, the greater the price we will have to pay right here for the rapine likely to follow on the part of the more irresponsibles when these duly constituted citizens return to their homes.

W. C. Morse  
7529 25th Ave. N. E.  
Seattle 5, Washington

To the Editor

Kent News-Journal

Kent, Washington

Dear Sir:

I wish to point out a very good point to you, proving that the American born Japs still admire the Japanese customs, and nine out of ten are in the armed services, only because they have to be.

Last week your paper published parts of a letter from Jack Hori. He states this is his fifth trip across the Pacific and he doesn't like it. "Were the first four trips to Japan?" If so these were forced on him by his emperor of Japan, so he could learn the Japanese ways, I imagine, as hundreds of others do. "The natives here speak pretty good Japanese, they are quite civilized." Here, Jack thinks people have to be speaking Jap, before they are civilized. He probably would expect our American boys to share their cans of food with prisoners of Japan. If they are fighting for Japan, let them starve.

I for one, don't enjoy reading about these type of fellows. Our government gives them the best of food and clothing, by this they should learn, America is the best. The sooner the Japs die from

disease and starvation the sooner my pals will be home.

Sincerely yours,  
922 W. Willis St.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Tacoma (Wn) Times

December 16, 1944

## Your Opinions

### BESTIALITY IS THE SAME AMONG ALL RACES

Editor The Times: For the past week or so I have read in your column nothing on the Japanese situation save wild and fanatic letters from obviously prejudiced people. People who would keep Japanese American citizens from returning to the coast for perfectly unbiased reasons.

The general idea seems to run thus: The Japanese soldiers raped and killed like savage beasts. They are dirty and they stink. They are all alike. Kill them or kick them out of the country."

I rarely hear of anyone condemning anyone for the brutal crimes and murders happening right in our own community. Not so long ago somebody with sadistic ambitions performed a gruesome experiment on an aged woman right in Tacoma. Every day you read about a gun fight or knife wielder running amok. On Saturday night our downtown looks like hell on wheels.

But of course we're American citizens! If a white man (so long as he's white mind you, not a Jap, Jew or Negro) want's to go out and rip somebody open it's okay. After they hang him all is forgiven. Nobody wants to go around killing or deporting Swedes, Germans, or any other race. Nobody blames his family or relatives. Everything is jake because he is a white man. Why don't people blame the German American citizens for the atrocities committed in Europe by Germany? Well they're different. They're **WHITE PEOPLE**. Evidently it makes a great deal of difference whether you are throttled by a yellow or a white hand.

The Japanese soldier is trained to be a beast. So are most soldiers for that matter, regardless of what you see in the movies. Consequently he is a beast. You get an army of beasts and turn them loose on each other for a while and the results are guaranteed to be highly enlightening if not entertaining. I don't think

any front line soldier, regardless of race or color, would prove to be the normal rational human being he was in civilian life. Ask a returned veteran if he feels like talking about it. (Which I doubt).

In short I believe that a Japanese-American citizen is just as good as any Scandinavian, German, Irish, or other American citizen that comprises the California Joint Immigration Committee.

No, no, gentleman, I don't want to fight. I am merely stating my opinion. This is still supposed to be a free country for everybody, even people outside of our circle. Or hadn't you heard?

William L. Thomson.

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from

Auburn (Wn) Globe News  
December 27, 1944

## Through The Mail

Editor's Note—Due to lack of space, all future communications under this heading must be brief and in no case exceed 300 words.

### JAP QUESTION

Editor, Globe-News:

The newly incorporated "Remember Pearl Harbor League" states its aims to be the deprivation of American citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry and the denial of residence in this country to all of that race whether citizens or non-citizens. As expounded by one of its leaders those aims are based upon the assumption that our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry are non-assimilable and incapable of loyalty to American institutions. The position taken by that organization is untenable, as any unprejudiced study of the relevant facts will show and its weakness is revealed by their appeal to sympathizers of the movement to dig up evidence which may bolster their cause.

Reference has been made to espionage activities carried on in Alaskan waters. Those acts were performed by subjects of Hirohito and the guilt cannot be laid at the door of our local residents. As for the Japanese-Americans resident along the Pacific Coast the agencies of government have for some years kept themselves informed of all activities of a questionable nature and all individuals so implicated have been taken care of. Their number does not exceed 3500 persons, comprising fewer than three percent of the racial group in question. To date no Japanese or Japanese-American on this coast has been convicted of espionage or sabotage in favor of Japan. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of our native white population. Witness the espionage trials of a few years ago. If, among the evacuees who may gain permission to return to their homes in this vicinity, or elsewhere on the coast, there may still be found subversive elements constituting a danger to the State, it is a serious reflection upon the work of the FBI and related agencies of government; which have never yet been known to err on the side of leniency.

Espionage activities have been carried on in this country by the agents of Hitler and Mussolini and crimes committed in the lands subject to their rule. Yet, while shocked and indignant at these disclosures, no one has seriously advocated the expulsion from this country of all persons of German or Italian extraction. The Japanese constitute 40 percent of the population of the Hawaiian Islands and there is no move to expel them from that area. J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has stated, "We have had no trouble with the Japanese in Hawaii. There was espionage committed prior to Pearl Harbor, but not by the Japanese population as such, but by espionage agents and consular agents of the Japanese government."

As for the proposal to divest all Japanese-Americans of their citizenship and deport them, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in a

telegram to a resident of Portland, Oregon, dated June 9, 1943, said in part: "The record of Japanese American units in the army has been excellent indeed. A certain number have rendered service against the Japanese empire for which they have been decorated. I feel that any proposition to deport all Japanese Americans irrespective of citizenship or loyalty would not only be inappropriate but contrary to our experience and traditions as a nation." There is not the ghost of a chance that the aims of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League" will be enacted into law and as men of the world its leaders must know it. But there is infinite possibility of mischief in its agitation. One cannot but feel that those aims and motives are other than those ostensibly set forth by its sponsors. Failing the legislative action desired by them, we hear dark threats of mob action reminiscent of Centralia, of cursed memory. Race-baiting, similar in spirit to labor-baiting—what an ideal to set before the world! This virus, which Hitler so successfully used to infect the souls of his countrymen and hoist himself into power will not add to our security. By its use the promoters of this anti-social movement will furnish grist to the propaganda mill of the Samurai in their broadcasts to the millions in India, China, Burma and the islands of the sea. By such a policy of racial discrimination we may well induce a revulsion of sentiment against us in those countries in such manner as to strengthen the hands of our enemies and thus prolong the war.

It is regrettable that the crimes of a feudal oligarchy in the orient should be imputed to those who had no part in it and that a campaign of persecution be inaugurated against those who have lived in peace among us for more than a generation, contributed by their industry to the prosperity of the White River valley and supported its civic enterprises; whose children through our public schools have imbibed a continuing loyalty to our institutions and government which has been demonstrated under the most trying conditions; whose sons, like those of Caucasian parentage, have met death in the defense of this nation. Shall we deny residence and equal rights to the parents of Mike Iseri, whose death in France is noted in your columns?

It is regrettable that any social

organization or business group assuming to set a pattern of civic worth should not discountenance, but rather lend its aid to this anti-social, race-baiting movement. Those who cultivate the grapes of wrath may reap the fruits thereof. Let us of Auburn and the White River valley shake loose this incubus and keep step with the laws and enlightened ideals of our nation.

ARTHUR C. BALLARD

SINCE



1888

*Allens*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 163,767; Sunday 217,780

DEC 7 - 1944

268 Land of the Free

To the Editor: The report of the action of the Hood River American Legion post, in eras-

ing the names of 16 American soldiers from the county war memorial, is arresting to the thought of anyone who wishes our great land to continue—or to become—the land of the free, the land of the four freedoms, the land that so many men, Negro, Japanese-American, German-American, Italian-American, are fighting for. I am sure that these men who are fighting and dying in this war do not wish to see America become a land where false, hateful, un-American philosophies are allowed to make it resemble nazi Germany. God forbid.

The attacks that have been threatened against Dr. Maulbetsch of the Council of Churches are equally reprehensible, equally un-American

I hope that there will soon be a concerted effort by the press of our nation to educate, in line with the moral law, to rehabilitate the minds of our citizens from hate and prejudice and misunderstanding.

THOMAS E. LINDEN,

T/5, ASN, 39309925

1724 N. W. 29th ave

PRICE

1944



*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Circ.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264  
DECEMBER 27, 1944

Rights

268

Editor—Mrs. Bertrand of San Rafael in her letter to the Safety Valve is not only inaccurate when she says you are 100 per cent wrong in your editorial on the Japanese situation but she is treading on dangerous soil. She must remember that a Japanese citizen has, under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, the same rights as she has and if a Japanese citizen is told by the Government that he must live here or there it is just as lawful for that same Government to say to Mrs. Bertrand "you must move to Utah."

I do not like the Japanese as a race but I do not want to jeopardize my own liberties under the Bill of Rights by advocating treating the Japanese citizen in any other manner than I would wish to be treated myself.

Los Gatos. G. R. BURTNER.

INDEX



1944

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, OIA

SAN JOSE, CAL., NEWS  
Cir. 15,437

DECEMBER 20, 1944

### Would Delay Release Of Japs

Editor, San Jose News: I am enclosing some clippings from the late issues of The News. Your editorial, "One Vital Point," was in my opinion a terrible effort at appeasement. I looked for the umbrella to see if you were in jest, but to my surprise and displeasure you seem to be in earnest.

You say the Japs threaten to kill prisoners and if we do not rehabilitate the evacuees they might do worse. Would they perhaps kill them twice? We can not expect any results from the Japs by an attitude of softness; it will simply be regarded as fear and would likely result in greater liberties being taken by them, just a few more women violated, more children killed and maimed and more live bodies for bayonet practice. What effect would it have on some of our wounded boys arriving home after having helped bury their mutilated buddies if they are met here by liberated people of the race who committed the outrages?

It is my opinion that if we release the Japs here at the same time Japan rehabilitates the Dutch English and American people who have been robbed and imprisoned, it will be soon enough. You can't compromise with a rattler.

If we are firm we can expect better results. Our boys at the front are not cringing.

CONSTANT READER.

SINCE



1886

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., CIVIC CENTER

SUN. Cir. 11,000.

NOVEMBER 30, 1944

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

268  
THE NEWSPAPERS REPORT  
THE JAPS ARE COMING BACK  
TO CALIFORNIA ON NOV. 15,  
1944, THAT'S WHY I AM

Disturbed about the Negroes who have come from all parts of the United States to California to work. What is going to happen to them at the end of the war, if the European war ends suddenly?

Now, suppose a Federal Court gives back to the Japanese their former holdings; the places they occupied here in Los Angeles, in Little Tokio, now known as Bronzeville, where thousands of Negroes have come and settled down and made homes, and gone into business. They have put out investments of large sums of money. Some have invested all of their life savings.

Now do you realize what will be the result if this happens, in housing difficulties, and what the resentment will be by those Negroes who, since having come here to the City of Los Angeles and settled down, know this settlement as home. Now if such a decision is made before war ends, the result may turn out to be something terribly bad.

On V-Day in Europe, 4,000,000 of 9,500,000 shipbuilders will be out of work in California. Seventy percent of war industries supporting thousands and thousands of workers will be discontinued. This will include scores of thousands of Negro workers who have come to Los Angeles to work and to the upper Pacific to labor in shipbuilding yards, aircraft manufacturing, rubber plants, and long-shoreman chores. If a sudden peace would come and end the war with devastating swiftness, what will become of the Negroes here in California, please tell me.

Congress, at its last session, decided to do nothing about abetting and rehabilitating the Negro people in their former homes, or giving them places for new homes. A bill intended to help them was defeated overwhelmingly; so you can readily see what is confronting the Negro race in California.

I am hereby giving you timely warning. Take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

Morris Major Bowles,

118 So. Garey St.  
Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Phone: MUTual 9562

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Tacoma (Wn) News Tribune  
December 21, 1944

## Letter Box

### JAPANESE REPATRIATION

By C. W. Van Scoyoc

This is one of the most delicate problems before the people of the West coast. Any discussion of it should be in a spirit of fairness and justice, recognizing that a wide difference of opinion exists concerning it, and that individual experiences and emotions differ widely, so that our reactions are profoundly affected.

After 40 years of contacts with and considerable business dealings with some 30 or 40 families of Japanese, I have come to trust them and to depend upon them to do what they agreed to. I remember that in the bad depression years when our committee was gathering up food and clothing for those in distress, the Japanese families living here were among the most generous givers of the necessities of life, and I remember also, that not a single Japanese ever asked for relief of any kind.

When the order of evacuation came, though our Japanese were distressed at having to leave their homes and property, they very gravely said that if it was for the best interests of the government, they would go willingly. Not one word of complaint or resentment did I hear. Now the sons of many of them are in military service for our country.

I was privileged to act on several occasions as a judge of oratorical contests held by the young Japanese-Americans. The only subject on which they based their orations, was America or Americanism. Their knowledge of our history, our institutions and our development and ideals, was surprisingly great, and their composition included praise and appreciation of the liberties and opportunities of America. Their enthusiasm and emotion in delivery of these orations left no doubt of their love for and pride in their American homeland. In giving up this liberty and surrendering the rights our government gave them, I think they exhibited a patriotism I could not match were I placed in such circumstances.

Orting, Wash.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Tacoma (Wn) News Tribune  
December 29, 1944

## DEFENDS JAPANESE

By Larry Carino

In reply to the article, "Japanese," would like to make the following comment. The writer of this article seems to feel justified in banishing a people (or race) from the United States forever for the simple reason that the Japanese people are able to live on less food than a white man. This would be an awful world in which to live if we were ready to banish all those who could live on less than we.

We in the north speak of racial prejudice in the south. Where do we get the nerve to mention such prejudices when we are not willing to even allow American citizens their constitutional rights?

Has our correspondent ever heard of the "lost battalion" in Europe? If so, has he heard of the all-Japanese-American regiment which rescued this group of soldiers? How can we of the west coast deny these people the right to return to their homes? I'm sure—very sure—that the fathers and mothers of those servicemen rescued by the Japanese are not of that opinion.

Our correspondent also mentions the fact that the Germans are fighting side by side with our boys against the German menace, but the Japanese are not fighting against Japan.

When the United States army first started taking the Nisei into the service, it was made clear that they would not be sent into service against the Japanese in the Pacific. A very great number volunteered and asked for duty in the Pacific, but were flatly refused because our government feared they would suffer unheard of tortures if they were allowed to fight in that theater of operations and captured by the enemy.

A few weeks ago in an area which had not been evacuated by the Japanese, I was living among them and going to school with them. There was no prejudice in that section of the country and people there undoubtedly have relatives in the prison camps in the Philippines, in Japan, etc.

For proof of Japanese loyalty to the United States immediately after Pearl Harbor, one should consult the files of the Tacoma public library, where there are numerous articles regarding the Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. One of these articles was written by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz who, I am sure, is a good authority on the situation.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Star

December 28, 1944

\* \* \*  
**EXCLUSION** X268

Unless we are prepared to advocate secession of the West coast from the remainder of the United States, and are prepared to fight for freedom to secede, the project to exclude from this coast a group of Americans we do not like is bound to fail. You know that it does not lie within the powers of the state of Washington or the state of California to determine whether American citizens may or may not live within their borders.

A few years ago California attempted the exclusion of an under-privileged economic group. That attempt failed. Now we propose the exclusion of a racial group. That attempt will fail also, and it will fail because, regardless of how many "nuts" there may be in Washington and in Cuckooland, the majority of the people believe in attaining all desirable ends by fair, legal, constitutional procedure, rather than by local action of organized militant minorities.

Public sentiment has, and will have, nothing to do with determining the return of Japanese-American citizens to the West coast. Some of the evacuees will, mistakenly, return. Public sentiment will have a great deal to do with the behavior of Seattle when they do return, and your paper will share in shaping that behavior. The government is about to set up an agency to sway the thinking and the emotions of its Western citizens toward tolerance, democracy, and support of our basic principles of government. There is beginning a campaign to sway the emotions of these same citizens toward racial animosity and denial of the rights of minorities. Doubtless it will succeed with many, but it will fail in the long run because Americans do not think and feel that way.

J. K. Knox.

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
November 17, 1944

X268  
**Minority Problem**

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

As a serviceman and an American Negro I would like to offer my opinion upon the Japanese problem.

I, too, am a member of a minority race. Hatred of full-blooded Americans is destructive to democracy and it shows Hitlerism, ignorance on the part of some of us.

I say if the Japanese want to return to their homes they have the right as American citizens and if they are not allowed to return it shows discrimination against a minority.

WELLS DIDLICK,  
Naval Air Station, Whidby Is.

**For Tolerance**

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

I think attention cannot be called too often to such splendid statements as have been made recently in regard to what we with pride call the American principle of fair play and friendly tolerance toward our neighbors regardless of their racial, national, or religious backgrounds by both Mayor William F. Devin and Sheriff Harlan F. Callahan. I want to commend THE POST-INTELLIGENCER also for giving prominent space to these statements. I hope that our anti-Japanese friends down the valley will re-read Mayor Devin's appeal.

FLOYD SCHMOE, Seattle.

SINCE



1868

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Clr. 142,923; Sunday 164,518

'Shameful Thing'

To the Editor: I want to commend your editorial on "Our Japanese Problem" as just about the fairest thing I have ever read on your editorial page.

This question of racial discrimination is the one big thing that is going to hit us squarely between the eyes and soon.

Of course the thing is economic, masquerading as patriotic, and race hatred in times like the present will be as devastating as a forest fire and just about as reasonable.

A shameful thing has been done by the Hood River American Legion in striking from their war memorial the names of all Japanese-American patriots.

If there is to be discrimination let it be on the basis of proven disloyalty and proven unworthiness, and not on the basis of race or color!

Surely, in the name of all that is just and decent, there can be no other way.

The American Legion and the Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc., are apparently forgetting the constitution of the United States, the bill of rights and the pledge of allegiance to the flag of our country—with its "liberty and justice to all."

FRED BAKER,  
614 S. Water, Silverton, Or.

SINCE



1666

*All-in*  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cl. 163,747; Sunday 217,760

DEC 27 1944

## The People's Own

### Negroes on Jap Exclusion

To the Editor: I have just returned from a west coast conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in San Francisco. Among the resolutions adopted by the conference was the following:

"Realizing that the Negro cannot experience democracy in its fullest extent by himself alone, we join with other minority groups of American citizens regardless of their ancestry in their fight for social, economic, civil and political economy.

"We condemn the Native Sons of Golden West and like-minded groups for their attacks upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry. We support the release of Japanese-Americans and Japanese of proven loyalty from concentration camps and we urge our branches to welcome them back to their former homes . . ."

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Portland branch at its regular monthly meeting December 17. We are dedicated to the cause of securing for all loyal American citizens their full rights guaranteed them by the constitution regardless of race, creed or national ancestry. We, therefore, add our voices to those who are calling for fair treatment of the Japanese-Americans as they return to our city.

J. JAMES CLOW,  
 President.

116 N. E. Schuyler St.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*

**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,928; Sunday 164,519

DEC 12 1944

*wholly disapprove of what you say and...*

**Censuring Hood River Post**

HAMMOND, Dec. 7.—To the Editor—  
 The Hood River post of the American Legion recently voted to expunge from its honor roll the names of 18 Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Hood River area who are now fighting for their and our country with the Allied armies in Italy. This action is a satire upon the principles and ideals the Legion is supposed to stand for. Why not expunge also all Americans of German or Italian ancestry?

• If the Legion, as we service men have heard, wants the veterans of this war to join its organization, let it be careful how it discriminates against any racial minority, particularly with such an outrageous action as this of the Hood River post. Nominations should now be in order for a motion to expunge from the American Legion the members of Hood River post for their demonstration of total lack of comprehension of what constitutes tolerance and fair play. If the Legion through its national organization does not do something about this Hood River outfit, it can expect little support from returning veterans of this war.

W. H. Johnson, Clarence F. Buchholz,  
 Members of U. S. Coast Guard.

SINCE



1868

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

No. 162,767; Sunday 217,780

DEC 15 1944

### Seat of Problem

To the Editor: Your recent editorial on the "Oregon Anti-Japanese" seems to be a very fair treatment of the motive behind the movement—"economic, not patriotic." There is only one part I could criticize, and that is the title, "Our Japanese Problem." So far as our loyal Japanese-American citizens and their relatives are concerned—and they seem to be the ones at whom the anti-Japanese movement is chiefly directed—they are no problem at all. The real problem is posed by that part of our white population which is so easily swayed by racial prejudice, war hysteria and economic fear that they are ready to violate, and indeed they do violate, the fundamental principles of American democracy.

One wonders how the Japanese-American boys who are fighting with our forces in Italy and elsewhere feel about all this agitation against them. If they can keep their patriotism and enthusiasm for the United States while they are being stabbed in the back, so to speak, by this hysterical element at home, they are better Americans and more desirable citizens, it seems to me, than their would-be detractors.

R. B. CUNNINGHAM,  
3736 S. E. Kelly St.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Clr. 142,922; Sunday 144,619

DEC 5 - 1944

... your right to say it."—Voltaire.

## Chides 'Unthinking Leaders'

PORTLAND, Dec. 2.—To the Editor—The Hood River post of the American Legion has erased the names of 16 American Japanese now serving in the United States army, on overseas battle fronts. I have always held the American Legion in high esteem, and still do, but I suppose, as in every group, there are those who are easily led astray by unthinking leaders. Why doesn't the Hood River post erase the names of the men of German, Italian, Polish, Hungarian or any other non-American ancestry? Why not also exclude them from the Hood River valley? That wouldn't be fair, would it? It might even mean that some Legionnaires would be excluded.

C. F. Crum.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
December 4, 1944

buyers.)

## X268 Constitutional Rights

To The Post-Intelligencer:

In reply to Mr. L. G. Anderson's letter in the November 30th issue of your paper, I wonder if he realizes what is implied by his statement "to by-pass a few constitutional rights of a few so-called loyal Japanese."

Does he realize that he advocates making our constitution a scrap of paper, to be disregarded any time we become so unstable emotionally that we can see no further ahead than our selfishness of today?

Does he realize that every man of our armed forces has sworn to protect this constitution from enemies within and without, and that he has placed himself as an enemy within?

Does he realize that he advocates the suppression of minorities of our citizens, based on race prejudice, which is a form of Nazism and an aid to Hitler's plan of divide and conquer?

I am sure he has not thought very deeply on this or he could never have used the words "so-called loyal" with all the evidence that has been shown by the Nisei boys in our fighting forces.

JAMES T. LUMBY, Seattle.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
December 23, 1944

## People

### Japanese in Hawaii

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

I have recently read in your columns a report of the activities of an organization called the League to Remember Pearl Harbor. To those of us who feel that the American way of life, based upon democracy, liberty and justice, is something very precious, there is much reason to remember Pearl Harbor. For it was during the blitz on Pearl Harbor that it became clear that the American way of life really works.

Americans of every sort, and of every ancestry, English, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, Porto Rican, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Spanish, and many other kinds, sprang to the defense.

Americans of Japanese ancestry manned the guns, drove the ambulances, nursed the wounded, stood guard long hours over vital installations, worked feverishly and heroically to rebuild and improve the defenses, and risked their lives in opposing the attack of Japan. When the army asked for 1,500 volunteers of Japanese ancestry, over 9,000 volunteered. If you will examine the report of the Tolson committee of the 77th Congress, you will find the statements of officers of our army and navy and of the chief of police here, to the effect that no acts of sabotage or espionage by Americans of Japanese ancestry had occurred before, during, or after the blitz or attack on Pearl Harbor.

But I do not seem to find a reflection of these facts in the reported activities of the League to Remember Pearl Harbor. This league seems to feel that the loyalty of our Americans of Japanese ancestry would be repaid by keeping them away from their homes, and by various forms of discrimination against them, simply because of their ancestry, and in the face of their devotion and service to the United States and its ideals.

JOHN A. RADEMAKER,  
2609 Doris Pl., Honolulu.

SINCE

1888



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE. NEWS

Cl. 2,370

DEC 29 1944

an unwilling people. And just  
did diplomatic relations enable us  
to maintain an understanding with  
the German people before the war?

## Public Opinion

*From News Readers*

### The Voice Of Greed. 268

To the Editor:—The Oregonian certainly hit the nail on the head when it states that the Hood River Japanese question is all economic. Maybe not the names being taken off the honor roll, but who is here to defend these boys. Those who have taken military training at college are not of dual citizenship and cannot have dual status.

It is not patriotism for these to holler that the Japanese do not come back because, if it were, and these same people hated them so much, they would not want to set foot on Japanese-owned ground.

But no, the ones doing the most yelping are getting rich—and I do mean rich—off these same Japanese places. Do they want to give up these places that were well farmed. They do not. It's just that they want to buy, at a fraction of cost, these places, and they think that, having had these places rented, they will have the first chance at buying cheap. If one looks long enough, one can see why a lot are hoping the Japanese won't come back. Selfish greed is at the bottom of it—the ones hollering most are those with Japanese places. Look now, and see if this isn't where you hear the biggest noise. There is a reason—they want Japanese places themselves every time. —Sincerely, Jack Hanser, Parkdale.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 163,767; Sunday 217,780

—and then with caution.

OTTO D. DRAIN,  
6426 N. E. 27th Ave.

### Cause for Pride

To the Editor: The editorial entitled "Our Japanese Problem" in the December 3 edition of your paper was greatly appreciated. I believe it also mirrors the thought of many of the residents of the Gresham area. It is very true that the real reason lying behind "Oregon Anti-Japanese Inc.," and like organizations, is economic, not patriotic.

Since June, 1941, I have been residing with the Japanese people of the northwest, one year in Gresham, 2½ years in Nyssa in this labor camp for the Japanese evacuated from the Pacific coast. In the windows of these barrack homes hang many service flags. One home has sent four sons to the American army.

These Nisei soldiers fighting in the European and in the far Pacific theaters are establishing for themselves enviable records for bravery. Some of

these boys were born in Gresham and were educated in the high school there and graduated from the colleges of Oregon. They have volunteered from behind the barbed-wire enclosures of the war relocation centers to which they were evacuated. Let's be proud of their contribution to our America.

AZALIA E. PEET,

Methodist Missionary Resident,  
Adrian Farm Labor Supply  
Center, Nyssa, Or.

## Cites Atrocities

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In Mrs. E. W. Spaulding's letter of November 13th, she stated she was for the return of the Japanese. She said she was an American and would want an enemy race to come and live among the people of these United States.

Did she read about the atrocities the Japanese committed on the American marines on an island in the South Pacific? They forced our boys to kill their buddies with shovels and sometimes they were forced to bury them alive. One of the Japanese soldiers who was captured boasted that he and some other Japanese soldiers took apart an American soldier, while he was still alive, to see what made him tick.

Are these the kind of people we want to live around?

VERNON LANGFORD.

Orosi.

SINCE



1888

*Allens*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. ORIGINATOR

Clp. 162,747; Sunday 217,780

DEC 24 1944

the entire city.

ANGELO MEDICI,  
2434 S. W. 3d avenue.

### **Better Americans**

To the Editor: It was an encouraging sign to read your editorial in December 3 issue, called "Our Japanese Problem." I have been shocked by the attitudes I have seen expressed on the west coast about Japanese-Americans and nisei soldiers.

Your editorial certainly points out some of the basic causes for these attitudes. I have had experience with evacuated Japanese and Japanese-Americans in a relocation center and have been impressed at how far more American-minded and patriotic they are than scores of west coasters.

The important job at the present seems to be to help the people on the west coast evaluate what they call the Japanese problem and to distinguish between disloyal Japanese and loyal Japanese-American citizens.

ELISABETH BRESS,  
5810 N. Fessenden.

SINCE

1888



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 142,747; Sunday 217,780

DEC 31 1944

### Favors Waiting

To the Editor: To read the letters that are printed in The Oregonian one might think that most of us favor the return of the Japs to western Oregon. Some letter writers indicate that it is un-American to do otherwise. This writer is among those that believe the Japs should not be allowed to return until after our boys come back and are able to once again establish themselves in business or on the farms.

Of course, it is an economic question. What isn't? Most wars are fought, including this one, for economic reasons. This is also a racial problem, too, and to hide from that fact would not be handling the problem right.

We would not be properly backing up our boys by not letting them speak for themselves about this question. Let's wait until they get back first.

To let the Japs infiltrate back and pick up all the best farms, the fruit stands, stores, apartment and rooming houses would not be right. The boys would come back and have the prospects of a bright future, working for the Japs. If you wish to support any such program you can count me out. I'll stick with the farmers and the business men of Gresham and Hood River.

