

5:33

CLIPPINGS - MISCELLANEOUS

1943-45

C-A
171

British Columbia and Japs

Japanese who formerly resided in British Columbia have been informed that they will have a choice after the war of being repatriated to Japan or settling east of the Rocky mountains if they desire to remain in the Dominion of Canada. British Columbia does not wish to have its coastal region populated by nationals of the oriental nation hereafter, so its current authorities have decided.

A definite program has been drawn up whereby those Japanese wishing to return to their home land may do so with all transportation paid. They will also be permitted to take a considerable quantity of personal property without cost to themselves. If they owned property which must be left behind, the provincial government promises to turn over full proceeds of the sale to them in Japan.

The story of this action is moderately worded, and the arrangement worked out is anything but belligerent in tone, yet there is a definite and positive attitude conveyed in the statement.

In our country there is a sharp difference of opinion between the military and the resettlement authority regarding the future of our people of Japanese ancestry. There may be some helpful ideas in the stand British Columbia has taken, both as to the approach to the subject and the ultimate results desired.

1916 1936



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 132,431

JANUARY 15, 1945

Japanese School Pupils

268
If in each California community there is organized now a group of sensible and determined citizens whose purpose will be to see that Japanese-American children readmitted to the public schools are given indiscriminating treatment and protection, if necessary, there should be no trouble about absorbing them back into the stream of daily life.

Prospective disturbers should be warned in advance, wherever difficulties are expected, that full protection of the law will be accorded the returning Japanese. But more important, ample publicity through the local press, radio, schools and pulpit should be concentrated on the constitutional rights of the returning internees and the penalties pertaining to violation of those rights.

By prompt action of level-headed citizens upon the first threat of violence it should be possible to eliminate the danger entirely.

* * * *

EDUCE A 1010

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 132,431

MARCH 29, 1945

* * * * *

Ship Them to Japan

Over 6000 American-born Japanese 17 years of age and older, now interned at Tule Lake, have indicated a desire to renounce their United States citizenship.

The reasons impelling them to reach this decision probably are various but it is likely a majority of them have been influenced by their elders who are not American citizens. Reluctance to break family ties is an understandable reaction in such cases.

But regardless of the reasons, all the disloyal Japanese in this country should be sent to Japan at the earliest opportunity. Those who prefer the somewhat uncertain future of Nippon to the security of the United States should not be debarred from enjoying it.

It must be assumed that a person born in the United States who has reached the age of 17 is thoroughly acquainted with the benefits and privileges this country has to offer its citizens. Any one thus informed who prefers some other form of government can be of no service to this country and we should waste no time trying to persuade him to stay here.

If there is any way to ship these people to Japan before the war is over that is what should be done with them.

* * * * *

ESTDGE

1930



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND, ORE~~

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian

Cir. 15,873

APRIL 2, 1945

BRUTALITY EMPHASIZED

268
THE innate brutality of the Japanese is emphasized by the testimony of late prisoners of war recently released and now returned to the United States. From every

camp where American men and women were interned the reports have to do with horrors inflicted upon them by their captors and it is the record that the average weight lost among prisoners was 47 pounds during the three years of their detention. Said one returning citizen: "The people were dying at the rate of 12 a day in our camp toward the last." Men and women were crowded into spaces so narrow that they were forced to stand for hours at a time and punishment was inflicted upon others by requiring them to stare into the sun for a fixed time.

What can be done with a government, and with a population, responsible for such treatment of both prisoners of war and those in civilian life? The more the nature of such people is disclosed, the less the American people are interested in the future of the Japanese who have been interned here in the United States and who, some suggest, should be permitted to come back to their homes on the Pacific Coast. They offer nothing in the way of good citizenship in the future. Always they would be a national menace if another war should develop between this country and Japan. Their interest would ever be with their own government and that being true, the safest thing for us is to rid ourselves by every possible legal means of the alien Japanese population that wishes to continue to reside in the United States.

If there are those who are still doubtful as to the policy which should prevail in the future, they might well read the stories of humiliation, of malnutrition, of direct cruelty, as they were visited upon those who were unfortunate enough to be imprisoned by the enemy since the days of Pearl Harbor.

SINCE  1888
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

PALO ALTO, CAL. CITIZEN
CIR. T. 100
MARCH 21, 1945

Sheriffs

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny did well to instruct the county sheriffs of California, assembled at Sacramento in convention, that their duty demands protection of Japanese-Americans in ALL their rights.

"The protection of their basic rights," said Kenny, "freedom from fear, freedom to earn their living, freedom to live as peaceful citizens—must also be maintained."

This should be considered an official order to sheriffs to see that all those signs in Placer county and elsewhere, "Japanese trade not solicited," should come down. Somebody should make a test case of this form of discrimination, which is forbidden, when carried to its aim of refusal of service, and make some of these American Fascists pay damages.

In Sebastopol, Sonoma county, an American boy of Japanese descent, en route to join the army, visited friends who were living in his family's old home. A gang of Sebastopol men phoned his hosts that he must "get out" in a few hours.

We wonder what the democratic citizens of Sonoma county are doing to organize their forces to carry on a campaign against this sort of crime, and to put some heat on the Sonoma sheriff, who, if remiss in his duty should be reported to Attorney-General Kenny.

Threats are crimes. ✓

SINCE



1898

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,519

APR 9 - 1945

268 Case of the Japanese Grower

PORTLAND, April 1. — To the Editor —
 I thought I was living in the United States of America, until I read about the Japanese grower who could not sell all his produce at a farmers wholesale market in Portland. Then I began to wonder how many people have read the preamble to the federal constitution. In school, I learned that an American is anyone—regardless of nationality—who is born in this country or naturalized. Since when has America become so plentifully supplied with food that we can afford to let any grower carry produce back home unsold? As for America, the government warns that there will be even less food next year than now.

Mrs. W. L. Taylor.

SINCE 1888



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
PRESS TIMES
MARCH 4, 1945

The Editor's Comments on

This and That

By BURTON O. BURT



NDAY, MARCH 4, 1945

It might take some tall proving—mightn't it—to prove what were the INTENTIONS of an ancestor?

KEEPING UP WITH OREGON

The proposed legislation is backed by an organization sponsored by a VFW post, which, evidently didn't want to be outdone by that Oregon American Legion from the United States foreign policy.

If Senator Butler can't tell from Yalta and Teheran and Moscow and Dumbarton Oaks what United States foreign policy is, it is all the more remarkable that he could so quickly learn the thoughts of millions of South Americans.

THEY'RE NOT LOST

"If we have lost the game in Europe, or if we are to forsake those

(Continued on Page 20)

ing Japs on Leyte. The ng officer said of him:

"Frank volunteered to cross a valley under Japanese fire to scout an enemy position. The regiment was in a tough spot. Information on enemy dispositions was essential. At the bottom of the valley Frank worked ahead of our protecting patrol.

"A Japanese sniper let Frank have it at close range. Frank emptied his gun into the sniper. Shot through the abdomen, Frank walked up the hill. Medics gave him plasma and started him to the hospital. He was operated on immediately, but the bullet had gone through his liver and he died."

No, my friends, a man's worth doesn't depend upon the intentions of his ancestors—nor on his race. A man's a man for a that.

Representative Rich, Pennsylvania Republican, rose, figuratively frothing at the mouth, to howl that he had discovered a "communist by the name of David Zablodowsky" holding a high post in the Offices of Strategic Services. He demanded an investigation.

And an investigation is held—because the army had announced that communist soldiers might be eligible for commissions. In the past, no matter how good a soldier a man might be, he was barred from holding a commission or attending officers training school if he didn't belong to the right parties and have the right political beliefs.

MAKE GOOD SHOWING

However, he was permitted to stop bullets, regardless.

Seems to me that I have read somewhere about quite a sizable number of communist soldiers, under communist officers, making rather a good showing in licking the Nazis on the eastern front.

This is the same Representative Rich who has been so industriously shooting off his mouth about the country going to the dogs because the so-and-so government is spending too much money on the war.

Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois Democrat, finally got sick of Rich's declaiming. So he had a little say of his own.

VERY RICH MAN

"I want to say a word about my colleague from Pennsylvania," said Sabath. "I want to call attention to the hue and cry that we hear day in and day out from that gentleman.

"I do not know whether you know it or not, but he is one of the richest men in Pennsylvania. More power to him, as long as he makes the money honestly.

"But I know the attitude of all those manufacturers and all those rich people when it comes to appropriating a few thousand or a few million dollars for the good of the country. They feel they may have to pay a little larger income tax, or that there will not

be an immediate reduction in their taxes, so they object and find fault."

HE HAS DONE ALL RIGHT

Funny thing is that it used to be "the bankers" that Rich was sore at. He accused them of trying to grab his business when he needed a loan. That was back in 1933 when he first came to congress, a poor man who "needed his congressional salary to keep his family on."

When the bankers treated Rich so badly, the government came to his rescue with a loan to tide his business over the depression.

Since then he has had government war contracts, and, if he is now the richest man in Pennsylvania, I guess he has done all right for himself.

QUEER THINGS GO ON

Queer things go on in congress, mighty queer things—things that sometimes make you wonder if Congress isn't a haven for nitwits. Then you look around and see all the honest, conscientious congressmen and senators who are serving the country well and honestly, and you realize that congressmen are not so much worse than just people—and no better.

While our army and navy, scattered over half the world, are fighting desperately to preserve the things that America is supposed to stand for, the lunatic fringe among the representatives of the people fritter away the time for which the taxpayers pay them on the most inconsequential matters.

DEBATE ENDLESSLY

They debate endlessly whether they shall slap Roosevelt down by refusing to sustain his nomination of Wallace and of Aubrey Williams. In all the wrangling, nobody ever thought to inquire as to how Wallace would run the office, which was, of course, the things supposed to be under investigation. The same goes for Aubrey Williams. They want to know what his religious beliefs are, but don't seem much interested in his program for rural electrification.

And they wrangle about Blaze, and about a hundred other matters, such as Rich's communist.

Senator Butler, Nebraska Republican, who some time ago took a flying trip to South America and came back to tell the senate just what the South Americans are thinking about us, saying that they love us only because we have bribed them with millions of dollars—this marvel of quick perception stands up in the senate and demands that President Roosevelt "lift the veil of secrecy"

Be of great service to hu-
manity now. Sell our com-
plete line of Religious Books,
Gifts, Bibles & Children's
Books, etc. Our Big Free Catalog

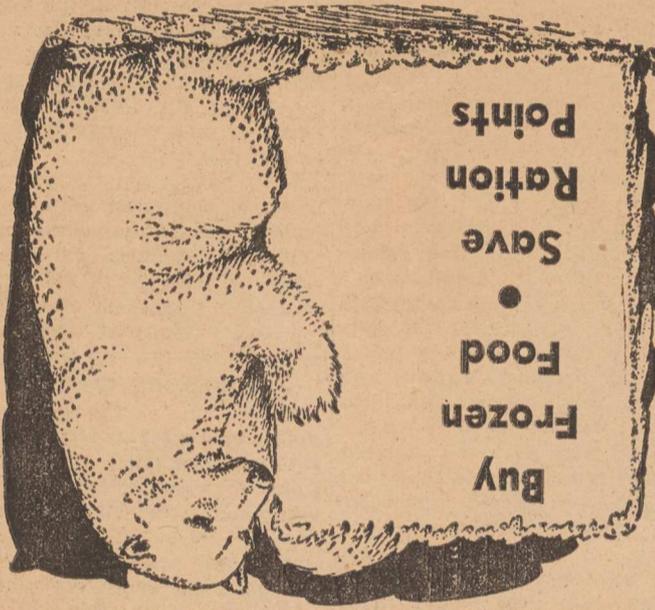
POLAR
DOROTHY HUI
151 North Western
JUST SOUTH

All Standard Brands
Picksweet
Birdseye
Kold-Kist
Polar
Honor

COOKED FOODS—"Heat and Eat"
OYSTER STEW
CHICKEN A LA KING
SIRLOIN TIPS & MUSHROOMS
CORN BEEF HASH
CREAMED CHICKEN

FISH
VEGETABLES
CHILI
FRUITS
COFFEE

ALL FROZEN FOODS



Blame any evil that hounded
at all times, not on one of the
very best mayors Los Angeles or
any other city ever had. I admire
Burton O. Burt's "This and That,"
Publish this if you please. (I am
a Democrat, too.) —J. MARTIN

"We urgently need War units for
our sixty general hospitals" is the
word from General George C.
Marshall, United States army.

It was learned here today.
Germans occupied about 850,000
lectures in western Poland by the
end of 1944.
Meanwhile, all German police-
men in Poland have been ordered
to undergo full military training
since the Warsaw uprising has
proved that police duties are as
much military as civilian.

NDAY, MARCH 4, 1945

It might take some tall prov-
ing—mightn't it—to prove what
were the INTENTIONS of an
ancestor?

KEEPING UP WITH OREGON

The proposed legislation is
backed by an organization spon-
sored by a VFW post, which, evi-
dently didn't want to be outdone
by that Oregon American Legion
post. However, these sponsors don't
object to Japanese Americans who
can't prove the intentions of their
ancestors giving their lives for
America—as many of them are do-
ing.

ON HOME FRONT

A case in particular is one of the
young Japanese-Americans whose
name was taken from the honor
roll by the Hood River Legion
post. His name was Frank T. Ha-
chaya, and he gave his life fight-
ing Japs on Leyte. His command-
ing officer said of him:

"Frank volunteered to cross a
valley under Japanese fire to
scout an enemy position. The re-
giment was in a tough spot. Infor-
mation on enemy dispositions was
essential. At the bottom of the val-
ley Frank worked ahead of our
protecting patrol.

"A Japanese sniper let Frank
have it at close range. Frank emp-
tied his gun into the sniper. Shot
through the abdomen, Frank walk-
ed up the hill. Medics gave him
plasma and started him to the
hospital. He was operated on im-
mediately, but the bullet had gone
through his liver and he died."

No, my friends, a man's worth
doesn't depend upon the intentions
of his ancestors—nor on his race.
A man's a man for a that.

By **BURTON O. BURT**



(Continued from Page 3)
policies and ideals to which we are
pledged as a nation," Butler raved,
"I think it is time that we should
know about it."

Yes, it is time, IF. But just what
are those "policies and ideas,"
and who says we've lost them?
It seems to me that they must be
those embodied, first of all, in the
Atlantic Charter. And it also seems
to me that the various conferences
in which President Roosevelt has
taken part have been steps in
support of that charter. Of course,
much needs yet to be done to make
the charter a reality, but if it is
left to the Butlers of this and
other nations—!

STERILIZATION

And Representative Johnson, of
Oklahoma (Democrat) stands up
to demand that Japs in the con-
centration camps be sterilized.

"I will say for the record—and I
want to be sure that it stays in the
record—that we should make an
appropriation to sterilize the whole
outfit," he bellowed. Shades of
Adolph Hitler!

Of course, I suppose we should
overlook any childish thing—and
any vicious thing—done by Mis-
sissippi's Representative Rankin

the Rank, who, in the approved
Nazi-American manner, charged a
fellow congressman of having com-
munist constituents. Just another
of his usual puerileisms.

A SAD STATE

Well, it's a sad state of affairs,
when so many of the lawmakers
of a great nation show such un-
mistakable signs of arrested men-
tal development.

But are all the dimwitted stunts
pulled by congressmen and sena-
tors? Hardly.

I guess it's true that people get
the kind of government they're en-
titled to. As long as they send
such men to congress, that's the
kind of congress we'll have.

OTHERS SILLY TOO

And, as I said, don't forget that
the mer, who manage to get all the
publicity through such subnormal
cavortings are not the only kind
of men there are in Washington.
Not by a long shot.

"A prominent" cow county Cali-
forniar demands a law that will
compel every American born Jap-
anese to prove "that his or her
parents . . . entered this country
legally and with the express in-
tention of severing all citizenship
ties with the native land."

SINCE



1865

100
Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

ARCADIA, CALIF., TRIBUNE

Cir. 5,000.

JANUARY 4, 1943

268

THE NISEI WILL BE BACK

The people of California "are overwhelmingly opposed to the return of any Japanese here during the war," reports the State Senate committee on resettlement problems, after a 48-county survey. And that, it appears to us, is the 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.

SINCE



1896

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

 7
 1948
 ANGELES

ID. ORE

JAN 4

SPRINGFIELD, ORE., NEWS

Cir. 1,000

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1945

LOOK OUT FOR SABOTAGE

268

It is significant that with the return of Japanese-Americans to the Pacific coast that we are visited with a barrage of paper balloons from Japan. Of course the Japs are not so dumb as to waste any balloons on us without bringing a cargo—a human cargo.

No doubt we now have among us several teams of Japanese spies, probably educated in American universities and speaking as good English as any Japanese-American. Sabotage and military information leaks can soon be expected to be prevalent. The average citizen needs to keep all eyes and ears open and be especially on the look-out for incendiarism—especially around our industrial and power plants. Remember in the past we had our unexplained fires which caused great loss of production.

SINCE 1888



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

MEDFORD, ORE., NEWS

Cir. 2,210

JAN 5 - 1945

268 / Our Civic Responsibility

The problems confronting us due to the announcement by Major General H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command, that Japanese citizens, of proven loyalty to the United States, may return to their Pacific Coast homes, are already beginning to crystalize.

Two Oregon groups, both seeking to call themselves "Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc.," have applied for incorporation papers. Both groups, in their applications, claim to be "benevolent organizations," with plans to educate and to investigate anyone applying for citizenship.

Needless to say, the potential dynamite in such groups is beyond comprehension to us here.

These groups are seeking to capitalize upon our intense hatred and distrust of the Japanese to bring about in this country activities that are un-American. It is true that we hate the Japanese with an intensity unknown to us before. It is true that we honestly do not know by what proved rule any Japanese can be considered to be loyal. It is true that our hate of their aims and their dual-nationality transcends any previous hate we have experienced.

But we also have our constitution for which we fight, and which we hold up to the world as a guiding star to world peace and the uplift of mankind.

Can we so hate the Japanese that we will tear down the heart of that constitution? Can we so hate the Japanese that we will take out of the constitution that vital part which guarantees to all persons, born here, the right of citizenship regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude?

These questions we must answer, and we alone will be responsible for the manner in which they are answered.

These questions are difficult to discuss, because, in the heat of wartime hatreds, no one wants to appear to be less critical or more trustful of the enemy than another. But we do know, also, that there are groups within our borders who are ambitious of power, and who will deliberately take advantage of such a circumstance to promote that power.

That is why we propose that public discussions be held regarding the reception to be given to those persons of Japanese ancestry who are citizens of the United States. Such discussions could well turn out to be the most vital.

* * * *

Many a fellow, on New Year's Eve
Works up a dandy New Year's Heave.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

JAN 12 1945

OREGON CITY, ORE., COURIER

CIV. 2, 945

Help Foil the Jap

266
It now appears that the wily Jap, if he is the originator of the paper trial balloons that have been found in the northwest, has been foiled. If those balloons were sent over here to ascertain the possible success of a barrage of them during the summer forest fire season, the Nips are going to be disappointed.

No matter if these trial balloons shower down all over the forested northwest, not one published word will ever reach the Japs to assist them in planning an incendiary attack next summer.

Newspapers have voluntarily agreed to make no mention of these foreign bodies, and the general public, if it hears of one, should mention it to no one except the army or FBI. To talk about them would help the enemy.

This is another reason why Japanese should not be returned to the west coast until after the war, if at all. It is possible that the presence of them here would lead to trouble, even if they were loyal and did not assist in spreading word of the arrival of astral foreigners on the silent wings of a west wind. Any interference with forest fire prevention work next summer, accidental or intentional, might be blamed on these ex-internees. This could lead to reckless patriotism, riots and racial difficulties deleterious to the war effort.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

ALEANY, ORE., GREATER-OREGON

Est. 1890

JAN 12 1941

NO SHORT WAR

One of the grand old men of Oregon is ex-governor Walter Pierce and the editor of Greater Oregon enjoyed a visit with him Saturday afternoon in the Multnomah hotel. The former governor seems to be in good health. He has a keen interest in local problems and wants folks to realize that our war with Japan is not going to be a short one.

"I talked with a man not long ago who had lived in Tokyo for many years and this man was there when the Japanese peace envoys were in Washington telling us they did not want war and that there would be no war between the United States and Japan. This man was a personal friend of mine and he told me of his conversations with several prominent Jap businessmen. The American said that if Japan and the U. S. became involved in war he felt sure that we would crush Japan within a few years and that Japan would never again be allowed to become strong enough to make an attack on any nation. The Jap businessmen were all of the same opinion and would say, 'We will win the war but if we don't win the first time we will win war number two and if we do not win two we will win war three. We will fight for a hundred years, even longer if necessary but we will win.' When the American asked where Japan would get her armies for future wars he was told, 'Even if you put our women off on small islands in the Pacific ocean, even if you are strong enough to do that, they will have chil-

dren, lots of children and in a few years Japan will have another army'."

No one will doubt the word of our former governor and congressman and he informed the writer that he has known the Oregon man who was in Tokyo for many years and knows he is a truthful man. We tell our readers of our visit with Mr. Pierce because former Jap citizens have been given permission to return to the Pacific coast. We don't want them. Linn county had only one Jap family here before war was declared. This family lived near Brownsville. Do the people of Brownsville want them to return to Linn county and live there until their 99 year lease on the land has expired?

SINCE  1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

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

JAN 18 1945

268 On Fair Play for the Nisei

There has been underway in San Francisco a conference under the sponsorship of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play that should have good results but which may not become apparent at once. A major purpose of the conference was to study ways by which Japanese Americans may be returned to the Pacific Coast and "geared into the coast's war effort promptly and without friction."

The conference will develop facts on housing for them, jobs, farm work and on other problems confronting the Nisei.

The Committee is a well balanced one, and that readers of The Enterprise may know it is a well-thought-out move it is only necessary to refer to a few of those who make it up. Among them are Robert Gordon Sproul as honorary chairman, E. B. MacNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Oregon City; E. C. Farnham, at one time executive director of the Portland Council of Churches; Robert A. Millikan, Richard M. Neustadt, Rufus von Kleinsmid, Ray Lyman Wilbur and Chester Rowell—all names recognizable for their professional and civic activity and standing.

More and more we are learning of the heroic action of Japanese Americans at the battle fronts. The return of interned Japanese-Americans who have been screened for patriotism to the United States should be without community disturbance, although the problem is not an easy one for a number of reasons. To handle this situation in the American way need not soften American determination to avenge Pearl Harbor and clear the world of the blight of Japan's inhuman and bad conduct in world affairs.

1939
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

PETALUMA, CAL., ARGUS-COURIER
Cir. 4,200

JANUARY 12, 1946

JAPANESE CITIZENS ARE RETURNING

268
The first Japanese American citizen to return to this community arrived a few days ago. Frank Kawaoka is his name.

He is now on his chicken ranch prepared to resume his former place in the community.

He was one of the voluntary evacuees who went to one of the relocation centers but remained there for only four weeks. He has been in Salt Lake City where he conducted a chicken ranch and was also employed by the Poehlmann Hatchery branch in that city.

Soon more of the Japanese who evacuated from this section will be returning to their homes here. They will be allowed to come, however, only if they conform to the requirements of the War Relocation Authority.

The relocation centers where these Japanese have been located will be closed in from six months to a year. A gradual return to the evacuated areas is planned. Everything possible is being done by the WRA to make this return as smooth and as free from disturbance as possible.

In his communication to the Japanese, Director D. S. Myer expresses the following sentiments:—

"In conveying this message to you, I want to express my sincere appreciation of the fine, cooperative attitude which has been displayed by the overwhelming majority of the evacuated people over the past two and one-half years under the most trying circumstances. All of you who have already left the relocation centers or who will be leaving in the next several months have my best wishes for a successful and satisfying life in the communities where you choose to make your homes."

In view of the deplorable actions of some persons in our community who have set fire to Japanese buildings and in other ways shown their intense animosity to the Japanese, it might be well to say that none of us, no matter what his opinions may be about the return of the Japanese, has any right whatsoever to take the law into his own hands.

Whatever action is taken in regard to these Japanese citizens of the United States, that action MUST be taken by the government of the United States, or by the State government wherever the State has jurisdiction.

