

2:11

CORRESPONDENCE

INCOMING/OUTGOING

FEB. 1944

C-A

171



Sent to all West Coast Congressman and Senators:  
California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona

February 15, 1944

Representative Clarence F. Lea  
House of Representatives  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Lea:

We feel that the enclosed material can be of great help to you in a full consideration of the problems presented by the presence of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States

May we ask that you give it your serious attention?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

*Executive Secretary*

RWK:mj



February 15, 1944

Miss Esther B. Rhoads  
544 E. Orange Grove Ave.  
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Miss Rhoads:

We received your shipment of 100 copies of  
you Japanese-American Information Bulletin of  
January 2, 1944. Mrs. Ruth Kingman, our Executive  
Secretary, is at present away on vacation, so I  
am writing for her to thank you for the material.  
I am sure we will be able to use these to excellent  
advantage in our work of disseminating accurate,  
authoritative information.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



Stf. Sgt. G. Abbott, USMC,  
Hq. Co., 3rd. Mar. Div., D-2.  
% Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, California  
14 February 1944

Dear Sirs:

Out here in the South Pacific, one does not receive very much information on the Nisei Situation. I do manage to keep fairly well informed through friends and the "Pacific Citizen". Having just read the article in said paper by Helen Fisher and seeing the note about your booklet, "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation," I am enclosing ~~ten~~ <sup>ten</sup> cents for a copy of the booklet.

I have lived and worked with Americans of Japanese Ancestry before the war and today we are living and fighting together here in the Pacific.



And there is no one that I would rather  
have by my side when the going is really  
tough, than a Nisei. That opinion is based  
on actual combat experience. Out here  
there is none of the prejudices that one  
hears so much about at home. To say  
that it makes me very angry to see  
certain groups at home trying to destroy  
the very things we are fighting for is  
indeed putting it mildly.

If possible please tell me how  
I may join your very excellent  
organization.

Very sincerely yours

Allen Abbott  
Sgt. Sgt., U.S.M.C.



3/29/44  
Lomita Post No. 1622  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
of the United States

Lomita, California

Feb. 15, 1944

Sgt. Leylet  
Kuroki  
Bettles  
Fisher

Committee On American  
Principals and Fair Play  
989 South El Molino Avenue  
Pasadena, California

The Los Angeles Examiner under date of January 19, released a news item stating that your organization had applied to the office of Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State for articles of incorporation, stating therein your organization was for the purpose of "Maintaining unimpaired liberties, particularly for persons of Oriental ancestry". This we know to be Japs. This application we protested to the Secretary of State on the bases your organization is a detriment to the interest of public safety, unity and the protection of our Armed forces fighting the Japs and the facilities necessary to supply them.

In our protest we stated the testimony of your Officers before Assembly Interim Committee on Jap Problems on December 8 and 9, 1943, at Los Angeles: proved that your organization was utterly ignorant of all facts pertaining to Jap problems in this State or elsewhere, and that your organization was a front for pacifist groups with fanatic ideas hindering the War effort which activities should be curtailed at once. Also, that you follow the party line of "Fascist and Communist" groups which proved as such in your testimony.

We challenge a committee of three from your organization for a debate on Jap problems in this State, in fact, the entire United States. This debate to take place in our V.F.W. Hall here in Lomita at a date and time suitable to all concerned, and that all persons be of sound mind and body and not afflicted with infantilism. If you accept our challenge, please advise us so date and time can be arranged.

#### Veterans

Please be advised that, the ~~members~~ of Foreign Wars are not in accord with any organization whose activities are anti-American and tends to lend support to an enemy, within or without. How such organizations as yours can continue ~~to lend support to an enemy~~ your pro-Jap activities and knowing the "ATROCIOUS CRIMES" these "APES" called "JAPS" have committed on their captives, and who would commit the same on you if they had a chance; it is beyond our comprehensive minds to understand. How would you liked to have been in the "Death March Of Bataan"? "Did you have a son there"? "Did you remember Pearl Harbor"? "Would You Like To Be A Captive Of The Japs"?

As long as we have known such savages as the Japs we have never been able to understand them or to rationalize their acts, and we never will as long as there is a Jap on this earth. We have been foolish in trying to understand them, and have always been wrong in our conclusions about them. For over fifty years the Japs have had a chance to assimilate themselves to the American way of life, but they never did, and never will. Thanks to Mr. Hearst for his untrying efforts over a period of many years through his newspapers in warning us what to expect of the Japs, and which warnings and facts have come true. His efforts were in vain



with people like you, but not with people like us, and many others.

Your Officers who testified before the Assembly Interim Committee stated that marriages between the Jap race and White race was perfectly legitimate and you saw no reason why it should not take place. But you failed to state that it would be perfectly legitiment for your Son or Daughter to marry a Jap. What kind of a race would we have now in the United States if such marraiges had taken place fifth years ago,? What kind of a race will we have fifty years from now if such marriages are allowed,?

We wish you~~nt~~ to know that the members of this Post play their cards face up, with no marked decks, and we expect others to play the same kind of a game of cards when playing with us. Therefore, should you accept our challenge for a debate as heretofore mentioned, you will know what kind of cards to bring along. We can guarantee that we will be of sound mind and body and not infected with infantilism.

OFFICIAL -----  
Eugene Beckman,  
Post Adjutant.

-----  
Capt. Frank A. Keidel, Post Comdr.

-----  
Leslie E. Lahr, Post Advocate.



M.J.  
Docubet Jan  
can for him  
C. G. - 8  
2/26/44  
[Signature]

HOWARD J. SAMUELY  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, : New York

205 Fairmount Avenue  
February 15, 1944

Mr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr.  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. McGiffert:

I am in the process of preparing what will be the equivalent of a thesis on the problems involved in the evacuation and relocation of the Japanese-Americans from the West Coast.

I am especially concerned with the wave of anti-Japanese-American propaganda sweeping the West Coast at the present time. I understand that your committee has done outstanding work in amassing a great deal of this un-American propaganda. I am most eager to read as much of it as you have to release, since a discussion of the present agitation advocating a race purge on the Pacific Coast should be given considerable attention in my essay. I feel it is of tremendous importance for Americans to realize to what extent Fascist creeds are dominating the minds of our fellow-countrymen.

Whatever additional material you may provide would be of immeasurable assistance.

Sincerely,

*Howard Samuely*



JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON  
DELEGATE FROM HAWAII

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

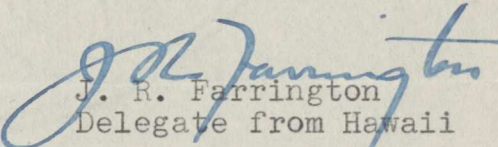
February 15, 1944

Mr. Galen M. Fisher,  
c/o Committee on American Principles  
and Fair Play,  
2234 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley, 4, California

Dear Mr. Fisher:

At the request of Garner Anthony, I  
am forwarding you a copy of his treatise from  
the California Law Review on Martial Law, Mili-  
tary Government, and the Writ of Habeas Corpus  
in Hawaii.

Yours sincerely,

  
J. R. Farrington  
Delegate from Hawaii

JRF:MT



2/19/44  
Wadesville, Indiana  
R.R.1  
February 15, 1944

Committee on American Principles and FairPlay  
2254 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, 4, California,

Dear Sir

Our Youth Fellowship is very interested in  
the Japanese problems and we would like to  
use the booklet "A BALANCE SHEET ON JAPANESE  
EVACUATION".

This is a problem which all of us must face.  
It is something which we cannot take lightly.

Enclosed is the prescribed 10 cents.

Yours very truly

*Ruby Schroeder*  
Secretary



WJ

February 16, 1944.

Honorable Harold Ickes  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Ickes:

I note with great interest that you have been assigned the very difficult problem of handling the Japanese population in the United States.

I suggest that it is now timely for you to review the correspondence which should be in your files, of two years ago, in which I asked you as Secretary of the Interior to investigate how the Japanese government located and established a colony of its nationals on the Yakima Indian reservation.

I called your attention to the fact that in 1921 the American Legion of the State of Washington secured a pledge from the then Secretary of the Interior that Japanese Nationals would not be permitted to locate on the Yakima Reservation.

