

813

SECRETARY FILE CLIPPINGS

ORIGINALS OF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF OF BUREAU MEETINGS

DEC., 1945

G-A
171

SINCE 1866



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

LA GRANDE ORE. REVIEW
Cir. 1,170

JAN 28 1946

268
There has been much publicity given the Hood River Post of the American Legion because they took occasion to erase several of the Japanese names from the roll of honor which they had displayed in that city. The publicity given the event far exceeds either the merits of the case or the facts that surround the act.

Over our editorial desk, this week passed a release from the War Relocation Authority of San Francisco which consisted of little more than pro-Japanese propaganda. It told of the acceptance of a Jap in the Hollywood Post of the American Legion. The same post condemned the Hood River Post for their action—possibly without making any investigation but accepting the newspaper version or some other distorted version of the act. It also told of a post in New York state which has invited the 16 Japanese soldiers to become members of their post. Secretary of War Stimson, according to the Bulletin labeled the action of the Hood River Post as “unworthy discrimination.”

Just why the Relocation Authority, which in our humble belief has done a very poor job, had in trying to heap more coals on the head of the Hood River Post, we fail to understand. Certainly after the treatment we have had at the hands of the Japanese we owe that nation no apologies. We need make no amends for an act of an American Legion Post which felt they were justified in taking the action they did.

If the Hood River American Legion Post made a mistake, and we rather seriously doubt it, the best thing for the Relocation Authority, the other American Legion Posts, the secretary of War etc. to do would be to ignore the affair instead of aggravating an incident which has already been given nation-wide publicity unnecessarily.

(Incidentally, may we inject a thought right here—the present secretary of war Mr. Stimson was Secretary of State when General McArthur was ordered, and did drive the bonus army out of Washington, a few years ago. We have no recollection of Mr. Stimson protesting that orgy—which was surely a miscarriage of justice. Certainly it was “unworthy discrimination” when one considers the size and nature of the lobby that was in Washington fighting against those destitute soldiers. Those soldiers were bona fide veterans of World War I. There was no question as to their loyalty or their citizenship. Has the Secretary just softened up with age or what?)

The fact that the Hood River Post did not take all of the Jap names off their roll is evidence that they felt that some of the Japs in the army from that county

were trustworthy and honorable citizens.

We do not feel disposed to take pot shots at the Hood River Legionnaires who are in a much better position to judge the merits of their act than are the members of the Post in Hollywood, California or Belvidere, New York.

The fact that the navy wants no Japs in their service would indicate that the mistrust of the Hood River Post may have had some reasonable foundation.

We in the United States were prompted after the last war to become soft regarding the punishment of our enemies. We were told that they were not bad at heart. Yet within less than a quarter of a century of the time that war closed, a more horrible war was started by those ‘innocent’ people and thousands upon thousands of our own boys have been sacrificed to again subdue them. Such talk about the rights of the enemy and the brotherly love that we should bestow upon them just doesn’t seem to ring true to us. We would be almost willing to bet that should the same people who are horrified at the act of the Hood River Post, be asked to give ten dollars or a pint of blood to the Red Cross they would have pressing business elsewhere.

SINCE



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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

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★ LOS ANGELES

POP

ALBANY, ORE. DEM-HERALD

Cir. 4.13

JAN 25 1945

Be Americans or Else 268

Our suggestion is that when the ~~Japs~~ are returned to their former abodes now or after the war some proper authority be delegated to discourage colonization.

It is well enough to talk of constitutional rights but the United States has progressed because its foreign-born population and descendants of immigrants for the most part have merged with the general population to constitute a unified nation. The constitution does not require this country to tolerate colonization by foreign powers whose objective is acquisition of control of the American continent.

That was the obvious purpose of most of the Japanese Pacific coast colonies, which maintained their own schools, religion and national customs, and which turned over to representatives of their homeland much of their earnings.

In fact the perpetuation of their national characteristics by any

colonies of immigrants is to be frowned upon. It is only right to demand that all who are permitted to live here become Americans.

As to the Japs, this country should never again make the mistake of allowing them the freedom they so abused when granted the hospitality of the United States. Never again should Japanese parents living in the United States be allowed to teach their children that Japan has the first claim on their allegiance.

Those who refuse to become assimilated should be rejected.

SINCE  1888

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SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

BAKER, ORE., RECORD-COURIER

Cl. 1,650

JAN 18 1945

* * *

768 JAPS AND BROTHERLY LOVE

There has been much publicity given the Hood River Post of the American Legion because they took occasion to erase several of the Japanese names from the roll of honor which they had displayed in that city, says the Eastern Oregon Review, which further remarks:

Over our editorial desk, this week passed a release from the War Relocation Authority from San Francisco which consisted of little more than pro-Japanese propaganda. It told of the acceptance of a Jap in the Hollywood Post of the American Legion. The same post condemned the Hood River Post for their action—possibly without making any investigation but accepting the newspaper version or some other distorted version of the act. It also told of a post in New York state which has invited the 16 Japanese soldiers to become members of their post. Secretary of War Stimson, according to the Bulletin labeled the action of the Hood River Post as “unworthy discrimination.”

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1943

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO

STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD

Clr. 29,034

OCTOBER 16, 1943

Mauldin Often Far From Funny

268

A war veteran has written in to take exception to a Mauldin cartoon which appeared in the Record on October 8. The cartoon depicted two fruit and vegetable dealers in front of their store. A sign over the entrance showed the name of Hitoshi Mitsuki, the former store owner, scratched out. Under it was a new sign with the words, "Let's keep America for Americans." And one of the proprietors was saying to the other, "Naw, we don't hafta worry about th' owner comin' back. He was killed in Italy."

The critical veteran, writing that "when a man gives his life for America it is not funny or 'comical," missed the entire spirit and purpose of the cartoon. It was not supposed to be humorous. It was biting irony. In it, Mauldin, himself an overseas veteran, was making a plea for justice for Americans of Japanese ancestry who fought for their country. It was an indirect plea for decent treatment of families of the Nisei.

The veteran who wrote in, and numerous other persons are under a wrong impression that all cartoons are supposed to be funny. Many of them are not, especially those by Bill Mauldin. Incidentally, Mauldin's cartoons appear in the Record four times a week, Monday through Thursday.

Mauldin's work, though done in typical cartooning style, is subtle—sometimes too subtle for us readily to grasp the point he is making. Sometimes he takes sharp digs, as at the Hearst press. Frequently he is ironical or satirical. But anybody who expects to have his funnybone tickled every time he looks at a cartoon will be disappointed by the work of Bill Mauldin.

SINCE



Allen's

NEWS PUBLISHING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE

CHICAGO, ILL. 11
SUN

SEPTEMBER 13, 1945

...exercises power.

Obligation for America

SEEING to it that Japanese-American citizens returning to the West Coast receive justice is not a West Coast responsibility alone. When the government last week lifted all remaining bans against return of the Nisei, the War Relocation Authority announced that it would assist any who find it difficult to relocate themselves in their former living quarters. That is a minimum federal duty. It must be reinforced with persistent local and federal activity to assure the Nisei a fair opportunity to earn decent livelihoods, at peace in their neighborhoods.

The task will not be easy. Organized terrorism, boycotts and other forms of discrimination have plagued the Nisei on the West Coast. Numerous Western citizens, officials and some newspapers have striven and will continue to strive, without reserve, to break down the ignorance, intolerance and economic greed behind these attacks. Each state should prosecute every violation of state law involved. We trust, likewise, that the F.B.I. is investigating, and that federal prosecutors will prosecute, every conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the Nisei under federal law.

Aside from the fact that the heroism of

Japanese-American soldiers has contributed brilliantly to American victory in Europe and the Pacific, persecution of the Nisei is pure racism, a barbarous cruelty and a stain on our national honor. The mass removal of the Nisei from the West Coast, moreover, in the midst of hysteria at the outset of the war, worked unnecessary and widespread injustice, and is difficult in the extreme to square with the Constitution. The least we can now do, in sheer decency, is to see that the deprivations and personal injustices suffered by loyal Americans under that action shall not continue in peace—on the West Coast or in any other section where Nisei live.

SINCE  1888

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

Covina, Cal., Argus

Chr. 1,478

JANUARY 26, 1945

Thinking Out Loud...

26D By RALPH BARSTOW

One California phenomenon to which I have been unable to adapt after years of residence, is the feeling I have of being all-alone-in-the-world-at-midnight any time after the sun goes down. It may be only 7:30, but it feels like 12 m. It isn't the lack of street light, for I had the same sensation when we lived right off Wilshire boulevard. I don't suppose any of you natives have any idea what I am talking about.

Saw an amazing shooting star at 9:30 p.m. Saturday night the 13th, heading down in the west. Not mere yellow as they usually are, but yellow at the head followed by an electric blue. Thought it must be a Very Light dropped from a plane, but I stopped the car and listened without hearing anything overhead.

"Sing a song of seasons, something bright in all," sang Robert Louis Stevenson, and that surely is true out here. The last rose has just been gathered, the chrysanthemums are just finished, and here are iris and the calendulas offering themselves for bouquets, with narcissuses (never mind Colby) thrown in for good measure—oh, yes, and for an extra, a few early-blooming gladioli. Got your onions in yet?

Had any of this fresh-frozen sweet corn on the ear? Better than fresh and not much more expensive. (But this is Mrs. Fred Beck's job—excuse me!)

If you don't tell your elected representatives at Washington and Sacramento what you want and what you don't want—you will find that they, in turn, will be telling you what you are going to have! This idea of "not mixing in politics" is bad when it is translated into not taking part in your citizenship duties. Partisan politics may be the province of the politicians, but government is distinctly your and my business—and you must speak your piece if you expect to play your part.

Don't be misled by the report that "the average mental age of the U. S. soldier is 13 years"—that is a high rating. In the last war, it was 12 years. You see, the rating scale goes only to 18 years and a rather small percentage ever reach that peak—it is close to the "genius" level. So—13 years is a very good showing. The psychologists recognize eight different kinds of "ages"—mental, educational, reading, height, weight, grip, dental, and social. To get the complete picture, you have to make a weighed average of all of them. It is rarely done.

Hard money disappeared in France during the first world war. It went underground—hoarded by the French people, hidden in as safe places as they could figure out. It was replaced by paper—many veterans will remember the chamber of commerce paper money that was good only in the locality of issue. It was like our scrip during the bank "holiday" in the first Roosevelt administration (was that 1492 or 1776?) Well, that may be a partial explanation of the perfectly enormous amount of money in circulation in the U. S. right now.

No annual report on social security. Every insurance company is required to publish an annual report showing its transactions and investments so the policy holders may know the financial condition back of their contracts. I do not recall ever seeing anything of the kind with respect to government social security—just a few unrelated and scattered figures. Why? I suspect that the "left wingers," at least, look on social security as a kind of proper "racket" and not as an insurance plan at all, a paternalistic (and vote-holding?) plan of government care of the money of the taxed. Mind, I would not challenge for a moment the value of my concept of social security. It is the management that I am dubious about.

If we're going to have old-time moving pictures at our theaters (and the marquees seem to indicate it) why not let us have some real ones? How I would like to see some of old silent Harry Langdon and Buster Keaton films again! And, speaking of revivals, some of the old Doug Fairbanks films would be good, too. I'd like to see Disney's "Three Little Pigs" again. There must be hundreds of the younger generation who have never seen some of the old Keystone Cop pictures. Why not dig them out and add dubbed-in descriptions?

Do the recently released Jap internees realize how very deep and strong the feeling against all Japanese is? If not, they would be wise to inform themselves and remove all opportunity for offense either way. Some day the feeling may die down, but it is bad judgment to tempt it right now—but does bad judgment characterize all the Japanese?

Not to Be Damned

Collegian
1/9/45

Two Japanese-American students will enter State at the beginning of next semester as freshmen. They will have been just released from a relocation center, where they have spent over two years. Their loyalty to the United States is no longer a question. Their background has been thoroughly investigated by war relocation authorities. They have been accepted by the government as loyal citizens.

Will California accept them? Will Fresno accept them? Will State accept them?

These are the questions which will plague every one of the returned Japanese-American students. It is up to the college students to lead the way as clear thinking Americans in the acceptance of these American citizens.

They have earned, by reason of their two years' internment, the right to expect decent and equitable treatment from their fellow Americans. In the ordinary course of affairs in the United States, a person is considered innocent until proven guilty. In the case of the Japanese-Americans, they were considered guilty until proven innocent.

They have now stood the test put to them by the government and people of the United States. They are Americans and are to be treated as such; they are not "the damned Japs" of Leyte and Saipan.

These two Americans of Japanese ancestry will be the first of a group which will probably come to State. They are showing courage and their confidence in the fairness of their fellow Americans.

Will real Americans keep that trust? Will you?

About G. I. Joe

Mr. Myer read an editorial from a South Pacific army newspaper which called for fair treatment of Jap soldiers. He said the editorial told the whole story of how G. I. thinks."

Woodland
Baby Democrat
1/10/45

Army, WRA, Some Japs Defended by Dillon Myer

Approximately 170 Yoloans, from every part of the county, gathered at one of the largest service club luncheons of recent years Tuesday to hear Dillon Myer, director of the United States War Relocation Authority, tell the story of the Japanese-Americans in World War II.

Delegations of Rotarians, Lions and farmers from Guinda, Esparto, Davis, Winters and Knights Landing assembled to hear from the lips of the man best qualified to tell them, the actions of Americans of Nipponese extraction in the army, the relocation centers and in their new homes in the interior sections of the country.

Some Disturbances

Mr. Myer admitted that there had been isolated instances of disturbances, that there was a fraction of the Japanese in this country who were not willing to renounce their allegiance to Japan and who wanted to return to the land of their birth or of their ancestors. But the great majority of the 130,000 Japanese-Americans were portrayed by the speaker as loyal, law-abiding citizens who "still believe the United States is the greatest land on earth, in spite of the fact that they have been kicked around."

Since Pearl Harbor, he said Federal Bureau of Investigation records show Japs have never been linked up with espionage or sabotage.

In regards to the future policy of the War Relocation Authority, Mr. Myer said that his agency is going to assist any Japanese-American who is free to move about as he wishes, to go to any part of the United States that he chooses.

At present, each Jap who is leaving a relocation center is given \$25 to defray his expenses until he reaches his destination.

"Some of the Japanese will not want to return to the Pacific coast," the speaker said. "Others who have property and homes here will want to come back. We expect to close all relocation centers on January 1, 1946. At that time, those who still are being held will be turned over to the justice department to be placed in camps for internees."

Army Makes Decisions

Mr. Myer said that the army always has made the decision as to which Japanese could return to the coast, although he pointed out, his organization has been regarded by many as having had that authority. He said that about

35,000 or approximately one-third of the Japanese have been relocated. At least 85 per cent of these are Nesei or second generation, American-born Japanese.

"I do not believe there is going to be trouble if the Japanese come back to the coast," Mr. Myer remarked. "There may be a few instances where drunks or psychopaths may create disturbances. However, I do not think that the good people of California, Washington and Oregon are any different from the other good people I know. I do not think that they are going to take a chance of laying

their hands on one of 13,000 Japanese-Americans who fought for the United States, or even on a member of their families. I cannot conceive of a group of anarchists, for that is what they would be, disrupting the war effort by such acts.

Four Different Groups

Mr. Myer said that there were four groups of persons talking against the Japanese-Americans at this time. In the first group, he included those whom he said, have been agitating against the Japanese for the last 40 years. In his second group, he included

those whom he labeled as "badly misled by a certain section of the press that has instilled hatred of the Japanese-Americans into them."

"When you whip up hate (he said hate and fear go together) against a small minority of the people, such as the 130,000 Japanese, it is bound to spread to other minority groups," the speaker stressed.

Home Economic Interest

The third group, Mr. Myer remarked, have a more understandable reason for opposing the return of the Japanese. They have an economic interest in seeing that the Japanese-Americans do no return.

"As to the fourth class, I would term them the ashamed group of the red-faced patriots," the War Relocation chief continued. "They are the ones who robbed the Japanese-Americans during their absence. They are ashamed to have them come back."

The government official especially censured the actions of the Hood River, Oregon post of the American Legion which he charged had removed the names of Americans of Japanese ancestry from its rolls of honor.