As for those persons who have already taken unlawful action against the Japanese by burning their property or in any other way, they should be apprehended by the proper authorities and punished according to the laws of the United States.

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Journal of Commerce
January 29, 1945

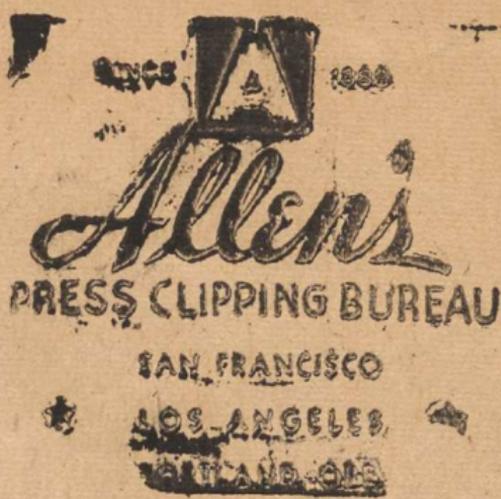
RETURNING JAPANESE

It is natural that there should be wide difference of opinion among American citizens regarding the return of Japanese-American citizens to the Pacific Coast. Even a quarter-century before the war there was strong objection to jap colonization in the fertile valleys of the West Coast. And those who have lost sons on Bataan and Corregidor or in subsequent vicious battles of the Pacific naturally feel strongly in the matter. They cannot view the issue as calmly as do many Eastern and Mid-westerners.

Fifty years and more ago certain types of industrialists encouraged the bringing of japs to the coast. They were seeking cheap labor but the japs did not prove very satisfactory in that respect. They largely held together as truck gardeners, opened small businesses of their own and comparatively few proved dollar-a-day workers as hoped by grasping industrialists of the past. The jap was wily and not at all docile and easily handled. He looked out for himself and for his breed and did not, in most instances, "wear well" with his white neighbors. And after the things the japs done in this war they are not likely to "wear" as well as they did in the past. They will never be as acceptable in this country as are the Chinese. Our people cannot feel that they are to be trusted.

American citizens will conduct themselves in accordance with law and particularly serious disturbances are not likely after the war even where alien japs are located. But those theorists who stupidly imagine that all our people will speedily forgive and forget and display extreme friendliness toward foreign-born japs, after the treachery, cruelty and inhuman viciousness they manifested as their natural characteristics, are dumber than any of our people have a right to be.

Those American-born citizens of jap ancestry who have fought so courageously for this country and others who have more than fulfilled their obligations as loyal Americans are entitled to the utmost courtesy from all of us and there need be little question but they will be treated in entirely satisfactory manner.



SAN RAFAEL, CAL., INDEPENDENT
Cir. 6,438
JANUARY 13, 1945

Capitol 'Small' Talk

268
By M. F. (Pop) Small

If anyone were to ask this correspondent, which probably won't happen, whether he is in agreement with a theory that it would be a good thing if the Legislature shut up shop for about 10 years, he would probably disagree.

Those who subscribe to the doctrine argue that we already have enough laws, and that frequent periodical meetings serve only to complicate the situation further and to upset the plans and expectations of businessmen and others.

This might be a tenable argument if life itself were static. But, to get down to cases, nothing we could do in California could have prevented the present worldwide war, yet it becomes necessary for the commonwealth to cope with a multitude of problems arising from it.

The people expect the 1945 session of the Legislature to prepare for the return of the boys who will be taking up the pursuits of peace after spending perhaps three or more years at the battlefield. Thus there must be enacted laws to assist the youthful veteran in his desire to complete his education, or to buy a home or farm or small business. No one could have anticipated the need two years ago; hence there must be a 1945 session.

An opportunity to watch the members of the Assembly and Senate in action might also remove some of the doubts as to the successful practice of democracy in California. Perhaps it would be difficult to show that any of the 120 men is brilliant, but many of them at least are earnest. The level of their genius probably reflects with fair accuracy that of the people who elect them, which is all of us.

The Army has decreed that persons of Japanese ancestry may return to California to live without waiting for the war to end. Before they were evacuated, the Japanese maintained schools in which their language and religion were taught. The Legislature this week will be asked to vote on prohibiting such schools.

Prices and the amount of money in circulation are among the economic factors which the war has greatly influenced, and as a result the legislators must consider again whether the scale of state taxation is in line with probable needs. Reductions voted two years ago would go back automatically to previous rates unless a new vote were taken now.

Similarly, the rate of the pension paid to aged persons who must be assisted would go back to \$40 per month on July 1 unless the legislature renewed its approval of a \$50 rate.

The public has shown increasing dissatisfaction with the manner of regulating liquor sales in the state. This subject, too, requires study and possible new legislation.

A study of the administration of the school system has shown that changes might be desirable. They cannot be made without enabling laws.

Wage earners are not now able to obtain fast service in workmen's compensation matters, and discovery of this situation has resulted in a move to reorganize the Industrial Accident Commission.

And so on down the list. It appears that a good case could be made for the necessity of these meetings of the Legislature. Where it may be true that some of the individual members affect a peculiar style of hair-do, nevertheless the legislative institution is the means by which the people have a voice in the practical functioning of democracy.

1868 1869



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

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

JANUARY 22, 1948

Night Riders

Night riding tactics like the attacks on the Japanese-American farmer who returned to his Placer county home come pretty close to an invitation to the FBI to take an interest in the matter.

Such instances are not quite on a par with disturbances which, although they deal with constitutional rights, are held clearly and exclusively the responsibility of local authorities.

American citizens of Japanese antecedents who were removed from their homes and held under military guard have been Government wards. No amount of legal sophistry can alter that practical aspect. If local peace officers cannot protect these persons in rights which were disturbed in the first instance by the Federal Government it seems to be up to the Government to find a way to do it.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. OREGONIAN

Cir. 162,767; Sunday 217,780

inevitable a huge excess in the spring and summer. If Mr. Ezekiel doesn't really mind, we would like to have most of this go into butter. We like butter.

Japanese and Milk

On the editor's desk are more than thirty letters presenting varied views on the return of Japanese to the Pacific coast. To print them all would require the use of more than an entire page, from which all other material was excluded.

This newspaper has been liberal as possible in presenting balanced individual opinions on this subject and at the same time serve the interests of variety in communications. Inability to provide space for so many letters is the primary reason for their nonappearance, but writers on the topic are also reminded that release of other than disloyal Japanese from relocation centers is an accomplished fact; that their freedom of movement is protected by the laws of the land, not governed by whether we are willing or unwilling that they return to the coast.

Also on hand are a large number of letters on sanitary milk control, most of which discuss universal pasteurization of milk in Oregon. Lack of space has been an obstacle to their publication, too, but meanwhile the movement for pasteurizing all milk in Oregon has subsided in favor of a compromise measure.

This is at once an acknowledgment of the receipt of many unused letters and an explanation of why they have not appeared.

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Auburn (Wn) Globe News
January 3, 1945



Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

—Marie Curie.

Much has been said and written in regard to the rights of the American-born Japanese, American citizens who were taken from their homes shortly after the outbreak of war and placed in relocation centers and have recently been given permission to return to their former residences if they so desire.

The subject has been thoroughly discussed, pro and con, and we have nothing to offer at this time that would be enlightening to either side of the argument. However, through it all we couldn't help but wonder about the rights of the American boys who are fighting on the far-flung battle fields of this global war. In Canada and Australia the man who is drafted for armed services has a right to say whether he cares to leave his own country to fight on foreign soil. No such privilege is granted in this country.

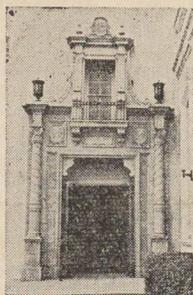
The war news has not been too good of late and as the foreign entanglements are coming to light they have been even worse. It has just been recently revealed that the Atlantic Charter is no sacred covenant, but more or less a few notes jotted down between two Allied rulers. In fact it all adds up to the question of what are we fighting for? It is not so unpopular to be an isolationist now and events may make it much more popular.

It has been suggested that the boys in the fighting forces should have something to say about whether or not the Japanese be permitted to populate this coast. It could also be added that they have something to say about fighting on foreign soil, which might have a great bearing on future European wars.

The Church Call

"Voicing The Higher Viewpoint"

"Nor are your ways my ways . . .
But as the heavens are higher than
the earth,
So are my ways higher than your
ways,
And my thoughts than your thoughts."
—Isaiah 55:9



"To All Who Care for the Peace

and health of mankind we issue a
call to lend their aid to the Church
which stands undaunted amidst the
shattered fragments of humanity and
works tirelessly for the healing of
the nations."—Madras Conference.

VOL 1: No. 8

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Santa Maria, California

January 15, 1945

White Supremacy—An Infantile Desire

"It must seem to people watching us, a strange and curious thing that when we in America study race relations we study the Negro—not the white man. No governor, no mayor, no president has ever appointed a committee to study the white man and race. No surveys have been made to determine the cause of that desperate feeling of inferiority which drives white men to shout aloud to the whole world that their skin color gives them priority over other human beings. No studies have been made of the white man's infantile desire always to be first, always to sit in the front seat, always to have the biggest and best of everything—a desire that makes a nuisance of a child but makes a menace of a man who has the power to get what he wants."—Lillian Smith, Editor of *The South Today*, in an address on "The Race Question: A Problem Above Politics" before the "Wendell Willkie Forum" of the *New York Herald Tribune* as reported by the Information Service of the Federal Council of Churches.

Racial Dominance Breeds War!

"The struggle for racial equality represents the last of the great democratic urges. Recognition has already been given to the democratic rights of organized labor in collective bargaining. Racial exclusion, discrimination and segregation remain as the only formidable obstacles to the full participation of the entire population in our democratic life. . . . Racial divisions are maintained for the benefit of the dominant race. The whole imperialist system, out of which the struggle of the have and have not nations arose, is based upon racial dominance.—Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Inter-racial Briefs

The New York Telephone Company has hired 26 Negro telephone operators—the first in the firm's history—thans to pressure by the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

For the first time in history the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America elected a Negro as its Vice-President. He is Dr. Mays, president of Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. This should set an example for equality and nonsegregation throughout the Church.

The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles recently passed a resolution calling for full access to all community, public and private hospitals for physicians, students and patients of Negro and other racial groups.—AND they appointed a subcommittee to secure action!

Church, social and civic groups are urging a change of our federal laws to permit Filipinos to become Americans. After the war our un-Christian immigration laws must be overhauled to permit entrance, and opportunity for citizenship, to all peoples on the same quota basis. When next you write Congressman Outland or our Senators tell them so.

The Los Angeles Railway now employs 44 Negroes—10 are on coach (bus) service, 16, including 8 women, are platform workers. The company offers equal pay, bonuses, hospitalization, etc. D. D. McClug, AFL leader, reports that on the whole white workers have accepted the situation. The traveling public seems to take the Negro's presence for granted. Belatedly and slowly we practice the democracy we profess.

A Christian Revolutionist

The late Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, more nearly attained the position of Bishop in the Church Universal than any man in modern history. Ecclesiastically he reached the highest position in the Anglican church, but in interest, sympathy and understanding his great heart and mind made him a brother and natural leader of reading Christians everywhere. He never held himself aloof from any member of other Christian families and so non-Anglicans instinctively turned to him to head up the World Council of Churches.

A profound thinker, he might have left his mark as a scholar, but his keen insight into the meaning and implications of the gospel, coupled with his awareness of the needs of the common people, made him a world leader in the application of Christ's teachings to the problems of our day. His presidency and leadership of the famous Malvern Conference is generally regarded as his outstanding achievement. Since that historical gathering the Church of England has been something vastly more dynamic than the "Tory Party at Prayers." The findings of the conference trumpeted a social revolution along the following lines:

- Every child should find itself a member of a family housed with decency and dignity.
- Every child should have an opportunity for education up to maturity.
- Every citizen should have sufficient income to make a home and bring up his children properly.
- Every worker should have a voice in the conduct of the business or industry in which he works.
- Every citizen should have sufficient leisure—two days' rest in seven and an annual holiday with pay.
- Every citizen should be guaranteed freedom of worship, speech, assembly and association.

* * *

"I Am a Nisei!"

An intelligent, and thoroughly American, "first generation" Swede thus forcefully reminded his audience that "these Japs" are not unlike many millions of Americans whose fathers chose this country as the one place in all the world where they would rear a family. If he grew up in a "little Sweden," somewhere in the middle west, he probably heard his people condescendingly referred to by provincial "old timers" as "those Swedes." In matters of nationality and racial characteristics it has always been much easier to inflate one's ego and to speak derogatorily than to acquaint one's self with scientific anthropological and sociological evidence.

We Americans are what we are not because of our "pure" blood but because of its mixture, and the seeming failure of any group to be assimilated stands not as

U. C. STUDENT BODY AMERICAN!

The Executive Committee of the University of California student body has adopted a resolution extending a welcome to returning students of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution reaffirmed the belief that "individuals should be judged by personal merits" and expressed opposition to "the doctrine of racism." The resolution lacked but one vote of being passed unanimously, according to Richard Bond, student body president.

* * *

Finds "Bright Exception"

A good friend, whom we have not had the pleasure of meeting, listened to a college professor lecturing before a popular audience on race relations. Not without much justification he belittled the part churches play in bringing about better condition. Our friend, a CALL enthusiast, immediately wrote us asking us to send the professor back copies, "so that he may know what your church is doing." The following letter from the lecturer arrived by return mail:

Dear Mr. Heist:

I was pleased to receive copies of THE CHURCH CALL this morning, although I am a bit puzzled to know how you got my name. **I am enclosing a small check to help you with your work, and I wish you a wide circulation, and increasing success.** Lately, I have been in the habit of publicly condemning churches in general for what I take to be their blindness in the face of the most crucial question facing Christianity today—namely race prejudice. **I am pleased to find a bright exception to the general indifference.**

Our Church Pioneers

No student of church affairs will fail to realize that insistence on "inclusive membership" is a distinct trend today. The Santa Maria Methodist Church is helping to pioneer the way. For many years colored children have been at home in our school. For more than two years a Negro has enjoyed all the privileges of membership, and from one to twenty-six representatives of his race have worshipped with us from Sunday to Sunday. During the past year the pastor has baptized three children of mixed parentage—two Caucasian-Filipino and one Negro-Filipino. Under the law of the Methodist church these children are enrolled as Preparatory Members. We move toward the day when the vision of the prophet shall be realized—"My house shall be the place of prayer for ALL people."

a reflection upon them but upon us—a confession of America's failure! As Justice Murphy of our Supreme Court so forcefully put it, "TO SAY THAT ANY GROUP CANNOT BE ASSIMILATED IS TO ADMIT THAT THE GREAT AMERICAN EXPERIMENT HAS FAILED."

The Church Call

An Organ of Social Evangelism

Published Semimonthly
for the

First Methodist Church

Santa Maria, California

A Fellowship for study, recreation, worship and brotherhood building

A. A. Heist.....Pastor-Editor

Office: The Methodist Church

Broadway at Cook

Santa Maria California

Phone 413-W

The editor alone is responsible for the policy of The Call, viewpoints expressed and materials selected

THE CALL is made possible through the generosity of voluntary contributors

Vol. I January 15, 1945 No. 8

IN 1945—"Let us LIVE the religion we embrace, the Americanism we profess."
—Justice Frank Murphy.

* * *

KIRBY PAGE IS COMING!

Keep February 4th (Sunday) open for the third annual all-day conference led by Kirby Page at the Santa Maria Methodist Church.

* * *

"UN-CHRISTIAN AND UN-AMERICAN"

The pamphlet by Associate Justice Frank Murphy, enclosed herewith, is worthy of your careful reading. Its principles apply equally to our relation to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

* * *

Santa Marians Show Improvement

In spite of war psychology the outlook of young Santa Marians on race issues shows definite improvement in three years. Eighteen High School youth meeting as a Methodist Youth Fellowship recently took a standard "Social Distance Test" and scored considerably above a similar group of three years ago.

* * *

No "Neutral" Christians

"Personal neutrality on an important question of human relations is seldom justifiable and indifference is plainly unchristian. It is necessary before God to endeavor to reach a definite judgment, and to choose in any given situation that course of action that seems in line with God's will."—Madras Conference, under Christian Duties and Opportunities.

An Appeal to Santa Marians

You may not approve of the message and program of the local Methodist Church, but you can no longer say that "churches never speak while an issue is hot! And you will probably agree that it expresses "a higher viewpoint." In view of the failure of the local press to give adequate publicity to Governor Warren's proclamation and to evidence of widespread sentiment favorable to the return of NATIVE SONS AND DAUGHTERS and their kindred, as well as to the ringing declarations of our Supreme Court, we purchased three columns in THE FREE ADVERTISER, Santa Maria's best advertising medium, to give the public needed information. This taxed our Social Evangelism funds, BUT WE HAVE FAITH IN YOU. Read the last issue of the Advertiser and send us a check made payable to "The Methodist Church." With increasing support we can do even more by way of Christianizing public opinion through a knowledge of truth.

* * *

"The Business of the Church"

A few men presume to tell preachers what they should preach and to inform the Church what its business is—usually they prefer to say what is **not** its business! Oddly enough some of the most emphatic free advice comes from people who accept no responsibility for the Church's welfare. Naturally, few, aside from their own kind, pay much attention to them, for thoughtful people realize that the church knows its own business and that preachers look to their responsible leaders.

For such as may be confused as they compare what they find in progressive churches today with what "used to be back home" we print the following direction-pointing quotations:

"The great function of the Church is to be the conscience of the state."—Archbishop of York.

"The Church has the duty and the right to speak, not only to its members but to the world, concerning the true principles of human life."—Malvern Conference.

...It is not enough to say that if we change the individual we will change the social order. **THAT IS HALF TRUTH.** For the social order is not entirely made up of individuals now living. It is made up of inherited attitudes which come down from generation to generation through customs, laws and institutions, and these exist in large measure independently of individuals now living. Change those individuals and you do not necessarily change the social order unless you ORGANIZE THOSE CHANGED INDIVIDUALS INTO COLLECTIVE ACTION IN WIDE-SCALE FRONTAL ATTACK UPON THOSE CORPORATE EVILS."—Madras Conference.

* * *

"By being the most unselfish he is the most secure."—Lao Tze.

Are You Committing "The Angelic Fallacy"?



**"The person who says so proudly that he has
HIS OWN RELIGION
and consequently
HAS NO NEED OF THE CHURCH
is committing what has been well called
'the angelic fallacy.'**

"It is theoretically possible to be a good man or woman without participation in the life of a religious community, but **in practice the difficulties are enormous.** We know what we ought to do but we need reminders; we believe in a moral order, but we need inspiration and fellowship. . . . And whether we need it or not, **OTHERS NEED IT and we have some responsibility to them.**

"By participation in an ongoing religious community . . . an isolated individual is partly lifted above himself, not only because he may, in a group, be more recipient of God's help, but also because he there shares the distilled wisdom of our race. . . .

"Those who engage in personal counseling are aware of the constant problem of the religiously detached family in which the **parents are amazed at the moral bankruptcy of their children.** They cannot see why their children fail to have the same standards as their own, but in truth **they have denied their children any practical contact with the ongoing tradition** that is chiefly concerned with keeping these alive in our culture. . . .

"**Young lives are formed,** not chiefly by the intellectual beliefs of their parents . . . but far more by **FAMILY PRACTICES, such as attendance at public worship,** which become habitual and are eventually unconscious influences of incalculable importance."

Quoted from "The Predicament of Modern Man" by D. Elton Trueblood, Professor of the Philosophy of Religion, and Dean of the Chapel of Stanford University. (Harper and Brother, 1944 [\$1.00], reprinted here by special permission.) This "able analysis of the spiritual situation of our time" should be in all of our homes for careful reading and wide loaning.

Faith in Californians

"We have every faith that the people of the West Coast, as have those of other areas in the United States into which persons of Japanese ancestry originally removed from the Coast have been relocated, **will show their good citizenship** by abiding by the military judgment, **and do their utmost to prevent any acts of discrimination** against any of these people who may be permitted to return."
—John J. McCloy, Asst. Sec. of War.

Santa Maria, California
The First Methodist Church
Return Postage Guaranteed
SEC. 562, P.L.&R.

Discrimination Is Lawlessness!

So Is It to "Aid or Incite"
Discrimination?

It was rather natural that there should have been a lot of loose talk about what "we'll do if they come back." However, the time has now come for all to decide whether we propose to respect the American constitution which our Supreme Court has just declared anew to oppose racial discrimination. Likewise, we ought to know, **and to inform others,** that discrimination or to "aid or incite" discrimination on racial grounds is in clear violation of California laws—a few of which are quoted on the enclosed leaflet. And as for the cheap, adolescent talk of grown men about agreements to "treat 'em rough" let it not be forgotten that **conspiracy to committe murder or do bodily harm is in violation of our criminal law.** We shall look to our police department, the District Attorney's office and the sheriff's staff for prompt law enforcement.

Myer Opposed to Special Japanese Language Schools

Capay Valley Leaders Give Boycott Stand

(Continued from page 1)

tioned that certain reports had been made that if Japs remained in the United States long enough they would populate so quickly that they would force out the whites.

The WRA director said records show Jap families are of average size and are no larger than average white families in the United States.

Minds Changed?

Did the speaker change the minds of his listeners?

A quick interview with a cross section of those present showed Mr. Myer did not change many views, but he did put many people to thinking.

The majority of those contacted felt Mr. Myer had made an able presentation of the WRA problem and its work. They said, in part, "We know now that the army gives out the orders and WRA executes them. We appreciate Mr. Myer's position, and understand his views, because that's his job, but we still think the Japs should be smart enough to find another place to live in instead of the Pacific coast."

One Rotarian estimated that 80 per cent of the Woodland clubmen take an open stand on the Jap question and "aren't too anxious to start an argument unless returning Japs ask for one."

Myer Praised

A prominent business man, who requested his name be omitted, said:

"I am in accord with the WRA head's views.

"This whole question gets down to one point. How are the Japs going to act? If they return here in small numbers, and do their work without making it difficult for us, there will be no problem. Everything depends on the Japs. We will do our part to be good Americans. Let the Japs get cocky and then watchout."

Holck States Stand

Al Holck, leader of a Capay Valley delegation, praised Mr. Myer's talk.

"I never was in favor of this boycott business in the first place.

"It was stated that we were unanimous in our stand at the Esparto meeting. This is not true. We are far from being unanimously in favor of a Jap boycott. Let the government, the men who know best, do the deciding."

In the delegation were Jack McCants, Richard Bloom, and James R. Brandt.

Mr. Brandt recently wrote:

The announcement of the return of the loyal Japanese Americans to California seems to have caused considerable concern to many Yolo county citizens.

There has been several meetings by well-meaning citizens to solve what seems to them this great piece of mismanagement.

However, the channels through which these groups seem to be coupling with this problem seem very Unamerican.

Boycott, or the signing of pledges, refusing to buy, sell or trade any commodities with these peoples, is nothing more than the nucleus of mob violence and the unjustified persecution of loyal American citizens.

Do not be confused. I refer

MYER'S RECORD

HERE IS DILLON MYER'S BACKGROUND: Received his A. B. degree in agriculture at Ohio State in 1914 and his master's degree from Columbia University.

1914-16 — Assistant agronomist at Kentucky Agricultural Experimental Station. Instructor at Kentucky Agricultural College.

1916-17 — County agricultural agent, Vanderberg county, Indiana.

1917-20 — Assistant county agent leader in agricultural extension service of Purdue University.

1920-22 — County agricultural agent in Franklin county, Ohio.

1922-33 — District superintendent of agricultural extension at Ohio State.

1933-34 — Extension superintendent in charge of AAA for Ohio.

1934-35 — Chief of Compliance Section of the AAA.

1935 — Assistant director program of the AAA.

1935-38 — Chief of Division of Co-op Relations and Planning of USDA.

1938-41 — Assistant chief of USDA.

1941-42 — Assistant administrator of USDA.

1942 — Director of War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Myer said he had not had a conference with President Roosevelt since March, 1944.

been proven loyal by the F.B.I. and released by the Federal Government.

If we believe in the constitution of the United States and the 14th amendment thereof we cannot refuse these peoples the undeniable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which is unquestionably theirs.