As a citizen, I should like to know now whether you propose to allow the Japanese government to again establish its colony on the Yakima Reservation. Do you contemplate allowing the establishment of Japanese language schools, under the direction of the Japanese government?

In order that there will be no misunderstanding in my position on the question of what we ought to do with the Japanese population of America, I am enclosing copy of a letter dated January 24, 1944 addressed to the Secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play. I recommend telling the American-born Japanese who want to be citizens that they will have no trouble if they behave themselves and quit being subjects of Japan.



Honorable Harold Ickes

February 16, 1944.

I hope that you do not support the doctrine now being enunciated by Ambassador Grew that this nations should uphold the principle of the divinity of the Emperor sophistry.

The United States Government has never squarely faced the Japanese invasion and colonization of this country: which colonization has always been similar in its pattern in the establishment of its colonies in every country around the Pacific.

Beware of delegating any phase of this problem to super-duper pent house intellectuals or representatives of any of the high-powered international bodies, so called welfare or other agencies. It is up to the United States Government to exercise its full powers in behalf of those Japanese who are American born and have the constitutional rights of citizens and want to be good citizens to be protected in those rights.

Assuring you that I hope you will be able to deal with this problem justly from the standpoint of this nation and maintaining a position that will stand the test of time, I am with kindest regards (and my tommy hawk still in my belt),

Yours sincerely,

MILLER FREEMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Miller Freeman.

MF:AB



February 16, 1944

Mr. Sam Hayes  
care of the Blue Network  
Radio City  
Hollywood, Calif

Dear Mr. Hayes:

Would you please send to the address below  
the scripts of your broadcasts over KGO at 1:00 pm  
for the dates Feb. 2, Feb. 9, and Feb. 16, 1944?

If there is any expense involved, please let  
us know, and we shall be glad to promptly cover  
any cost.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Mary Jefferds  
2234 Telegraph Ave.  
Berkeley 4, Calif.

mj



February 16, 1944

Mr. Wm. C. Carr  
1360 W. Colorado  
Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mr. Carr:

At the request of Dr. Paul Taylor, I am enclosing some material which you may find of some interest.

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer has also been sent this material.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 16, 1944

Mr. Ben Bull  
617-824 Gay Bldg.  
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Bull:

At the request of Dr. Paul S. Taylor,  
I am enclosing some material which you may  
find of some interest.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

Esquire Union 86-11

MADE IN U.S.A.



ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
MADISON, WISCONSIN

817-824 GAY BUILDING  
BADGER 1760

Mary Jefferies, Secretary  
Pacific Coast  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Your letter of February 16, 1944 with enclosures received.

I enclose herewith the following:

If you have the address of Sergeant Ben Kuroki, I would like to send him a copy of Kettering's letter.

Benjamin H. Bull

BHB:HSG



many may wish to keep this name, in  
view of his active interest  
Gm

580 Hamilton Court  
Salt Lake City 2, Utah

16 February 1944

Mr. Galen M. Fisher  
260 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Recently I read in the Envelope Series,  
Volume XLV - Number 4 (Our Japanese American Number)  
on page 46 that I may obtain reprints on the two  
booklets:

- I sent him 2  
reprints instead of 3  
+ other pamphlets*
- (1) Our Japanese Refugees 2¢ each
  - (2) Japanese Evacuation From The Pacific Coast. 6¢ each *sent*

I would like to have three reprints of  
each title mentioned above. I would like to send  
them to some of my Caucasian friends, whom I think  
will profit by them.

Enclosed you will find twenty-five cents  
(25¢) to cover the expense of 6 reprints of the  
two pamphlets named above.

Thanking you in advance for your attention,  
I remain

Sincerely,

*Nobby N. Sayama*  
Nobby N. Sayama

Enclosure - 1

*Gen*



Extracts from a letter from South Pacific

Feb 16, 1944

B ~~Dear Mr. T.~~  
I would like very much to obtain membership in the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. If there is any way I can do so, please let me know. I have lived most of my life in Pomona, California and have many friends of Japanese ancestry. Their friendship has been over a period of years and it is valued by me, far more than words can express. I shall never forget what a shock it was to come home after joining the Marine Corps to find them behind barbed wire enclosures.

Here in the South Pacific there is very little one can do but write letters and hope they reach to someone who is willing to weigh all the facts and not just a part of them. I have worked with Americans of Japanese ancestry at home and in battle here in the Pacific, and they are indeed doing a wonderful job. Out here where the war is right in front of you the prejudices that one hears so much about are absent. It makes a fellow feel plenty pretty bad to see some people at home trying to destroy the very thing that we are fighting to maintain.

I only wish there were some way to make the voices of the fellows out here heard and your organization seems to be that way. I am only too willing to do all in my power to help in this very worthy cause.

If we are to have the type of post-war world that most of us want, we must start thinking about it, now.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future and to soon be a member of your fine organization,

I remain

Very sincerely yours

Glenn Abbott  
Staff Sergeant, U.S.M.C.





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mary Jefferds, Secy.  
Comm. on American Principles and Fair Play  
~~Rm. 203, 465 California St.~~  
~~San Francisco, Cal.~~

2234 Telegraph Ave.  
Berkeley, 4, California





FIELD PUBLICATIONS

24 JOHNSON STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of your order  
for the following back issues:-

Answering your letter of the 10th inst., please be  
advised we have available only 50 copies issue of January 21st  
priced \$2.50- we regret we cannot supply an additional quan-  
tity.

If you will mail this money to the above address,  
the papers will be forwarded to you immediately.

FIELD PUBLICATIONS  
Back Number Department



February 18, 1944

Mr. Harry G. Henderson  
1708 Oak St.  
So. Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Mrs. Kingman is, at present, away on a vacation, so I am writing for her to thank you for the newspaper clippings we received from you today.

The clippings from the southern papers are invaluable to us in the work here. May we hop that you will continue to keep us informed?

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 18, 1944

Mr. John Baker, Chief  
Office of Reports  
War Relocation Authority  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

We are very grateful to have the copies of "These Are Our Parents", "The Facts About The War Relocation Authority" and "Democracy Is For The Unafraid", which were received yesterday.

Such material is of very great aid to us in our work of disseminating accurate, authoritative information.

We shall keep you informed, from time to time, of such material as we distribute in quantity.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

DENVER-10, COLORADO

February 18, 1944

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SECRETARY

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

Dear Ruth:

I certainly was delighted to receive a letter over your signature, and to know of the interesting and important work you are doing. Our Foundation is giving a great deal of attention to the status of the Japanese in this area, and I am asking my colleague, Dr. Prudence Bostwick, to correspond with you about what we are doing and plan to do.

This brings best wishes to both you and Harry.

Cordially,

*Ben Cherrington*  
Ben M. Cherrington



3/4/44  
3/4/44

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

SOCIAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

DENVER-10, COLORADO

February 28, 1944

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LIBRARIAN

MRS. CHARLES B. KOBER

SECRETARY

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

We are delighted to have the material concerning the American Japanese which you sent us.

At Dr. Cherrington's suggestion, I am writing to tell you that the legislation against the ownership of real property by aliens who may not become American citizens has been at least temporarily stopped. Perhaps you read an account of the fight that went on in the House and Senate as it was written up in a recent issue of Time Magazine.

We are not blind to the fact however that the job is by no means over, the job of defending the principles of human rights. Petitions are being circulated to put an amendment to the constitution of the state on the ballot next fall. A group of interested citizens has led the fight against the petitions by circulating widely in the state a statement interpreting the meaning of discriminatory legislation. We will not know until March 7 whether the petitions have been signed by the required quota.

A Unity Council is now being formed in Denver. It is composed of an executive board of about fifteen citizens and a sponsoring group of fifty to seventy-five leading men and women of this community. We hope that the idea of such a council will develop in other communities of the area. We have been much helped by records of the Council in San Francisco.

Please let us know of any pertinent plans which are underway in your community to give the Japanese-Americans some security and participation in the life of this country.