HAROLD BARR,  
Box 127, Oregon City

### To the Ultimate

To the Editor: Where would a general application of the Hood River Legion's principles lead us? People of German, Italian, Chinese, Negro, Irish, etc., extractions would be denied constitutional rights by the legionnaires and those for whom they claim to speak. Regardless of a man's inherent worth and good citizenship, he would be condemned by a "corruption of blood."

It seems to me that those individuals have a weak faith in their fellows when they indicate, by their action, that they fear a mere posting of their names along with their Japanese buddies.

We can be thankful that only a very small minority supply the enemy with such propaganda material for promoting race hatred.

My guess is that economics is back of this action. I feel that this post has let us down by espousing this un-American action. WALTER HAYNES,  
1540 S. E. 32d Ave.

SINCE



1939

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

★ SAN FRANCISCO ▼

LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE. 500

Cir. 2,000

DEC 8 - 1944

### FORUM LETTER

To the Editor: 268

Since the Hood River Post of the American Legion is giving the dual citizenship of Japanese Americans as one of its reasons for removing the names of 16 Japanese American soldiers from its war memorial plaque, it would be well to shed some light upon the subject of dual citizenship.

The facts are that there are some 23 nations in the world that follow a rule of citizenship precisely similar to the rule of citizenship followed by Japan. When you call a group (Japanese) dual citizens, you are also calling dual citizens several million people in the U. S. who came from France, Lithuania, and many other countries.

Japan is the only nation that allows renunciation of Japanese citizenship by the children of its citizens who are residents of other countries, such as the U. S. For about \$53, and working through the Japanese consul, a Japanese American could arrange to have his name removed from the citizenship list of Japan. Records kept here were burned when war came between the U. S. and Japan, thus proof of the rejection of Japanese citizenship of 75 percent of the Japanese Americans is lacking.

Carey McWilliams, former head of the Division of Immigration and Housing for the State of California, in his book "Brothers Under the Skin" (1943) writes in regard to the dual citizenship of Japanese Americans—

"The Japanese Nationality Code has always been predicated upon the doctrine of jus sanguinis — namely, that a child is Japanese if its father is a Japanese national at the time of its birth. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, we have always followed the doctrine of jus soli (except in so far as our own nationals abroad were concerned)—that persons born in this country are citizens of the United States. That there are two such conflicting doctrines of nationality may be readily explained: Countries having a heavy out-migration—the population exporting countries—almost uniformly followed the doctrine of jus sanguinis; while the countries of heavy in-migration—the population receiving countries—follow the doctrine of jus soli. There is nothing peculiar, therefore, about the rule followed by Japan (it has been adopted in many European countries). What we have forgotten is that the Japanese on the West Coast themselves petitioned Japan in 1914 to modify its law. The law was, in fact, modified in March, 1916, and in December, 1925, so as to make it possible for Japanese residents, born in this country, to renounce any claim of dual citizenship. It is a little difficult to see how such a claim could arise in practice, since we have never recognized the principle of dual citizenship. In any case, after 1925 many Nisei (American-born) did renounce Japanese citizenship (those born subsequent to December 1, 1925, were automatically released from such a claim); but it is estimated that about a third of them failed to do so."—Martha Jane Miller, 1002 Columbia St., Hood River, Ore.

SINCE 1888



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Clr. 163,767; Sunday 217,780

DEC 25 1944

## The People's Own Corner—Letters For and Against

### Dual Nationality

To the Editor: As a Japanese-American, I'd like to express my opinion on the controversial dual-citizenship question from the nisei's point of view. The Japanese government may claim some of the American-born Japanese as citizens of Japan and, therefore, subject to its call; but the nisei themselves do not "claim" such citizenship.

Prior to 1924 it was the policy of the Japanese government to register the birth of any nisei, thereby conferring upon them the status of dual-citizens. However, since 1924 such registration was on a voluntary basis, and if the parents wished their children to become subjects of the Japanese government, they usually recorded the birth of their child with the local Japanese consulate. But in many cases when the parents took no action at all the local consulate, on its own volition, registered the birth of the child without the consent or knowledge of its parents. In these cases, then, the nisei held dual-citizenship unknowingly. In cases where the birth was registered voluntarily by the parents themselves, the nisei was obviously in no position to protest against such action at the time.

Because of these circumstances, the Japanese-Americans should not be blamed for any status of dual-citizenship they may hold, knowingly or unknowingly. Upon reaching maturity, many nisei voluntarily renounced any such status, and others were in the process of doing so through the proper legal channels when the war began.

Wouldn't it be rather ironical to request from Pvt. Eichi Wakamatsu, the Hood River nisei wounded in action, a denial of any dual-citizenship in the form of a written statement which would then, in the eyes of the Hood River American Legion, presumably establish his proof of loyalty? The fact that men are willing to fight, and perhaps die, for their country, should be proof enough.

ROBERT T. IWATA,  
T. B. Hospital,  
Salem, Or.

Editor's Note: See editorial discussion.

### 100 Per Cent

To the Editor: As a reader of The Morning Oregonian for over forty years, I feel entitled to the privilege of writing you as follows:

It is on rare occasions one finds an editorial that expresses something nearest to one's heart. Therefore, I am taking time out to compliment you upon your courageous editorial, "Wake Up, Americans." It expresses my sentiment 100 per cent.

Why not put our shoulder to the wheel, get the war over? Prolonging the war cannot help but result in the depletion of our natural resources with its sad consequences to our children or their children. Surely we cannot go on as we are now doing without paying the penalty to our Creator.

Please feed us from time to time more of this food for thought in your future editorials.

J. C. OTTE,  
3127 N. E. 32d Ave.

### Building Soldier Ire

To the Editor: The following is a paragraph taken from a letter written by one of the boys on the front lines in Europe, which indicates that these boys know what is going on at home. If this is the general feeling of the boys in the service it might be advisable for the unions to think twice before striking, particularly in war factories where the instruments of war are being pre-

pared for the boys at the front. Many times strikes are justified, but no such strike is justified where they are making the necessary implements of war:

"Incidentally, the boys over here are very, very disgusted with the unions. The latest strike at the superfert factory has received quite wide publication in the 'Stars and Stripes,' the army newspaper. They feel as though they are being let down by a bunch of 'money-mad' damned fools. I have heard it said many times and feel the same way myself, that it might be a damned good thing to bring a bunch of them over here and put them out in a foxhole behind a French, Belgian or German hedgerow. Let them sweat out a hundred combat days, if they live that long, and let them see that wars are made up of blood, fear, death, pain and a longing for home that finds it hard to understand strikes in vital war industry.

"If it continues, the unions will have made enemies that time will be unable to alter in a grim determination to put them under the control that is necessary to prevent them prolonging struggles of this kind again, as that is just what such strikes mean to G. I. Joe in the foxholes over here."

HOMER H. SMITH,  
372 Court Street, Salem, Or.

### Gradual Return

To the Editor: Present confusion of thought over return of Japanese people to their old locations requires very balanced judgment. I can not dissociate this experience from that of 1933, eleven years ago, when our bank situation was most critical.

The masterful handling of the problem whereby all the banks in the United States were closed down temporarily, then those solvent allowed to open as quickly as the survey could be made is exactly what we have done in connection with the Japanese people. All of them simply had to be removed from the west coast, immediately after war was declared. Now it is possible to allow the gradual return of those who have passed scrutiny, and we may be assured that this has been thorough.

Any opposite approach either to the bank difficulty or the threat of Japanese terrorism would have been too slow and simply inviting trouble. Now is the time to ease into the second phase of this difficult problem. Their return must be gradual, however, and unopposed.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD,  
972 Parrish street, Salem, Or.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

DEC 30 1944

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 149,747; Sunday 217,780

### Quite Disgusted

To the Editor: I have been reading, with alarm, in your paper, the present agitation against American citizens of Japanese ancestry. I have no doubt that many of them are better Americans than those who are agitating against them. Many of these young Japanese-Americans have distinguished themselves in action against the enemy. It seems to me that "slackers" back home are tearing down the thing we are fighting for, namely, liberty and tolerance.

I have, for some time, been quite disgusted with American misrule, and have nearly decided to emigrate to Canada after the war, because of things like the above.

C. M. NEWMAN, E. M. 1st C,  
San Nicolas Island N. A. A. S.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Tacoma (Wn) News Tribune  
December 27, 1944

## PROTESTS JAPS IN SCHOOLS

By Mrs. M. D. Nelson

First, as an American citizen, I protest the Japanese students appearing in our schools!

Is it not just an opening wedge to bring back the rest of them to our valley?

Why not keep them interned until our boys are returned to our midst, and have a voice in this?

Can we tell which are loyal? I can cite a conversation by a young Japanese woman, one who held the position in Tacoma of president of the Young Japanese American society. She said after her visit to Japan (by the way, she arrived back in the U. S. A. on the last liner before the bombing of Pearl Harbor) that she would rather have remained in Japan—people were so much more serious. I have wondered why then did she come back?

As to good citizenship—look at the cheap Japanese hotels we had in Tacoma. There were no moral restrictions, only what our over-worked moral squad tried to put on. But the Japanese just closed their eyes, and opened their hands for the money from illegal profits!

I ask all who are interested to write to our congressmen. Do it now or we will be competing with the little "yellow—or is it brown—brother."

A Mother of a Service Man.,  
Orting, Rt. 1, Box 150.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE., JOURNAL

Circ. 11,000

DEC 22 1944

# F<sup>268</sup>orum

Contributions to this column  
must be confined to 300 words  
and signed by writer.

To the Editor—In last night's editorial you made the illogical statement that any opposition on the part of white citizens to the return of Jap citizens would result in retaliation on American prisoners on the part of the Jap government.

If these American-born Japs have really burned their bridges behind them and have renounced Jap allegiance and are truly American citizens at heart, why is the Jap government so much interested in them? It would seem strange that the Jap government should take a great interest in American citizens, even of Jap ancestry after they had renounced Jap citizenship, unless it had plans to use these citizens again in the future.

If the Japs are permitted to breed unrestricted on the Pacific coast another generation of white Americans will have to face a racial problem such as the south is now facing. To permit the creation of such a racial problem is unfair both to our whites and to the Japs themselves. Might it not be better to be unfair to a few hundreds or even thousands of American born Japs now than to permit the creation of a racial problem that will bring suffering and perhaps blood-shed to many thousands in another generation?

Knight Percy,

Editor's Note—The Japanese government is not interested in Japanese-Americans who have renounced their allegiance to Japan, except discrimination against them by this country provides an excuse for the mistreatment and murder of American war prisoners.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Clr. 163,767; Sunday 217,780

DEC 21

### Against Equality

To the Editor: Being a native Oregonian, the controversy between the Hood River American Legion and the Portland Council of Churches at once drew my attention. Not only Oregon but all coast states are confronted by this same problem. In fact, it is national in scope, and we must decide if the United States is to continue to allow the steady infiltration into our population of people so far removed by nature from the white race.

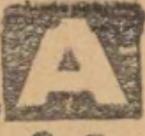
Looking ahead and trying to picture the result 100 years from now I can see no good to come from it and firmly believe that it was a mistake to allow the Japanese to enter in the first place, and that we have just made a second mistake in the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act.

It is not a question of racial superiority. Let the oriental race take just as much pride in their race as we in ours, but inter-racial marriages can bring no good and usually much misery.

Is it unconstitutional or un-Christian for me to say that I do not care to have a Jap family on the right side, a Chinese family on the left and a Negro family across the alley? Equal rights mean just that and also that their children will attend the same schools as my grandchildren and as they grow up expect to associate with them on the same level as white children. It can bring no happiness.

A Seattle minister recently said that if the Japanese people like American ways, let them return to Japan and practice them, and I do not think he was any less a Christian for so expressing himself.

MAY VEDDER RIPLEY,  
Spokane, Wash.

SINCE  1888

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

THE DALLES, ORE. CHRONICLE

Cir. 2567

DEC 30 1944

odor and friendly disposition.

Road lites for sale, Sunset. 30

## THE FORUM

### THE JAP QUESTION

Editor, The Chronicle:

In answer to the W. E. Gilhousen forum about the Jap question, I have known Gil for 42 years and he believes what he wrote, but would he please explain to me where the Japs got their money to start gardening orchards, etc. and where did the biggest part of their money go? Japan started them and received the proceeds.

The old ones behaved themselves because they were afraid of being expelled from the country. Also, they kept their children within bounds for the same reason. But we have a poor law that lets an alien who can't or won't become an American have children born here and that makes them citizens. I may be partly dumb but I don't think there is another nation on earth that lets aliens become citizens in that manner.

Now you and I and hosts of others knew the Yoshamaris on the Dutton ranch for 20 or 25 years. My daughter went to high school in The Dalles with their daughter. I believe she graduated. She was picked up in Chicago by the FBI, according to the newspapers. A Jap is not to be trusted as an American citizen because they will live and die for Japan and they never will be assimilated because they always marry their own kind.

I say don't bring the Japs back to The Dalles and Hood River for I would be afraid the Negro in the south would be better off than the Jap in Oregon. The Legion at Hood River is right, to my way of thinking. They are men who have served their country and they are not darn fools either and they know more about the Japanese actions than you or I and you and I are too old really to worry our heads about it so let those boys handle this matter.

The big shots of the U. S. make mistakes and I believe sending the Japs back here is a big one. An Indian can be and is drafted to fight but he cannot vote nor buy a drink of beer, not even while in uniform when home on furlough, but is a Jap better than he? How many Negroes in the

south can vote or have any rights according to our constitution, but suppose a Jap is better than they are. A Negro or an Indian can hardly find a place to eat or sleep in our public houses but a Jap is welcome. Yet the others are five and six or more generations old while the Jap is mostly only one, and you want to make him a citizen.

Clark W. Wisner

Sunset repairs cracked blocks 30

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
December 23, 1944

## **Japanese Return**

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

I, for one, would like to register a protest against returning the Japs to the West Coast.

My husband is in the merchant marine and has been in the South Pacific for some four months and may have to be there some four or five months longer. He won't be on the "West Coast" for Christmas along with thousands of others of our boys, some of whom will never see the West Coast again. Why is it considered such a hardship for Japs to live anywhere except on the West Coast.

Thousands of our own people have lived happily in the Middle West and other areas of the United States all of their lives. Is the West Coast the only place on earth where people can live happily?

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Auburn (Wn) Globe News  
December 6, 1944

## Through The Mail

### ANTI-JAPANESE x268

Editor Auburn Globe-News:

Dear Sir:

In reply to the letter written to your paper by Mrs. Link, regarding the Pearl Harbor League, would state that it gives me a great deal of pleasure to answer her.

This line of thinking is the result of observation and information obtained in the past 12 years. At that time I was Commander of an American Legion Post in Alaska. The preparations Japan was making for war, were brought to my attention, not by hysterical people but by government school teachers, stationed on the islands—teaching the natives and by others stationed on the various Island groups. They became alarmed by the Japanese making soundings of the American waters and even building installations on the islands which could be considered military. We brought these facts to the attention of the Representatives of Alaska, in Congress and to other men of importance in Washington, D. C., including the War Department. Nothing could be done because of the stubborn resistance and claims that we did not want war, while preparations were going on right under our noses. We tried to induce the congressional candidates to do something but they said it was useless—because anyone coming out for such a program would surely be defeated—and they were defeated.

Now that war has come and thousands are being killed, public opinion is rapidly changing to a different line of thought. We still have too many who have no contact with this war or who are being benefitted by the war program, who still follow the old pacifist line of thought.

In General DeWitt's report on the evacuation of the Japanese, with all information from the Naval and Military Intelligence and the FBI, he shows that he was forced to conclude that it was impossible to determine who, if any, of the Japanese were loyal to the United States. All Japanese are born citizens of Japan and we have tried to thrust American citizenship on them. I do not think that we succeeded. General DeWitt felt that the Japanese of the third generation who were here, were even more loyal to Japan, than the older generation. We know from the actions of the Japanese in this section alone—that those who appeared to be the most trusted were the most active in gathering data for Japanese Intelligence and I do not feel it too much of a stretch of imagination that Japanese in our Army now are gathering information for a future war.

That the Japanese are fighting a 100 year program, is not news. We know all about it. Fifty years, approximately, of it are past and during that time they have made great strides, infiltrating into countries and multiplying rapidly, they soon outnumber the other population. It is not hard to visualize more Japanese in the rural areas than white, fifty years from

now, if past conditions prevail on the West Coast. This draws a different picture as far as future wars are concerned. Bound together as they are, by their religion or Shintoism they are still more loyal to the Emperor and ancestor worship and definitely not fit for citizenship in any other country.

These people are dangerous to us and if we do not deport all Japanese from our country, we will be fighting this war over again in less than fifty years and some of our sons will be slaughtered defending us, right here at home. My main reason for speaking out is not because of what has been done—that's over and past—but I am thinking of the future of our sons and daughters.

As this paper has a wide circulation among our service men fighting on all fronts, I would like to ask them to take the time to write their various home newspapers, stating their opinions on this question of what should be done with the Japanese, also request their editors to print the letters.

Very truly yours,

Thos. G. Sutherland, M. D.

### FAVORS LEAGUE ACTION

Editor Globe-News:

As a citizen of Auburn I feel it a duty to take exceptions to the letter from Mrs. Link. Any one at all informed on Auburn citizens' opinions of Japs knows that fully 90% of our population are anti-Jap and we certainly are not a "group of hysterical agitators" nor "fanatical vengeance seekers."

Regarding democracy, we, even under democracy, needs must imprison, fine deport or hang the enemies of democracy. The Remember Pearl Harbor League is a body of patriotic and representative citizens actuated by the very highest motives, to-wit: the cleansing and preservation of our American civilization.

I really believe and hope that the League will take action to have deported to Japan or some other place, all Jap lovers--no matter who they be.

J. M. McCORMACK

Ivy Lodge Apts, Auburn.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

POST-INTELLIGENCER

SEATTLE, WASH.

DEC 23 1944

### Japanese Return

*To The Post-Intelligencer*

I, for one, would like to register a protest against returning the Japs to the West Coast.

My husband is in the merchant marine and has been in the South Pacific for some four months and may have to be there some four or five months longer. He won't be on the "West Coast" for Christmas along with thousands of others of our boys, some of whom will never see the West Coast again. Why is it considered such a hardship for Japs to live anywhere except on the West Coast.

Thousands of our own people have lived happily in the Middle West and other areas of the United States all of their lives. Is the West Coast the only place on earth where people can live happily?

Certainly, there may be some loyal Americans among the Japs, but if there is one disloyal one in a thousand, that one can do enough harm to lose thousands of our boys' lives.

Maybe the Japs aren't as happy away from their lucrative business investments, because they can't return to the Coast, but a few thousand Americans aren't very "happy" right now either. It would be different if they were actually suffering hardships as some of our own people are, on the battlefronts, but the mere fact that they can't live on the West Coast doesn't seem very drastic to some of us who are deprived of our loved ones because of the Jap treachery.

MRS. FRED CAMPBELL,

Seattle.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Tacoma (Wn) Times

December 20, 1944

★ ★ ★

## FATHER OF 3 IN SERVICE CAN'T SEE JAPS

Editor The Times: In answer to W. L. Thomson, I must say he is ignorant of what he is writing about the Japs. I wonder if he had any boys in the Philippines when they took over. No nation has done as have the Japs with their dirty work. All other nations when they take prisoners let at least the

Red Cross have information on all prisoners. But not the Japs. I have one son missing since the fall of the Islands and am still waiting to hear from the Japs to whether he is a prisoner or not.

The Red Cross tells me the Japs don't even let the International Red Cross in the land know of the dirty work they have done. If Mr. Thomson likes Japs so much, there is no place in good old America. His place is in Japan. I am just the father of three sons in the U.S.A. service.

JACOB ELASSER.

★ ★ ★

SINCE



1868

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

DEC 21 1910

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,519

268  
**Remarks On Legion Posts**

CAVE JUNCTION, Dec. 15.—To the Editor—The American Legion is an organization of several thousand posts and Hood River post is just one of the thousands. The post's action in canceling names of Japanese-Americans was entirely its own business, whether I agree or disagree with them. I do not see where they rate so much publicity. The Legion is not a secret organization, and in 25 years I have never seen or heard of a citizen being barred from a meeting whether he was invited or not. Now is the time for John Q. Public to get acquainted with the Legion, in his community.

This letter is my personal opinion and not necessarily that of my post.

Elwood Hussey, Post Adjutant.

SINCE



1888

*Allens*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND ORE

ALBANY ORE DEM HERALD

Cl. 4.142

DEC 22 1944

CAN BE FORGOTTEN.

# Letters To The Editor

268

Albany, Ore.  
Dec. 22, 1944

To the Editor:

Please permit me this space in our valuable paper.

Bearing all the uprisings, death and destruction now prevalent over the world in mind and, having in mind also the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, now we hear that the lawmakers at Washington say we are to have the Japs back in Oregon.

It is true that they make our laws in Washington, but they can't tell us to whom we can lease, rent or sell our property. Be it resolved by us Oregonians, taxpayers, owners of real property, in a new Year's resolution, that we will not rent, lease or sell any of our properties to a Jap.

E. H. Holloway.

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Star

December 29, 1944

7568 \* \* \*  
JAP RETURN

Have been reading about the return of Japs to our coast and the very thought gives us a deep, angry feeling. Why need we ever have them back?

I've seen our white people walking the streets seeking a place to live while one house after another was owned by Japs. It's wrong.

Everybody I know and talk to on buses, in stores, or any other place, absolutely do not want the Nips back here. They feel that those who do are Japs at heart and can go live with them.

Mrs. R. A. S.

SINCE



1898

*Allens*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE., STATESMAN

Wire, 9,70.

DEC 27 1944

## The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN  
READERS

268

### OPPOSES RETURN OF JAPS

To the Editor:

It seems to me that our government is in an awful hurry to get the Japs back to the coast before our boys get home. Why not let our own boys have their say as to what should be done with these Japs. As I get it, we have been taking better care of those Japs than we have a lot of our own people. Our boys are fighting and dying for the USA. They surely should have their say as to whether or not the family next door are Japs and now I am speaking for my friends and neighbors of Ankeny Bottom, where we say there is no room here for any Japs in Ankeny.

ERNEST TODD.

SINCE

*Amers*  
BUREAU

ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE

CHICAGO, ILL.,  
SUN

DECEMBER 20, 1944

TIPO.

**Hood River Post Upheld.**

To the Editor: I think the Hood River American Legion is consistent in the action of removing names of 16 Japanese-American soldiers from its roll of honor.

Having lived on the Pacific Coast a number of years, I can understand the sentiment there. Certain products of the Middle West and East, such as art objects and novelties, cannot even be marketed on the West Coast if they symbolize anything Japanese.

There seems little doubt that the Nipponese had more than normal dreams in regard to our Pacific Coast. Otherwise why did Tokyo become so exercised over the "California Incident" which they have so much deplored?

Chicago.

VIRGIL LEIB.

1932 1933  
A  
*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~VICTORIA~~

MODESTO, CAL., BEE

Cir. 13,456

DECEMBER 30, 1944

### Fair Play Is Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Ever since the Japanese were evacuated from the west coast on order of the military authorities, there has been much in the news and editorial columns, to say nothing of the Public Thinks, about how and why this was done.

Recently we have learned of unAmerican actions by so-called American organizations hostile to extending west coast residence to these Americans of Japanese ancestry—and still more recently there has been sounded a note of charitable sanity around the idea that when the military authorities deem it expedient to permit these loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to the West, that we owe them all their civil rights and protection equal to that of any other minority or majority group.

This sounds American to me—and I believe it is a policy the overwhelming majority of our citizenry desire and will approve, in spite of the fact that bigotry and expressions of racial antagonism probably will continue.

I believe most 100 per cent Americans in west coast states (not the 200 per centers) will play ball with their government and accord fair play to loyal Japanese-Americans, many of whom have sons in our armed forces, in military hospitals here, and in military cemeteries abroad. Our former American neighbors of Japanese ancestry have shown commendable restraint under exceedingly difficult conditions and are entitled to American hospitality at the hands of other Americans, irrespective of whether they happen to belong to a minority group or not. That would be the American way.

As Edwin Markham the poet once put it: We have committed the Golden Rule to memory—let us now commit it to life.

REGINALD WEST.

Sacramento.

1900 1900

**A**

*Allen's*

**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND~~

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,764

DECEMBER 20, 1944

Fair Play

268

Editor—I want to commend The Chronicle most highly for the attitude it has taken with regard to the return of the Japanese Americans to the Coast. The editorials, Chester Rowell's column, and Royce Brier's column have all dealt in a most fair minded and constructive manner with the whole situation.

Those of us who have kept in touch with the splendid records of the Nisei in our armed forces and have known of the loyal support given the war effort by their families in the relocation centers approve whole heartedly of the War Department's new move to restore their rights to these people. Surely others will trust to the judgment of the War Department and will cooperate as loyal Americans in seeing that these people are treated in accordance with American ideals of fair play!

L. F. WHITE,

Berkeley.

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
December 25, 1944

x 268  
**The Voice of the People**

**Japanese Return**

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

We are very glad to hear that the relocated Americans of Japanese ancestry will soon be returning to their former homes here.

Evidently, though, there are a few individuals who, for various selfish reasons, would treat these loyal citizens in much the same way that the Nazis have treated Jews. They veil their attacks upon the Japanese-Americans with pseudo patriotism. If we allow ourselves to be duped by these "fuhrers" we shall create a sorry and ironic situation—the bigotry, prejudice and intolerance which American soldiers (many Japanese-Americans among them) are allegedly fighting to destroy will be flourishing in our own back yard.

MR. and MRS. RICHARD J.  
STANEWICK,  
Seattle.

*To The Post-Intelligencer:*

I see the loyal Japanese are about to be returned to their former locations on the Coast. That bothers many people in many ways, but it doesn't really bother me as much as one other phase of the story. I ask you and every other person who reads this article just who is to decide which of the Japs are loyal and which aren't? Does the person or persons who are given this unpleasant and thankless job feel that they can know just what the feeling is in any Jap's heart? I don't think they can.

I lived for 26 years in Shoshone, Idaho, not far from the Hunt Relocation Center at Minidoka. Shoshone is a small town, its prewar population was about 1,200. We had two cafes and one pool hall that were owned and operated by Japanese. They were popular before the war and are still popular as far as I

know. However, what I should like to know about those Japs is what were all their secret meetings about. They used to hold meetings before the war in Shoshone and Japs were present from all over the state. Of course, it could have been only a Japanese lodge, but the neighbors claimed that during the meetings there were always a

couple of Japs on the outside supposedly as lookouts.

From my own meager knowledge of the Japs I wonder if it wouldn't be quite difficult to be loyal to America when one's family was in Japan, as is the case of so many Japs. For my part the Japs are fine people and may be all right in a way. But my way and their way don't travel the same route so I would much prefer that they are kept in some other far distant location.

BILL HUBBS, Seattle.

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE., NEWS

Cir. 2,370

DEC 29 1944

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 dian no waste anything. Indian  
 work. White man heap loco."

## Public Opinion

Views of Our Readers

### Freedom and Fair Play 268

May I express, through your columns my opinion and ideas on this Japanese question?

Perhaps it was a mistake, in the first place to allow oriental immigration. However, they are here, legally, and we have to deal with facts. Two wrongs never make a right, therefore, we should move slowly and prayerfully. We can create a condition that will be much worse than the first. The "danger to military and naval operations, of riot, bloodshed, destruction of property, peace and good order of our community" will be increased by hatred, intolerance and unfair treatment.

A goodly number of our citizens of Japanese parentage have offered their lives for the defense of freedom, justice and fair play—in other words, our American way. Surely they have proven their loyalty. A good many have given their lives. These boys have their parents and loved ones, proven loyal to the satisfaction of our government, who deserve our fair and Christian treatment.

While these boys are fighting our battles, is it right or brave to take away their citizenship, their farms and break up their homes? Many other boys in the service have German parentage. Why discriminate against the Japanese? Are not German atrocities as bad as the Japanese? Why blame these boys for things that occur in another land, for which they are not to blame? Why do we reject one Oriental group and welcome another? Why do we put such a wealth of propaganda material into the hands of our enemies? How can we expect other nations to have confidence in our talk of freedom and fair play when we treat a racial minority in this fashion? Is this not war hysteria?

Let us first win this horrible war, then fairly and calmly settle our internal difficulties. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; sin is a reproach to any people." Let us be able to sing "God Bless America" with a clear conscience. This is the other side of the question, and I can recognize the seriousness of it, presented without anger or malice. I hope that it will receive fair consideration.—Sincerely, Hazel V. Smith (Mrs. Carl L. Smith), Hood River

PRICE

1944



# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

MOUNTAIN VIEW

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

NOVEMBER 29, 1944

SAN FRANCISCO.

**Matsuda** 268

Editor—Further developments in the case of Raymond Matsuda, wounded war veteran who was ordered out of a barber shop at Parker, Ariz., Relocation Center, will show what metal the citizenry in that vicinity are made of. If it had happened here, I will say that I would furnish myself with haircuts indefinitely before I would set foot in the shop of a man who had insulted one of our soldiers.