Jap-American Soldiers Hailed

(Continued from page 1)

teered for service in the armed forces, 432 have been casualties, Mr. Myer stated, and the complete list of all casualties is not available. There have been six Japanese-Americans right from Yolo county on the casualty list, 30 from Yolo, Solano and Sacramento counties."

The speaker called attention to investigations from governmental agencies that his organization had been subjected to. He charged that the Dies committee undertook not an investigation but a "smear campaign" against the War Relocation Authority, saying that he did think people could stoop so low in trying to picture things that were not true.

Mr. Myer traced the history of the WRA and recalled orders as received from the office of Secretary of War Stimson.

He told of the difficulty of setting up the relocation centers which were called "small towns." The smallest population of any of the centers was 7,000. Police departments, fire departments, schools, health departments and other agencies had to be organized in each center, he declared.

The visit of Mr. Myer to Woodland was sponsored by the Rotary and Lions clubs of this city. Elmer Jones, president of the Rotary club, and Dan Henon, president of the Lions, introduced the visiting Rotarians and Lions. Howard Snyder, program chairman for the day, introduced the speaker.

Robert Couzzens, assistant director on the west coast, and Pat Frayne, information specialist from San Francisco, accompanied Mr. Myer here.

Mr. Myer arrived here at 11:45 a. m. from San Francisco and left at 2:15 p. m. for Sacramento.

After his introduction by Mr. Snyder, he said he was happy to have an occasion to address farmers and business men. He said he formerly had served agricultural interests for more than 15 years.

Myer Confers in San Francisco

(Continued from page 1)

ese-Americans. He termed the matter of aiding the evacuees in relocating, "a thankless job, but one that will help have American lives at the battlefronts."

"Japanese-Americans can make a substantial contribution to the West Coast war effort, as they have elsewhere, if people here will see that they get the chance," Myer declared.

"WRA cannot do the whole job and we don't propose to try to do it. Gearing the Japanese-Americans into the war effort here calls for all the services that other agencies, both Federal and private, can provide."

The War Manpower Commission, Federal Public Housing Authority, Department of Agriculture and other agencies, which will assist in resettling the evacuees, will be represented at the conference.

It was called by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, headquartered at 2334 Telegraph avenue, Berkeley, and will be held at the Palace Hotel.

Myer said the conference hopes to iron out job, legal and farm problems which have slowed the return of the Japanese-Americans.

It will bring together top West Coast officials of Federal agencies and leaders of more than a score of private organizations concerned with race relations. The nature of Federal aid for the evacuees will be explained.

Programmed for tomorrow's preparation of a joint plan for an orderly relocation of the Japanese group, including a co-ordinating steering committee. A similar idea may be worked out in regard to other races. Problems of Japanese-Americans with an agricultural background will be studied Thursday.

Session hours today are 9:45 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and on Thursday 9:45 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.

JAP RANCHERS BACK ON PLACER PROPERTY

AUBURN, Jan. 10—Sumio Doi, American-born Japanese, and his parents, the first Japanese to return to Placer county since revocation of the exclusion order, today prepared to resume fruit growing on their ranch in the Mt. Vernon district.

The Dois took possession of their ranch yesterday from J. A. Marshall who had leased it during their absence. Marshall quoted Doi as

Highlights Of Myer's Talk Here

(Continued from page 1)

rather remain Japanese than Americans, are not dangerous. They decided that under present conditions they would not be allowed to live quietly as Americans."

"During the summer of 1942, a campaign of hate was started against the Japanese-Americans. I hope I never see anything like it again."

"I have decided that our American schools have done a pretty good job of indoctrination in American principles."

"As far as the third generation of Japanese-Americans are concerned, there will not be any trouble with them if we do not beat them around too much."

"There are going to be slanted, yellow-skinned veterans, too, who will return in American uniforms."

"The War Relocation Authority has been called every kind of a name. We have made mistakes, but we are egotistical enough to say that they have not been many and we have tried to profit from them. There has been a lot of misinformation about us and the people we represent."

"I sometimes wonder at the little trouble we had with these people who were ousted from their homes and whose family life was disrupted."

Myer Tells Stark Boycotts Are Out

(Continued from Page One)

Japs and that it would be better to have waited until the war with Japan is won before allowing them to return to the Pacific coast."

Admits Petition

Mr. Stark said he was one of those Winters residents who had signed a petition asking the government to prevent Japs from returning to coastal area until the war is won.

"I am not a Jap hater in that sense of the word," he said. "I am trying to see both sides and to act for the best interests of the Japs as well as our own people. I call the order ill-timed. I hope the Japanese people are well-informed and know they are not wanted here at this time."

Agreed with Myer

Mr. Stark explained after the meeting that he shook hands with

Mr. Myer and said he agreed with everything else said by him. "I take exception on this one matter only," he reiterated.

The editor also explained that the boycott order he signed holds for the duration only. He recently stated his stand in an editorial.

The WRA director previously had said the army considered it better business to start allowing proved Jap-Americans to return to places of their own selection rather than wait until the war is over and servicemen are returning home.

Help Shortage

He indicated he believed they will assist in solving part of the manpower shortage and said they are already doing all kinds of work in the middlewest and east.

In answer to a question, he told Yoloans that he did not believe there would be any trouble between Japs and unions.

Mr. Stark's friendly remarks, which were well-received by Mr. Myer, concluded the question period which ended shortly after 2 p. m.

SINCE

1889

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

HONOLULU, H. I., STAR-BULLETIN

Cir. 31,975, Sunday 36 470

MARCH 9, 1945

A TIDE HITS HOOD RIVER

A brief dispatch from Indianapolis, headquarters of the American Legion, says that the names of 15 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been restored to the county honor roll at Hood River, Ore.

The post was threatened, by national headquarters, with expulsion if it did not reverse its unworthy attitude.

It was the Hood River post of the American Legion which attracted nationwide attention and censure because it removed these names. The removal was because of anti-Japanese sentiment at Hood River, including members of the Legion. Their action was undoubtedly prompted by a species of community sentiment.

* * *

It is evident that the national criticism which was heaped on the Hood River legionnaires has had its effect. Their own comrades of other posts did not hesitate to brand the action in scathing terms.

Hood River was scarcely heard of, out of Oregon, before this incident. Its one moment in the national limelight has been as an exhibitor of un-American race prejudice. But that one moment has served to show that Americans generally do not condone such intolerance. A tide of national resentment hit Hood River—and justifiably so. Thus Hood River has served a purpose.

SINCE  1896

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Vol. 142, No. 1 Sunday 1945

8-1945

March Lion Really Roared Here 268

The people who complained about the March weather were right, the weather bureau reported. It was decided that March came in like a lion, went out like one and consistently acted like one throughout the whole darned month. It rained 25 of 31 days, with total rainfall at 7.12 inches. The average temperature shot the mercury up to 46 degrees, with the heat wave occurring March 30, when a blistering 64 degrees was recorded. The only lambs in sight were two sets of black ones which arrived at the zoo late in the month.

Speaking of livestock, Postmaster Hedlund is feuding with the stork. Hedlund complains that the postoffice department is besieged with birth announcements consistently being sent without adequate postage. The postmaster isn't a hard man, but he just doesn't have time to lick all the unsealed envelopes and send them back for more postage, he complains. He's more apt to trade the stork in on a carrier pigeon, he avows.

The crime front and police dockets were comparatively clear last week. Portland traded in one murder suspect to Colorado for one from Idaho. Randel Throneberry, called one of the 15 most dangerous criminals in the country, was turned over to Colorado authorities, while the FBI at Pocatello, Idaho, announced that they had one for Oregon with the capture of Harry Edward Lewis, 33, charged with the murder of Mrs. Virginia D. Gillen in Portland August, 1943.

The War Relocation authority here announced that only 167 Japanese have returned to Oregon out of the 4000 Japanese aliens and Americans who left in 1942. Seventy-three have relocated in Portland, 30 in Clackamas county, 28 in Multnomah county outside Portland, 20 in Hood River county and several in various other counties.

SINCE



1898

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

* SAN FRANCISCO *

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Clr. 162,923; Sunday 114,219

368
'Jap Missionaries to Japs'

PORTLAND, March 28.—To the Editor—
The Japanese question can be settled by sending all of them over to their native land as apostles to teach the heathen there about human kindness and standard living policies. Even if some are killed, the others could carry on. The Lord's workers were many in the olden days, and they were slain for a just cause, but others arose to keep the "Light of the World" from being lost to this chaotic universe. G. Llewellyn.

ESTD

1880



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

BERKELEY, CALIF. GAZETTE

Cl. 11,240

JANUARY 3, 1945

... the ladies air their views. And let the lawmakers listen, gratefully!

★ ★ ★

268
Most dynamite-packed aspect of the impending return of some 60,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans to California, our operative reports, is the tangled housing situation. In war areas, thousands of houses owned by the Japanese, or formerly rented by them, are now occupied by Negroes. And even the OPA probably hasn't the temerity to try to move them.

Japs continue to arrive in the Fowler district and I do not believe I am the only one in the country that thinks it is the wrong thing to have happen at this time. I personally think they should be barred from our country forever, for if there were any of them who were loyal to our country, why didn't some of them tell some of us that there was trouble ahead for all of us, including themselves. Then all could have planned together. The Japs did not want us to know; they wanted our west coast for Japan, especially California. If they had not made one slip they would have taken California. Now how would you like to have a Jap tell you what to do in your own country. I can get you a man who has worked among the Japs a lot that will tell you that the Japs told him they were sent here by Japan to locate in various kinds of places and map our entire west coast and send back to Japan so when Japan got ready to take our west coast they had all the information they would need. And as you know the war with Japan is not over as yet.

If you can see any reason why the Japs should be shown any consideration at this time you can see more than I see. If all people would refuse any service of any kind to them, then how can they stay in our country. I for one am not going to give any kind of service to a Jap knowingly. Any one who may read this may be assured that they will not come in contact with Japs at my place of business, if I have any business after this is published.

E. BENSON

of

BENSON'S

at corner of Adams Ave. and 99 Highway

Standard Oil Products

Phone 9321

P. O. Box 442

Fowler, Fresno County, California

12/ /44

the **Lookout**

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

WHAT OF EVACUEES AFTER THE WAR?

Post-war questions as to persons of Japanese blood in America are quite real. Congressman Jerry Voorhis has proposed to deal with one of these by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The amendment, incorporated in House Joint Resolution 61, is as follows:

"Citizenship in the United States and the several States thereof is exclusive of that in any other nation and imports the common equal right of each and every citizen thereof, as free people, to govern themselves under laws established by themselves in their free exercise of such right; and it is expressly declared, without prejudice by so declaring to full exercise of religious liberty or other application of said principle, that no person shall inculcate, teach, or induce any minor citizen of the United States in derogation or contravention of such citizenship, or shall conspire thereto or participate in any such inculcating, teaching, or inducing."

"This bill," says Mr. Voorhis, "has for its purpose to put a stop to the teaching of any kind of dual citizenship in the United States by anybody. I believe the language of the resolution is clear and will speak for itself."

This whole subject of dual citizenship is one that needs clearing up. Japan is not the only nation that claims to base citizenship on parentage rather than on place of birth, hence the subject lends itself to general treatment. But as to what that treatment shall be there has been no general agreement. The United States has always refused to recognize the claims of other nations to any sort of jurisdiction over persons born in this country or naturalized. This has been a logical position for a country which has prided itself on being a refuge for the oppressed of other lands.

Under present and possible future conditions, some persons believe, the United States has no great function as a refuge, its function being rather to cooperate with other peoples in making their home lands free from oppression. So the number of immigrants admitted may properly be small, and standards of selection may be strict. Full renunciation of dual citizenship by native born citizens can, of course, be insisted upon as it is with citizens seeking naturalization. This, like Mr. Voorhis' proposal, would be a step.

What more can or should be done, remains an open question.

There are other points that will need clearing up in regard to the future of persons of Japanese blood in this country. The state is dealing with one of them in strengthening its alien land law. The state cannot deal with either immigration or deportation. These are essentially national questions.

One other question in this field is of peculiar importance to California. That is the question of permanent relocation. It is always undesirable for any area to have large numbers of aliens living in "foreign colonies" with its limits. California has had these large colonies of Japanese. They caused remarkably little trouble, but the obvious necessity of breaking them up in time of war has served to call attention to their inherent undesirability.

Full support of the War Relocation Authority's policy of relocating evacuees in other parts of the country—provided it is done after proper investigation—is the best way in which California can minimize this as a future problem, because at least a considerable part of this war-time relocation is likely to mean permanent voluntary relocation.

W. L. B.

Plan Adopted In Battle on Japs' Release

The seven-point program of the American Legion against release of Japanese on the West Coast has been adopted by the All-American Congress, which includes representatives of a number of leading women's groups.

The program, presented at the meeting yesterday at the Ambassador Hotel by Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League and Americanism Commissioner for the 23rd District, American Legion, asks:

1. Prevention of return of any Japanese to the coastal area for the duration.

2. That control of all Japanese in America be transferred from civilian authority to the U.S. Army.

3. Abandonment of the idea of creating Japanese combat units.

4. That every able bodied Japanese be placed under strict Army control in agriculture in the interior.

5. Release of all Japanese farm implements, cars and tires on the Coast for wartime use under "eminent domain" law.

6. Release of impounded money belonging to the Japanese government for use in these projects.

7. A thorough investigation of all Japanese activities in America before and since Pearl Harbor and establishment of a Congressional committee for complete study of postwar disposition of Japanese based on the investigation.

Organizations named by Dr. Lechner as bringing political pressure to bear on Washington for release of the Japanese were the Churchmen's Committee for Christian Peace, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the National Committee for Prevention of War, the Friends Church of America, the National Socialist Party and the Civil Liberties Union, as well as local, state, church and educational organizations.

WARING FLAYS U. S. HANDLING OF JAP CENTERS

Legion Commander in S. F.
for 25th State Convention;
Attacks Capital Bureaucracy

Theories and ideals have supplanted common sense and practicality in the handling of the Japanese relocation centers, according to Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion who arrived here yesterday from his Memphis home with a militant program for the twenty-fifth annual California State convention.

"Japanese in the relocation camps should be under strict Army supervision at all times," Waring said. "The War Relocation Authority is not properly manned or equipped and handles the Japanese matter as theorists and idealists. They are afflicted with sweet dreams. The Army would be practical."

Arriving here with Mrs. Waring and his aide, Joseph Lumpkin, also of Memphis, the national commander will attend all sessions of the State convention, which open tonight and will continue through next Wednesday.

PERSONAL BUGABOO.

Although he announced that he was saving most of his oratory for his address to the convention on Monday afternoon, he expanded on his personal bugaboo, bureaucracy in Washington. He complimented President Roosevelt on his disciplining of Vice President Wallace, adding that "other theorists and idealists should get some of the same discipline."

He doubted an early end to the war and predicted Hitler would crack up before Hirohito. He emphasized, however, that the German war machine was far from beaten and would exact a great toll before it disintegrated.

"And when Hitler does fall, we still have Japan to wipe out," he warned. "Japan is our great menace in the Pacific and the Japanese military machine

must be completely annihilated before final victory is ours."

Business sessions of the convention will open tomorrow morning at the Civic Auditorium, the convention being called to order at 9:17 by State Commander Happell. There will be a flag raising ceremony at 8:15 at the Veterans' Memorial Building, with the Sons of the Legion, Cubs and Boy Scouts participating.

A color guard from the United States Marines will advance the Colors to the auditorium stage, preceding the invocation by Department Chaplain Harry Watson. Chief George Stinson, U.S.N., will lead the delegates in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Tonight the Legion will present a pageant, "The Rumor," headed by Hollywood Director Irving Pichel and Film Star Thurston Hall. The pageant, which is open to the public, is a departure from the usual Legion High Jinks and will mark the formal opening of the Memorial ceremonies at the War Memorial Opera House.

AUXILIARY SESSION.

The Legion State Auxiliary will open its meeting tomorrow morning in the War Memorial Opera House with Mrs. Leah Cloney, state president, presiding. On Tuesday night there will be a joint session of the Auxiliary and Legion at the Civic Auditorium at which National Commander Waring will speak and the public will be admitted.

On Tuesday morning Governor Earl Warren will address the convention after a United States Navy color guard has opened the flag ceremonies. Congressman Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, now a commander in the United States Navy and who has just returned from the South Pacific war theater, also will speak at the Tuesday session.

On his arrival here yesterday Commander Waring was met by Department Commander Happell and other state Legion executives and taken to the plant of the Matson Navigation Company. At that time representatives of the Matson company turned over 6,000 phonograph records, collected by the company's employes, to the Legion's Records for Buddies drive.

Hate's Role in Winning War Debated at Drama Event

Redlands University President and Dutch Leader Differ on Fate of Axis

By BLYTHE FOOTE

Hate's part in winning the war formed an intense subject for two outstanding speakers who gave different viewpoints at the weekly Community Playhouse Drama Festival "Breakfast in the Sky" this morning on the Playhouse roof garden.

Dr. Elam Anderson, president of Redlands University, said while good will cannot be used to win a war, hate should be employed only against attitudes and deeds of a people, and against their military leaders.

Dr. Adrian Hartog, vice-president of the United Nations Council of Southern California and former Netherlands consul in Los Angeles, in an impassioned voice told of his native Holland today, a place of "fear, hunger, starvation and controlled press."

After reviewing the bombing of Rotterdam when 30,000 persons were killed in 10 minutes and explaining that the Dutch Army surrendered to save other Holland cities from a like fate, Dr. Hartog stamped the German people as "brutal at heart."

Must Not Be Soft

"And the main criminals of Germany should be punished. We must not be soft again," he declared.

Dr. Anderson favored a "common humanity, a peace on earth among men of good will," which he said is the true interpretation of this Christian ideal. He agreed with Dr. Hartog that the Axis military leaders should be punished.

"Because I have lived among the Japanese people, love them and have friends among them I want to see the military clique in their country punished."

"Hatred, important as it is in winning of the war, must be only temporary, and good will among peoples must be only a temporary war casualty," said Dr. Anderson.

Race Prejudices Hit

"You who rate yourselves as thinkers must control your race prejudices, your hatred of peoples, unless you want another war.

"I bless Wendell Willkie for his stand against race prejudice and that supreme leader Mme. Chiang

Kai-shek, who said 'we must forgive our enemies.'

"In our hating we must cease classifying, and think of individuals like Hitler, Mussolino and Hirohito. And we must start right now to think about the techniques of a world peace and how to make them work.

Both Dr. Anderson and Dr. Hartog pointed out the importance of the attitude toward world peace of the American people.

"The good will issue is facing the Americans more seriously than any other people in the world," according to Dr. Anderson.

A Look At Relocation Centers

A VALUABLE study of the ten Relocation Centers for Japanese has been published by Professor Emory S. Bogardus of the University of Southern California. The data for the discussion was secured from first-hand reports from the people, Japanese and American, residing in the Relocation Centers and from weekly newspapers published in the centers.

Dr. Bogardus points to the culture conflicts among the Japanese as the chief source of the trouble that has developed in some centers. This important discussion will go far toward dispelling the prejudice and misunderstanding in the minds of many concerning the handling of the problem of the American Japanese.

Look at the picture: "10,000 people from different positions in life—rural and urban, unskilled and professional, of different religions, of various political and national outlooks—are suddenly thrown together in one crowded area, a mile square. People accustomed to work long hours daily, without work for days at a time, without much reading matter or entertainment." Long waiting lines, much idle time are favorable conditions "for airing grievances, for ill-founded gossip, for wild rumors of all kinds."

* * *

Dr. Bogardus attributes the disturbances which have arisen in certain centers, however, not so much to these conditions, as to cultural conflicts which are inevitable. He says, "the broadest conflict in the Relocation Centers is between the first generation Japanese and the Americans of Japanese ancestry." The first generation Japanese, coming as immigrants to the United States, have lived in groups, largely apart from American ways and customs and have had little opportunity of becoming Americanized.

Their children, known as "Nisei" (second generation) "have achieved a remarkable degree of American spirit and loyalty." America is their home, their native land. They have been educated in our schools, they worship in our churches, and have grown up as citizens much the same as children of German-born or Italian-born parents.

When these two groups, the Issei and Nisei are thrown together in large numbers with little to do but talk, disputes are apt to occur. The Nisei youth proudly declare their loyalty to the United States and resent the usual control of their parents. The pro-Japanese propaganda of some of the Issei has aroused "virile opposition of large numbers of the Nisei" with resulting riots. Pro-Axis remarks by some of the elders bring a "fire-back" in true American style, and conflicts arise which discredit the whole group.

A second source of conflict according to Professor Bogardus is from the Nisei who have been out of Japan for part of their education. Those sent to Japan early in their childhood usually return to the United States with strong loyalty to Japan. When these line up with the Japanese-born against the strongly pro-American Nisei there is trouble. In this way a riot started by a handful of persons brings into disrepute ten thousand or more residents of a Relocation Center.

There are also occupational conflicts, urbanites and rural peasants, fishermen, professional workers, are huddled together with nothing in common save their ancestry. Locality-loyalty, the San Francisco-Los Angeles feud, Seattle vs. California, college educated and the ignorant,—all these differences add to the tension in an over-crowded community.

When all these occasions of conflict are fairly considered, the surprising thing is that disturbances have not been more frequent and serious. We could not have expected a like number of white Americans under similar physical and social conditions, to have behaved better.

* * *

Dr. Bogardus' estimate of the administration of the Relocation Centers is altogether favorable. He says, "the leaders have shown a definite understanding of the aforementioned differences and conflicts. The War Relocation Authority has acted intelligently in a difficult situation. If there has sometimes been inadequacy of administrative action, it has been due to the suddenness of the rise of the problems, and not to stupidity or ill will. If a particular situation has got out of hand for a brief spell, the cause is to be found chiefly in the newness of the social problems involved. Understanding, not intolerance, has brought about prompt changes in administrative procedure."

All of which sums up to this conclusion: That the Government's policy of releasing loyal Americans from the Relocation Centers, for work in war industries, for farm work, for Army service, and removing offenders to safe keeping for the duration, is wise and considerate. It is increasingly evident that there is no satisfactory solution of the problem by the extreme measures advocated by certain groups which would deprive loyal Japanese-Americans of their rights as citizens on the ground of their Japanese ancestry. It is also impossible to consider the proposal of sentimentalists to release all indiscriminately to return to their residence in defense areas.

The proposals of race prejudice and of sentimentalism are alike untenable. It is the clear duty of the churches to co-operate with administrative leaders in a policy of just and humane treatment, and to extend to loyal Japanese understanding sympathy and Christian fellowship.

Dr. Grose

The Fantastic Japanese-American Scare

From the Springfield (Mo.) Leader and Press.

A SUBCOMMITTEE of the Dies committee on un-American activities made daily headlines out of testimony taken in Los Angeles and at the Poston relocation center where Japanese-Americans are being held. The general impression of newspaper readers must be that the War Relocation Authority is doing a pretty slovenly job.

A competent news service man who was present during much of that inquiry wrote the testimony heard by the committee, but his eyes and ears, outside the hearings, told him a different story.

"The gist of the testimony was that the evacuees at Poston were harboring large quantities of food, were rioting and were preparing to join Japanese invasion forces when the 'expected' attack was launched against the United States. To the disinterested observer, the testimony was so fantastic it was ludicrous," reports this correspondent.

Cellars beneath barracks supposed to conceal hoards of food proved to have been dug as refuges from 130-degree heat. They contained a few dirty mattresses and cots, but no food.

Evidence of food waste, introduced by the committee's expert investigator, consisted of a half-eaten cheese sandwich found at a warehouse where evacuee workers had eaten lunch.

"The committee heard that a large supply of dynamite had been stolen from a spot

'three miles from the Parker Dam within the past 90 days.' In the conversation at dinner, it developed that the dynamite had been stolen three years ago."

The committee's visit to the Poston center produced evidence disproving much of the testimony received at Los Angeles. But while the testimony was on the record, and received wide publicity, the later disproof did not seem to the committee to be worth passing along to the public.

This is the type of inquiry which originally got the Dies committee into disrepute. Chairman Dies himself was not along on the relocation survey, and therefore remains in position to clear the record by making public the real facts as distinguished from irresponsible testimony received, in part at least, from disgruntled ex-employees of the WRA.