Yours sincerely,

Rudence Bostwick

Rudence Bostwick

Assistant to the Director



February 19, 1944

Mr. Larrie Norrie  
715 So. Hope St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Norrie:

The bill for the material used at the  
YMCA Conference at the Claremont Hotel on  
February 18, 1944, is as follows:

250 Fisher pamphlets	\$15.00
250 Kuroki Statements	2.50
	<hr/> \$17.50

The check for the Fisher pamphlets should  
be made out to Mr. Cassan Fisher.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 19, 1944

Time Inc.  
Time and Life Bldg.  
Rockefeller Center  
New York

Dear Sirs:

We would like to have your permission to reprint from TIME, with credit, of course, two letters regarding Americans of Japanese descent that appeared in the February 14th issue of TIME. The letters would be used in a pamphlet to be issued by the Committee, containing letters from service men, both Caucasians, and Nisei.

One letter is signed by 2nd Lt. E.D. Chasse, and the other is from Camp Carson, Colo., with the Serviceman's name withheld.

We would appreciate any early reply so that we may take advantage of the timeliness of the material.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 21, 1944

Rev. E. Russell Tanner:  
Pastor, Scott Valley Parish  
Etna, Calif.

Dear Mr. Tanner:

I am sending under separate cover some material which may be of some interest to you. If you are particularly interested in any of the sheets or pamphlets, please let us know, and we will be glad to send you such material as you find useful in quantity.

Most of the material is available in quantities of 25 or 50, at no extra cost. However, it would be easier to quote you the procedure on the particular sheets you may wish to obtain, rather than send you an entire list.

May we hope to hear from you again, soon?

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



MADE IN U.S.A.

February 21, 1944

San Francisco Chronicle  
Circulation Department  
384 17th  
Oakland, Calif.

Dear sirs:

I am enclosing 15 cents, for which, will you  
please send to the address below, copies of the  
Chronicle of February 9, 1944?

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Harpe Stiffards  
2224 Telegraph Ave.  
Berkeley, 4, Calif.

mj



ME H  
2/24/44

703 Market Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
February 21, 1944

My dear Mr. Harrison:

What should be our attitude, and what should be our local and state and national policies regarding the Japanese, both now and post war?

Inasmuch as I have not been able to clarify my own mind, I am asking some people, like you, who think, what they think.

I await your reply with much interest.

Cordially,

A. I. Esberg

---

A. I. Esberg



C  
O  
P  
Y

BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
ONE ELEVEN SUTTER STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO 4

February 24, 1944.

Mr. A. I. Esberg,  
703 Market Street,  
San Francisco, California.

My dear Mr. Esberg:

Answering yours of February 21, putting the question what our attitude should be toward problems affecting the Japanese, the following suggestions occur to me:

1. As to the admission of immigrants from Japan:

For many years our policy has been not to permit any immigration from Japan. I see no reason why we should change this policy. It is possible, of course, that post war conditions may develop which would make it wise for us to revise our whole attitude toward immigration from the Orient. But it seems to me that post war conditions, insofar as they affect this problem, are so unpredictable that no purpose would be served by discussing these possibilities at the present time. Interesting fields of speculation might be opened, but calm consideration of long-range possibilities would be almost impossible in wartime.

2. As to the treatment of Japanese nationals already in this country: The treatment of enemy aliens during wartime is a matter which is entirely within the control



Mr. A. I. Esberg - 2.

of the Executive. The Department of Justice has provided a hearing for each enemy alien before a local board of citizens and after such hearing and a recommendation of the board, the Attorney General has ordered either (1) internment, (2) release on parole, or (3) absolute release. The same procedure has been followed with Japanese nationals as with German and Italian nationals. It is my view that aliens should be interned where there is any reason to believe that there is any danger of disloyal action or sabotage. In the case of many of the Japanese nationals, both in Hawaii and on the West Coast, there is no particular need for internment; and this is especially true in the case of parents of soldiers who are fighting in the American army, where the alien has had no connection with Japan by way of contact with consular offices, visits to Japan, sending the children to Japan to be educated or otherwise. In the case of German and Italian nationals a suspicion of disloyalty may arise where no application has been made for naturalization over a long period of years; but this consideration does not apply to the Japanese, who cannot be naturalized. My knowledge of conditions in Hawaii and in some localities in this country leads me to believe that many of the older Japanese are not at all dangerous and that their agricultural labor would be of real service in the war effort. However, each case should be judged on its own merits.

As to post war treatment of Japanese nationals,



Mr. A. I. Esberg - 3.

the suggestion has been made that they be deported to Japan after the war. This does not appeal to me as being necessary. Most of them are people of advanced years and nature will solve this particular question before very long, without the necessity of taking these people from their children and grandchildren. It may well be that some of these elderly people may wish to return to Japan after the war, in which event they should be allowed to do so.

3. As to the treatment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry: This presents the problem as to which there is the greatest difference of opinion. All persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast by military order about two years ago. It would be futile now to discuss whether or not the action was justified. They were detained in concentration camps at various interior points and thereafter (except in the case of those whose records indicated a disloyal attitude and who have been segregated at Tule Lake Camp) were given opportunities for employment at various inland and eastern points where they are gradually being resettled.

The charges made by the Hearst press and others that the Japanese have been coddled in the concentration camps and given better food than other civilians enjoy is in my opinion wholly without foundation. Many young men from these camps have volunteered for service in the American army and these



Mr. A. I. Esberg - 4.

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have given an excellent account of themselves, particularly in Italy. I see no occasion to change the present governmental policy with respect to the Americans of Japanese ancestry. The responsibility is upon the War Department to decide when, if at all, during the war the return of these people to the West Coast would be safe from a military point of view; I don't see how the War Department's judgment in this respect can be very well questioned by civilians unacquainted with all the facts. If the War Department should decide that some of these men and women might safely return to the West Coast during the war and accordingly permitted them to do so, it would undoubtedly result in quite a storm in the columns of Hearst and McClatchy newspapers and also among Congressmen, state Senators, Assemblymen and other politicians, and as a result of all of this there might be considerable ill feeling on the West Coast and a possibility of rioting, disorder and personal violence. To me it is rather terrible to contemplate the possibility that the right of an American citizen to travel about the country should be denied because of the apprehension of race prejudice, or that the peace authorities should not be willing to go to any length to prevent rioting and murder. It seems to me that the result of submitting to this outbreak of race prejudice might be very serious in its effect upon other minority groups. However, I



Mr. A. I. Esberg - 5.

realize that others may not agree with my point of view in this regard.

So much for the treatment of these people during the war.

At the conclusion of the war it may be expected that efforts will be made to deprive these people of their citizenship and to deport them. Except in the case of those who voluntarily express a desire to expatriate themselves, I believe that any such movement would strike at the fundamentals of what we conceive to be our system of personal rights. It might have been better if there had never been any Orientals in this country at all. Incidentally, it might have been better if there had never been any negroes in this country at all. But here they are; they have been recognized as citizens; they have attended our public schools, have voted, have generally been law-abiding and in many instances have participated as Americans in community activities. It is true that general intermarriage of these people with white Americans is not to be anticipated nor is it desired by our people, or, as far as I know, by the Japanese; but the same considerations apply to Chinese, Koreans and other Orientals, and no one suggests that they be deprived of their citizenship because of their racial extraction. Altogether, the solution of the problem, in my opinion, can best be worked out by extending decent treatment to these people without attempting to penalize them for the cruelties and barbarities of the Japanese military. The hatreds produced by war, however bitter and



Mr. A. I. Esberg - 6.

violent they may be, pass away before many years of peace if a sane attitude on the part of the mass of the people is encouraged. Current misstatements about the Japanese residents of the United States should be corrected, as, for instance, the statement that they were guilty of sabotage in Hawaii, which can be shown to be an absolute lie by the statements of the police authorities and others in Honolulu made shortly after Pearl Harbor. The problem, in my opinion, can be readily solved if a decent and calm attitude on the part of our people is fostered and preserved. In that event, the Japanese-American problem will not present one tenth of the difficulty that the negro problem is likely to.

All of the foregoing represents only my personal view of the situation.