Turning to the record of the American soldiers of Japanese parentage now serving with the United States army, Mr. Myer said he was proud of their record. He said that 6000 to 7000 of the 13,000 Japanese-Americans now serving with America's armed forces, have proven that the color of the skin does not make much difference if a man has been indoctrinated in American principles.

"I have heard it said that there are no Japanese fighting in the Pacific for the United States," the visitor remarked. "I wish I could tell you the whole story of what Japanese-Americans are doing in that sector. There are hundreds of them serving in the Pacific and they are doing a job which you or I could not perform, one we would be afraid to do."

Out of 2500 from the relocation centers who have enlisted or volun-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Return of Japs Ill-Timed

Myer Tells Stark Boycotts Are Out

"You can never make a boycott stick.

"It will come back some day and slap you in the face."

So declared Dillon Myer, WRA national director, in a statement during the question and answer period after his address before representative Yolo county residents Tuesday at the Elks club.

Mr. Myer said he frowned on boycotts in answering Walter W. Stark, new editor and publisher of the Winters Express, who was one of a conscientious delegation of six prominent Winters district residents. Also in the group were: Postmaster Charles Graf, Justice of the Peace Rod

Degener, Ed. E. Baker, former Mayor Perry Culton and William Brinck of the Winters Service club.

Mr. Stark, selecting his words carefully, and speaking sincerely, as admitted by Mr. Myer, said he believed the return of the Japs to the Pacific coast is ill-timed. He said he merely wanted to express himself and did not necessarily expect an answer.

"I am not in one of the four groups mentioned by you, Mr. Myer," he said. "I am in another group. I believe that we have just started our fight against the

(Continued on page 3, column 7)

Myer's Top Points

NOTE: Two members of the "Democrat" staff covered the joint Rotary-Lions club luncheon. The visiting War Relocation Authority officials had no prepared press copy. Stories on the meeting were written by "Democrat" staff writers.

What do the government officials, charged with the handling of the Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans since Pearl Harbor, think of the actions of this small segment of the people of the United States?

The following quotations are taken from the talk delivered here Tuesday by Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority:

"We do not want another organization of intolerance after this war like the Klu Klux Klan or similar to other groups of like nature which I have seen."

"We must judge people as individuals, not as a race."

"The War Relocation Authority holds no briefs for Japs who are fighting us or for those who want to return to Japan. We have sought only to give a break to those who want to be Americans."

"On the whole, the Japanese in our country have been a well disciplined group of people."

"About 72 per cent of the young Japanese-Americans never saw Japan. Their parents never

returned to that country, even for a visit."

"At Tule Lake we have a few hundred boys, born in the United States, who grew up in Japan. They returned to this country between 1935 and 1940, probably to escape military service in the imperial army of Japan. This group has done more to smear the records of the Japanese-American people than any other group."

"Thank God, the boys of Japanese ancestry who were in your schools wanted to be Americans. They were given a chance to do so when Secretary Stimson allowed them to enter the U. S. army."

"Some of the disturbances reported at Tule Lake were true. Most of them were not. Put 18,000 people behind a high fence with nothing to do and you are going to have some trouble."

"Many people were led to believe that the War Relocation Authority was an internment agency. That was not true, it isn't now. The relocation authority centers were set up simply as temporary homes for those who had no other place to go."

"A great many of those Japanese who have decided they would

(Continued on page 3, column 6)

Myer Confers in San Francisco

Dillon Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, will participate in a race relations conference in San Francisco today and Thursday which will deal primarily with problems of Japanese evacuees returning to the Pacific coast. He visited with Governor Earl Warren yesterday in Sacramento after his Woodland meeting.

While in this area, Myer will study at first hand any difficulties developing in the return of Japan-

(Continued on page 3, column 5)

Schoolmen Called To Conference On Japanese Return

Lewis H. Britton, county superintendent of schools, announced yesterday that all city, county and district school superintendents in the state, where Japanese are likely to return to live, have been asked to meet with Gov. Earl Warren in Sacramento, Thursday at 2 p. m.

Notice of this meeting was received by Britton yesterday in the form of a telegram from Walter Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, who had consulted with the governor concerning those Japanese approved as loyal citizens. The group session has been called to allay any ill feeling that may arise when the children of the Japanese race come back to school, Britton stated.

All district superintendents of this area, with Japanese students enrolled in the schools before the war, have been notified, the county representative said, and 10 to 15 will attend. Included with Britton in the delegation will be Albert Davis, city superintendent of Palo Alto.

"So far as the youngsters in the schools are concerned, they will accord the Japanese students every right of citizenship," Britton declared. "There was no racial feeling before the war for them because of democratic supervision."

Walter L. Bachrodt, city superintendent of schools, will not be present, but will remain in his office to prepare for the opening of the San Jose schools following the Christmas holidays.

Return of Japanese To Coast

268
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 straight 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. McCloy, 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. McCloy's position, it is felt, is that of an Eastern man living closer to Berlin than Tokyo.

But the problem is one to be faced realistically. If and when the Japanese in numbers 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 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 suspicious we may feel toward those who return, however we 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 returned Japanese citizens.



T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
 COPR. 1945 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.

BORN THIRTY YEARS TOO

Mapa Register
 1/2

By V. I. Hamlin



I COULD STILL OPERATE MOO WITH JUST WOMEN... BUT BEIN' TH' KING OF A COUNTRY OF WOMEN WOULD BE TOUGH!

WHEW!

GOSH! I WONDER IF THE JEWELS ARE WORTH IT?

MEBBE I SHOULDA DONE SOME THINKIN' BEFORE I GOT INTO THIS!

OH, WELL! 'STOO LATE TO BACK UP NOW-- I'VE CROSSED TH' RIVER!

1-2

V. I. Hamlin

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T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

By Fred Harman



IF MY HUNCH IS RIGHT, THEY THINK WE'RE DEAD! YOU SAUNTER OVER NEAR 'EM AN' LISTEN, SHERIFF!

I SAVVY... BUT IF I MAKE A PINCH I'LL NEED YOUR HELP! THEY'RE BOTH PACKIN' SMOKE IRONS!

YOU'RE DEPUTIZED!

Fred Harman

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, OREGON

PORTLAND, OREGON, OREGONIAN

City 142,747; Sunday 217,725

JAN 7 - 1945

nazi scientists may yet produce a weapon
ble of delaying the fall of Germany.

268 Out of Step

The unsavory spectacle now presented is that of two rival groups claiming the title, Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc., and seeking exclusive incorporation. Another item in the paper records award of the bronze star to twenty Japanese-American soldiers of the famed 100th battalion, including PFC George Akiyama. The name of George Akiyama headed the list of Japanese-American soldiers whose names were expunged from a service roll of honor at Hood River by that city's American Legion post—an action which has drawn nation-wide criticism.

The man who was a principal organizer of Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc., at Gresham in November was dismissed by that group. He now appears as vice-president of the Portland-headquartered, rival Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc., which has state-wide pretensions. A state senator and an attorney who unsuccessfully campaigned for the state senate are active in the Portland group. The political implications are obvious.

No Japanese-Americans nor their parents have yet returned to Oregon, though they are now free to do so. War relocation authority officials think that not many will return while the war continues. We predict that those who seek to make political capital of racial prejudice and of antipathy based on economic competition will not fare well in Oregon, which is basically a liberty-loving state. Both Oregon Anti-Japanese groups should disband.

SINCE 1896



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

* LOS ANGELES *

~~VOLUNTEERS~~

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

JANUARY 7, 1945

"Pretty Lousy"

In a patriotic mood, the American Legion post at Hood River, Or., recently erased the names of 16 Japanese-American soldiers from Hood River's War Memorial. An advertisement appeared in a local paper advising returning Nisei to sell any property they might own in the Hood river valley and stay away permanently.

News of the Legion post's action seeped through to the Seventh Army in France. Reaction was immediate.

The 442d Combat Team, composed mostly of Japanese-Americans, had fought in Italy with the Fifth Army and in France with the Seventh. Their record was better than good. Two months ago Nisei troops had slashed their way through

a German trap to rescue part of the 36th Division. Survivors of the trap sat down to write letters to President Roosevelt, their Congressmen and the Legion post in Hood River.

Said one veteran: "These boys deserve a hell of a lot more than the men back in that Oregon town who don't want them around, and we feel pretty lousy having to fight for the rights and liberties of people who do something like that to these Japanese-Americans fighting over here."

SINCE 1888



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

ST. PAUL, MINN.

COQUILLE, ORE., SENTINEL

Cl. 1.122

Bare Facts From Bear Creek

"The Column that's Different"

(By Lans Leneve)

It is a noticeable fact that exactly the same factions that slipped over prohibition and made such a fizzle of the job are the ones which are berating the Hood River Post of The American Legion for their stand on the Japanese question and which wish to welcome the Japs back on the coast with open arms. Why can't such persons redouble their efforts in behalf of our own American boys in uniform, instead of spending their time in behalf of the questionable yellow rats?

Those cigarette commercials that come over the air advertising leading brands of cigarettes are really something to marvel at. It appears to be a waste of time and money. What the public wants to know is where they can purchase cigarettes and it is not necessary for the makers of cigarettes to advertise the merits of any particular brand.

The tobacco situation looks rather smokeless at the present writing. One of the largest distributing houses for Coos county has had its quota of 29 cases per week cut to six cases. Bull Durham is about a thing of the past and other smoking

tobacco is growing scarcer on the shelves of the merchant. Persons who never smoked a cigarette in their lives have taken up the habit. Perhaps now the cigarette smoker who laughed at the cigar shortage can sympathize with the poor cigar smoker who has been suffering for eons it seems.

We are somewhat astonished concerning the fact that the name, "Myrtle Lane," which has been adopted for the proposed stretch of road to be bordered by myrtle between Coquille and Myrtle Point, meets the approval of The Coos Bay Times and Portland dailies. Shouldn't it be called "Coos Bay Lane?"

"A fly in the ointment" is in no ways comparable to a fly in your soup. We always live in dread of the time those "dead end" pests start dropping from the ceiling.

Why not end the war before holding conferences regarding the dividing up of the world after the end of the conflict?

Following we quote a paragraph from a public official's letter from another county in this state: "I am glad to note your continued use of the phrase regarding the Japs, appearing at the end of your column in The Sentinel. The smarter we are in some particulars, the more stupid we seem to become in others. I have argued with a lot of people who

thought that the war would be over in 1943. Most of the same people continued to argue that the war would be over in 1944. Most of the same hopeful optimists had already forgotten Pearl Harbor and Bataan by 1943. Their forgetfulness increased in 1944. It is pretty hard to tell what it will be in 1945, except that when one is pinned down, he still reluctantly admits that it is impossible to assimilate any of the Jap monkeys. I have yet to talk with a service man who has been in any engagement in the Pacific, who does not express the same attitude as denoted by your phrase at the end of your column. Our service men are the ones to be heard. Their voices will increase, living or dead, as the struggle is prolonged. It might not be a bad idea to give a little more stress to the service man's viewpoint and his right to be heard."

There's a lot of thought in the above expressions and they come from a real American citizen and a veteran of World War number one.

Perhaps to some we may appear radical on the Japanese question but, regardless of the opinions of others, we will stick to our guns and never cease firing verbal bombs at those American born monkeys whom some persons would have us love, respect and admire. In plain language, we will always hate them regardless of

the fact whether they hail from America or elsewhere. We should like to see a race hatred stirred up that would endure forever between the yellow rats and our own superior white race. We have our honest opinion of a white person who will stoop to the level of association with a buck-toothed monkey.

Guido Domenighini, recently returned from 'Frisco, left last week for Portland to enlist in The Marines. Guido, whose home is on Bear Creek, is enlisting with the consent of his parents, he being under enlistment age. Our good wishes

go with this swell kid.

"Don't Be Saps—Deport The Japs."

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STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD
Circ. 29,934
FEBRUARY 10, 1945

PRES. CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SAN DIEGO
SAN JOSE
SANTA MONICA
SANTA ROSA
STOCKTON
VALLEJO
VACAVILLE
WALNUT CREEK



Pete and His Pipe

Why did the Japs set fire to the militarily useless houses in the south half of Manila and waste ammunition on the prison camps and hospitals that had been retaken from them? They must have known that all it would get them would be additional hatred of them, as a people, by the races that will surround Japan after the war.

The Japs left on Luzon must realize that their position is hopeless. Their leaders who gave the orders to continue to destroy civilian property must know that Japan has lost the war. A shred of horse sense would tell them that the situation calls for the Japs to cease savage barbarism, lest treatment in kind be accorded their homeland for generations to come. But no; they still wantonly outrage helpless civilians.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

"The Japanese are a proud people," Teddy Roosevelt told us in California, in urging against our enactment of the alien land law, almost a half century ago.

Proud they may have been, but I think it was an inferiority complex that was the matter with them, and still is. Underneath their yellow hides is the realization that in decency and honor and civilization they are lower than the other races; and it is that realization, I suspect, that leads them to the revolting crimes they have committed against inoffensive people who have fallen under their power. Savages they are and as savages they must be treated and guarded against in the years to come.

THE NAZIS TOO

And I wonder if we couldn't explain the Nazis' "running amok" by some such highfalutin term as inferiority complex. They haven't been quite as fanatical as the Japs, but equally brutal toward the people they conquered. Boasting that they were a race of supermen is of a kind with the Japs claims of superiority.

NO "YELLOW PERIL"

Japan, a decade ago, pretty well dominated industry and trade in China, the Philippines and the islands all the way to Australia. Had she not resorted to force she might have been able to unite the yellow races against the whites. Now she has united all of eastern Asia and the Pacific against the Japs.

Japan, it seems to me, has lost not only this war but any chance of ever again occupying a position of industrial or commercial power in the "Co-prosperity sphere."

PRICE 1000
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TRIBUNE
Cir. 58,522; Sunday 94,635.
FEBRUARY 11, 1945

Fair Play for Our Fighters And for All American Citizens

268
Refusal of municipal authorities in a thriving city of the intermountain region to permit nisei residents to open and conduct a legitimate business rejects two principles of which Americans boast.

1. Constitutional rights of citizens regardless of class, creed or color must be respected under the fundamental law which confers citizenship on "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," while protection is guaranteed furthermore forbidding any state to make or enforce any law to abridge the privileges of any citizen.

2. Tolerance and fair play are assured in the bill of rights and are listed in the aims and claims of Christians whose freedom and opportunities are promised immunity from official prejudice and persecution.

The stand taken by the American Legion, as proclaimed by the national commander, Edward N. Scheiberling, with reference to the Hood River post's erasure of names of 16 service men of Japanese descent from the local roll of honor, is so truly and consistently American it should be read and remembered by officials as well as by veterans of this republic.

Requesting restoration of the names of these service men to legion lists, the commander said: "The American Legion has always maintained that bigotry and race hatred have no place in American life and that the action of this one post (Hood River) among more than 12,245 posts of the legion was ill considered, ill advised and contrary to the ideals and purposes for which the American Legion is organized."

This is not a plea for leniency toward gangsters and criminals, for they merit the severest punishment outraged justice can impose on bloody-handed, bestial-minded murderers and torturers who descend to depths of degradation no ignorant savage of primordial times ever sank below. But it is an honest expression of appreciation, of encour-

agement, of discrimination so America will shine in contrast against the murd-
ord of axis aggressors.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, Wn., DAILY TIMES

(Circ. 129,541)

FEB 11 1945

Figuring Things Out Calmly

A VALUABLE contribution to Pacific Northwest thinking with regard to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Nisei, is made in the current Pacific Northwest Quarterly by Robert W. O'Brien, instructor in sociology and assistant to the dean of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Washington.

After an entirely realistic and factual analysis, Mr. O'Brien concludes that for the most part Japanese propaganda before the war failed to woo the allegiance of the second-generation, American-born Japanese of this country.

"Although they were a marginal group, socially and economically, the Nisei, even before Pearl Harbor, had committed themselves politically and psychologically to the United States, the land of their birth and training," this observer declares.

Mr. O'Brien's conclusion is valuable in itself, but his calm and unemotional method of arriving at it is equally instructive. Too many of us are ready to make irrational judgments concerning our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry. We shall be more just, both in our thinking and in our discussions, if we adopt a genuinely dispassionate and objective attitude.