There is too much talk about why one or another Government official fails to do this or thus. Government in this country is responsive to public opinion. If citizens are too indolent, indifferent or cowardly to make themselves heard from, why blame the folks we hire at Washington?

LOUISE D. HARDING.

Palo Alto.

1944



**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

**SAN FRANCISCO**

**LOS ANGELES**

**PORTLAND**

SACRAMENTO, CAL. BEE  
Cir. 77,069

DECEMBER 25, 1944

## Keep Our Heads

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am writing this letter as an appeal to the people on the West Coast. As you all know, the army is turning a part of the Japanese back to their homes. We may approve of this, but that does not matter now. What counts now is the way the Japanese are treated. Please do not harm them in any way. Do not insult them by word or look. After all they are not the ones who hurt us.

Remember that any harm that comes to these Japanese through our people will be repaid double by the Japanese in Japan who are holding many of our sons, husbands and brothers as their prisoners. I have two sons who are prisoners in Japan. I want to see them come home again, along with their buddies.

Let us not lose our heads. Let us use our good, common sense and keep hands off the returning Japanese.

Strange as it may seem to some of us, there are loyal Japanese. We would not know which is which. The army intelligence surely knows more about that than we do. There is a lot of talk about peace on earth. Let us start right here at home in the good old USA and practice what we preach. When you get mad at the sight of these Japanese, stop and think of our boys in Japan.

Well, what do you say, folks? Are we real Americans—or are we?

MRS. G. A. McFAUL.  
Sacramento.

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer

November 27, 1944

### Nisei Volunteers

To The Post-Intelligencer: *268*

In your paper November 22 I noted on Page 7 the headline "25 State Japs are Casualties." I wish to commend you on publicizing the sacrifices this group of Americans is making along with others, whatever their racial ancestry.

However, I would like to plead with you that they never be referred to as "Japs." If "Japanese American" is too long then call them "Nisei." They would prefer to have no special designation. During the year I served these volunteers while they were training at Camp Shelby, Miss., I learned that any reference to them as "Japs" meant a fight. They joined the army to fight "Japs" and all other enemies. What they want most of all is to be recognized as Americans.

Incidentally, when our U. S. O. had a Washington State reunion I found that Seattle was one of the best represented cities on the West Coast. The 600 or so Americans of Japanese ancestry from your city who volunteered were a group to be proud of.

MELVIN H. HARTER,  
Religious Consultant,  
Army and Navy Dept.,  
Y. M. C. A., Seattle.

SINCE

1888



*Associated Press*  
PRESS CLIP

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,519

DEC 19 1944

~~"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will use"~~

## Labor Leader on Legion Ban

PORTLAND, Dec. 12. — To the Editor — The Congress of Industrial Organizations wishes to express its policy regarding the Japanese-American controversy raised by the American Legion post at Hood River and a certain group of super-Americans at Gresham. We assert there should be no discrimination shown to any citizen of our country regardless of race, creed or color. We will insist that all the rights and privileges due the Japanese-Americans as citizens be religiously adhered to, and we shall oppose all attempts to infringe on these rights. The 100th battalion is composed of Americans of Japanese descent. They have engaged in some of the hardest fighting of this war. More than 1000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, 9 Distinguished Service crosses, and three Legion of Merit medals have been awarded to members of this unit.

Recently the press related that it was members of this Japanese-American division who effected the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in Germany. Does anyone believe the rescued members of this battalion feel any race antagonism against the Japanese-Americans?

It would be well for these people who advocate these anti-Christian and un-American ideas to show some of the patriotism exhibited by the Japanese-Americans fighting for the democracy these people are ignorantly trying to destroy.

Stanley Earl,  
Secretary, Oregon State Industrial  
Union Council, C. I. O.

## 'No More Japs Wanted'

PORTLAND, Dec. 11.—To the Editor—I have read, in The Journal of December 11, the letter of Helen Rees decrying those who protest against the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

The American people now know the Japanese for what they are—have known them ever since Pearl Harbor, and are no longer suffering from delusions about them. The faster we work to make more powder and bullets for the Jap and their ilk, the better. And we have no more room here for them. We are paying now for our former trust in them.

Sally Kreuse.

SINCE



1888.

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

DEC 5 - 1944

DEC 5

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 147,923 Sunday 164,519

**'Not Expected of the Legion'**

PORTLAND, Dec. 2.—To the Editor—I have read in The Journal of the action taken by the Hood River American Legion post in expunging the names of Japanese-Americans from the Hood River valley who are now defending American democracy in the mountains of Italy. One would expect such stupid actions from the K. K. K. or some similar intolerant group of crackpots, but surely not from the American Legion.

Sgt. Harold S. Simmonds,  
586th Army Air Force Band.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
December 30, 1944

## The Voice of the People

### Sees Jap Menace

To The Post-Intelligencer:

When our great Allied army was pushing the Nazis from the shores of Normandy all the way back to Paris, radio commentators and war correspondents treated us daily to accounts of the poor type of soldier comprising the German armies. Some, we were told, had glass eyes and wooden legs and pictures of 70-year-old men in German uniforms were printed in our local papers.

We all went for this stuff in a big way. But we were fooled badly.

Now we are told that there is no longer any real danger to our Pacific Coast, no longer need we fear the landing of Jap saboteurs. So we can bring 15 to 20 thousand Japanese to the very shores of our Pacific Coast and not a fear in the world for the safety of our war plants.

This is total war on the home front as well as on the battle grounds, and so long as there are no Japs on the Coast, saboteurs, whether landed by submarine or by air, can be more easily detected.

Many people say to me that all this is none of my business. Perhaps all we the people are requested to do is to furnish the boys to do the fighting, a good share of the cash to carry on the war, toil in a war plant and then try to keep our chins up when some big shot makes a blunder.

J. LOGAN, Bremerton

### Return of Japanese

To The Post-Intelligencer:

The very fine letter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stanwick (December 25) about the return of Japanese of American birth aptly describes the situation which has developed in my home town of Auburn.

Fair minded citizens who believe in upholding American principles of justice and fair play, have been constrained to keep silence through fear of being stigmatized as pro-Japanese or

through fear of losing business and friends.

Business men were threatened with being put on a black list if they refused to place the cards in their windows: "Banish Japs Forever."

The "Remember Pearl Harbor League" is a stab in the back to our men on the battle fronts, because it is un-American.

I say it is un-American because

## From the P-I Files

FIFTY YEARS AGO

FIFTY YEARS AGO

December 30, 1894

Thomas Keene, the eminent Shakespearean tragedian, arrives in Seattle for a series of portrayals including Richard III, Romeo and Juliet and Hamlet.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

December 30, 1914

The Sun, Seattle evening newspaper, has suspended publication.

A closer relationship between the United States and the South American countries is urged by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Secretary McAdoo.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

December 30, 1924

Joseph Washington Hall, better known by his pen name of Upton Close, has been appointed a lecturer on Asia at the University of Washington.

Norman Selby (Kid McCoy) is found guilty of manslaughter, after 78 hours' deliberation by a Los Angeles jury.

TEN YEARS AGO

December 30, 1934

Ambassador Saito, on behalf of Japan, formally denounces the Washington naval treaty and its 5-5-3 ratio, but states his belief that armed conflict between Japan and the United States is "out of the question."

it proposes to judge a group of Americans as being disloyal without a fair hearing and on the grounds of the religious belief of their kin in another country or because of the evil deeds of the militarists in Japan.

To claim that this anti-Japanese campaign is not a racial or economic matter is to express ignorance or to use Nazi methods of innuendo and subterfuge. We had German-Americans who were sympathetic to Hitler, living on the Atlantic coast during the danger from German submarines. Did any one urge their removal inland or their deportation? We also had Italian-Americans living on the West Coast who were favorable to Fascism in their mother country. And they held meetings, supposedly to study the Italian language and culture. Why all the excitement about the meetings held by Japanese-Americans?

MRS. LYNN BRANNAN,  
Auburn, Wash.

### Nisei Loyalty

To The Post-Intelligencer:

I, too, am from Idaho and have been in Japan and the Philippine Islands, so I feel I should have a try at answering Bill Hubbs' question in this column December 25 of "just who is to decide which of the Japs are loyal and which aren't?"

That's dead easy, Bill. It goes like this:

Let's suppose the Japs had landed here and were beating us to a standstill. We were backed up in one corner and preparing to die fighting. Now I answer you by asking—would the Jap-American have died with us or would he long before that time have decided he was a "son of heaven?" If you or anyone can answer that, you have the answer.

By the way, Bill, did you ever notice a third or fourth generation Irishman on the 17th of March? Now you Irish, keep your shirts on, no offense intended.

URBAN RINEHART, Seattle.

SINCE 1888



Allen's  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE. NEWS  
619, 2, 270

DEC 13 1944

## More Views On Racial Problem

Since the news of the erasure from the county War Memorial by Hood River Post of the American Legion of 16 names of Americans of Japanese parentage, now serving in the U.S. Army was released last week on a nationwide scale, a large number of letters have come to the News' office, from near and far. A few of them are reproduced this week and follow:

To the Editor:—The Hood River post of the American Legion made headlines in The Oregonian. Are they proud of it? I wonder.

To me, and to all those with whom I discussed it, their decision to remove the names of the Japanese-Americans in military service from their honor roll is an outstanding act of narrow mindedness, hypocrisy and childish intolerance.

Their motive is plain: Keep the Japs out of Hood River. Make them feel despised, unwanted and they

won't try to return.

And yet, the members of the Hood River induction board, probably some of the very men who voted to have these names withdrawn from the honor roll, forced these "undesirable aliens" into uniform—made them take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America. It would be laughable were it not so stupidly cruel.

We stand aghast at the unspeakable atrocities committed by the Nazis in the countries they have overrun. We are horrified when we read of the forced labor battalions; of how the prisoners are cold-bloodedly shot when they displease or refuse to obey their conquerors.

Yet, in a lesser sense, are we not doing the same? No, we are not forcing these men to work; we are forcing them to fight. They haven't refused; they have complied. And we're not shooting them; we're only quietly stabbing them in the back.

Why not treat them with the dignity due an American soldier; for they are Americans. Why not put an end to this unreasonable intolerance?

Restore their names to the honor roll—or destroy the honor roll.

Above all else, let's be fair.—Esther Kesti, Hood River, December 5, 1944.

### The Broader Issue.

To the Editor: I learn with sincere regret of the recent action of Hood River post of the American Legion in removing from its War Memorial, because of their race, the names of sixteen American boys now in the service of our country, and its further action in opposing permanently the return of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Such action denies the basic concept of democracy that all men, regardless of race, creed or color, are deserving equally of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Individuals are to be judged, in a democracy, not by their race, but for what they are.

I lived in the Hood River valley long enough to know personally many of the Japanese and Japanese-Americans and to know that the overwhelming majority of them were both good neighbors and good citizens, and that they young people who grew up in the valley were thoroughly Americanized and share

the convictions of one of their number who wrote me, some time ago: "I know no other way but the good old American way."

The record of those Nisei who have seen action in Italy has received the praise of high military authorities. Many have given their lives and a thousand have received the Purple Heart.

But what are they fighting for? Presumably for freedom and justice and equality of opportunity—for democracy and the principles of Christianity. What is now proposed? To take away their freedom, deny them justice, discriminate against them because of their race: To repudiate democracy. Such action will not only be unjust to them, it will make good Axis propaganda. It will, moreover, lead the submerged masses of the world, now looking with hope for real help from us, to distrust America and to look elsewhere for friendship. (The trend is toward communist Russia.)

I suppose there are a few individuals who welcome this action because they stand a chance to profit at the expense of present property owners. Robbery is sometimes done in more subtle ways than cracking safes. But I am sure that most people who favor this action do so because of Japanese treachery and barbarity. Yet anyone who knows history, or current events for that matter, knows that barbarity and treachery are not the racial characteristics of any particular race. There are great and good men in all races, and there are devilish men among all races—even devilish Americans.

The people of Hood River are now being tested as to whether or not they believe in judging men as individuals, for what they are, and in treating them accordingly. That is justice, democracy, Christianity. To disown, dishonor and deny freedom to good and loyal citizens because of what other men of the same race are doing across the ocean is un-American, un-democratic and un-Christian.

Let those of Japanese ancestry in our midst who are disloyal to our country—and the FBI knows who they are)—be shipped back to Japan on the first boat, but let those who are good and loyal citizens (and there are thousands of them)—have reason to be proud to be Americans.

History will record the removing of sixteen names from Hood River's War Memorial as a trivial inanity, similar to the forbidding of the playing of the music of German composers during the first World War. I hope that history will also record that, in the years ahead, America will have proved to the world that democracy still works—but she will fail if she denies freedom and justice to any minority group because of their race.—Ross Knotts, Minister, St. John's Pioneer Methodist church, Portland, Ore.

### Dual Citizenship: Facts versus Fiction.

To the Editor:—Since the Hood River post of the American Legion is giving the dual citizenship of Japanese-Americans as one of its reasons for removing the names of 16 Japanese-American soldiers from its war memorial plaque, it would be well to shed some light upon the subject of dual citizenship.

The facts are that there are some 23 nations in the world that follow a rule of citizenship precisely similar to the rule of citizenship followed by Japan. When you call a group (Japanese) dual citizens, you are also calling dual citizens several million people in the United States, who came from France, Lithuania and many other countries.

Japan is the only nation that allows renunciation of Japanese citizenship by the children of its citizens who are residents of other countries, such as the United States. For about \$53, and working through the Japanese Consul, a Japanese-American could arrange to have his name removed from the citizenship list in Japan. Records kept here were burned when war came between the United States and Japan, thus proof of the rejection of Japanese citizenship of 75 per cent of the Japanese Americans is lacking.

Carey McWilliams, former head of the Division of Immigration and Housing for the State of California, in his book, "Brothers Under The Skin" (1943) writes in regard to the dual citizenship of Japanese-Americans:

"The Japanese Nationality Code has always been predicated upon the doctrine of jus sanguinis—namely, that a child is Japanese if its father is a Japanese national at

the time of its birth. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, we have always followed the doctrine of jus soli (except insofar as our own nationals abroad were concerned)—that persons born in this country are citizens of the United States. That there are two such conflicting doctrines of nationality may be readily explained; countries having a heavy out-migration—the population-exporting countries—almost uniformly followed the doctrine of jus sanguinis; while the countries of heavy in-migration—the population-receiving countries—follow the doctrine of jus soli. There is nothing peculiar, therefore, about the rule followed by Japan; it has been adopted in many European countries.

What we have forgotten is that the Japanese on the West Coast themselves petitioned Japan in 1914 and in December, 1925, so as to make it possible for Japanese residents, born in this country, to renounce any claim of dual citizenship. It is a little difficult to see how such a claim could arise in practice, since we have never recognized the principle of dual citizenship. In any case, after 1925, many Nisei (American-born) did renounce Japanese citizenship (those born subsequent to December 1, 1925, were automatically released from such a claim); but it is estimated that about a third of them failed to do so.—Martha Jane Miller, 1002, Columbia street, Hood River, December 6.

### Who Are Americans?

To the Editor:—In today's Washington Post appeared a small item concerning the American Legion and the erasure of the names of Nisei soldiers from its county war

memorial in Hood River, Oregon, even though these Nisei are overseas fighting.

Since when has nationality of our fighting men determined whether or not they could be heroes? It does not prevent these Nisei from fighting overseas, and their record is outstanding—something like a thousand Purple Hearts for thirteen hundred men.

If we paused to investigate the nationality of our heroes of the past and present, I'm afraid most of our war memorials would be pretty bare, for many of those whose names are on them are descendants of parents who, at one time or another, have been our enemies. I thought an American was an American whether he be white, black or yellow.

The American Legion is anxious for the fighting men of this war to join their ranks—men who are fighting to liberate most of the world, dying for people they never saw; and the American Legion expects great Americans like these to join their ranks—and I mean ranks—for it smells, this stunt of the American Legion of Hood River.

So, a few hundred more servicemen put thumbs down on the Legion.—Sincerely, W. J. Straub, S-1c, U.S.C.A., Wash., Radio, Alexandria, Virginia.

SINCE  1888

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

\* SAN FRANCISCO \*

LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE., NEWS

Cl. 2,370

MAY 25 1945

## Witch Burning

A few hundred years ago our forefathers put to death thousands of innocent people for an alleged alliance with Satan. The ghastly orgy spread even to the new land of America. The old witch conception is dead, but the old witch-burning spirit lives on and prejudice is its driving force.

The persecution and wholesale murder of thousands of so-called "inferior" people by the Nazi "super-men" is grim evidence of this evil force at work today. Thoughtful men and women cannot understand how an enlightened people, like the German nation, could tolerate these atrocities and support their guilty leaders.

Perhaps recent happenings in our own community will throw some light on this strange problem. Certain forces are at work here, which, if allowed to grow unhampered to full maturity, would be quite up to Nazi standards. The intolerance, prejudice and racial discrimination, which we have tolerated, is causing fair-minded men and women, all over the country, to denounce us. Their reactions are of vital concern to the future welfare of our valley. For instance, many of the national and international buyers of our fruit are men from races that have suffered much from prejudice and persecution. If, in their resentment, they turn against us, the same brand of injustice that we now tolerate against our harrassed fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry, we could eventually be reduced to bankruptcy.

Prejudice is a mental ailment and seems to be contagious. It closes the mind of its victim to the entrance of any truth that might cause a change of opinion. To a man, so afflicted a loyal Japanese-American soldier, even though he writes his pledge of allegiance in his life's blood, is just another "Jap."

Our way of life was made possible by the American Constitution. It is the foundation of our democracy. Conceived by imperfect human minds, it cannot be perfect, but it contains certain propositions that are, and always will be, eternally right. The proposition that man is an individual, with certain sacred rights, and that the government is his servant, pledged to protect those rights, is a long step away from the herd concept of society with its ruthless all-devouring State.

The eyes of millions of oppressed people have turned to America. We have taken many of them in. Their adjustment to our way of life is sometimes painful, to them and to us, but eventually they, or their children, or their grandchildren, so merge with the composite of races that is America, that only by physical characteristics of face or color can we trace their racial origin. They have presented a united front when America has been threatened. German-American against Hitler's Nazis, Italian-American against Mussolini's Fascists and Japanese-Americans against their own misguided, fanatical, blood brothers who sought to destroy our nation.

What has happened, that here in a free America, lawful citizens are deprived of their rights as citizens, without just cause and without a fair trial? Is the statement that "we just don't like them," a sufficient indictment of any group, to warrant a cancellation of its rights? If so, more than the Japanese are headed for the dog-house!

Shall we write into the Bill of Rights, "For Caucasians Only" and then piously take our place at the World Peace table and affirm our love for all mankind, and our desire for international unity and co-operation? It won't work. The highway of history is lined with the wreckage of nations that have betrayed the trust of humanity and have failed the obligation of their greatness. Let us not burn any witches in Hood River!

Paid Adv.

AVON W. SUTTON, Parkdale, Oregon.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

★ SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

NEWPORT, ORE., JOURNAL

Cir. 215

68 JAN 17 1945

### BEING PUSHED AROUND

7 Most people along the Pacific Coast doubt the wisdom of permitting the Japanese to return to this area, but most of them have made no public protest, merely hoping that the Japs would not come to their community. The general public does not know that field men, on government pay, have even attempted to get Newport business houses to employ some of these Japs, but so far they have had no success.

The government confiscated the property owned by these Japs at the time they were rounded up and sent to the internment centers, as they are released this property is being returned to them. A number of these Japs owned fish boats and had been operating along this coast, under the present laws they are entitled to resume fishing and will be given the same protection by the Coast Guard and Navy as any other fishermen. They will be able to fish off the Alaskan coast or any other place they choose and all ports and harbors will be open to them.

The Journal believes that there is a limit beyond which the people will not be pushed for the sake of national policy, where they feel that their personal safety is being endangered. The people know that, in time of war, mistakes are paid for in lives, and they realize what damage one disloyal fish boat crew could do. We fear that permitting the Japs to fish off our shores will prove to be, one step too far.

1900. **A** 1920  
*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND

BERKELEY, CALIF. GAZETTE  
Cir. 11,240  
JANUARY 2, 1948

# W<sup>268</sup>hirl of the World D

## THE NISEI WILL BE BACK

During the past few days this newspaper has received many letters from Berkeleyans concerned with the return of American-Japanese to California.

Some are strong in their support of the War Department in lifting the ban. Many of the letter writers are open-minded on the subject, but some, right or wrong, don't want to see the Japanese around until later, much later.

The problem is one to be faced realistically. When the Japanese are distributed among us once again, it will be well to remember two things at least.

First, that of the scores of thousands evacuated from this coast, many will have sons and brothers fighting in American uniforms, and will have earned the same measure of respect due to other citizens under the same circumstances.

Second, we must remember that any serious clashes with the Japanese in California will be reason enough for reprisals against our own men now held in Jap prison camps.

However suspicious some may feel toward those who return, however they may decline to accept them in friendship as before, the consideration of our own sons' safety should stay the hands of any whose misguided patriotism prompts physical action against returning Japanese citizens.

Let's keep our minds clear and Berkeley's record clean.

SINCE



1886

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.  
TELEGRAM, Cir. 3,292

JANUARY 2, 1945

268  
**ONE MAN'S OPINION**

CALIFORNIA authorities are doing their best to impress upon our people the "warning that any civil disturbances resulting from the return of loyal Japanese and Japanese-Americans to the Pacific Coast may have an unfavorable effect on the treatment of American soldiers in Japanese prison camps."

**OUR PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LAW-ABIDING. WHATEVER CAN BE DONE TO AVOID DISTURBANCE WILL BE DONE.**

But the Californians who voted so overwhelmingly for the continuance in Washington of the administration that returns to California the possibility of this terrible danger might do well to petition the White House to take a second thought.

**WHETHER OR NOT THE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE IS A QUESTION THAT HAS BEEN REFERRED TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES IS NOT QUITE CLEAR.**

That question could scarcely be referred to civilians, including the War Relocation Authority, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose attitude on the matter has never been misunderstood.

**ELEANOR HAS REPEATEDLY SAID THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS HAVE CIVIL RIGHTS WHICH CANNOT BE DENIED, WHICH IS PROBABLY TRUE ENOUGH.**

But even Mrs. Roosevelt must have heard there is a war on and the brutes who murdered our boys at Pearl Harbor are blood-brothers of these Japanese of whom she seems to have such a high opinion.

**ANYWAY, LET ME REPEAT THOSE CALIFORNIANS WHO HELPED RETAIN THIS ADMINISTRATION IN POWER, MIGHT WELL MEDITATE FOR THE REST OF US.**

PRICE



1946

*Allen's*  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

EUREKA, CALIF. TIMES  
 Cir. Daily, 6,073; Sunday, 7,077.

JANUARY 4, 1946

## Japanese In Brazil

268  
 Drew Pearson reports a question put by Don Bolt, lecturer on Latin-America, to Dean Acheson of the State Department, on the presence of 200,000 to 300,000 Japanese in Brazil:

"Isn't it true that the leisurely Brazilians want the Japs, who work three times as hard as the natives, to remain in Brazil? They are a great asset, and that is why Brazil has never declared war on Japan."

"The point," replied Acheson, "is well taken."

Californians won't need any elaborate explanation of the Brazilian viewpoint. California's experimentation with cheap, hard-working stoop-labor has been protracted, painful, and costly. There is no moral to the story, unless it be that somebody should explain to the Brazilians that what now seems a great asset may one day prove a dear bargain. But who could perform this little chore we wouldn't try to guess.



E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 112,155; Sunday 210,264  
JANUARY 13, 1945

# Chester Rowell

## Fact of Publicity Oft Brings Out Good Sense

268  
The mere fact of publicity does bring out good sense, and self-discredits foolishness, even on the most passionately controversial issues.

A recent example was the meeting in San Francisco of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, discussing the plans for the return of evacuated Japanese-Americans to California.

The discussions made plain, what has been known all along, that there has been no intent of a sudden or mass return of these persons, or any failure to recognize the difficulties, in places where there would be neither jobs nor living quarters, though their full legal right to decide for themselves is also recognized.

But the point is that also, even from some groups which had most actively expressed their objections to the return, there has developed a general depreciation of violence or the threat of it, and an urging to treat well those who do return.

And there was a disposition on the part of the formerly hostile press to print the news fairly. Daylight is the best corrective of the short-sighted agitation we had for a time.

On the national and international scale, the same thing has been noted in the general reaction to the international meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, just closed at Hot Springs, Virginia. To this there has been only one exception—a highly editorialized and misrepresentative communication released to the Hearst press on

January 13, under the "by-line" of Ray Richards.

This article charged the Institute with enforced secrecy, and also with being dominated by Communists, preparatory to turning the "professors" loose on a crusade to agitate for a Communist America and post-war world.

This raises a question of the Institute's policies of publicity, which I know something about, since I was in charge of that publicity at all its international conferences, in Hawaii, Japan, China and America, until the last one in Canada and the present one in Virginia, which I was unable to attend. In both of these the identical policies were carried out exceedingly well and evidently with general satisfaction.

At the first general conference, in Honolulu in 1925, under Ray Lyman Wilbur as international chairman, the policy was adopted that the Institute, just because it was non-governmental, should specialize on the very "hot spots" which governmental representatives usually avoid.

Therefore its "round tables," though not secret, were to be private. The official spokesman, however, was to give out everything except the one thing which the press normally wants first—names and quarrels.

The conference itself was to discuss everything and decide nothing; it would not even pass resolutions, and was not expected to agree in opinions.

Its various members, however, most of whom were persons of large contacts and influence in

their own countries, were free to make their several views effective there—which many of them have done, ever since, with results that are historic, but for which there is no room here.

At the first conference the publicity issue scarcely arose, since it followed automatically from the policy of the Institute itself. At the second conference, at Honolulu in 1927, Britain was represented for the first time, and the head of its delegation, Lionel Curtis, having had difficulties with the press in India and South Africa, urged a policy of absolute secrecy and no publicity at all. Finally he agreed that if I would handle it, the former course should be followed. It worked very well, and enabled Curtis himself, and Sir Frederick Whyte, to render notable services afterward in patching up the then critical boycott of British commerce in China.

Now, in the midst of war, this final conference has met in America, with the widest and perhaps the most distinguished membership from all over the world ever gathered at such a meeting. We shall be hearing more of it, and there will be important results, in research and in national actions.

And, coming back to Government in Washington, we have already been reminded of the effect of publicity and responsibility, in the new Republican international leadership of Senator Vandenberg, and in the prompt fizzle of Senator Wheeler's effort to be destructive. Effective democracy is emerging in America, even through the obsolete forms of the Senate.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

WEST LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
INDEPENDENT, Cir. 13,860  
JANUARY 19, 1949

## Looking At Los Angeles



with FCR

### ODDS 'N ENDS

According to Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State, of The Great State of California, in the election last November there were 1,578,240 votes cast by citizens of Los Angeles County. The eyebrow lifter is the added fact that the other FIFTY SEVEN counties of the state cast a total vote of 1,988,494. Los Angeles County then comes so close to casting half the total in the entire state that next time it is safe to predict that Los Angeles County will actually cast half the State's votes and the other fifty seven counties the other half. Politicians continue to ignore these startling facts. I know of some who, running for State office, seemingly spend as much effort to get Mono county's 635 votes and Alpine County's 149 votes as they do to influence the Los Angeles County vote. Bright aren't they?

Try as we may to ignore and iron out what has come to be known as the Race Question the Big Shots keep stirring it up. Contrast, for instance, the treatment of a couple of American soldiers who came home to Highland Park on furlough and happened to have names like Yamashita, by the Highland Park Her-

(Continued on Page 6)

Friday, January 19, 1945

tilizer in the winter time. "The more you stir it," he said, "the more it smells."

thing but what time and the war will bring us. And that is not going to be Social Security and Free Medical Care!

It will be one big headache. And PAY DAY!

—FCE.

ald which merely printed their pictures with another group of Highland Park soldiers and commented merely: "Highland Park Boys Home on Furlough," and then gave their names, ranks, and home addresses, with the bombastic, racial stirring up that Los Angeles' busy trouble making Mayor gives the question. This patriot hastens to hand out his picture with a group of Japs pointing out in the "story" that these are Japs and that they are back. Hurrah! Maybe they'll vote for Bowron.

What are known as Race Questions are largely inventions of political busybodies who figure out ways to capitalize on the schisms they stir up.