Yours sincerely,

Maurice E. Harrison

MEH:MFM



C  
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Y

Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison  
Attorneys at Law  
one eleven Sutter St.  
San Francisco 4

February 24, 1944

Mr. A. I. Esberg  
703 Market Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Esberg:

Answering yours of February 21, putting the question what our attitude should be toward problems affecting the Japanese, the following suggestions occur to me:

1. As to the admission of immigrants from Japan:  
For many years our policy has been not to permit any immigration from Japan. I see no reason why we should change this policy. It is possible, of course, that post war conditions may develop which would make it wise for us to revise our whole attitude toward immigration from the Orient. But it seems to me that post war conditions, insofar as they affect this problem, are so unpredictable that no purpose would be served by discussing these possibilities at the present time. Interesting fields of speculation might be opened, but calm consideration of long-range possibilities would be almost impossible in wartime.

2. As to the treatment of Japanese nationals already in this country: The treatment of enemy aliens during wartime is a matter which is entirely within the control of the Executive. The Department of Justice has provided a hearing for each enemy alien before a local board of citizens and after such hearing and a recommendation of the board, the Attorney General has ordered either (1) internment, (2) release on parole, or (3) absolute release. The same procedure has been followed with Japanese nationals as with German and Italian nationals. It is my view that aliens should be interned where there is any reason to believe that there is any danger of disloyal action or sabotage. In the case of many of the Japanese nationals, both in Hawaii and on the West Coast, there is no particular need for internment; and this is especially true in the case of parents of soldiers who are fighting in the American army, where the alien has had no connection with Japan by way of contact with consular office, visits to Japan, sending the children to Japan, to be educated, or otherwise. In the case of German and Italian nationals a suspicion of disloyalty may arise where no application has been made for naturalization over a long period of years; but this consideration does not apply to the Japanese, who cannot be naturalized. My knowledge of conditions in Hawaii and in some localities in this country leads me to believe that many of the older Japanese are not at all dangerous and that their agricultural labor would be of real service in the war effort. However, each case should be



judged on its own merits.

As to post war treatment of Japanese nationals, the suggestion has been made that they be deported to Japan after the war. This does not appeal to me as being necessary. Most of them are people of advanced years and nature will solve this particular question before very long, without the necessity of taking these people from their children and grandchildren. It may well be that some of these elderly people may wish to return to Japan after the war, in which event they should be allowed to do so.

5. As to the treatment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry: This presents the problem as to which there is the greatest difference of opinion. All persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast by military order about two years ago. It would be futile now to discuss whether or not the action was justified. They were detained in concentration camps at various interior points and thereafter (except in the case of those whose record indicated a disloyal attitude and who have been segregated at Tule Lake Camp) were given opportunities for employment at various inland and eastern points where they are gradually being resettled.

The charges made by the Hearst press and others that the Japanese have been coddled in the concentration camps and given better food than other civilians enjoy is in my opinion wholly without foundation. Many young men from these camps have volunteered for service in the American army and these American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have given an excellent account of themselves, particularly in Italy. I see no occasion to change the present governmental policy with respect to the Americans of Japanese ancestry. The responsibility is upon the War Department to decide when, if at all, during the war the return of these people to the West Coast would be safe from a military point of view; I don't see how the War Department's judgment in this respect can be very well questioned by civilians unacquainted with all the facts. If the War Department should decide that some of these men and women might safely return to the West Coast during the war and accordingly permitted them to do so, it would undoubtedly result in quite a storm in the columns of Hearst and McClatchy newspapers and also among Congressmen, state Senators, Assemblymen and other politicians, and as a result of all of this there might be considerable ill feeling on the West Coast and a possibility of rioting, disorder and personal violence. To me it is rather terrible to contemplate the possibility that the right of an American citizen to travel about the country should be denied because of the apprehension of race prejudice, or that the peace authorities should not be willing to go to any length to prevent rioting and murder. It seems to me that the result of submitting to this outbreak of race prejudice might be very serious in its effect upon other minority groups. However, I realize that others may not agree with my point of view in this regard.

So much for the treatment of these people during the war.



At the conclusion of the war it may be expected that efforts will be made to deprive these people of their citizenship and to deport them. Except in the case of those who voluntarily express a desire to expatriate themselves, I believe that any such movement would strike at the fundamentals of what we conceive to be our system of personal rights. It might have been better if there had never been any negroes in this country at all. But here they are; they have been recognized as citizens; they have attended our public schools, have voted, have generally been law-abiding and in many instances have participated as Americans in community activities. It is true that general intermarriage of these people with white Americans is not to be anticipated nor is it desired by our people, or, as far as I know, by the Japanese; but the same considerations apply to Chinese, Koreans, and other Orientals, and no one suggests that they be deprived of their citizenship because of their racial extraction. Altogether, the solution of the problem, in my opinion, can best be worked out by extending decent treatment to these people without attempting to penalize them for the cruelties and barbarities of the Japanese military. The hatreds produced by war, however bitter and violent they may be, pass away before many years of peace if a sane attitude on the part of the mass of the people is encouraged. Current misstatements about the Japanese residents of the United States should be corrected, as, for instance, the statements that they were guilty of sabotage in Hawaii, which can be shown to be an absolute lie by the statements of the police authorities and others in Honolulu made shortly after Pearl Harbor. The problem, in my opinion, can be readily solved if a decent and calm attitude on the part of our people is fostered and preserved. In that event, the Japanese-American problem will not present one tenth of the difficulty that the negro problem is likely to.

All of the foregoing represents only my personal view of the situation.

Yours sincerely,

Maurice A. Harrison



BERTRAND W. GEARHART  
9TH DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON  
WAYS AND MEANS

KERN McLAUGHLIN  
SECRETARY

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D. C.

February 21, 1944.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,  
Executive Secretary,  
Committee on American Principles & Fair Play,  
Room 203, 465 California Street,  
San Francisco, California.

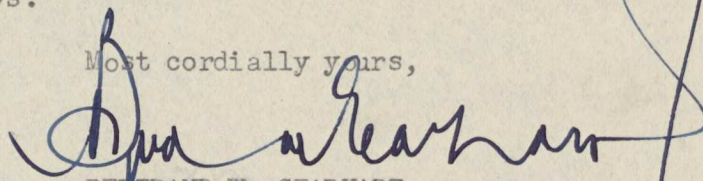
My dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of the 15th instant, a letter with which you enclosed a copy of the pamphlet which bears the title, "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation".

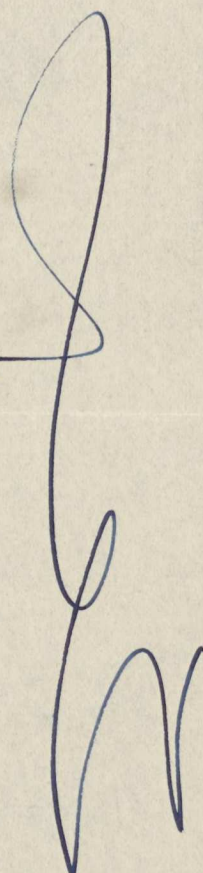
Asthose of us who compose the California Delegation are most anxious to devise some formula which will admit of the separation of the loyal from the disloyal, with the least possible injury or annoyance to the former, I am sure that that which is contained in this pamphlet, endorsed, as it is, by many of California's finest citizens, will be helpful to us in our legislative endeavors in this regard.

My very best always.

Most cordially yours,



BERTRAND W. GEARHART  
Member of Congress







AMERICAN MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

502-522 Dupont Circle Bldg.  
~~1653 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW.~~  
1344 Connecticut Avenue  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 21, 1944

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

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I am sorry not to have answered your kind note of January 24 earlier but this is about the first opportunity I have had. It is a matter of regret that I should have missed seeing you when you were in Washington.

As regards the particular query which you present, I would be rather strongly inclined to advise against any test suits against the Army at this time. I am not at all sure, as a matter of law, that an Army announcement that danger of invasion or attack on the West Coast has passed is a necessary conclusion of the matter of "military necessity" in war time. Frankly, I would not think much of Roger Baldwin's judgment on a matter of this sort for reasons which I shall be glad to elaborate upon sometime when I have a chance to talk with you.