Reprinted in
St. Louis
Post-Dispatch

Costello Flays WRA Before Legion

Declares Meyer Is Indifferent on Jap Loyalty

Continued From Page One

for distribution of subversive literature.

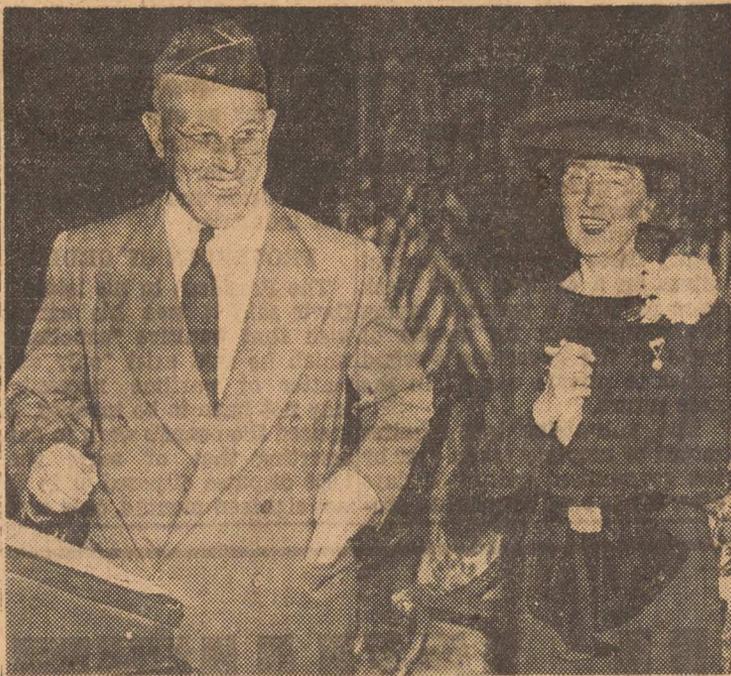
Another speaker today was Major William A. Fairfield, 2463 Twenty-sixth avenue, San Francisco, one of four known survivors of the Army's Nineteenth Bombardment Group stationed on Bataan.

Fairfield described experiences of the soldiers who fought on Bataan.

MAGNUSON IN SPOTLIGHT

Magnuson, a Navy lieutenant commander who recently returned from the south Pacific, shared the convention spotlight with Governor Earl Warren, who warned Legionnaires against post-war efforts to establish a totalitarian state.

The resolution calling for discharge of Japanese-Americans from the Army was introduced by Chairmen P. A. Horton of the Legion's state Americanism com-



Mrs. George Cloney (left), state president of American Legion auxiliary, congratulates Governor Earl Warren on his speech at Legion meet here. —Call-Bulletin Photograph.

mittee and also recommended: Army control of Jap relocation camps; congressional investigation of the Jap problem with a view to post-war action against

the Japs, and segregation of Japs known to be disloyal.

Another resolution adopted by the convention yesterday endorsed a proposed state bond is-

Army, Navy Urged To Discharge All Nips

sue of \$30,000,000 to care for honorably discharged veterans of the current war.

Magnuson, hitting at "sentimentalism" toward Japs, declared:

"I would like to take these sentimentalists to Guadalcanal, where Japs shot in the back doctors who were treating them, and to the Jap prison camps in the Philippines."

Among resolutions up for action today was one calling for broad curbs against subversive activity in the United States.

Also on today's agenda was election of state officers, featured by a race for the commander's post between Dee Holder and William Houghton of Los Angeles.

Yesterday's session closed with a joint Legion-Auxiliary meeting in Civic Auditorium attended by more than 4,000 persons, with a program including addresses by Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District; Major General Walter K. Wilson, commanding general of the northern California sector of the Western Defense Command; Brigadier General John W. Greely, military analyst of the Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Mrs. Alfred Mathebat, national Auxiliary head, and Major D. W. Bender of the Marines.

During the program, Governor Warren received the Legion's trophy awarded annually to the "outstanding California citizen" of the year.

Gen. Clark Promotes Two U. S. Japanese

By Associated Press

THE FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY (no date)—Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark made a dawn-to-dusk tour of the Fifth Army front today acting as a military Santa Claus in presenting over 100 decorations, promotions and battlefield appointments.

Two Americans of Japanese descent were among the men promoted by General Clark for outstanding battlefield leadership.

The men, both of whom were made Captains, were A. Fukuda, Honolulu, and H. Kawano of Pearl City, Oahu.

Clark told them the 300th Infantry Battalion had done a fine job and that the U. S. Army was proud of the unit.

An unusual incident occurred when he interrogated prisoners of war within an hour after their capture as four Germans were brought to a French regimental headquarters while he was visiting there.

Through an interpreter he found that the Germans were in Russia 13 days ago.

Going from regiment to regiment, General Clark walked up to surprised French officers and men on the crests of mountain ridges and to gun positions from which artillery was firing upon the Germans.

Along the twisting, muddy front-line roads, he greeted the men, and told them he hoped they would be home by next Christmas after winning the victory.

Clark also visited hospitals, going through the wards to wish the patients a Merry Christmas and a quick recovery.

Legion Elects Haughton Hears Red Gain Warning

Convention Favors Repeal of Oriental Exclusion Act

(Continued From Page One)

that he would make every endeavor to lead them as California's past 25 state Legion chiefs have done.

Haughton is 46, a native of Texas, but has lived in Los Angeles for 38 years. A graduate of Harvard and U. S. C. Law Schools, he has been city attorney of El Monte for 10 years and also practiced law in Los Angeles.

He is married and has a son, William P., 17, an air cadet. Haughton himself was a corporal in the Marine Corps in World War I, but much to his disappointment did not get overseas.

MACGILLIVRAY WINS

John J. Macgillivray defeated Dr. L. A. Hammer for Fourth Area commander. This is the big area of Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties.

The fourth was the only contest in the five state areas. Elected without opposition were: First Area, William W. Sisson, Redding; Second Area, W. Gatzner Wagoner, Livermore; Third Area, Verne Hoffman, El Campo; Fifth Area, M. R. Brents, El Centro.

Haughton succeeds Leon E. Happell, Stockton, as department commander.

Costello, a member of the Legion-sponsored Dies Committee, made a special trip here to address the convention.

For more than an hour before he talked the Congressman sat on the platform and listened to the hottest battle of the convention—a fight over the resolution to recommend repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act, authored in Congress by Legionnaire. Congressman Warren Magnuson of Washington.

Also on the platform, but not exercising his right as a Legionnaire of taking the floor in the hour-long debate, was Magnuson, star speaker of yesterday's session.

MOTION CARRIES

Finally put to a standing vote by Commander Happell, presiding, the motion for repeal of the act carried by at least a 75 per cent vote of the 2600-odd delegates.

This means, if the act is repealed, Chinese, at the rate of about 104 per year by quota, which is 2 per cent of their present population here, would be allowed into the United States as permanent residents. Under the present law only students, missionaries and merchants, under treaty agreement, are allowed

to remain for limited periods.

More than 20 Legion parliamentary and legal experts took sides on the question in the debate.

It was definitely evident from both opponents and proponents that the Legion was of one mind that repeal of the act would be a friendly gesture to our ally, China, and would pull a prop from under the Japanese propaganda machine which is constantly stressing that Chinese are excluded here.

RED ACTIVITY FLAYED

Legionnaires today unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that support of our fighting ally, Russia, on the battle and home fronts, must in no way be construed as an endorsement of Communism. Sections of the resolution flayed activity of the Communist Party of the United States.

Congressman Costello called on the Legionnaires to "turn your powerful forces against the subversives in this country and uncover and reveal these termites as you have done before."

Costello dealt at length with the Japanese problems in the relocation camps. He said release and resettlement of Japanese in various parts of the country cannot be prevented but that they must not be returned to the Pacific Coast military zones. He declared that definite campaigns are being waged "by certain elements to force the return of these people to our coast."

"Japanese loyalists are definitely present in large numbers in the relocation camps," Costello charged.

He said that hearings conducted by him in Los Angeles and Arizona as chairman of the Dies subcommittee, clearly brought out "that military authorities were going to be defied and wishes of the people of the Pacific Coast ignored on return of the Japs."

"The Director of the War Relocation Authority conferred recently with the secretary of the Japanese American Citizens' League and on occasions Roger Baldwin, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, joined in these discussions," Costello declared.

He said the secretary of the Japanese-American legion "solicited the aid of certain radical elements to attain his purposes—return of his countrymen to the West Coast."

He struck at mismanagement

inadequate control, lax supervision and "total incompetent police authority" in the Jap camps.

HITS DILLON MYER

Costello hit at Dillon C. Myer, War Relocation authority director, and charged with recently stating that names of the Japanese are checked against the files of the FBI.

"He would have you believe the FBI was actually investigating each evacuee before release and resettlement, when in fact a mere name check against existing records and files alone is made," Costello charged.

Costello described Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, first military leader to order removal of all Japanese from the coast, as an "able and competent commander." He said administrators of the War Relocation Authority "do not know the true background of the released evacuees, but seemingly do not care."

He charged that "the uniformed Japanese in service were first returned here for no other reason than to accustom the people to their presence and break down the natural opposition, even over the protests of General De Witt."

He further charged that released evacuees have been placed in Federal Government positions, under civil service, and "employed in the homes of persons who rank high in the Government."

Repatriation Ban Laid to Foes of WRA

A War Relocation Authority spokesman yesterday charged "agitators of race hatred" were responsible for interruption of prisoner exchange negotiations with the Japanese.

As the charge was made, California Congressmen in Washington, the United Press reported, demanded the resignation of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, transfer of the Tulelake Segregation Camp to the Department of Justice, and forfeiture of citizenship by disloyal Japanese-Americans and their deportation to Japan after the war.

VOICED BY COZZENS

The attack on critics of the WRA was made in San Francisco by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director. His statements were an apparent effort to place blame for Japan's decision to halt negotiations for a third exchange of nationals with the United Nations until internee camps in the United States had been investigated and declared satisfactory.

"The major responsibility," Cozzens contended, "for jeopardizing the lives and welfare of thousands of American women and children and soldiers in custody of the Japanese should be placed on the shoulders of agitators of race hatred."

He said that there could be no doubt that "the break in negotiations for return of American soldiers and civilians was caused by the malicious campaign carried on by these agitators, including public as well as private organizations and individuals."

Cozzens reviewed the disturbances of November at the Tulelake Segregation Center and commented:

"But the witch hunters were not content with the facts. Distortions, half truths and misstatements were more in keeping with their desires.

"Official investigation and public office were used to dignify the most

More About WRA Aide's Statement

Continued from Page 1

fantastic stories, thus giving them the semblance of truth. The result of this was a wave of hysterical demand for severely repressive measures against the Japanese in the various centers."

Cozzens contended most of the measures demanded would have been in violation of the Geneva convention and insisted that the Tulelake incident itself caused no particular concern in Tokyo. This, he said was shown by the official broadcasts from Tokyo at the time.

But as the agitation continued, Cozzens added, Tokyo became interested and finally announced that it would reconsider its treatment of U. S. citizens. The Japanese government concluded by halting negotiations for the exchange of nationals with the Allies.

"The heedless race haters have hit at every American family which has loved ones in the hands of the Japanese," Cozzens said. "The thought of American women and children and soldiers in the hands of the enemy, anxiously awaiting the day of their exchange, should have a sobering effect on the fanatical super-patriots who have been agitating for a more restrictive policy on the part of the WRA."

Cozzens insisted the WRA had always conducted its program with full consideration of the security of the Nation and of the delicate international situation involved. "It must and will continue to do so," he concluded.

Francisco de Amat, Spanish Consul in San Francisco, has gone to Tulelake to investigate conditions there in behalf of the Japanese government. Spain is Japan's representative here under the Geneva agreement.

Jap Problem Outlined by Hinshaw

(Continued From Page One)

more to do with it. The troubles which we have experienced in handling the Japanese situation in this country largely originate within the group. Legislation is being prepared which it is hoped will disfranchise them.

Japs Hold 10,000 Americans

The matter of handling the Nisei and Kibei, plus their parents and grandparents, is complicated by the fact that the Japanese government has in its control some 10,000 American citizens who were in Japan proper and its conquered territory, China, Malay, the Philippines, etc., on and after Dec. 7, 1941. Upon our treatment of Japanese citizens in our hands depends very largely the treatment of American citizens in Japanese hands.

American citizens in Japanese hands, when in Japan proper, are under control of the Japanese civil police. Elsewhere they are in control and under the supervision of the Japanese Consular Service but when interned are guarded either by Japanese naval or military personnel. Some 3000 of our citizens in Japanese territory or occupied territory are reasonably free to go where they please, within limits, just as are a good many thousand Japanese citizens free to go where they please, within limits, in the United States but not in the Western Defense Command area.

One thing we desire to avoid is a situation in which American citizens under Japanese control would be placed under the complete supervision and control of the Japanese army, for it is well known that Japanese personnel is lacking in humaneness. Particularly do we wish to avoid the enforced separation of members of the same family. We believe that it is highly desirable that family units of Americans in Japanese control be allowed to remain together.

Retaliation Fear Told

The Japanese government is, of course, not greatly concerned with our treatment of persons of Japanese descent who are natural born American citizens, which means the Nisei and Kibei, but they are concerned over our treatment of the Japanese citizens, mostly the older generation. In consideration of our desire not to have fathers and husbands separated from wives and children in the Orient, we accordingly have not caused the separation of the older generation Japanese from their children and grandchildren. Furthermore, desiring not to have the Japanese army placed in complete supervision and control of the internment camps in the Orient, containing Americans, we have not placed our army in full supervision and control of the War Relocation Centers in the United States.

It is my understanding, however, that the Kibei above mentioned, nearly all if not all of whom are now at Tule Lake, may be or perhaps already are separated from the others there and placed under closer supervision, pending disposition of their American citizenship. When that matter is settled, they may be placed with other Japanese nationals under the supervision of the Department of Justice.

It is not surprising that riots and disturbances should occur at Tule

Lake so long as the Kibei are intermingled with the others there. In fact, most of the Kibei or their parents have professed that they, too, would not support the United States. In fact, the population of Tule Lake is composed of the bad actors and their families. Hence, further disturbances can be expected there in any event.

Postwar Problems Difficult

The foregoing statement is only a general outline of some of the immediate problems. Further problems arise in consideration of post-war questions, the solution to which may appear simple on the surface but are not so simple when carefully examined.

Such condemnation as is due the War Relocation Authority is from the fact that the organization has apparently considered their job to be the handling of an American social problem more than it is a question of the safety of our country in time of war. It is true that the social question is involved, but in my belief the safety question in time of war is very much the paramount question, and therefore the condemnation of the administration of the War Relocation Authority in the handling of their job is warranted to that extent. That matter is being given careful and thorough attention.



DR. MORTON E. PECK

WU Savant's Long Work Recognized

Honored as "outstanding scientist of the state of Oregon," Dr. Morton E. Peck, for 33 years a professor at Willamette university here, was presented with a plaque at the joint banquet of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honoraries, Saturday night at Eugene.

The University of Oregon chapters of the two honoraries, which represent high scholastic rating in the arts and sciences, in recognizing Dr. Peck's achievements and personal record of research echo the citation which accompanied the honorary doctorate conferred upon him in 1940 by his alma mater, Cornell college, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

"Distinguished alumnus of the class of 1895, faithful teacher for 45 years, noted student of plant life in Central and South America and the northwest, author, poet and authority in scientific research, member of Phi Beta Kappa, and professor in Willamette university since 1908," Cornell spokesmen then proclaimed him.

Since that time, Dr. Peck has published his "Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon," recognized as the most authoritative and complete volume on that subject yet issued. Since that time, too, he has retired from his position as head of the biology department at Willamette, but continues at that institution as curator of the large herbarium he collected and gave to the university.

In the herbarium are approximately 25,000 specimens of Oregon flora, largest and most complete collection in existence.

Fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science, member of the Botanical Society of America and the Cooper Ornithological club, Dr. Peck has not limited his interests to the sciences to which he has devoted much of a lifetime in study and teaching, but he is also a poet, recognized in the Pacific northwest particularly for his "Book of the Bardons."

Bey of Tunis Is Deposed

ALGIEERS
Moham
of T

such expulsion. The Japs are not here in such numbers as to be a menace. The expulsion act bars further immigration, and even if it were repealed, the number admitted under the quota system would be insignificant.

It is not necessary to expel the Japanese; the aliens will die in their age, and the native-born, for the most part, will become thoroughly Americanized.

There is another argument against any such drastic treatment, and that is, we want to do business with Asia when this war is over. If the Japs will get this world conquest idea out of their heads we can do business with them, and of course China will be eager for trade. That will mean we must have Americans residing or traveling in the Orient. They must be safe and free to live or travel under reasonable regulation. If we expel all Japanese then we become a "hermit kingdom" as was Japan prior to 1856. It doesn't make sense.

The people in Salem have had association with the Japanese residing here over a considerable term of years. It was the Japs who made Lake Labish from a bog into a garden spot. Their children went to high school and university here, caused little or no trouble, participated in school activities and were accepted as coming Americans. They were all evacuated under the military order, most of them going to Tule lake, and obeyed the order without resistance.

I am going to quote from a personal letter from one of the Japanese American girls written to Salem friends. This girl went to high school and college here. She writes:

"You ask how we are getting along here in camp. We have no complaint. We are well treated, comfortable quarters and plenty of food; but we do miss our friends in Salem and long for our former home.

"It is needless to say we are very much disturbed and frightened regarding the possibility of being expelled from this country after the war, and have heard this would apply to we American-born as well as our parents.

"How could this be? My brothers are in the army fighting for America. This is my country, my Oregon and Salem my home. I love them beyond all else. I know nothing of my parents' homeland, their religion or their mode of living. I have not a single thing in common with the people there. This may sound heroic, but the thought that I might be forced to give up the flag I love, the only country I know, and the freedom I was born to, in exchange for life in a strange land, among strange people whose customs and religion I abhor,—well death here would be preferable. I know this is the feeling of a great many of us."

This is a Japanese American from Salem expressing her own feelings. I know of others equally loyal to this country of their birth. Most of the Japanese Americans (outside of those going back to Japan for education) are growing up Americans in spirit as well as dress. Assuming the war is settled on a satisfactory basis I think it should be permitted to resume residence in their former homes if the

Pasadena Post Nov 25, 43
Fair Play Group

Explains Stand After Charges

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, acting chairman of the Pasadena Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, yesterday explained the major principles of the committee following announcement by Assemblyman Chester Cannon in Sacramento that he is investigating the Pasadena chapter. The assemblyman charged the chapter has been sending out "pro-Japanese" literature attacking the American Legion.

Mrs. Thayer outlined the committee principles as follows:

1. Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry;
2. protection of rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States;
3. give opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to re-settle in manner which in judgment of federal government is best designed to meet the manpower shortage;
4. fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Mrs. Thayer said she never at any time said "such Japanese as those at Tule Lake should be returned to their homes," a statement which Sacramento dispatches claim Assemblyman Gannon attributed to her.

Assemblyman Gannon said he is planning a public hearing on the investigation, but has not yet set a date.

A

of shortages of liquor and help.

Atherton Warns Against Return of Coast Japs

Wartime return of any Japanese to the Pacific Coast "is more dangerous than any good which could be accomplished," Warren H. Atherton, new national commander of the American Legion, said yesterday.

Atherton pointed out that the Legion's recent convention in Omaha "urged repatriation of all alien Japanese immediately following the war."

"We feel that such action will reduce future problems which would arise from having an unassimilable group in our midst," he said in an interview in San Francisco.

Concerning the return of Japanese-Americans excluded from the Pacific Coast, he warned:

"The danger of bringing them back at this time exceeds any good that could be accomplished. Their presence among us would cover up and protect any disloyal Japs among them—saboteurs or spies who might conceal themselves among Japanese lawfully present.

"This might result in the setting of a thousand fires overnight, or destruction of one of the Bay brides, or any one of a number of war facilities of great military importance."

The Pasadena Post

[MORNING ISSUE OF THE PASADENA STAR-NEWS]

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1944—THREE CENTS DAILY

Continuous Campaign for Relocation Centers Outlined

on Broad

Fear Jap Retaliation if Army Operated Relocation Centers

Dillon S. Myer, WRA Chief, Explains Policy at Fair Play Committee Meeting

If the Army took over administration of War Relocation Authority Centers, housing Japanese moved from the critical coast area, it would give an excuse for the Japanese army to take over administration of all civil assembly centers where American civilians are being held. Such was the opinion expressed last night by Dillon S. Myer, director

of the War Relocation Authority, in answering a question following his address before the Pasadena Chapter, American Principles and Fair Play Committee, at the Public Library last night. Mr. Myer spoke before a capacity audience which filled the library auditorium, sat on the floor and stood lining the walls around the room.

No Questions Barred

The quiet-spoken, gray-haired director seemed to whole-heartedly enjoy the question period and barred no questions. At times he sat on the speaker's table and swung his legs while he answered questions. In a more serious vein he would walk up and down the platform, looking directly at his questioner as he carefully answered some controversial question.

He said the United States War Department was adverse to taking over the camps as certain Japanese elements might be waiting for just such an excuse to do away with their present form of administration of centers where Americans are held. He pointed out that these centers were not created by the Japanese until in March, 1942, after the relocation centers were organized here.

Still Some Tension

He emphatically stated he wished the 1000 to 2000 Kibei trouble-makers at Tule Lake could be "shipped back to Japan tomorrow." He said he did not anticipate a recurrence of trouble at Tule Lake but admitted there still was considerable tension. Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the situation of last Nov. 4, he said.

After citing the splendid record of the Nisei battalion in Italy where they suffered one-third casualties, Mr. Myer said:

"I am not arguing that all Japanese Americans are loyal but I am insistent that we cannot put all of them in the same category. Let's treat the subject on the basis of facts not categorically."

Asked to compare treatment of Japanese in relocation centers with that of Americans held in the Philippines or Japan, he said:

"I will not be put in the position of defending what the Japanese are doing. Let's not put it on a comparative basis. Remember two-thirds of those in relocation centers are American citizens, born here. Let's not take it out on those kids because Tojo is carrying out atrocities."

Governor Flays State Board Jap Resolution

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21. (U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren today denounced a resolution adopted by the State Board of Agriculture favoring return of Japanese to California as soon as military conditions permit as an attempt by holdover members of the board to cause strife in California.

RESOLUTION VOTED

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21. (AP)—The State Board of Agriculture has pledged itself to "use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation" of Japanese-Americans in the agricultural life and industry of the state when military necessity no longer requires their exclusion.

A resolution presented yesterday by Prof. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California was passed despite heated opposition by James F. Armstrong, Los Angeles member of the board.

Stewart Meigs, Carpenteria member, seconded the motion to pass. Mrs. Grace McDonald of San Jose voted for the measure. Armstrong was the only opposition ally.

Up to Military

The resolution states:

"Whereas, it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessary on the ground of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

"Therefore, be it resolved that if and when the military authorities shall decide that military necessity no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry shall be excluded

from this state, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the state."

Armstrong told board members the resolution would create disunity in the war effort and, if passed, "people will say it would be better if the governor kicked this board out."

Taylor replied that "evidence of disunity is spread over the pages of national magazines."

"I happen to know what Japanese-American soldiers are doing in the Pacific to save the lives of United States soldiers," he said. "We are depending upon the intelligence work of many Japanese, in and out of uniform, to save thousands of our lives. That work should be recognized here in California."

Board members present but not voting were Chairman A. J. McFadden, Santa Ana, and W. L. Buttonwillow. McFadden said he was convinced "the truth is not in the Japanese." But he felt he would vote for the resolution if he voted because "I don't believe we can afford to abridge the constitutional rights of any racial group."

Permanent Japanese Exclusion on Coast Opposed by Board

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

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

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

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

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

Ivanhoe's Anti-Jap Citizens Re-affirm Their Exclusion Stand

Mass Meeting Thursday Night Follows an Announcement by Fresno County's District Attorney to Press for Alien Land Forfeiture

Ivanhoe citizens, gathering again to protest the return of Japanese-Americans to the area, last night solidly and determinedly affirmed their stand to press for a change in the laws so that exclusion can be brought about, legally and peacefully. During a spirited meeting, conducted in that community's ball park, they went on record for a vigorous investigation and prosecution of cases in which the alien property act is possibly being violated. They authorized A. A. Boswell, chairman of a citizens' committee, to continue endeavors to obtain a test case, challenging the legality of Japanese-Americans holding possession of certain properties.