This column thinks that if it was right to chase the Americans of Japanese ancestry out of their homes and confine them in camps under the control of a bunch of New York social workers—well, if it was O. K. to treat American Citizens that way in 1942 (no matter what color their skin or whether their eyes run up or down or crosswise) why since the war is no way finished yet, why it would only be elementary common sense to keep them away until the war is won. Furthermore, if anyone imagines that the way to instill everlasting loyalty in a citizen is to dispossess him of his home and kick him around like he was a convicted spy, why they are just fooling themselves along and fixing up tremendous trouble for later on. Wha we haven't got is a common sense policy.

And I notice where a pressure group of colored citizens lowered the beam on the Los Angeles City Council to pass a resolution about some wrong suffered by other colored citizens somewhere back east or down south. This leads to the whites demanding extra resolutions. And then the yellow race and my grandpa had an old homely expression that fitted these crazy patchwork, political-racial questions. He said never stir a pile of barnyard fer-

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

1950



EUGENE Ore., REGISTER-GUARD

Circ. 17,300

JAN 9 - 1945

—you understand, the ins...

### WHAT OTHER EDITORS THINK

#### HOOD RIVER INCIDENT

(Klamath Herald)

This column, as its readers well know, has never wasted any sympathy on those disloyal Japanese at Tulelake who have shown, through trouble-making enterprises, that they have no love for America and would like to see it lose the war.

We must, however, join with the writer of a letter on this page yesterday in decrying the action of a Hood River American Legion post in erasing the names of men of Japanese descent, serving in the armed forces, from the post honor roll. It was a small and unworthy deed, and we imagine the Hood River Legion already regrets it. We do not regard it as typical of American Legion attitude; we know a great many Legionnaires whom we suspect will agree with what we have said.

We just can't do that to men who fight under the flag of the United States.

SINCE



1936

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.  
CITIZEN-NEWS, Cir. 28,000  
JANUARY 12, 1945

**Example**

THE HOLLYWOOD POST NO. 591 American Legion not only set a precedent but a splendid example in good citizenship in admitting to membership a Japanese-American who has recently received an honorable discharge from the Army.

Harley M. Oka, formerly in business in Hollywood, had proven his worthiness of the American citizenship that had been conferred upon him by the Constitution.

Since none of us has a claim to citizenship other than that based on the Constitution, the Legion Post's action in admitting Oka to membership demonstrates a sincere desire to uphold the Constitution for the benefit of all citizens.

A little courageous leadership such as that evidenced by the Post is all that is necessary to eliminate from the public the thought that there is any problem connected with the place of residence of loyal Japanese-Americans.

When the politicians discover that they cannot make votes by inexcusably stirring blind hatreds, the whole silly fuss will stop.

After all, there is just one way for an American citizen to prove that he is better than another American citizen and that is by his day-in and day-out conduct. The "blueness" of one's American blood doesn't in itself make a good citizen. It's what a man demonstrates in his relations with his fellow men that counts.

If we must hate, let's hate bad citizenship and disregard race, religion, color and ancestry.

SINCE  1889

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. EAGLE

Cir. 17,600

JANUARY 4, 1945

## On the Sidewalk

268 by c. a. b.

**R**ADIO oracles, columnists, and all who create public opinion, should think back to the days of Beaumont, Texas; Los Angeles, Mobile, Newark, and Detroit race riots at this time when we are called upon to do unto our brother as we would have him do unto us in the case of the Japanese relocation.

Truly the problem of housing is acute among Negro people, but to create animosity among Negroes against the returning Japanese is not a solution to the housing problem.

We calculate on winning this war in the shortest possible time. We can do this not only by strengthening General Eisenhower's forces on the battle front with all necessary war materials, but more important even should be our determination to defeat our enemies within.

And who are they?

Those who foment race riots — who spread the poisonous doctrine of hate and promote native Fascism in churches, schools, and among unsuspecting people.

The peculiar psychology that is enveloping some of the Negro people with the belief that the returning Japanese citizens to their homes which they, the Japanese, bought and paid for with their sweat and blood, is an injustice to the Negroes is another Hearst trick to divide and by so doing turn the Negroes' attention away from the real enemy.

If the Negroes accept this as a solution of our lack of housing possibilities we are not only defeating our aims and determination to win the battle against separation and discrimination, but by so doing we aid the enemies of that principle and doctrine of unity within the Nation advocated by our commander-in-chief.

We must win this war against Germany and Japan not by ridicule and abuse of them, but by demonstrating that we are one nation. That within our borders there is room for all who believe in the doctrine upon which this government was built: That all men are created equal.

SINCE  1886

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

POMONA, CAL., PROGRESS-  
BULLETIN, Cir. 7,159  
JANUARY 26, 1945

## AS WE SEE IT

260 By One Of Us

Many Pomona people are looking forward with great expectations to the lecture by Millard Sheets before the Adult Education forum next Monday night. His subject is to be "Asia's Millions: Their Stake in This Global War."

While Sheets has gone far in his chosen profession, painting, he has also built up a fine reputation as a war correspondent and lecturer and is making a very definite contribution in the work of city planning.

Preceding Sheets' lecture, two noteworthy documentary films are to be shown. The first is the new "March of Time" motion picture entitled "India Today," which, by the way, was made by a friend of Mr. Sheets. The second picture is entitled "Changing Face of India."

All of which means there won't be any vacant seats in Fremont auditorium Monday evening.

⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

On leaving the Pomona Assembly Center, about 5000 Southern California Japanese were taken to Heart Mountain in Wyoming. It is understood that at one time the Heart Mountain relocation center had a population of more than 13,000. Now, there are only 8801 at Heart Mountain. Indefinite leaves have been granted to 4012. From 75 to 100 are leaving each week, and it is understood that most of these are finding locations in the East or Middle West. Comparatively few from any of the relocation centers are returning to California.

⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

A lot of screening is done before any of the Japanese are allowed to return. A prominent official of the War Relocation authority recently expressed the opinion that Californians seem to have forgotten the exemplary character of some of the Japanese who were residents here before the war came on. Of those who came to California 40 or 50 years ago some may have come as loyal citizens of Japan, but at least a few of these threw off that allegiance and became deeply imbued with the spirit of loyal American citizens. We had some in Pomona at the time the Pearl Harbor blow was struck who were undoubtedly here to help Japan, but there were others whose loyalty was unquestioned.

Take, for instance, the old gentleman who repaired shoes in a shop on Garey avenue. Before the turn of the century, he ran a Japanese camp near the Indian Hill packing house, furnishing Jap pickers for the growers. Then he was engaged in the photography business, working in Long Beach for a while. Seven or eight of his children, born in Pomona, were all graduates of the Pomona high school and few are as appreciative of the educational advantages furnished by the community as was this Japanese.

⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

Then there was one named Oishi, who lived in the Monte Vista tract and had a grove on East Kingsley avenue. Oishi had done citrus work in this valley for a long time. He married a Japanese girl who was born here, and to them came a daughter at the Pomona Valley Community hospital. His neighbors held him in high esteem. There were two events in the year that he celebrated; one was Christmas—there was nothing in his nature, by the way, that suggested Shintoism—and the other was his daughter's birthday anniversary. He wanted the neighbors to share in these anniversaries with him and it was his custom to present them with some gift or remembrance on these occasions.

Being the oldest son, Oishi one day told the neighbors that his parents and other members of the family were demanding his return to Japan. It was his duty, he thot, to take care of his mother, 74 years of age. When he left, Oishi said he had lived too long in this country to sleep on the floor in Japan, so he took with him an American bed with spring and mattress.

The house where he lived was on a grove now owned by Arthur E. Fitch. Originally it had been owned by a Japanese whose first name was George. The navel trees on the place were planted by George and the house on the property was built by him. Recently it has been torn down. George had hoped to become one of the progressive citizens of this valley, but he had to sell the property at the time laws were passed prohibiting Japanese from owning property, and he moved elsewhere.

⊗ ⊗ ⊗ ⊗

The picture program of the Pomona Valley Historical society, held at St. Paul's Episcopal church on Tuesday evening of this week, drew one of the biggest crowds the association has had at any of its meetings in recent years. The interest taken in the pictures emphasizes the need of preserving photographs of Pomona and Pomona people.

It happens that a lot of desirable pictures are frequently thrown away. Their value is little realized at the time, but in years to come they are treasured mementos and they should be preserved, no matter how much the styles change.

Arrangements were made a good many years ago whereby pictures given to the Historical society are turned over to the Pomona public library which serves as custodian of the Historical society's property. This insures the safe and permanent keeping of pictures, legal documents and whatever articles may become of value as mementos of the past.

1880



**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

NAPA, CAL., JOURNAL  
Cir. 2,986  
JANUARY 26, 1945

## PERIL OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP

2168  
It has been said and written of dual citizenship in recent months, especially as it relates to Americans of Japanese ancestry. Dual citizenship is an intricate subject and one which the Axis nations, Germany, Italy and Japan have found useful in forcing ideological theories upon their own nationals and descendants in other lands.

Native citizenship may be determined by either or both of two principles: One makes place of birth the test, the other makes parentage the test. U. S. claims allegiance by both titles, as do the Axis countries, but here the similarity ends. For a U. S. citizen cannot exercise rights and privileges of a citizen in a foreign country while retaining those at home.

So far as the U. S. is concerned, the iniquitous and un-American system pressed upon the Nisei (Americans of Japanese ancestry) was the dual citizenship principle applied in its worst form.

Under dual citizenship, Japanese parents registered their American-born children with the nearest Japanese consulate as citizens of Japan, thus making them subjects of the emperor as well as the U. S. As such they were liable for military duty under the Japanese flag just as much as though they had been born in Japan. While they had the privilege of renouncing their allegiance to Japan, few did because of the inevitable censure of their fathers and their virtual ostracism from certain Japanese circles.

It remained for an American soldier of Japanese ancestry to relate the graphic story of how the Imperial Japanese government maintains its hold on U. S. citizens. He was Lt. Dick Hamasaki, en route from the Italian front, where he was cited five times for bravery, to his native Hawaii for hospitalization of his wounds.

"Because of my Japanese ancestry, I was forced to bow to my father's will, despite the fact I was born an American citizen in Hawaii," Hamasaki was quoted by the Sacramento Bee as saying. "It was at his insistence I went to Japan for my education, and had not my mother prevailed upon him to allow me to return to my brothers in Hawaii, I would probably be in the Japanese Army today."

Records show that thousands of Nisei youth were indoctrinated in Japan. How many of them with less articulate mothers remained there for army service and how many returned to the West Coast and Hawaii to expound fanatically the Japanese cause is not officially known.

During Congressional hearings on National Defense Migration in February, 1942, it was estimated by officials of the Japanese-American Citizens League that between 20 and 30 per cent of their membership of 20,000 were Japan-educated. Of these Kebeis (Japan-educated) generally, Andrew W. Lind, Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii, said:

"Finally, there is the rather large Kebei group of the second generation who, although citizens of the U.S. by virtue of birth within the territory, are frequently more fanatically Japanese in their disposition than their own parents. Many of these individuals when they return from Japan are unable to speak the English language and some are unquestionably disappointed by the lack of appreciation manifested for their Japanese education."

The strongest indictment yet made against the Japanese, by friend and foe, is that they do not become assimilated into the American way of life. Dual citizenship is one of the greatest barriers to assimilation unto the second and third generations and it will continue to be so long as it is practiced.

How extensive the practice of dual citizenship was can be judged by statistics released several years before the war by the Consul General of Japan in San Francisco and used recently in briefs by the States of California, Oregon and Washington in the U. S. Supreme Court case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu.

These statistics showed that over 51,000 of the approximate 63,000 American-born persons of Japanese parentage then in the western part of the United States held Japanese citizenship.

Further evidence of widespread dual citizenship was disclosed in official U. S. figures, as of July, 1944, showing that 11,447 American-born Japanese had applied for expatriation and of this number, 4738 claimed dual citizenship and 6709 U. S. citizenship.

**PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU**

**SEATTLE, WASH.**

**This Clipping from**

Hocuiam (Wn) Washingtonian  
January 24, 1945

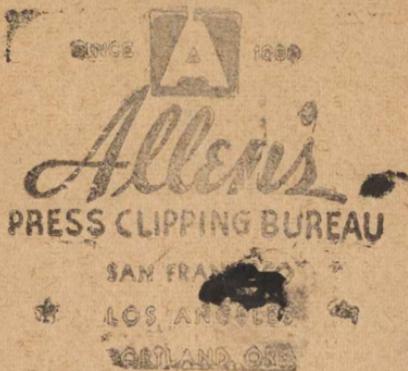
## **The Japanese Question**

Gov. Monrad Wallgren is right, we think, in opposing the return of Japanese to the Pacific coast.

There are among the Japanese some, we believe, who may be anti-American and pro-Japanese despite their professions to the contrary. While keeping Japanese out of the Pacific coast area will be a hardship on some Japanese who are loyal Americans, still many in wartime must suffer hardships. We cannot afford to let even 999 loyal Japanese to return if in doing so there is the possibility that one returned Japanese in 1,000 may prove disloyal.

The one may do an irreparable damage to the war effort. He may prove the one to throw a monkeywrench into machinery that it will take a thousand men to repair.

Furthermore, there is the consideration of wartime hatreds that makes it best for the Japanese themselves that they should remain away from the Pacific coast. When and what Japanese are to be returned to the Pacific coast is a question that can and should await termination of the war with Japan.



BERKELEY, CALIF. CALIFORNIAN  
Cir. 11,250  
JANUARY 25, 1945

## Test of Consciousness

Joel Hildebrand, chairman of the department of chemistry, speaking at the last University meeting, stressed the need of students to change their main topic of conversation from events in Hollywood to events of national and international significance.

Some students on campus are both interested in and well-informed about current affairs and capable of leading student discussions. It is up to them to get those students less informed conscious of world and state affairs.

The Student Relations committee of Welfare council is sponsoring a student forum at 4 p.m. today in 11 Wheeler hall. Subject under discussion at the forum is the problems which face returning American-Japanese. Victor Furth '18, assistant director of the War Relocation authority, will discuss WRA plans for resettlement of Nisei. The second speaker will be Dave Tatsuno '36, public speaking teacher at the Topaz relocation center in Utah, who will present an American-Japanese view of the Nisei return.

Promising to be the most valuable phase of the forum is the discussion which will follow the speakers' presentations.

Such student meetings, if held more often and at convenient hours, will lead to a better-informed student body. As Hildebrand emphasized, it is vital that our generation be conscious of public affairs.

If it does not become conscious of affairs of state, there is little hope that ours or any future generation will be able to overcome problems which may be even more controversial or bitterly discussed than the local problem, the returning Nisei have offered.—Ila Sullivan '48.

SINCE

1863



**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,819

JAN 22 1945

## TODAY'S GUEST EDITORIAL

### Legion and the Japs

By DAN M. McDADE

National Vice Commander, American Legion

Under the latest ruling of the army, persons of Japanese ancestry against whom no specific exclusion orders have been issued may obtain, if they so desire, identification cards issued by the Western defense command indicating that they may travel and reside within the areas of the Western defense command.

We are assured in the proclamation that the records of all persons of Japanese ancestry have been carefully examined and only those who have been cleared by military authority are permitted to return. Under this plan and according to our constitution, these Japanese should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens.

The American Legion, a tolerant, patriotic organization, always upholds law and order and the Legion will do its utmost to see that the returning Japanese get a square deal. I am rather resentful of the smug attitude of the WRA and some of its officials. I maintain that the inept handling of the Tulelake situation made matters worse and it was only when the army stepped in that complete order was restored in that camp, where troublesome and vicious Japanese are concentrated. I still believe that the proper authority for control of this camp should be the military.

Misguided and far from accurate statements have come from Dillon S. Meyer and also from Mr. Ickes, both of whom lose sight of the fact that people of Western states have a right to voice their opinions relative to the Japanese. Let me say right now that the fair treatment which is requested for the Japanese will be given them by the citizens of this area. The same people whom Ickes and Meyers hold up to scorn will be among the first to see that the returned Japanese are not molested.

As an official of the American Legion I feel that undue emphasis on minority problems will have a tendency to make us lose sight of our main objective—the winning of the peace, securing freedom and national economic stability. We of the American Legion have pressed legislation for the veteran and that means the veteran of this World War. With the experience of over 25 years we are working for proper rehabilitation measures. We are pledged to protect the widows and orphans of those who have given their lives for their country. At the same time we are fully alert to the dangers which come from internal dissension and recognize in some of the criticism thrown our way the same voices and same captious and volunteer critics who have done everything in their power to obstruct the Legion program for 25 years. We claim no priority on patriotism or the fundamental virtues but we do hold fast to our creed and pledge ourselves to "God and Country." And under that pledge we will see that minority groups who are entitled to it receive the full protection which our constitution provides.

National Commander Edward N. Scheiblerling in a recent message speaks for the American Legion when he says, "There is no room for racial hatreds or animosities in the ranks of the American Legion. We went on record as opposed to the return of Japanese to the Western area but now that the military authorities have spoken we can do no less than obey orders."

SINCE



1886

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

THE DALLES, ORE., OPTIMIST

Cir. 1, 215

JAN 5 1945

### Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue

268 In Assam and Burma, American nisei non-coms have for some time been serving in the front line as interpreters for British intelligence. The nisei interview and propagandize Jap prisoners. From forward vantage points they broadcast to the enemy over loud-speakers.

The treatment these Japanese-Americans get from British soldiers fighting the Japs on that front sheds an interesting light on the attitude of Oregon civilians who feel that—army ok or no army ok—they can't trust themselves if a Japanese face appears in their town.

Within range of Jap shellfire, within hearing distance of Jap machine-guns, in Burma the nisei go about their duties with only the Japs to fear. On our side of the lines, the strongest emotion they occasion is curiosity. The red, white and blue shoulder patch they wear marks them as American soldiers of the CBI command. The British Tommy, trudging back from a bloody front-line show, sees those colors and they are enough for him.

SINCE



1833

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

VACAVILLE, CALIF. REPORTER

CIT. 625

JANUARY 5, 1945

### What Is An Anti-Jap League?

268

With the formation of the Anti-Japanese League of Vacaville last Friday evening too many people misconstrue its true purpose. This organization is made up of Vacaville people who have banded together so that their expressions of opinion on this particular subject can have greater significance.

The Anti-Japanese League of Vacaville has no power, no authority. Its actions are for moral purposes only. It must by decree and voluntary agreement keep its activities within the law, and desires no violence or interference with privileges granted to the people by the constitution of the United States.

The army has decreed that Japanese may return to Pacific coast areas and those Japanese who desire to do so need not fear the Anti-Japanese League of Vacaville.

Because of the war in the Pacific against Japan and the atrocities of Japanese soldiers against our fighting men and civilians, resentment runs high against all Japanese, whether they be alien or citizen. This is especially true with our fighting men who vouch that "The best Jap is a dead one."

The Reporter has previously stated that for the best interests of the people in this area and the Japanese, the War Relocation Authority should not permit the infiltration of Japanese to the Pacific Coast area until the Pacific war is over and the people have had an opportunity to settle back to normalcy.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry can rent land. They can buy land. There is nothing that the Anti-Japanese League can do to prevent it. A man who owns land can rent it or sell it to anyone he chooses, whether it be Japanese or any other nationality. There is nothing that the Anti-Japanese League can do to prevent it.

Then this is the purpose of the Anti-Japanese League—a pledge of non-support with the Japanese so that conditions here will not warrant their return.

SINCE



1899

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

OREGON CITY, OREGON  
 OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE  
 CIR. 3,217

JAN 6 1945

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

### From The Constitution of Oregon

#### Article I—Bill of Rights

Section 31—*Rights of White Foreigners—What Immigration May Be Restrained.* White foreigners who are or may hereafter become residents of this state shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property as native-born citizens. **And the Legislative assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this state of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.**

From the foregoing section of the Bill of Rights in the Oregon Constitution it is plainly to be seen that the Governor and the State Legislature could at the forthcoming session take the necessary steps that would take out of the hands of the local communities the initiative of determining whether, in defiance of federal and army regulations, they may prevent the return of the Japanese evacuees to Oregon.

After screening out dangerous evacuees now in internment camps in the inland country the Federal government has authorized the return of those considered safe to the Pacific Coast. Several communities in Oregon, Washington and California have indicated they will not tolerate their return. However patriotic the impulse may be behind these incipient rebellions against federal and military rulings in war time, they are breaking down the orderly processes of government.

That local communities might understand what the basic state law in these matters is, the Legislature of Oregon would perform a public service by taking the necessary steps within the province of its cherished state's rights to assume the state's responsibilities in this difficult and trying question. The communities now excited or incited over the return of the Japanese evacuees would then know the official Oregon position and would be on notice, not only as to federal regulations and military decision but on notice as to the state's official and responsible position, as a matter of law.

1900 A 1900

# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,195; Sunday 210,264  
JANUARY 6, 1945

## Chester Rowell Right Man Has Power To Get Things Done

When the right man does the right things, just because they are right, he can get by with them even against the opposition of the very pressure groups which had defeated them when proposed by others in whose motives there was not the same confidence.

We see this illustrated just now on all the levels, from great world decisions, which may shape the permanent frame of history, to national, State, local and business and labor matters, larger and smaller.

If, for instance, Archbishop Damaskinos succeeds in bringing real peace to his faction-torn Greece, it will be precisely by his conspicuous record of patriotism, courage, fairness, intelligence and Christian devotion. These are the very qualities which the extremists of both factions do not wish to show toward each other, but which they cannot with good face repudiate. At this writing the prospects of his success seem improving.

Likewise when Winston Churchill yielded to the opposition in his own country, as well as in Greece, and flew to Athens to repair what all these critics—and most Americans—thought wrong, he earned a new esteem, not necessarily for his immediate action in restoring what he called "order" by force, but for his boldness in meeting the crisis face to face.

We see it in the bold proposals of Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes regarding unpopular taxes, unwelcome "work or fight," and the rest. Byrnes may not get by with them all—that will depend

on whether President Roosevelt shows a like courage in backing him—but the event is likely to prove him to have been right, in case he has to give some of them up.

Governor Warren is showing the same qualities, in his proposals for unwelcome taxes, and the refusal of reckless bonuses; for his bold and prompt support of the Army policy for the return of loyal Japanese-Americans, and for their constitutional rights; and, finally, for his proposal of health insurance for the economic groups most needing it.

Just as logic, Governor Warren's arguments in advocacy of this policy are neither better nor worse than those of some of his predecessors; in fact, they are identical. The last Governor to make them was Governor Olson. I at least should agree with his arguments, since, at his request, I wrote some of them, and was appointed chairman of his commission on the subject.

But Olson himself became a hoodoo, on this as on many other subjects, even with a Democratic Legislature elected with him with the support of his organization.

If that commission is still in formal existence, it should become a Warren commission, with any changes of membership he suggests, and answerable to him.

Warren has already succeeded in winning approval for many policies on which Olson had failed. He is likely to do so with this. And some of the details which he has left provisionally open have right and wrong answers, with strong pressure groups in opposition. On this I may have

something further to say as the situation clears.

In San Francisco we have it in the outspoken leadership of Mayor Roger Lapham, who is becoming increasingly popular by his very courage in espousing hitherto unpopular causes.

What Mayor before could have secured the virtually unanimous support of the Supervisors in curbing their illegal but long cherished privileges? Who could have dared propose license taxes on general businesses, and taxes on commuters and other non-residents? Who would have got support for turning over educational management to the Superintendent and his deputies and holding them responsible for reults?

Who else would have stood up for the rights of returned Japanese-Americans and in support of the policy of the Governor and the President? Who would have stood for the rights and against the wrongs of the labor unions, and got both business and labor support in the doing of it?

In other words, just by not "doing politics" Mayor Lapham has been doing brilliantly successful politics, by being right and fair, even when he reverses all the traditions of politics, and by winning the universal confidence of the people in his capacity and sincerity.

It is a fine demonstration of the increasing workability of democracy that we have so many examples of just this spirit, in so many governmental offices and bodies, local, state and national, where formerly bosses ruled uncurbed or incompetents stalled in futility.

SINCE **A** 1888

# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

CORVALLIS, ORE.,  
O. A. C. BAROMETER

JAN 5 - 1945

firm belief of "In God we trust" is what G. I. Joe is fighting for!

## *On Behalf of Nisei*

"Nisei in Uniform," a booklet recently issued by the department of interior and war department should be read and thoughtfully considered by every American. This booklet tells the story of Americans of Japanese descent now in uniform fighting for United States.

In February, 1943, President Roosevelt said, "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry . . . . Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart."

Nisei in 1942 began to show that their hearts and minds were right when the 100th Infantry and 442nd Combat Team (both composed of Nisei volunteers) attracted much favorable attention while they were training in this country.

Later when these two groups distinguished themselves in Italy, men who fought next to them could not praise them enough.

Said Maj. James J. Gillespie about American-Japanese whom he commanded in Italy, "The men of these battalions will tell anybody what good men they (the Nisei) are and how extremely loyal they are. They're as good as any outfit I've ever been with."

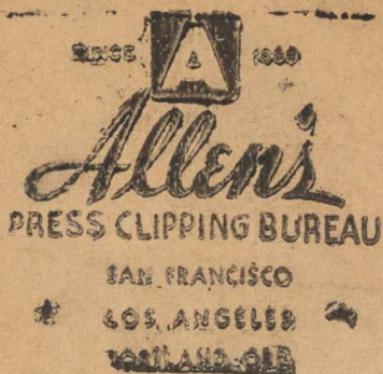
Nisei in uniform feel that they are fighting a dual battle. One is to smash the Axis; the other, to show the world that even though their forefathers were born in Japan, they are truly loyal Americans.

When asked why he fought for a country which didn't accept him as an equal, one Nisei replied, "Maybe there is something wrong in America, but it's nothing Tojo can fix either."

For a slogan, the 442nd Combat Team chose "Go For Broke" which means "shooting the works"—giving their all to a cause they believe in.

In a country which preaches freedom, equality and love, every American citizen should "go for broke" in trying to solve the race problems sanely and unemotionally. It may be for economic reasons, social prejudice or war hysteria, however, so-called patriotic organizations in this state are not far above the ideology of Axis countries when they preach exclusion of American citizens who have proved by sacrificing their lives their devotions to America.

Americans are Americans no matter which ocean their forefathers crossed to get here



BERKELEY, CALIF., CALIFORNIAN  
Cir. 11,250  
JANUARY 11, 1945

## Tell the People

<sup>268</sup>  
The speeches and discussions at the conference on inter-racial coordination yesterday indicate that a smooth transition from segregated camp to community life will be effected in 1945 for all loyal Japanese-Americans.

Funds to cover traveling expenses and the moving of personal property will be granted; the Federal Social Security board will give additional aid if needed; the War Manpower commission has adopted the policy of no racial discrimination although the commission cannot accept responsibility for tight labor markets; Japanese-Americans are eligible for and will be admitted to public housing facilities.

*Plans for the gradual release of about thirty-five thousand Japanese-Americans who will be encouraged, but not forced, to live in regions throughout the United States have been laid and already Nisei are leaving the relocation camps. But the most important message yesterday's conference had to give was that Negroes, Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese and all other minority groups living in the United States are Americans and should be treated as Americans and not as separate groups.*

The representatives at the conference know this but a large portion of Americans apparently do not. The biggest and perhaps the hardest job is to get this message to the people. Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation authority, stated that the largest group interested in the permanent exclusion of Japanese-Americans are persons who have been misled, have been taught to hate by campaigns waged against race minorities. The antidote for the poison is courage, facts and truth.

The fact that 13,000 men of Japanese ancestry have been inducted into the armed forces of the United States, that one-half this number have been or are now fighting in France, Italy, Burma and Saipan, that several Nisei have been decorated for their gallantry posthumously, are not known to many Americans because anti-Japanese groups have suppressed the truth.

*The public must outlaw actions such as those taken by members of the American Legion post at Hood River, Ore., when they erased the names of 16 Japanese-Americans from the honor roll on a memorial, and reject as the American way the attitude expressed by Representative John E. Rankin when he refused to sit with a Negro Congressman.*

*These misled people must be handed the facts. The courage, achievements and merits of members of race minorities must be known. Isolated demonstrations of race violence should not be accepted in exaggerated form.*

The spread of truth will lambast the plans of groups who are trying to scare Japanese-Americans from returning to the coast, groups who claim WRA officials are pamperers helping saboteurs.

All the plans of the WRA, the pledges of "no discrimination" and "full cooperation" by innumerable federal agencies will crumble if minorities are not accepted into community life as Americans. Because the facts have been suppressed races have not been treated as equals but in the words of the axiom which Myer repeated, "truth crushed to earth shall rise again."—Jura Hoffman '46.

1945



1945

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER  
CIR. D. 248,510; SUN. 509,000  
AUGUST 3, 1945

\* \* \*

**U. S. A. JAPANESE.** *268*  
*To The San Francisco Examiner:*

Recently there has been the much talked about controversy regarding the American-born Japanese. I have a few words to say about them and I would appreciate very much if you would publish this article.