My special reason for advising in the negative, however, is a political one. I think that the suggested move would definitely do more harm than good. The whole subject is full of political dynamite, with Mr. Dies and his Committee waiting hungrily for the slightest opportunity to move in, investigate and publicize. I think that more of the things we desire would be conserved by marking time and proceeding interstitially than by a frontal attack under present conditions.

I am aware that this is a statement of conclusions without reasons but that is about as much as I can do at the present time. I shall be glad to elaborate upon my reasons sometime when we can discuss the matter together.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Edwin D. Dickinson*

Edwin D. Dickinson

*Sections scored, copied & sent to  
Roger D. Baldwin 2/29/44*



JOHN Z. ANDERSON  
8TH DIST. CALIFORNIA

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

February 21, 1944

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for your letter of February 15  
regarding the Japanese problem.

Please let me assure you that I am con-  
stantly and carefully studying the entire problem.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Jack Anderson*



February 22, 1944

Mrs. Danley Downs  
14 Beacon St.  
Boston 8, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Downs:

I am very sorry you have not yet received the copy of Mr. Fisher's pamphlet. We mailed it to you on January 19, but apparently it has been delayed or lost in the mails.

Enclosed is another copy of the brochure, and I am sending an additional copy to Mrs. Goodwin in the event that she may not have received her copy.

May I apologize again for the inconvenience this must have caused you.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

February 22, 1944

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you very much for your letter and the enclosed  
material regarding Japanese-Americans.

Members of the California Delegation in Congress  
realize the seriousness of the situation regarding  
Japanese-Americans, and have held many meetings on this  
subject. Enclosed is a copy of the letter some of us  
sent to the President about this.

Sincerely,

*Bill Rogers*  
Bill Rogers.

R:K

*Your organization is one of the things that  
restores my faith in American decency.*

*B. R.*



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January 28, 1944

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

As representatives from the three Pacific Coast states, we are vitally concerned about problems centering around the Pacific aspects of the war, and especially about the problems of disloyal Japanese. We take this opportunity to address this communication to you in order that we may clearly state our position on certain phases of the situation that are now commanding national attention.

All America was shocked and horrified this morning to read about the atrocities that were committed against American soldiers captured in the Philippine Islands. Such atrocities, verified from reliable sources, emphasize as nothing up to this time has emphasized, the need for all-out prosecution of the war, and the complete devotion of our entire energies as a people to bringing it to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment. They emphasize again the inexorable fact that a permanent peace in the Pacific is impossible without unconditional surrender on the part of the Japanese. The military machine in that has obtained such a complete hold on its national life that the peace and safety of other nations will never be secure without its utter extinction. Furthermore, these atrocities are so vicious as to make it imperative that those responsible for them be brought to trial and punished. The eventual treaty of peace following hostilities should provide that those men who committed, authorized, or sanctioned such acts should be turned over to the American government for such trial and punishment before the final ratification of the treaty is made.

At this time we should like to express our convictions on certain problems that have developed since the evacuation from the West Coast of Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry. Since this evacuation, which was administered so effectively and so fairly by the Army, several problems have arisen that have provoked national interest, and it is to these that we now direct our attention.

1. Tule Lake. The camp at Tule Lake is entirely different from other war relocation centers. It is definitely set aside for disloyal Japanese, for those who have asked for repatriation or expatriation,



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The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Page 2.

and for their families. Because of this fact, we are of the opinion that Tule Lake should be administered not by the War Relocation Authority, but by the Department of Justice.

2. Return of Japanese to the West Coast. We are of the opinion that the return of any Japanese or American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast should not be permitted for the duration of the war. In addition to the danger of sabotage, the intense feeling against them which was aroused after Pearl Harbor and which will certainly be greatly intensified as a result of public knowledge of the latest atrocities, make it appear inadvisable from the standpoint of the West Coast and from the standpoint of the individuals themselves to permit such return during the war period.

3. Disloyal Japanese. We are of the opinion that these Japanese or Americans of Japanese ancestry who have demonstrated their disloyalty to this country, or who have stated their preference for Japanese rather than American citizenship, should be returned to Japan at the earliest possible opportunity. The treaty of peace should make definite provision for such transfer for those who have not been returned prior to that time.

4. Public Statements. We condemn public statements by government officials, by the press, and from any other source which continue to inflame the minds of the American people on the subject of Japanese Americans in this country, in view of the fact that such statements may lead to serious consequences for the many thousand of American prisoners still held by the Japanese.

5. Loyalty. We reaffirm the traditional American principle that undivided loyalty to the United States of America and not racial, religious, or economic status is the final test of the true American.

6. Relocation Program. The West Coast in general and California in particular have always faced a more complex problem in connection with people of Oriental extraction than have other parts of the United States. We are of the opinion that the easing of tension in this area and a solution to many of the postwar problems in this connection will be met through a successful voluntary program of resettlement of loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry in other parts of the United States. Such a program is now under way, and its success or failure will in large part determine the "Japanese Problem" on the Pacific Coast.

May we express our appreciation for the opportunity to state our opinions on this question.

Respectfully yours,

George E. Outland  
Jerry Voorhis  
John M. Coffey

Thomas F. Ford.

(signed)

Chet Holifield  
Will Rogers, Jr.  
Ed. V. Isaac



R. D. 3  
PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA

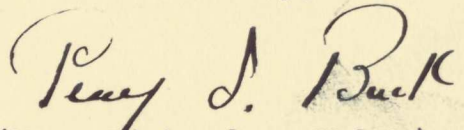
February 22, 1944

Dear Mr. Fisher;

I appreciate very much your letter of February 3rd and I am glad to have your pamphlet.

I wish it were possible for me to come west again very soon but as things are now shaping up, it looks as if I shall not be there for some time to come. The speaking tour which you suggest, therefore, would be quite beyond the range of my possibilities.

Yours cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mary J. Buck".

(Mrs. Richard J. Walsh)

PSW:F

Mr. Galen M. Fisher  
Room 203, 465 California St.  
San Francisco, California



HOMER T. BONE, WASH., CHAIRMAN  
ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C. WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE  
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA. JOHN A. DANAHER, CONN.  
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SCOTT W. LUCAS, ILL.

R. A. SEELIG, CLERK

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

February 22, 1944.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman,  
Executive Secretary,  
2234 Telegraph Ave.,  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your  
letter of February 15th, enclosing copy of a booklet  
entitled "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation".

Thank you for making this copy available to me.

Yours sincerely,

*Homer T. Bone*



*Spindt  
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2/25/44  
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE  
APPOINTMENT SECRETARY  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

February 22, 1944

Mrs. Harry Kingman  
University Y.W.C.A.  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

I presume you have seen the information attached to Mr. Merritt's letter which I enclose. I am sending it to you, however, because it seems better to file it in your office than in mine.

I have already let Mr. Deutsch see it, and a number of other people.

Sincerely yours,

*H. A. Spindt.*

H. A. Spindt, Manager  
Bureau of Guidance and Placement

HAS:C  
Encs.



February 23, 1944

Mr. Ben Rickli  
2001 Allston Way  
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Mr. Rickli:

The bill for the 25 copies of Mr. Fisher's pamphlet, mailed to you today, is \$1.75. Please make the check out to Mr. Calen Fisher.

I have also mailed 25 copies of the excerpts of Sgt. Kuroki's speech before the Commonwealth Club. The bill for these is 40 cents. This amount for the excerpts must be separate from the bill for Mr. Fisher's pamphlet, since we keep different accounts.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



*The Blue Network*

BLUE NETWORK COMPANY, INC · A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SERVICE

SUNSET BOULEVARD & VINE STREET · HOLLYWOOD 6161

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

February 23, 1944

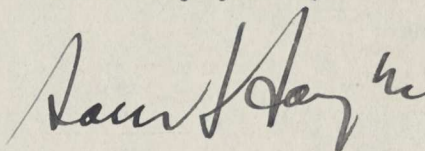
Miss Mary Jefferds  
2234 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Miss Jefferds:

Thanks a lot for your letter of February 16.

I am enclosing portions of my WORLD WIDE REVIEW  
scripts for February 2, 9 and 16 which you re-  
quested.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sam Hayes".