The meeting came on the heels of an announcement by James M. Thuesen, Fresno county district attorney, that he has ready for filing in that county's superior court, several new suits seeking forfeiture of alien Japanese held agricultural land. Thuesen, while indicating that there were large land holdings involved, said that little commercial property in Fresno county had been leased to alien Japanese after the United States, in 1940, abrogated a treaty with Japan covering such transactions. A Stockton court recently ruled that the leasing of commercial property to alien

Japanese is illegal and the Fresno county district attorney interprets this ruling to cover only leases following the treaty abrogation.

Boswell revealed that Southern California nurserymen and produce men are rallying to the battle launched by the Ivanhoe group and plan to send speakers to a meeting which will be held about August 1, to which residents of all Central California will be invited. He read letters which the committee was sending to Congressmen B. W. Gearhart and Alfred J. Elliott, requesting them to "work for us" and added "we really expect them to." He explained that the committee is obtaining the services of Attorney J. A. Chase in preparing letters of this nature.

Dutch Beutler, called upon to speak, asserted:

"We have good cooperation with our anti-Japanese campaign. If you have a good wife and daughter, do you want to see them mingle and associate with Japanese?" he asked. "We have been paying taxes now for three years and getting along without the Japanese and we have found out we can grow just as good vegetables."

Said Boswell: "Ninety-eight per cent of Ivanhoe residents are Americans and Jap haters. It

(Continued on Page Six)

Director of WRA Supported by Coast Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22. (U.P.)—The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play today wired President Roosevelt its confidence in Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee, headed by Dr. R. Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, sent a duplicate telegram to the chairman of the California congressional delegation.

The wires listed five reasons for the committee's opposition to West Coast congressmen's requests for Myer's resignation because of disturbances among Japanese internees at the Tule Lake relocation center:

"Excellent relocation program of the WRA.

"The director's recognition of international complications involved in WRA programs.

"The director's determination to administer this unprecedented program within the best possible American tradition of fairness.

"The director's recognition of the civil rights of law abiding persons.

"Myer's courage in the face of prejudice and misrepresentation."

JAP PROBLEM OUTLINED BY HINSHAW

Desire to Avoid Retaliation Against U. S. Prisoners Told

Rep. Carl Hinshaw, 20th Congressional District, is named the spokesman for the 15-member committee of West Coast members of Congress appointed to investigate WRA policies and recent disturbances at Tule Lake among Japanese. He was selected to introduce the House Resolutions concerning the proposed transfer of Tule Lake administration, and invalidation of citizenship of disloyal Japanese.

For the information of the people in his district, Mr. Hinshaw today sent to The Pasadena Star-News a summing up of the problem of treatment of Japanese and persons of Japanese descent.

From the statement itself it is revealed that the 15-man committee has made careful study of the problem and all of its ramifications. For many who have sons in Japanese prison camps, and others with relatives interned by the Japanese most likely will come a feeling of relief when it is disclosed that this phase of the problem also is being studied. The entire statement is published as follows:

Problem Complicated

The problem of treatment of Japanese and persons of Japanese descent in the United States is exceedingly complicated. These people divide naturally into two broad classifications according to nativity, and then into a number of classifications, and there are combinations of such classifications.

First, Japanese diplomatic, consular, and other government officers have largely been returned to Japan in exchange for similar American personnel returned to the United States. The treatment of such people and their families is a matter of International Convention and Agreement.

Second, Japanese espionage agents and others known to be dangerous to our welfare are under control of the Department of Justice in a well-guarded concentration camp.

Third, the treatment of Japanese prisoners of war in our hands, of which there are relatively few, is also the subject of International Agreement and Convention. (The Japanese Government holds approximately 32,500 American military prisoners of war.)

Covered by Agreement

Fourth, Japanese citizens whose presence is not considered dangerous or concerning whom there is no evidence of inimical attitude are for the most part the older generation who emigrated to this country prior to the Exclusion Acts of 1934. They are the parents and older relatives of persons of Japanese descent born in this country. The treatment of these people is also covered by International Convention and Agreement.

The next broad classification includes American native-born Japanese. That classification may be divided into two general groups. The first group is the Nisei and their children, a group which for the most part consider themselves Americans, as they have been raised under American institutions and in large part they desire nothing whatever to do with Japan or its ways. Any more than similar classes of persons of German descent desire anything to do with Germany or the Nazi Government and its ways. From among this group some 5000 are serving in our armed forces and several thousand are fighting the Germans in Italy.

The next group are the Kibei American-born Japanese males who were returned to Japan with their parents, mostly just prior to 1924 and who have rather recently returned to the United States (1937-1940.) Nearly all of these are bachelors and all of them have been educated and brought up in Japan. It is estimated that at least 90 per cent of the Kibei are disloyal to the United States and loyal to Japan. The other 10 per cent have had their fill of Japan and want no

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Nisei Washington Post Dec 17 1943

When General De Witt ordered the evacuation from the West Coast of all persons of Japanese ancestry—most of them American citizens—he may have scotched a military danger, but he also created a serious constitutional problem. A small minority of these Japanese-Americans — so-called Nisei—proved to be more Japanese than American in outlook and sympathies. They have now been herded together in the Tule Lake Segregation Center, deprived of their liberty without due process of law on the vague charge of “disloyalty.” We face a curious dilemma. Perhaps it would be dangerous to set some of these people free. Yet it is clearly unconstitutional to intern or imprison American citizens who have neither committed, nor even been charged with, any violation of the law.

A number of facile and exceedingly reckless remedies have been proposed for this dilemma. Many of these, as Attorney General Biddle testified recently, are of doubtful constitutionality. Their sponsors appear to feel that the way to repair one violation of the Constitution is by committing another. These Japanese-Americans have been called “disloyal”; therefore, their American citizenship should be taken away. Presto, chango, they will then be enemy aliens and there can be no further objection to interning them.

But who in these troubled times may not some day be called “disloyal,” considering the extreme flexibility with which the term is currently employed by Congressman Dies and other self-constituted authorities on Americanism. Citizenship in the United States is a great deal too precious to be subject to cancellation by any congressional whim. Every American has a direct interest in protecting the rights of these citizens of Japanese ancestry, for our own rights may be vitally linked to theirs.

The Attorney General himself has proposed a moderate and partial solution of the problem. Some of the people segregated at Tule Lake actively want to renounce their American citizenship and become Japanese in name as well as in fact. Under our present laws they cannot do so without going back to Japan. It would be entirely proper, in Mr. Biddle’s opinion, to enact a statute enabling individuals to expatriate themselves voluntarily by expressing a preference for citizenship in another country. But expatriation by such a process should not, of course, be based on any past statement made without a full knowledge of the consequences. It should be carefully safeguarded to make altogether certain that the act is genuinely voluntary. Beyond this, we believe, Congress cannot go without establishing precedents infinitely more dangerous to our civil liberties than the condition which they are designed to correct.

Ivanhoe's Anti-Jap Citizens Re-affirm

(Continued from Page One)

started many years ago. The first thing we knew they began to acquire land, and I believe, illegally, which we are going to prove. If we win out, we can give the Japs a nice little island in the Pacific and I hope it will sink later. They started the violence, not us. Some say, 'Let the servicemen take care of them when they come home,' but I don't believe in that. I think we should do it now, and get it over with. And we have a few among us who say, 'What can you do about it? . . . that's a big job, changing the constitution.' Just remember our forefathers did a big job. We intend to see it through. We don't know how long it will take and we figure that something as big and important as this might well start in Ivanhoe as in some big city like Los Angeles."

Boswell then called on Myron Moore to speak. Said Moore:

"The Japs started coming into the area in 1912. They came as laborers and worked on farms. Then they picked out the best lands and proceeded to purchase or lease them. They later dominated the entire vegetable market. The fault is with the American farmer. In this community there were some who saw the handwriting on the wall. They tried to petition Congress to stop the migration. We are still fighting that battle. At the time World War II came there were 136 Japanese who occupied land purchased or owned by 20 Japanese."

Moore then displayed a Japanese fencing mask and said:

"This is a Japanese fencing mask. The kind worn by officers of Japan who kept in training while they lived in this district. There were plenty of them found buried and hidden around here when the Japanese were evacuated. Some of them had been partially burned.

"We know that a mistake has been made by the farmer and by the government. It must be rectified and it must be accomplished peacefully rather than by violence."

Boswell announced that approximately 1,000 names had been signed to the petitions which ask for the enactment of laws providing for exclusion. Then he said:

"I have had a merchant in Visalia say to me, 'Why do you bring your troubles to us?', and remarks like that have been made by other merchants in Visalia. Now we are going to send a committee into Visalia and see just how everyone stands. If Visalia doesn't want to help us, I don't know whether we will lose or they. What do you think? Later we will tell you the stores that are cooperating, not the ones who refuse to help us."

Before adjournment of the meeting Moore again took the stand to say: "Remember, our campaign to rid ourselves of the Japanese must be done peacefully and without violence."

At the conclusion of the meeting Secretary Charles Crockett assisted a long line of Ivanhoe residents and visitors from other areas, some coming as far as Sanger and Hanford, in signing petitions, and there were numerous voluntary contributions.

Fair Play Group Repudiates Solon Resolution

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

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

Bloodshed Predicted

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

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

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

"We, the undersigned, repudiate

FAIR PLAY: See Page 17, Col. 5

Fair Play . . .

(Continued From Page Thirteen)

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

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

Statement Ignored

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

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

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

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

Yours very truly,

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

A Plan for Japanese Fair Play Group Lists Program For Evacuees

The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman, yesterday indorsed a series of proposals for handling the Japanese relocation problem. The committee suggested:

Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry; protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States; opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in the manner, which, in the judgment of the Federal Government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage; fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Maurice E. Harrison is chairman of the group and Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman is executive secretary.



JUDGE A. A. SCOTT
Head of California Eagles

Eagles Urge Exclusion Of Japanese

Exclusion of the Japanese from the Coast for the duration of the war and deportation after the war were urged yesterday in resolutions adopted at the convention here of California Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The resolution also advocated that the organization join with other groups to initiate whatever steps may be necessary to cancel Japanese citizenship in this country, said President A. A. Scott, Los Angeles jurist.

Another resolution sought to discourage mothers of minors from working except where necessary to the war effort or for self-support, and demanded that in cases of necessitous employment of mothers that Federal or State government provide adequate supervision and care of their children.

The convention also voted appreciation to Governor Warren for his aid and influence in amending the State old age pension law. The citizens' committee, which studied the problem, included a large number of Eagles, Scott said.

"We are particularly proud of the part played by our organization in liberalizing old age pensions," President Scott said. "The Eagles organization initiated the pension program throughout the country in 1921, now adopted by 47 out of the 48 States."

The convention opened yesterday and will conclude today. William Hornblower and Fred Frank headed the resolutions committee. Due to travel restrictions, the attendance was limited to approximately 450 delegates.

Dies Report on Japanese INVESTIGATORS HEAR 200,000 WORDS— FIND TEN FAULTS WITH EVACUEE CENTERS

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (AP)—"The preponderance of testimony indicates that the administration of the Japanese relocation centers has not been satisfactory," a subcommittee of the Dies Committee declared in a statement tonight upon its return from a day of inspection at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

The subcommittee, which has been investigating subversive activities on the part of Japanese in hearings here this week and last, heard witnesses of many viewpoints.

"From the testimony (the committee took 200,000 words) it appears," continued the statement, "that the conduct and management of the centers is determined on many matters by the Japanese themselves. While a measure of self-government should be allowed the Japanese, it should not extend to the degree indicated. The testimony reveals the following undesirable conditions:

1. Project personnel lack previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.

2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things as teaching the Japanese Judo—a form of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play Goh—a form of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install cooperatives in the centers.

4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibel group have occurred yet the instigators have gone unpunished.

5. Loyal Japanese-Americans have suffered beatings at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers, yet

the miscreants have gone unpunished. The loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled.

6. There are indications that confusion exists as to the responsibility for investigating the personal history and background of the Japanese who are being released at this time from the centers.

"7—There is evidence in the hearings that there is lack of planning by the procurement officers of the projects, particularly in regard to food purchases.

"8—Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so

as properly to utilize the available manpower in a constructive manner.

"9—More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs, and other strategic installations in the vicinity of the relocation centers. The committee is specifically notifying the Governors of California and Arizona regarding this situation in their States.

"10—While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be immediately remedied."

Returning Nisei Meet Little Trouble But Real Test of Sentiment Is Ahead

BY BONNIE WILEY

San Francisco — The dribble of Japanese-Americans coming back to the Pacific Coast have encountered "little trouble," in the official view, but the real test of popular sentiment on their homecoming will come with the spring.

Then will be the planting time and the lure of the land will call the many farmers among the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who were transferred to relocation centers as a defense measure in 1942. Then, say officials of the War Relocation Administration, the real tide of returns may be expected and then will the real attitude of California and other coast states be determined.

Meanwhile, only about 150 have come back under the Army's Jan. 2 order permitting return of those whose loyalty has been cleared. Three-fourths of these have come to California, says Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, and "no difficulties have arisen outside of a few threats and bluffs of boycotts which did not materialize."

First outbreak of violence reported by homecoming Japanese-Americans was at Auburn, Calif., where Sumio Doi, who has two brothers serving in America's armed forces, reported his packing shed was set afire, ineffectual efforts were made to dynamite it and armed marauders fired shots over his house on Jan. 18 and 19. Sheriff Charles H. Silva placed guards around the COI property, Attorney General Robert W. Kenny assigned that investigators to the case and Governor Earl Warren issued a strong statement saying that the Nisei must be protected in their civil rights. Doi and his aged father and mother recently returned from the relocation center at Lamar, Colo.

One Japanese-American reported that two men, representing themselves as law officers, had threatened him, and another told the WRA that a sign had been put up on his farm.

On the opposite side of the picture, a Japanese farmer came back to his Santa Clara home to be welcomed at the station by a delegation of his white neighbors.

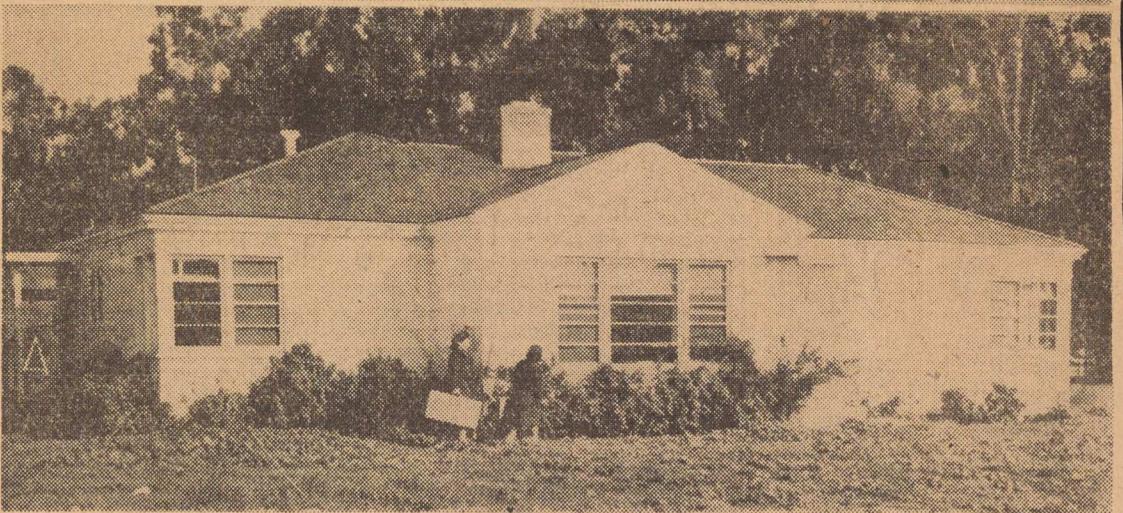
One of the first to come back was Sumiye Sugimoto, 26, of Redwood city, A native of California, whose husband and brother are in the U. S. Army.

"Everybody has been so kind to me," she said, "and I am so glad to get home. I cannot say how glad I am. Just what I will do now, I am not sure, but I am home again and that is all that counts."

Saburo Kido, Berkeley, national president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, came from Salt Lake City to aid returning Japanese-Americans and said they "are eager to aid the war effort here, as they have done in the East."

Teiko Ishida, who returned to her native San Francisco from New York to re-open a branch office of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, said that "people are afraid the Pacific Coast communities may not accept them. As a matter of fact, my friends have all written me, asking me what type of treatment I have been accorded here.

"I hope my case is typical. I



JAPANESE-AMERICAN HOMECOMING—Among the first evacuees to leave the Utah Relocation Center are (upper photo) Mrs. Sumiye Sugimoto, 26, second from right, and her sister, Keiko Adachi, 22, right, leaving for their home in Redwood, Calif., bid goodbye to Mrs. Marianne Arrimoto and her children, who, too, plan to return soon to California. The lower photo shows Mrs. Sugimoto and her sister hurrying up the walk of their Redwood City home which they left May 9, 1942. (Wide World Photo.)

have experienced not one unpleasantness. There have been no difficulties and I have had repeated offers of office employment, not only for myself, but for other Japanese-American girls who may follow me."

Only the Japanese-American with a job and a place to live, or an approved plan for the future will be aided by the WRA in returning to the coast.

Housing is one factor keeping many of the Nisei (American-born Japanese) from returning. Most of them had leased their homes or farms "for the duration."

Rural groups lead the anti-Japanese feeling in California and the California State Grange issued a statement that it would "use all peaceable but vigorous means to prevent return of the Japs."

Church groups circulated petitions and letters asking for "tolerance." The Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los

Angeles asked for "a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles."

By unanimous vote of American Legion Post 591, Harley M. Oka became the first Japanese-American veteran of this war to be accepted by a West Coast Legion post.

Los Angeles Post No. 8, American Legion, passed a resolution that "there must be no discrimination against any American citizen based solely on his Japanese ancestry . . ."

With one dissenting vote, the executive committee of the University of California student body extended a welcome to relocated Japanese-American students.

Many of the original evacuees are settled in other parts of the country and will not return to California.

"Most of these people came to California from the Orient and settled in the first place they landed," said R. B. Cozens, assistant

WRA director, "now they have learned there are other places in the country that have the same advantages as California and where the people may be a little more friendly."

Myer conceded that "there are small groups still protesting the return of the Japanese, either from economic reasons or from prejudice," but summed up:

"The California reaction has been excellent, with the people complying wholeheartedly with the Army's decision on the return."

been made from Mizutani air-

Pastor Sees Race Trouble

A postwar climax of inter-racial hostility and probably violence in the United States was forecast today by Rev. Galen R. Weaver, pastor of the Church of the Crossroads, who, with Mrs. Weaver, returned aboard the Matsonia yesterday after a 15-months' leave of absence.

If a prize had been given for the greatest number of leis worn by Matsonia passengers, the Weavers certainly would have won it.

Traveling more than 15,000 miles, Rev. Weaver spoke on race relations in New England, New York, the deep South, Colorado and California.

In for Trouble

"Leaders of both the white and colored races told me that we are in for a period of very serious trouble and tension," he said. "They are fearful of a good many incidents.

"The conflict is largely between the black and white races, but it inevitably affects all non-Caucasian races, including Orientals on the Mainland.

"In addition, a rising anti-Semitism is one of the most alarming factors."

Most impressive phenomenon which Rev. Weaver observed on the other side of the picture, he said, was the turn of opinion in California to a more tolerant and favorable attitude toward Americans of Japanese ancestry. This, he said, was "heartening and significant."

Jap Discharges Aid U. S. Forces

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1923

Hawaii Blocks Special Study For Japanese

Language school bill put on statute books as a precaution—Labor curb vetoed by Governor.

Hawaii's Legislature has just ended its first regular biennial session since Pearl Harbor. A discussion of its accomplishments and an analysis of some of its major actions appear in two articles, of which this is the second.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Among the new laws passed by the Hawaiian Legislature in which there has been considerable continuing public interest since the close of the session is the language school bill.

This bill is another attempt by the Legislature of Hawaii to outlaw Japanese language schools. At present, of course, all Japanese language schools in Hawaii are closed and many of them are in the process of dissolution. It appears that the properties and assets of most, if not all, of the schools will have been disposed of by the time the war ends. It is believed that public opposition alone would be sufficient to prevent a revival of these institutions, even without the backing of a law. But now the law is on the books, just as a precaution.

Twenty years ago the Legislature made another attempt to legislate the schools out of existence, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The old law, overruled by the Supreme Court, prescribed an English examination for teachers and administrative officers; limited attendance at the schools to one hour a day; set a permit fee of \$1 per pupil, and gave the Territorial Department of Public Instruction strict supervision over publication and sale of Japanese textbooks.

Supreme Court Ruling

Declaring this 1923 statute unconstitutional, Mr. Justice McReynolds said in part:

"Enforcement of the act probably would destroy most if not all of them (the language schools); and certainly it would deprive parents of fair opportunity to procure for their children instruction which they think important and we cannot say is harmful. The Japanese parent has the right to direct the education of his own child without unreasonable restrictions; the constitution protects him as well as those who speak another tongue."

Now, in a far different setting, another attempt has been made to outlaw the schools. The question posed by the new law is whether the Supreme Court would hold today that the Constitution protects the right of the Japanese parent in the United States to direct the education of his own child.

Must Pass English

Hawaii's new language school law attempts to circumvent objections raised by the Supreme Court by approaching the problem from the standpoint of safeguarding the child's emotional and mental well-being.

The act provides that no child may be taught a foreign language in any school before he passes the fourth grade in public school or its equivalent. He may take up foreign language studies after the

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

U
H
The
achi
tabl
laid
cour
Natio
Agric
and
about
In
pos
urges
once
standa
free o
just as
mum s
people.
Its m
in shap
vance
tions v
showing
freedom
server
would b
imity.
Un
There
produced
economic
has bro
limits o
From
that this
about a
it could
and it c
world o
economic
more go
It now
all three
economic
war plan
far-reach
Confere
Nations
acting se
bring int
Here i
the 45 co
first pos
the anti
can be d
C
1. By
and asso
ing. the
ference u
it on the
from wa
without f
2. By
every kind
and by eli
criminator
3. By
tive and v
price of ba
4. By
standard
employe
tion, and
tween agr
5. By u
security r
Continued

Rural Teachers Gro

Hawaii Passes Law to Bar Japanese Language Schools

Continued from Page 1

the opera-
cult moun-
and stimu-
oops who,
occasions,
to fighting
subject to
the air.

the land
adquarters
number"
ers, pre-
an escort
ed up on
shattering
eved over

red more
on the
g many
the re-
fighters
erceptor
nd eight
ed. All
fely.

993 cas-
Empire
t three
e Min-
Com-

ad been
g; 107,-
and 88,-

ributed
e listed

275,844
.10,422
.53,959
.19,345
.22,615
.101,979
.30,829

ack

ched two
a the Lisi-
nets River
May 31, but
their initial
osses, Mos-

ports that
ed a strong
front above
ommuniqué

fourth grade, if, at the same time, he keeps up his English studies sufficiently to pass standard English tests. The law also requires that teachers of foreign languages shall be examined by representatives of the School Department and shall be required to pass tests in both English and the foreign language.

In explanation of these regulations, the law has this to say: "Study and persistent use of foreign languages by children of average intelligence in their early and formative years definitely detract from their ability properly to understand and assimilate their normal studies in the English language."

Labor Bill Vetoed

The union control measure—pocket vetoed by the Governor—was similar to bills which have been passed in Texas, Kansas, and other states. It required compulsory annual registration of union officials, the election of union officers by secret ballot, strict accounting of union income and disbursements; authorized the Territorial Department of Labor to inspect union records and to subpoena records, if they are not available otherwise; and made unions subject to suit for violations of contracts.

Governor Stainback supported Labor's views that the absence of strikes, work stoppage, racketeering made such a law unnecessary.