Racial Harmony—a Challenge

In many churches in Chicago and throughout the nation, today is being observed as "race relations Sunday." In some instances Negro and white congregations will hold joint services. In other cases the observance will be marked by exchange of their pulpits by white and Negro ministers. In all the churches joining in the observance of February as "brotherhood month," a call will be sounded for the practice of Christian principles in racial relations.

The present time finds the problem of racial tension, and also of religious tolerance, more of a challenge than ever before. A message by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ for today's observance warns that "racial issues are tense."

Almost every day's news provides instances to support such a warning. Last week saw two congressmen engage in a nasty exchange on the floor of the House over anti-Semitism, while on the same day in Chicago a physician resigned from a private hospital because his patient, a Japanese-American girl, would not be given a bed in a multiple ward.

Intolerance found in everyday news

Not many months ago, the transportation system in Philadelphia was halted because white workers were inflamed against promotion for Negroes. There have been strikes in war factories because whites objected to working alongside Negroes, notwithstanding they were all employed to produce weapons to be used by soldiers of all races and creeds fighting side by side in a war being waged, among other aims, against the poisonous "master race" doctrine. The recent election was marked by more appeals to bigotry than usually shows up in political contests.

It would be a tragic paradox if the end of this war, which we are fighting in the cause of decent human relationships, should find this country entering upon a period of bitter racial, as well as religious, animosity. And yet this is exactly what many competent observers of social trends fear will happen unless effective means are used for nourishing racial harmony to offset racial discord. Especially do they fear this if the post-war period is marked by any prolonged economic maladjustment.

It is a paradox, too, that this problem should threaten to become an acute one in America, for this country came into being as a land in which all men are deemed endowed with the same rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The promise of America is that people of all races and creeds shall be able to live together in harmony. That is also the promise for the entire world that is implicit in our war aims.

America promises race and religious harmony

The message of the Federal Council of Churches properly states that "economic, social and political factors undoubtedly play a large part in every case of race conflict," but adds: "In the last analysis, the problem is moral and spiritual." It lists some "musts" for Christians to follow for meeting this problem. Among the "musts" are these:

"We must realize that we have moral obligations to all men. We must demonstrate in practice our belief in the intrinsic worth and dignity of every human being.

"We must recognize that lines of division based on color alone are unjust and tyrannical. We must substitute pride in the human race for racial pride.

"We must make sure that every public measure to improve the quality of life of our people shall apply equally to all citizens.

"We must insure, insofar as legislation can, equal opportunity in every kind of useful work for persons of equal skill and energy. We must oppose all charlatans and demagogues, giving no quarter to those who would fan into flame racial animosities."

Such a program adds up, not only to basic Christianity in this field but also to basic Americanism. It will take more than one observance of "Race Relations Sunday" to attain such a program. It will also take more than legislation, such as fair employment practices laws, to bring about harmonious racial relations. Such legislation will help prevent the discrimination in jobs that produces discord, but the attitudes that make for discrimination can not be legislated out of people's minds and hearts.

Nor will the mere drawing up of principles do the job. There must be a real desire on the part of the people of all races and creeds, the minority as well as the majority in every community and in each part of the world, to translate

There must be real desire for tolerance

principles into ways of living. To create that desire is a task not only for the churches, but also for the schools and all agencies of public opinion. If we do not undertake willingly to learn how to create harmonious racial relations, we may find ourselves being forced to learn the hard way.

SINCE



1866

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

CHICAGO, ILL. TIMES

Cl. 399,045, Sun. 376,960

FEBRUARY 11, 1945

SINCE

1868

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

FEB 14 1945

GRANTS PASS, ORE. COURIER

Cir. 3,421

Not Brotherly Love, But Bullets

A plea has been made by a group of those who best know the Japanese who lived in California before Pearl Harbor — the produce dealers and wholesale florists of Los Angeles — for a long range view of the Japanese problem.

There is not room here to give in detail the marshaling of cold facts by this group to paint in true colors the character of the Japanese and Japanese-Americans who lived in California, but it is important to note the long range objectives of another group termed "Friends of the American Way" whose hearts appear to be bleeding profusely on behalf of the Japs.

Their first objective has been accomplished — revocation of the Army ban on Japanese residence on the west coast. Second, they wish to restore losses suffered by the evacuees. Third, they wish to give the Tule Lake Jap internees, segregated because disloyal to the United States, another chance to declare their loyalty. Fourth, they wish to push through legislation to allow Japanese aliens a chance to become citizens of the United States. Fifth, they wish to permit immigration of Japanese to this country after the war.

It is too bad that people so in love with the Japanese, or perhaps only in love with brotherly love for all beings, could not have some idyllic country to

go to where they could live in brotherly joy and hug the Japs to their bosoms, but when they advocate giving away the heritage and patrimony of the American people in order to show their altruism toward the Japs, that is another matter. These people, well meaning though they may be, lack understanding, and it is pitiful indeed to note their desire to cater to an evil force, which we may define as the Japanese mentality, or the Japanese will to rule at any cost in the Orient, and perhaps on the west coast of this country.

The point is made by the Los Angeles organization, based upon the intimate experience of its members with thousands of Japs resident in California, that the Japs are thinking, not in terms of one generation or of one span of life, but in terms of many generations and of centuries.

Anything less than utter defeat of Japan will only be a setback.

It is unfair to the men who have died in the Pacific to compromise in any way, abroad or at home, with the Japs.

Their long range planning for ultimate victory, when the Americans get tired of the war, must be matched by long range determination on this side of the water for total victory now.

It isn't brotherly love and Christian forgiveness the Japs are needing just yet, but bullets.

SINCE



1889

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



HONOLULU, O.H.

HONOLULU, H. I. STAR-BULLETIN

Cir. 31,975. Sunday 36 470

FEBRUARY 14, 1945

Every thing.

"THEY'RE ALL OUT OF STEP BUT HOOD RIVER"

That well known song and saying, "They're all out of step but Jim," should be revised.

It should now read, "They're all out of step but Hood River."

For the Hood River post of the American Legion stands alone in its shabby action in erasing from its county honor roll the names of Japanese-American soldiers of that section.

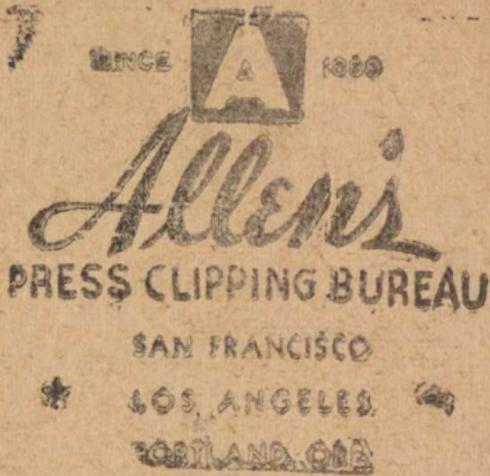
The national commander of the Legion has recommended that the names be restored.

Americans of Caucasian ancestry who fought with the Japanese-Americans in Italy and France have written home their condemnation of and indignation at Hood River's action.

American Legion posts in various parts of the country have repudiated Hood River's attitude.

But the Hood River post declines to change its position.

"They're all out of step but Hood River!"



Bakersfield, Cal., Californian
Cir. 15,873
FEBRUARY 15, 1945

OUR OWN SAFETY FIRST

268
AS WE receive continued evidence of the brutality of the Japanese in connection with the prisoners held by them on the Island of Luzon and elsewhere, as we note that even the nurses were victims of their cruelty, we have less and less patience with those who fear that some injustice is going to be done to Japanese here whose loyalty runs to their homeland without concern for the future welfare of this country.

Our own nationals in Manila and adjoining areas were given treatment such as would not have appealed to the savages of America in our pioneer era. Homes were blockaded and subsequently burned and the latest report is that 1300 refugees and Filipino Catholic Sisters have been sacrificed in the war waged against non-combatants.

So let us not worry too much about the rules and regulations that are essential to preventing espionage, not only during the war period but in the days thereafter. We are not going to make good citizens out of those who do not give their support today, nor never have in the period of the war, to this government which now controls them and which should control them very definitely in the future.

SINCE  1888

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

FEB 1945
COQUILLE, ORE., SENTINEL

268 Bare Facts From Bear Creek

"The Column that's Different"

(By Lans Leneve)

Our favorite stew was simmering upon the stove. The aroma arising from it had whetted our appetite and we could scarcely await the summons to dinner. About this time, our cat strode proudly into the room, a field mouse held firmly between his jaws. Yes, vanity may be found even in felines. After displaying his kill, he started playing with it. Tossing it high in the air, he romped about the kitchen. It fell to the floor and he pounced upon it again, gave it another toss and—ker-plunk!—it landed squarely in the middle of that pot of delicious, simmering stew. How we hate mice!

Our congratulations go to "the lady dog" that cleaned up on Fala during his eventful honeymoon. No doubt, she objected to the New Deal stench of her hand-picked mate. Fala need not feel badly concerning his unfortunate love affair, for it is rather an established custom in the Roosevelt family. Anyway with an "A" priority accorded Roosevelt dogs, he may be flown to Reno, or "South Of The Border, Down Mexico Way."

There's an old phrase, "blood will tell" that seldom proves wrong. The same blood strain flows through the veins of the American-born Japanese that flows through that of his yellow brother of the homeland. The same yellow-skinned rats that made the attack on Pearl Harbor, are bound by blood ties to the American-born Jap. The same blood, flowing in rage, hate, passion and desire, was responsible for "the march of death" on Bataan and the horrible treatment of Americans held as prisoners by the Japs. It is the same blood that is responsible for the ravaging of American and British nurses as they sought to care for the wounded during the heat of battle. It is responsible for ravaged China, for the suffering of untold millions. It is responsible for hundreds of thousands of golden stars that will be hanging in the windows of American homes at the conclusion of the war, for those vacant chairs about the hearth, never again to be refilled. It is that same blood that is responsible for thousands of American lads with sightless eyes, with amputated limbs and arms, with sickened, starved bodies, the joys of their young lives denied them forever.

That same yellow race has been forced upon the citizens of the Pacific coast and elsewhere. They are extremely unwelcome and unsavory to everyone, with the exception of a few clergymen and actual Jap lovers and that meddlesome bunch of snoops known as The Liberty Union of America.

It has been proved in the past that beyond the shadow of a doubt that Japs are treacherous and no race on earth compares with them when it comes to downright cruelty and barbarism. It is in the blood of that race and has been for all time.

Assimilation of that race is impossible, as well as a disgraceful gesture toward our staunch, white American citizens. In such cases Democracy can be carried too far, for it was never meant in the first place that undesirables of a low caste race should be shoved down the throats of real, white folks, that they should rub shoulders with them in everyday life, that a school girl or boy should be forced to sit alongside the offspring of the close relative of a Japanese who slew, starved, or beat to death, a brother or a father of the white kids, and whose folks may even then be planning how to undermine this government through their Black Dragon Society, or pull another sneak attack upon American possessions. For the secret Black Dragon Society prevailed before the war and, we are firmly convinced that it has never been eliminated. Anyway "blood will tell" and "excuse please," the Japs possess the rottenest strain ever known to man. Just so long as they are given the freedom of our land it will pay to keep an alert and ever-sharp vigil, for history can easily repeat itself.

Scout week was observed at Bear Creek by a large turnout at the school gym in honor of the Cub Scouts and 4-H clubs. There was a potluck dinner, an interesting talk by Mrs. John D. Devereux concerning the highlights of the Scouts and Cub activities, and a general good time enjoyed not only by the youngsters but by their parents who attended the event.

Theresa Devereux and Esther Van Leuven are the den mothers of the Parkersburg (Bear Creek) localities and Mr. Rosenkilde of Bandon is the general Cub-master of this organization which was started a year and a half ago.

We are, indeed, sorry that space prevents us from publishing the full details of the enjoyable meeting held and the names of those present and especially those of the Cubs, those now eligible for the Boy Scouts, etc., for both the Cubs and Boy Scouts

SINCE



1888

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO

NEW ORLEANS

THE DALLES, ORE. CHRONICLE

Cl. 2667

ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP

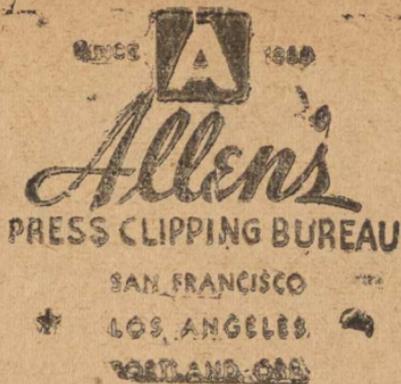
568
A BILL, said to have the backing of Governor Earl Snell, was introduced yesterday by the senate revision of laws committee to tighten the laws regarding property rights of Oregon aliens. Although all aliens would be affected, its application would be principally directed against Japanese.

It long has been an open secret that Japanese have been able to evade Oregon's anti-alien land law by obtaining title to property in the names of American-born children or other close relatives who have citizenship rights. The bill is designed to control this practice by placing on an alien the burden of proof that he is not the legal owner. Stiff penalties are provided for violation.

California has a similar law, which has been upheld by the courts. And so long as Oregon has an anti-alien land law on its statute books, ample power certainly should be provided for enforcement. For alien Ja-

panese, by various subterfuges, rapidly were gaining control of some of the best farm land on the Pacific coast, before general evacuation was ordered when war broke out. The bitter opposition in Hood River valley and other sections, to return of any Japanese after the war, is based in part on this condition.

Some persons undoubtedly will oppose this bill, but they should not forget that Japan had anti-alien land laws long before they even were considered by Pacific coast states. It was next to impossible for an American, or a member of any other nationality for that matter, to own land in Japan. And we now know that thousands of Japanese colonists were sent here by their government, with the deliberate intention of forming fifth column groups that would aid their forces when Japan attacked us.



SAN JOSE, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 19,846

MARCH 7, 1945

May Spur Them On

We had been rather proud of the fact that, although some of the first American Japanese to come from relocation camps came to this valley, there had been no bad incidents. In other counties there had been a few happenings but none so far here.

Then, on Monday evening, an autoloader of men or boys visited a house inhabited by American Japanese on the Alviso Road, cut the telephone wires and poured gasoline on the front of the home. They later drove past in an auto and fired shots toward the house.

American feeling toward the Jap army is understandable. Its wanton and barbarious cruelties toward helpless people in its power are perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world. Incidents involving persons of Japanese parentage in this country, however, do not achieve any revenge upon the Jap army and are likely to be used by the Japs as an excuse for further butchery and horror. For this and other reasons happenings like that which took place Monday night are most regrettable.

SINCE 1888



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. ORIGINAL

Cl. 163,767; Sunday 217,720

Applause for Hood River Post

Often it takes more of intestinal fortitude to confess an error and abandon a mistaken position than would be required to brazen it out bullheadedly. Thus we warmly commend the American Legion post of Hood River for restoring to its roll of honor the names of those Japanese-American service men which were impulsively stricken off some months ago. This was the courageous thing to do, this restoration, as well as the right, and we feel that the members of the Hood River post will sleep better of nights for having done it. There is neither race, color nor creed in Americanism, and the flag Americans fight for admits of no discrimination when the virtues of courage and self-sacrifice are considered.

Granting that the Hood River post was subjected to a great deal of pressure, having been targeted by criticism both at home and on the fighting front—where Japanese-American troops have made exceptionally gallant records—and also recognizing that the post had received instruction from national American Legion headquarters to restore the names to the roll, we are nevertheless not of the opinion that the Hood River organization repented under compulsion. Rather do we conceive that its members were taught to realize how deeply a vast majority of Americans felt in this matter, and how concerned most Americans are lest ugly prejudice mar our own patriotism, until at length, however reluctantly, the Hood River legionnaires came to the same proper view.

But, this having been said, one is constrained to observe that the Hood River post, while restoring the names of the nisei service men, utters in the same breath its decision, a continuing resolve, to oppose the return of any Japanese to Hood river valley. We assume this statement of policy to embrace all of Japanese ancestry. If it does, may we not point out that Americans everywhere in the services will want to return to their homes, and expect to return, if they survive the hazards of war? One's name on the roll of honor would mean mockery were one forbidden to come back to the home valley, whether prohibited by statute or by strong prejudice. But as for this, we have no considerable misgivings, for this, too, will pass.

SINCE

1925



Miss Kingman
Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. *268*

NEW YORK, N. Y., TIMES
Cir. 474,277.