Sam Hayes

sh;p



HAYES: While operations there have never moved into the sensational class...there has been a steady increase in the pressure being applied to the enemy.  
This morning there's news of another development. The British report they are using tanks for the first time in the jungles of Western Burma.  
Some day we're going to wake up and find that the China -- Burma -- India theatre has developed into a major fighting front.  
7:35

BROWNING: Today's Features:  
The question of the week. Do you believe the Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast After the War?  
7:45

HAYES: Get ready to participate in the voting on another matter of current interest. Here is the question:

BROWNING: Do you believe that Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast after the war?

HAYES: I want to make it perfectly clear that my sponsors... S&W ...and I are privately...officially and strictly neutral. I am simply focusing the news spotlight on both sides of one of the top questions of the moment. I'll give the principal arguments on both sides of the question. When I have finished ... I'd like for you to take a post card or letter.... and record your vote. You need write only one word..."Yes" if you favor the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast. Or write..."No" .. if you oppose their return. Address your votes to me...Sam Hayes....Hollywood, 28, California. And now to the arguments.

BROWNING: To repeat: The question involves the issue of whether Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast after the war.

HAYES: This is a particularly important issue...and many of the arguments devolve on the question of the citizenship of the Japanese. So...for the purposes of the discussion we shall assume that the word Japanese shall include all persons of Japanese ancestry...whether or not they are citizens of the United States.

8:50

First to a discussion of the affirmative side of the question.

Their position is set forth in the findings of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. This committee agrees that all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry should be segregated for the duration of the War.



HAYES:

But it also believes that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry should be allowed to re-settle in the manner which will best help the manpower shortage. And it is admitted that the manpower problem is most acute here in the West. The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play argues that the American way of life should insure fair play for Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. It quotes the words of Joseph C. Grew...former American ambassador to Japan. Mr. Grew said that Americans of Japanese ancestry are invaluable elements to our population...and they should be freed from discriminatory restrictions as rapidly as possible.

To the argument that there are very few loyal Japanese-Americans...the case of the Japanese soldiers who are now fighting with the United States army is cited.

Those who favor the return of the Japanese say the United States constitution grants freedom to all without regard to race or ancestry.

They say that a great deal of the agitation against the return of the Japanese is based on economic grounds...That the ability of the Japanese worker to out-produce the American is behind much of the propaganda.

We are fighting this war to preserve the American Way of Life. But...say the ones who favor the return of the

10:10

Japanese...we can win the war and still lose what we're fighting for...if we allow ourselves to become blinded by racial prejudices.

The arguments against the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast Area after the war are as follows: It is known that many Japanese were engaged in espionage work here in the West for many years prior to

10:25

the attack on Pearl Harbor.

And this espionage was coupled with attempted sabotage after the war broke out. General John L. De Witt...who was director of the West Coast defense zone...recently gave specific instances of ship sinkings which he directly attributed to radio messages and code signals flashed to enemy ships from the mainland.

No one believes that every Japanese was engaged in this work. But because of the clannish nature of the Japanese people...it has been deemed impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal.

So...it becomes a question of the safety of the vast population of the Pacific Coast...as against the rights of the innocent Japanese who might be discriminated against in the event such laws were passed.

In almost every city along the Pacific slope...civic and veteran's organizations have gone on record...as opposing the return of the Japanese. Furthermore...as a result of the recent atrocity stories...it is argued that never will these Japanese be safe here in the West. So for the safety of the Coast and its important military installations.... as well as for the personal safety of the Japanese people themselves...it is proposed that the Pacific area be closed forever to citizens of Japanese ancestry.



HAYES:

If they are loyal citizens of America...they should be glad to cooperate with such a defense move. If they are not loyal...if their sentiments are with their homeland...certainly their wishes should not be consulted. Those are the arguments of those who oppose the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

11:45

Now ... from that point...ladies and gentlemen...you take over. You establish your viewpoint.

If you believe citizens of Japanese ancestry should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast after the war...write "Yes" on a post card or letter.

If you believe they should not be allowed to return....write No.

Mail all votes to Sam Hayes...Hollywood...28...California  
Next Wednesday we will have a preliminary report on the balloting and will cite some of the arguments sent in by our listeners. Two weeks from today the final vote will be announced...and your verdict will be forwarded to President Roosevelt...and to your congressmen and senators in Washington D.C.

12:15

WASHINGTON: The Fourth War Loan drive has entered its 16th day...with fourteen more days to go. The drive has past the half-way mark with two thirds of its goal yet to be reached. So far the drive to back the attack is too far behind the attack itself. In honor of those brave men who have just carried the American flag more than a thousand miles closer to Tokyo...let's all back that attack today....with Extra war bonds!

#### TODAY'S BULLETINS:

WASHINGTON: President Roosevelt has assured the people of Japanese-occupied territory the United States has no territorial ambitions in the Far East.

####

MEXICO CITY: A Mexican labor leader has told of what he believes is an impending revolution in Costa Rica. He says a ship load of guns is en route to that Central American country to aid in organizing the revolt.

####

LONDON: Yugoslav patriots are inflicting heavy losses on a crack German army in Dalmatia. Fierce fighting is reported on a 30 mile front.

####

NEW GUINEA: 23 more enemy planes and four Japanese ships have been destroyed in the latest attack on Rabaul. One of the enemy ships was a destroyer.

####

LONDON: The Royal Air Force dropped more than 20,000 tons of explosives on axis Europe during January. More than half fell on Berlin. The Germans used only 7,500 tons of bombs on Britain during the entire 11 months blitz of 1941.

13:18



HAYES:

American marauder medium bombers struck more than 100 miles into France today to blast a rail junction east of Paris. At the same time....other planes attacked the Calais area of France for the second straight day. This is not particularly newsworthy...as it has been taking place almost daily for two months. What makes today's raid stand out is this fact: Allied airmen failed to flush a single German fighter plane in the first six hours of the attack.

There are several straws in the wind which show Finland may be planning to seek peace with Russia. One: An important and semi-official Helsinki newspaper said editorially: "We must have the courage to discuss peace terms openly".

Two: The Swedish ambassador to Russia is returning to Stockholm. Diplomatic rumor has it he carries a rough draft of Russia's peace terms to Finland.

SPOT NEWS

Russian army is threatening to knock the props out from under the whole southeastern salient of the German armies in the Dnieper bend. Two big armies are surging toward Kherson and Nikolaev at an ever-increasing rate of speed. Krivoi Rog...the only remaining stronghold within the bend is surrounded on three sides.

Moscow intimates that more than 45 thousand Germans have been killed in the Dnieper bend within the last 5 days. Five separate drives are in progress against the Japanese at the present moment.

The Central Pacific thrust is expected to take its new westward stride toward Truk, perhaps in a matter of days. Naval experts predict the new Marshall airfields will be in operation any day now.

The MacArthur--Halsey drive is coming towards Truk from New Britain.

A northern thrust has been tentatively opened with the recent attacks on Paramushiro.

And two attacks are being formulated in the China--Burma India theater. Lord Mountbatten's armies are being built up for the Burmese offensive. And the completion of the Ledo road across Northern Burma...will make possible an offensive from China.

Admiral Nimitz this morning said the knock-out blow must come from China. And he intimated that the push toward the far East may not wait until the end of the war in Europe.

BROWNING:

Today's Features.

First report on the balloting on the Question of the Week.  
The Japanese Navy...Question Mark of the Pacific.

HAYES:

Now for the results of the radio poll on the Question of the Week.

Last Wednesday...we asked our listeners this question:

BROWNING:

Do you believe that Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast after the war.



HAYES:

That was the Question. More than 10,000 votes have been received to date...and the ballots are still pouring in. And the opinion was virtually unanimous that citizens of Japanese ancestry should not be allowed to return to the coast.

Here is the way you radio listeners voted:

For the return of the Japanese....3 percent.

Against the return of the Japanese to the West Coast... 97 percent!

Here are some of the interesting comments received on both sides of the Question. Writing in favor of the return of the Japanese...H. M. W. of Exeter, California wrote: "If we re-write the constitution to suit our mood to eliminate any group which may incur the displeasure of a powerful political organization".

J. R. L. of Portland...who voted for the return said:

"We have no record of any Japs who did as much harm to this country's war effort as Lindbergh and Wheeler",

A soldier at Hamilton Field writes: "emphatically yes.