Labor's opposition earlier had almost defeated the measure and succeeded in whittling down support of the bill to a majority just barely strong enough to push it through.

Growing Strength Seen

The weighty, though unsuccessful, influence which Labor brought to bear on the Legislature to defeat the union bill, and the fact that the Legislators should have regarded such a measure as necessary at this time are seen here as recognition of Labor's growing strength in Hawaii. And though vetoed by the Governor, the issue is far from dead here.

In addition to being distinguished by its accomplishments, this past session of Hawaii's Legislature also was distinguished by the unusual complexion of its membership. For

the first time in many years there were no Japanese sitting in either house. Hawaii's only Japanese Senator, Sanji Abe of Hilo, is interned and submitted his resignation shortly after the Legislature convened. All other Japanese candidates and politicians withdrew from the elections last fall.

While Hawaiians in these Islands are commonly reported as having to take a less conspicuous role in public and private affairs, the reverse was true at this past legislative session. Of the 15 Senators and 30 Representatives, 17 or almost 40 per cent were of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry.

True Making Constables

co
Co
me
inf
Fi
on
Co
dic
Ed
cor
Ch
\$20
ate

W
TO
THE P
LIFE
Leland



ROW ON JAP RELOCATION STIRS HOUSE

Elliott Opposes Return
To West; Rebuked
By Eberharter

The News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Rep. A. J. Elliott predicted this week in the House of Representatives that every Japanese sent back to California from relocation camps will be killed. He was rebuked for his statement by Rep. Eberharter of Pennsylvania, and defended by Rep. John A. Rankin, of Mississippi, whose statements about Japanese have been even more intemperate than those of Coast members.

Rep. Elliott said: "I have here a telegram pointing out that the WRA is releasing Japanese and that they are being shipped to the West Coast.

"The Japanese question on the West Coast is going to be a hot one and the WRA is only bringing bloodshed closer to these people. The proper place to keep them until after the war is over is in the camps where they are at the present time. When the war is over, as far as I am concerned, we should ship every Jap in the United States back to Japan, if there is any Japan left to ship them to."

Rep. Eberharter, pointing out that Japanese are now fighting in our Army on the Italian front, said: "I think it ill behoves a member of this House when we are today fighting for the Four Freedoms to speak in such an intemperate, immoderate, and unAmerican way respecting loyal Americans of Japanese descent."

MANY JAP EVACUEES PREFER STATUS QUO



THOSE JAPS COULDN'T HAVE RECEIVED THEIR WEAPONS WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP. PERHAPS MY TELESCOPIC X-RAY VISION WILL SUPPLY THE ANSWER!

1400



WHAT SUPERMAN SIGHTS IN A NEARBY WOODS....

WONDER WHAT'S DELAYING THEM? IT'S TIME FOR THE BREAK!

DO YOU FIGURE ANYTHING HAS GONE WRONG?

U. S. G. RESERVE KEEP OUT



I CAN USE THESE!!

STRONG BREEZE, ISN'T IT?

Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate



MY CLOTHES! G-GONE!

AND SO THEY ARE!

NOW WHERE COULD THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED TO-AND HOW???

Loans, Discounts, and Bankers

Acceptances	584,133,089
Real Estate Loans and Securities	5,505,638
Customers' Liability for	
Acceptances	3,420,357
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,875,000
Ownership of International Banking	
Corporation	7,000,000
Bank Premises	37,483,714
Other Assets	696,059
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$3,735,625,234</u>

RESERVES

Unearned Discount and Other	
Unearned Income	1,623,039
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued	
Expenses, etc.	10,308,132
Dividend	3,100,000
Capital	\$77,500,000
Surplus	85,000,000
Undivided Profits	26,851,580
<u>Total</u>	<u>189,351,580</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$3,735,625,234</u>

July 7

Figures of foreign branches are as of June 25, 1943, except those for enemy-occupied branches which are prior to occupation but less reserves.

\$546,211,856 of United States Government Obligations and \$11,652,907 of other assets are deposited to secure \$500,442,088 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

best investment opportunities?

Outlook for 15 Industries

Included in this timely Report are brief forecasts on the outlook for 15 major industries. In all cases where prospects are favorable our Staff selects the individual stocks that appear most attractive for investment. This comprehensive midyear survey is of value to all those who have new funds to invest, or who wish to take this opportunity to revise their portfolios in the light of second half trends. **For a copy of this timely Report—**

Send for Bulletin FC-97 FREE!

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE

210 Newbury St.  Boston, Mass.

A Japanese family in New York runs into moving trouble P.M.

LAST WEEK WE VISITED a family recently released from the Japanese Relocation Camp at Hunt, Idaho. The family, to which we will give the fictitious name of *Yamada*, is living temporarily with friends on East 43d Street, in two rooms much too cramped for a family of four.

Mrs. Yamada introduced us to her two children, George, 10, who was working on a toy model of a Flying Fortress, and Eileen, 6, who was cutting out paper dolls.

"Both children were born in New York," Mrs. Yamada said, "but they were brought up on our farm near Seattle."

In the Idaho camp, the Yamadas lived in a single room, furnished only with four cots. Yamada built benches, tables and bookshelves out of crates. He was educational director of the camp's consumers co-operative and Mrs. Y. worked in the recreation department. "My pay was \$16 a month," she told us, "his was \$19. But the Dies Committee put a stop to all that. They felt all of us were potential saboteurs who shouldn't be pampered."

"Did it make you resentful?" we asked.

"No, it didn't. But I began to be disturbed by the effect it might have on the children. It seemed odd to have no Caucasians around. I could explain it to my son, but Eileen couldn't understand it. She thought we had done something bad to be put behind a barbed wire fence."

Caucasian friends of the Yamadas found her husband a job, Mrs. Yamada said, and, cleared by the FBI, they were permitted to leave the camp.

"He works in the laundry department of the YWCA," Mrs. Yamada said. "It's not much perhaps for a graduate from Washington State College, but we are very grateful to our friends for finding it."

The Yamadas' big problem now is to find a permanent home.

"We've followed up dozens of leads and many advertisements. Some of the agents in buildings that had *For Rent* signs outside would look at us coldly and say that they were 100 per cent rented. Some agents that we spoke to on the telephone would ask us twice the rent when we appeared in person.

"Someone suggested the Parkchester and we went there. It's a lovely place. But they don't want Orientals.

"Then we went to 380 Riverside

and the agent told us that they never took Orientals. He said they had refused to rent even to a Chinese banker and a Chinese lawyer!

"Some of the houses, we know, do the same to Jews and Negroes as they do to Orientals, but that's cold comfort when you haven't a place to live. I said to one of the landlords who exclude Jews, 'We're Gentiles, you know.' But he missed the sarcasm."



"Please take their picture with their backs turned," Mrs. Yamada requested. "In that way Eileen and George will look like what they are, two typical American children. Behind barbed wire, it's hard to remember that." (See story above.)

WRA Tule Rule Protested to Solons Here

Vigorous protests against operation of the turbulent Tule Lake Jap Relocation Center by War Relocation Authority "social workers" were heard today as the Donnelly State Senate investigating committee convened here for a new hearing into events at the riot torn camp.

State Senator George J. Hatfield, former lieutenant governor, reiterated the committee's earlier demand that the Army remain in control of the center, though he added he understood the Army "might not want the job."

"Though I believe the Army should have control, whether it wants to or not," he said, "still I think we should make it clear that if there is to be civilian control, we are against the camp being run by WRA social workers."

REVIEW TRANSCRIPT

The committeemen, headed by Senator Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, met here to review the transcript of their November Tule Lake hearings, which brought out startling testimony on affairs at the camp, and to make "further recommendations to Congress" on the WRA's administration.

Senator Hatfield took issue with Attorney General Biddle's comment yesterday that the WRA had no right to intern Japanese-American citizens.

HATFIELD'S STAND

"One thing we are unanimously agreed on," he declared, "is that all Japs should be kept confined in camps for the duration of the war, as well as kept off the Pacific Coast."

Other committee members are Senators Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka; Herbert W. Slater, Santa Rosa, and Jess R. Dorsey, Bakersfield.

Make

PUR

this

Call B.

With one of

georgeous

Rich tortoise-

handles (top)

brown or black

lucit

Club Opposes Japanese Return

A discussion opposing the return of the Japanese held in concentration camps to civilian life was held at the Breakfast club meeting this morning at the YMCA. A unanimous vote was passed against the release of Japanese in relocation camps. The Breakfast club agreed with the chamber of commerce to contact Toastmaster clubs to arrange for speakers to attend various county community meetings and service club meetings on the Japanese situation, George Kohlenberger, president, stated.

Rev. Gerald Bash was program chairman. Corp. Frank J. Gallagher sang. Otto Jacobs, city attorney, H. B. Pier, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and Robert Williams were guests.

Public Demands New Policy on Japs in U.S.

Results of The Times' poll, printed today, on the problem of how to deal with Japanese in this country show a tremendous majority of Southern California citizens condemning the policy of the War Relocation Authority headed by Dillon S. Myer, and demanding Army control of the Japs. A majority not quite so large is opposed to the freeing of avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest. An almost unanimous vote was registered in favor of the idea of "trading" Japanese in this country for Americans in Jap prison camps. A large percentage expressed approval of a proposal for a constitutional amendment after the war to deport all Japanese and forbid further immigration. A smaller number—in ratio of about 6 to 1—would refuse to except American-born Japanese from such an amendment. And nearly every ballot was in favor of permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast. The tabulated results are presented in the box below. Herewith are some of the letters which accompanied the ballots:

A Way Out

There is plenty of room in this big world for all of us to live happily and peaceably.

When peoples find that their ideals and their conceptions of human relations are so fundamentally opposed that they cannot be reconciled, and that attempts to live in close association one with the other result only in friction and hatred, it is neither unkind nor intolerant to say that it is better for them to live apart—each in his own place.

Such attempts as have been made to bring the American and Japanese peoples together on a basis of mutual friendliness, neighborliness and good will have failed utterly. It appears that even when we thought they were liking us and our ways of life they were in reality secretly hating and despising us and planning how they might destroy us.

It may be that there are inbred instincts and racial intuitions so strong and

not theirs, have bled for this country. Loyalty is in the heart. They have none!

It would be sheer insult to "our boys" not to firmly settle this menacing mess before they come home.

Let us welcome our fighting men home to a better, stronger place to live, not a mollicoddling one.

LOUISE ELDRIDGE KING,
Los Angeles.

Three Reasons

The Japs, in the Pearl Harbor incident, told the world more forcefully their estimate of the value of truthfulness and honesty than words could have told.

There may be some exceptions to this national standard they have set up, but they are so comparatively few that we are justified in voting to send them all back to Japan at the close of the war.

Another reason is we cannot assimilate them. A third reason is they are not

Military Handling Urged

Following is my opinion as to what to do with the Japs.

1—Not only has the W.R.A. made a mess in handling the Japs in the various centers, but they have slapped in the face every serviceman that has fought and died in the Southwest Pacific.

2—The whole problem should be handled by the military, particularly some of the troops who have seen service in the Pacific and had experience with the Japs.

3—What do you mean, "Loyal Japs"? In my opinion, there is not a Jap living that would not assist Japan against the United States if given an opportunity, were it not for the fear of getting caught, or knowing what to do. To release one of them is nothing short of a crime.

4—Of course the answer is yes. Here, however, is where W.R.A. has made one of its greatest blunders. They have

Here Are Results of Jap Questionnaire

These results have been tabulated from the 11,621 letters received by The Times up to noon Friday on the question of how to handle the Japanese problem. Not everyone voted on every question, as the totals below show. The questions as originally asked on this page Nov. 22 and the figures on the answers as sent in from all over Southern California follow:

1—Do you think the War Relocation Authority has capably handled the problem of Japanese in the United States?	Yes	639
	No	10,773
2—Do you favor Army control of Japanese in this country for the duration?	Yes	11,203
	No	372
3—Do you approve of the policy of freeing avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest?	Yes	1,139
	No	9,750
4—Would you favor "trading" Japanese now here for American war prisoners held in Japan, if it could be arranged?	Yes	11,249
	No	256
5—Do you favor a constitutional amendment after the war for the deportation of all Japanese from this country, and forbidding further immigration?	Yes	10,598
	No	732
6—Would you except American-born Japanese if such a plan as the above were adopted?	Yes	1,883
	No	9,018
7—Would you permanently exclude all Japanese from the Pacific Coast States, including California?	Yes	9,855
	No	999

compelling that they are altogether beyond the control of those possessed of them. It may be the Japanese are like that. It looks that way. Why not recognize this fact and not attempt to do the impossible?

Time may in some degree modify our resentment of Japanese treachery and even soften our horror of their nameless cruelties, but we no longer want to live with them and we do not want them to live with us. So let us stay apart—in peace.

Regardless of their various shades and degrees of citizenship here, Japan still claims them as citizens—all of them. Let's send them all back there as soon as possible. And I mean ALL. If we have to have an amendment to our Constitution to effect this—then let's have the amendment.

PAUL E. STILLMAN,
Glendale.

Outsider's View

I am from Florida and in California for two weeks. Since here I've read the Japanese situation with great interest. You are close to the problem. I view it as an outsider, so my opinions may be impractical.

This I do believe: When a Japanese has been a "troublemaker" he should be offered to Japan in exchange for a war prisoner of ours. He shouldn't be asked if he wants to go. If they don't exchange him take him over in a plane and drop him out in a parachute over a Japanese-occupied land. Let the rest know what is being done and I'll bet they'll behave.

AGNES PURNELL,
Los Angeles.

The Two-Faced Japanese

The Japs have long been known as a two-faced race and now they are busy trying to save, at least, one of them. Why let them? The Japanese are not entitled to save their faces. Ask our boys at Guadalcanal!

Loyal ones? How do you tell a loyal Jap? He will smile and bow at you and with one swift move knife you in the back. You were born here, too, you know, and FIRST.

In California we educated their children with ours; they had every privilege, yet maintained their Japanese schools, too, and taught their children that they would conquer ours. Does California or any other State need the Japanese? Because they were born here does not make them loyal, necessarily. Our ancestors,

where God placed them and intended them to stay. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." Acts xvii, 26.

To say "the bounds of their habitation were determined" is just another way of saying they must keep within the bounds of Japan. The amalgamation of races has resulted in failure wherever tried, so far as improvement is concerned.

L. V. SHEPHERD,
Manhattan Beach.

'Disgraceful'

I did not see your questionnaire about the Japanese-Americans until today.

It is disgraceful to see such wanton, unfair and un-American racial persecution. Your remarks were made to inflame race hatred. How can we hope to remain free and decent when such prejudiced statements are given by your paper? The California press has done the worst possible wrong on this matter. If you wanted a fair opinion, you had no right whatever to preface your "ballot" with the suggestions you made.

Of course, unthinking people, not aware of the international effect, will do just as you wish. Your account in yesterday's paper—"No, sorry," etc., was utterly childish. I suppose our I.Q. must be on a low level.

EDNA N. INGHAM,
Santa Ana.

Keeping Quiet About It

I do not have relatives or friends in Jap prison camps but if I did I would certainly want to have them treated kindly and I think the Japs will reciprocate if we are hard on their prisoners. I do not care whether the Army or civilians handle the Jap camps. But I do believe a strict censorship should be maintained and if it is necessary to get tough no one would know the difference. We have plenty of existing laws to handle all violations and the prisoners can be punished under them. Treat them with courtesy but be firm and hard to those who break the rules.

There is too much publicity and too much using small incidents as political capital to attack the administration and by doing so disrupt the war effort by undermining public confidence and lowering morale.

B. C. FLINT,
Los Angeles.

turned hundreds of Japs loose to take jobs throughout the country and given them an opportunity to gather information of great value to the enemy. To permit them to return to Japan now perhaps would be dangerous. Every last one of them should have been kept in the camps and exchanged for American prisoners during the war on almost any basis.

5—The answer to this question is 130,000,000 times yes. However, it must be remembered that it is only the Western States that really know the Japs. The Midwest and the East know little about them and it takes their assistance to pass a constitutional amendment, hence such a movement would probably fail and take years to secure.

6—I certainly would not. In my opinion, the Japanese, as a race, have forfeited every right or privilege they may have had to live and enjoy the freedom of this country.

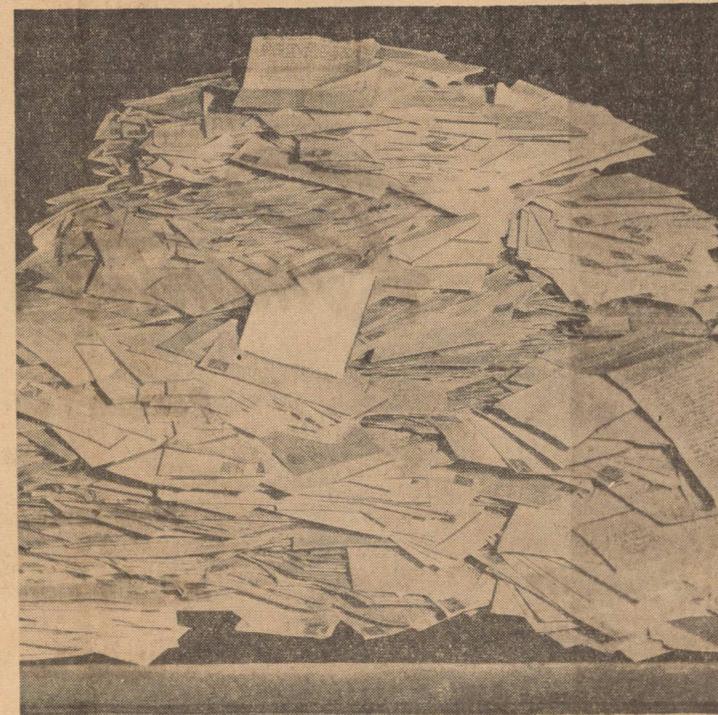
8—There are one or two questions, I believe, all our people would like to have answered. Who are these associations or groups that are working so diligently for the Japs and who make up their membership? What is the cause of their efforts? Why do they want the Japs liberated and returned to California?

M. T. SPEER,
GEORGE A. HOWELL,
Alhambra.

More Than 'Yes' or 'No'

Your reader poll on the "Japanese problem" cannot be answered intelligently by a "yes" or "no." I have treated each question individually:

1—No one, outside the government of



Some of the more than 11,000 replies on the Jap question sent in by readers.

The Pacific Coast



Highlights of Comments in Jap Poll

Among the thousands of expressions of opinion on the Japanese situation received by The Times the following are typical:

It is time we stopped being sentimental saps where the Japanese are concerned and treat them as the menace they are.
CURTIS E. YOUNG,
Calimesa.

If they (the Japs) are all sent back to their own country, there will be more room, more work, more happiness for our boys when they come home from the war.
B. WINGO,
Los Angeles.

Why should the interned Japs be fed better than our boys who are prisoners? Since we have American citizens returned from Japan, why not have them submit a week's menu of what they were fed by the Japanese and use this menu to feed the Japs in this country?
D. M. TERHUNE,
Santa Ana.

Publicize the Pacific Coast Jap problem. I do not think the country as a whole realizes its seriousness in the present emergency.
R. M. HEYWOOD,
Avalon.

Let our servicemen, who have seen action against the Japs, have a say as to the handling of them here. They know the face value of a Jap.
H. E. SMITH,
Hollywood.

Ask our men in the Pacific these questions.
MRS. RONALD D. KINGSBURY,
Pasadena.

Banish all Japs from American soil. We can't help it if some are innocent; we will be protecting our country.
K. WEEDERMAYER,
Huntington Park.

Due to the Japs running loose all over, I hate to think of the outcome of it all.
MRS. EDNA W. MICHAELS,
Elsinore.

Separate the loyal from the disloyal, keep all in concentration camps for the duration—the loyal for their own protection, the disloyal for our protection.
W. C. MANDELL,
Covina.

I criticize the wide publishing of inflammatory sentiments. There are good people of Japanese ancestry—good and bad. Let's not embitter the good men and women by blanket charges and policies.
REV. H. WESLEY ROLOFF,
Torrance.

ices, has access to a correct, unbiased report of the W.R.A. conduct of the camps. Each newspaper, magazine or radio reporter puts his own interpretation on events; there are charges, rebuttal, coun-

tercharges until a fair-minded person realizes that he cannot form an opinion.

2—I do favor Army control of Japanese in this country for the duration of the war.

3—if properly investigated prior to release, I favor release of loyal Japanese in areas where there is no danger of race riots.

4—I favor trading disloyal alien Japanese for American war or civilian prisoners held by Japan.

5—No. A constitutional amendment to revoke the citizenship of any group, because of their race, would place in jeopardy the citizenship of any individual or minority group in the United States. Citizenship, then, would be subject to cancellation, without benefit of hearing or trial, whenever an individual or group could agitate sufficient hatred to make an issue of it.

6—Citizens of the United States are not subject to deportation (and where would you deport them?) Article XIV, Section 1, of the Constitution guarantees citizenship to those born within the United States or its Territories. If they are accused, tried and found guilty of treason, then action should be taken, but not on the basis of race.

7—This is a problem that should be decided after the war is won and race hatred has abated.

8—My suggestion is that the whole problem of citizen and alien Japanese be decided after we have won the war and the subject of restricted or unrestricted location can be decided calmly and coolly.
D. C. H.,
Bakersfield.

As You Might Say---

By Ed Ainsworth

It has been a difficult task to select— from the thousands of replies—the letters and comments on the Japanese situation on this page today in connection with The Times' poll. . . . An effort has been made to choose, for the most part, temperate, reasonable letters which discuss the situation thoughtfully, but it has been felt necessary to include, too, some of the more violent expressions from both extremes of opinion to give a representative cross section. It is hoped that this

sampling of opinion may at least serve as a guide to further constructive public discussion of this admittedly thorny problem, for which there is no easy solution one way or another. . . . The utmost care has been exercised to present a true report on the sentiment of the replies received. It is hoped that the poll as a whole will prove of value to Congressmen and other public officials on whom the ultimate burden of responsibility will fall in trying to work out a solution of the Japanese situation in this country. . . .

THE OPEN FORUM

Free Speech - Free Press - Free Assemblage

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—John Philpot Curran

VOL. XXII.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SEPT. 29, 1945

No. 39

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PRACTICED BY STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Test Case Filed in L. A. Superior Court
Challenges Right of Board To Refuse Sales
Tax Permits to Persons of Japanese Descent

Charging unconstitutional action by the State Board of Equalization, due to racial discrimination, Kenzo Sugino, Japanese alien, has filed a petition for writ of mandate in the Los Angeles Superior Court against the Board, seeking a court order that the Board grant him a retail sales tax permit to sell glasses and lenses necessary to his practice of optometry.

The petition recites that in all cases, except with respect to persons of Japanese descent, such permits issue as a matter of routine upon the payment of a \$1.00 fee required by the Board, but that in the case of persons of Japanese descent the Board had adopted a policy of discrimination solely because of racial prejudice. According to the Petition, at a meeting of the Board in Sacramento on June 13, 1945, William G. Bonelli announced for the Board that the Board desired to discourage Japanese from returning to California. The Board rejected an opinion by Deputy Attorney General J. L. Nourse to the effect that the Board had no discrimination in granting sales tax permits.

According to the petition, the act of the Board denies the petitioner due process of law in violation of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Superior court Judge J. W. Vickers set Sugino's application for a peremptory writ of mandate down for hearing on October 15, 1945.

Sugino is being represented by A. L. Wirin, attorney for the Southern California Branch of the A.C.L.U., which organization is sponsoring the test suit; and by attorney Daniel G. Marshall, Chairman of the Catholic Interracial Council. The case is a test case and will affect all Isseis desiring to do business in California.

Unreasonable Conditions Imposed

According to the petition, the policy of the State Board of Equalization to discriminate against persons of Japanese descent was adopted at a meeting of the Board under the following circumstances: Said meeting was attended by Board members George R. Reilly, James H. Quinn, R. E. Collins, William G. Bonelli, as well as Deputy Attorney General J. L. Nourse and J. J. Campbell, States Sales Administrator; and others at the office of said State Board of Equalization at Sacramento, California, on June 13, 1945.

William G. Bonelli stated at the meeting that the Board would require express recommendation from the United States Navy and the United States Army made to the Board that each particular applicant who was a person of Japanese descent should receive a permit to engage in business as a seller of personal property. Thereupon the Board was advised that the United

States Navy had no authority, interest or concern in the matter and would not make any such recommendation; and was further advised that the United States Army could not make such express recommendation, the United States Army having, however, made use of a clearance procedure whereby only those persons of Japanese descent found by said United States Army to be loyal would be, and were being permitted to return to California. The Board was advised that their attitude pertaining to the issuance of permits aforesaid was unreasonable and failed to place any confidence in the Army's clearance procedure, and also was advised that the position taken by them was at variance with the statements made by the Governor and the Attorney General of the State of California, respectively, to the effect that all persons of Japanese descent cleared by the United States Army were loyal and were entitled, upon their return to California, to the same treatment, and to the same rights and privileges, as other loyal persons.

Bonelli's Motive Revealed

To these statements William G. Bonelli replied that he didn't give a "damn" what those individuals said. Thereupon the Board was advised by Deputy Attorney General J. L. Nourse that the Board did not have discretionary powers with respect to the issuance of permits in connection with the collection of the sales tax; and that the Board did not have the right to refuse a permit to an applicant who had otherwise complied with the requirements of the law. Thereupon Bonelli replied that he would let the courts decide that point if necessary, and that even if the Board didn't have that authority they could see to it that plenty of time was taken to investigate an application, and that in view of the amount of business the Board had to handle and the shortage of help it might be a very long time before a decision could be reached on a specific case. Thereafter Bonelli stated that the Board's action in making it difficult for persons of Japanese descent to secure permits to engage in business would encourage such persons to settle elsewhere than in California, which after all is what he and the Board wanted.

Further recitals in the petition are: The petitioner has been advised by the Board that it will be necessary for him to have written assurances that neither the War or Navy Departments have any objection to his re-entry into California for the purpose of engaging in the activity indicated in his application, namely, the practice of optometry.

That said requirement is without authority of law, and has been imposed by the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

MEMORANDUM ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS STRONGLY SUPPORTED

The following memorandum on women's rights has received the unanimous approval of all members of the National ACLU Committee and of all the affiliated committees across the country sending in an advisory vote:

The American Civil Liberties Union subscribes to the view that the rights of a human being are irrespective of sex, race, nationality, religion or opinion, and that every one has the right to protection against arbitrary discrimination on any of those grounds. Women have civil liberties no less than men.

In the field of civil liberties for women, the right to work is rapidly becoming for most women as important an economic right as it has always been for men. The Union, therefore, has concentrated upon this right. It has adopted the general principle that employment of workers should be for merit, skill and experience without arbitrary discrimination because of sex or marital status.

In amplification of that principle, it has approved a campaign for the removal of legal and administrative bars to the employment of married women in public employment and for the removal of discriminations against women, whether married or unmarried, as members of trade unions. It also endorses the related principle of equal pay for equal work.

The Union has progressed thus far in the field of civil liberties for women by the method of step by step itemization of the subject matter and correction of each discrimination by specific legislation appropriate to that end.

There is a body of thinking, however, which considers this method too slow and would like to see a Woman's Bill of Rights made a part of the Federal Constitution. Two amendments to the Constitution to that effect have been before Congress for several years.

The Union, however, is opposed to the writing into the Constitution of any blanket provision for equalization of the sexes along the lines of either of the measures now before Congress. It believes that such an amendment, couched in vague and sweeping language, while emotionally attractive, is bound to lead to great confusion and uncertainty in its application. It can have little or no effect upon the principal discriminations from which women suffer (many of which are not legal at all but are primarily matters of habit and custom). It is sure to jeopardize a great body of valuable social and labor legislation without producing anything significant in the field of civil liberties in its stead. The Union believes that the best and in the long run the quickest method of obtaining equal civil rights in law for women is the method of particularization which it has thus far used.

The Union, therefore, will continue to support specific measures to remove discrimination against women in such fields for instance as jury service, guardianship

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

THE OPEN FORUM

Published every Saturday at 501 Douglas Building, 257 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 12, California by the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Phone: Michigan 9708

Clinton J. Taft Editor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Upton Sinclair Kate Crane Gartz
A. A. Heist A. L. Wirin
John Packard Edwin Ryland

Subscription Rates—One Dollar a Year, Five Cents per Copy. In bundles of ten or more to one address, Two Cents Each, if ordered in advance.

Advertising Rates on Request

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 18, 1924, at the post office of Los Angeles Calif., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPT. 29, 1945

ACLU TO SUPPORT "ESQUIRE" BEFORE U.S. SUPREME COURT

Continuing its battle against Post Office censorship, the American Civil Liberties Union will support the Department of Justice's application to the U.S. Supreme Court for a review of the Circuit Court's decision in the case of "Esquire" magazine. The Justice and Post Office Departments are appealing the unanimous decision of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals last June written by Thurman Arnold, castigating Postmaster General Frank Walker for attempting to censor "Esquire" by revoking its second-class mailing rates.

The Civil Liberties Union supported "Esquire" in the lower courts, and recently urged the Department of Justice not to appeal.

Justice Arnold held that the Postmaster General was exceeding his authority in attempting to impose his own literary and moral views on the public by the revocation. Mr. Walker originally moved to revoke "Esquire's" second-class rates in 1943 on the ground that the magazine was not in the public interest and "bordered on obscenity." In appealing to the U.S. Supreme Court the Department of Justice said that the ruling left the Post Office Department "at sea" as to just what its powers over second class rates are. The ACLU maintains that second-class rates are vital to freedom of the press, and that the power of revocation should be taken away from the Post Office Department and given to the courts.

INDICTMENT OF LEADING NUDIST PROTESTED

Indictment of the Rev. Ilsley Boone, leading American nudist, by a federal grand jury in Newark, N.J. on September 6 was protested to U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark by the American Civil Liberties Union last week. In a letter signed by Roger N. Baldwin, director, the Civil Liberties Union said: "We note that Ilsley Boone, secretary of the National Sun Bathing Society, was indicted by a federal grand jury at Newark for sending an indecent magazine through the mails. The magazine was his own publication, "Sunshine and Health."

"We have protested time and again to the Department of Justice against the attempt to penalize Mr. Boone. Review of the proceedings would show how ridiculous they are. They rest on the assumption that nudism per se is obscene, a contention which is hardly supported by enlightened opinion anywhere. **May we urge that the Department look into this matter with a view to dropping the prosecution. It could serve no public purpose.**"

INTERNEES JAILED FOR BUGLE BLOWING ARE FREED AT TULE LAKE

Five Japanese American boys 15 to 17 years old who were sentenced up to nine months in jail at the Tule Lake segregation center for blowing bugles, shaving their heads, and banzaiing for Japan were released August 28, after the Northern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union had intervened in their behalf. The California Branch had filed petitions for habeas corpus in the federal court charging that the boys were sentenced without proper trial, since the camp superintendent made his own rules, acted as prosecutor and judge, and denied the defendants counsel, a jury hearing, or the opportunity to subpoena witnesses. The boys, children of disloyal Japanese held in the camp, were released before the petitions came up for hearing, after a Union representative had visited the camp.

CONGRESSIONAL BILLS AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTY SUMMARIZED

A summary of bills dealing with issues of civil liberty now before Congress was released by the ACLU September 15. Heading the list are bills in the House and Senate to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee, and to abolish the poll tax in federal elections, which passed the House last year. Both are supported by the Union. Also favored are: a bill to grant citizenship to Filipinos resident in the U.S. which passed the House unanimously last spring; a bill providing for a plebiscite to determine the future status of Puerto Rico; and bills in both houses transferring the power of censorship over the mails from the Post Office Department to the courts.

(Continued from Page 1)

respondents against the petitioner solely because of their prejudice against him because of his race, and solely in order to discriminate against him, because of his race, and as a subterfuge to effect said discrimination; and that the Board, in requiring such conditions have, since June, 1945, known that neither the petitioner nor any person of Japanese descent could comply with such requirements.

In other portions of the petition Sugino sets forth that he paid the fee required of \$1.00 and otherwise complied with the requirements of the California law so as to be entitled to a sales tax permit.

Sugino's Loyalty Attested

Sugino made these recitals in connection with his being an alien:

The petitioner is a resident of the city and county of Los Angeles. He was born in Japan. **At all times herein he has been and now is loyal to the United States; and was so determined by the United States Army, Western Defense Command, after said Western Defense Command had made a thorough investigation concerning the petitioner; said investigation having been part of the general investigations made by said Western Defense Command of all persons of Japanese ancestry; and on September 9, 1944, said Western Defense Command issued to the petitioner a certificate, bearing No. 1000, expressly exempting the petitioner from any exclusion orders theretofore issued by the Western Defense Command in connection with persons of Japanese descent. Said certificate was granted prior to the general lifting of exclusion orders against persons of Japanese descent theretofore issued by the Western Defense**

JAPANESE APPLICANT FOR LICENSE GETS A HEARING

Nobusuke Nakinishi of San Francisco, who applied for a real estate broker's license on March 30, was given a special hearing by the Real Estate Commissioner last month to determine his "honesty, truthfulness and good reputation." Such hearings are held in one case in a thousand and then only if something unfavorable, such as a criminal offense, is found in the applicant's record. Nevertheless, every Japanese alien who applies for a broker's license is subjected to such a hearing, no matter how excellent his record.

In this case, Nakinishi is a Japanese enemy alien, who has resided in this country for 29 of his 45 years, without returning to Japan for a visit. The treatment accorded to him is clearly discriminatory because no instructions have been issued by the Real Estate Commissioner requiring hearings for every applicant who is a German or Italian enemy alien.

Ordinarily, it takes only a few weeks for a decision to be handed down following a hearing. H. K. Osada of Sacramento, another alien Japanese applicant, received his hearing on July 19. He is still awaiting a decision. A similar wait is expected in Nakinishi's case. If the decision is favorable, he will then be allowed to take the regular broker's examination.

Nakinishi held a broker's license prior to the evacuation. At the hearing, all seven of his witnesses spoke most highly of his past record, and no evidence was presented against him.

The ACLU is cooperating with Nakinishi's attorney. It has also sent a protest to the Governor, because Hubert Scudder, the Real Estate Commissioner responsible for the above policy, is the Governor's appointee.

On September 15 a new law went into effect in California barring Orientals ineligible to citizenship from securing real estate broker's licenses, unless they were licensed prior to 1942. The law provides that, "The commissioner shall not grant a real estate broker's license to any person who is neither a citizen of the United States nor an applicant for such citizenship who has received his first citizenship papers, unless such person has been licensed in this State as a real estate broker at any time prior to January 1, 1942.

"If the applicant has received his first citizenship papers, failure to become a citizen of the United States in due course shall be cause for revocation of license."

Command. The petitioner's son, Arthur Sugino, is now in the United States Army, and in the area of the Southwest Pacific, assigned for service as a member of the United States Army, with the United States occupation forces in Japan.

Petitioner at all times herein has desired to be, and now desires to be, a citizen of the United States, and has all the qualifications of such citizenship, except only that he is a person of Japanese descent, and under the present naturalization laws of the United States is ineligible to citizenship solely because of his race and ancestry; for said reason alone, the petitioner has been unable to become a citizen of the United States.

(Continued from Page 1)

of children, employment and earnings, and ownership and control of property, all in accordance with the familiar slogan "specific bills for specific ills."

Gay Kitchen Towels Fascinating to Make

7235



CROSS-STITCH kittens (8-to-the-inch crosses) get involved in household tasks and end up by making your kitchen gay with colorful towels.

Start these towels now. Pattern 7235 contains a transfer pattern of 7 motifs 5 1/2 by 8 inches; list of materials; stitches.

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. Box 3217 San Francisco 6, Calif. Enclose 16 cents for Pattern. Name: Address:

For Joyful Cough Relief, Try This Home Mixture

Saves Big Dollars. No Cooking.

This splendid recipe is used by millions every year, because it makes such a dependable, effective medicine for coughs due to colds. It is so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any drugstore, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its soothing effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough medicine, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please in every way.

HELP BUILD RESISTANCE TO COLDS!

Take good-tasting tonic many doctors recommend

Catch cold easily? Listless? Tire quickly? Help tone up your system! Take Scott's Emulsion—contains natural A & D Vitamins your diet may be lacking. It's great! Buy today. All drugstores.



Starts INSTANTLY to relieve MUSCULAR ACHES-PAINS Soreness and Stiffness

For blessed prompt relief—rub on powerfully soothing Musterole. It actually helps break up painful local congestion. So much easier to apply than a mustard plaster. "No fuss. No muss with Musterole!" Just rub it on.

In 3 Strengths MUSTEROLE

LOSE That HEADACHE!

with a single Garfield Headache Powder

FOR soothing relief from the nagging, splitting headaches that come these terror war days, try a Garfield Headache Powder. Quick relief is yours, usually with a single powder.

FREE! Write for a FREE SAMPLE of Garfield Headache Powder—also for Garfield Tea, used for constipation, acid indigestion, and to "keep clean inside." WRITE: GARFIELD TEA CO., 41st at 3rd Ave., B'klyn 32, N.Y., Dept. D-61



Man About Town:

The ex-convict whose plot to kidnap Betty Grable was interrupted is last-named Williams. She still has a guard, and her father and husband tote gats. . . . The O.D.T. will order all dining cars removed from choochos traveling less than 350 miles. . . . The Newspaper Guild will invade the radio field (to organize it) next Summer.

The colyum forwarded several letters from worried bond buyers who heard enemy-planted rumors that savings bonds wouldn't be redeemed in accordance with their terms. . . . The U. S. Treasury debunks the rumors with this statement: "The rumors are absolutely without foundation. The U. S. Gov't has never defaulted in the payment of its debts. Since the Congress has ample power to provide for meeting all obligations of the gov't (when due) there can be no doubt that its promise to pay its obligations (when due) will be carried out. Undoubtedly subversive activity in this country is responsible for spreading of such misinformation. By making known the true facts you could do much to discount the wholly unfounded rumors.—D. W. Bell, Treasury Dep't, Washington."

The news that Donald Nelson would marry the young widow Colbourne was tipped here first on December 13, 1943, this way: "We promise to omit the name until he is freed. Watch for the name of Mrs. Paul Strashon's next groom. She's a widow. He is one of America's most famed leaders." . . . J. A. Brunner (Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars) investigated our warning about a subversive exec. among the group and fired him.

One of the playbores is so worried about his induction via the work or fight bill's becoming a law he's engaged a man to stay in Washington to send him daily reports on its progress. . . . Another of the same set (afraid of losing his draft-proof status if seen in public with his dolls) stays home, which is practically a night club. . . . Add lucky timing: "They Told Me," by Leonard Lyons in This Week. Deals with the war's top men and their confabs. . . . One of the better-known socialists made a terrific odor at Penn Station the other ayem when she found she couldn't buy two compartments to Florida plus three for her servants!

The nation's No. 1 sin town is Washington. Ever since the FBI lost that "black spook" case the joints are jumpin'. . . . How Tempus Fugits Dep't: Davey Lee, who sat on A. Jolson's lap in "Sonny Boy," is now a pilot in the S. Pacific for Uncle Samson. . . . T. Dorsey's booking at the 400 on Feb. 16th will guarantee him \$6,000 per week against a percentage. A record, we think, for a nitery. . . . A WAC private stationed at Santa Monica is really named Pearl Harbor.

Your Broadway and Mine:

Faces About Town: Victor Moore, the beloved comedian, moving out of an exclusive Park Avenue place (back to the Broadway hotel he lived in during his vaudeville days) because he was "so uncomfortable." . . . J. J. Shubert telling comedienne Sue Ryan (the Shuberts' most valuable property since "Blossom Time") to wear her rubbers outdoors. . . . J. P. Marquand, co-parent of the hit show, "The Late George Apley," readying to cover the Pacific arena soon. . . . Music czar Petrillo, who will try to invade the newsreel music field, alleging newsreels shouldn't use canned music, etc. . . . Henry Luce, the Mag-nate, better known as Father Time. . . . Evelyn Nesbit, once the toast of the town, preferring to dine alone at Duffy's Tavern.

Manhattan Murals: The photo of Fred Allen taken about 20 years ago in checked derby and tight trousers—in the window of a 47th Street photog. . . . The icicles on the nude statues in the Museum of Modern Art Gardens. Very comical. . . . The pup wearing military apparel. . . . The French restaurant, "L'Apres Midi," at 48th near 8th—where the patrons get up and entertain. . . . The Navy flier in the Cub Room slaying the celebs with this one. He displays a pack of Camels and says: "If you were out on this desert where would you sleep?" . . . The sucker looks and looks and eventually says: "I'd sleep near the pyramids or under that palm tree." . . . to which the snapper is: "I wouldn't. I'd just go around the corner (turning the pack) and sleep in one of these hotels!"

Princess Anastasia of Greece (King Peter's mother-in-law) is now wearing the pants in the Yugoslav royal tribe. She is blamed for the recent crisis. . . . Mussolini, our nation's detectives learn, is squawking that his Nazi friends not only robbed everyone else in Italy but even took all of his personal possessions. . . . Swiss scribes believe Gen'l Guderian will be replaced as Nazi Eastern commander. Because of his terrific argument with Hitler, who fought against the big withdrawals.

Ice Fishing a Popular Sport



The "compleat angler" is undeterred by snow, sleet, ice or any of Mother Nature's vagaries. In the frozen wastes of Maine, the sport has become an institution. Climax of the expedition is, of course, the eating of the fish. The fire is built right on the ice and the fish cleaned and fried on the spot.

New Non-Stop Flight Record



Flying non-stop from Prestwick, Scotland, to La Guardia field, New York, completing the 3,315-mile flight in less than 17 hours, the crew of an air transport command Douglas C-54 established a new record and was the first regularly scheduled cargo plane to make the non-stop flight. The crew was made up of civilians.

Basketball Aboard Carrier



Navy pilots using the forward elevator well of a task force 58 carrier for their regular basketball game. These pilots took to the air daily, during the Guam occupation, to strafe enemy troops.

Home Life on Western Front



Left, Pvt. Forrest Parker, Elizabeth, N. Y., and Sgt. Elmer Murar, Youngstown, Ohio, read an American comic during a lull near Gersdorf, Luxembourg. Right, Pvt. Thomas O'Brien, Middleboro, Mass., enjoys his cold rations in the snow on the western front.

Under Luzon Fire



These drawings were made by Norman Millett Thomas, Portland, Me., as a member of the coast guard aiding in the landings at Luzon. They were drawn during the Luzon mopping up by American troops. This particular beachhead was secured at great loss.

Boy Hero Reenlists



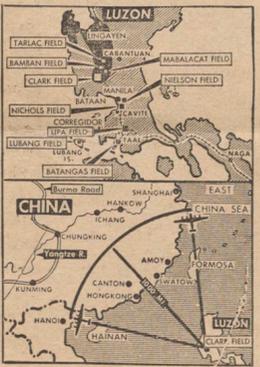
Francis DeSales Glover, Pittsburgh, who was discharged from the army air force when officials learned he had enlisted at 14. He had won distinguished flying cross, air medal with four clusters, purple heart, Presidential citation and wings. Now 17, with his mother's consent, he has enlisted for combat air service.

Badge of Courage



Streaked with blood from wounds and burns, U. S. sailor reports at sick bay for treatment following a naval battle in the Lingayen gulf.

Capture Clark Field



Capture of Clark field on Luzon with its 13 airstrips now gives the Pacific air force a streamlined land air base from which to attack the Jap-held bases of China.



That Got Him Joan—Why did your cousin quit his job as riveter? Was it too noisy for him? Jasper—Oh, he didn't mind the noise of the riveting, but the fellow next to him hummed incessantly!

Some folks never stop to think; there are others who never think to stop.

Slip Up? A man who had been stopping at a fashionable hotel was paying his bill. He looked up at the girl cashier and asked what it was she had around her neck. "A ribbon, of course," she said. "Why?"

"Well," he replied, "everything else is so high around here that I thought perhaps it was your belt."

Let's Go! Jasper—I am not myself tonight. Joan—Then we ought to have a good time.

Had Sowed The visitor going around the penal settlement came upon a convict making sacks. "Good afternoon," said the visitor. "Sewing?"

"No," was the reply. "Reaping."

Little boy (who had been sent to dry a towel before a grate)—"Oh, Mama, will it be done when it's brown?"

What Could They Be? A small girl was entertaining her mother's visitor. "How's your little girl?" she asked. "I'm sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't a little girl."

"How's your little boy?" "I haven't a little boy, either." "Then what are yours?"

No Doubt "What's up—has she turned you down?"

"She has." "Rough luck, old man—but don't take it to heart too much. A woman's 'No' often means 'Yes.'"

"She didn't say 'No'—she said 'Rats!'"

At the Beginning The medical officer felt that he was not getting straight answers from the recruit, who seemed not to know what illnesses he had had in the past.

"Well, tell me the heaviest you have ever weighed," the M. O. suggested. "One hundred forty pounds," the recruit answered.

The M. O. made a note. "And the lightest?" snapped the M. O.

"Seven pounds, sir," replied the recruit, without blinking an eyelid.

Gems of Thought A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore, let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.—Bacon.

I went to bitter lanes and dark, Who once had known the sky, To carry them a dream—and found They had more dreams than I.—MARY CAROLYN DAVIES.

There is nothing in the world so much admired as a man who knows how to bear unhappiness with courage.—Seneca.

The best brand of conversation is made up of good sense, truth, good humor and a dash of wit.

WHEN PETER PAIN SMACKS YOU WITH HEAD COLD MISERY...

..RUB IN Ben-Gay QUICK

Feel the soothing warmth of Ben-Gay... as it goes to work, relieving those cold symptoms. Doctors know about the two famous pain-relieving agents in Ben-Gay—methyl salicylate and menthol. Ben-Gay contains up to 2 1/2 times more of these ingredients than five other widely offered rub-ins. For fast relief, get genuine quick-acting Ben-Gay.

BEN-GAY—THE ORIGINAL ANALGESIQUE BAUME

Also For PAIN RHEUMATISM MILD BEN-GAY DUE TO MUSCLE PAIN NEURALGIA FOR CHILDREN



Really soothing because they're really medicated. Each F & F Cough Lozenge gives your throat a 15 minute soothing treatment that reaches all the way down... below the gargle line. Only 10¢ box.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

The first use of motor trucks—and that means rubber tires—by the U. S. Army in active campaigns occurred during the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916. About 800 motor vehicles were in use on the Mexican border.

B. F. Goodrich's latest analysis of the rubber situation shows that after the war annual potential rubber production of the world should be 2,800,000 long tons. This is more than twice the amount of rubber used by the entire world in 1941, the record year, when consumption totaled 1,300,000 long tons.

In war or peace B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER

SORE THROAT due to colds

Let a little Vicks VapoRub melt on the tongue. Works fine, to soothe sore throat due to colds and helps relieve irritation in upper breathing passages.

To Ease Spasms of Coughing: Put a good spoonful of VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water. Wonderful relief comes as you breathe in the steaming medicinal vapors that penetrate to cold-congested upper breathing passages. . . . soothes the irritation, quiets fits of coughing, helps clear head.

For Added Relief, rub VapoRub on throat, chest, back. Let its famous double-action keep on working for VICKS VAPORUB hours as you sleep.

Keep the Battle Rolling With War Bonds and Scrap

CITIZEN WEEK PROCLAIMED BY GOV. WARREN

All in State Called Upon by
Chief Executive to Join
in Patriotic Observance

EXAMINER BUREAU SAC
RAMENTO, May 9.—Governor
Earl Warren today issued a pro-
clamation designating the week
of May 10 to 16 as I Am an Amer-
ican Week and calling upon all
citizens to participate in observ-
ance of I Am an American Day,
Sunday, May 16.

Full text of the proclamation
follows:

"American citizenship is
more sacred, more priceless to-
day than at any time in the
history of our country. Beset
by foes who seek to destroy the
very foundations of their demo-
cratic liberties, the American
people have reason to cherish
their citizenship more than at
any time in the past.

INCREASED OBLIGATIONS.
"The global war in which we
are engaged imposes increased
obligations upon all citizens of
the United States of America.
Now as never before, their
faith in the democratic form of
government must be sustained
to the utmost in unity against
enemies who would divide us
along lines of race or creed or
origin and destroy our free-
dom of speech and of press,
freedom of religion, freedom of
petition, and freedom of as-
sembly.

"Our Nation will observe 'I
Am an American' Day on Sun-
day, May 16, and make it an
occasion to welcome our new
citizens who have attained
their status either by natural-
ization or by reaching their ma-
jority.

RENEWAL OF PLEDGE.
"As Governor of California,
I, Earl Warren, do proclaim the
week of May 10-16, 1943, I Am
an American Week and do urge
all citizens and all civil educa-
tional authorities of our State,
counties, cities and towns to
devote this period to the re-
newal of solemn pledge to give,
to work, and to sacrifice for
victory and freedom by joining
in public exercises designed to
assist our citizens both native
born and naturalized to under-
stand more fully the duties of
citizenship and its special re-
sponsibilities in time of war."

Doctors Meet On War Cases

Military, Civilian Medical
Men to Review Data
On Casualties

Military and civilian doctors
will exchange data and opinions
on the newest techniques for
treating mental and physical cas-
ualties of war at the San Fran-
cisco County Medical Society's
symposium tomorrow evening at
2180 Washington Street.

The final symposium until fall,
tomorrow night's meeting will be
shown a motion picture on the
paraffin treatment for burns.

Ways to combat fatigue, war
neuroses and treatments of com-
pound fractures will be told by
medical men with actual fighting
zone experience.

Killing of Gestapo Chief Confirmed

NEW YORK, May 9.—(INS)—
Polish officials in London today
confirmed assassination of Gen.
Wilhelm Krueger, Nazi Gestapo
chief in Poland, at the hands of
Polish guerrillas in Cracow.

The British radio, in a broad-
cast heard by the FCC, said
Krueger was slain by three guer-
rillas who lay in wait outside
his house. The slayers were
dressed in German uniforms.
Krueger rivaled Reinhard Heyd-
rich, the "hangman," for cruelty,
the British broadcast declared.
He was "high up" in the list of
German war criminals now being
prepared by the Allied Govern-
ments.

'I Am American' Day Plans Drawing Interest

(Continued from Page One)
gram at Marinship, the AWVS
will honor an American woman
working to produce the tools of
victory, a woman whose husband
was lost in the South Pacific

The Long Wait A Story of Courage and Endurance in the Arctic

As told to Captain Oliver LaFarge by Capt. Armand
L. Monteverde, Lieut. Harry E. Spencer Jr.
and Staff Sgt. Don T. Tetley

(Copyright, 1943, United States Army Air Forces Aid Society)
(Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

CHAPTER 6
The motor sled, with Tetley,
Spencer and O'Hara, broke down
on December 7. For the next two
days, the weather was impossible
with the eternal high winds and
driving snow of Greenland, then
on the 10th, it turned fair, and
Pappy Turner's B-17 flew over
them, dropping plentiful sup-
plies. It was able to supply them
again seven days later, so for a
time they were all right from
that point of view.

At this camp, there was on the
whole less wind than there was
at the B-17, but the drifting snow
was much more serious. One
stormy night, the snow piled up
so against O'Hara's side of the
tent as to threaten to crush him.

Spencer and Tetley spent a
miserable night (as did the sick
man), getting up by turns to
shovel it away, for it kept piling
up fast. The next day, they dug
a fair sized snowhole in the
ground in the lee of the tent,
with a tunnel entrance, and the
two officers moved into that.

TOOK SHOVEL TO BED.
Spencer used to take the shovel
to bed with him. In the night,
the snow would drift over the
hole so deeply that he would
have to dig himself out in the
morning, then he would go and
dig out Tetley.

During this period occurred
one of several times when their
food ran low and they had to cut
their rations, which meant, of
course, that the weather was
miserable.

One morning, Spencer dug him-
self out and struggled over to
Tetley's burrow, where he called
down to know if the sergeant
wanted to come out. They could
just about hear each other
when they shouted. Tetley asked
about the weather, and when he
learned what it was like, decided
that he'd sooner stay where he
was than come out into it to eat.

He remained holed up that day,
and the next morning, which was
clear, he was famished. They had
just two K rations left, and de-
cided to make a last feed of it.
They were cooking in the tent
at this time, trying to use the stove
which had been dropped to them,
which was not in very good shape,
both for cooking and for warmth.

SPILL LAST RATIONS.
In huddling over it, Tetley
knocked it over, and spilled the
last rations into a mixture of
snow and gasoline. They sal-
vaged and ate what they could,
then they put the coffee on, and
in trying to scrape up more food,
spilled that.

It made a bad start to the day,
they thought. In the evening
(that is as evenings are reckoned
by the clock; the days by now
were actually only two hours
long), Captain Turner's B-17
came over and dropped them
more supplies. They gathered
them in with delight, and sat up
all night, eating.

Improvement of their quarters
progressed slowly, because in that
cold everything is hard to do. It
took about three hours to melt
water and thaw out the canned
goods for a meal, as everything
was frozen solid. The stove con-
stantly required repair.

Until the snow buried it hope-
lessly, they put in a good deal of
time trying to get the sled into
operation. Tetley, who was also
the cook, rigged flare pots out of
used tin cans, in which they
burned kerosene. They usually
got up in the dark around 7
o'clock, cooked breakfast and
went to work, then cooked dinner
at 5. They would sleep till mid-
night, and then have a snack of
coffee.

At first the diggable snow
above the solid ice was so shallow
that they could dig rooms only
three feet high, in which they
could barely crawl around. This
was bad enough for the two who
were able bodied, but far worse
for the sick man, who was now
very weak. They nursed him as
well as they could, and they were
deeply impressed by the way his
morale stayed up and he did not
complain.

As the snow fell, they dug the
ceilings of their first room high-
er, then added another room to
the officers' house which was a
full six feet high, so that a man
could stand up to dress. Tetley
ran a passage into this from his

room, bringing them all together.
They placed blocks of ice
around the entrance to the en-
larged quarters, and as the snow
level rose, laid skis across to sup-
port a roof, giving them a better
kitchen. The snow continued to
fall and drift plentifully, so they
made another entrance around
which they arranged skis tepee
fashion.

3 STORY HOUSE.
This in turn became a room, in
which they kept their food, shovel
and other supplies. It was a
month or more before all this was
done, giving them a three story
house. By then, of course, the
sled was hopelessly buried.
The progress they made in es-
tablishing some comfort for
themselves is evidence of Monte-
verde's wisdom in choosing
Spencer (and originally Wedel)
to accompany the sled. Tetley had
acquired a lot of knowledge for
his short time in the Arctic, and
in Spencer he had a companion
who kept as well and was as en-
terprising as he.

DELAY LOOMS ON STRIKE BILL

By ARTHUR HACHTEN
Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Ef-
forts to put more "teeth" in the
Senate approved Connally plant
seizure bill tonight threatened to
delay its final Congressional pas-
sage until after the coal mining
truce expires May 18.

Chairman Andrew J. May,
Democrat of Kentucky, of the
House Military Affairs Commit-
tee, tonight predicted his group
will act quickly on the measure.

Union labor leaders, branding
the Connally bill as "diabolical,"
demanded public hearings on it.
House military committeemen re-
ceived letters from President
Philip Murray of the Congress of
Industrial Organizations, asking
for public hearings, and condemn-
ing the bill as a blow to union
labor.

The Connally bill would provide
specific statutory authority for
President Roosevelt to seize for
Government operation any plant
or mine at which production has
been stopped by a strike or labor
disturbance.

The War Labor Board would
be authorized to change rates of
pay to employees, but it would be
unlawful for anyone to foment a
strike in a Government operated
plant or mine.

Employers. Attention! The one
infallible medium for recruiting
workers is The Examiner Want
Ad Section. Call Sutter 2424.
Place your message today.

The two Texans adapted them-
selves to the everlasting snow
like natives, far cry as it was
from Dallas, or from Tetley's
string of horses in the pasture
back home.

Towards the end of the month
their supplies ran low again. On
Christmas Day, they knew that
for safety they ought to cut their
rations sharply, but they put that
off until the 26th.

CAROL SINGING.
They feasted as best they could
on exactly the same food they
always ate, and had a try at
singing carols. They were not
musical, none of them was
qualified as a singer, but they did
their best, and had the feeling
that at least they had not ignored
Christmas.

That such long intervals oc-
curred when nothing was dropped
to them does not mean any laxity
on the part of the men of the
maintenance B-17. On the con-
trary, Pappy Turner and his crew
were so faithful in turning up
whenever it was humanly possi-
ble, that the boys at the sled
camp and those at the B-17 had
the greatest faith in him. They
looked on him as their adequate
life line.

On December 27th he flew over,
but the weather was so bad and
the driving snow at ground level
so furious that it was not possible
to drop anything. He came back
on the 28th, and once again they
had plenty.

With the advancing winter and
worsening weather it was out of
the question for any sled to re-
peat the trip Tetley and Dem-
orest had made, nor did there
seem any possibility of a plane's
landing, but they were beginning
to have some measure of com-
fort, and for a time again they
need not fear starvation.

(To Be Continued)

Stanford Professor Joins Chemical Co.

NEW YORK, May 9.—(AP)—
Appointment of Maurice L. Tain-
ter, Stanford University profes-
sor, as research director of the
Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., was
announced today by Theodore G.
Klumpp, president of Winthrop.
Tainter, who has been serving
as consultant on chemical war-
fare to the San Francisco War
Council, will make his headquar-
ters at the company's plant and
laboratory in Rensselaer, N. Y.,
the announcement said.

S. F. Store Robbers Steal Money, Safe

When John Savin, proprietor of
the Star Market at 1825 San Jose
Avenue, opened for business yester-
day, he found that during the
night he had been victimized by
unusual safe crackers.
They not only had stolen Satur-
day's receipts totaling \$515—but
had walked off with the safe as
well.

ADVERTISEMENT

Itching, Cracking Between Toes?

ATHLETE'S FOOT VICTIMS—AMAZING TRIAL OFFER!

At Our Risk

Do you feel like scratching your toes
or hands off? Then do this today — go
to your nearest drug store, buy a tube
of time tested "Tryco Ointment." Use
according to simple directions and if
for any reason you are not surprisingly
pleased like thousands of happy Tryco
users have been, just return package to
drugist and your money will be re-
funded at once. That's fair, isn't it?

WRA Official Flayed by Senator in Jap Probe

By RAY RICHARDS
S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—As-
sessment that Dillon S. Myer, direc-
tor of the War Relocation Author-
ity (WRA), has "dealt decep-
tively" with a Senate subcommit-
tee in furnishing information on
106,000 west coast Japanese in
war relocation centers was made
today by Senator Albert B. Chan-
dler, Kentucky Democrat.

Among Chandler's specific
charges was the statement that
Myer had attempted to keep the
subcommittee from coming into
possession of a report on the Japa-
nese by the Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation (FBI).

BRANDED 'MISLEADING.'
Myer's testimony before the
subcommittee of the Senate Mil-
itary Affairs Committee, was "mis-
leading" in regard to quantities
of Japanese-owned farm machin-
ery held idle while the Nation's
farmers are inadequately sup-
plied, Chandler said.

"The subcommittee is forced
to the conclusion that Mr.
Myer's deception was delib-
erate," he went on.

Complaining particularly that
the War Relocation Authority has
made little effort to segregate
known subversive elements in the
centers from Japanese who might
otherwise be harmless, the sub-
committee, of which Chandler is
chairman, this week will call on
President Roosevelt to discuss a
possible executive order which
would transfer thousands of the
Japanese from the centers to de-
partment of Justice detention
camps for enemy agents.

House Congressional dele-
gations of California, Oregon and
Washington are to hold a joint
meeting also this week to pro-
test a reported plan to liberate
large numbers of the Japanese
in or near the West Coast com-
bat zone.

"This condition is extraordi-
nary and serious enough in
itself, but it is aggravated by
the fact that in certain grave
instances Mr. Myer became
actually active in keeping from
us information we required, in
our investigation of the camps.

"One of the most flagrant of
such instances was Mr. Myer's
attempt to prevent the FBI
from turning over to us the
Bureau's complete report on the
sedition, treason and pro-Japa-
nism in the ten relocation
centers.

"We had to exert strenuous
efforts to learn that the report
was in two sections and that
Mr. Myer was anxious that we
see no more than the first part.
"When we heard of the second
section, which contains
amazing facts as to dangers
represented by certain ele-
ments in the centers, we also
learned that Mr. Myer had
asked the FBI to withhold from
our knowledge even the fact
that there was such a section,
and, if we learned of it, not to
give it to us if it could be
avoided."

AWVS HARVEST CAMPS OPEN

Hundreds of California women
will become "farmerettes" to aid
in the harvest of crops in north-
ern California, officials of the
American Women's Voluntary
Services (AWVS) announced yester-
day.

Camps for AWVS have been
opened in Vacaville and Gridley.
Within a few days, other camps
will be opened in Sebastopol,
Lakeport and Lodi under the di-
rection of the San Francisco
War-time Harvest Council.

Women and boys more than
16 years old are urged to volun-
teer for harvest work. They may
register at the AWVS headquar-
ters, 665 Market Street.

* Eye Examinations
* Glasses That Satisfy
Dr. Harold F. KAUFMANN
OPTOMETRIST
562 MARKET ST.
Phone Market 8027
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1921

Tire Checkup Urged Now

'C' Card Motorists
Asked to Aid
Inspection

So as not to swamp service sta-
tions and garages at the end of
the month, motorists with "C"
ration coupons were asked yester-
day to get their periodical tire and
wheel inspection done as soon as
possible.

Garages and service stations
are suffering from labor short-
ages, the California State Auto-
mobile Association said in its plea
for public co-operation.
"C" coupon holders must have
their tires and wheels checked by
May 31. "B" coupon holders get
until June 30, and "A" coupon
holders have until September 30.

SAVE YOUR HAIR
Dandruff
Falling Hair
Itching Scalp
Baldness
can be surely
overcome
This scientific scalp treatment
cleanses, stimulates, nourishes and
rejuvenates the scalp with the in-
evitable result—A NEW GROWTH
OF HAIR.
Our Treatment Grows Hair
FREE EXAMINATION
A. L. RICHARDSON
68 Post St. Room 415
Hrs. 10-5:30—Mon. Wed. Fri. 10-8:00

The 20,000 Men and Women of OWENS-ILLINOIS invite you to listen to

FLETCHER WILEY

"Your Home Front Reporter"

with songs by Frank Parker and Eleanor Steber and music by David Broekman's Orchestra



STARTING MON., MAY 10
**MONDAY
through FRIDAY**
Over 118 CBS Stations
Including
K Q W
San Francisco
740 ON YOUR DIAL
at 1 p.m. PWT

Owens-Illinois dedicates this new radio program to the
cause of Victory. Cooperating with the United States
Government, we will bring you daily the news and sug-
gestions that every home-maker needs in planning war-
time living, in doing her bit on the Home Front.

As this program goes on the air, Owens-Illinois plants
are turning out the greatest production in their history,
supplying wartime needs in glass and metal con-
tainers, glassware and glass block. Our problem is service
and supply, not sales—so the theme of our program will
be help for homes, not product selling.

We agree with the Office of War Information: Advertis-
ing can be made a necessary instrument of public infor-
mation in this crisis in our Nation's history. We believe
that financial support for morale advertising should
come not from government funds but from private
industry.

Our program will be a sincere effort to help you in the
many problems of wartime living. It will carry its mes-
sage to millions of people throughout America, bringing
news that affects every family. And, to give you a pleas-
ant interlude each afternoon, the program also brings
you the delightful songs of Frank Parker and Eleanor
Steber, with the music of David Broekman's Orchestra.

We invite you to tune in for the first broadcast—Monday,
May 10th—and to listen regularly.



FLETCHER WILEY — Mrs. America's favorite radio visitor

FRANK PARKER ELEANOR STEBER DAVID BROEKMAN

OWENS-ILLINOIS

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY OWENS-ILLINOIS CAN COMPANY
LIBBEY GLASS COMPANY OWENS-ILLINOIS PACIFIC COAST COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES, TOLEDO, OHIO • BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Factories in: Alton, Ill. • Bridgeton, N. J. • Charleston, W. Va. • Clarion, Pa. • Columbus, Ohio • Fairmont, W. Va. • Gas City, Ind. • Huntington, W. Va. • Streator, Ill. • Terre Haute, Ind. • Glassboro, N. J. • Los Angeles, Calif. • Oakland, Calif. • Chicago, Ill. • Baltimore, Md. • Clearing, Ill. • McKees Rocks, Pa. • Toledo, Ohio

Ickes' Hiring of Japs on Farm Is Insult to Patriotic Americans

HAROLD ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, has astounded Americans by removing from relocation centers in the West individual Japanese to work on his private farm.

This is the same Mr. Ickes who has just written "The Autobiography of a Curmudgeon." This book is as cheap a performance of self-confessional exhibitionism as we have ever had from a high ranking Government official in our history.

His employment of Japs that his own Government have interned may be either part of this element in his character of defiant and nauseating public exhibitionism or, it may be part of the Administration's seemingly general disregard of the Japanese menace.

Whatever Mr. Ickes' motive for thus defying the patriotic and protective sentiment of the country **HIS DEVOTION NOW SEEMS CLEARLY TO BE ONLY TO THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY WHICH HE PERSONALLY OWNS.**

The Pacific League, over the signatures of Russ Avery, president of the League, and Frederic T. Woodman, chairman of the League's alien problems committee, has taken Curmudgeon Ickes to task in a vigorous letter sent directly to the Secretary.

Referring to Mr. Ickes' mysterious motives in preferring Jap help on his farm to American help, the League says:

"Regardless of the personal motive of America's No. 1 Curmudgeon, as you have described yourself, and the relish for publicity to which also you have confessed, the people of the Pacific Coast look with amazement upon this type of activity by a Cabinet member at a time when our country is involved in the most tragic war of its history."

★ ★ ★

PPOINTING out that the Pacific League was in some degree instrumental in starting the movement which resulted in the removal of undesirable Japanese from combat areas in the West Coast states, the League then points out to Secretary Ickes the danger of having interned Japs at large, in these words:

"Governmental authorities finally recognized both the immediate and the future dangers involved by the presence of Japanese here and sent them to various relocation centers outside the danger zones.

"At that time also a vigorous protest was made against assembling Japanese at the Manzanar center in California because of the jeopardy it created to the water supply of the nation's fourth largest city.

"Our judgment in that matter has since been proven correct as shown by the rioting and insubordination which developed at the Manzanar camp and which resulted in a gradual removal of these **UNTRUSTWORTHY JAPANESE** to areas less close to our war production centers and fields of military activities."

★ ★ ★

THE League then tells our Jap-doting Secretary of the Interior the kind of person he is taking to his bosom:

"We of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Secretary, know the Japanese. They have lived amongst us for years. We have taken note of their characteristics, of their treacherous inclinations, their born and bred devotions.

"None knows their undesirability and their potential dangerous disloyalty better than does your friend, Senator Hiram Johnson, who when he was Governor of California approved legislation making it impossible for Japanese aliens to become property owners in this state and who throughout his entire career has pointed with unflinching accuracy to what we might expect from Japan as a nation and from the hordes of Japanese who had been sent into this country **PREPARED TO ASSIST THEIR EMPEROR IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY PRIOR TO AND DURING THE INEVITABLE CRISIS.**"

The League then asks Ickes to "reconsider this ill-timed adventure into a field with which you are entirely unfamiliar. We ask that the Japanese now enjoying the freedom and luxury of your farm be returned to the relocation centers from which you took them and where they may be kept under close observation lest we learn too late of some **NEW JAPANESE TREACHERY.**"

★ ★ ★

THE extraordinary, the UNPATRIOTIC act of Secretary Ickes has caused other persons to begin asking for relocated Japs to work on farms.

We are at war with the most dangerous and treacherous enemy we have ever had to face—the Japanese.

No interned Jap should be permitted to go into private or public service. Our experience at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines should have taught us a lesson in regard to these fanatical and treacherous Orientals.

Curmudgeon Ickes may be too stubbornly egotistic to admit his mistake in employing relocated Japs, but a higher power in Washington—the Executive—should order these Japs returned from Mr. Ickes' **PRIVATE UNITED STATES** to their proper centers and Congress should immediately pass a law that no Jap who has been interned should be allowed out of the direct jurisdiction of the state or the Government.

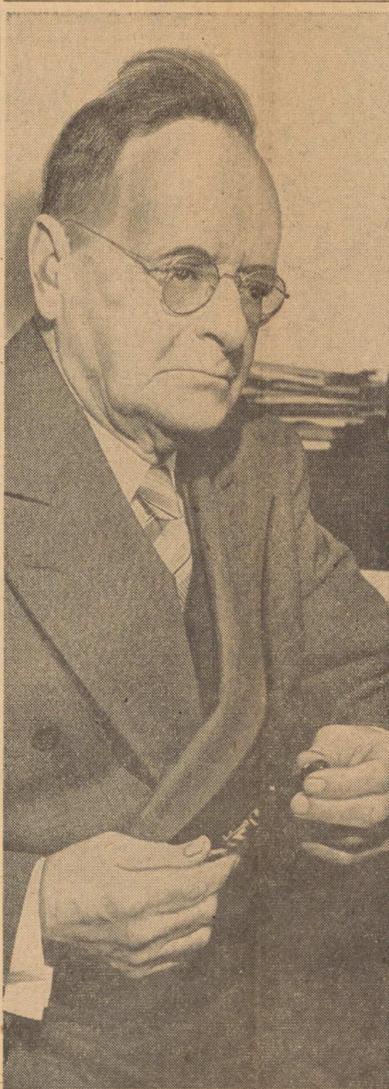
TREACHERY, LOYALTY TO EMPEROR INHERENT JAPANESE TRAITS



PACIFIC COAST JAPS EVACUATED FROM WAR ZONE

PICTURED ABOVE are some of the thousands of West Coast Japanese boarding train for relocation camps outside designated war zones shortly after out-

break of war with Japan. Well fed and cared for, the evacuees were permitted to take radios, musical instruments and other prized personal belongings with them.



FREDERIC T. WOODMAN
Chairman of Alien Problems Committee of the Pacific League, who denounces Ickes' action as dangerous.

Release of Interned Japs Menaces Nation's Safety, Says Woodman

FREDERIC T. WOODMAN, first vice president and chairman of the alien problems committee of the Pacific League, formerly Mayor of Los Angeles during World War I, and president of the Harbor Commission of Los Angeles from 1906 to 1916, in an interview warns:

"Putting Japanese either in private homes or in private employment, such as was done recently by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on his own estate in Maryland, constitutes a serious menace to the public welfare.

"It is a menace to quarter Japanese in places where they constitute a danger to public welfare—such as at the Aqueduct of the City of Los Angeles which supplies water to all Los Angeles industries and over two million people, for domestic use.

"Such is the case at Manzanar, which is dangerously close to the aqueduct. I registered a protest against this before the Japanese center was set up and recommended at that time that they be placed at the Parker Indian Reservation in Arizona, which the Army later agreed was a better relocation center.

"Secretary Ickes' estate is about 40 miles from the Capitol of the United States.

"We should not have the Japanese in this country after this war!

"I mean **JAPANESE**—whether born here or in Japan.

"It has been my experience that the Japanese cannot be trusted.

"They show no disposition to express loyalty by action to the United States.

"According to the resolution which I drew up for the Pacific League, it is recommended that Japanese be placed in an agricultural division of the Army, paid the wages that our soldiers received and be used to produce food to feed our boys who carry the guns.

"If Eastern people insist upon taking our Japanese citizens into their employ, they bear the burden of the risk and must take the consequences," he continued.

"I believe that the Japanese, whether they are native-born or not, owe an allegiance to Japan that is superior to any allegiance they owe this country or pretend to owe.

"We are at war.

"We must guard ourselves against being influenced by those people who would like to make a martyr out of our Japanese citizenry.

"The Japanese attended our schools, received humanitarian treatment and all of the advantages that are accorded American citizens.

"In return for that—as an expression of their gratitude—they bombed Pearl Harbor and murdered our aviators."



SECRETARY ICKES

Whose unpatriotic action in employing interned Japs on his private farm has stirred widespread protest.