I am a former infantryman of the 133rd Infantry, Thirty-fourth Division. A year ago today, attached to us, were the 100th Battalion (American-born Japs) who, as you know, are the highest cited unit in ETO and MTO.

While we fought with them, they were indeed very courageous and skillful in every task they were assigned. During the periods when we were sent to the rear for a two or three day rest, we, the 133rd Infantry, would go over to visit them and they did likewise. They treated us just like brothers—in fact, we felt like brothers because we were always together. All of us who fought

alongside of these boys know how brave they were and we held great respect for them

They lost twice as many men as the number they rescued from a death trap. For their gallantry they were cited by the President. For other achievements, many have earned the Bronze Star, Silver Star and other medals of honor.

If any GI, or any of these indignant American people have anything further to say against these Nisei boys, I should like to hear from them.

PVT. RAY E. DINTINI  
(A former Thirty-fourth  
Division Infantryman),  
Leghorn, Italy

\* \* \*

SINCE



1880

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

B. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

CIR. D. 151,584; SUN. 210,764

AUGUST 2, 1945.

**Rights**

268  
Editor—To condone or be indifferent to the refusal of a Geary Boulevard Merchants' Association to let a Chinese-American veteran purchase a business on that street is to condone the same attitude that the Nazis showed and acted upon in recent years when they forbid "non-Aryans" the rights of citizens.

San Francisco. I. FRIEDMAN.

SINCE 1906



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

CHICAGO, ILL., HER. AMERICAN

Ch. 263,410, Sun. 863,091

AUGUST 18, 1944

268

## READERS' LETTERS

268

### Japanese-Americans

Because so many people are narrow-minded, we will continue to have wars. Keep Japs in in-

ternment camps—those that are menaces to this country. But also put into those camps those of other nationalities who are menaces. There are menaces in every nationality. But please judge them on their merits.

Do you know there is a division of Japanese-American soldiers in Italy whose record of courage it is hard for any other division to match? In that particular division there has been no case of A.W.O.L., with the exception of two boys who left the hospital before they were released to go to the front again. You'll hear them reported as Hawaiian soldiers.

I can say all this with sincerity even though I lost a brother in the Pacific and have received word that my brother-in-law was wounded in that theater of war.

Please, let us, the white race, who like to think of ourselves as being intelligent, consider people on their own merits, and not condemn them because of race or nationality.

MARIE PASULKA.

\* \* \*

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

APRIL 4, 1945

San Francisco.

## Nisei Soldiers 268

Editor—I would like to pass on a part of a letter from a friend, a First Lieutenant with the U.S. Seventh Army. His comments were prompted by the Army's modification of its order that excluded persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast:

"Always did think they (Japanese-Americans) got a dirty deal, and after seeing those boys fight over here I'm more convinced of the loyalty of the vast majority of them. There are a lot of fellows here that would not be alive today if that Japanese outfit hadn't gone in and dug them out of a trap, and I was damned near one of them."

ROBERT T. BROWNSCOMBE.

San Francisco.

SINCE 1837



*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
AUGUST 18, 1945

## A United Nation!

EDITOR: Americans of Japanese ancestry join with all Americans of every creed, faith and color in hailing victory.

Thousands of Japanese Americans on the combat and civilian fronts feel their efforts have aided toward this victorious day. Theirs is a thanksgiving that our American manhood need no longer be sacrificed for freedom. Theirs is also the grief for those of us who will not see our beloved ones return.

The winning of peace will be equally as difficult yet satisfying. A national unity gained through understanding and decent acceptance of each other as fellow citizens, without regard to differences of race, religion or origin will win and hold the peace.

So on the day of victory, we look forward with anticipation to the years of peace ahead of our United Nation.

—Joe Grant Masaoka, regional representative, Japanese American Citizens League.

\* \* \*

SINCE



1898

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

HOOD RIVER, ORE. SUN

Cir. 2387

AUG 3 1945

Dear Editor

268

I believe like Kenneth Decker, survivor of a plane crash in a New Guinea jungle, that "friendship and loyalty has no color line." No one denies that we have here in Hood River valley, loyal and friendly Japs. To these American citizens we (the U. S. as a whole) under our constitution, promised certain things but, Hood River Post American Legion says: "raus mit em." Why? Well, principally because "we don't like 'em." As I see it, if we made a mistake in making them citizens years ago, we can't correct that by feeling superior now. That, if we did, it isn't what other nations might think of us for repudiating our sacred promises but, what we ultimately would think of ourselves.

If the Hood River Post feels so superior to the Jap citizen (something like the Nazis and the Jews) why not petition Saint Peter to keep them out of the good-place hereafter? If asked why, it might answer, "We just don't like 'em."

Respectfully,

M. O. Boe.



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER  
C.I.R. D. 248,510; SUN. 509,000  
AUGUST 11, 1945

## Editor's Mail Box

**"ONLY AMERICANS."** *268*  
To The San Francisco Examiner:

Whenever anybody discriminates against or ridicules a person because of his religion, race or origin, I think it's a good idea to remind the bigot of Quentin Reynolds' report on our armed forces:

"There are no Democrats or Republicans at the front—only Americans. There are no Italian Americans or Polish Americans; there are no Jews, Catholics or Protestants at the front; there are no New Yorkers or Californians or Texans or New Englanders; there are no white men or black men at the front—only Americans purged of the artificial barriers we still make so much of here at home."

If we practice that same teamwork at home, then the hate-mongers—the anti-Semites, Catholic-haters, Negro-haters, and others who try to poison us with prejudice—would get no place. To work for full employment, without racial or religious dis-

crimination, to expose the native fascists for what they are, to practice democracy and fair play in all our relations would help bring victory all the way home.

OSCAR JANSEN,  
San Francisco.

\* \* \*

CLASSIC

1933  
Allen's  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
AUGUST 30, 1946

## 268 Readers Deplore Muny Ry. Intolerance

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—As reflected in letters to The Pulse Column, readers of The News emphatically shared the view of a majority of the shopmen at the Municipal Railway's bus repair depot who voted to waive objections to employment of the returned Japanese-American internee. The letters are too numerous to be published in full, but we quote significant passages from some of them. It is most encouraging to find such sane reaction in the public mind toward Americans of Japanese ancestry who are returning to take up their peace-time occupations. Here are some of the comments in letters thus far received:

"This dispute over whether or not Mr. Takeo Miyama should accept a job at the Municipal Railway bus repair shop is ridiculous in my estimation," writes Mrs. Betty Theolar. "That man has as much right to work there as any of them. Wasn't our country founded upon FREEDOM? We haven't been fighting American-Japanese people, we have been fighting the war lords of Japan for having taken away the Japanese people's right to govern themselves. Yet here in San Francisco there are men trying to deny another man the same freedom they enjoy."

"I should like to applaud the stand Mayor Lapham and Mr. Cahill have taken in regard to the action of the automotive union (men) in connection with the employment of a Japanese American," says M. Mack. "The statement of the union (men) regarding 'organized Japanese attitude in taking over key positions' is ridiculously childish. We've been through five years of war supposedly to keep this country free. Does that mean freedom for unions to dictate their own terms or does it mean freedom for all to take and hold jobs they are fitted for? After all people have to work and live. Should we, like the Nazis, take our Japanese and Negroes and Jews and liquidate them? If less were said about class and race consciousness, and if everybody just minded his own business I'm sure we'd get along much better."

Signing herself "a Disgusted Easterner," a woman reader writes: "Have you read Carey McWilliams' book on Japanese-Americans called 'Prejudice?' It is shocking to think such things can happen here. It sounds as if California were becoming part of the Third Reich, with the Japanese-Americans taking the place of Germany's Jews."

\* \* \*

Allen's  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
CHICAGO

Guerneville, Cal., Times  
Cir. 1,870

AUGUST 24, 1945

JUST SUGGESTING"

268  
Editor, Times: Just a word to express my commendation for the firm stand taken by Sheriff Pat-teson regarding threats of violence to returning Japanese-Americans, and foreign-born Japanese who are being allowed to return to former homes, or to seek new ones in this land of their adoption.

The sheriff pledged himself to protect the rights of all citizens, and then he would arrest anyone who took action against the re-turning former residents.

It is a shameful thing when any who claims to be an "American" allows himself to forget so completely the ideals on which Americanism was founded. But so long as the press and our duly elected officials who, after all, represent the majority of the people, remember to stand firm for the rights of the individual without prejudice for race, color, or creed, then our nation will continue to be American, and American ideals will prevail.

ONE OF THE MAJORITY

SINCE



1900

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 132,431

FEBRUARY 9, 1945

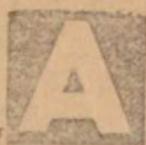
## Can't Discriminate

State Senator Ed Fletcher's proposal that the Legislature ask the Federal Government to pay the costs of supporting indigent Nisei after their return to California from relocation centers is a mischief-breeding suggestion.

The Nisei are citizens of the United States and the State of California, entitled to all the privileges guaranteed in the U. S. and state constitutions and in the statutes. They must be treated precisely as all other citizens, indigent or self-supporting, are treated. There can be no discrimination. The fact they were removed, through no fault of theirs except the accident of racial origin, by Army command does not in any way modify their position or rights once they are released from Army control. There can be no discrimination between them and citizens of other Axis nationality.

The Legislature should turn down Senator Fletcher's resolution cold.

SINCE



1868

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

ALBANY, ORE., GREATER-OREGON

Ch. 9, 190

FEB 9 - 1945

● Says, No Japs *268*

Governor Walgren of Washington says he is opposed to the return of any Japs to Oregon Washington and California until after the war is over. He believes it is for the Japs own good that they stay away. Walgren helped frame the legislation that removed the Japs from the Pacific coast. There is no doubt but that NOW is not the time for the Japs to come back.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,519

FEB 9 - 1945

## Quoted From the Stars and Stripes

It is a newspaper more than a month old, but it comes from "somewhere in Europe," a copy of Stars and Stripes, daily newspaper of the American armed forces. In it is an article that someone in Europe with the armed forces wanted Oregon people to see. The article is about the Hood River post of the American Legion. It was written by Ralph G. Martin, staff correspondent with the 7th army. It quotes boys from Company C of the 1st battalion of the 36th division, who had been in combat for 133 consecutive days. Here is one of the quotations:

"People back home ought to know that if it wasn't for the Nisei, a lot of their sons would be dead now. They saved our lives."

This refers to the Nisei soldiers of the 442d combat team, which "punched through a thick ring of Nazis to relieve the 1st 'Lost' battalion which had been cut off for seven days without food or water."

In the Martin article are two more quotations from the boys at the fighting front:

"We've been fighting alongside them all through Italy and France.

Our boys don't say these Nisei are as good as we are. We say they're a helluva lot better, that they've got more guts. And we ought to know."

"Those Legion people ought to sell their property and give it to these Nisei. They deserve it more. If these Japanese-Americans are good enough to die for their country, they ought to be good enough to live in it."

The article from the front anticipates a full-page advertisement in the Hood River News for February 2, and signed by Kent Shoemaker, demanding that Japanese who own property in Hood River valley sell their land.

But it should be clear that the National American Legion has deplored the removal of the names of Nisei in American armed service from the Hood River roll of honor. We are witnessing a phenomenon in the American scene. Without attempting to judge the local controversy, one of the greatest assurances that this will go on being America is the insistence by our fighting men upon fair play, tolerance and honor where honor is due. On these, America was founded. For these, Americans are fighting.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SENTINEL  
Civ. 20,000.

FEBRUARY 8, 1945

## Pattern of Things to Come

A survey by the United States Department of Labor shows that Negro employment gains have occurred precisely in those industries which will be compelled to make the most drastic readjustments when peace comes.

That means that Negro workers will be laid off and discharged in greater proportion than white workers not because of prejudice and ill will but because of the character of the industries in which they are engaged.

There is no solution to the problem in entirety but the Negro job seeker should take it upon himself to weigh both wages and possibility of continuity of employment when he goes into the labor market. any times he will gain in the long run if he accepts a smaller pay check for the moment in return for a reasonable probability of the continuance of work after the war ends.

The situation also calls for renewed

to bear those discomforts.  
activity on the part of the Fair Employment Practices Committee with special emphasis on an investigation of industries which, while engaged in war work at the present, will readily convert to peacetime activities. Many of such concerns are the worst offenders. Their employment policies were set before Executive Order 8802 was issued and have been slower to change than war baby industries which never had such iron clad policies.

Additionally, the survey indicates that permanent Fair Employment Practices Acts, both state and national, are badly needed and that they must be enacted before the end of the war if chaos is to be avoided. Finally, the nation must have full employment for all workers who want jobs when peace comes. Nothing can prevent discrimination against Negro workers if there is a large reservoir of idle white workers.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

MEMBER OF THE MAIL-TRIBUNE

Cl. 5.80. B 7 - 1945

2-66

## Un-American

A contemporary gives high praise to the Hood River Legion "for sticking to its guns regarding the Japs."

We grant such an uncompromising stand takes a certain type of intestinal fortitude. But like the courage of "Old Eric," one regrets it could not be devoted to a better cause.

. . . . .

**T**HE U. S. War Department has deplored this Hood River action on the ground it impairs the morale of soldiers of Japanese ancestry fighting on the western front, and gives aid and comfort to the enemy in its effort to make the war in the Far East a race war. Isn't that a rather serious indictment?

Edward N. Scheiberling, National Commander of the Legion has officially directed the Hood River Legion to return the names of these 15 Jap Legion members, in good standing, who fought as citizens in the defense of their country, adding:

"Your action has brought much unfavorable publicity and criticism to the American Legion."

It has.

And properly so for the Hood River action is not right, is not American, is opposed to every principle of fair play and tolerance for which the democracies of the world stand and are now fighting.

**B**UT according to the latest report "Hood River American Legion Post No. 22 deems it inadvisable at this time to take any action on restoration of Japanese-American names" to its service rolls.

This country is at war with both Germany and Japan. No such action has been taken by Hood River regarding the Legion members of German ancestry.

The only possible reason therefore must be one of color—of race hatred, contrary to the American Bill of Rights and the Constitution. There are literally hundreds of thousands of men of color — black, brown, yellow, even red—fighting with the United States forces in this war.

Something more serious than color blindness must be afflicting the officers and members of the Hood River Post, if they can't see, not only the theoretical but the practical dangers to the entire war effort, which this unwarranted un-American and intolerant action against citizens of this country involves!

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Post-Intelligencer  
February 5, 1945

x268  
**Japanese Return**

By M. J.  
HOPKINS

*(Major Hopkins, a resident of Rolling Bay, Bainbridge Island, served as a reserve officer in military intelligence and is now on the inactive list.—The Editor.)*

**M**ANY young people, and old ones too, write letters to the newspapers urging the return of the Japanese-Americans to the Coast. They are influenced by their spirit of generosity and because they have often come into contact with a very few, very courteous, pleasant, educated Japanese-Americans. Unfortunately, they completely overlook the military reasons for which these Japanese-Americans were removed.

These Japanese-Americans had been subjected for years to the most brazen, I might add, the most insolent, kind of subversive propaganda by agents of the Japanese emperor. I have in my hands, and have shown to our governor and to different members of our legislature in Olympia, a propaganda book introduced in 1936 and distributed along the Coast to the so-called Japanese schools—for boys and girls from 12 to 17 years. On the first page is the Japanese emperor on his white horse. On the next page, which is a double one, is a beautiful artistic picture in colors showing plainly marked Japanese planes shooting down plainly marked American planes. The central American plane being attacked is marked on its flanks "U. S. Navy."

It seems to me that if these Japanese-American boys and girls had been as patriotic as they claim to be, they would have pitched into Puget Sound the Japanese agents who came over to indoctrinate them, as well as those who tolerated such anti-American propaganda.

Since their removal to concentration camps, one out of every five of these Coast Japanese has gone over to the Japanese emperor, who is as much their god as our Saviour is ours. Another 20 per cent is thought by experts still to be in favor of the Japanese emperor.

Do these kindly hearted and certainly altruistic

people realize that because of the radio, it is possible for a Japanese spy to transmit information to Tokyo without great danger of being detected in about six hours? This information can be relayed to Japanese submarines which are waiting on the edges of the traffic lanes to sink our ships during the night, and thus bring to painful death hundreds of our soldiers and sailors.

\* \* \*

Do they realize that it is for practical reasons almost impossible to eliminate completely the sheep from the goats and avoid the returning of Japanese-American spies who will live with the returned loyal Japanese-Americans?

Do these kind-hearted but uninformed people really believe that they know better what should be done than did Lieutenant General DeWitt and hundreds of patriotic and well informed officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and army and navy intelligence services who removed these Japanese-Americans? Are they better informed than our governor?

Do these kindly people really know anything about the implications of Shintoism (emperor worship) which the majority of these American Japanese practice? Do they know anything about the Zen sect of Buddhism to which the majority of the Japanese militarists belong? Can these kindly hearted people, whose generous intentions I do not in the least question, say with complete intellectual honesty, that they know enough about these questions, and have studied them enough so that they can guarantee that no spies will live among the loyal Japanese-Americans who will return? Do they honestly believe that we should risk hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who are going to sail in ships to the Far East, to the action of the Japanese submarines who may be guided by information coming from home spies?

I ask these kindly people to consider these questions very seriously, for it seems to me that they are assuming grave responsibility in asking for the return of the Japanese-Americans to the Coast before the war in the Pacific is won?

SINCE  1888

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

THE DALLES, ORE. CHRONICLE

Clr. 2567

FEB 5 - 1949

268 DYNAMITE

**T**HE Oregon legislature has been wrestling with a civil rights bill that contains potential dynamite. It is designed to prevent discrimination against any race, religion or creed.

Most persons will concede that such discrimination is both wrong and un-American. Attempts to remedy it by law might result in serious complications, however, that could do more harm than good.

For instance, we have the matter of property values. Once Negroes or Orientals move into a big city residential district, the value of surrounding property declines. In many instances this prejudice has been made into a racket. Unscrupulous operators secretly buy property in exclusive residential districts and move in a few Negro families. The whites start moving out, property values decline and the operators buy at bargain prices.

Then the Negroes, by prearrangement, move out. The area again is "exclusive," and fat profits are made on the property transactions. Of course the white people are to blame, for being snobbish or prejudiced or whatever one may term it, but the fact remains that this feeling persists.

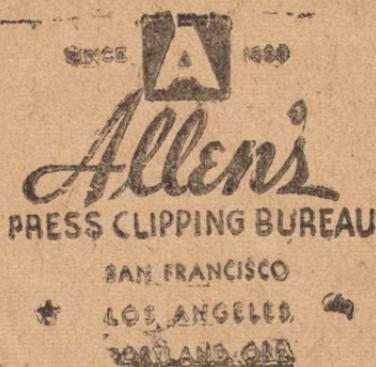
Also opposed to the civil rights bill are many business men, including hotel and restaurant operators. Here it is a simple business proposition. When Negroes and certain classes of Orientals are received as customers, the whites refuse to patronize such establishments.

Fair minded persons will concede that this treatment is unjust and contrary to our principles of democracy. Yet the south even has "Jim Crow" street cars and racial

segregation that transcends anything experienced in the west.

We also face the problem of Japanese returning to the Pacific coast. Signs already have been posted by many establishments, stating that "No Japanese will be served here." Service men returning from the Pacific might precipitate some ugly incidents, if a civil rights law compelled them to rub elbows with Japanese in some of the "better" hotels, eating places and residential areas.

Everyone hopes that the time will come when all prejudice is eradicated; that we can have a democracy in every sense of the word. It will take education, not legislation, to accomplish this goal.



PETALUMA, CAL., ARGUS-COURIER  
Cir. 4,200  
FEBRUARY 3, 1945

## A MORAL OBLIGATION TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS

268  
We have had several communications from our readers relative to the return of the Japanese from the Relocation Centers.

It is quite evident that there is a decided difference of opinion as to what should be done with these Japanese who are American citizens.

The preponderance of opinion expressed in the communications has been unfavorable to the Japanese. That does not mean, however, that the majority of the people are of the same unfavorable opinion. The majority of California citizens may be unfavorable. We do not know. Perhaps no one knows.

But we who are Californians must remember that we are also citizens of the United States and that we cannot take matters into our own hands even though we think the rest of the nation is not well enough informed to be able to judge what should be done with these unfortunate men, women and children.

Perhaps the viewpoint expressed in the following from the Christian Century will give us here in this state some better idea of how the rest of the people of the United States are thinking about this matter:—

In a unanimous decision the Supreme Court has held that loyal Americans of Japanese descent cannot be held against their will in WRA relocation centers. On the day before the court handed down this ruling the army announced that there was no longer any reason to keep such Japanese-Americans from returning to their former homes on the Pacific Coast. It is heartening to obtain this court verdict, which should outlaw concentration camps in the United States for all time to come. And it is good to see the way thus opened for citizens to go back to the homes from which they should never have been expelled. But this does not discharge the moral obligation owed by the nation to the Japanese-Americans who are still in the camps. There are almost 70,000 of them. For the most part they are old, or they are members of families which have been rendered excessively timid by the experiences through which they have passed. To them, the WRA camps represent safety, and they feel so insecure that they do not want to leave. As a matter of fact, for some time the hardest problem faced by WRA authorities has been not that of holding the internees but of inducing them to venture out again into an America which they have found none too friendly. It is time, therefore, for the nation to be on its guard lest an attempt be made to take advantage of the Supreme Court's ruling by thrusting these frightened people out of the camps. No matter what the cost, the nation must continue to provide this shelter and safety as long as the war lasts. And after the war it must see either that internees are returned to their former homes and holdings or that provision as nearly equivalent as possible is made for them. The honor of the United States is involved in this. These helpless people have already suffered injustice. Let there be nothing more in their treatment which the nation will regret in years to come.

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Star

February 2, 1945

which they fought.

\* \* \*

x268  
*The Governor Speaks His Mind—*

OUR NEW governor has one quality which is refreshing to say the least—he seems absolutely unafraid.

He's tempted public opinion on at least three subjects—his latest when he says the Japs should not be brought back NOW.

We think he's particularly right in his size-up of the return of Japanese now. It is a mistake, can be troublesome. The day when they can return in safety and without trouble is definitely farther away than NOW. That statement does not deny their constitutional rights either. It simply means that our officials should be realists not theorists. Which is what the governor meant too.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

FEB 2 - 1945

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

City 142,929; Sunday 144,819

## Look First to the Motive

It is a tribute to public opinion that the citizens who wished to incorporate "Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc." have withdrawn their application. But to file under another name, as, for instance, "Oregon Property Owners Protective League," would be a device that altered no original prejudice.

When Nazis wished to spread their propaganda in the United States they

tried to make the names of their organizations sound good to American ears. They turned to "League of Human Liberty," "Defenders of Democracy," or something of the same general ilk.

The leopard did not thereby change his spots. Tolerance and obedience to the spirit as well as to the letter of law's requirements will not be found in a name, but in the motive.

SINCE



1889

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

SANTA ANA, CALIF., INDEPENDENT,

Cir. 22,000

FEBRUARY 2, 1945

## 268 LEGION PROTEST

Edward N. Scheiberling, National Commander of the American Legion, made it clear that the recent action of the Hood River (Oregon) Post in removing the names of Japanese-American soldiers from the honor roll did not express the feelings of the 12,000 other posts in the United States.

"There is no room in the American Legion," he declared, "for racial hatreds or animosities". California was also having racial troubles. A Japanese-American family which returned from Colorado were fired on and an attempt was made to burn their packing shed. The bigoted stated of mind which causes some individuals to refuse recognition to the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, and causes others to adopt Ku Klux Klan methods against returning Japanese, is difficult for most Americans to understand. Racial intolerance, whether directed against the Japanese, the Negroes, the Jews or any other group, is foreign to American principles.

EDGE  1939

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

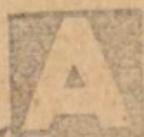
OAKLAND OREGON

SONOMA, CAL. INDEX-TRIBUNE  
Cir. 1,200  
FEBRUARY 21, 1945

**268 SENATOR SLATER  
HAS THE RIGHT IDEA**

"Let's win the war first and then consider such matters as relocation," says Senator Herbert Slater, recently home from Sacramento where the Legislature heard much pro and con concerning the return of Japanese to the California coast. Senator Slater takes the view of precaution and is also unimpressed by the requests to restore fishing boat privileges to the Japs, one of the many favors they used to enjoy and from which they reaped fat profits. Fortunately the California Legislature has enough sensible and sound representatives at Sacramento to eye with caution attempts at this time to bestow privileges on Japanese who after Pearl Harbor were branded a menace. Does a leopard change its spots? And how do you spot em? Loyal Japanese-Americans should be 100 per cent for the protection California must have and no one knows better than the American born Japs how difficult it is to detect dual citizenship deeply entrenched in many a Jap's heart.

SINCE



1898

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE.

SAN FERNANDO, CAL., REPORTER

Cir. 20,000

FEBRUARY 1, 1945

268  
**Thots**

AND

## Meditations

By **J. H. MURRAY**

### LEGION PROTEST

Edward N. Scheiberling, national commander of the American Legion, made it clear that the recent action of the Hood River (Oregon) Post in removing the names of Japanese-American soldiers from the honor roll did not express the feelings of the 12,000 other posts in the United States. "There is no room in the American Legion," he declared, "for racial hatreds or animosities." California was also having racial troubles. A Japanese-American family which returned from Colorado were fired on and an attempt was made to burn their packing shed. The bigoted state of mind which causes some individuals to refuse recognition to the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, and causes others to adopt Ku Klux Klan methods against returning Japanese, is difficult for most Americans to understand. Racial intolerance, whether directed against the Japanese, the Negroes, the Jews or any other group, is foreign to American principles. Let us have no more of it.

### WOMEN ON

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SENTINEL  
Cir. 20,000.

FEBRUARY 1, 1945

## The Fruits of Race Baiting

When Negroes got their first jobs in many industries there was a wave of strikes directed against their employment. These strikes were led in some instances by shortsighted workmen who valued prejudice more than they did the welfare of their country and its need of implements of war. In other cases the strikes were the work of professional race baiters and hate mongers who were doing their bit to hamstring democ-

racy.

Los Angeles can bow its head in shame at the spectacle of a strike threat in a local aluminum factory to which a returned Japanese was referred. Obviously the man is a patriotic American or he wouldn't have been allowed to come back to the coast. As such he has the right to work anywhere he desires and the local office of the Fair Employment Practices Committee should step in and see that he is accorded that right.

SINCE



1886

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

MONTEREY PARK, CALIF.  
PROGRESS

FEBRUARY 2, 1945

## Returning Japs

265  
Though already released from relocation camps, a big majority of the Japanese-American former residents of California communities are sitting on their luggage, waiting patiently in eastern areas, to see how their more venturesome kinsfolk fare, before filtering back to their homes here.

They are not the only ones who wait. Tokyo, too, is waiting.

But being somewhat less concerned with the personal safety and welfare of a few thousand souls of Japanese ancestry than with their ultimate contribution to the Nipponese cause, Tokyo's interest may be considered scarcely humanitarian.

Observers believe Japan is hopeful the story here will be a blazing tale of ill treatment, pillage and death. For if it is such, the Jap propagandists can do a lot with it.

The decent treatment of the former Japanese residents on their return to the West Coast has been urged on the sound bases of democracy, fraternity and cold law. Whether the reasonableness of those arguments appeals or not, there is one entirely practical consideration, plainly understandable to all over the age of 8. That is the best welfare of our own people held by the Japs.

Admittedly, the good treatment accorded re-

268  
turning Japanese-Americans is no guarantee of safety for our imprisoned nationals. But any offenses committed here are definite and inescapable assurance of retaliation in the prison stockades of the Pacific!

This is a case where it behooves us to use our common sense, lest any ill-considered actions of ours boomerang against our own friends and loved ones.

1945  
**A**  
*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

PETALUMA, CAL., ARGUS-COURIER  
Cir. 4,200  
FEBRUARY 8, 1945

## ADIOS TO THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

The problem of the returning Japanese citizens has been discussed for several days under the heading of "What The Other Fellow Says."

The intensity of feeling on the part of those who have contributed articles opposing the return of the Japanese has led them to use language that may have been considered intemperate by those who hold opposite views. The editor has not endeavored to tone down the letters because he thinks we should all have a good idea about how many persons feel about this matter.

We have not expressed our own opinions, except to urge observance of the law. And the law unquestionably is on the side of the Japanese.

The Supreme Court was unanimous in its opinion as to the illegality of the retention of the Japanese in the relocation centers. Every good American citizen is bound to observe the law in spite of any personal prejudices he may have against the Japanese.

When this writer was asked to comment editorially on the return of the Japanese, he told those who sought such comment that it would stir up a controversy which might not be for the best interests of all concerned.