Let us not adopt the un-American axiom that the good must suffer with the bad",

C.W..H. of Boundary, Washington adds his vote for their return in these words..."How much better is a striking worker than a harmless Jap farmer",

On the negative side of the question...one interesting comment was made by a 14 year old school girl in Bellevue, Washington. She tells of attending school with Japanese children and noting their acts of extreme cruelty. And after the war broke out one of these girls who had been born in America told her that the Japanese would rule America and that the white race would work for them as slaves.

One note which crept into many "no" votes was expressed by Mr. J.M.F. of portland. She writes that the return of the Japanese could only result in serious trouble for them...because of the feeling which is certain to run high here for many years.

Miss D.H. of Salem, Oregon writes..."Even if Japan is defeated...the Japanese should not be allowed to return, for they will start planning immediately for the next war."

A strong no vote was sent by S.H. F. a farmer in Canada who wrote: The Japs religion is to destroy the white Race. So it is for the good of all not to let one Jap live in American territory unless you want trouble.

F.E.K. of Penryn, California registers his "no" vote in these words..."I have worked with the Japanese for 50 years. They are so imbued with their loyalty to their race we could never take their protestations of loyalty country seriously. Their racial and national characteristics are contrary to the ideals of American citizenship."

And so we have the opinion of the great majority of our listeners that citizens of Japanese ancestry should never again be permitted to live on the West Coast. The percentage again was 3 percent for....97 percent against.

Since additional votes are still being received...a final count will be given next Wednesday at this same time.

In reporting the returns on the voting on the Question of the Week...I again want to make it clear that my sponsors.. S&W and I are completely neutral.



HAYES:

I simply focus the news spotlight on questions of current interest...and report the decision arrived at by my listening audience. The results of this poll...as are those of all the Questions of the Week...will be forwarded to Western senators and representatives...and to President Roosevelt.

Now today's highlight feature - THE JAPANESE NAVY - QUESTION MARK OF THE PACIFIC.

Our forces on Kwajalein in the Marshalls are getting set for apparent new assaults against the shrinking wall of island defenses blocking the road to Tokyo. And our warships have begun the familiar pre-invasion softening campaign against Paramuchiru and the Kuriles - just 700 miles from Japan's northernmost mainland island of HOIKKAIDO. The world is asking - "When is the Jap Navy coming out to fight?" The answer: "Nobody is sure" - perhaps not even the Jap seafarers themselves. As for what the Japs will fight with - we don't know that either. Because as tough old Admiral Yamamoto remarked in rejecting the 5-5-3 ratio in 1936 - "We always know what you are up to - but you can't find out about us". And he was right. The Japs have clamped an impenetrable wall of secrecy about their shipbuilding yards since 1924. Although it knew little about Japan's ships, observers were fairly familiar with Japanese Naval tactics and personnel. or thought they were until the time of Pearl Harbor. That event was quite a shock to many who regarded the Jap Navy as considerably more sensible and conservative than the army. Pearl Harbor was a particular shock to hostesses who enjoyed entertaining "Those delightful Japanese Navy officers". Because - in contrast to the sullen army men, the Naval officers, on the surface, are sociable, smooth, and good fellows. This is because the Navy always has been trained by British methods - while the army is under the arrogant, heel-clicking German influence. The modern Jap Navy dates from 1855 when a small Naval school was opened under Dutch instructors. The Dutch government gave Japan three training ships and the British donated a gun boat. Needless to say, both nations now are regretting that early generosity. About the time of our civil war, the Jap Navy school was taken over by a British Naval mission. Hence the Jap methods were strictly British up to the Russo-Japanese war. Pearl Harbor should have been no surprise to those who remember that war. Admiral Togo fell on the unsuspecting Russian fleet at Port Arthur 48 hours before Japan officially declared War. That same night Japanese diplomats (who knew what was up) were the life of the party at a ball given in the Czar's palace. Later they bragged of fooling the Russians. All of which is highly reminiscent of Kurusu and Nomura's peace conferences in Washington at the time of Pearl Harbor. One thing the Japs did not copy from the British Navy is Lord Nelson's strategy of "Close with the enemy and destroy them!" Instead the Jap fleet always has been the servant of the army. It's function has been operation in home waters - protector of the Army's supply lines - and backer-up for land offensives.



HAYES: Trouble...in the form of a small but determined clique of reactionary army officers who virtually seized the reins of government from president Ramirez. The president is said to be a virtual prisoner..and can make no decisions without their consent. While this cannot be definitely attributed to Nazi influence..it is considered likely that this is the underlying cause of Argentine's refusal to give up her ties with the dictator nations.

7:10

BROWNING: TODAY'S FEATURES:

Final returns on our last Question of the Week: Germany looks ahead to victory...in 1970!

American nurses live a thrilling adventure yarn.

Weather men hold the key to western invasion date.

HAYES: The final report on the Question of the Week. Here is the way Pacific listeners voted on the question..Do you believe persons of Japanese ancestry be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast after the War.

15,556 ballots were received. And the voting follows the pattern laid down in the preliminary report last Wednesday.

97 percent of the listeners who balloted voted No...that Japanese should not be permitted to return after the war.

3 percent voted yes.

In announcing this final return..I again want to emphasize that the voting does not represent the opinions of my sponsor S & W and your reporter. We have simply focused the news spotlight on one of the questions of the moment..and you...the listener..have returned your verdict.

The result of this radio poll will be forwarded to president Roosevelt at the White House, and to all Western senators and representatives in Washington.

We would like to thank our listeners for their response. And now, if you have any suggestions for future questions of the week..send them in. We will give them every consideration..and if sufficient listeners suggest the same question..indicating a wide public interest... this question will be featured on a coming broadcast as the Question of the Week.

8:30

Today's highlight feature..Germany looks ahead to victory...the next time.

It has become obvious to most of Germany..and certainly to the high command that they have lost another war. The hand-writing on the wall is so clear and distinct that even the most rabid Nazi party member can read.

Here's an interesting analysis of what German leaders are doing about this by a man who holds down one of the most important posts of the war. He is Henry Gris..the man who directs one of England's largest listening posts. Day after day across his desk..pass transcripts of every news and propaganda broadcast emanating from enemy radio stations.

Mr. Gris reports that in recent weeks there have been several important changes in the propaganda line, German radio stations follow. There is evidence that the Nazis are already preparing to close their books on the present war. To enter it as a loss. And put things in order for a third effort at world domination. A war in which the mistakes of the present conflict will be carefully avoided. One of these changes is the elimination of party leaders from the control of big industries. Industries like the gigantic Krupp armament works and the Hamburg-American steamship lines. The idea is that the Allies will leave these so-called Non-Nazi dependable men in charge of the industries after the peace.



2/24/44  
GWS  
Answer to Ruth  
2/25

FREDERIC M. DUCKLES  
1121 BREWSTER DRIVE  
ASHBERRY 0811  
EL CERRITO, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 23, 1944

Dear Mr. Fisher :-

The story of Sgt. Ben  
Kuroki Talk before the Commonwealth  
Club, distributed at the Ymca Area Council  
dinner, is one of the most effective  
stories I have read. I wish  
I had about 2 dozen more copies  
for distribution. Can you  
furnish them. Postage enclosed

64 inclos.  
postage

Truly Yours

Fred Duckles



THOMAS ROLPH  
4TH DIST. CALIFORNIA

HOME ADDRESS:  
SAN FRANCISCO

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

February 23, 1944

Committee on American Principles  
and Fair Play  
Room 203, 465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Attention: Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

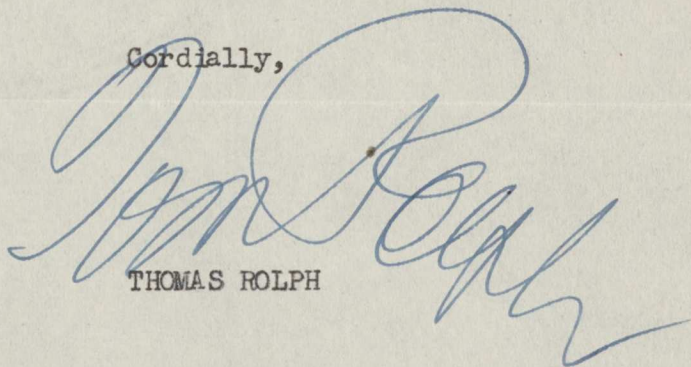
Dear Sirs:

COMMITTEE REPORT

May I thank you for yours of the 15th enclosing Committee Report.