MARCH 7, 1945

IN THE AMERICAN TRADITION

Restoration to the Honor Roll of the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion of the names of fifteen Japanese-Americans from that area now serving in the United States Army, one of whom died of wounds received in action, is in the American tradition. The names were struck from the roll in anger. They are restored in humility after sober reflection. Americans always have been quick to right a wrong.

Whatever opinions one may have about Japanese-Americans generally, however small or large may be the percentage of disloyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry on our mainland or in the Hawaiian Islands, there could be no question of the loyalty of the fifteen whose names were on the Hood River Honor Roll. They had won their right to be there. One of them had answered "the question" with his life. The Hood River Post is to be congratulated on having the courage to admit its mistake. And with the present agitation in some sections of the West Coast against resettlement of Japanese-Americans there, that courage was not inconsiderable.

SINCE 1866



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND ORE. LABOR PRESS

51c. 10,000

The Proud Record of Japanese-Americans

One of the fictions built around Japanese-American soldiers in World War II is that they see service only in the European theater and are not fighting enemy Japanese.

However, a summary of reports from the South Pacific reveals that not only are Nisei fighting the land of their ancestors but are receiving citations for exceptional acts of bravery, according to R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Reclamation authority.

The exact number of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are making contributions of life and limb to their native United States is a military matter, said Cozzens, as their assignments are many times of the most dangerous nature.

This news came simultaneously with the return of First Lieutenant Gary Kadani to the Gila River, Arizona, Relocation Center on a visit. Lieutenant Kadani received the Presidential Unit Badge and his commission as a direct citation for valor and meritorious services in the New Guinea area where he served 31 months. He formerly lived in Hollister.

S/Sgt. Albert Y. Tamura, formerly of Bakersfield, was sent to Australia in 1942 and participated in the Solomons, Hollandia and Biak island beach landings as an infantryman. He won the Presidential Unit Badge. He recently visited relatives at Poston Reclamation Center.

Another Japanese-American who has returned from the South Pacific is First Lieutenant Shigao Yasutake, who visited his sister in the Colorado River Center at Poston, Arizona. He has served two years in the Solomons, on Russalia island, in the Munda campaign on New Georgia and on Guadalcanal, New Caledonia and Vella Lavella in the Bougainville sector. His three brothers are privates. The parents of the four Nisei soldiers are in the Rohwer, Arkansas, Reclamation Center.

Lieutenant Yasutake is a native of Gardena, California. He was awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service.

A few instances, however, have already been revealed in reports. Some of the individual citations that have been given follow:

Tech. Sgts. Ben Honda, Marysville, Calif.; George Matsui, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mike Sakamoto, San Jose, Calif.; Min Nakanishi, Stockton, Calif., and Howard Hiroki, Honolulu, T. H., have received Bronze Star Medals for meritorious action during the capture of Saipan.

Sgt. Jessie Miyai, Hawaii, was cited for meritorious service in the capture of Saipan.

Tech. Sgt. Jimmie N. Yamaguchi, awarded the Bronze Star Medal for "meritorious service during the North Burma campaign, is entitled to wear the Presidential Unit Citation won by Merrill's Marauders as well as the Combat Infantry Badge given him for 'exemplary conduct in battle.'" Yamaguchi, who has served with the Marauders more than 18 months, also wears a Bronze Campaign Star.

T/5 Micheo Sakamoto was awarded the Bronze Star for services in the South Pacific. The accompanying citation said he was "of material assistance in the successful occupation of three islands in an atoll . . . at great personal risk to himself."

Tech. Sgt. Terry Mizutari, killed while commanding a group of men during a Japanese counter-attack, posthumously awarded the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and a citation from his commanding general.

Sgt. Katsushiro Kono received the Bronze Star for holding his post while being fired at from all sides by enemy soldiers. Kono is a veteran of months of jungle warfare against the Japanese in the China-Burma-India theater.

Sergeant Roy Takai, serving in India with the British troops, writes: "The enemy are all about us lurking in the hills. At night . . . we can hear mortar fire, machine gun fire and rifle fire just over our hill. Every day while working in bamboo huts, known to us jungle dwellers as bashas, we can hear the big guns roaring away in the very near distance . . . Air activities have increased lately. From our hill we can watch our dive bombers dropping their load of death on the neighboring hills, and we know, too, that death has taken its toll for after the bombing a score of vultures is seen circling on the hill just bombed."

Lieutenant Richard Hayashi, described as the first Japanese-American to get a chance to attend officers' candidate school, was interviewed in the Mediterranean theater. He declared, "The hit and run tactics the enemy is using around here are the same as these our Pacific troops are confronted with in chasing the Japs."

"They both leave lots of snipers behind. Both are masters of camouflage and both get disorganized and confused when their leaders walk out on them—which is often."

The Lieutenant saw action against the Japanese with the United States Air Force in the New Hebrides before being reassigned to Italy.

In April, 1944, three Americans of Japanese ancestry told Correspondent Royal Arch Gunnison of their pledge to kill their fourth brother, Kazumaro Uno, because he was "a traitor to the American way of life under which he has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him." All three of the brothers were army volunteers.

Fourteen Nisei soldiers served with Merrill's Marauders in Burma, according to a letter of Sgt. Henry Goshō of Seattle, which was printed in the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison, Wis.

A Caucasian sergeant serving with Merrill's Marauders wrote concerning Japanese-American soldiers in the outfit:

"We, of the Merrill's Marauders (or otherwise known as the Burma Raiders) wish to boast of the Japanese-Americans fighting in our outfit and the swell job that they put up. Every Marauder knows these boys by name if they don't know ours—that is due to the courage and bravery shown by them."

"One of our platoons owes their lives to Sgt. Henry G., a Japanese-American of Seattle, Wash. Hank (we call him Horizontal Hank because he's been pinned down so many times by Jap machine-gun fire) guided the machine-gun fire on our side which killed every Jap on that side. The boys who fought alongside of Hank agree that they have never seen a more calm, cool and collected man under fire. He was always so eager to be where he could be of the most use and effectiveness and that was most always the hot spot. We asked Hank in the hospital, being his first time in battle, if he was scared or not. He answered, "You're darn right I was scared." That's Horizontal Hank all over, always humorous and a smile for every guy. And yet while the other boys boast of the number of Japs they got, he doesn't talk very much about the three he has to his account. He usually changes the subject by saying, "Honorable ancestors much regret meeting Merrill's Marauders."

When his lieutenant on Leyte said someone was needed to scout enemy positions in a valley that was under heavy combat fire, Pvt. Frank T. Hachiya of the 7th Division volunteered. That was last December 30.

Formerly a resident of Hood River, Ore., (where the American Legion Post recently removed his name and those of 15 others of Japanese origin from its Honor Roll) Hachiya was inducted at Portland in January, 1942. Trained in California and Hawaii, Pvt. Hachiya fought at Kwajalein and Eniwetok while his parents lived in the WRA center at Hunt, Idaho.

Having volunteered, Pvt. Hachiya worked out ahead of his covering patrol in the Leyte invasion. Suddenly he staggered with a sniper's bullet in his body. He emptied his rifle at the enemy, crawled back to his lines, gave his scout's report. He died from his wounds January 3.

(The foregoing release has been approved by the war department).

SINCE



1910

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



~~PORTLAND-ORE~~

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. NEWS

Gr. 132,431

MARCH 10, 1945

Word Awaited

We have been awaiting word from Santa Clara County that the authorities have run down and arrested the perpetrators of the cowardly, nocturnal attack upon the home of a returned Japanese evacuee family near San Jose.

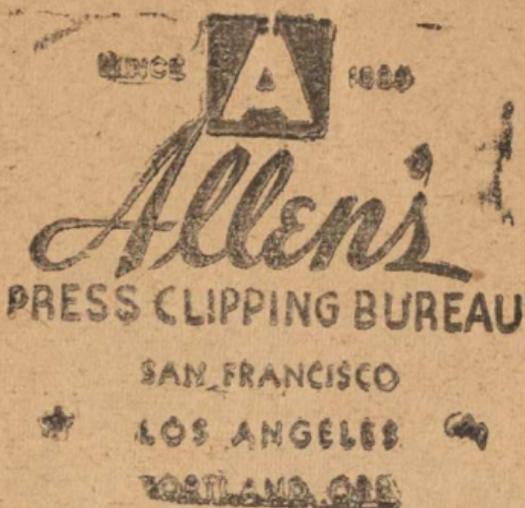
Lack of that word is not to be taken as evidence of lack of diligence upon the part of the sheriff or his staff. But we are hopeful no stone is being left unturned to discover the guilty ones.

Every instance of lawlessness of that kind is a stain not only upon the community where it occurs but upon the whole state of California.

San Francisco soon is to be host to a United Nations conference whose aim will be the establishment of world unity whereby all peoples of all races may be able to live peacefully and safely together.

The intolerance indicated by the Santa Clara outbreak, and others that have gone before in other parts of the state, is not the proper atmosphere in which to look for success of that great endeavor.

* * * *



S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD
Cir. 14,300.
MARCH 13, 1945

Stop It, and Soon

²⁶⁸
The attack upon the Takeda family of loyal Americans of Japanese origin at San Jose, is one more evidence, following upon somewhat similar crimes at Lancaster, in Los Angeles county, and at Visalia, that vigorous action is needed to offset the Hitlerite racism peddled by the Hearst press.

These Americans need support by all their fellow Americans.

The army has cleared them of all doubts as to their loyalty, and the federal government authorizes their return to their homes, if they want to come.

The state and its local police authority have the duty of protecting them in their rights, and of punishing any who attack them.

We want to see those authorities in San Jose, Los Angeles, and Visalia, perform those duties, without any quibbling and alibis, such as that given forth by the Santa Clara sheriff, that "somebody had been drinking."

They must change their brand of booze, and the sheriff of Santa Clara had best help by rounding up the criminals, who are undoubtedly known to a considerable number of people. The law-abiding and democratic people of Santa Clara county should demand no excuse from the sheriff for "failure" to identify and arrest them.

And the same goes with the authorities in other sections where similar gangs, knowing that their crimes are not approved by decent Americans, half hide their identity and commit their depredations under cover of night.

If county authorities do not take action, and effective action, we expect Attorney General Robert Kenny to step in and enforce the law against both the criminals and the local authorities who show they are in cahoots with them.

More, if these measures are not effective, we urge a popular movement to unseat delinquent authorities and appeal to the federal government to enforce the Constitution in the state of California, by armed force if need be.

EMIG



1939

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

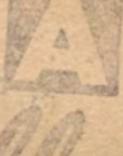
~~PORTLAND, ORE~~P. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

MARCH 7, 1945

The Time to Stop It

Early yesterday a carload of hoodlums near San Jose set fire to the home of a returned Japanese, and fired some shots. They seem to have been roaming around the area for quite a while, because they came back later and fired some more shots. Telephone wires in the neighborhood were cut.

The time to stop this gang business is when it starts, and not after it has seized control of an area. Sheriff Emig says he found some bottles around, and there must have been some drinking. We don't think this is pertinent to the case. Sheriff Emig is a veteran, and has had some experience with mob action, as Californians will remember. We suspect a great many people can identify members of this gang, and we think the Sheriff should find out who they are in a hurry, and bring them in.



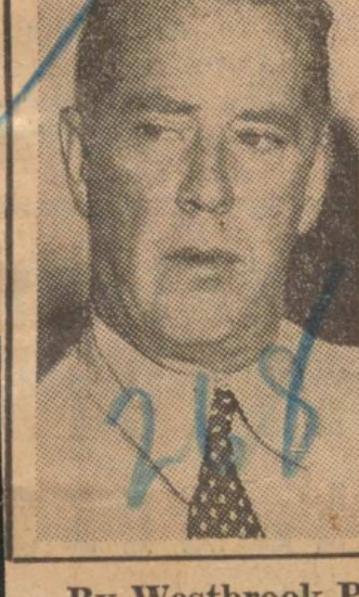
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., EXAMINER
Cir. 272,977, Sun. Cir. 642,083
FEBRUARY 28, 1945



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By Westbrook Pegler

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WHILE the bleeding-heart or socio-political personality of the Roosevelt government has been insisting that we are all brothers under the skin and that discrimination among us on grounds of race, creed or color is un-American, the Supreme Court has quietly given us a decision to the contrary.

According to the majority opinion of Justice Hugo Black in the case of a native American named Fred Toyasaburo Korematsu of San Leandro, Calif., it is lawful and correct in certain circumstances, to imprison in concentration camps native Americans of good reputation who happen to be descendants of immigrants from a country with which we are war.

By the dictum of the majority opinion, upholding the conviction of Korematsu, if now we were at war with Russia, all children and descendants of immigrants from old Russia, including many of our most influential union leaders, could be rounded up and interned indefinitely in desert camps.

* * *

PROBABLY, in the long run, they would lose not only their liberty but their property as well through inevitable neglect, depreciation and sale at distress values.

Ironically, Felix Frankfurter, who concurred in a separate opinion, being a native of Austria, a country with which we find ourselves at war, would seem to offer himself for internment as an unreliable person.

However, I say only that Mr. Frankfurter "would seem" to do this because, in common with some of his brethren, I have difficulty understanding his opinions and am ever mindful of his proviso that to draw plain meanings with plain language is to indulge in pernicious over-simplification.

Justice Black, an old klansman, took note of the contention, upheld by other justices, that Korematsu was sent to a concentration camp "solely because of his ancestry" but with a straight face, denied it.

* * *

"KOREMATSU," he says, for the court, "was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese Empire" and because the military authorities on the West Coast decided that military urgency demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be temporarily segregated from the West Coast.

From that, I believe, a logical mind would proceed to the conclusion that if Adolf Hitler had not attacked Russia and, presently, this nation had gone to war against both Germany and Russia, all persons of German and Russian ancestry, including many who were most active and influential in the Political Action Committee in the late election, could be deported to concentration camps.

At this very moment, indeed, Senator Robert Wagner, not a descendant of German immigrants but, like Frankfurter, an immigrant, himself, is at liberty only by virtue of the forbearance of the military authorities, and F. H. LaGuardia, too, if it comes to that.

Justice Murphy, dissenting, relied on an imputation of probable disloyalty to Korematsu, strictly on the ground of undiluted racial strain, by Lieutenant General De Witt, then commander of the Western Defense Command, who further remarked, informally, that "a Jap's a Jap."

Mr. Murphy seemed to palter with the majority momentarily when he noted the absence of evidence that individuals had so behaved as to justify their "exclusion as a group." Apparently, if some number of them had so behaved, he would have been willing to consider the exclusion of innocent among the guilty.

* * *

WHERE now does the prevailing opinion leave us in the field of racial discrimination, according to the Supreme Court?

For all his effort to deny the racial consideration, the Black opinion flouts the principle of fair employment practice in domestic industry and commits the court in advance to repudiation of the anti-discrimination scheme proposed in the state of New York. For if, as he says, Korematsu could be punished because we are at war with a country which, as far as we know, he never saw, by imprisonment in a concentration camp, then surely it is a lesser deprivation if, legally, it can be called any deprivation at all, to deny a man a job for any arbitrary reason.

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
MILWAUKEE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., CALIF.
BULLETIN—CIR. 131,060
FEBRUARY 28, 1945

Westbrook Pegler

The Supreme Court Attitude on Japanese-Americans
Copyright, 1945, King Features Syndicate

WHILE THE BLEEDING-HEART or socio-political personality of the Roosevelt government has been insisting that we are all brothers under the skin and that discrimination among us on grounds of race, creed or color is un-American, the supreme court has quietly given us a decision to the contrary. According to the majority opinion of Justice Hugo Black in the case of a native American named Fred Toyasaburo Korematsu of San Leandro, Cal., it is lawful and correct in certain circumstances to imprison in concentration camps native Americans of good reputation who happen to be descendants of immigrants from a country with which we are at war.

By the dictum of the majority opinion, upholding the conviction of Korematsu, if now we were at war with Russia, all children and descendants of immigrants from old Russia, including many of our most influential union leaders, could be rounded up and interned indefinitely in desert camps. Probably, in the long run, they would lose not only their liberty, but their property as well through inevitable neglect, depreciation and sale at distress values. Ironically, Felix Frankfurter, who concurred in a separate opinion, being a native of Austria, a country with which we find ourselves at war, would seem to offer himself for internment as an unreliable person. However, I say only that Mr. Frankfurter "would seem" to do this because, in common with some of his brethren, I have difficulty understanding his opinions and am ever mindful of his proviso that to draw plain meanings with plain language is to indulge in pernicious over-simplification.



WESTBROOK PEGLER

JUSTICE BLACK, an old Klansman, took note of the contention, upheld by other justices, that Korematsu was sent to a concentration camp "solely because of his ancestry," but, with a straight face, denied it.

"Korematsu," he says, for the court, "was not excluded from the military area because of hostility to him or his race. He was excluded because we are at war with the Japanese empire" and because the military authorities on the west coast decided that military urgency demanded that all citizens of Japanese ancestry be temporarily segregated from the west coast.

From that, I believe, a logical mind would proceed to the conclusion that if Adolf Hitler had not attacked Russia and, presently, this nation had gone to war against both Germany and Russia, all persons of German and Russian ancestry, including many who were most active and influential in the Political Action Committee in the late election, could be deported to concentration camps. At this very moment, indeed, Senator Robert Wagner, not a descendant of German immigrants, but, like Frankfurter, an immigrant himself, is at liberty only by virtue of the forbearance of the military authorities, and F. H. La Guardia, too, if it comes to that.

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"To infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty . . . is to deny that under our system of law, individual guilt is the sole basis for the deprivation of rights. This inference, which is at the very heart of the evacuation orders, has been used in support of the abhorrent treatment of minority groups by the dictatorial tyrannies which this nation is now pledged to destroy."

JUSTICE JACKSON, also dissenting, scorned compromise entirely.

"A citizen's presence in the locality was made a crime only if his parents were of Japanese birth," he wrote. Korematsu had been convicted of an act not commonly a crime, to-wit, "being present in a state whereof he was a citizen, near the place where he was born and where, all his life, he had lived."

A German alien enemy, an Italian alien enemy, or even a native son of native ancestors with a personal record of treason, but out on parole, all were exempt from the order while this loyal native was ordered away and punished for his refusal to leave. Thus, Mr. Jackson finds that Korematsu's fault was nothing that he did but his racial stock.

"If any fundamental assumption underlies our system," Mr. Jackson further wrote, "it is that guilt is personal and not inheritable. Here is an attempt to make an otherwise innocent act a crime merely because this prisoner is the son of parents as to whom he had no choice and belongs to a race from which there is no way to resign. If Congress, in peacetime legislation, should enact such a criminal law I should suppose this court would refuse to enforce it."

Where now does the prevailing opinion leave us in the field of racial discrimination, according to the Supreme Court? For all his effort to deny the racial consideration, the Black opinion flouts the principle of fair employment practice in domestic industry and commits the court in advance to repudiation of the anti-discrimination scheme proposed in the state of New York. For if, as he says, Korematsu could be punished because we are at war with a country which, as far as we know, he never saw, by imprisonment in a concentration camp, then surely it is a lesser deprivation, if, legally, it can be called any deprivation at all, to deny a man a job for any arbitrary reason.

SINCE



1856

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE. JOURNAL

Circ. 11,000

Hood River Hysteria 268

The worst advertising Oregon has received throughout the nation for intolerance since the days when the Ku Klux Klan burned its fiery crosses in its crusade against Catholics, Jews, negroes and foreigners in the early 1920's was the action of the Hood River Legion post in expurging from the American Legion honor roll the names of Nisei Japanese (American-born but of Japanese parents), who were valiantly serving the United States in battlefields of the world. This was followed by the incorporation in certain communities of organizations to prevent the return of all Japanese to their farms or businesses, presumably by terroristic tactics as under the constitution there is no legal method of depriving citizens of their property.

Included in the list of those expunged, it was stated in Hood River dispatches at the time, was the name of Frank T. Hachita, who died a hero's death in the Philippine campaign. The Oregonian is authority for the statement that this was an error, for while Hachita was born in Hood River valley, attended and graduated from grade and high school at Odell, studied at Multnomah college and the University of Oregon, he enlisted from some other place after Pearl Harbor, hence his name was not on the Hood River honor roll. Whether or not makes little difference for it would have been expunged had it been there.

The Hood River post's action has brought universal condemnation, from the national commander of the Legion, from various other legionnaires, from the leading newspapers of the land and from the soldiers in the field, particularly those in Italy who are appreciative of the courage and bravery of the famous Japanese "battalion of death" and from those in the southwest Pacific, where their loyalty to the country of their birth has been many times proven.

Illustrative of the sentiment among the soldiers, the Oregonian prints a protest against the Hood River action signed by many soldiers from all parts of the country now stationed in the Aleutians which reads as follows:

"We maintain that to take such a stand against any American service man, regardless of his race, creed or color, is definitely un-American and is a perfect example of the very thing we are fighting against."

Such shameful bigotry and intolerance as manifested at Hood River, Gresham and elsewhere are doubtless products of war hysteria and a reaction to the barbarism of the Japanese nationals and must not be considered indicative of the fair deal spirit of Oregonians in general. It will undoubtedly pass with the war for it is un-American.

SINCE



1886

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

PACIFIC NEWS, Cir. 5,275

FEBRUARY 22, 1943

MINORITIES CONFERENCE

IN an effort to ease some of the problems that may arise in connection with the return of Japanese-Americans to the Coast, a two-day meeting was held in San Francisco by government officials, educators, civic leaders and representatives of various minority groups. Principal difficulties will concern employment and housing. While there may be opposition or resentment on the part of some individuals to the return of the Nisei, most Californians recognize that all persons of Japanese ancestry cannot be condemned for the acts of the comparatively few disloyal ones who have been weeded out. The prejudice and hatred which the unthinking or the malicious would stir up against the Japanese-Americans, or against any other minority group, will be shunned by all conscientious citizens. Every American, regardless of his race or color or creed is entitled to fair treatment.

SINCE



1888

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE



SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

WINTON CITY, ORE. TIMES

Cl. 51.

FEB 15 1945

268



We have received a circular letter from the American league of California asking us what we thought about returning the Japanese to the Pacific coast. Well, if the Japanese had any sense they would not want to be returned to the coast until the war is over. We think they should be kept where they are until hostilities cease. Then all but American citizens should be sent back to Japan. We cannot very well deport our own citizens even though they may be of Japanese ancestry.



SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 163,767; Sunday 217,780

FEB 17 1942

sentiments should be brushed aside and time be dispensed with. More from the soil is one thing we do need.

268 An American Dies on Leyte

The Hood River American Legion post has stubbornly refused to admit that it acted too presumptuously, to say the least, when it ordered the names of Japanese-Americans, reared in the area and taken into the armed service, stricken from the county memorial roll. The post would not agree that these boys were Americans.

Now there comes from Leyte the story of Frank T. Hachiya, one of the expunged sixteen, and of how he died by way of proving that the American flag and Hood River apple bloom were as dear to him as to any. Who is un-American now? Not the late Frank Hachiya, GI.

This American soldier of Japanese blood was a veteran of Kwajalein and of Eniwetok. In the fighting on Leyte he volunteered to scout an enemy position, while necessarily under fire. His regiment depended upon him, and Frank Hachiya was in advance of a protecting patrol. A Japanese sniper shot him in the abdomen, but, returning the fire, he killed the sniper. Then he walked back to the American lines and was taken to a hospital—where he died. Most of the men in his regiment had offered blood transfusions. They knew an American and a soldier beyond all mistaking. Is the Hood River post so sure that it can identify one? What price its prejudice?

Such shining tales of gallantry and devotion of Japanese-Americans fighting under the flag have been more than occasional. The Hood River American Legion post has chosen to disregard them—but this one strikes home. This one is about a boy who died for the orchards and the valley, for the Oregon sunshine and mist, for the principles of his birthright. Doubtless he would have liked to return, but he cannot—yet forever he is part of America.

We should like to know what the Hood River post now intends to do about his name. Clearly the post blundered into an untenable and shameful position. The American way to deal with this error is to confess and to remedy it. The memory of Frank Hachiya is not suppliant; it is proud, it is proved. This is the inescapable rebuke.



Bakersfield, Cal., Californian
Cir. 15,873
FEBRUARY 19, 1945

THE JAPS YESTERDAY AND TODAY

²⁶⁸
THOSE individuals who feel that something ought to be done about the poor Japs who have been interned in government camps to insure the safety of this nation, that they should be permitted to return to their original homes, will be interested in the findings in a statement by the Americans League of California representing farm and produce industries. Among other things, after pointing out the injury to farm lands through Japanese lessees, the statement says:

"Before Pearl Harbor the Japanese reached into this country and exerted a strong control and influence over the lives of all Japanese here, both alien and American born. This hold was almost feudalistic and was exerted through a web of interlocking associations. Virtually every Japanese was a member of several associations; some of them were social, some were industrial and others were clearly operated to maintain a patriotic urge for the mother country. Japanese associations generally were linked directly or indirectly to the Japanese Consulate. Through these associations rules of conduct were laid down, trade practices were regulated and woe be unto the Japanese, either foreign or American born, who failed to heed the edicts of his association. He risked his business and social existence."

And the statement continues with this interesting comment: "It was a common occurrence before the war for credit organizations checking into Japanese business to find instances of huge transfers of money from this country to Japan. Invariably the transactions could be traced to the Yokohama Specie Bank where inquiries would be met by a wall of silence. That bank is sponsored by the Japanese federal government. . . . Months before Pearl Harbor there were

instances of open and blatant assertions by Japanese that it was only a matter of time until the Imperial army and navy would take over the Pacific Coast area. From evidence compiled by the produce industry there is little reason to believe that many of these Japanese who today vociferously acclaim their patriotism would not have openly assisted the enemy had he invaded this area."

That is not only a situation that existed in the prewar days and which would continue to exist if hostilities were concluded and a soft policy adopted with reference to such Japanese as make their homes in this country. And in that connection when we think of the brutalities inflicted by this enemy upon Americans and Filipinos during the period of the war, it is difficult to see how sympathetic interest can be expressed in the future of those who, to their own advantage and to the advantage of their country, continue to maintain their residence in this land of ours.

SINCE



1880

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

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

Japanese-Americans

Attorney General Kenny stated the whole case about returning Japanese-Americans at the meeting of California Sheriffs at Sacramento last Friday. In picturing the types of persons who foment trouble against these citizens he minced no words. The most insidious attacks and the hardest to handle, "the most degrading," Kenny said, are those in which groups pledge themselves not to do business with or permit their children to go to school with persons of Japanese origin, and who paint signs on doors. The Attorney General made clear beyond mistake the duty of all peace officers to protect these citizens and the real interest of all Americans in their protection.

Stamp Out Intolerance In America

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY of the United States Supreme Court has accepted the chairmanship of the "National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews," an organization which defines its high and vital purpose in its title.

The slaughter of three million Jews and the threatened and imminent obliteration of the four million Jews remaining in Europe are Nazi crimes against humanity, and the ultimate accounting must be made before the bar of world justice.

America cannot be unconcerned by such a tragedy, and American conscience and opinion cannot remain either inoperative or ineffectual.

Accordingly, it is a proper and compelling objective of the new committee which Justice Murphy heads "to rally the full force of the public conscience in America against the persecution and extermination of Jewish men, women and children in Nazi-occupied Europe and in support of sustained and vigorous action by the American Government and the United Nations to rescue those who may yet be saved."

But racial and religious persecution, intolerance and discrimination is not a poison capable of being confined to Europe.

Accordingly, it is a second and most proper and compelling objective of the

new committee "to recognize and combat hateful propaganda against AMERICAN citizens of Jewish descent."

In the United States, as in Europe, campaigns and practices of racial and religious disparagement and discrimination never STOP with the Jews.

Once the practice of intolerance was accepted in Nazi Germany and the Jews were made to suffer, Catholics and Protestants suffered alike.

The United States will have the same tragic experience, if it ever makes the same fatal mistake.

That is why Justice Murphy, who is not a Jew, is concerned about intolerance in America.

That is why the American people as a whole, who are Jewish only in very small part, are deeply concerned.

As Justice Murphy says in urging national vigilance against the menace of intolerance in the United States:

"No bacteriological warfare could be more insidious and more destructive to fundamental good will and ideas of religious and racial tolerance which have built a great America."

Justice Murphy is an able representative of the conscientious and patriotic Americans who must support such an institution to make it express the moral purpose of a country intent on preserving the American ideals which indeed have "built a great America."

sox for year-round wear. Both toe and heel are reinforced for longer wear. Sizes 10 to 13 in five colors — navy, brown, service tan, black and white. At Roos Bros

55¢

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"SHORTIE." If you hate garters, the Phoenix ribbed sox come in the popular short length. Closely-knit top makes them stay up.

REGULAR LENGTH with plain ribbed top. The color and size selections are good in both regular and short lengths.

*These PHOENIX sox are at all
Roos Bros stores.*

Roos Bros

Since 1865

AMERICANS ALL

—By HARRY H. SCHLACHT—

THERE is an inscription on one of the public buildings in Washington, containing a sentiment that applies both to nations and men:

"GOD MADE US NEIGHBORS, LET JUSTICE MAKE US FRIENDS."

Tolerance is the cornerstone of Americanism. It represents the vision that shines across 1,900 years from the uplifted face of that Man from Galilee who believed in it so intensely that He willingly died for it.

It believes in the humaneness of our humanity. It symbolizes the freedom of the soul; in the inalienable rights with which we are endowed by our Creator; in the democracy which guarantees equal opportunity, freedom and dignity to all.

It marks the elimination of all class distinction and discrimination based on race, color and creed. **WHETHER WE ARE PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS OR JEWS, WHITE OR BLACK, THE FIRST GENERATION OR THE SIXTH GENERATION—WE ARE AMERICANS ALL.**

Intolerance is "man's inhumanity to man." It is the poisonous fangs from which our forebears came here to escape. It is the illegitimate offspring of race hatred. It is the greatest enemy of our democratic institutions. It is contrary to the spirit of God and to all that is high and noble in man. It has no place in our American democracy. Any man who attempts to foster race hatred joins in a declaration of war against what we hold near and dear in our Nation's history.

* * *

THERE is no room on the free soil of America for European ideologies.

Americans must understand that the differences between Americanism and foreign political philosophies is so vast and fundamental that they cannot ever be reconciled.

The failure to understand this would indeed be a somber tragedy. America must be the lighthouse in a war-torn world. She must transmit across the seas the light of brotherhood and the great freedoms of which she has always been the exemplar. America must hew to the paths of tolerance, goodwill and liberty with restraint. We must uproot this vicious race prejudice, this race against race, creed against creed. The battle is not always in the open and its poisonous shafts of rancor and distrust are carried into the inner recesses of our daily lives. There is indeed need of a phalanx of courage to crush this ruthless technique of liberty strangulation and religious persecution.

* * *

IN THE twenty-second chapter, from verses thirty-six to thirty-nine, of the Holy Writ, is recorded by Matthew one of the world's sublimest sentiments:

"Master which is the great commandment in the law?"

"Jesus said unto him: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

"This is the first and great commandment,

"And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The glory of our democracy is not in conformity, but in unity—unity in diversity of origin and creed.

Our democracy is like a tree. It comes from the same source. The same God that makes trees has provided the framework for free government.

Just as a tree dies when the soil will no longer sustain it so does a democracy die when the people no longer have the capacity to nurture it.

* * *

OUR foreign-born and native-born share the same tradition of sacrifice — made by past generations for which they fought and lived and served in the cause of democracy.

Today on the farflung battlefields of Europe and Asia these fighting sons of liberty are writing their names high on the scroll of history. In the fox-holes of Guadalcanal, in Tarawa and other hell spots our boys are not concerned with the religious faiths of their comrades.

They are fighting and dying to preserve the **AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.**

We cannot ever forget the heroic deeds of such names as Colin Kelly in the Philippines; Jim Devereux on Wake Island; Doug Munro at Guadalcanal; Art Wermuth at Bataan; Dan Deleo in Tunisia; Joe Martinez on Attu.

Yes, Meyer Levin, William Chang, Alex Betlejewski and George Lamproupoulos, too, Americans all.

ALL CREEDS, RACES AND COLORS WHICH MAKE UP THE AMERICAN FABRIC OF LIFE ARE FIGHTING AND DYING TOGETHER UNDER THE BANNER OF LIBERTY—OF TOLERANCE AND FREEDOM.

* * *

LET US TRAIN every moral and spiritual sinew towards the projection of the American spirit and tradition.

Let us secure a national unity and purpose by the cultivation of good will and understanding.

Let us have a unified feeling of one country, one Flag, and let us keep the light burning that made America great.

Let us cherish the thought that we are Americans; that we will do our best to eradicate from our hearts hate, rancor and prejudice.

Then the truth which the Declaration of Independence declared to be self-evident will come to life and make us strong in a United America.

If we build in clay it will be subject to the storms of time, and the winds of the ages.

If we build in brick it is destined to crumble under the atmospheric pressure of the heavens.

If we build in iron and steel it is destined to flow as water before the smelting processes of the universe.

If we build in marble it will not last forever.

BUT IF WE BUILD IN HUMAN SPIRIT BY MEANS OF A RIGHTEOUS EXAMPLE OF A COMMON BROTHERHOOD, WE BUILD FOR ETERNITY.

Let us lift our prayers to the one God that wrongs against any people may cease and that the **SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE and BROTHERHOOD** may reign forever among men.

SINCE  1939

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., CALIF. EAGLE
Cir. 17,600

JANUARY 4, 1945

268 The Eyes of the World Are Focused on California

California has always been a pivot state around which decisions have been spun and made. In the early days of the gold rush it was settled so rapidly that it never had a chance of becoming a territory and to enter into the Union by the evolutionary process. It burst full-grown into the galaxy of stars, and became a state at once. The figure of Minerva on the shield of California is symbolic of this miracle.

When it came to a question of whether or not it should be a free or a slave state, the question was settled just as speedily and California was admitted as a free state. This decision did much to win the cause of freedom for the Negro and to save the Union for all Americans.

Many of the presidential elections have depended upon what California does at the polls. The re-election of President Wilson in 1916 was decided entirely by the votes of California. In every presidential election since then California has played a leading and a decisive role.

Today the eyes of the world are focused on California for another reason. It is the question today of whether or not California shall live up to its tradition of democracy, or shall it become a breeding place for Fascism. Shall citizens of the United States of America be allowed to live in this state unmolested, free to enjoy all the privileges of the greatest democracy in the world, free to exercise the rights and responsibilities of that democracy? Or shall they be denied those privileges and rights, as the peoples of Europe have been denied by Hitler and his gang?

It is not only we Negroes who are asking that question. The citizens of an-

other color are also thinking along those lines. We are speaking now of the Japanese. American citizens of Japanese ancestry had bought homes here. They gave them up gladly, willingly, patriotically when the United States government decided to remove all Japanese from the Pacific coast.

But now since their patriotism has been proven, in many cases proven in the fire and smoke of battle, that same government has decided they may return and take up their farming and the building of their homes where they left off. But the people of California—some of them—seem to think this should not be. With the usual arrogance born of ignorance and bigotry they say—as the Fascists of Europe have said—that these Americans born of a different race than their own shall not return to their former homes. They shall continue to live as outcasts. Why? For no other reason than that they are Japanese.

We the people of California must not allow this blot to come upon our fair state because of the bigotry of a few. California was the greatest war production center of the nation in 1944. It drew workers from every part of the nation here. It will continue to be a war production center in 1945, and to draw workers from every part of the country. We the people of California must continue to live in the very spirit of democracy.

Nowhere else in the nation is there such an intriguing mixture of economic and social problems.

California's job in 1945 is to take the lead in the establishment of a democratic state of affairs in which the people of whatever race, color, or creed may live together in peace and harmony.

SINCE 1886



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

SANTA ANA, CALIF., REGISTER
ON 19, 1944

JANUARY 5, 1945

THE CLEARING HOUSE

"If you would be pungent be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn."—Robert Southey. Contributors are urged to confine their articles to 300 words.

EDITOR, REGISTER,

I have been a resident of Santa Ana for over thirty years and have generally felt that Santa Ana was an ideal home because of the neighborly attitude that most residents here have. Many occasions have arisen during that thirty years that gave great evidence of the amount of kindness and humane feeling that we have had for our neighbors regardless of one's nationality, religion, or financial standing.

A few times, during that thirty years, a small group would give vent to some accumulated hatreds, jealousies, and prejudices; but they never got very far here in Santa Ana, public opinion was too great against them. We would show our disgust and our attitude of this community would drop a little.

Last Saturday, after reading an article in your paper, my opinion of this community reached a new low.

The article, I refer to, was the one of a protest of a few farmers whose minds have no room for kindness, thoughtfulness, or true Americanism; but just room for hatred, prejudices and jealousy or greed. We of Santa Ana, were once proud of the fact that we didn't believe in race hatred and were kind to our neighbors whether Japanese, Mexican, Italian, English, or German. But we soon lose that pride with cries of a few individuals like Walker, Eades, Buckheim, Head, Gardner, Stroud, Harper, Wakeham, Hoystner, Parker, and Gislser who try to protect their various nationalities with the land "I love me" complex with "I am an American." Who gives them the right to call themselves Americans? I was brought up to believe that an American was one who believes in Democracy, the Constitution, and its Christian Ideals, towards our friends and neighbors. Maybe I am wrong; but when people like these take such an un-Democratic and un-Christian attitude against their fellow citizens, I tend to lose faith with America if theirs is the American Principles.

This community has been proud of the Nitta family and quite a protest was made when the government had them leave their homes to live in the desert. I wonder if the government would have had the same coopera-

tion if these here of German and Italian blood were treated that way? Maybe that is why those protestors are protesting so loudly; they may be afraid that may happen so they want to establish the fact that they are a self-professed American.

I think the citizens of Santa Ana who have really made Santa Ana their home, are proud of the record the Nitta's have established in this community as friends, and thoughtfulness in their hearts for their neighbors. We might become true Americans and good neighbors if we tried being a little like them.

Let us try to keep peace with a little kindness to our fellow citizens; and to those farmers, work on a cooperative competitive bases instead of taking this advantage to ruin your small competitor. You aren't afraid of a little competition are you?

MR. JAMES E. NOE,
945 W. Camille St.,
Santa Ana.

* * *

DEAR EDITOR:

I would like to reply to Mr. Hubert Kidders letter published in your Dec. 30, 1944 issue.

If Mr. Kidder likes his Jap neighbors so well, why doesn't he move to Japan, where he can really see a lot of them, for he doesn't belong in our good old U. S. A.

No, Mr. Kidder, I am not a Native Son, nor am I a Native Daughter. I am just a plain American mother with a fine young Son who is going into the Service in a few days. I hate to think that I have brought him into the world and raised him to manhood just to be nothing more than gun fodder so that people like you can say, "Welcome home My American neighbors of Japanese Ancestry."

What's the matter, aren't our good old American white people good enough to be your neighbors? Will you be as glad to say Welcome home to our own boys who are fighting overseas just so you may stay safely at home?

I blush in shame to think that a good American (or are you) would dare write such a letter. What do you think that the boys in the South Pacific would say if they could read it?

If we Mothers don't get together,

our grandchildren (if we are allowed to have any) will be fighting another war with the Japs, but I warn you, the next time it won't be "Remember Pearl Harbor" but "Remember California." But for a few slips in Jap strategy it would have been that now. No one but us, who have lived so close, and seen the things that were being done and prepared for by these same so called American Japs, can see how true that is.

I extend to you my appreciation for the publication of this letter.

Mrs. . . ces. try, fUh
MRS. IRENE HARPER.
Huntington Beach, Calif.

* * *

EDITOR
OF THE CLEARING HOUSE

SINCE



1886

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

PASADENA, CAL., STAR-NEWS

Cir. 22,828

JANUARY 6, 1945

Fair Play for the Nisei

(Christian Science Monitor)

268
THE majority of liberty-loving Americans will welcome the Army announcement that Japanese-Americans are to be permitted to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast. Individuals and organizations inclined to dispute the decision, will do well to heed the opinion of the Justices of their Supreme Court, who not only have ruled that loyal Japanese-Americans no longer can be detained, but have stated that pressing public necessity may sometimes justify restrictions on a racial group, but "racial antagonism" never can.

The Japanese-Americans were not evacuated because of any failure to be law-abiding. When the Japanese struck without warning at Pearl Harbor, there was neither time nor information available to enable military authorities to deal with the situation on the Coast on an individual basis, and an unprecedented mass evacuation resulted. Despite the hardship it forced upon them, the Nisei accepted the order quietly and with few exceptions complied lawfully.

It would be a sad reflection on American democracy if West Coast residents other than the Japanese-Americans were now to take the law in their own hands, and by resisting the return of their fellow-citizens, themselves prove non-law-abiding. Surely here the American sense of fair play must win out over prejudice and injustice.

Governor Warren of California is to be commended for his call upon "all Americans" to comply "loyally, cheerfully, and carefully" with the Army decision, as well as for the practical measures he has taken to prevent civil disorder and intemperate actions.

1903 1900

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS
Cir. 132,431

JANUARY 11, 1945

The Returning Japanese

Now that the Western Defense Command has declared its policy with respect to return of loyal Japanese to the West Coast, the sooner they can be removed from the relocation centers the better. There no longer is any military reason to keep them confined. They are free to go where they wish. The only thing that deters them is finding new jobs, new homes or recovering their old homes.

Local authorities and civilian residents should lend all possible assistance to the Japanese in these particulars. By no fault of their own were they up-

TOMORRO

rooted from their former places of abode and taken to the relocation camps. They are thoroughly within their rights in requesting reoccupancy of the homes they still own and which they occupied before they were removed from the combat area.

We cannot commend too highly the wisdom of the two-day conference here this week at which various phases of the problem are being spelled out and the public is asked to co-operate in working out the plans. This conference, sponsored by the West Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, enables civilian leaders and public officials to give every assurance that return of the Japanese not only should be but can be conducted in a way to cause no disturbance whatever.

Thus far the few internees who have returned have settled down in their former localities with little or no trouble. The numbers will increase throughout the spring and summer months. Then will come the test.

Every fair-minded citizen, devoted to the American doctrine of tolerance for minorities, will hope the transfer will be accomplished without shame upon the fair name of California, and will help to that end.

* * * *

SINCE



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Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE., JOURNAL

Cir. 11,000

JAN 13 1945

A Timely Incident 268

With the Oregon legislature just started on its biennial session and with the subject of Japanese-American exclusion legislation being discussed, the Hood River nisei incident is a timely development focusing attention upon the problem. It will probably develop angles and need for clarifying legislation to enable law enforcement officials to deal promptly and effectively with matters and situations which will arise out of the return of these citizens to the communities from which they were temporarily excluded by a military order.

Reports from Hood River are to the effect that residents of that valley, acting upon information that several of these nisei are en route back to their former homes there, were preparing to meet them and warn them that they are not wanted. Such a warning implies a threat of bodily violence to those who disregard it, which in itself is an illegal act. That is a matter to be dealt with by local law enforcement officials and, in the event they fail to protect these citizens of Japanese ancestry in their rights, the duty of the governor and other state officials to act.

The Hood River American Legion post has proposed a county-wide plebiscite to determine public opinion on the question of permitting these Japanese to return. This is a pointless gesture, for no community has the right under the federal constitution to deny or abridge the privileges of any citizen whatever may be his race, creed or color.

It is the duty of the law enforcement officers to protect the nisei who may desire to brave the wrath of the people among whom they would be living. But it is conceivable that this incident may reveal defects in the laws designed to meet such situations. The legislature can remedy those defects. But it is powerless to comply with the demands of hysterical citizens insisting upon legislation to exclude the nisei entirely. The attitude of the lawmakers should be that of watchful waiting.

SINCE 1888



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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., EXAMINER

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JANUARY 15, 1945

EDITION

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1944

(Resume of week's news compiled for armed services. Clip and send overseas.)

Thousands of men with draft ratings from 1-A to 4-F crowded U. S. Employment Service offices in Southern California early this week seeking war plant jobs, but by the end of the week the applications had tapered off.

Similarly scores of registered nurses made inquiries about getting into Army or Navy service.

This action came as local draft boards began reclassifying 48,027 4-F registrants and high officials in Washington urged "work or fight" legislation and drafting of nurses. First to be called in the draft will be able-bodied men who walk off war production jobs without consent of their draft boards.

Despite the heavy run of job seekers, aircraft and shipbuilding plants still reported a shortage of workers.

Charging that unscrupulous women are marrying "service man after serviceman" to obtain dependency allotments, Federal officials began a drive against them, issuing criminal informations against five.

Among them was Iris D. Henderson, charged with falsely obtaining \$560 after allegedly marrying four separate "husbands," Gene Annell, John L. Bradley, Forrest F. Benson and Frank W. Payton.

Convicted of soliciting \$500 for a 30-day deferment for James L. Sartor, a potential draftee, Emmanuel Max Cohen, former draft board appeal agent, and Albert C. Schnee, former internal revenue agent, must serve nine months in jail and pay fines of \$2500 each. They carried their case to the U. S. Supreme Court, which refused to review it.

Hollywood World War II Post of the American Legion, admitted an American-born Japanese, Harley M. Oka, 28, recently discharged from the Army after service in the present war, to membership.

It unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the recent action of Hood River Post in Oregon in taking the names of 16 World War II Japanese service men from a city roll of honor.

One of the first things 37 Puerto Rican troops did after being brought here from Panama was to give a pint of blood each at the American Red Cross blood bank.

"We know that even a few minutes' delay might be too long for some fellow overseas waiting for blood plasma," they said.

Twenty hours after Lee Borden Judson had been freed of a joint charge with his wife, Mrs. Louise Peete, of murdering Mrs. Margaret Logan, he jumped to his death, police said, in the stairwell of the Spring Arcade Building.

In the county jail, Mrs. Peete, who had been held to answer the murder charge in Superior Court January 29, wept, declaring:

"I knew it would happen. He just couldn't face the dishonor and disgrace. It was cruel never to tell him that in the Denton case I was convicted on circumstantial evidence."

She referred to the murder in June, 1920, of Jacob Denton, wealthy mining man, for which she served 18 years in Tehachapi prison. Mrs. Logan's body was found last month in a shallow grave in the yard of her Pacific Palisades home.

Retrial of the Charlie Chaplin paternity suit was set for May 2, despite protests by the attorney for 15-months-old Carol Ann Barry that the child is "virtually destitute" and should have an earlier hearing.

Arrested doing a "woodland nymph" dance in a two-piece suit of long GI wooly underwear at an Army camp near Van Nuys, Alberta Vaughn, 36-year-old star of the silent screen, paid a \$10 fine and was released to her stepfather.

Barry Fitzgerald, 56-year-old actor, whose portrayal of Father Fitzgibbon in "Going My Way" has made him a candidate for Academy honors, won dismissal of a manslaughter charge growing out of the death of a woman struck by his car.

Wounded in the spine in a hunting accident near San Diego, Actress Susan Peters is paralyzed from the waist down, but eventually will recover, her physician said. . . . Dixie Lee, wife of Bing Crosby, who was placed in an oxygen tent when pneumonia threatened, was reported out of danger. . . . Paulette Goddard, who underwent an emergency operation, was "slightly improved."

Actress Joyce Reynolds and Marine First Lieutenant Robert Lewis were married. . . . Character Actor Charles Grapewin, 66, and Loretta McGowan, 46, Chicago socialite, were wed at Las Vegas, Nev. . . . Judy Garland said she plans to marry Director Vincente Minnelli next fall. . . . Martha O'Driscoll said she will sue Commander Richard D. Adams of the Navy for a divorce.

Twenty-one service men and three civilian crew members were killed in the crash of an American Airlines plane in the Verdugo Hills during a blinding fog that blanketed the Los Angeles area several nights this week.

Income tax collections for Southern California in 1944 totaled \$1,592,448,591, an increase of \$548,890,572 over the previous year.

Governor Earl Warren asked the 56th California Legislature, now in session at Sacramento, to enact a program including prepaid medical service, extension of the maximum period of unemployment insurance payments from 23 to 26 weeks, reduction of the waiting period from two weeks to one, and retention of current tax reductions and old age pension allowances.

Bernard Shore, 16, of Los Angeles took seventh prize in the National William Randolph Hearst History Award, a \$25,000 contest, won by Joseph Steg, 16, of New York City.

LeRoy M. Edwards, vice president and general manager of the Pacific Lighting Corporation, was elected 1945 president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, succeeding W. C. Mullendore.

Slammin' Sammy Snead won the \$13,333 Los Angeles Open golf crown, nosing out Defending Champion Harold "Jug" McSpaden and Lord Byron Nelson by a single stroke.

The West Virginia hillbilly, who took an eight on the final hole to lose the 1942 championship, came back with a birdie three on the 18th at the Riviera Country Club course for a card of 283. He collected \$2666, and McSpaden and Nelson \$1600 each. Oliver Sleppy was high amateur with 290. A new attendance record of 22,000 was set.

Many of the players went on to Arizona for the \$5000 Phoenix Open, where Babe Didrikson Zaharias shot a spectacular 67, 10 under women's par, to win the pro-amateur event.

Pacific Electric Railway employees were granted a wage increase of 8 cents an hour retroactive to January 1, 1945. The new owners changed the name of the Los Angeles Railway to Los Angeles Transit Lines and indicated that after the war its service will be divided equally between streetcars and buses.

Joined by Santa Ana and Fullerton from the former Orange Empire Conference, Compton, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Glendale and Santa Monica opened the Metropolitan Junior College Conference basketball season this week. It is the first time since the spring of 1942 that the circuit has played a regular schedule in any sport.

Jim Hardy, star Southern California quarterback, was named Pacific Coast Conference player of the year by the Helm's Athletic Foundation.

Clarence (Pants) Rowland, president of the Pacific Coast League, was nominated by the league directors for high commissioner of baseball to succeed the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis.

The directors voted to increase the Coast League season two weeks to 27, opening March 31 and closing September 23. Plans are being worked out to give the players a larger cut in the Shaughnessy playoffs.

The U. C. L. A. basketball team defeated California at Berkeley 37 to 26. Junior college basketball results: Compton, 53; Fullerton, 31; Santa Ana, 27; Glendale, 11; Santa Monica, 41;

TRUCE  RESS

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

HONOLULU, H. I., STAR-BULLETIN

Cir. 31,975. Sunday 36 470

JANUARY 16, 1945

CONTROL OVER COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC.

268

HOOD RIVER SERVES A PURPOSE

That Hood River post of the American Legion is getting the castigating which it deserves.

From coast to coast, from the eastern seaboard to Hawaii, there is sharp criticism of the Oregon legionnaires who erased from their rolls the names of members who are Americans of Japanese ancestry—most of whom are either fighting on the European front or have been sent home, wounded or ill.

The Star-Bulletin has received many letters on this incident, and on the related matter of the return of Americans of Japanese parentage, and their Japanese alien parents, to the Pacific coast zones from which they were evacuated as an emergency wartime measure.

* * *

Significantly, by far the larger proportion of these letters severely censure the Hood River post, and stinging rebuke the spirit of intolerance which would bar these Japanese from returning to their homes with the war emergency past.

Most of these letters are from Americans of Caucasian blood. Among the writers are men of all branches of Uncle Sam's service. Many are former residents of the Pacific coast, or still call that section their home.

* * *

It is noticeable that the letters which criticize the Hood River legionnaires, and criticize the "bar-all-Japs" sentiment shown on the Pacific coast, are not, primarily, defending the Japanese, as a race or as individuals.

They are defending the spirit of justice, fair play, freedom under the American constitution.

These writers realize that a spirit of intolerance which today strikes at the Japanese may tomorrow strike at the Chinese, the Mexicans, the Jews.

What today is racial intolerance may tomorrow be religious intolerance. What today is arrayed against one oriental race may tomorrow be arrayed against all—or even against some European races.

* * *

This indeed is the very fundamental of the whole fight for fair play toward the Japanese of the Pacific coast. It is not a particular liking for or favoritism toward the Nipponese people. It is the much broader conviction that our polyracial republic, our government of the people, can not endure unless every racial element within that republic enjoy its rights, exercise its freedoms, as guaranteed by the constitution.

* * *

Fortunately the race-baiters of the Pacific coast states do not speak for all the citizens of those states.

In every one of the Pacific coast communities from which the Japanese were evacuated to relocation camps, there have been fearless and fairminded citizens to speak out for justice.

Their voices are the more emphatic now, the more heard now, the more respected now, as the thunder of war recedes far from the west coast, far from that section of the Pacific, and most of the military restrictions and regulations on life are removed or relaxed.

* * *

The Hood River incident, shocking as it is to the American sense of fair play, has proved useful. It serves a purpose.

The national reaction against it shows that the main current of Americanism flows strong and full in wartime, inspired and impelled by that innate love of justice and tolerance of racial differences which are part of America.

1933 1945



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

~~VACAVILLE~~

VACAVILLE, CAL. REPORTER
Cir. 625

JANUARY 19, 1945

They Think Both Ways in
268 Vacaville

The formation of the Anti-Japanese League of Vacaville which has as its aim the discouraging of the re-location of Japanese in the Vacaville area, has caused considerable comment. Now comes action on the part of the Open Forum of Vacaville which says in part in its resolution: "That we will welcome any loyal American to this former home and assist him in every proper and neighborly way to resume his former living in our community and aid his restoration to full employment." This too, may come in for considerable comment.

Everyone knows that the action taken by the Anti-Japanese League and the action taken by the Open Forum of Vacaville are only expressions of opinion. The Constitution of the United States guarantees the Japanese-Americans the same privileges granted to citizens of all other nationalities. The Japanese were evacuated several years ago as a precaution in our war with Japan, but now that conditions have improved the army, under its authority, has permitted the Japanese to again re-locate in the coast area.

The action of the Anti-Japanese League can only be of moral effect. It is a protest by that group of the re-locating of Japanese here.

On the other hand the action of the Open Forum is prompted by what its members believe is an infringement on the right of the individual as granted by the Bill of Rights.

When the smoke of this heated controversy clears away the Japanese, whether citizen or alien, will know the sentiments of the people of the community in which they propose to return. It is not the voice of the Anti-Japanese League, or that of the Open Forum, but the voice of the people of the community who are saying emphatically: "We are not favorable to your return to this community—but if you desire to do so that is your privilege."

PACIFIC
PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Vashon (Wn) News-Record
January 25, 1945

x 268
YES, MR. WALLGREN

In a press statement Governor Wallgren stated his opposition to the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast states. It would appear that his reasons are most sound at this time.

If security reasons were sufficient at the time of their evacuation then those reasons should still be good enough to keep them away, now that our war with Japan is really getting underway.

SINCE  1885

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

CHICAGO, ILL., NEWS

Clr. 14,204

JANUARY 29, 1945



THEY PROBABLY have no more data on the subject than we have—which is admittedly none—but several local race track officials are preparing for the 1945 race meetings as if nothing had happened—all on the theory that an end to the war in Europe will result in the lifting of many bans.

* * *

THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN Book Shop is displaying in its window first edition copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Dred," along with a copy of the English printing of "Uncle Tom" which had to be sold surreptitiously—all this being tied in neatly with Helen Hayes' depiction of Authoress Harriet Beecher Stowe at the Erlanger.

* * *

CHARLIE TOBIAS, the song writer, was in Chicago over the weekend for the "Tin Pan Alley" show—and he happened to mention that at one time he held a very low opinion of his tune, "Somewhere In Old Wyoming." . . . Charlie was going down the street one day when the thing suddenly came over him—so he paused at the curb and jotted it down on a piece of paper held against the side of a parked laundry truck. . . . It seemed so bad that he refused to let his name appear on it—whereupon it promptly sold 200,000 copies, and Charlie then was obliged to beg his publisher to print his name on the third hundred thousand.

* * *

THEN THERE WAS the report about a group of La Salle st. gentlemen, each one pathetically eager to post his share of \$150,000 so that Eddie Dowling might establish a repertory group in Chicago on a grand scale. . . . This beguiling tale—sometimes employed to stimulate interest in a producer whose current play is not doing especially well—has now disappeared, coincidentally with a pleasant increase in business at "The Glass Menagerie's" box office.

* * *

FROM THIRD OFFICER Carroll Clark, on leave to visit a gravely ill sister, comes the story of how, early in the war, his merchant ship carried 28 loyal Japanese-Americans to their intelligence duties somewhere in the Pacific. . . . During a stop at a port in New Guinea, both the crew members and the 28 special passengers were permitted to go ashore—and all went nicely until the intelligence man began to encounter the island natives.

* * *

BUT THEN THERE was trouble; for in the eyes of a native, a Jap is a Jap—and as fast as the highly trained intelligence men could be captured by the commercially enthusiastic islanders, the master of the ship had to buy them back at the regular Jap bounty rates. . . . And Marine Sgt. Roy D. O'Keefe, formerly a Chicago insurance man, has received his second presidential citation for certain aggressive activities in the Pacific.

* * *

GEORGE BAY is leaving Gay Claridge's orchestra to join the musical staff of the Blue Network Feb. 1—which should cause the Blue's other violinists to remember the somewhat weather beaten story about Heifitz sitting with Hofman at an Elman concert and remarking, "Hot in here, isn't it?" . . . At which Pianist Hofman shook his head. "Not for pianists," he observed pleasantly.

* * *

This & That

It Happened in U.S.A.

Scientists were predicting that the automobile of tomorrow will be steered with power engines. A customer shot and wounded three Japanese-American cafemen in Wells, Nevada, and War Relocation authority representatives announced 150 American-born women of Japanese ancestry would not be brought to help out in an undermanned Painesville, Ohio, war plant because of prejudice and intolerance on the part of a minority of the plant's employees. . . . In Washington, the Maritime Commission offered 1,416 metal life floats, which had cost the government \$186 each, for public sale at \$50 each. . . . The New York Central's famous 20th Century Limited arrived at New York 10½ hours late from Chicago.

SINCE



1889

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

VAN NUYS, CALIF.
TRIBUNE

SEPTEMBER 27, 1945

FISH STORY

Officials of the War Relocation Authority, solicitous as ever for the Japanese, are engaged in relocating these Issei (not Nissei) in the Southern California fishing industry. Should there be any opposition, the West, or particularly California, may expect a renewed outpouring of vacuous vituperation from eastern publications and orators who are three thousand miles away from their subject and know nothing about it.

The Japanese in the past, whether fisherman or farmer, has never been an asset to the West Coast. The great bulk of his fish was sent to Japan. Some of it came back with other goods for the close-knit Japanese colonies—Little Toko, Terminal Island, etc.—which did practically all their buying in Japan and then traded amongst themselves here. These people were no commercial asset, were not concerned with the future, but were concerned only with robbing the soil and the seat at the present.

They were guided and financed by Japan, largely through the Yokohama Specie Bank, which constantly had its agents inspecting all Jap projects here much on the order of Russian commissars.

Even if the ostensible owners of fishing boats were legally in this country, though born in Japan, it was common knowledge that much of the crews were made up of native raw-fish-eating Japanese who never went through any immigration process, but were conveniently transferred from some mother ship at sea. We were that lax.

If there is any doubt, it need only be recalled that some of these crewmen were proven to be Jap naval officers in disguise, and also that short-wave radio sets were found in the Jap colony at Terminal Island, one mile away from our battle fleet.

It would seem that the War Relocation Authority is presumptuous in paving the way for the Japanese to re-enter an industry in which they were no asset to America, but a distinct and dangerous liability.

One answer may be that the WRA gang is trying to justify the prolongation of its jobs. Another is that a few people in WRA are endeavoring to sow seeds of dissension for the future.

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, OREGON

Bakersfield, Cal., California
Cir. 15,873

MARCH 26, 1945

JAPS IN WESTERN AREAS

268
THOSE soft-hearted people who are trying to find a reason why Japs should be returned to the West Coast may read what happened to defenseless Spaniards residing in Manila during the time of Japanese occupancy. One hundred and seventy-two Spanish children were bayoneted to death and 300 adult Spaniards died by reason of acts of cruelty.

We know what happened to defenseless people in our own territory at Pearl Harbor and we need no vivid imagination to conclude what would have hapened here in the early days of the war, when we were not prepared for defense, if the Japanese had gained a foothold on our soil.

Spain may or may not declare war upon Japan because of the systematic and premeditated murder of Spanish nationals in Manila. If it does it may have another reason than the one suggested but that is not the issue that will interest the residents of the Pacific Coast who know the Japanese and who have no faith in their protestations of loyalty to this country, not at a time when we are at war with their homeland.

It is said that many of those Japanese who were removed from this area as a precautionary measure are inclined to take up their residence in the Eastern section of the United States. Which is all right with California and with all the Pacific Coast. It would be better if they were deported to the Land of the Rising Sun but if they are permitted to stay in America let us hope their homes will be far distant from those which they knew through the years before the war.

SINCE



1886

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., HERALD TRIBUNE.

Cir. 555,542, Sun. 525,023

JANUARY 28, 1945

In Concentration Camps

BORN FREE
AND EQUAL. 268

The Story of Loyal Japanese Americans. Text and Photographs by Ansel Adams . . . *New York: U. S. Camera . . . 112 pp. . . . \$1.*

Reviewed by
LOUIS ADAMIC

LAST autumn, in "Prejudice" Carey McWilliams gave us a deeply analytical and sharply significant study of the domestic and international results and implications of the United States—particularly the west coast's—attitude during the last half-century toward the Japanese element in our midst. Fortunately, that fine book has been getting its deserved attention.

In "Born Free and Equal," a large-sized pamphlet on a phase of the same subject, "conceived on a human, emotional basis," as he puts it in his preface, Ansel Adams does a graphic, exciting job in which clear, cogent writing and expert photography complement each other. It also should be widely read.

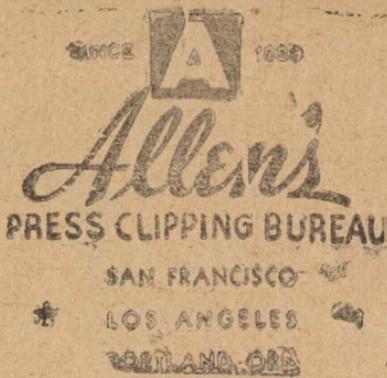
It tells the story of several thousand loyal Americans who, because they happen to have Japanese faces, have been locked up for three years—unconditionally—in the Manzanar Relocation Center in Inyo County, Calif. The Manzanar Center is one of several concentration camps established for this purpose; and while they have been humanely administered by some of the finest people who ever served as government officials, they are, none the less, concentration camps.

Like Mr. McWilliams's book, Mr. Adams's pamphlet is very timely. These concentration camps are now coming to an end and tens of thousands of Japanese Americans—"free and equal" though still seriously handicapped by their physiognomies—are starting life anew in their native land.

"Prejudice" and "Born Free and Equal" will be followed, I have no

doubt, by a whole stream of books on this group of people within the next decade or two. For what the United States government, with the tacit approval of the American people, did with and to the seventy-odd thousand Japanese Americans in the last three years will long plague our national conscience.

Here is hoping that these books will have some effect on public opinion. There is need of widespread realization that the three-year internment of the bulk of our Japanese and Japanese-American population was as unjustified, as stupid and un-American as if early in 1942 we had corralled into concentration camps most of our immigrants from Germany and Italy, along with most of their American-born sons and daughters. The internees might even have included such men as Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, a native of Germany, now second in command under MacArthur in the Philippines, and Fiorello LaGuardia and Henry J. Kaiser, Thomas Mann and Arturo Toscanini. We need also 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.



BERKELEY, CALIF., CALIFORNIAN
Cir. 11,250

JANUARY 26, 1945

STUDENT FORUM

Speakers Discuss Problems Preventing Japanese Return

The return of American-Japanese to Pacific coast areas is the most important phase of the Japanese evacuation from the West coast, the two speakers at yesterday's student forum agreed.

Problems causing Nisei to hesitate in leaving relocation centers are housing, employment, finances and problems involving residents in poor health, Victor Furth '18, assistant director of War Relocation authority in San Francisco, and Dave Tatsumo '36, American-Japanese returning to the coast from Topaz, Utah, relocation center, emphasized.

"Housing is our biggest problem," Tatsumo declared. "If homes are available in the coastal areas, segregation will keep us from them. If we have our own homes in these crowded areas, other minority groups are occupying them. It is a matter of who will be without a home," he explained.

Furth agreed, stating that, "the housing problem is the bottle neck in solving difficulties. Assigned to certain areas, district relocation officers of the WRA have done much to acquire jobs for returning Nisei but because housing facilities cannot be guaranteed the jobs are not accepted.

The employment problem, Tatsumo said, does not involve the need of more jobs but rather discrimination which exists among employees who resent working with the Nisei. The fact that only jobs involving menial labor are offered is another phase of the problem.

Money and property lost during evacuation and "insufficient" government funds advanced to Nisei seeking relocation are the basis of financial difficulties, Tatsumo stated.

"The War Relocation authority is exerting all its efforts to solve these problems and to conclude the last and most controversial phase of the Japanese evacuation," Furth declared.

Tatsumo concluded saying, "University students by aligning themselves with intelligent forces can help returning Nisei to integrate with other residents and to retain their former positions in community life."

1933 1934



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

~~OAKLAND, CALIF.~~

S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD
Cir. 14,300.
JANUARY 26, 1945

268

Enforce the Law

REPORTS of "Ku Klux" violence against returning Americans of Japanese descent in the Auburn region is no proof that such criminal behavior is likely in general throughout California.

Most citizens are, in the first place, sensible; and, in the second place, accept the judgment of the U. S. Army. But, where such conviction ends, discipline, and punishment, should begin.

There must be no temporizing with this sort of thing. People who organize groups to go about burning barns or shooting at peaceable people cannot do so without being identified.

It is only when local authorities are in cahoots with mob leaders that the mobs become faceless, "unknown" and unidentifiable.

We expect the local authorities in Placer county, and wherever else that racial idiocy combines with unscrupulous economic interests to incite such crimes, to cease posing as "unable" to find out who is responsible. Scores, if not hundreds of people must know the organizers of these criminal forays. They can and must be brought to justice.

And if this is not done, and promptly, we expect Attorney General Kenny to move in with the power of the state to supersede local authority and send some of the ringleaders of this form of crime to prison—without delay.

Such evil-doers are not really "mobs," of spontaneous origin, but organized crime, in the nature of armed insurrection. And if the state does not or cannot suppress them, the armed force of the federal government has a legitimate right to intervene.

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Kirkland (Wn) News Advertiser
January 25, 1945

★ TEL'M BY BECK

Dick Sherwood looks like a million after being in the service for a couple of years. Don't just know how long, but it seems like a long time. He has been stationed at Camp Roberts, counting money for the boys.

* * *

Lots of comment in the papers the "dog," and why not, when they throw off a few service men in order to make room for the President's son to send a dog to his wife. What is a soldier or two compared to a dog in the President's family?

* * *

The Alpines took the Huskies in a thrilling overtime game, 42 to 41. Those Alpiners are to be congratulated on their basketball activities, they have been at it ever since basketball was invented. Well, maybe not that long, but almost. They have a swell backer in Hans Forester. More power to the Alpines.

* * *

The President and Vice president were inaugurated Saturday. The President for the fourth term, which is the record. Four in a row. Now let's all get right behind him, and see if we can get this war over, and the boys back home, and into good jobs, or in business of some kind.

* * *

A letter in the 'Voice of the People' in the P.-I. last week, sort of got under our hide. A man asks what are we to do with the Japs if we kick them out, and how about those that are fighting and dying for us. In the first place if we kick them out, and I think we should, we send them back where their hearts are, and we all know that is Japan. In the second place, I am sure there are none of them fighting or dying for us. They are in there fighting, but for what they can learn about our methods, and it is transmitted right back to Japan, as soon as they can get it there. Put them on the Jap fronts, and see how they fight. We knew better than to do that, we know where their hearts are, and we also know if they are put out to fight against their own people, they wouldn't do it. Ship them back to Japan, hold them in detention camps until it is all over, and don't treat them so nice. Don't give them the best things to eat, and the best living conditions. We know how they treat our prisoners, let's give them the same medicine.

* * *

Fort Lewis, 41, Air Techs All-Stars, 39. This was a honey of a game, and the Air Techs was the largest team I have ever seen in action, and plenty good too. Bishop and company was just too fast for them.

* * *

Bothell 41, Richmond Beach 17, Lakeside and Mt. Si are tied for the lead in the Lakeside League, and this game this week should be a dinger. Kangaroos 47, Kent 17, this was a bit one-sided, which makes the Kangaroos look mighty good. However, the game this week will tell if they have it in them. Auburn here Friday, then on Tuesday, 'Dea will be here. Plan to see these games.

* * *

Saw Cadman's new ready-mix concrete trucks in action Monday, and they are OK. Watched them pour the foundation for the new garage in Kirkland. They are a real improvement over the wheelbarrow method.

* * *

In the meantime, if you have one day a week that you would like to put to good use, sign up with the Coast Guard for shore patrol, off-shore patrol, or if you are a pharmacist you can serve in sick bay. This is all volunteer work, there is no pay except the feeling that you are helping win the war. They do give you some good clothes to wear, good eats, and a place to park your car, if you drive. All you have to do is get in touch with them at 77 Washington Street.

SINCE



1888

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Clp. 162,923; Sunday 164,619

JAN 3 - 1945

stepped over her Maginot line and Russia have the United States has never known.

Ballooning in on Wings of the Wind

268
With the ban lifted upon the return of Japanese of American birth to the Pacific Coast, we find mysterious balloons of Japanese origin in remote areas of the Pacific Northwest. Whether or not they carried into this country and dropped into hiding American-speaking Japanese agents to wait until the return of the

native born people of their race, then to emerge and move about as "returned Nisei" — that we cannot say with certainty. It is a possibility worthy of the crafty Nipponese mind which would not hesitate thus to betray the loyal Japanese-Americans. We would suggest, to the latter, watchfulness.

SINCE



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SAN FRANCISCO

S. ANGELES

ASTORIA, ORE. ASTORIAN. 817 1/2

Clr. 4365

JAN 3 1945

268
Reminder

Award of bronze stars for heroism to a number of Japanese-American servicemen with the Sixth army in France, including one to a Hood River Nisei whose name was removed from a war honor roll by the Legion post, once again calls to attention the humiliating action of the post.

It is a shame, in a way, that this thing has come to pass. It is obviously an injustice to tie in the Legion as an organization with this ill-advised action by one of its posts. One may be sure that the world will not let Hood River's group forget its action, and certainly not as long as the 100th battalion, Japanese-American combat team, continues to fight, bleed and die for those secure among Hood River's orchards of blushing apples.

We would like to think that other members of the Legion would sufficiently resent slurs on men in American uniform to stand up and be counted against it. But on the other hand perhaps the best policy is that of ignoring the action, in the hope that other people won't remember it or take it too seriously.

SINCE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
PORTLAND, ORE.

CHICAGO, ILL., NEWS
Cir. 14,204
JANUARY 11, 1945

268 It Happened Here

Urges \$420,000 Airport Terminal

A TEMPORARY TERMINAL building at Municipal airport to handle increasing traffic should be 1,400 feet long, 30 feet wide and cost approximately \$420,000, Commissioner of Public Works Oscar E. Hewitt suggested today to Philip Willcox of United Air Lines. Hewitt also said the city would need space for a control tower and concessions.

Firemen Dash In, Rescue \$168

FIREMEN TODAY rescued—not women and children—but \$168. The money belonged to a family, absent when a fire broke out in a two-story frame building at 208 N. Western av. Ten employees fled from the Zeff plumbing suppliers at that address.

Lie Test in Draft Fraud Case

EDWARD A. CHILL, 46, former secretary of Draft Board 39, today agreed to a lie detector test on his testimony against co-defendants in Federal Court charged with keeping men out of the Army. Chill and another board member were indicted with nine others in September, 1943, and charged with conspiracy in granting fraudulent deferments.

OCD Canvass Sets Bond Record

CHICAGO'S Civilian Defense house-to-house canvass broke all previous records with \$68,596,607 in Sixth War Loan bond sales, Frank C. Rathje, bond chairman, said today. In the previous drive, \$59,600,000 in bonds were sold.

Missing Jap-American Captured

GEORGE K. YAMADA, 27, San Francisco-born Japanese accused of desertion from a conscientious objectors' camp at Germfask, Mich., was arrested in Chicago Tuesday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Yamada was working as a stock boy in a book store at 8 S. Dearborn st.

Diary of a Yank in Burma:

GIs Worried by Persecution of Nisei in U. S. A.

Men of Every Color Risk Lives In Our Cause

This is the second instalment of the diary of Capt. Baker from "somewhere in Burma" describing the impact of war on the individual soldier.

By CAPT. HENRY BAKER

May 12

No "fee-Gee" (mail). Thunderstorm last night, clear again today. Did a hemorrhoidectomy today - acute affair-gangrenous and with maggots in it. The patient claims he was hit there by a fragment only no hole in pants to corroborate.

Had a freak case—a direct hole in right upper quadrant of abdominal wall big enough to press a golf ball into it, but on opening to the peritoneum not even a bruise at that level.

Last night invited to dinner with the Kachins - delicious peas and root soup, tea, fish and cornbeef, but a pepper sauce on the rice curry was hotter than chile and kept me awake with heavy belching till nearly midnight.

All is quiet this morning but the litter bearers are out and we will be deluged this afternoon.

A Chinese major on the phone furnishes us entertainment - great for shouting when excited and great for saying "hab" by the hour it seems when listening to a superior. The shouting is always to one of lower rank.

May 13

The mail was a mirage. The planes have come and gone with many casualties but still no incoming mail. Hard writing this morning as the flies are so damn impudent they won't even mover over when the pen comes along.

My bottom boil is giving me more trouble than the whole Japanese army. Insects in this country are many times greater a menace to life and health than all the tigers, lions, bears and snakes.

Lt. Benner spends his spare-time designing, planning and furnishing a seven-room house destined to be built in Southern California. I have more trouble with my dream house as I am not sure of where it is going to be and can hardly plan the insulation and heating plant until I know. Such are the problems created by war.

May 14, 5 A. M.

Well, I take it all back, the detail was O.K. and last night our MAIL came. Stuff from Feb. 14 to April 22 - lots of it. Took me an hour to arrange it all to read in order. I know today is Mother's Day-God bless my "mothers"-but yesterday was Christmas.

You never saw Christmas morning excitement touch beyond that mail call of yesterday. I am writing this with the new pen and it is slick-far better than my Tokyo Parker. We have been so deluged with things that we feel very rich. Your candy arrived in fine shape. It was awfully good, replaced the D-bar ration chocolate completely last night for the moonlight munch.

Send nothing except what I ask for, it simply loads the mails unnecessarily now because our supply lines have been good and our

rations of everything are super-generous.

May 15

You should have seen mail call. The Chinese all gather round as if they were included and laughed and joked and got almost as excited as we did for which we gave them nuts, candy and cigarets and the "Hands Across the Sea" stuff got a real boost. "Maygah Tong-Ding How" American candy very good, and so on thru all the items and then a few repeat runs.

When vocabularies are weak, conversations tend towards lots of repetition and mutual admiration or condemnation procedure. The Chinese like kidding, antics and tomfoolery and hence get long with our G-I's very well.

Three copies of Time for Lt. B. brings us up on world news to April 24 or so. Rev. G. assures me Japanese-Americans are being happily fitted into Milwaukee Econobusiness. This is reassuring as most of us out here are distressed and not reassured by the persecution of Japanese-Americans.

If they could only see the men of every race, creed and color including Japanese who are risking their life and limb for our cause they would distinguish between Jap enemy and Jap Americans. I wish I could tell the stories I know, but they can't be told till much later. Persecution is un-American.

Life is about complete here now since the mail came-as close to complete as it can be. I almost feel gluttoned, we've had so many thoughts and extras thrown at us. We can stand a lot more lean days now.

Candy and salt rapidly turn to pools of water when unwrapped out here because of the humidity, so when packages come we all have to eat more than is good for us for a few days. Mails goes out tomorrow but now that it has come in, let 'em bring on their damned monsoons, we're ready.

May 20

Sure wish I could see Dick for a little while. I hate to go away and leave a baby boy and come back to a college graduate. It's like losing something you can't get back.

May 21

We are now a second priority front and our business is very slack for the moment giving us many hours to kill. I have, in fact, bathed three times in three days and shaved twice which is unprecedented.

Big argument on Unions vs. Capital raging in the operating room (yes, yes, even over here).

Lt. B. is completely re-designing his house. The work is going too fast but he feels that he can drag the landscaping out for over a month.

Got my Chinese-tailored parachute pants and they are just the thing. G-I cloth is solid and very

warm, even the denim fatigues, but this parachute cloth is thin as a negligee almost.

Last of your candy gets eaten tonight. It lasted nearly a week and I passed it around so you can rest assured it was greatly appreciated and not wasted.

Sometimes the locusts here in the jungle buzz so loud we have to raise our voices above conversational tones to be heard. They are black and look like two inch long beetles with wings like a fly.

May 31

Yes, a very eventful 10 days. We have moved again. All events still too recent to be discussed but you are probably reading about most of it in the papers right now.

We took five days of rations for a six-day trip which took a week. Averaged five to eight miles per day and then one day had an 18-mile forced march. It rained every night and intermittently during the days-terrible mud and packs all increased in weight to over 50 pounds as everything got soaked.

We waded streams by the hours, sloshed through mud, climbed mountains, slid and climbed down others, jumping from rock to rock and crowned it all with the forced march with sand in our shoes so that our feet took a terrific beating. The rock tore our heels off and the water cracked the shoes open. We were really quite messy on arrival.

Again I repeat, my burden was light compared to that of others. Some of these Chinese coolies carried 100 pounds and over on the same trail-45 miles in six travelling days. There is no work I have ever done or seen done to compare.

June 1

From captured Jap medical equipment we find that English is the language of official Japanese medicine. With rare exceptions the products of all categories put out by other countries do not compare with our products. This goes from cigarets to syringes. It is very gratifying to see the quality of stuff we get.

June 7

We are on Chinese rations now, beans, rice, and corned beef, occasionally peas. We miss American food much (tea and beef for breakfast are not my dish) but we are a long way from starving. I get a fine picture of Dick growing up from your letters but sure wish I could squeeze the little devil. Give him a "surprise" extra nickel for me some allowance day.

June 8

A few days ago they shot up (completely) a Jap patrol 200 yards from the operating room which, I noted brings on a slight operational tremor. And another evening as we dusted off the last case they sent a couple of their 150's over the operating room, but 400 yards too far. In a case like that what do you do? Well, first you get damn nervous, then you load your patient unceremoniously on the ground and dress him there, shove him in a dugout and find a hole for yourself.

Then you do a little chain smoking while you read a recent issue of Time and note, with approval, that the Southern states are not

falling for the Negro-baiting politics as much as before.

We have heard a rumor-someone got a radio through the static-that there is a second front; that we hold 50-100-150 miles of coast; that we are in Norway and Denmark; that we aren't in either; that we are near Paris; that we are near the coast; that the first landing was repulsed; that it was successful; the Germans are fighting furiously; that they are running for dear life. So you see we are out where it is all a bit confusing.

June 9

Brought a Jap prisoner through today, nearly intact, on the end of a rope. He is the first one I've seen that looked the cool, cunning, arrogant soldier we are told they all are.

The Chinese guards are "tops" but any crackling in the bushes is a Jap till proven otherwise. They holler "Naga" (halt) then shoot and then ask "Who went there." Score to date: one dog, one horse, one elephant. Near misses: one American lieutenant and two Chinese coolies plus six hits-Japs (all good ones).

June 10

Rains have come-a hot sun will

dry the clay just to moulding texture-then in 15 minutes of down-pour and there will be a sea of mud. Foxholes two and three feet deep with water and a slippery surface under all that-should breed a lot of Colle's fractures. Feet are never dry-by day it's the rain and by night, sweat.

June 11

Got that letter out, the "cubs" came in despite torrential down-pour and Jap artillery. Those boys in the little "crates" deserve a lot of credit for the risks they take.

Got a Jap prisoner in again today-got two slugs from a Tommy gun and is mortally wounded. He will become a "good Jap" during the night-chest hemorrhage against which we can do little out here.

Our prisoner wanted to know if we were English. We named cities to him and he smiled at mention of Jap cities and some larger Chinese cities, but Pearl Harbor and Bataan didn't raise anything but a puzzled look of non-recognition as if he had never heard of them.

TOMORROW: What a march through Burma is like.



"Maygah Tong Ding How"-American Candy Very Good.
Drawing by John Rogers, PM