Whether that has been the case, we do not know. But we do feel that this subject has been sufficiently discussed, at least at this time.

We herewith publish a letter issued by the California State War Council to all peace officers of the State:—

Sacramento, California, December 19, 1944

TO: ALL PEACE OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FROM: CALIFORNIA STATE WAR COUNCIL

SUBJECT: RETURN OF JAPANESE

Governor Earl Warren today called into special session the State Law Enforcement Advisory Committee for the purpose of discussing and considering the problem to be presented to law enforcement officials and agencies when Japanese heretofore excluded from the State are permitted to return.

The Committee, after careful deliberation and with the approval of the Governor, issued a statement setting forth what, it is believed, must represent the position and attitude of all peace officers toward the subject under discussion.

This statement has appeared in the press but the Committee further requested that a copy of the statement be placed in the hands of all peace officers. It reads as follows:

"We consider it our sworn duty as Law Enforcement Officers to fully cooperate with the Army authorities in dealing with the return of the Japanese residents of this state. All persons, regardless of race, are entitled to the full protection of the law. The Army has carefully investigated each person who is to be permitted to return and will not allow those who are potentially dangerous to return.

"There should be no difficulty involved in this transition unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness.

"During this period of adjustment the reputation of each of our California communities will be at stake. We have faith in the good judgment of the people of California. We confidently expect all citizens to join with us in furthering full respect of the individual rights involved.

"We recognize that any mistreatment of Japanese within our state will not improve the conditions which must be faced by our American boys now in Japanese prison camps.

"It is our belief that cheerful cooperation with the Army program will be in furtherance of our war effort and in keeping with our war purposes and our duty as American citizens."

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

VANDYCE HAMREN, Director

Please take particular note of the paragraph which reads as follows:—

"There should be no difficulty involved in this transaction unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness."

We are not contending that anything that has already been published in these columns is of that character, but we do not wish to run the risk of its being interpreted that way by the War Council.

SINCE

*Allen's*  
PR... CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE.

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
DAILY NEWS

APRIL 27, 1945

## THEY ARE AMERICANS, TOO

TWO American soldiers have asked the U. S. Government to protect their parents from terrorist shooting raids on their California home. Vandals ride by in an auto, firing into the house of the invalid father.

How can such a thing happen in this country? Well, the victims are Japanese-Americans. And there are some in this country who don't think those people have the same rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to protection by the law, as the rest of us American citizens.

Because Japan is our enemy and guilty of atrocities, some think we should take it out on these Americans of Jap ancestry. Fortunately, they don't try to punish Americans of German ancestry for Nazi barbarism. But they think that Japanese-Americans somehow are different.

The record shows the Japanese-American units fighting in Italy are among our finest soldiers. They have earned fair treatment for themselves and their families here at home.

Not only in justice to these fellow Americans who have proved their patriotism the hard way, but also for our own self-respect and the preservation of American ideals, our law officers must protect the equal rights of all citizens regardless of ancestry. We can't win a war against barbarism by becoming barbarians ourselves.

SINCE 1908



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. UNION  
Cir. 11,584

MAY 10, 1945

## Rule of Prejudice

People who feel prejudice, talk about it, and act upon it, do far more damage than they realize. They are horrified by the terrors of nazism, but they fail to realize that nazism was nourished and grew fat on prejudice against minority groups. Can't we freedom-loving people put a curb on our emotions? That would seem a small price to pay for freedom.—Writers' War Board.

**I**N THE storm of protest which greeted the decision at Hood River, Ore., to remove names of Japanese-Americans from the honor roll there, the citizens of that community apparently saw the implications in the above point of view. They had the courage to rescind their action.

Our own community has seen similar emotionalism. Some people declare that Japanese immigration should never have been permitted in California and that those of that race taken from their homes here at the beginning of the war should not be permitted to return.

The sourest note in this exemplification of prejudice is the suggestion that Japanese have paid in money for American expressions of praise for the war record of Nisei soldiers in Italy and on other fighting fronts.

Who has praised that war record? It has been their Caucasian-American comrades in arms who know that "he who fights for freedom, as he who dies for freedom, spills only the blood of freedom as he falls."

A group fomenting repression of Japanese in the United States has met at the County Court House, a public building. As citizens, they have that right. But they weaken their argument and underline their prejudice when they attempt to exclude those they believe may not agree with them.

That was Hitler's way. First the Nazi Party was exclusive—then it became inclusive by imprisoning or liquidating those who did not show adequate zeal in their prejudices.

Liberated Men

**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

COQUILLE, ORE., SENTINE.

Cl. 1,160

MAY 10 1945

**Bare Facts From**  
**Bear Creek****"The Column that's Different"**

(By Lans Leneve)

It is a noticeable fact that during the present war that not one case of sabotage has been committed in Russia, nor has one strike occurred there.

The people there have labored with perfect accord and downright loyalty toward one cause—ultimate victory.

The Reds (the communists) have demonstrated a far greater loyalty to their government than thousands upon thousands of striking coal miners, as well as other Americans engaged in vital war production plants in this, our own America.

We are not of a communistic nature and pride ourself upon being a loyal American, a native of the soil and right or wrong, would not trade our citizenship for the whole of Russia, or any other country, but nevertheless we cannot help but admire the downright loyalty and patriotism shown by the Russians for their country. They put to shame the war time striking slackers of America the men who walk out on jobs that means the suspension of work in industries that must be kept in operation in order to supply our armed forces with the material necessary to the winning of the war. Each strike, each walkout, means the loss of more lives upon the battlefields and the high seas, the prolonging of the conflict.

If but half the imperious methods, rules and regulations that have been forced upon the common people of America were applied to war time strikers, there would be far more unity toward winning the war. We can see no difference between a war time striker and the common slacker who refuses to fight for his country. It is indeed a pity to have a communistic nation such as Russia held up to America as an example of loyalty and patriotism. There is nothing wrong with America nor her principles, for we have the greatest country on earth, but just as poor management can ruin the most prosperous business, so can poor governmental management injure a great nation. With Harry Truman taking the whole of America into his confidence, with the fine judgment displayed on his part so far, we have supreme faith in the new president and of his steering the proper course.

Mr. and Mrs. Jumbo Albertson welcomed the stork recently. The young "Jumbo" is the cause of the elder Jumbo's enlargement of chest.

That great Jap lover, Harold Ickes, has again sounded off concerning the buck-toothed race whom he champions. He refers to the good American citizens of Gresham who are protesting the return of the Japs to their vicinity, as being unprincipled. In other words, that great exponent of The New Deal considers the rotten race that bombed Pearl Harbor better citizens than the white American citizens of Gresham.

Ickes further states that people who wished the Japs barred from the Pacific coast are in the minority—that the majority of white folks wish the Japs back on the coast. If he would bend an ear to the general voice of the residents of Oregon, Washington and California—the citizens of those states which he berates on their stand of the Jap question, instead of championing the Japs, he would find that at least 90 per cent of the population of the west coast are in favor of banning them not only from the coast, but from America as well.

And that great busybody, Ickes, has asked the Filipinos, or is seeking to convince the president of the Philippines that they should not have their independence until another year elapses, despite an act of Congress granting them independence. We are not versed to the nth. degree concerning the duties of the secretary of the Department of the Interior, but we fail to recall where he possesses the powers of a dictator, the secretary of state, or that of a vice-president. In his occupation as secretary of The Interior, he not only lays his pipes, but he "blows" through them as well. Governor Dewey stated that if he were elected president that the first man he would fire would be Harold Ickes. Dewey had him tagged rightly and realized the fact no doubt that Ickes, not being content with trying to run his own job, was sticking his thumb, in fact his whole fist, into every political plum and pie of the Democratic party that he could possibly poach on. His brain storms concerning many projects has caused the destruction of wildlife in destroying their natural habitats. But he continues laying his pipes and blowing through them with a continuous blast of "gas," that if properly controlled, would furnish the national Capitol with illumination for the next fifty years.

The workings of The New Deal has produced many stange things, but the Oscar should be presented to Harold Ickes, the strangest of them all.



**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
PORTLAND, ORE

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian  
Cir. 15,873  
MAY 12, 1945

policy be decided for the future.

1888 1181  
1182 DE 1960  
**RANDOM NOTES**

In these days when important problems must be faced and solved, problems, for instance, that have to do with maintenance of the wage scale, with living costs, with employment for veterans and a score of others, what shall be the policy relative to Japanese evacuees who are now being returned to the state? The question is pertinent inasmuch as groups of "elderly and indigent Japanese are arriving in San Francisco to become wards of the city." Surely, without being inhuman, there must be a way to shift the burden of the care of these groups to the Japanese homeland to which they have given their support during the years of the cruel war that was forced upon this country.

The reason given for the Japanese return to the Bay city is that they were residents there prior to the time they were interned. Well, before that they were residents of Japan and why not continue their journey on back to the country from which they came? We have more important matters for consideration now than providing funds for the support of "elderly and indigent Japanese evacuees." There are plenty of difficulties ahead of us without including in them the care of enemy alien Japs.

\* \* \*

Some people in officialdom have a lot to learn. During the years hostilities were in progress in Europe there was continuing expression that too many people "did not know a war was on." Think back and recall how many times you hear that wording or saw that thought emphasized in the columns of the press. And now, with the European war over, some of the same officials give expression to their gratification that people are "keeping their feet on the ground." What did they expect? Naturally there were some celebrations during the hours between daylight and darkness over the cheering news from across the Atlantic but never was there any situation to indicate that the people did not fully realize that the war was only half over and that a considerable job is yet to be performed by our government and by our armed forces. We shall find there is still popular realization that there is a war on.

That will be emphasized by the manner in which the American public responds in the bond drive which is soon to begin. And we shall see, too, that the thousands of men and women who have given their time to carry on along many important lines will still actively pursue their work. Some swivel chair occupants never appreciated the widespread public recognition that there was a war in progress and no wonder they are surprised now to learn that the American people so fully realize the situation that continues to exist and that they naturally "keep their feet on the ground."

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

MAY 11 1945

KATHY PYLE, GRP.

NEWS &amp; HERALD

### Feeling Revealed

**A** REVEALING incident occurred at Tulelake one day this week, when word got around that a group of Japanese had been observed working on one of the farms down there.

It turned out that the evacuees were out as a WRA work detail, under army guard, obtaining sod for landscaping around a new school building at the center. But the public reaction, until these facts were ascertained, indicated strong feeling that makes it clear that any attempt to place Japanese at work under private employment down there would be ill-timed and unwise under present conditions.

The people generally down there are definitely against it, and to attempt it would be to

court difficulties that could prove most unfortunate.

\* \* \* \*

SINCE 1888



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

FOR THE WEEK END

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 144,512

## 268 TODAY'S GUEST EDITORIAL

### No Race or Creed

By DILLON S. MYER

National Director, War Relocation Authority

"Horizontal Hank" Goshio is coming to town. "Horizontal Hank," in case you don't know, is a Nisei soldier who earned his nickname in the China-Burma-Indian theatre of war by crawling along bullet-sprayed enemy territory to obtain information which saved the lives of hundreds of his comrades in arms. His Caucasian comrades gave him the name.

Hank has always lived for this day of return. He has been lucky—a lot luckier than his friend, Frank T. Hachiya, the Hood River boy who lost his life after making his report on a reconnaissance mission. "Horizontal Hank" has a wife and baby daughter at the Minidoka relocation center, and, like Frank Hachiya, Hank has some noncombatant enemies in this area who would like to ship his wife and baby to Japan.

The nation does not judge our citizens of good will by a vociferous few who are afraid to have Hank and others of Japanese ancestry come back to their homes. Hank knows that, in spite of vituperative threats and boycotts, the majority of substantial people in this part of the country are willing to let them come back, knowing there is room for people of all races in this country and under this government.

Of course, we must stop to realize that some of the former friends of those people of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated are a little embarrassed at the prospect of having them return. The evacuees have leased much of their land and personal property, including cars, furniture, farm implements and irreplaceable household equipment to them. But some of the portable property has disappeared without a trace. It is a matter of official record that a minority of hoodlums in some West Coast communities set a high record of vandalism and thievery directed against evacuees' property. The fair-minded people of Oregon are grateful that these hoodlums have few Oregon counterparts.

As for paying \$10 for the privilege of hating people of Japanese ancestry, that is one of the most unsavory rackets proposed to Americans. If the same amount of money that is going into these hate campaigns were contributed to the Red Cross, we could all be prouder of the action.

Once let these anti-evacuee organizations proceed in their attempt to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry, and who will guarantee that some other minority groups will not soon face home Fascism? For racialism is like a contagious disease. It must be quarantined and cured now, before it can reach the proportions of an epidemic as it did in Germany following 1933.

SINCE 1888

**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**  
LOS ANGELES  
SAN FRANCISCO  
PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. EAGLE  
Cir. 17,500  
JANUARY 4, 1945

268



# Earl Morris in GRAND TOWN

A DAY and NIGHT

Interesting sights . . . During the holidays several groups of young people composed of various nationalities patrolled the streets singing carols. These youths were trying to bring cheer to their communities. This marked the fourth Yuletide season of war. A world ill with the savagery of war and war hysteria on the home front. The world needs a great Physician to cure it of its illness.

However, a great many, many more people said honest-to-goodness prayers. There was indeed a greater Christ consciousness during the Yuletide. While millions bowed in prayer, the needless and wanton slaughter of thousands continued.

Interesting personalities . . . The glamorous Walter L. G. Gordon ("G" for Giesler) is fast becoming "Ground-Crew Gordon." Put your money down and he will put you on the ground. Willis O. Tyler, sage and dean of L. A. lawyers, is one who can go down into the annals with the great barristers of all time. Vincent "Spell My Name Right" Monroe, is fast being groomed for leadership. Watch out—he will announce his candidacy for public office as soon as the time is right. He is now laying the political foundation.

Then there is Barber George Williams, whose customers are legion and who drive ration-gassed automobiles to be Samsomed.

Out on the edge of Hollywood is a quiet little lady, who has been ill for more than a year. Her friends gave her up—a long time ago—she says prayers have kept her alive. She is Mrs. Edward Phillips of Upper Commonwealth.

### BIGTOWN VIGNETTE

Many are the times we have written of the golden opportunities one can find here in the Golden West. Young Fred Moten got off to a bad start here in Los Angeles, when he came here a few years ago. In an auto accident—he got bunged up pretty bad. There was no insurance, of course. He laid in the hospital, then sallied forth on crutches. We think the accident kept him from representing his draft board in the armed forces. Nevertheless young Moten was not discouraged. He did his part in the shipyard, married a Texas girl, and paid for two homes here. He imported his author mother here, the celebrated Cora Ball Moten, and placed her in one home and away off on Crocker street, he and his young bride took abode.

Bad Boy Brick Bradford . . . The proverbial Peck's Bad Boy, popular Brick Bradford, scion of one of the better families of this city, airplaned into town for a week's holiday with his family and friends. Bradford is now an able-bodied seaman with his Uncle's Navy. One look at his mother, his wife and his two kiddies and the comforts of home, he said, "Jack, I am ready to straighten up and fly right!"

Louis Cole, erstwhile news-hound and Black Latin from Arizona, who hit the high spots with a plane trip to Mexico City and then mugged in Life magazine with William Campbell, congressional candidate last No-

vember, in the Oct. 30th issue page 18.

Midas Miles . . . Los Angeles has not heard much about two quiet fellows, who have eased into this town in recent years. One reason is that they have not taken anything from the city, but have added to it. They are Mitchel and Marshall Miles. They have been laying gold around here and there, buying flat buildings. King Mitchell Miles and his Queen and Prince bought an acre estate in the Adams district, resplendant with 22-room mansion, tennis court, swimming pool, orchard, dance room and bar room.

Mitchell Miles told the writer in his palatial mansion, "I intend to aid the people of Los Angeles and the nation by carrying our racial restriction case to the Supreme Court of the nation."

The Japs are coming home. To those of you who may be living in the areas into which the Japs will return, we realize that it may work a hardship upon you. But do not allow yourselves to be subjected to racial hatreds. Stand for that which is right. Mob rule is never right. Remember that these people, the majority of them, are American citizens the same as you. That their sons, husbands and brothers have fought and died in this war, the same as yours have. Make room.

Law enforcement officials are duty bound to protect all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed. Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, one of the top law enforcers of this county, has publicly stated that he and his force will do their utmost to maintain law and order and to protect life and property of all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed. Remember what Sheriff Biscailuz said, a couple of years from now.

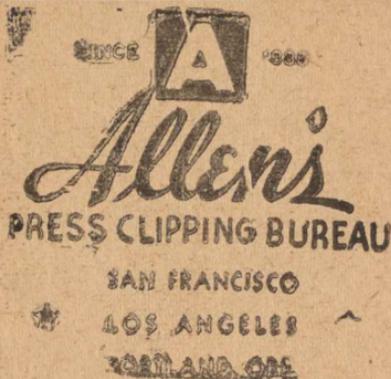
While you are saying your prayers say one for the Rev. William C. Kernan, executive director of the Institute for American Democracy. Their full-page ads in the mags striving to bring unity in this country and with our allies is most commendable. Their creed "against the ideology of racial superiority, cruelty and intolerance of every kind," should be indelibly stamped into the minds of all Americans.

Gossip flying here and there like flak at a B-29 is the growing amount of destroyed homes on the home front. Here are those who have divided against themselves: Lenora and Bert Williams have decided to be as far apart as the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. While Maude and Alonzo Gardner are like the North and South Pole and Edith and Jimmy Basquette are as far apart as the letters "A" and "Z" in the alphabet. Irvin and Anna

Hamilton are together like a Nazi and a Jew. James and Thessie Peoples are not the People anymore.

Mail Call. Before the war, there was a quiet fellow dashing around in one of the county ambulances, trying to save the lives of his fellow man here in Los Angeles. On Sundays he would try and sing the loudest in the choir of the Independent Church of Christ, pastored by the Rev. Clayton Russell.

Well, that guy is now a GI and has been for more than two years. He is stationed down in Louisiana. He has done all right for himself, because he has one up and three down on his arm. He certainly would like to receive letters from his old friends and also from the members of the choir. He is Staff Sergeant Theodore A. Davis, 39538433, H&S Co. 91st Bn. 17 GP 3860th Unit 8th Svc, Camp Claiborne, La.



STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD  
Cir. 29,034  
MAY 18, 1945

## The 'Stockton Incident'

Men familiar with waterfront conditions since the opening of the Port of Stockton are voicing suspicion that there are objectives more intra-union than inter-racial in the Japanese-warehousemen issue between the Stockton unit and the San Francisco local of the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

They recall that when the Port was opened the San Francisco union refused to send longshoremen here to work, but that when local residents had been trained to that work and had organized a union of their own, the San Francisco union made trouble for them, and finally shoved them out.

Local men are asking why Japanese would be seeking work as warehousemen, when, until just now, no Japanese was known to have applied for such work. The Japanese in question—there are reportedly three—are not known to have previously lived in Stockton or vicinity. Reportedly they were assigned here from the union headquarters in San Francisco.

The refusal of the Stockton members of the Warehousemen's unit to work with the Japanese got more publicity in and from San Francisco than seemed warranted.

In view of the above the Record suggests that for the time being, at least, the organizations interested in protecting racial equalities leave this controversy to the warehousemen.



# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

★ OAKLAND, CALIF.

B. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264  
MAY 20, 1945

## "Shame!"

268

- Setsugo Sakamoto sat tranquilly in his home in Fresno. Suddenly someone fired three shots through a window at the 61-year-old Japanese-American. Sakamoto had two boys in the Army, one of whom had been fighting in the Pacific for 26 months.

- Two nights later a rock crashed through the window of a Japanese hospital in Fresno.

- In Talbert, in Orange county, Mary Masuda was threatened with violence if she did not leave town at once. Of her four soldier brothers one had been killed at Cassino, one had been wounded, one was still in the service and the fourth had been medically discharged.

Of these calculated acts local police lamely reported "no clues."

In Washington, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes looked at these incidents, added them to 15 shooting attacks, one attempted dynamiting, three arson cases and five threatening visits, and cried: "Shame!" In only one instance (in Auburn, Cal.) was there a trial of suspects, he crackled, and then the accused were acquitted. on the grounds that "this is a white man's country."

"In the absence of vigorous local law enforcement, a pattern of planned terrorism by hoodlums has developed," Ickes

Page 4

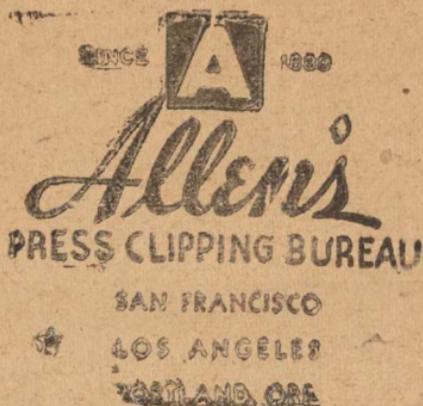
268

raged last week. "It is a matter of national concern because this lawless minority seems determined to employ its Nazi storm-trooper tactics against loyal Japanese Americans and law-abiding Japanese aliens in spite of State laws and constitutional safeguards." California officials, he said bluntly, are to blame for not prosecuting the terrorists.

Nor was there any confused patriotic excuse for the attacks, the Secretary said. The motive "is the desire to set up an economic beachhead on the property of the evacuees they vainly hoped would sell out or run out."

In answer to the Secretary's plea that "this shameful spectacle" be stopped, the California Junior Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution:

Japanese-Americans should not be returned to California until after the war because former evacuees already are acquiring choice agricultural land and business sites during the absence of men in the fighting forces.



S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD  
Circ. 14,300.  
MAY 23, 1945

## No racism in ILWU

<sup>268</sup>  
All organized labor should back up the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union in correcting the members of the Stockton local of that union on their inexcusable refusal to work with Japanese-Americans.

As ILWU President Harry Bridges points out, this is a "Hitler-like policy" of racism. His declaration that the union "will not retreat in any way" on its policy of no discrimination because of race, color or creed, should be applauded by all labor as well as civic organizations.

As Bridges points out, there are 25,000 members of the ILWU in Hawaii, 90 per cent of them of Japanese origin. And people of the same origin have just as much right to work as union men in Stockton as in Honolulu.

Those Stockton members who have refused them this right are to be asked to sign pledge cards. And if they don't sign or sign and then renege in practice, then the "or else" statement of Morris Watson, union information director, will presumably operate. Watson says: "We'll lick this thing or those fellows won't stay in the union."

It must be remembered, of course, that this is more than a union matter. It reflects the activities of basically Fascist elements incited by Hearst and organized by certain economic interests (who want to grab Japanese-Americans' farms), to inject racist theories into American life for the identical reason they were injected into German life by the Nazis. Which is why state authorities should move vigorously to prosecute the so-called California Preservation Association as a subversive organization.



*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

MAY 25, 1945

## "Punishment" in Seattle

California is all too familiar with half-heartedness or worse on the part of peace officers regarding outrages against the persons or property of Americans of Japanese descent. Now the State of Washington furnishes an example at the judicial level.

For the crime of burning four homes belonging to evacuated Japanese, Superior Judge James T. Lawler of Seattle has accepted a plea of second-degree arson from Harold S. Burton, and fined Burton \$1000.

Burton was allowed to plead in second degree because the houses were unoccupied when he fired them. This deal in itself, in view of the necessity to set up an example of West Coast hoodlums, was questionable enough. But, in addition, Judge Lawler meted something like the minimum possible punishment, even under the second-degree plea. He was empowered to impose a \$5000 fine and sentence up to 10 years in prison, or both.

Concurrently, fresh outrages are reported from Fresno and vicinity, with the familiar accompaniment of "puzzled" law-enforcement officers.

In the Seattle affair, it is not disclosed whether the owners included citizens; that is, American-born Japanese. If not, the chances are strong that at least one of the four houses was the home of a son or sons in American military service. It would make no difference anyway; the hoodlum probably would not have been stopped by a service star in the window—they haven't been in previous cases; and even if there were no American-born Japanese involved, decent persons cannot condone the foul and sneaking crime of arson against whomever directed.

Together with his complacently "puzzled" colleagues at the police level, Judge Lawler shares a heavy responsibility. He has praised this kind of outlawry with faint damns.

## Goethe, Shakespeare and Goering

From different motives, the shrines of Goethe and Shakespeare remain intact. Allied bombers spared the Goethehaus at Weimar under orders, but Stratford-on-Avon was spared in the Baedeker raids of 1940-41, not because Goering had any more tenderness for Stratford than for Coventry Cathedral and St. Martins-in-the-Fields, but because the RAF made the Baedeker raids too expensive.

It is well that all information bearing upon these great lives be preserved. Both men, long dead, have pertinent things to say today. We wrote recently of how mockingly must have rung through the last darkness of Germany the dying words of Goethe: "Light—more light!"

Further comment from Limbo:

To a Japanese Ambassador returning from Moscow:

"Why look you so pale . . . coming from Muscovy?"—Love's Labor Lost.

As to Satanic purchase of the souls of Hitler, Goebbels and Goering:

"Like three German devils, three Doctor Faustuses . . ."—Merry Wives of Windsor.

And a possible inscription for the headstone of Adolf Hitler:

"Your affections (were) a sick man's appetite, who desires most that which would increase his evil."—Coriolanus.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
 Cir.—Daily 112,155; Sunday 210,264

MAY 26, 1945

### The ILWU and Racism

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in our opinion, is acting with courage and wisdom in openly fighting a number of its own members in Stockton charged with refusing to work beside Americans of Japanese descent.

We are not speaking here of the proposed trial of members of the union. In any case, we believe that the Stockton issue, against the background of the whole Nisei situation, is such as to evoke a larger issue.

For the spirit behind the union's prompt action, there can be nothing but praise. Trade unions in the United States, more than any other group, are going to have to live with the race-discrimination issue and solve it. It is certain to recur with ebbing employment. The unions must solve it under American principles, and that means no half-heartedness, no mock hearings, no union policy short of seeing that racial minority rights are established and maintained within the union's proper domain.

EDICE A  
**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
HAWAII AND OREGON

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264  
MAY 27, 1945

## 268 STATE AND CITY

### Ultimatum

A union last week found one answer to the racial indigestion in California.

In Stockton some warehousemen heard a fortnight ago that a Japanese-American was being dispatched by the unit hiring hall. They called a meeting and although it was contrary to the constitution of the unit, that of the parent organization (Warehousemen's Local 6) and that of the grandparent (ILWU), they voted to strike rather than work alongside a Nisei. Protests by Local President Richard Lynden, who hurried down from San Francisco headquarters, and the unit officers, were ignored.

ILWU President Harry Bridges looked the delicate situation over. If the Stockton warehousemen did strike, the important port might be tied up and a few citizens would have a field day with charges that inter-union squabbles were harming the war effort. On the other hand, public opinion in that part of California would not side with a union that was supporting the cause of a Japanese-American.

Then Harry Bridges made up his mind and spoke out. "Japanese-Amer-

icans," he ruled, "particularly veterans of the armed forces, will be welcomed back and helped to find jobs by our union and they will receive full protection and support of the ILWU."

The unit mutineers were unimpressed. They remained so while the local leaders tried to reason with them. To the home of each unit member went a committee carrying a card which pledged each man to work with any union man, regardless of race, color or creed. The local paper carried a full page advertisement signed by the ILWU, stating that the unit had "unthinkingly" broken the union laws, of which the union was still "proud," but "the eyes of the freedom-loving people of the world . . . are focused on this community."

That night, with only about 50 per cent of the pledge cards signed, a meeting at the city's Civic Auditorium rang with opposing words. The union leaders refused to debate the issue. "Either you are in favor of discrimination or not in favor of it," Bridges ultimatumed. "If you are in favor of it, you have no place in our union. We will not back away from this fight."

Local President Lynden then took a

deep breath and announced: The unit was suspended from the local. Every man who had not signed the pledge card by 6 o'clock Wednesday night would face a personal expulsion trial and lose his union card if found guilty. Meantime, work would continue under the direction of an appointed committee.

From Washington, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes wired congratulations

to the union on its stand.\* In Washington, too, California Congressmen, Representatives Clair Engel, J. LeRoy Johnson and Jack Anderson, urged the House Appropriations Committee to stop the War Relocation Authority from printing and circulating "propaganda favoring the Japanese people."

\*The Nisei who had caused the furor meanwhile had found a job on a farm in Tracy.

EDGE



ROBB

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Clr. 132,431

MAY 29, 1945

## Doesn't Fit the Crime

It is gratifying that Fresno police have arrested a suspect in connection with the recent shooting up of a Nisei's home near that city. But it is not so encouraging that the district attorney has found the only law he can apply to the offense is one against "using a gun in a rude and threatening manner" carrying a possible maximum penalty of six months in jail or \$300 fine, or both.

Firing shots into a private home would seem to us to be something more than using a gun in a rude and threatening manner. Any one of the shots might have killed or wounded a human being. State statutes surely should include some law that would more adequately fit the crime.

\* \* \* \*

1892 **A** 1889  
*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND, CALIF.

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 119,155; Sunday 210,264  
MAY 30, 1945

## SAN FRANCISCO *By Robert O'Brien*

**IT TAKES A HIGHER-UP:** Another story being told by British journalists here for the Conference concerns a noted English woman foreign correspondent. Before leaving to cover the battlefield for her London paper, she reported to a Lieutenant in the British medical corps for her immunization injections. To her distress, he began to prepare her arm for an injection. "Please don't put it there," she said haughtily. "It would make a beastly scar that would show in evening clothes."

The Lieutenant shifted the preparations to the calf of her leg. "Don't do that," she ordered. "It would show there, too." The Lieutenant straightened. "Where do you want me to put it, madame?" he asked. "Anywhere else," shrugged the correspondent. "Above the knee, perhaps."

The Lieutenant laid the needle down and started for the door. "But where are you going?" asked the bewildered patient. At the door, the Lieutenant turned and replied: "Beg pardon, madame—but above the knee calls for a Captain."

**GOLDEN GATE GAZETTE:** Dr. Giovanni dazzles Bal Tabarin patrons with his sleight-of-hand tricks, but his ability has its limits. Before renting him an apartment, the management of the El Cortez warned the magician that pets were against the house rules. Dr. Giovanni swore that he never owned a pet, and prepared to move into his new rooms. On the way up in the elevator, several shrill barks betrayed the presence of a small dog hidden beneath his coat. It cost him the apartment . . .

**Picture of the Week:** Secretary of State and Mrs. Stettinius taking a brisk constitutional around Nob Hill's Huntington Park, followed, at a discreet 12 paces, by their bodyguard.

Last year, a few days after he was refused permission to appear on a national radio network program because the American-Japanese question was "too controversial," Sergeant Ben Kuroki, Liberator tail gunner and American of Japanese descent, made a dramatic plea for racial tolerance before the Commonwealth Club. He had just returned to America after 30 combat missions over Europe. In that speech, he predicted: "When I visit Tokyo, it will be in a Liberator bomber."

Sergeant Kuroki made a slight error. When he visited Tokyo, he traveled as turret-gunner in a Super-Fortress named "Honorable Sad Sake." The first American soldier of Japanese descent to engage in active combat with the AAF

### Soon . . . (Maybe) More Cigarettes

The cigarette shortage in San Francisco is expected to ease up as a result of an announcement yesterday that two large cigarette manufacturers will increase their quotas to distributors June 1 and that more manufacturers are planning to follow suit. Dealers might soon expect increases of 20 per cent.

Speaking of cigarettes, one thousand cartons went on sale at the Customs House, Washington and Battery streets, at 9 a. m. yesterday. A sizable crowd had already gathered by the time the sale of the confiscated cigarettes commenced.

in the Pacific, Sergeant Kuroki is now resting in Honolulu after Super-Fortress raids on Tokyo and other cities on the Japanese home islands . . . Private William Saroyan has bought a \$4500 lot on Clarendon avenue, Twin Peaks . . .

George Weller's reputation and ability as a foreign correspondent continues to grow. He is the Pulitzer prize-winner covering the wars for the Chicago News. A shrewd, well-informed observer, Weller wrote a letter on March 25 to his friend, John Barth, public relations head of the Richmond shipyards. In it he said: "I've just finished a tour of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Turkey and Egypt. The Near East sits in my hand (and I on a limb), and I predict that the next place we shall have trouble will be Syria . . ."

**ADD STRANGE COINCIDENCE**

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

8 F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264  
MAY 30, 1945

## • Only a Shotgun

Judge L. B. Crosby of the Justice Court at Parlier, Fresno county, has now joined Superior Judge James T. Lawler of Seattle in meting a minimum sentence upon a defendant pleading guilty of terrorism against Americans of Japanese descent.

Because one Levi Multanen, in the words of District Attorney James M. Thuesen, used only a shotgun to fire into the house of a Japanese-American when he might have used a powerful deer rifle he owned, and therefore "did not intend to injure anyone," Judge Crosby let Multanen off with a suspended sentence. Besides, Multanen said he was sorry.

The District Attorney offered further condonement with the gratuitous remark that "people think it was a mistake to bring these people"—the Japanese-Americans—"back to the West Coast." Only in this context, Mr. Thuesen admitted that "the law must be obeyed."

If the law is to be obeyed, Judge Crosby and Mr. Thuesen are offering very little encouragement, coming from officers sworn to uphold the law. To remind Mr. Thuesen of something he should know already under his oath of office: it is not incumbent upon him to pass along anyone's questioning of the constitutional rights guaranteed everyone in this country; his job is to enforce them. The Judge's pat on the wrist speaks—very softly—for itself.

SINCE  1938

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND, ORE.~~

HONOLULU, H. I., STAR-BULLETIN

Cir. 31,975. Sunday 26-470

MAY 29, 1945

## DISGRACING CALIFORNIA

Secretary Ickes has called national attention to the outbreak of violence against Japanese in California. *268*

The secretary of the interior significantly points out that in spite of many instances of such offenses, there have been few arrests and prosecutions.

The scene is set for wholesale lawlessness in California unless Californians themselves rise to denounce and to checkmate intolerance, race prejudice and politico-economic persecution.

\* \* \*

In this picture of west coast Ku Klux Klanism, the action of the San Francisco ILWU recently is an encouraging contrast. Traditionally, organized groups in California have been in the forefront of the discrimination against orientals. Not so the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at San Francisco.

Recently the Stockton ILWU members refused to work with Americans of Japanese ancestry. The San Francisco ILWU local, which has jurisdiction over the Stockton local, promptly suspended the Stockton members and announced they would stay suspended until they abandoned their attitude.

At last reports, 380 members of the Stockton unit, a large majority, had signed a pledge to work without discrimination. Faced by the resolute action of the ILWU chiefs, they dropped their defiant attitude. Those who won't drop it will be tried by the ILWU's 10 man trial committee.

\* \* \*

The discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry does not come from veterans of World War II.

Those veterans who have fought with the American Japanese in Italy or France, or served with them in the Pacific accept them as fellow-Americans.

As usual, the stay-at-homes are the most abusive, the most vociferous, the most intolerant.

# The Arizona Daily Star

STATE CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY

Established 1877

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING OF THE YEAR  
W. R. MATHEWS AND CLARE R. ELLINWOOD  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Subscription Rates: City carrier delivery, 25c per week; outside carrier delivery, 25c per week.

By Mail—Payable in advance: One month, \$1.05; One year, \$12.00  
Delivered Anywhere. Phone 2400.

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PAGE EIGHT

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1945

## The Army and California Evacuees

In the spring of 1942 when our west coast definitely faced the threat of invasion, which only the defeat of the Japanese at Midway relieved, the army ordered the evacuation of all people of Japanese ancestry from the west coast states. The army acted under the authority of an executive order issued by President Roosevelt.

Under this order approximately 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry were uprooted over night, and deported to hastily constructed camps in Arizona and California, which later became known as War Relocation Centers. These people had to leave behind them their homes, furniture, businesses, nearly everything they owned which they could not carry with them. Whether or not they were citizens made no difference.

Since that time and until recently these people of Japanese ancestry have undergone the hardships of living behind barbed wire fences in quarters which were at one time so crowded that a family of six had to live in a space 20x26. They were also investigated and quizzed as to their loyalties. Finally, those who were not loyal or were suspected were sent to the Tule Lake camp in California. The others were urged to seek relocation in the east, or permitted to return to their homes in California, if they chose to go.

Throughout this three year period the army, in cooperation with the FBI, has maintained a close control over all that has been done. To the credit of the army it can be said that it has acted wisely and generously. It has stood by the loyal people of Japanese ancestry, and vouched for them in face of hostile opinion. It has publicly declared that not a single act of sabotage could be traced to any of the evacuees. It has urged that they be allowed to return to their homes, because there was no longer any danger to be feared from a Japanese invasion.

Many of the evacuees have begun to return home, but the speed of return has been hampered by the way some of them have been received by their former neighbors. Their homes have been assaulted at night, and in cases have been burned. They have been hounded and harassed, usually by some anonymous means. Five super patriots in Orange county waited on a little woman of Japanese ancestry, and told her she better leave her home. This was done openly, and peace authorities in California have done nothing about it!

Although a man as prominent as Governor Warren has been, a man who delivered the keynote speech at the Republican convention in a campaign where freedom and justice were said to be at stake, would be expected to see that American citizens and other law abiding people in his state would be protected, so far he seems to have done nothing as far as prosecuting these cowardly hoodlums. Civil protection which the state authorities in California should give, has been openly challenged. State officials have been apathetic.

The absence of civil protection in California places the responsibility back on the Chief Executive who issued the original executive order and the war department that executed it. Since the army uprooted these people from their homes, it is up to the army to see that they get legal protection that law abiding people are entitled to get in their homes.

All this means is that the army should announce publicly that it intends to run down and prosecute every case of intimidation and violence connected with the return of these people. It would thus cow these California hoodlums, who now act with comparative impunity. Once they know that they will be punished, they will be less likely to carry on their cowardly actions. As long as they know they can assault and intimidate and not be punished, they will continue to do it.

The honor, the reputation of the army for fair dealing, is at stake in this matter. It is up to the army to finish its job. A word from it would carry impressive weight.

## The Battle of Okinawa

When four of America's best infantry divisions amply supported by planes and tanks barely inch forward in their fighting on southern Okinawa, they must be running into ferocious resistance. And so this slugging match continues day after day for nearly two months. From all appearances it is going to continue for some time.

While this knock-down, drag-out fight is going on, still another heavy fight continues on the sea and in the air. The Japanese are sending out their suicide pilots who are doing what Mussolini said he would do to British ships back in 1935. These Japanese attacks have sunk numbers of our ships and damaged many others. Japanese submarines are also at work sinking some of our ships.

This brief description tells an important story. Just as the Japanese sought to defeat an attack on Leyte to defend their position in the Philippines, so they are fighting us on Okinawa. They know that once we secure this island, the invasion of the main Japanese islands becomes a certainty. Therefore, in order to postpone or possibly defeat the invasion of the main islands, they are using every recourse to keep our forces engaged in and around Okinawa.

What we are seeing at Okinawa is thus one of the decisive battles of the Pacific war. If we win it, as we will eventually, we will be in a position to build naval, air and military bases within 350 miles of the main Japanese islands. If we lose the battle or have it prolonged indefinitely, the Japanese islands will be relatively secure from actual invasion. The future course of the war, the length of the war in the Pacific, will depend largely upon how this bitterly contested battle goes. It is not just another mere island engagement.

SINCE



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**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

DAILY & HERALD

MAY 28 1945

## WRA Now Three Years Old

2-68  
Sunday marked the third anniversary of the establishment of the Tulelake war relocation center.

It was on May 27, 1942, that 447 evacuees from North Portland and Puyallup centers arrived at the Tulelake project, still under construction at that time. More contingents followed and it grew into a community of 15,000.

In 1943, Tulelake was changed to a segregation center for technically disloyal Japanese. It increased to 18,000 population.

In November, 1943, Tulelake took the national news spotlight on the occasion of a mass demonstration in front of the administration building for the benefit of Dillon Myer, WRA chief.

Although there have been reports that the big center in the Klamath basin would eventually be taken over by the justice department, it is still operated by WRA. The coast ban on Japanese has now been lifted, and some of the Japanese from Tule have been certified to return to their homes or to other places outside the center.

SINCE 1880



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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

SONOMA, CAL., INDEX-TRIBUNE  
Cir. 1,200

MAY 16, 1945

268

## ICKES AND THE JAPS

The plea in behalf of returning Japanese-Americans made by Interior Secretary Ickes may be right from one view point—tolerance of loyal Nisei, but when he declares that Californians hope to profit by running the Nisei out he is all wrong.

Californians seek to discourage the return of Japs to this coast because of their past records in the economic and social life of the states. They were always substandard residents, made lots of American money and often sent it back to Japan. Their way of life was not ours and coupled with the grabbing of so much land near military bases (a fact that came out with the Pearl Harbor treachery), the presence of Japanese is definitely regarded with disfavor in many localities of California. There will always be some citizens who go too far in seeking to bring home the "not wanted" ultimatum to the Japanese. The old theory "blood is thicker than water" makes many Americans suspicious of the loyalty of those with Japanese blood in their veins and the fetich of divine ancestry in their craniums. Incidents of lawlessness are bound to happen in any state though the vast majority of California people are law abiding. Even these when on Jap "persecution" juries bring in verdicts that must discourage Mr. Ickes and the Japs in their comeback as the war is mounting in fury and our boys fight on, perhaps never to come back.

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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,  
TIMES

MAY 16, 1945

thatched hut to thatched hut,  
death.

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### RIDERS IN THE NIGHT

In the early days of the war, when invasion was a haunting fear, the military authorities decided upon wholesale removal of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. More than 100,000 of them, men, women and children, were placed in eight Relocation Centers and held for thirty months. During their exile other Japanese-Americans of military age who had gone into the Army voluntarily or by induction proved their valor on the battlefields of Italy, winning the commendation of General Clark. Others died as Americans fighting Japanese in the Pacific. Meantime, the danger of invasion passed, and last December permission was given to loyal Japanese-Americans to return. About one-third headed east. The others gradually went back to their homes on the West Coast.

For months now riders in the night in California have been spreading terror and applying the torch to the homes of many who went back at the request of their Government and in abiding faith that they would be left alone to work their land, for most were farmers. No fewer than twenty-four instances of "violence or open intimidation" have been recorded by the War Relocation Authority, and Secretary Ickes charges that in not one of the shooting cases has a suspect been put on trial. Yet there have been fifteen such cases, in addition to three arson cases, five threatening visits and one attempt at dynamiting. Obviously, our law-enforcement officers are making no effort to enforce the law. That policy will merely encourage excesses that should be stopped.

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*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
MAY 16, 1943

## Up to the State

Revelation by Secy. of the Interior Ickes that no one has been convicted of acts of terrorism against Japanese-American citizens of California, although more than a score of incidents have occurred in recent months, is a serious indictment of the law enforcement organization of the state.

This recalls the scandalous conditions in the Southern states for many years which made it impossible to prosecute perpetrators of lynchings. California always has prided herself on being an enlightened state where human rights and welfare are considered and respected. It cannot permit that record to be smirched by hair-brained hoodlums.

Protection of the Japanese who lawfully return to their homes in this state is a duty peace officers can neither escape nor ignore. It is all the more imperative because these outbreaks of intolerance are nationwide news. California's disgrace is spread far and wide after each occurrence.

If law enforcement in local communities is breaking down, the state itself must take a hand. Under the Constitution the attorney general has the power to send investigators and prosecutors of his own choosing into any county to handle a situation the local officers are

either powerless or disinclined to handle themselves.

Atty. Gen. Kenny should avail himself of this power unless local authorities act promptly and effectively in these cases of anti-Japanese terrorism. He should cause an immediate investigation to be made of all past instances and announce a firm policy of his office to move in immediately if authorities of any county either hesitate or stall in following up these or subsequent cases in their communities.

The record fully justified Secretary Ickes in publishing to the whole nation California's shame in this matter, and in declaring "the shameful spectacle of these incidents taking place at the back door of the San Francisco Conference . . . must be ended once and for all."

With full authority of the law and this ringing demand of a Cabinet officer of the United States for law enforcement, Mr. Kenny lacks neither the power nor the incentive for vigorous action.

\* \* \* \*

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir. Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

MAY 16, 1945

### Washington "Scoop"

Upon information supplied by the War Relocation Authority, a Washington news-agency man yesterday reported incorrectly that there had been two new anti-Japanese terrorist incidents in California, one in Fresno and one in Orange county.

The Fresno incident had happened previously to yesterday's dispatch and had been reported in newspapers when it occurred. Presumably, the Orange county incident, less violent, was printed in Southern California.

Our intention here is not to object to WRA's protest against these outrages, a protest in which we have invariably joined; nor even to make an issue of the distortion which occurred in this instance, for these incidents have been flagrant and many and California is not entitled to a defense based upon mere exaggeration.

Whether the error in this case lay with WRA or with the reporter is also not very important. Our point, which transcends these

details, is that Government functionaries, by and large, do not make good news reporters. This shortcoming shows itself particularly when Government agencies "report" from Washington about a situation of which the Washington agency has only second-hand knowledge. At a time when there is an increasing trend to announce news of California and elsewhere from the vantage of a Washington office, incidents like the above are worth notice.

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1933

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## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

 SELMA, CALIF. ENTERPRISE &  
IRRIGATOR CIR. 1250

MAY 24, 1945

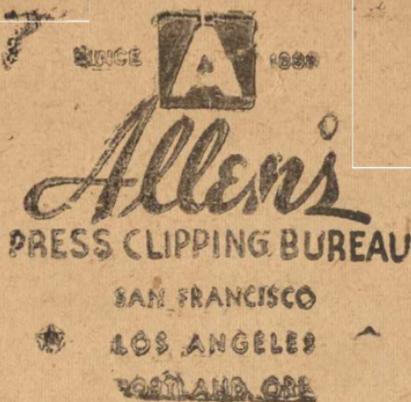
### End Lawlessness Now

Every right-thinking resident of this community deplores the contemptible, un-American attack early Sunday morning on the Miyamoto home east of Selma. It is nothing short of a miracle that none of the occupants of the house was killed by one of the bullets fired into the bedroom from a high-powered rifle. As it was, those responsible for the attack are guilty of assault with intent to commit murder and should be so charged if they are apprehended.

That the attack was perpetrated by irresponsible hoodlums is almost certain but that fact does not mitigate against the enormity of the crime. Every effort should be made to ascertain those guilty of the attack and in the meantime steps should be taken to afford protection to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to this area and who have every right to be here. Here is an opportunity for law enforcement officers and others who believe in law and order to demonstrate that they can do something about it as well as talk about it.

The attack on the Miyamoto residence occurred on the morning of "I Am an American Day," a day on which Americans were supposed to demonstrate their loyalty to the principles of justice and equality upon which this nation is founded. No greater insult to true Americanism could have been conceived than this cowardly attack on a home in which the occupants included a man, woman and children, none of whom is responsible either for his ancestry or for the fact that the United States and Japan are at war. How can we condemn the Nazis for the slaughter of innocent people or the Japanese of inhuman atrocities when we, the champions of the oppressed peoples of the world, violate our loudly proclaimed doctrine of the rights of the individual citizen regardless of race or color?

The time to stop this despicable, un-American lawlessness is now before more serious crimes are committed. If it takes the Army and martial law to do it, then the quicker action is taken the better.



S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD  
Cir. 14,300.  
MAY 28, 1945

## 268 Enforce the law!

Secretary Ickes did not exaggerate the situation when he declared, in a message to Harry Bridges complimenting the ILWU for its action in fighting Hitlerite "racism" toward Japanese-Americans within the union, that this is a national question. Responsible newspapers the country over are pointing the finger at California and demanding EFFECTIVE action by Governor Warren's administration.

Says The Cleveland Plain Dealer: "If we are to retain our self-respect the public officials of California, Washington and Oregon especially must act vigorously to end this terrorism and give the Nisei the protection which is their right as unoffending residents or citizens of a free country."

The Washington (D. C.) Post says: "Mr. Ickes should be supported by the public officials of California who understand quite as well as he does the nature of this sinister racket. And those public officials should have the backing of all responsible citizens of the state who care about preservation of the democratic process."

The New York Times says, bluntly: "Obviously, our law enforcement officers are making no effort to enforce the law."

The Chicago Sun declares: "An FBI inquiry and federal grand jury indictments probably could halt the shootings, the arson and the dynamitings by putting some of the thugs and night-riders into federal prison."

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "It doesn't seem reasonable that law enforcement agencies could accidentally be that blind (noting that "not one" of the hoodlums has been caught). But if there is sympathy for the hoodlums on the part of constituted authorities, it is time a higher power stepped in to show them that there is no room anywhere in this country for the philosophy this terrorism reflects."

These comments are but brief excerpts from some big papers over the nation. They show that California is on trial by the rest of the country. And if the state administration under Governor Warren refuses or fails to enforce the law, the rest of the country will not only approve, but demand, that federal authority give California a dose of democracy that may result in some political heads rolling in the sand.

SINCE



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# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

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SALEM, ORE., STATESMAN

Cir. 9,700

MAR 11 1945

### No Sale 268

A Japanese truck gardener from Maryhill, Wash., wasn't able to dispose of all his vegetables on the Portland wholesale market the other day. He has been permitted by the WRA to return and resume his occupation, but he must sell his produce in order to live.

Of course there is no law to force buyers to buy his parsnips and carrots. And when the buyers kept away from his wagon he had to haul most of his stuff home.

This seems to be carrying prejudice too far. It may be presumed that the Jap gardener was not disloyal to this country or he would have been held in an internment camp. His produce is needed; there is a ready market for his vegetables, canned goods being rationed.

We have faith however that this unthinking prejudice will pass. We recall how much Americans of German extraction and name were maligned and unjustly persecuted during the first world war. Eventually this prejudice died out, though it left many scars on its victims.

The hopeful thing about relations with Japanese-Americans is the way men who have soldiered with them come to their defense. This is true both from Italy and the Pacific. They sharply rebuke the stay-at-home super-patriots.

SINCE



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*Allen's*
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**
**SAN FRANCISCO**

**LOS ANGELES**
**PORTLAND, ORE.**

 RENO, NEV. GAZETTE  
 Clr. 12,371

MARCH 13, 1945

## A Mistake Is Rectified

THE HOOD RIVER, Ore., post of the American Legion has restored to its honor roll the names of fifteen Japanese-Americans from that area now serving with the armed forces. One of the names restored was that of a Japanese-American who recently died of wounds received in action.

It required courage for the Oregon Legion post to rescind its well-publicized action, but it was in keeping with what we like to call the typical American spirit of fairness. The legionnaires were not required to "backtrack," even if they were the targets of widespread criticism, including a message of censure from the national commander of the Legion. The injustice was righted in humility after sober reflection, and that procedure is in keeping with the American tradition of acknowledging mistakes and profiting by them, in contrast to the Nazi formula of persisting in an error.

SINCE 1880



*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD

Cir. 29,034

MARCH 17, 1945

## **Nisei and Legion Rolls**

Oregon's Hood River American Legion Post, under much criticism and pressure from National Commander Scheiberling, saw the error of its ways and restored the names of 15 service men of Japanese blood to its honor rolls. It had previously stricken them off. Happily, Karl Ross Post and others in this vicinity are not likely to display such bigoted discrimination against fighting men who have proved their loyalty and valor.

At this week's local meeting, the Legionnaires heard Colonel Otto E. Sandman offer high praise to the many Americans of Japanese ancestry who have fought heroically for the United States on the Italian and German fronts. Also he told of the enthusiastic response in Hawaii when Uncle Sam called for Nisei volunteers to enlist under the colors. Anybody hearing Sandman's moving account would agree with him when he said the American Legion would be unworthy of its name if it did not welcome these men into its ranks.

The Legion as a national organization is aware of the recognition due these racials who have suffered, bled and died in defense of the country. More than that, our "white" troops in Europe who have fought beside them and seen them in action will have no tolerance for discrimination on the part of stay-at-homes against these Nisei warriors. Veteran groups which show such animus will have no allure for the other GI Joes.

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## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE

PASADENA, CAL., POST  
 Cir. 22,044, Sun. Cir. 22,257  
 MARCH 2, 1945

### the **Lookout**

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

#### INTOLERANCE CAN'T BE MET WITH MYTH

News that the War Relocation Authority plans to resettle all Japanese Americans within the next ten months and end its operations January 2, 1946, has created scarcely more than a ripple of interest in California. Only two small minorities of the people have been stirred up over this subject. One has rested on racial intolerance, not unmixed with concern for the vegetable-growing industry. The other has been so "tolerant" of the Japanese Americans as to be intolerant of our own military authorities.

The size and influence of the former group has been exaggerated both by its own adherents and by those who ascribe to it the responsibility for summary action taken by the Army at a time when the best informed students of warfare were so convinced of the imminence of invasion that they had fixed a time and place for the Japanese landing.

The actions of members of the so-called anti-Japanese group have been temperate. Their words have sometimes been intemperate, but less so since the problem has reduced itself to concrete terms than when it was something to be looked at as a bogey.

The Native Sons of the Golden West recently recommended to the State Legislature a brief program of legal changes which, while debatable, cannot reasonably be regarded as being intended to infringe on the rights of citizens.

Regrettably, a few extremists on the other side—this does not include the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which is not made up of extremists—have spread in the eastern states a deceptive propaganda, representing the entire evacuation program as an expression of racial intolerance.

Louis Adamic, whose principal interest nowadays is to propagandize to the American people the virtues of one faction in his native Yugoslavia and to express not a little intolerance of the other faction, is one who should be able to discriminate between truth and plausible fiction. In a book review in the New York Herald-Tribune, Mr. Adamic characterizes the evacuation program as unjustified, stupid and un-American; and concludes:

"We need to realize that the people and the government of the United States must become familiar with the realities in our immigrant and racial-minority groups—as well as with what America is all about—if we are to avoid being panicked into other similar stupidities during the difficult period just ahead."

The answer to this is simple. The War Relocation Authority, after three years of careful study has identified and made ready for deportation a considerable number of strongly hostile persons. These persons, before the evacuation, were so situated as to be a genuine menace in the invasion then believed imminent. They could not possibly have been identified and segregated in time to have met the needs of the situation if the Battle of Midway had been lost instead of won.

This column has never hesitated to oppose those who would question the right of loyal American citizens to return to their homes when the situation which called for their evacuation has undergone so sweeping a change. In the same spirit of fairness, should we not protest against the present widespread fostering of the myth that the situation never existed?

W. L. B.

#### PROTESTS DRAFT

CITY, March 1. (U.P.)—

vote of

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TIMES, CIR.

250,000, Sun. Cir. 550,000

MARCH 21, 1945

## Relocation Preferred

That a <sup>2,648</sup> considerable number of the Japanese removed from the Pacific Coast and placed in relocation centers prefer staying there and are urging that the centers be kept running until the war is over and for some time thereafter is disclosed in Washington. This attitude will be shocking to some of the commentators who have been insisting that the removal was outrageous.

It sustains, however, the argument of most Pacific Coast people that the removal was as much in the interest of the Japanese as of anybody else. Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer are said to be unmoved by the pleas and insistent that the centers shall be closed this year.

The figures given by Rep. Engle, who says he has them from Attorney General Biddle, of the number of Japanese seeking to renounce any claim to American citizenship are enlightening. At Tule Lake, 6000 out of 7000 Japs of American birth over 17 years of age, and at other centers 150, have applied for renunciation petitions and ask to be sent to Japan after the war. This is a considerable proportion of the American-born Japanese, in itself enough to justify the action the Army took to protect the national safety.

L. A. T. News 11/21/44

## Gov. Warren's Proper Warning to Army Authorities

In his statement on the return of Japanese to California, Gov. Warren properly points out that he has no authority to interfere with the orders of the Western Defense Command, within whose discretion the exclusion of Japanese rests; and also properly points out that the return of the Japs may create civil problems which might interfere with the war effort.

This warning has been given before, but never before by any responsible official. The Governor only states facts when he says that the return of Japanese cannot help being irritating to Filipinos and Koreans, with whom the Japs, as agricultural laborers, might come in contact; and that any disturbances or commotions promoted by the return of Japs will certainly hamper production and shipment of military goods from this important producing area.

Meanwhile there is no reply in Washington to questions as to whether the War Department is considering relaxing the rule that the Western Defense Command must approve in every specific case the return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to any place within the prohibited areas. All the information obtainable is that the rule has not been changed—yet. While Secretary Ickes, under whose authority the War Relocation Authority operates, kept quiet during the campaign on the subject of returning Japs as soon as possible, his stubbornness is proverbial and it is to be presumed that he still wants to do it. The War Department is thus under pressure to relax the rule, not only from Ickes but also from those who consider that the Japs were removed because of "race prejudice" in spite of all the evidence to the contrary.

Gov. Warren's warning is thus very timely.

SINCE  1866

# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TIMES, CTR.  
250,000, Sun. Cir. 550,000

DECEMBER 25, 1944

## Churchmen and Japs

In view of the situation within our State of California, precipitated by the rescinding of the order of evacuation of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, we wish to record the Church Federation of Los Angeles and the Southern California Council of Protestant Churches as willing to support the War Department in its action and in urging that the citizens of our State respond with calmness and generous good will to the decision and to those evacuees who may return eventually to our State. 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 the 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 to all mankind, many of whom have distinguished themselves in scholarship, industry, science, religion, the arts and humanities and as members of our military forces. 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 to 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.

A copy of this letter is going to all of the Protestant churches of Southern California, with the recommendation that it be reproduced and sent to every member of those churches. We sincerely solicit your support of the principles set forth herein. Respectfully yours,

CHURCH FEDERATION OF LOS ANGELES, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNCIL OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

E. C. Farnham, General Secretary.

PRICE 10 CENTS

# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

DECEMBER 27, 1944

## Japanese Citizens

Petitions are circulated in Yuba and Sutter counties asking Major General Pratt to suspend the order permitting citizens of Japanese ancestry to return to California habitations until "the temper of the times shall have been moderated." Warren N. Shingle, President of the Marysville Chamber of Commerce, supports it with the argument that the acute housing shortage will make the return deplorable at this time.

We cite these as typical of the curious misconceptions that the emotional factors of the issue impose upon persons who would not err in affairs of calmer judgment. The Western Defense Command has no authority to deal with "the temper of the times" or relieve the housing shortage by keeping persons out of their property. The order of exclusion was military for what seemed good military reasons. The reasons now existing no longer, the military authorities have no alternative to rescinding the exclusion. If there is legal

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means to prevent it, the law and not the Army is the correct agency. If there is not, the Army cannot do it illegally.

Allen's  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, NEWS  
Cir. 34,873  
DECEMBER 12, 1944.

## Native-Born Minorities Who Fight and Die for the U. S. A.

268  
A significant discussion is being conducted at a citizen's league conference held in the Japanese Christian church in Salt Lake City. Approximately 100 delegates from all parts of the nation are presenting their views to those attending sessions which began yesterday and will close Sunday evening.

The topic under consideration is an outline of nisei obligations and prospects stated as follows: "Your place in America tomorrow will be what you make it today."

Among speakers are listed Dr. T. T. Yatabe of Chicago; Joe G. Masaoka, regional representative from Denver; Saburo Kido, president of the civil liberties union; Mrs. Ruth Kingman and William C. Carr.

While liberty and laxity breed hoodlums and vandals, the real American spirit is one that gives credit where due, applauds patriotism regardless of the racial features of those who possess it, and recognizes human rights to life, liberty and happiness in fellow citizens who appreciate protection guaranteed by the federal constitution.

Although the war found many unregenerate and undesirable alien enemies among men and women of Japanese birth and allegiance in this country on the 7th of December, 1941, there were thousands of niseis entitled to recognition as Americans under the 14th and 15th amendments to the fundamental law.

These native-born citizens of Japanese descent have proved their fealty in many ways. They have bought bonds, worked in war plants, enlisted in the military service, fought courageously in Europe and died for this country as bravely as any of its other warriors who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Day after day the lists of dead or wounded, published here and elsewhere, have carried Japanese names. At times an item appears telling of the silver star or some other mark of distinction being conferred on one of these men in the uniform of our country.

On the 14th of September, 1943, the president, in his message to congress, said: "The Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us in making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war, it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority, as of all other minorities."

In dealing with alien-born Japanese, however, our individual and collective safety demands eternal vigilance and uncompromising suspicion.

SINCE 1885



Allen

PRESS CO.

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,922; Sunday 164,819

DEC 19 1944

## In Which a Portland Mother Speaks

Perhaps it would be better to let a Portland mother talk. She said, "I have two sons fighting on the Pacific front. One of them has been over there six years. I'd like to ask the army to postpone the effective date of the order returning some of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast, until my boys return, or, at least, until I have had a chance to write to them and get their opinion. I say to the army, Please don't let the Japanese come back, until we hear from our boys. The order is a terrible blow to my morale. It has spoiled my Christmas spirit."

In discussing the order by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Platt, head of the Western Defense command, keep in mind the words "military necessity." There is no longer a military necessity, the army holds, to forbid the return of Japanese-Americans whose loyalty has been tested and proved.

It was "military necessity," in other words, that caused the evacuation of Japanese on the Pacific Coast. Until loyalty or disloyalty to the United States could be established, all were evacuated. Now the supreme court, sustaining the evacuation, rules for the return of those who have demonstrated loyalty.

The Journal has said before, and

repeats now, that it had been better to postpone until after the war a question so beset by the passion and prejudice of war. However, the war department, apparently persuaded to its action by the War Relocation administration, has issued the order permitting return. Legally, therefore, the loyal Japanese-Americans have, in returning, the same constitutional rights, privileges and protection that any law-abiding American has. Anyone committing against these Japanese-Americans a deprivation or act of violence places himself outside the pale of law.

Furthermore, if there is riot or violence by a few, the reports, especially the reports that reach the Axis, will charge anarchy, against all of us. The situation parallels our own tendency to hold all Japanese-Americans guilty for the treachery at Pearl Harbor.

We think the Portland mother quoted here makes a strong point, one the army may have overlooked. Truly, if our fighting men had not fought off the Japs so well, military necessity would still control on the Pacific Coast. Nevertheless, the order, premature as it seems to be, is within the law—and within the law is the best position for all law-abiding citizens to take.

# PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Spokane (Wa) Chronicle  
December 19, 1944

## WHERE THE JAPANESE SHOULD BE

Some protest is bound to greet revocation of the army order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, but critics of the new policy should be slow to form adverse opinions.

In the first place, citizens and aliens of all races should be judged as individuals as to their loyalty, and not on the basis of their nationality, if justice is to be done. The Japanese boys who have died fighting for America have proved how unjust it is to condemn a person arbitrarily for the mere reason of his birthplace or ancestry.

Then, too, those who object to return of Japanese to their former homes on the Pacific coast must remember that perhaps the people among whom the Nipponese now are quartered are not pleased with the arrangement either. The logical places for loyal Japanese are in the parts of the country where they have grown up and where their social and business interests lie.

# The Arizona Daily Star

STATE CONSOLIDATED PUBLISHING COMPANY

Established 1877

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING OF THE YEAR  
W. R. MATHEWS AND CLARE R. ELLINWOOD  
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Subscription Rates: City carrier delivery, 25c per week; outside carrier delivery, 25c per week.

By Mail—Payable in advance: One month, \$1.05; One year, \$12.00. Delivered Anywhere. Phone 2400.

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PAGE EIGHT

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1945

## The Army and California Evacuees

In the spring of 1942 when our west coast definitely faced the threat of invasion, which only the defeat of the Japanese at Midway relieved, the army ordered the evacuation of all people of Japanese ancestry from the west coast states. The army acted under the authority of an executive order issued by President Roosevelt.

Under this order approximately 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry were uprooted over night, and deported to hastily constructed camps in Arizona and California, which later became known as War Relocation Centers. These people had to leave behind them their homes, furniture, businesses, nearly everything they owned which they could not carry with them. Whether or not they were citizens made no difference.

Since that time and until recently these people of Japanese ancestry have undergone the hardships of living behind barbed wire fences in quarters which were at one time so crowded that a family of six had to live in a space 20x26. They were also investigated and quizzed as to their loyalties. Finally, those who were not loyal or were suspected were sent to the Tule Lake camp in California. The others were urged to seek relocation in the east, or permitted to return to their homes in California, if they chose to go.

Throughout this three year period the army, in cooperation with the FBI, has maintained a close control over all that has been done. To the credit of the army it can be said that it has acted wisely and generously. It has stood by the loyal people of Japanese ancestry, and vouched for them in face of hostile opinion. It has publicly declared that not a single act of sabotage could be traced to any of the evacuees. It has urged that they be allowed to return to their homes, because there was no longer any danger to be feared from a Japanese invasion.

Many of the evacuees have begun to return home, but the speed of return has been hampered by the way some of them have been received by their former neighbors. Their homes have been assaulted at night, and in cases have been burned. They have been hounded and harassed, usually by some anonymous means. Five super patriots in Orange county waited on a little woman of Japanese ancestry, and told her she better leave her home. This was done openly, and peace authorities in California have done nothing about it!

Although a man as prominent as Governor Warren has been, a man who delivered the keynote speech at the Republican convention in a campaign where freedom and justice were said to be at stake, would be expected to see that American citizens and other law abiding people in his state would be protected, so far he seems to have done nothing as far as prosecuting these cowardly hoodlums. Civil protection which the state authorities in California should give, has been openly challenged. State officials have been apathetic.

The absence of civil protection in California places the responsibility back on the Chief Executive who issued the original executive order and the war department that executed it. Since the army uprooted these people from their homes, it is up to the army to see that they get legal protection that law abiding people are entitled to get in their homes.

All this means is that the army should announce publicly that it intends to run down and prosecute every case of intimidation and violence connected with the return of these people. It would thus cow these California hoodlums, who now act with comparative impunity. Once they know that they will be punished, they will be less likely to carry on their cowardly actions. As long as they know they can assault and intimidate and not be punished, they will continue to do it.

The honor, the reputation of the army for fair dealing, is at stake in this matter. It is up to the army to finish its job. A word from it would carry impressive weight.

## The Battle of Okinawa

When four of America's best infantry divisions amply supported by planes and tanks barely inch forward in their fighting on southern Okinawa, they must be running into ferocious resistance. And so this slugging match continues day after day for nearly two months. From all appearances it is going to continue for some time.

While this knock-down, drag-out fight is going on, still another heavy fight continues on the sea and in the air. The Japanese are sending out their suicide pilots who are doing what Mussolini said he would do to British ships back in 1935. These Japanese attacks have sunk numbers of our ships and damaged many others. Japanese submarines are also at work sinking some of our ships.

This brief description tells an important story. Just as the Japanese sought to defeat an attack on Leyte to defend their position in the Philippines, so they are fighting us on Okinawa. They know that once we secure this island, the invasion of the main Japanese islands becomes a certainty. Therefore, in order to postpone or possibly defeat the invasion of the main islands, they are using every recourse to keep our forces engaged in and around Okinawa.

What we are seeing at Okinawa is thus one of the decisive battles of the Pacific war. If we win it, as we will eventually, we will be in a position to build naval, air and military bases within 350 miles of the main Japanese islands. If we lose the battle or have it prolonged indefinitely, the Japanese islands will be relatively secure from actual invasion. The future course of the war, the length of the war in the Pacific, will depend largely upon how this bitterly contested battle goes. It is not just another mere island engagement.

*Evening Free Lance*

*12/30/44*

**E LANCE, HOLLISTER, CALIFORNIA**

● **THE NISEI WILL BE BACK**

The people of California "are overwhelmingly opposed to the return of any Japanese here during the war," reports the State Senate committee on resettlement problems, after a 48-county survey. And that, it appears to us, is the shtraight dope. A few people are open-minded on the subject, but the majority, right or wrong, don't want to see the Japanese around until later, much later.

Already, nevertheless, several hundred Japanese citizens and aliens have been permitted to settle on the coast, according to Robert Cozzons of the WRA, and the present intention is clear enough to filter many more back in future months. The apparent aim of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCl Cloy, to return the Japanese to their pre-war homes in the West, doesn't please many Californians, even though the returnees are closely checked for loyalty.

But the problem is one to be faced realistically. If and when the Japanese, in numbers, are distributed among us once agian, it will be well to remember two things at least. First, that of the scores of thousands evacuated from Western States, many will have sons and brothers fighting in American uniforms, and will have earned the same measure of respect due other citizens under the same circumstances. Second, we must remember that any serious clashes with the Japanese here will be reason enough for reprisals against our own men now held in Jap prison camps.

However we may feel toward those who return, the consideration of our own sons' safety should stay the hands of any whose misguided patriotism prompts physical action against returned Japanese citizens.

"For the many of thing a course leges."

inter good own him.

## 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.

L A Times  
12/23/44

SINCE



*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

BRAWLEY, CAL., NEWS

Cl. 2387

DECEMBER 9, 1944

## THEY 'STOOD' AGAINST THREATS OF UN-AMERICANISM

A calm, well-written and tolerant resolution asking the authorities to refuse permission to the Japanese to return to Imperial Valley and the west coast was accepted by 3,000 people in a standing vote at the Brawley football field Thursday night.

The meaning and intent of the resolution was clearly stated. It advocated no violence, nor did it threaten such. The wording was simple and no one could mistake that the men who framed it had given its construction careful consideration.

While the resolution was neither curt nor on the other hand ostentatious, it was reasonable and has the effect of calming candor on a subject that could easily arouse violence, and was presented before a meeting that could have easily been moved in the wrong direction.

The main point of the resolution was summed up in one paragraph which said, in part:

"... due to the unfriendly feeling which exists between the Japanese and residents of Imperial County due to war conditions, if Japanese are allowed to return to Imperial County some overt act may occur committed either by some Japanese or by someone opposed to them, which act or acts, whether justifiable or not, might result in difficulty and disturbances between the Japanese and the residents of Imperial County, and reports of any such disturbances would in all probability be misrepresented in Japan and cause additional reprisals upon American prisoners of war now in Japanese prison camps..."

The vulnerability of the Irrigation District works, the fact that military posts are located in the valley, the proximity of the international boundary, and the forthcoming mounting war effort on the coast as the attack on Japan grows, are all important considerations, but the above paragraph contains the thoughts of most thinking people.

No thinking person would contenance nor contemplate violence upon the Japanese-Americans, but if there should be violence, then all would be answerable in Imperial Valley. We have too much at stake to encourage at this time the return of the Japanese. If the protest meeting was held to forestall their return, and we have every right to think that it was from the tone and text of the resolution, then every citizen can endorse that meeting.

The language and statements of the speaker of the evening in presenting side issues and comments that had no bearing upon the purpose of this meeting, were irrelevant and deserve only our regret. The fact that a speaker would have us accept his remarks as truth without clarification, and that he would select any one organization to condemn a part of its action without setting forth the entire series of action, are undeniably unfair and un-American. They had little place on the platform of a meeting called for the purpose proposed.

However, the speaker is familiar with the Japanese problems and their ramifications. He spoke convincingly and with authoritative data in setting forth the treachery of the Japanese. He also received the agreement of the people attending that the War Relocation Authority has done much to injure the cause of the loyal Japanese by refusing to call in the army and people who can help deal with the problem sensibly.

Through the 3,500 people, attending the meeting, more than 500 of whom remained in cars outside the field, Imperial County's attitude was expressed... and should be given a hearing by the WRA and the President.

L A Times 12/3/44

## Clear Explanation of Jap Situation Is Needed

The effort of California members of Congress to find out what's what and why in regard to the Japanese removed from the Pacific Coast for military reasons is commendable, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in getting a clear statement from somebody with authority to speak, as to just what the Federal government proposes to do and the reasons therefor.

So far there have been only rumors. A few Japanese have been allowed to trickle back, with Army clearance, and amid a flood of reports that all the Japs, with the exception of those positively proved disloyal, will soon return en masse. Neither denial nor confirmation of these reports has come from either the War Department, which originally ordered their removal, or the War Relocation

Authority, which has been caring for them since. An effort to get a showdown on Monday may possibly be successful.

As Rep. Phillips of Banning points out in a letter to Dillon S. Myer of W.R.A., a part of the problem is the already existing congestion in West Coast cities. Los Angeles formerly housed nearly 100,000 Japanese of all categories. But the space they occupied in this city has been solidly filled—rather more than solidly in the "Little Tokyo" district—and so is no longer available. "Little Tokyo" now has many more people in it than when the Japanese lived there. This offers an additional reason, if any were needed, for postponing the return until after the war: there seems no possibility they could be provided with shelter.

EST. 1898



*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~VAN NUYS~~

S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD

Cir. 14,300.

DECEMBER 21, 1944

## Ex-Servicemen And the Nisei

<sup>268</sup>  
THOSE who are trying to manufacture "riot and bloodshed" against the returning Nisei by carefully - worded expressions of "fears" that somebody will start trouble, should look at the statements of servicemen and ex-servicemen.

Particularly is this needful, in view of the excuse that the Nisei must be kept out because servicemen, returning from fighting Japanese soldiers, will be likely, so these racist agitators claim, to kill anyone of Japanese appearance, whether they are loyal to America or not.

The California Department of the American Legion, representing at least some of the ex-servicemen of World War I, says to its members:

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion, by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

That is a good statement for the Legion, which William Randolph Hearst has tried so hard to keep in his pocket and draw out, like a pistol, whenever he wants to threaten democracy and civilized procedure with violence.

There have been numerous expressions by servicemen in this war against racist distinction and discrimination. Captain Leo Sautler of Long Beach, speaking of the heroic fighting done by the Japanese - Americans he fought with in Italy, declared: "They gave everything they had—many of them their lives. And we're going to see to it that the ones who do come back are given every consideration possible."

Governor Warren says that some Japanese-American kids may return to California schools after January 2, and that "the schoolyard is one place where a lot of friction might develop."

We don't think California's school children are as imbued with Fascist racism as the governor imagines them to be. If any of them get that way, it will be by deliberate incitation of adults—and THEY are the ones to be held responsible. The Parent-Teachers Association should take such a firm stand that no adult incitation can get anywhere.

## We Shan't Pretend to Like It

As good Americans, the great majority of Pacific Coast residents will accept, with the best grace possible to muster, the Army decree permitting the return to this seaboard of the evacuated Japanese. But there will not be many cheers.

In other words, we shall take it but we shall not pretend to like it.

On all counts, it seems to The Times that the order is a grave mistake, due to snap judgment under political pressure from some nonmilitary source.

However "gradual and well-screened" the process, the return of some 100,000 Japanese to communities where their presence will be bitterly if not actively resented will not be good for the communities, for the Japs or for anybody or anything else. The war effort least of all.

The order is officially predicated on the fact that an enemy invasion of the Pacific Coast on a large scale is no longer a substantial possibility.

This is the same as saying that, if there were still such a possibility, the Japs would NOT be returned.

Why not? Obviously because of the likelihood that such an invasion would get support from onshore Japanese, or from enough of them to make a serious difference to the American defense.

This amounts to admitting that, under those circumstances, the presence of a large number of Japs, even supposedly "loyal" ones only, on this coast would be dangerous.

But if Japs in large numbers on the Pacific Coast are dangerous under one set of wartime circumstances, they are dangerous under all sets of wartime circumstances.

Isn't it rather absurd to assume that Japs in America who are disposed to help their country against us will do so only if and when a Nip army lands on our shores? Does actual invasion create the only conditions under which saboteurs and fifth-columnists can operate to the detriment of our war effort? As a matter of fact, they would be less dangerous if we were about to be invaded than othertimes, because we would then be acutely on guard against them. If they, or any of them, constitute a potential peril, as the Army by implication concedes, why give them an opportunity under the more favorable (for them) conditions created by supposed safety and lack of alertness on our part?

The Army says that no Jap known to be disloyal will be returned. Has some magic method suddenly been discovered whereby all the disloyal can infallibly be segregated from such a mass? Traditionally the most dangerous spies and wreckers are loudest in their protestations of fealty to their "adopted" country.

In the test Endo case, the Supreme Court yesterday held unanimously that an American citizen of Japanese descent, "concededly loyal," may not longer be held in a War Relocation Authority center. This, of course, turns on the same point. But in practically the same breath, the high court held justified

the 1942 order excluding Japanese of all kinds from the West Coast—the Army order which the Army itself has just revoked after repeatedly stating that no such move was in immediate contemplation.

The two court opinions are not necessarily in conflict. If the order was justified in 1942, its continued operation is, for the reasons given, still justified, at least in all cases where any possible doubt as to loyalty exists. The implication would seem to be that Japs who are American citizens of good record should be released from the W.R.A. centers but not returned to critical Coast war areas.

Where, then, could they go? Well, there are quite a number of eastern and middle western farming communities which have been vociferous on behalf of the evacuated California-Oregon-Washington Japs and condemnatory of our attitude toward them. If they like Japs, why not let these communities have them?

The objections to dumping them back where they are unwelcome are by no means confined to the possibility of violence, serious as that is. The combination of order-abiding American civilians and capable peace officers may be counted on to hold overt acts to a minimum. But what about the returned Japs themselves? Even if unmolested, they cannot live by taking in one another's washing. They must have jobs, land, housing and white patronage for their commercial and agricultural enterprises—or become public charges.

Without undue pessimism over the outlook, it is hard to imagine Californians with near relatives in the armed services—as Gov. Warren says, there is hardly a family without one or more—welcoming back these tens of thousands of Japs with jobs and patronage and the spirit of equality. Human nature simply isn't built that way. Shall we, for example, provide from our meager housing facilities shelter for them that is needed for American warworkers and service families? Or will the government build homes for them with critical materials denied to Americans? Will a householder whose son was on Bataan, say, or Guadalcanal or Tarawa, give a Jap a job or buy his vegetables? Will the Fair Employment Practices Committee require employers to put Japs on their pay rolls, regardless of the opposition of other workers? If so, what will be the effect on our vital war production? If, for such reasons, the Japs are unable to support themselves, shall we be taxed to keep them on relief?

These are practical questions, posed with no intent to make the situation more difficult than it is. Maybe satisfactory answers to them can be worked out. For the immediate present, the problem will be one largely for our peace officers. Their position is made doubly difficult by the fact that they had nothing to do with the evacuation order in the first place, but now have emptied in their laps a responsibility of which the Army has suddenly washed its hands.

In their efforts to prevent trouble, our civil authorities should receive all the support good citizens can afford them.

SINCE

*Adams*

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NEW YORK, N.Y.  
PM

APRIL 22, 1945

# Coast Feels Race Tensions on Eve of Parley

## Civic Leaders Work to Avert Trouble Over Returning Nisei

Carey McWilliams is an outstanding West Coast liberal and authority on race relations, author of *Factories in the Field*, *Ill Fares the Land*, and *Brothers Under the Skin*. He has given particular attention to the relocation problems of the Americans of Japanese descent. PM asked him to survey the West Coast situation against the background of the San Francisco Conference. Here is his first article:

Since the announcement that the Apr. 25th meeting of the United Nations would be held in San Francisco, the West Coast has suddenly become preoccupied with its aggravated racial minorities problem. Within the last few weeks such outstanding leaders as Dr. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California, Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, and Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of the *San Francisco News*, have been reminding Californians — and with telling effect — that the eyes of the world will be riveted on the West Coast during the conference.

With over 2500 delegates in the city on Apr. 25, another Hood River, Ore., "incident" might conceivably do untold harm to the cause of world unity.

"San Francisco," as Dr. Taylor said in a recent speech, "will be the United States of America in the eyes of the whole world during May and for that reason the people of this city must be ready to portray accurately the true spirit and life of the great democratic country which we really are."

In terms of its effect upon the rapidly changing pattern of race relations on the West Coast, the conference is perfectly timed. For right now the West Coast is undecided as to whether it will undertake a general reversal of its traditional attitudes toward unlike racial groups, a decision that has been of urgent and immediate importance by reason of the Army's decision of Dec. 17, 1944, lifting the ban against the return of Japanese-American evacuees.



McWilliams

Conceivably the conference may induce the region to undertake a concerted effort to beat down an incipient agitation which has begun to develop against returning evacuees and it may well have an equally important effect upon related aspects of the region's aggravated racial problem.

Since the Army's decision on Dec. 17, only about 1495 evacuees have returned to their former homes. The 60,000 evacuees who still remain in the WRA (War Relocation Authority) centers are watching events on the west coast with the utmost attention, waiting to see whether the old reflexes have been reconditioned or whether they will respond, once more, to the old catch-words, slogans, and cliches. Unquestionably the whole program of the WRA will be profoundly affected by what happens on the West Coast within the next three months.

On a recent trip throughout the region, I found many indications of a generally improved state of mind, considerable uncertainty and hesitation, and some evidence of an attempt to renew organized anti-evacuee activities.

Only a few evacuees have thus far returned to the Northwest: around 167 in Washington (west of the Cascades) and about 140 in Oregon. With the exception of one minor incident provoked by young hoodlums, there has been no violence in Washington. The major concern here, at the moment, is over the attitude of its "New Deal" Governor, Mon Wallgren, who, for reasons not apparent to his liberal following, has made a number of provocative statements. Despite the Governor's attitude, however, there is no State-wide agitation against the return of the evacuees there and, by and large, the press of the State has refrained from agitating the issue.

During the recent session of the Washington legislature, a resolution petitioning the Army to rescind its order of Dec. 17 was killed in committee and the Legislature adjourned without having passed any "anti" evacuee measures. Evacuees were permitted, of course, to return to eastern Washington prior to Dec. 17. In Spokane, where about 1500 evacuees have settled, I found no evidence of any organized movement against them, either in the city itself or in the neighboring farm communities.

### Echoes of Agitation

Whatever anti-evacuee agitation exists in Washington is centered in the White River Valley, in the towns of Kent, Auburn, and Sumner, and, to a minor extent, in the Yakima Valley. Occasionally echoes of this agitation are heard on "produce row" in Seattle, but, thus far, not a single major incident has occurred in Washington.

Oregon, on the other hand, presents a somewhat different situation. It has never been as favorably disposed toward racial minorities as Washington. For example, Washington has a Civil Rights Act (although admittedly a weak one),



Americans of Japanese descent are being, and can be, relocated successfully. Sho Takahashi, former UCLA student, after several months in a relocation center, maintains machinery at a Chicago greenhouse.

OWI Photo

but Oregon has not; Oregon has always had a miscegenation statute, but there is none in Washington. Generally speaking, liberal sentiment is much stronger and better organized in Washington. Such Washington communities as Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, and Vancouver have organized interracial councils; but, so far as I could determine, there is not a single interracial council in the State of Oregon.

Although the Hood River Post of the American Legion has rescinded its action striking the names of 16 Japanese-Americans from the honor roll of the community, the fact is that none of these names actually had been restored when I left Portland on March 27.

### Ads Still Appear

Advertisements protesting the return of the evacuees continue to appear in the Hood River newspapers. But the 11 evacuee families who have returned to the area have not been molested nor has there been any violence. Despite the notoriety it has achieved, there is reason to believe that organized anti-evacuee activity is on the wane in Hood River.

One of the best markets for Hood River's much advertised apples is New York City. And growers have already become concerned over reports that Hood River apples have been boycotted in New York. With the growing realization that the boycott is a two-edged weapon, a gradual change of attitude is likely to occur (particularly if New York consumers will be so kind as to continue to apply a little discreet economic pressure).

To give outsiders some notion of the real flavor of organized anti-evacuee sentiment on the West

Coast I am quoting a letter which I received under date of Mar. 31, from C. A. Perkins of Hood River:

"I note by the *Oregonian* you have recently made an investigating trip. Did you visit Hood River and Hood River Valley? If you did, I don't think you made yourself known.

"I often wonder why such people as you do not seek passage to Japan. How long do you think a Jap would last in Japan if he were to go about the country preaching how they should give way to the white man. I am afraid it would be a very short time until his nice white collar (if he wore one like yours) would be minus a big head to hold it in place, since in your opinion the anti-Jap feeling is mostly based on economic competition. You seem to be doing pretty well yourself by having the Japs to write about. Why don't you put forth your effort in something really worthwhile and for the good of the country since Mr. Guggenheim (that's a good old Yankee-American name) spent some of his hard earned cash on you. You should be man enough to really do things worth while.

"Well, I hope you take the first available boat to your beloved land. Respectfully,  
"C. A. PERKINS."

A more serious situation, however, exists on the produce market in Portland. Rukuta Tsubota of Maryhill, Wash.—located about 100 miles from Portland—recently returned to his farm. Tsubota had lived in the area for 30 years prior to evacuation; he had been educated in the local schools and had spent a year at Washington State

College. Several weeks ago, he brought his first truckload of produce—parsnips, onions, and turnips—to the wholesale market in Portland. On this first trip, he sold about half of his load. But on two successive trips, buyers refused to come near his truck. When stores such as Safeway were asked to purchase from him, they at first agreed to do so but later declined.

When the Good Samaritan Hospital offered to purchase from Tsubota, other dealers announced that they would refuse to sell to the hospital. Over a period of weeks, Tsubota has been systematically boycotted on the market with the exception of a few isolated sales, one of the largest of which, incidentally, was made to a Chinese huckster. It will be noted that Tsubota is being boycotted, not in the area where he lives, but at a distance of 100 miles from his farm.

### Organized Boycott

The "Tsubota" boycott, as it is known in Portland, has been organized by a group of growers known as the Ranchers and Growers Assn. Ironically enough, the association is made up largely of Italians and Italian-Americans. The market master, at the market, is an Italian. To appreciate the situation, it should be emphasized that all produce is sold on the market at established uniform prices. No charge is involved, therefore, that Tsubota has been undercutting the market. The market master has made it quite clear that the boycott is aimed at "keeping Japanese produce off the market." "It is an economic measure," he says.

Evacuees in the relocation centers are watching the Tsubota case with great interest and, in some cases, have announced that they are delaying their return to the West Coast in order to see what happens. By the concerted action of a number of Federal agencies aided by organized action in Portland, the Tsubota boycott can be broken. In the face of a general food crisis, this spite boycott should be of real concern to the War Food Administration.