Appreciating your thought in sending me a copy of this brochure, I am

Cordially,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tom Rolph', is written over the typed name 'THOMAS ROLPH'.

THOMAS ROLPH

TR-sh



HARRIS ELLSWORTH  
4TH DIST. OREGON

HOME ADDRESS:  
ROSEBURG, OREGON

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC LANDS  
MINES AND MINING  
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRES-  
IDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN  
CONGRESS

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Washington, D. C.**

February 23, 1944.

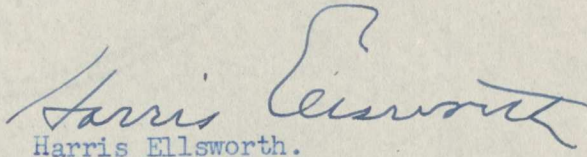
Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary,  
Committee on American Principles & Fair Play,  
Room 203, 465 California Street,  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for your letter of February 15th  
enclosing the leaflet on A Balance Sheet on Japanese  
Evacuation. I am glad to have the publication and  
will study it carefully.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Harris Ellsworth.

HE:ML



JERRY VOORHIS  
12TH DIST. CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE  
ON AGRICULTURE

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D. C.

HOME ADDRESS:  
R. F. D. No. 1  
SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE ADDRESS:  
501 HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

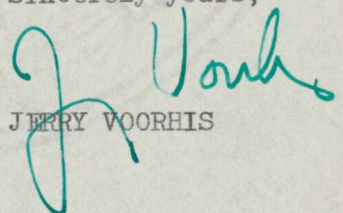
February 23, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
465 California St.  
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the pamphlet put out by the Committee of Fair Play. I will be honest and say I have not yet had time to read it, but hope to be able to do so in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

  
JERRY VOORHIS



February 24, 1944

T/S Yori Wada 59010526  
Co. F., Brks T-90  
Camp Savage, Minn.

Dear Yori:

Enclosed is a pamphlet reprint of the article that appeared in the Cal Monthly. Mrs. Kingman suggested that you might have a list of names to whom you would wish the pamphlet sent, and if so, send them along to us, and we will see that they are mailed.

Also, if you wish any additional copies for yourself, please let us know.

I think it looks pretty keen, myself.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 24, 1944

Mrs. Mildred Wright  
1994 Meadowbrook Rd.  
Altadena, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Wright:

I am writing for Mrs. Kingman in regard to your letter and enclosure of Leffingwell's comic strip "Little Joe". She is anxious that you know that protests have been sent to the syndicate concerned, and the matter has also been called to the attention of the War Relocation Authority, who has taken steps to clear up the matter.

Thank you very much for your kindness in bringing the strip to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj



February 24, 1944

Mr. Ben Bull  
817-824 Gay Bldg.  
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Dear Ben:

On February 7 Life Magazine published a full page photo of a Nisei soldier blinded at the crossing of the Volturno. Would the American Legion post in Madison of which you are a member sponsor distribution of reprints of this cut?

I had in mind a single page reproduction of good quality which people might wish to post in their offices,, with a minimum text, and perhaps a simple line statement below or above such as: "United States, United Nations, United people."

If the legion in Madison is prepared to sponsor, I believe it might be possible to arrange substantial financial support through purchase or otherwise so that the post would not be put of pocket. Editorial and printing arrangements probably could be made here, subject to the approval of post authorities.

The sooner this can be done the better. It would help us much on the coast.

Cordially,

Paul S. Taylor

PST:mj



February 24, 1944

Mr. Wm C. Carr  
1360 West Colorado St.  
Pasadena 2, Calif.

Dear Mr. Carr:

Am grateful for your reply to the suggestion that Sgt. Kuroki's Address be published under legion auspices.

The Chairman of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Dr. Arthur McGillfert, has just written to Mr. Phelps to say that if the Minnesota legion is prepared to publish Sgt. Kuroki's address, his Committee is willing to lend substantial financial and other support through purchase of the pamphlet, etc.

I have no personal contact with Mr. Phelps at all, but believe that since you know him, it would advance the proposal if he knew that you thought well of it. I hope you will write him.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Paul S. Taylor

PST:mj



# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING  
ROCKEFELLER CENTER  
NEW YORK

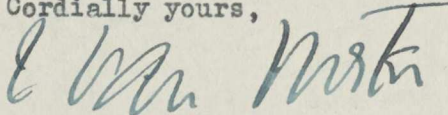
PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

February 24, 1944

Dear Miss Jafferds:

Permission is hereby granted to quote the two letters from TIME, February 14, as requested. We ask only that you indicate that your source was this issue of TIME and let us have a copy of your pamphlet in due course.

Cordially yours,



Isabella Van Meter  
Assistant to the Publisher

Miss Mary Jafferds  
Committee on American Principles  
and Fair Play  
Room 203  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

per:m:mn



2/28/44  
J. H. M.



Camp

Savage

SAVAGE, MINNESOTA

February 24, 1944  
Bk. T89, Co. F.  
Camp Savage, Minn.

Mrs. Ruth Lingsman  
2234 Telegraph Ave.  
Berkeley 4, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Lingsman;

I've read the article titled, "Beyond the Horizon" by Yari Nadd and would very much like to have six reprinted copies of it. I was deeply impressed by his firm belief in our democratic America. Despite his disappointments and heartbreaks he has shown his willingness to fight for the America he loves.

I would, therefore, like to have my friends back in





SAVAGE, MINNESOTA

Hawaii share and appreciate  
the courage and faith of  
a nisei soldier.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours  
Cpl. Edward Sakamoto  
Bnk. T89, Co. F  
Camp Savage, Minn.



HAL HOLMES  
4TH DISTRICT WASHINGTON

COMMITTEES:  
PUBLIC LANDS  
INDIAN AFFAIRS  
PENSIONS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.


February 24, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 15th, together with pamphlet you enclosed entitled "A Balance Sheet on Japanese Evacuation".

Thank you for sending this pamphlet to me and I shall be glad to read it at the first opportunity.

Very truly yours,



HAL HOLMES, M. C.

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



ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, N. C., CHAIRMAN  
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH  
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.  
LISTER HILL, ALA.  
SHERIDAN DOWNEY, CALIF.  
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HARRY S. TRUMAN, MO.  
MON C. WALLGREN, WASH.  
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CHAPMAN REVERCOMB, W. VA.  
GEORGE A. WILSON, IOWA

MARGUERITE E. WATTS, CLERK

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

February 24, 1944

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

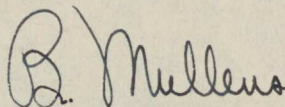
Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Please permit me to acknowledge with thanks  
your letter of February 15th in the absence of  
Senator Downey who is in California on important  
public business.

Knowing of the Senator's concern in the  
matter of the critical Japanese problems, I shall  
bring your letter together with the attached booklet,  
to his attention immediately upon his return to  
Washington.

Thank you for your courtesy in writing.

Sincerely,



Barbara Mullens  
Staff of  
Senator Sheridan Downey

/brm



February 25, 1944

Miss Margaret Cosgrave  
1644 Van Ness Ave.  
Fresno, Calif.

Dear Miss Cosgrave:

Dr. Deutsch called this morning in regard to your request for reprints of the Commonwealth Club excerpts of Sgt. Karaki's address before them. It is not possible to get reprints of those particular excerpts in that form, however, should you deem it important, I will be glad to mimeograph copies.

Dr. Hubert Phillips was sent a number of copies of some excerpts made by Dr. McGiffert, and I am enclosing one, in case you have not yet seen it. This particular set may not serve your purposes, and if not, please let me know regarding the possibility of using the Commonwealth Club set in mimeograph form.

We are selling Dr. McGiffert's excerpts at two for a nickel, and the cost of the other set would probably be around that amount.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj