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CLIPPINGS - MISCELLANEOUS

1944-45

C-A
171

SINCE

1938

Allen's**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

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

DECEMBER 31, 1944

HE'S DISGUSTED

268
Editor: I am disgusted with the way some things are handled in this country. This government has spent millions of the taxpayers' money to build camps for the Japanese. Now they are closing the camps and sending the Japanese back to the coast. In another six months the Japanese will be working in our war plants. What is the matter with this country?

J. F. B.

JAP GOVERNOR?

Editor: At our job today, one worker asked if a Japanese could become a candidate for governor of California. I didn't think so, but maybe they will later on when they are turned loose. Why let them come home? Why not let our boys come home? Well, veterans of World War I, let us get together. There are about 90 per cent of our boys over there. Can not we do something?

J. M.

ESTD 1888



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

SAN JOSE, CALIF. NEWS
Cir. 15,437
DECEMBER 13, 1944

We, The People

268

Urges Fair Treatment

Editor, San Jose News: After reading Mrs. Bernier's letter in your paper, I can't help but feel that too many people of America are forgetting what we're supposed to be fighting for. If we were to give the American born Japs the type of treatment she thinks they deserve, we'd be worse than the enemy for two reasons. First, these people too are American citizens and second, it

certainly would not be typical of what we were taught was just.

There are quite a few of these American Japs in our armed services today valiantly fighting and dying for the country they have come to love, despite the fact that their families are being treated like criminals. My hat's off to these boys because they're surely better Americans than these loose-tongued, slow-thinking people who are so eager to condemn.

V. M. B.

PUBLIC PULSE

Expressions are welcomed from our readers. They must be legible, signed, non-libelous and held to a maximum of 300 words. Where letters go beyond this limit, they will either be condensed by our own editorial staff or, more likely, returned to the writers for condensation.

COMMENDS LIFTING OF BAN.

Editor of The Daily News:

The war department is to be heartily commended for its recent action which lifted the ban against Japanese-Americans so that they may return to their homes on the west coast and "be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens." It should be noted again that this permission has been granted following a thorough F. B. I. investigation of each individual concerned to establish his loyalty to American institutions and ideals.

One of the fundamental cornerstones of our democracy is that citizens are not pre-judged to be guilty merely on the basis of their physical characteristics. The fact that this cornerstone still stands firm has been demonstrated by the war department's action.

EDWIN L. DUCKLES.

Greensboro. N. C.

Greensboro Daily News
12/25/44.

1900

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND, OREG.~~

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

DECEMBER 2, 1944

PROTESTS PREJUDICE

Editor: The Jap - American problem is not a problem of treason or fear of sabotage, but rather a problem of racial hatred sponsored by such so-called patriotic organizations as the Native Sons of the Golden West.

At one time I belonged to this "patriotic" group of hypocrites—I say hypocrites because before each meeting they cleanse their souls by pledging allegiance to our flag and the constitution for which it stands. Then before the meeting is much older they discuss ways and means of separating a minority group from their birthright guaranteed by our great constitution.

How such people can call themselves real Americans is most amazing.

Not so long ago this American organization had its racial propaganda guns aimed at all Orientals—Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos. What happened? Did the Chinese and Filipinos take the pledge and are no longer Orientals?

The Native Sons of the Golden West do have two commendable features to offset their strange style of Americanism; and they are, first, the restoration and maintenance of California's famous landmarks; and second, the placing of homeless children in good, happy homes.

These they should continue with all of their organized energy, and quit sowing seeds of racial hate among their fellow men.

R. F. SARR,
West Ave., Petaluma.

VOICE

1880



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS
Cir. 107,082

NOVEMBER 24, 1944

Human Rights and the Japanese Issue

268
EDITOR: I wish to thank you for your intelligent and reasonable editorial concerning the return of loyal Japanese-American citizens in Friday's News.

As you say, the military situation on the coast is a matter for military authorities to decide. The evacuation was requested by the military, and, although it was hurried, was not intended to imply mass disloyalty. The exigency which caused the original order is now past and there has been time to investigate separate cases.

At this point then, the questions involved are those of the rights of citizens of the U. S. A. Those rights have taken generations to establish. They are more important than any individuals involved.

Democracy does not demand that we love every other citizen of the Republic. It does insist that we conduct ourselves according to the rules which generations of struggle have evolved for us. If we do not like the rules, there are authorized ways to change them.

Even those who find them hard cannot be so disloyal as not to comply with them in as fine a spirit as the Japanese-American citizens did, when they were evacuated.

—R. C. Hayes.

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Lewiston (Ida) Tribune

December 10, 1944

Letters... 5268 ... From Readers

(The Tribune invites letters on subjects of general interest which if acceptable will be published. They must be free of libel and personal abuse. Only on rare occasions will letters more than 300 words in length be published and short ones will be given preference. Authors names must be signed to the letters; anonymous communications will be thrown into the waste paper basket. Limited space makes it possible to print but a portion of the letters received.)

It's Anti-American

To the Tribune: By unanimous vote the Methodist Parsonage club of the Lewiston area extends to you its congratulations and its gratitude for the fine expression of the Japanese-American problem in your editorial "No Place for Them."

It is gratifying to find one who is willing to subject himself to possible ridicule and cries of "traitor" by standing out against a vicious movement which we along with you, brand as not only un-American and un-Christian, but anti-American and anti-Christian. It must be recognized as a purely irrational expression of race-hatred.

We hope that this fight to save our country from what we conceive to be a tragic blunder will not be misinterpreted by the membership of those organizations whose actions we criticize as an attack upon these organizations themselves; that would be equally tragic. The Christian-American tradition has always succeeded through friendship and fair play—and a little mutual trust. It will continue to succeed by the same methods.

DON S. LAMKA,
Acting secretary.

Clarkston, Wash.

ESTD



1888

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

B. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
Cir.—Daily 117,455 Sunday 210,764

DECEMBER 19, 1944

ORAL USE.

Californians

268

Editor—You're 100 per cent wrong. We Californians are strongly opposed to return of the Japanese now. My son, back on leave, is disgusted at wishy-washy attitude here as represented by your editorial.

MRS. FR. BERTRAND.

San Rafael.

SINCE

1880



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE

B. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
 Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 710,264
 DECEMBER 18, 1944

Citizenship

Editor—False and inconsistent thinking pervades the propaganda by the rival campaigns for and against the return to the Pacific Coast of American evacuees of Japanese ancestry. The issue cuts deeper than the prejudiced wish on the one hand that these people might be sent elsewhere and the selfish designs of those who subtly plot for the cheap labor of those whose general unpopularity unbalances free bargaining. This is a fundamental question of constitutional right.

Civil War amendment, XIV, Section 1, adopted in 1869, declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States

and of the State wherein they reside."

I do not share the opinion of the American Civil Liberties Union and others that American citizenship conclusively follows birth from alien parentage because of such occurrence within our territory. "Within the jurisdiction of the United States" contemplates a spiritual attunement to American institutions more than a physical attachment to American territory. Thousands of Japanese children were born and reared here in an atmosphere of Shintoism that isolated them from any real allegiance and felt loyalty to this country.

WILLIAM C. RING.

Los Angeles.

SINCE



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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

PLACENTIA, CAL., COURIER

Cir. 1.162

DECEMBER 16, 1944

The Letter Box

Residents of Placentia:

As mothers who have sons who were injured for life in the treacherous attack which the Japanese Country made at Pearl Harbor just three years ago; as mothers whose sons are now fighting Japanese in the Southwest Pacific, without proper food, and under health conditions which no one should be called upon to endure, we wish to register our protest against the return of any persons of Japanese blood to any Pacific Coastal region while the war continues.

We feel that our sons, some of them in the Pacific theatre for a second Christmas season, wouldn't like it very much if they knew their mothers were welcoming Japanese back to enjoy the home privileges which they are denied.

We want to be definitely placed on record as opposing the return of any and all Japanese persons to Orange County, or any Coastal region, until the war is over, and our boys, who have had to fight the Japanese to protect our homes, will be able to have something to say about their future treatment.

As peaceloving mothers, we do not feel justified in condoning the return of Japanese children to our public schools at such a time. As a State Senate fact-finding committee reported this week we are afraid it will cause "race discrimination, turmoil and great confusion," if not more serious problems.

Our government felt Japanese should be isolated inland at the beginning of the war. We feel they should continue to be isolated for the duration of the war. We wonder how other mothers of Placentia district feel?

(Signed)

Placentia American Legion Auxiliary
Unit No. 277.

Gentlemen:

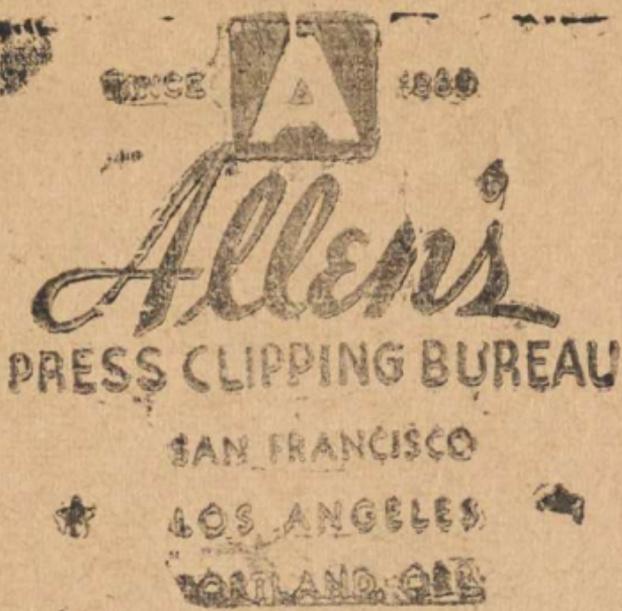
I wonder if you will devote a little space to register the feelings of one father concerning the return of people of Japanese ancestry to our home district, while our sons are engaged in fighting Japan in the worst war in the history of our nation?

I read an editorial in your paper last week calling attention to the observance of this week as "Bill of

Rights Week", when we are asked to renew our gratitude for the first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides among other things the right of citizens to "petition the government for a redress of grievances."

It is the hope of many fathers and mothers of the Placentia district, whose sons are giving up their chance at college, and perhaps their entire future lives as useful citizens of the world, that hundreds of other residents of the district will join with those who have already written to "petition the government for a redress" of this very serious grievance. If Placentia is to be used as a guinea pig, so that officials may determine whether or not they dare return the Japs to Orange county before the end of the war, why not let them know in uncertain terms how we feel about it? How do YOU feel?

J. B. Wilsey



STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD
Cir. 29,034
DECEMBER 19, 1944

218 Letters from The People

The Record welcomes letters on current public matters subject to the following rules: Letters must be of public interest. Letters in behalf of political candidates will not be accepted, and certain others will be edited or rejected depending upon editorial judgment. Lengthy letters will not be printed. Write briefly, the shorter the better, and on only one side of a sheet of paper. Sign your name and address. Signatures will be withheld on request. Address letters to "Editor Record." The Editor cannot engage in correspondence over letters submitted.

JAP PROBLEM — Far From Solved

Editor Record: It is quite impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion without all attendant details; however, a radio broadcast Wednesday morning gave data sufficient for criticism. I wonder is the American Legion reversing a previous stand on exclusion of Japs from America? As I understood the radio release, an American Legion unit in the Northwest had kicked out a number of Japanese.

Subsequently these Japs were reinstated by the head office of the Legion. Why? If this is true, the previous resolutions of the Legion to deport the Japs fails the hundreds of thousands of Americans who have thought the Legion was working with them in cleaning America of the Jap menace. It will also cause dissension in the ranks of the Legion.

Because Secretary of the Army Stimson made an unwise blunder by inducting Japs into our armed forces is no excuse on the part of anyone to continue the blunder. No good will accrue from such compromising. Such tactics complicate the issue and defeat the best intentions of all concerned. It is a fact that thousands of Americans on the Pacific Coast are organized to combat the return of the Japs.

I have it from reliable sources that the majority of Americans of the West will use their prerogative to not trade with any firm, corporation or person that handles or sells Jap products, or that hires Japanese.

Some business men have declared their intention to display signs which will read: "No Japs Served." So, it is obvious that the Jap problem is far from solved, notwithstanding that the federal and military heads are determined to force the Japs' return. The solution may lie in submitting it to initiative and referendum of the people, who, after all, are the government.

J. BART ANDREWS.

1936 A 1936

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

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

DECEMBER 13, 1944

Santa Rosa.

DEMOCRACY AT WORK

Editor: I have been reading the column "Let The People Speak" and would now like to speak. Perhaps the feelings of Californians are augmented by economic fear of the former Japanese residents. Anyone who cannot admire a people who came to this country with nothing but a "despicable ancestry" and advanced themselves with such vigor is no longer a true American. Was not our nation founded and built up in such manner? I have even heard the argument that the Japanese citizens are no longer of any "interest" to us because they are no longer willing to be our "cheap laborers." I would like to quote from a recent article by Pearl Buck: If you do not treat these American citizens of Japanese descent fairly, millions of people in China, India and Russia are going to say, "The Americans are no better than the Japs—and besides, they are white."

This is not merely a plea for the return of our Japanese citizens to their constitutional rights, but a plea for the proper treatment of all the Asiatic race. If we are intelligent citizens, we will acquire a little "interest" in these neighbors

We, the white race, are no longer in the majority. Lin Yutang tells us in his book "Between Tears and Laughter," that the white people can no longer dominate the Asiatics, since they have caused their emergency from the darkness and given them the knowledge of guns. Are we, who believe so ardently in democracy, willing that the world should remain "half slave and half free?" Let us no longer deny the "self-evident truth" that "all men are created equal."

We cannot escape history. We must face our problem and solve it with righteousness and foresight — remembering that this is truly "One World."

Sincerely,

J. R.,

Forestville.

7
SINCE 1860



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

B. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264
NOVEMBER 10, 1944

Japanese Americans

Editor—In your editorial page November 2 you stated the War Relocation Authority has issued a pamphlet on American Japanese deeds of heroism and sacrifice in order to influence American opinion of good will toward them. Now you say the American people require education on the problem.

As an American, I would like to know haven't we got real common sense? Don't we Americans know that what Togo did, it is Togo and not every Japanese? Why is it we can live beside German Americans, Italian Americans, but not Japanese Americans?

MRS. PEGGY RAY.
San Francisco.

SINCE



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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
HERALD & EXPRESS, Clr. 288,529
NOVEMBER 23, 1944

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Letters to Herald-Express

Pertinent

I read Elsie Robinson's article on self expression and I would like to express myself. She had much to say about the younger generation not being ready for Pearl Harbor. Why should we have been? We weren't running this country then and we aren't now.

But who is doing the fighting, and doing a good job of it?

We are.

Maybe I'm only a high school girl, but our sweethearts and the gang we used to run around with are the ones out there getting shot up, and for what? For some unappreciative people like Miss Robinson.

Some of us are working at hospitals after school for the A. W. V. S. and the Red Cross, and we would give blood if we

were old enough. I think the younger generation is doing its part—what about the older generation?

JUST A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.

Knows the Japs

Having spent 18 months in Japanese Relocation Centers I can say, with conviction, that we never want them back here on the Pacific Coast. At the Santa Anita camp it was only too evident how pleased they were at every Jap advance. They weren't so happy at the news of Midway. At Heart Mountain, Wyoming, I found strikes the order of the day. I am convinced that more than 90 per cent of the Japs are disloyal. I would like to know more about the committee known as the "American Friends Service Committee" at 544 East Orange Grove avenue,

Pasadena. This committee wants the Japs back and, is asking citizens to send Christmas gifts to the Japs. Lets give our gifts and our money to our own servicemen—not the Japs.

TOM DURNING,
Sierra Madre.

Alcoholics

This latest liquor murder leads me to ask whether it wouldn't be possible to require liquor ration cards which would be issued only after a careful investigation of those applying for such cards?

Don't get me wrong. I'm not asking for a return to prohibition. But it would seem that something might be done to control the sale of booze to those who cannot handle it.

FRED.
Venice, Cal.

1892 A 1896

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

SEATTLE

SANTA ROSA, CAL., REPUBLICAN
Cir. 2,569

NOVEMBER 28, 1944

'Let the Public Speak--'

NOT JUST COLOR . . .

Editor: A letter appeared in your columns signed Rice S. Garcia. It was a good letter, in attempt to help smooth the troubled waters of today. However, I want to call attention to something that has been so prominent in letters and in articles in various periodicals. There is a very strong tendency to put the Japanese in this state in the position of the "underdog" . . . just as though they had been mistreated heretofore, that is before Pearl Harbor. That is not true, nor was it ever so. These people forced their way into our state. They came here and crept into our homes as servants; some were of high military rating, but we did not suspect that then. Now we know that everyone of them were potential spies. It is a well-known, proven fact that they have been carefully planning this war for over 50 years. They tried a peaceable invasion and were trained for it in Japan. There was never any racial intolerance in the west in earlier days. The Chinese exclusion law was not that we disliked the Chinese on account of their color, but a lot of our own, big financial men brought in a lot of coolie labor from China to enable these white gentlemen(?) to save their outlay of wages in various projects here, and the Irish were the ringleaders in excluding the Chinese (see the Dennis Kearney sandlot speeches in San Francisco). They could see their good wages dropping, and the green Irishman had emigrated here for those good wages, just as the Mexican is doing now.

Many, many brown-skinned people have been loved by white folks, none more than the colored mammy of old slave days; and in the South Pacific, the "black fellow" of New Guinea, the Papuan native, because he is black as black can be, but he has a white heart, that is the crux of the whole thing. The color of the skin is nothing . . . it is the heart that counts.

The Japs have little or no feeling, they received many, many benefits from their dealing with the white people, but they grew to hate the white people more and to covet what we had . . . they have brought down retribution on their own heads.

All due respect to President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but no person can just visit a Jap relocation center and decide on whether or not those people did or did not try to sabotage our country. From the amount of paraphernalia taken from the various coastal Jap

Contributions on any interesting and timely topics are welcomed by this newspaper, but the editor disclaims responsibility for opinions and statements expressed in this column. Because space is limited letters should be as brief as possible—not more than 200 words. In the interest of fairness, all contributions must be signed by the writer although names will be withheld upon request.

towns, their intentions were very good toward that end . . . they did not get the opportunity to sabotage but they were all ready to help when the invaders arrived (they surely expected them), don't forget that. Now they do not want to obey the order to remain where they are. In all countries people have been moved out of danger zones, and have had to stay where they are put until there is no more occasion for it and it is decided by the military heads; however, here there are a lot of social workers trying to run things their own way. Sincerely,

GRANDMA.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 162,923; Sunday 164,819

DEC 13 1944

~~I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend~~

'Let Witnesses Judge Japs'

AMITY, Dec. 6.—To the Editor—In yesterday's Journal, Sgt. Harold S. Simmons and C. F. Crum commented unfavorably on the stand of the Hood River American Legion post' action on the Japanese question. Their intimation regarding the K. K. K., and the Hood River post as an intolerant group of crackpots, is rather stinging to our boys who fought and are still fighting our wars, and if anyone has a right to the say in the matter, they have it.

The Japs have circumvented our slack laws, to gain control of a lot of good land either by ownership or by lease, and have displaced thousands of our people who should have the opportunity they are enjoying.

There is no doubt that a lot of information regarding our military strength and our plans was secured and sent to Japan by Japs located in this country, and our boys are paying with their lives for our mistake in trusting them as a people. In view of so many instances of treachery and barbarism on the part of the Japs in this war, it may be well to let the boys who have seen these things—the march of death in the Philippines, the murder of the Doolittle fliers, and other deliberate murders—have some say in disposing of the Jap question.

W. E. Taylor

SINCE  1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

SANTA ROSA, CAL., PRESS DEMOCRAT
Cir. 8.941

DECEMBER 27, 1944

KEEP OUT 'PESTS'

Editor: California plants and animals are protected against foreign pests by quarantine. What is the matter with our taxeaters that they cannot give California citizens equal protection?

Governor Warren should declare a quarantine against admission of alien and natural-born Japanese, declaring them harmful to the peace and well-being of 8,000,000 California citizens, and should call out the state guard to enforce the order.

R. D. K.

EDGE

1880



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OSTLAND OIL

268

SAN JOSE, CAL., NEWS
 Cir. 15,437
 NOVEMBER 27, 1944

We, The People

Opposes Return Of Japanese

Editor, San Jose News: In your San Jose News of November 15 on the front page was an article regarding the returning Japanese. It was amusing to me that you stated that San Joseans had gone on record as favoring the return of the American Japanese to their farms near San Jose yet only two people, a minister and a school teacher said they thought they should be allowed to return. Later on in the article you stated that the farm bureau had voted unanimously against the return of the Japanese. After all, the farmers are the ones that have to live along side of these people, so why should not they have something to say?

I have talked to hundreds of people on this subject and it seems to be the general opinion

with everyone that these Japanese should not be allowed to return to mingle with or live beside our own real American people. All of the soldiers, sailors, and marines are very bitter against them and especially the ones that have returned from killing them in the South seas. They say they would feel like killing any Japanese that would come in sight of them.

Many of the "so-called American Japanese" were asked by district attorneys and officers of the law if they would go to war against Japan and they all answered "no." Do you call these people American citizens? I do not.

Yours very truly,
 L. E. SMITH, M. D.,
 St. Claire Bldg.,
 San Jose.

1930

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

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

NOVEMBER 30, 1944

AGREES WITH GRANDMA

Editor: The letter from "Grandma" hits the nail on the head in regard to the Japs. They are not or never have been loyal to this country. I personally know a family who are only half Japanese and they were most loyal to Japan before we were at war. One of the girls told me her father's people were a superior people.

Another instance was in Los Angeles. For years we bought flowers from a little shop on Glendale boulevard, and they seemed like loyal Americans, had children being educated in our schools, and after Pearl Harbor the FBI found a full-fledged radio sending set in a small space between the walls of the living rooms and the flower shop.

It was difficult to believe, for they seemed so contented and happy to be in this country and they were, only they wanted it for Japan, especially California.

We most definitely should not have them back here and free to go and come while we are at war in the Pacific.

ANOTHER GRANDMA.

SINCE



1898

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
HERALD & EXPRESS, Cir. 288,529
NOVEMBER 25, 1944

Letters ²⁶⁸ To Herald-Express

No Gas

I am the wife of a man in the Merchant Marine and I wish to thank Edward F. Edwards for his letter. My husband couldn't get a drop of gas while on his 30-day vacation. He had business to attend to and used up all of our A tickets. So here am I, sitting in the front room with a car and no gas. I live five miles out of Van Nuys and until Dec. 21 rolls around, I must even walk if I want to go to town. Perhaps the ration boards can suggest something.

MRS. E. M. L.

Voice of Experience

It seems to me that The Herald and Express was not strong enough in urging that the Japs not be allowed to return to California. I was born in Los Angeles and I know the Japs well. Those of us in the Marine Corps who are fighting the Japs in the Pacific are not looking forward to coming back home—and finding them in Los Angeles as they were before the war. In my same ward of the Naval Hospital are men who were crippled for life because of Jap trickery and treachery. We all have buddies who have been killed in action. If the people really knew the Japs as these crippled men in my ward know them, they would never allow them to return to the Pacific Coast.

W. B. L.,
U. S. Marine Corps.

PRICE 1000

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Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264
NOVEMBER 25, 1944

Japanese-Americans

Editor—The worst thing that could happen to Japanese-stock American citizens is for any of them to return to California at this time. Taking advantage of a technicality and returning at this time will cost good citizens of Japanese parentage the friendship of many Americans who would help them if they would exercise common sense and wait until war excitement has subsided. All of the factors are known to everybody, and there is no chance to develop new evidence on either side.

LLEWELLYN B. PECK.
Saratoga.

EDGE A 1880

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

★ PORTLAND, ORE ★

SANTA ROSA, CAL., REPUBLICAN
Cir. 2,569

NOVEMBER 25, 1944

FEARS INFILTRATION

Editor: I would like to add my protest to the many others against letting the people of Japanese ancestry come back to California — at least for the duration. Is there nothing we can do to prevent it? What sort of effect will this have on the morale of our sons who are so bravely fighting and dying over there? Haven't they the right to at least the assurance that we, here at home, will do all in our power to protect them from the menace of the enemy within our own borders?

The war is far from being won

and with the Japanese free to come and go, it will only add to the task of guarding our Pacific coast. Of course, they will protest their loyalty to their country. But haven't they proved they are treacherous and not to be trusted?

I am only one mother whose dearly beloved son sleeps forever beyond the blue Pacific because of our nation's misguided trust that these sons of Nippon were human beings and not the fiendish beasts they are. I say, keep them where they can do nothing to hinder the speedy end of this war, and then return all who are not citizens to their country. And if there are any who are citizens and have not proved they are loyal they should be given the treatment meted to all traitors.

What a bitter pill our fighting sons from California are being asked to swallow—to suffer and die to keep our fertile valleys that the Japanese may return and prosper, and raise larger families so our grandchildren will have to stand in breadlines while the Japanese again infiltrate into all our industries and build up resources to start another war.

Why don't we just hand our state over to the Japanese and be done with it?

JUST ANOTHER MOTHER.

SINCE



1888

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,

PM

DECEMBER 20, 1944

Contemptible Act

Dear Editor:

I hope your readers will not hesitate to express to the Hood River Post of the American Legion their amazement and contempt about the recent action of that Post, which was reported by Frank Sullivan.

I lived in Germany during the first five years of the Hitler regime, but I have not learned one instance in which the Nazis erased the name of Jews from their war memorials. Nationalists in America complain if one compares their actions with those of fascists elsewhere; they call it "hitting below the belt." Yet, one cannot help feeling that the erasing of the names of 16 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from a war memorial at Hood River, Oregon, by a Legion post which dares call itself American has been one of the most undemocratic acts one can imagine, one of which any ambitious Nazi chieftain could have been proud of.

New York

HANS LAMM

SINCE 1860



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

~~LOS ANGELES~~

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

NOVEMBER 10, 1944

268
LAUD EDITORIAL

Editor: The Native Sons of Santa Rosa wish to express to you our appreciation of that able editorial in Wednesday's paper relative to the Japanese situation; you have offered a possible solution to an almost unsolvable problem.

None of us who realize the danger to our civilization and way of life that a concentration of this alien race in our midst would bring about, wants them here, for we are getting along beautifully without them and can so continue.

The Native Sons committee on Japanese legislation are now preparing bills to be presented to the next legislature which we hope will be enacted into law and may help solve this problem.

Many Pacific coast papers, including the Democrat and Republican, as well as Congressman Lea and other congressmen from the Pacific states, have rendered great service in this deplorable situation and we Natives offer you our heartfelt thanks.

EDGAR INMAN, Pres.
W. C. SHIPLEY, Secretary,
Santa Rosa Parlor,
No. 28, N.S.G.W.

Public Forum

What Readers Think Of Japanese Return To California

Following are reader comments on the editorial, "Bill of Rights Applies to American-Japanese," which appeared on page one of the Mercury Herald Wednesday, November 15:

Editor: It was with deep gratification and thanksgiving that I read in the Mercury Herald your front page editorial "Bill of Rights Applies to American-Japanese."

The newspapers of California have a great responsibility and I am happy that you have taken your stand on the side of reason and justice. Our constitution and bill of rights confirm your position in this matter, let alone the moral issue.

I trust your paper will give all space possible to the activities and expressions of those who agree with your splendid editorial.

H. DANA PEARCE,
Notary Public,
San Juan Bautista.

Editor: In our community there is a great deal of antagonism towards the Japanese. Many people feel that the older Japanese, those born in Japan, have no great love for this land. From my experience this is true. Those who were born here were registered as citizens of Japan. This fact alone should nullify their American citizenship.

Another fact not to be overlooked is this. Almost all Japanese children in this country were regular attendants at the Japanese schools, which institutions instilled Japanese ideology into the impressionable minds of the youth.

For 25 years, prior to their evacuation, I was closely associated with the Japanese having taught many of them in the elementary school. I was a frequent visitor in their homes. It is not race prejudice but common sense to feel that we should not allow the Japanese to return.

E. M. H.
Hollister.

Editor: Your editorial in yesterday morning's (Nov. 15) Mercury regarding the citizenship rights of our Japanese was a most welcome and healthy expression of things which need saying. Your courage and forthrightness deserves recognition, in my opinion, and I take pleasure in expressing my opinion.

RALPH R. FIELDS,
Assistant Superintendent, San
Jose Unified School District.

Editor: I returned home from Tracy today and my wife called my attention to yesterday's (Nov. 15) paper and your fine editorial on the front page.

May I express my very sincere appreciation for the fine editorial and the very solid stand which you have taken on this very controversial and emotional issue. It expresses a very fine "American" attitude which all real Americans with white skins should have.

It is regrettable that there is so much heat connected with the attitude towards the American-Japanese, but editorials like yours will certainly do much to help the

situation which we undoubtedly will have to face in the very near future.

I don't doubt that you will receive response very different than this and perhaps a few cancellations of papers but I want you to know that I think you have taken a fine stand on the front-line problem of American democracy. I hope you will not have cause to change your position.

EZELLE C. COX.

Editor: Some few days ago a lady contributor decried the chances we take to bend over backward to be kind to Japs and such.

She said something when she said "one of these days we will wake up," etc., etc.—to find that we are enslaved.

Now, we have the excitement brewing because a Jap is coming back "home" to live at Cupertino. Heck, Japs have been going "home" for weeks all over the country.

These Japs have been examined by authorities, who are supposed to know their business. But, mistakes can and do happen.

The only argument anyone has for the return of the Japs to original areas before Pearl Harbor, is the argument they are American citizens . . .

However, we are at war with a country that repeatedly has said "Asia for the Asiatics." Which is all right with us.

In certain parts of our country Japs are working in food establishments, canning food. They eat some of their own canning to prevent them from putting ground glass or poison into their work.

Now, isn't that a heluva argument to let Japs work in food plants? It reminds us of the Roman days when Emperors had food tasters. Wow!

And they call us civilized. When do we start?

I've argued long and longer, that as long as we are at war with Japs, we should protect ourselves and our boys and girls who are at the war fronts. Letting questionable Japs back to California or any coastal area might prove disastrous. For what is to prevent one, two or a thousand Japs committing the crime of getting information to their countrymen, the enemy? It has been done.

I work with the army. I've been photographed, finger printed, blood tested, plus—and still I am a white American citizen and I'm still under scrutiny, all the time.

If I am under suspicion all the time and I am a true white citizen, what is the margin of safety when we let the unsolved patriotism and the unproved Americanism of these

Japs, even though American born, go unchallenged.

Personally, and my opinion has friends, I think the Japs will save themselves and us a lot of chagrin and possibly trouble, if they'd stay put in the interior states until this war is in the bag.

R. W. MADISON.

Why isn't this question put up to a vote to the people? Then we can discuss as who believes in the bill of rights and who doesn't. We go along very nicely without the help of these people for three years so why can't we continue? This is my opinion.

Thank you very much for printing it.

FRANCES SMITH.

Editor: As a citizen of the United States and a native of California, and also a taxpayer, I wish to express my opinion on the situation of the Japanese returning to California.

How can any individual forget the March of Death on Bataan or the Bombing of Pearl Harbor. As I remember distinctly the Japanese that were involved in this affair were identified as attending our schools in this United States of America. They were considered as American-Japanese citizens. In my opinion a loyal American-Japanese does not exist, because if they tried this treachery on us once they will try it again. There has been a lot of sabotage in recent months due in my opinion to the freedom of these so-called American-foreigners. Can people forget so easily how their loved ones were annihilated through treachery of this race? Of the lives that are being lost today in the Pacific and the South Pacific to destroy this race because if given a chance they would return and destroy our own people and nation.

Yes, I believe in the bill of rights but not to the extent of allowing this treacherous race to mingle with us again. I also believe in the immigration laws too. If we were more strict with our immigration laws

this race would not have over populated our state, lowered our wage earnings so that our own people could suffer the necessities of life and the loss of their loved ones. Should we that are left here to keep up the morale of the boys that are fighting for a peace and a land to return to and families, slap our boys in the face by accepting these Japanese people back here to live among us while they continue to fight the same race over seas? It is hard to forget that many of our boys are still prisoners of these people and are brutally mistreated yet and for how long. How will these boys feel?

Editor: I want to strongly commend you for your front page article Re; "BILL OF RIGHTS APPLIES TO AMERICAN JAPANESE," as I am one of those Americans who believes that we will either have to amend our Constitution, or we will have to recognize the rights of American citizens.

I find so much poor thinking and vindictiveness with reference to the Japanese question, that I think you will have to continue with editorials of this character in an effort to educate our people.

If you will look on page six of today's (Nov. 15) Mercury Herald, and read what the farm bureau voted, you will see what I mean. And on page one, you will note that J. Lester Miller has taken it upon himself to point out the answer.

To my mind, it is just too ridiculous to talk about "freedom for all people," "melting pot," etc., etc., and then attempt to treat an American born national as some of our people would do.

HARLESS MOSER,
Saratoga.

SINCE



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PORTLAND, ORE.

COS ANGELES, CALIF., TIMES, CIP.

250,000, Sun. Cir. 550,000

AUGUST 3, 1945

A Tip for the Tokyo Propagandists

248
Japanese psychology is difficult for Occidental minds to understand. A few days ago the Tokyo radio in pleading for lenient surrender terms used the wind-and-sun fable in its argument. The rude methods of the wind in attempting to blow the overcoat off a man failed while the gentle rays of the sun easily induced him to shed his coat.

After advising Americans to heed the moral of this fable, the Japs flout the Geneva prisoner-of-war conventions and move American prisoners and civilian internees into strategic areas subject to Allied aerial bombardment.

Tokyo will please note that at the same time the newspapers are carrying the story of the failure of the efforts of the American government to get Japan to abide by the Geneva conventions, Japanese internees are being released and returned to their homes in California. Also it should note that Japanese prisoners of war in American custody have not been mistreated. And if Japanese memories go back beyond Pearl Harbor, the Japanese should recall the many acts of kindness and of help, as in the great earthquake catastrophe, that

have been extended by the American government and people to Japan in the past.

It is time that the Japs apply the moral of the wind-and-sun fable to themselves. If they should do this, they would be most agreeably surprised by the results.

1933 1933



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~HOLLAND~~

STOCKTON, CAL., RECORD
Cir. 29,034
DECEMBER 26, 1944

**THINKING—And Acting as
Adults** 268

Editor Record: Since so many people are for putting all Japanese in a concentration camp until the war is over, then sending the whole kit and kaboodle back to Japan whether they are also citizens of this U.S.A. or not, let's be fair about it. There are a lot of Germans and Italians here that are very outspoken because our country is not run on the infamous European plan. Let's get rid of all of them. Let's hate every man whose ancestors were born in another country; let all go back to the land of their ancestors. Except, of course, you and me, and I have my doubts of you. And you of me.

Since the world began some of us with a hidden sense of inferiority have felt an urge to hate some one of another race that we may feel superior to someone. First it was the Negroes, the last war it was the "Huns," this war it is the Japanese.

If we must despise someone, let's dig into the war worker who stays home because it's raining. Let's hate the people who cashed in their bonds to buy Christmas presents, or a new fur coat. Let's dig into the tavern in Stockton,

which refused to serve two colored soldiers at the bar, but insisted on their taking a booth. This bar, by the way, is owned by a pure-blood Italian.

Let's hate the people who want the Japanese to stay out of California because they are making the profits the Japanese would make if they came back. Don't forget, too, that vegetables would drop in price. The land would revert to its original owners. The Japs would move back into the houses they own. Those tenants would have to move. Let's all look the facts squarely in the face before we start acting like a lot of school children. We are supposed to be adults, let's think and act like it.—A Voter.

PRICE 1000



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SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264
DECEMBER 6, 1944

100th Battalion

Editor—I have read in the Stars and Stripes of the action of a State official in saying: "The State of California will have nothing to do" with the return of American citizens of Japanese descent to their homes in California. I would like to make a few comments based on service with the Army in Italy since September of 1943. In the Fifth Army, which has had at one time or other some very famous and veteran outfits, the 100th Infantry Battalion has achieved a record that few outfits can equal. The commendations of the divisional commander, the Fifth Army and of the War Department are all a matter of record. The 100th Infantry Battalion has also received a presidential citation. A record like theirs does not come easily. It means a lot of wooden crosses with dogtags nailed on, and it means a high ratio of men with Purple Hearts. The men of this outfit were all Americans of Japanese descent, as are the men of the newer 442d Regiment. In Italy, and now in France, they fought and died as Americans. In Italy they were considered as Americans

by the rest of the Army, with no reservations.

From what can be read, except for the Japanese at Tulelake and the case in Colorado, the Americans of Japanese descent have behaved.

JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, PFC.
Italy.

SINCE 1866

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SONOMA, CAL., INDEX-TRIBUNE

Cir. 1,200

DECEMBER 8, 1944

Wire Roosevelt On Japanese Come Back

The following wire was dispatched to the President of the United States:

Los Angeles, Nov. 17, 1944
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Press dispatches state that former Japanese residents are to be returned to the West Coast. Native Sons of the Golden West have seriously considered this major subject and urgently request before further permission is given that you give it your personal consideration. Our law enforcement agencies are understaffed and any extra responsibility placed upon them to protect the many miles of war industries can be met only with the greatest of difficulties. Safety of American military personnel and material which must leave this coast should be the para-

mount consideration for the welfare of our nation. Patriotic individuals and organizations cannot understand the reason for this extra hazard when they think of the safety of our fighting forces.

WALTER H. ODEMAR,
Chairman,
Committee on Japanese
Legislation, Native Sons

Arrow ties at \$1 and \$1.50 for "His" Christmas gift. Hotz's have a huge assortment to select from.—adv.

SINCE

1866

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL. BEE
Cir. 77,069

DECEMBER 25, 1944

Fears Trouble

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The war department has authorized the return of loyal Japanese to the west coast. How do we, the people, know they are loyal? As far as I know, that fact has not been disclosed. In my opinion, no one can tell whether the Japanese are loyal until every American Japanese under 26 years of age has been put into combat against Japan. In my opinion the return of loyal Japanese at this time or any other time spells trouble.

Roseville.

A COMMONER.

1942 1944

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Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
DECEMBER 23, 1944

Writer Shames Prejudiced On Japanese Question

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Over the radio came a reverberation from the announcement that on January 2nd the American Japanese, a minority which California has discriminated against in a manner nearly equal to Germany's treatment of the Jews, finally are going to be restored to their rightful place.

Mayor Z. S. Leymel of Fresno said the return of the minority would be "a headache." The police department issued a statement that they would "do what they could . . . but . . ."

For shame, for shame that such an attitude exists!

Let all who claim to be democratic, who believe in liberty, equality and justice, hang their heads in shame for that fearful hate ridden, prejudiced element in our midst which has not even enough faith in our own army officials to support their edict—our army officials who send boys to die for us on many battlefronts of the world.

Not least among these is the 100th Battalion, made up entirely of American Japanese volunteers.

Look at the Purple Hearts, and the bronze stars awarded the men in this battalion! Behold those who died for us in Italy, being wounded and dying for us who sit here with our smug greed and prejudices, wondering what we will do when they and their parents return.

Oh, you will leave it to the army over there where it is tough, will you? But here you would like to be just a little tough yourself . . . and in the same breath boast what a fine Christian and democratic nation we are fighting for. Well, fight for it here at home by protecting the liberties of all our people.

It has been said the greatness of a nation can be judged by the way she treats her smallest minority. All the world watches us today. They ask, "Is America really big enough to practice justice at home?"

Let us show them we are. Let us take care of our returning citizens as is befitting a true Democracy, and shame on those who let prejudice govern their acts.

Parlier. MARJORIE DRATH.

SINCE



1888

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES



PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, ORE. JOURNAL

Cir. 142,922; Sunday 144,619

DEC 20 1944

No Sympathy With Japs 268

PORTLAND, Dec. 14.—To the Editor—In The Journal of December 11 two members of our coast guard sharply criticized Hood River post of the American Legion for its action regarding certain Japanese. It is too bad these coast guardsmen do not know the real issue, or just how far the Japs got prior to December 7, 1941. The very strong Japanese association took over hundreds of acres of land, by lease or otherwise, in their berry and fruit associations, and in the truck-farming industry, with which no singly operating white man could compete. In Portland the Japs operated many of the cheaper hotels and rooming houses between 3d avenue and the river, and were operating some 50 grocery stores in the Portland area, all tied in with the association, and growing very rapidly. Is this a healthy condition for our white Americans in our coastal area? Once you might have seen women and children (Americans) leaving home daily to work for the Japs during the berry season, as in my home district in Washington county. What would have been the condition in another decade if the war had not brought these matters to our attention?

Finally, they ask, why not expunge all Americans of German and Italian ancestry? The answer is, because these races merge into the American way of living, but the Japanese, Oriental in customs and beliefs, never can and never will. P. A. Thorne.

SINCE



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CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

~~LOS ANGELES, CALIF.~~

HERALD & EXPRESS, Cir. 288,529

DECEMBER 29, 1944

would he rather buy you a ... they will be boys.

Letters to Herald-Express

265 **Rationing**

The new rationing order is going to be tough on some of us who have been patriotic enough NOT to hoard food. I have never purchased an extra can of food to hoard away. I have always bought food just as I needed it. Now with the cancellation of all points issued before Dec. 1, I do not have enough to make the necessary purchase of needed food. I did not go out on Christmas Day to raid the unpatriotic grocers who kept open and I hope that our boys in Europe and the Pa-

cific do not hear of our shameful actions when the ration news was made public. E. H.

Griping

You hear an awful lot of griping these days about various kinds of shortages and in most cases you find the public blaming the grocers. But if you stop and ask any one of these gripers who they voted for in the last election I'll bet eight out of every ten will say "Roosevelt." What right do they have to gripe? After all, that's what they wanted, wasn't it? They

had the chance to better conditions, but turned the chance down. R. A. THOMPSON.

Jap Return

Many California citizens, including myself, believe that the war effort can be most effectively aided by our wholehearted support of the War Department's decision to restore the constitutional rights of loyal Japanese evacuees, thereby allowing them to return to their West Coast homes if they desire. Will you not use your power toward that end?

MARY E. LIGGETT.

Editor's Note—We will not.

PRICE  1936

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Fresno, Cal., Bee

Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264

DECEMBER 23, 1944

Would End Prejudice

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I think it very nice of The Bee to let the people discuss the Japanese subject pro and con in the Public Thinks column. We all know a Japanese is a Japanese, but some are different in principle. They are just like other people.

Now, we as Negro people, have helped the United States in every war she ever had. Nobody can beat us on the firing line if we have the guns and ammunition. And we get no credit for it.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to our constitution were made for the Negro, to set him free, make him a citizen and give him the right to vote. Because I was born in the United States, I am a citizen, and I am subject to the laws. If a Japanese is born in the United States and is a citizen, where else can he be a citizen? No-where!

If we want to stop wars, the majority is going to have to hear the minority, because some day the minority will get together. We know we can do things if we get together, so let us all unite and win the war and quit trying to grab everything for one group.

As for the Japanese who have proved themselves to be good citizens, just let them alone and keep your prejudice to yourself, because prejudice is ignorance and belongs to uncivilized and un-Christianized nations.

Let us stop our abuse of the Japanese and be Christian and win the war so our boys can come home. I am doing my best to help the government. I am 74 years old, and I work a full day at the packing plant trying to help win this war.

Fresno. J. M. STANDIFER.

1944

1944



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND

Fresno, Cal., Bee
Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264
DECEMBER 23, 1944

Approval

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The war department order to permit American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty has been established to the satisfaction of the department to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast meets with my approval.

I believe all law abiding citizens will respect the civil rights which have been restored to these American citizens.

I am convinced attacks on the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority. LILAH BRADFORD.

Fresno.



SANTA ROSA, CAL., PRESS DEMOCRAT
Cir. 8,941
DECEMBER 1, 1944

CITES MATSUOKA

Editor: I just happened to run across Tuesday, November 28, and read the "Let the People Speak" column. I read the letter signed "Grandma." I don't mind saying I was shocked, to say the least. I don't pretend to be a Japanese sympathizer, but—

I wonder if the person who wrote it read in the paper about Peter Matsuoka, who got killed overseas in the Pacific and another boy I don't remember what his name is, who lost a leg and who is now in Sebastopol. These boys were fighting Japanese, but they were Japanese—Japanese who, according to "Grandma" were "political spies." I just hope "Grandma" read that and thinks it over.

A Very Disgusted Press Democrat Reader.

P.S. I am not saying all Japanese are loyal Americans.

SOLDIER'S PLAIN WORDS

Editor: You have recently printed several anonymous and one signed letter opposing the entry of persons of Japanese ancestry into this state. Most of these bashful authors probably have never even been well acquainted with any Japanese or other Orientals personally.

I have served almost three years overseas in Hawaii—went to boot camp together with a number of A.J.A. boys, as well as Chinese, Hawaiian and others; slept in the same tent for weeks with five Japanese boys; also became well acquainted with several of their families. I wish to say that they are just as good as the rest of us and certainly just as much entitled to respect and fair treatment, both now and after the war, as any of us. There are several that I am proud to have as personal friends and whom I would be glad to have as neighbors. Some of them have already given their lives for us in Italy.

The Native Sons of the Golden West seem to think that because they were born here (numerous other people have been born here, too, for that matter) they are in some mysterious way better than anyone else and entitled to sit as judges as to whether or not other people are fit to live here.

Nothing could be more discouraging or make our war effort seem

so futile as to come back and find that the "Native Sons'" philosophy had prevailed—that racial intolerances and ignorant hatreds have spread and divided our people—that while we fought abroad, supposedly to achieve a greater degree of justice and equality than now prevails over most of the world, these pseudopatriots at home destroyed from within everything we were fighting for.

I notice that Santa Rosa has only achieved a bit over half its quota in the current war bond drive. In Hawaii we exceeded our quotas every time so far—and the Japanese citizens there bought a large share of them. Your editorial "S. R. Must Keep Respect of Boys and Girls in Service" will mean more if the good citizens of S. R. dig into their pockets and top their quota instead of wasting their time in senseless jitters because a few people of Japanese ancestry happen to live in the state.

Inclosed you will find the money to buy a bond to help out the Santa Rosa quota. Good luck, and I hope you make it.

Sincerely,

SERVICEMAN.

1892  1898

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

Fresno, Cal., U.S.C.

Cir.—Daily 48,513; Sunday 48,264

DECEMBER 23, 1944

Ideas On Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read with interest of late what has been said about the Japanese people returning to the west coast.

My idea would be to keep them in the camps they have been in for the duration of the war. They have been doing very well in California camps where they had nice beef to eat but when they were shipped to other states and had to eat smoked ham, that was the limit.

The government did wrong in scattering the Japanese all over the nation. We need not think all of them will come back to the coast, because quite a few of them will adapt themselves to the places they have been sent to—especially the younger class.

Many people on the west coast say to ship the Japanese back to Japan. They are no more our enemy than the Germans. Next thing it will be to ship out the Irish and the English. It should be left to the Indians, the only real Americans, as to who should move out, and they probably would have quite a bit to say about it.

Let us make the best of it and go along according to the laws of our nation.

Fresno. JUST A CITIZEN.

SINCE

1849



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

SAN ANTONIO

Healdsburg, Cal., Scimitar
Cfr. 1,485

AUGUST 30, 1945

POSER

368

In the first days of the new congressional session, the California delegation will face one problem bristling with trouble: What's to be done with more than 15,000 Japanese-Americans proven disloyal to the U. S. but not subject under law to deportation?

Mainly from the west coast, the faithless Japs (all of whom have sought to retract their first avowals of Nip allegiance) pose a question that may endure as long as they do. Nevertheless: California expects a solution—THIS YEAR!

SINCE



1886

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
WORLD TELEGRAM
AUGUST 21, 1945

inquiry—to date.

Japanese-American Heroes.

When our troops in northern Italy march on V-J Day, 3000 Japanese-American veterans will lead the parade.

These Nisei troops are accustomed to be out in front in battle, so the Army Command decided they had earned that position in the peace celebration. They forced open the mountain barrier to Strasbourg. They rescued from the Germans the famous lost battalion of the 36th Infantry.

Their unit casualties during the war were three times as large as their original battle strength. Their AWOL record was phenomenally low—of the total of six, half skipped hospital beds to slip back into combat. In the V-J Day march they will carry their battle flag with its four unit combat citations three of them Presidential awards.

Their fellow Americans of the 168th Infantry Regiment stationed nearby have sent these Nisei of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry Regiment a document of appreciation for their "heroic and meritorious achievements," and a pledge of help during the readjustment period back home.

May that friendly help not be needed when these Nisei are welcomed back to their America and ours.

SINCE 1000



Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., INDEPENDENT

Cir. 6,438

AUGUST 18, 1945

can highway scandal.

268 Defensive Science

The worst thing about the Japs, as demonstrated so far in this war, is their shiftiness. They started with a "sneak attack" which ignored the rules of war to which they themselves were pledged to adhere, and they continue their sneaking. Still worse are the barbarities they have committed.

It is impossible, of course, to indict a whole nation, and there are probably plenty of good and honorable people among the Japanese. But certainly this cannot be said of the leaders who precipitated the present war and set the pattern for its operation. Much of it is pure savagery, hardly possible in a really civilized race, and practiced not merely by irresponsible individuals, but initiated by the military leaders.

Thus it has become inevitable that, while the enemy resorts to such barbarous methods, the Allies are obliged to utilize the new, scientific procedures whereby they can best defend themselves. And these are weapons as superior to those of the Japanese as the Japs' own weapons are superior to the bows and arrows of their ancestors.

Against the terrific atomic weapons provided by our scientists, they are helpless. The smallest of weapons, the atom, becomes the greatest, and science, which develops them, becomes supreme.

ESTD 1880



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

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

268

WORLD UNDERSTANDING

What a grand and glorious feeling it is to know that democracy as we know it works magnificently in war-time and that the citizens melting pot which we have devised for men and women of the earth makes the United States of America the model government of many lands. Those who have come from foreign countries to become citizens here appreciate our blessings, and millions of their sons and descendants are American to the core.

It should be unnecessary to recite what good soldiers the American boys of any national strains made in this victory, whether German, Italian, French, Chinese, Russian or Japanese but the Nisei seem singled out in World War II for the greatest publicity on this score, perhaps because of the doubt, and high feeling against their forebears. However it is good to know of Jap-American loyalty and valor even if played up and over emphasized by some publicity agents. The Nisei soldier with his knowledge of the Japanese people and often speaking their language should prove invaluable in the present occupation of Japan and they can do a great service to the America of their birth and all the world by preaching the gospel of the freedoms and the Atlantic Charter in the land of their ancestors, a land that sword rattlers have ruled and ruined. American-born Japanese may have much missionary work to do and they have the intelligence and the energy to help put Japan on the road to renascence and relegate its mysticisms to the fanciful class of Greek mythology which once gripped the ancients before the world was better informed and more enlightened. Thundering Joves of Japan and high priests of its shrines must hearken to the call of peace as called to their attention by the allied occupation of their islands, and by sons of Japanese raised and educated in the United States, a country for which many gladly fought and died.

General MacArthur's coming will be a stirring experience for the Nips. The yeast of a new destiny is visioned. The day of "never the twain may meet" has winged its way to the scrap heap now that allied air might charts its ever expanding course and the atomic bomb makes human beings potential brothers, like it or not. All at last must get along or disintegrate into deep silence from which no traveler 'ere returns with data for comparison. The die-hards will live longer and breathe easier if they have faith and are alert to this world's newest picture-science, handmaiden of peace and brotherhood. Preached for centuries, the lesson of the brotherhood of man will universally now be subscribed to. The survival of mankind depends upon it, enforced or embraced.

Brotherhood is the understanding of one another. Its interpretation should be liberal by all means, not radical.

SINCE



1899

Allen's

DRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

SOLE ORE. STATESMAN

AUG 29 1945

268

A Japanese-American girl from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center took a business college course in Des Moines and then made a score of 99 per cent in a federal civil service examination. Few girls ever make such a good mark. You have to credit the young Japanese, who have suffered from displacement and public hostility, with courage as they try to make a way for themselves.

SINCE 1880

Allen

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~SAN ANTONIO~~

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS

Cir. 132,431

AUGUST 29, 1945

Mistaken Shopmen

264
Those Municipal Railway shopmen who refuse to work with a returned Japanese-American machinist are regrettably misguided. They may feel inspired by patriotic impulses, but that brand of "patriotism" will do America no good.

This country of ours, with military might born of tremendous productive power, has won a war against three aggressors whose ambition was to enslave the world. We have come out of the war the one safe haven of human liberty and we propose to remain strong enough to keep it so.

The surest way to break down individual liberty is to foster intolerance, suspicion, hate of fellow citizens. Those are the components of despotism, the instruments of dictators. When they are allowed to breed in any community that community becomes diseased and every citizen is affected.

The authority of the United States Government, to which every one of the objecting shopmen unequivocally subscribes, we hope, is behind the right of the Japanese-American citizen to return to San Francisco and seek employment. His right is the same as that of every fellow citizen. Those who would deny him that right are, in effect, denying the authority of their own Government. If that is patriotism, we want none of it in free America.

To bring the issue closer home, suppose the shopmen give thought to the reflection their intolerance casts upon the name of their city. San Francisco, among its other distinguishing characteristics, has a firm reputation for racial and religious tolerance. The East and the West have met here and learned to live together in amity and good will. Much of the city's fame rests upon the varied character and racial backgrounds of its population. Of all cities on the West Coast this is the last that should be guilty of racial discrimination.

The Muni shopmen should lay aside their momentary emotions and do some sound thinking upon the broader aspects of their hasty refusal to permit a fellow citizen of Japanese ancestry to work among them.

Incidentally Mayor Lapham, and Utilities Mgr. Cahill deserve commendation for courageously appearing before the shopmen to urge reconsideration of their action.

7
SINCE  1888
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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 132,431

AUGUST 29, 1945

Good Americans

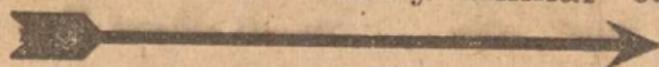
268
Mechanics at the bus repair barn of the Municipal Railway are to be commended for their action in voting in favor of the continued employment of Takeo Miyama, Japanese-American. They did so by the democratic process of the ballot.

Especially do they deserve the appro-

bation of their fellow citizens—of whom Miyama is one by right of birth—because the situation had all the elements of a racial crisis, one which could well have set the pattern for intolerance, both active and passive.

This may have been an exceptional case, since it was a civil service matter, and all the legalities were with the Nisei. But it could well serve as a bright example in private employment.

There will be many similar cases,



involving men and women of many races. Right to work is fundamental, and the right to work on a particular job and at a particular skill is one of competitive craftsmanship. There must be no discrimination because of race, creed or national origin. Otherwise the war we have just waged at great cost in blood and treasure will have been of no purpose.

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ESTD 1862



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SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PORTLAND ORE

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

Intolerance

268
Municipal Judge Bosley is to be congratulated upon the lecture on tolerance he gave a young man accused of disturbing the peace—during which one-man disturbance, the man spoke to a Market-st audience in denunciation of the Jews.

We hope, as the judge suggested, that San Francisco not only will frown upon that sort of thing, but will not stand for it. We have just gone through a war, whose elementals were intolerance and the exploded theory of the super-race. A world at peace has no place for bigotry.

But we hope that the judge, in making a sound point in his lecture to the accused—who was given a suspended sentence after he had pleaded drunkenness—is not mixed up on his constitutional law. The culprit in question had a perfect right, under our Constitution, to denounce the Jews, or the Japanese-Americans, or the Negroes, or the Irish, or the editor of this newspaper. Freedom of speech is a guarantee under our Constitution, which does not specify the subject matter one way or the other.

In such denunciation, however, a person is liable to punishment under certain civil or criminal statutes. He might violate any number of city and county ordinances by speaking in a certain place. He might risk suit under the laws having to do with slander. He has violated the law if he is drunk in a public place; or if he is endangering life or property by being in that condition. He cannot be punished merely for the denunciation itself. If that were true, men and women far more notorious in our public life, whose names are household words for intolerance, would have been behind bars long ago.

When Judge Bosley says, if he were quoted correctly: "If any more cases of this kind come before me, I will deal with them severely," his words arouse our curiosity as to the law under which he will deal with them. Be careful,

judge, that you don't throw out the baby with the bath water.

But when Judge Bosley says "We are not going to stand for anything like that (intolerance) in this country," we hope he is right. We fervently hope that the people of this nation, who sing of freedom ringing from her hills; and who, in pledging allegiance to the Flag, speak of "liberty and justice for all," will, in that spirit, speak and act against intolerance wherever and whenever its raucous voice is heard; and by weight of public opinion, intelligently, sympathetically and honestly evolved, drown out the cries of those who would divide us to our own disinterest—and eventually to our destruction.

* * * *

SINCE



1880

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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., UNION
Cir. 11,524

AUGUST 30, 1945

Nisei Flareup 268

THE flareup over the employment of a Jap evacuee in the repair barn of the Municipal Railway in San Francisco was settled by taking a democratic vote of the workers. The vote was two to one in favor of the Japanese-American's privilege to work. The officials in the Bay area also upheld the democratic principle that any American citizen, regardless of origin, must have his rights respected and protected.

In Walnut Grove certain suspicious fires have been happening. They are in the former Jap quarter. Special investigators have been sent there by Attorney General Robert Kenny to determine if arson is involved. Sheriff Don Cox should be making a similar inquiry, as should the constable in the delta community.

Sacramento County must be kept free of outlawry and lawlessness in any form, whether it involves citizens of Japanese extraction or any other race, creed or color.

SINCE



1866

Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
POST

AUGUST 31, 1945

'AMERICANS ALL'

By DR. DANIEL A. POLING

One of the typically alert American officers I was privileged to meet on the Gothic Line in Italy was Gen. Francis H. Oxx. Gen. Mark Clark, commanding officer of the Allied armies in Italy, had a reputation for calling about him competent senior officers who were also great humans. Recently, Gen. Oxx designated three thousand Japanese-American (Nisei) troops to lead the V-J Day parade at Leghorn, Italy. Bearing their historic flag, with its three Presidential citation streamers and a white combat streamer, these battle-hardened men led 15,000 GIs even as they had spearheaded the attacks last October when the passes of the Vosges Mountains were opened up to Strasbourg. In two actions last fall, within three weeks, this Nisei organization suffered 2,300 casualties.



DR. POLING

In the Leghorn celebration, marching beside his commanding colonel, was Maj. Mitsuyo Fukuda, Honolulu high school teacher and last remaining member still in Italy of the famous 100th Nisei Battalion. Quite as significant as the position of honor accorded the Niseis was the petition from Co. D of the 168th Infantry Regiment which contained these words: "In appreciation of the heroic and meritorious achievements of our fellow Americans, the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Infantry Regiment, we do hereby assert that our help may be counted upon to convince the folks back home that you are fully deserving of all the privileges with which we ourselves are bestowed. Sincerely, your American buddies of Co. D, 108th Infantry, 34th Division."

These American soldiers, who fought beside the Japanese-American units from lower Italy to the Alps, urge that Nisei troops be sent home on top priority because their readjustment problems may be more difficult than those of other GIs.

In Europe the total Nisei casualties were 9,230, or three times their original battle strength. There were only six AWOLS against their records, and these six lads escaped from hospitals without leave and returned to combat!

SINCE

1920



Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

HONOLULU

E. P., CAL. CHRONICLE

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

AUGUST 30, 1945

Still an Open City

The group of machinists at the Municipal bus barn is to be commended for reconsidering its stand on the Nisei fellow workman. These men have shown themselves able to open their eyes to the light.

At the same time we are unable to find any validity in the reason these machinists now assign for their objection to this Nisei, saying it was not founded in prejudice against his race but in a belief that these jobs should go only to war veterans and San Francisco residents.

San Francisco is not a closed corporation but an American city open to any citizens of the United States. The only proper test for an applicant for a job waiting to be done is qualification. It is true that veterans are in a special category in regard to employment but this is not one of the applicable cases. Our information is that at least most of the machinists who raised this objection are not themselves veterans.

SINCE 1886



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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., HERALD TRIBUNE,
Cir. 336,512, Sun. 532,023
JANUARY 1, 1945

BOOKS AND THINGS

By GERALD W. JOHNSON

THE argument is never all on one side—"What, never? Well, hardly ever"—even in time of war. Therefore those who read Russell Brines's "Until They Eat Stones," discussed here recently, will do well to take a look at Ansel Adams's "Born Free and Equal" (U. S. Camera), a paper-bound monograph of 112 pages illustrated with some superb photographs, describing the Manzanar Relocation Center in California, where some 10,000 Japanese, mostly American-born, were held in "protective custody" for a matter of two years.

Recently the War Department has relented and Japanese-Americans whose loyalty has been proved may now return to their homes, even if those homes are on the west coast. Manzanar itself is not therefore so much a moot question now, although the legality of the government's procedure is as much a question as ever.

For that matter, Manzanar itself never was a serious question. As a prison, it was highly civilized. It was clean. Clothing and food were adequate. No sadism was practiced on the inmates by the guards. The physical excellence of the place is proved by the simple fact that the death rate among the prisoners was lower, not higher, than the death rate in the general population outside. Mr. Ansel's evidence indicates that no just charge of unnecessary brutality or negligence lies against the guards.

Imprisonment Without Crime

Nevertheless, the fact remains that it was in effect a prison in which were confined thousands of native-born Americans who had not been convicted, or even accused, of crime; yet the supreme law of the land declares that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The forced labor exacted of these Americans was not excessive; indeed, the only forced labor was that of keeping the camp itself in order. But that isn't the point. If the Constitution has been violated, the relative triviality of the violation does not affect the principle.

On that point the great majority of the people confined at Manzanar can come into court with clean hands. There were disloyal Japanese in this country, even among the American-born; but they were rapidly sifted out and confined in a special camp. Mr. Ansel leaves little doubt that those remaining in Manzanar are as loyal as that Japanese-American regiment in France that recently cut its way through the German lines to rescue a group of their fellow countrymen who had been cut off and surrounded.

Obviously the tragedy of these people is bitter, nor is it lightened by the reports that come from Japan of the treatment of Americans who have fallen into the hands of the Japanese military. Under the best conditions we have only too much race prejudice in this country; and even those who are ordinarily fair-minded when they are incensed by reports of Japanese atrocities are likely to lose their heads. Yet if we vent our indignation on Americans whose only offense is having Japanese blood, we are not only guilty of injustice, but we give the appearance of caring little about loyalty.

Prophylactic Against Injustice

Mr. Ansel's book is an excellent prophylactic against that sort of thing. He shows us the faces of individual Japanese-Americans. He reminds us of what they have been up against. He tells us how the great majority have accepted the situation stoically and are living under difficult conditions with quiet dignity. One cannot read this book and examine its pictures without realizing that these people have earned a right to fair treatment.

Indeed, why shouldn't we take a special pride in them? Could there be a better vindication of our cause than the fact that in the midst of war we have 111,000 loyal citizens of Japanese blood, but American birth and American training.

We have had much eloquence on democracy and the American way of life, but a ton of argument is less persuasive than an ounce of fact. Here is a demonstrated fact and an impressive one. The very people who, under a stupid and brutal military leadership are capable of appalling things, when born under the American flag and bred in the American tradition develop into sturdy, reliable citizens who can keep their heads and do their duty under heavy pressure. Does Americanism work? There's your answer.

At the same time, while it is admirable for an American to retain his self-control even when he feels that he is being treated unjustly, that is no excuse for inflicting injustice upon any citizen. The case of the Japanese-Americans ought to lead to a great deal of soul-searching on the part of the rest of us.

EDITORIAL PAGE

F. G. Runyon, Editor

E. D. Bates, Publisher

T. Gal Wood, Managing Editor

Pasadena Independent

Wednesday, January 3, 1945

Fair treatment deserved by returning Japanese

The Japanese, friendly aliens and American-born alike, are on their way back to the Pacific Coast today to take up living once again where they left off more than two years ago when the Army's exclusion order forced about 150,000 to leave the Western Defense area.

With this in mind, it may be well for many of us to pause a moment to reflect upon the ideals and principles of true Americanism.

This contagious disease of race hatred which is rising in America cannot be cured by some miraculous new drug; will not respond to some marvelous scientific invention; is impossible to touch by any legislation. It is one of the evils in American life which can be purged only as each individual is willing to purge it in him or herself.

There is an ancient and charming legend about the first shoes in the world. A great king stepped on a sharp thorn in his garden. In a furious rage, he ordered his prime minister to cover the entire earth with leather so that he would never step on a thorn again. At first the prime minister was appalled. But suddenly he saw a way out. He said to the king, "Your Majesty, just cover your feet with leather, and wherever you go . . . on the entire earth . . . you will be walking on leather."

It may be a little far fetched, of course, but this is our way out, too.

We cannot cover the entire United States with understanding and human kindness, but we can cover ourselves so that wherever we walk just plain everyday human kindness will walk too.

And that plain, everyday human kindness will stop our lips from criticism, and eventually our hearts will learn that it is not the color of a man's skin, nor the racial strains of his ancestors, nor the place in which he worships that merits our like or dislike. As we plan for the post-war period, let us now fashion our own personal shoes of human kindness.

With such "shoes," race hatred cannot be a thorn in America's flesh. With this thorn once removed there will be no racial troubles on the West Coast to react detrimentally—yea torturously—on the brave Americans still held prisoners by Japanese.

Let the conscience and the American spirit of each man be his guide.

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from

Bellingham (Wash) Herald

January 14, 1945

PROTECTING OUR FISHERIES

RECOMMENDATION of a congressional committee that steps be taken to prevent the return of the Japanese to Pacific coast offshore fisheries has a direct bearing on the issues of peace.

Even before the war armed clashes between American salmon fishermen and Japanese poachers were narrowly averted, and if more dynamic issues had not supervened, it is possible that this dispute would have led to serious friction between the two Pacific governments.

Over a large part of the continental shelf extending from Puget Sound to the Bering sea the Pacific ocean has an average depth of only a few hundred feet for a long distance offshore. In this vast area are the world's finest salmon fisheries.

As the House committee notes, Pacific coast fisheries, except for halibut, are outside governmental control beyond the three-mile limit. Halibut fishing is dealt with by a treaty between the United States and Canada. But the Japanese, who have recognized no rules of conservation, and even violated international law, have made a killing on the continental shelf, particularly in Alaska, where they have operated fishing fleets and floating canneries. So piratical have they become at times that they have crossed the three-mile line and raided schools of salmon which are spawned in American and Canadian waters.

Apparently, one solution is to abandon the archaic concept which limited national jurisdiction over coastal waters to three miles — the range of the early-day cannon. During the American prohibition era the federal government arbitrarily extended the limit to twelve miles. In some quarters it is suggested that for the protection of our offshore fisheries, the limit should be defined by the continental shelf, with its maximum of 100 fathoms. Since this shelf is irregular in outline and width, some authorities favor extending our exclusive fisheries rights to a distance of 100 miles.

Clearly, this is a subject which will call for settlement when final terms of peace are handed to Japan. The United States and Canada then will be in a position to dictate terms which might not be practicable in peacetime negotiations — yet terms which will be fair and essential to the preservation and perpetuation of a great industry.

SINCE  1886

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

CASA GRANDE, ARIZ., DISPATCH
Cir. 1,667

JANUARY 12, 1945

ABOUT JAPS, HUNS, AND JAMAICA NEGROES

CAASA GRANDE is a farming community and a country town. To garner the cotton and vegetable crops, it is necessary to have labor. Be advised, you who are not in the cotton and vegetable raising business, that labor for the fields is not "cheap labor." I personally am acquainted with some American Negroes, who grew up in the South, who can pick 500 pounds of cotton per day. Yes, they start early and they work late, but the rate for cotton picking is \$2.25 per hundred pounds of short staple. Such a picker would earn \$11.25 for his day's labor. We have some white field labor, both men and women, who can really put cotton into a sack.

But, there has not been enough local labor to do the job. So Uncle Sam has shipped in German prisoner of war labor, and some Negroes from Jamaica. The German prisoners have been doing a fairly decent job at the picking and are being paid for their work. The POW camps are not bad, at all. The food is quite decent. And they do have beer, and cigarettes, believe it or not, you folks who have to run from store to store seeking a pack of your favorite fags, or from liquor dealer to liquor dealer to find a case of quarts of your favorite brew.

Germans Are Cocky

The Germans are a bit cocky with our American soldiers. It would appear that we in America are leaning over backward to observe the Geneva convention. But, the things the Hun whelps are doing to some of our American boys over there makes the blood of the folks here at home boil in indignation. The Dispatch believes firmly that our U. S. Army guards should have loaded rifles or tommy guns, and implicit instructions to shoot down the first German prisoner who attempts to escape. Also, prisoners refusing to work should immediately be placed on a bread and water diet. That, we believe, is quite within the articles of the Geneva convention. Another thing. The U. S. Army guards should be authorized to place any German prisoner on bread and water diet the next time one whistles at, cat-calls at, or otherwise insults women whom the prisoners pass, on the roads, or in their homes.

It is also well for plain John Q. American Citizen to know that there is a \$25 reward DEAD, or alive, for escaped prisoners of war. If a few of the German prisoners who are escaping from camps around here, were taken back to their camps in boxes, the escape attempts would no doubt slow down considerably. And believe it or not, many American women are actually fearful, with the Huns at large.

Why Not In Army?

The Jamaica Negroes who have been working here are "loaned" to the United States government by the British Empire, to help in the crop work. The first reaction of this Editor is why in Hell the British do not put the Jamaican young Negroes into the armed services. These Jamaicans have been coming into Casa Grande to do buying. That is as it should be. But, the Jamaican Negro having lived in his own homeland where the Negro rules, does not like the treatment accorded him here, and, let the Jamaican understand that the Casa Grandee does not like his attitude. The manner in which a great group of them crowds into a store, to the annoyance of the white customers, has caused some near disasters locally. Some have been flattened. Others will be, if they persist in their demeanor.

The matter has gone so far that the British Consul has been interviewed regarding the matter, and has made inquiry here. Casa Grandees intend to keep the Germans, the Japs and the Jamaicans in line, or will keep them out.

Relocation Of Japs

Now about the Japs. The Nips are now legally able to leave the WRA camps. That is all right. But, WHERE they relocate is another matter. As an example, let's consider the case of the Dispatch. When business was piled up higher than the printers' heads, and there were no more printers available, there was available Japanese printers. But, Casa Grande has had no Japanese. The community wants none. So be it. The Dispatch did without their help.

A Casa Grande farmer could have had several Japanese workers, all top-notch gardeners. He could have had them, if he could guarantee their safety. He decided to do without them.

A soldier, serving in the U. S. Army, wrote to Casa Grande the other day. He is the son of Japanese aliens. He said that he was hurt that Casa Grande did not want the Japanese here. The few Japanese who have served our armed forces have done marvelously. They deserve a special page in the history of America. But, be advised that the number of Japanese, even those of American birth, who have served in the armed forces, is as to 1 to 4, compared with other American racial extractions. And, one out of every four Japs eligible for draft in the U. S., refused to take the oath of allegiance or to serve this country. The Dispatch will join whole-heartedly in an after-the-war-move to send those babies back to their beloved Nippon.

SINCE

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

SANTA ANA, CALIF., INDEPENDENT
Cir. 22,000
JANUARY 12, 1947

265
U. S.-JAPANESE CITIZENS

Editorial from December California Legionnaire

How do Legionnaires on the Pacific Coast feel about citizens of Japanese ancestry who have served, or who are now serving, in our armed forces?

In the last week or so such feeling was expressed in three states—Oregon, Washington and California.

In Hood River, Ore., Legionnaires were accused of painting out the names of sixteen men of Japanese descent, which names appeared on the county Honor list.

The Cheney, Wash., Legion post condemned the action as "racial persecution and discrimination" and stated that "it appears to imitate the methods of our enemies and betray the ideals of America and the Legion."

At the meeting of the Legion executive committee of the Department of California in Sacramento December 8 and 9, H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration committee, which has American Legion support, made a masterful report on the entire Japanese question in the state, ending his report in the following words:

"You, as Legionnaires, are bound by your oath of membership to see that every citizen does peacefully enjoy the rights of that citizenship, because each and every one of you has agreed to maintain law and order; to make right the master of might; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy."

"So, if, as and when the military authorities authorize the return of Japanese to this combat area you, as Legionnaires, must be the first to see that those citizens have accorded to them all the rights to which that citizenship entitles them, the rights which you demand for yourselves, the rights for which you fought, for which your sons are now fighting. And if there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principle of the Legion through denying to a citizen the rights which are his—then by those acts do you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

1933 1940
Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE.

S. F., CAL., RURAL PRESS & CAL. FRMR.
Dir. 33,923

JANUARY 6, 1945

Subversive Loose Screws

A lot of undeserved kicking around has been taken by the Army over their plan to let Japs with a clean record return to the Coast.

Before we tell you a story most people missed of a clever flank move by which the Army saved a disintegrating situation, lets lean on the FBI for a bit of background.

When Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, our Japs expected invasion of the Pacific Coast and many armed to assist. FBI actually picked up Japs who had swords strapped to their legs inside their pants.

The record is approximately this: Many Japs were spies against the United States, none were informers for the United States.

The Army took the law into its hands and moved the Japs out.

Those who preach racial equality for political, subversive or emotional reasons did not find it popular to raise the issue in the days right after Pearl Harbor, but they have never quit trying.

Which brings us up to now.

A fact, unnoticed by most people in the headline confusion, was that the U. S. Supreme Court recently held that the evacuation of the Japs by the Army was illegal.

Which was equivalent to turning the Japs loose to go where they pleased.

But the Army beat the Supreme Court to the punch. The day before the decision, the Western Defense Command rescinded its orders of evacuation, and issued an order to return to the Pacific Coast those Japs whose record warranted.

Thus by one day, the Army salvaged control over the situation, and if the yammering racial equality folk can be held at bay the Army for the duration will keep out of the Coast the Japs known to be dangerous.

You may be sure that the realists of the Army don't like the spies and subversives any better than the FBI. *And the Army is still in control.*

But the subversives, and their stooges, never stop working.

Here are stories gleaned from FBI officials:

Many persons born in this country of supposedly sound American stock are subversive agents. It is important to give careful last-minute inspection to every machine for war for loose screws, nuts—vital parts.

By bloody assault we took a hill in Italy, and our boys huddled in rocky niches, where men from the rear must risk their lives to carry food, medical supplies and ammunition to them. The cold, huddling GI's eagerly opened tins of meats to find that the subversives in the United States had filled the tins with water.

Subversive leaders, and their puppets, try to smear those who warn against sabotage in this country, and call them "ghost hunters," but the FBI and the Army are not scoffers. They have to handle the loose screws.

No Jap Schools?

Not even the Japanese who are sincere in their desire to be good American citizens will find plausible objection to the position taken by Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, against the re-establishment of Japanese-language schools in California.

Study of a foreign language as incidental to schooling is one thing. But it is quite another when those seeking the rights and privileges of citizenship place major school emphasis on a tongue foreign to Americans. This bilingual status of the Japs is one of the things that makes it difficult and risky for Americans to distinguish between the Jap who may be a loyal citizen of the United States and the one who is not.

R. H. Towner 1/7/45

1895  1920

Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS
Cir. 132,431

JANUARY 24, 1945

268 Race Relations on the Pacific Coast

The following is the third of four installments of the text of an address on "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast," by Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of The News, before the Commonwealth Club of California last Friday noon.

Have we, then, treated our racial minorities in a manner which proves our sincerity when we talk of international goodwill and the self-determination of peoples? The answer is—we have not. How then are we to qualify as sincere? How can we repair the damage? Do we recognize that we have a problem, and that the people of this state must do something positive about solving it?

We must recognize its existence, and the necessity for racially mutual efforts to deal with it. To conclude otherwise is to be completely unrealistic. But there is little reason so far for it to be magnified as something encountered in a nightmare, a view to which we would be persuaded by purveyors of synthetic gossip who go about the mischief of creating new barriers. Some of the stuff is worthy of Goebbels at his best. Most of the reports right now are about Negroes. Let's review some:

Have the Negroes bad manners? Yes, some of them have—and so have a lot of white people. The white people are not so conspicuous.

Are the Negro men and women conductors and motormen on the streetcars offensive? Yes, some of them are—but of the list discharged recently from the Municipal Railway, most were whites. For every impertinent Negro, you can find 10 or more who are doing a good job, including the Negro girl who stuck to her crowded car when it ran away recently on the Turk-st hill and saved the lives of her passengers.

Is there anything to these reports of "bumper clubs"? Have YOU seen Negroes becoming offensive on our streets in a manner indicative of organization?

Are Negroes and Filipinos and Mexicans rowdies? Yes, some of them are. But many of our white boys are being arrested for murder and robbery and knifings.

Some Negroes don't pay their bills. But collection agencies flourished here before the Negro came.

They rape white women? So they do—but examination of court records reveals far too many whites sentenced for that crime.

They want social equality, they want to move in right next to us, they want to marry whites. On the first of these three counts, there is none of us who can not control his social contacts. On the second, considering the places they live in now, one can hardly blame them for

wanting to move—anywhere—but white people can still legally impose restrictions upon their neighborhoods. On the third, there is preponderant doubt. Usually miscegenation is due to the ardor of whites, including some of our "best people," past and present.

Negroes dress in such outrageous styles. Have you noticed some of the lounging jackets white people wear? And slacks adorning ladies of abandoned architecture? And the rolled jeans and flowing shirt tails of some of our bobby sockers? WE are not setting a very good example!

Suppose we can satisfactorily challenge such reports about minorities, suppose we can admit that perhaps there may be some good in them? The problem after all is the nature of their real aspirations. A. Philip Randolph, one of the most enlightened of Negro leaders, provides a list which we may assume applies to all racial groups. Here are some of his "demands."

"Employment of Negroes on the basis of their skill and intelligence in all branches of our Federal service, in every public and private industry. This means a functioning Fair Employment Practice Committee with power to end discrimination in training, in placement, in wages, in promotions, and in membership in labor organizations.

"Equal educational opportunities with equal access for the Negro student to all public tax-supported institutions.

"No segregation in housing, health, recreational facilities, and all other social services.

"Equality before the law—and abrogation of every law which makes a distinction in treatment between citizens based on religion, creed, color or national origin.

"Representation on all administrative agencies so that these groups may help to determine policies for all people."

Let us bear in mind that, while in some respects paradoxical, these are the expressed desires of a group of citizens—born in this country. Many of their forebears were here before some of ours were. These demands seek practical application of the following expression by the men who founded this republic, who won for us our democratic way of life:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

This declaration, with the preamble to the Federal Constitution, provides a design for living in this republic. All citizens, alive or dead, have subscribed to them presumably without reservation of any kind.

Such principles are not divisible, nor can they be obscured by considering them against skin of a certain color. As we of today have inherited these privileges, so also have we inherited the responsibility of maintaining them.

The political approach to the problem thus becomes apparent. There is a fundamental religious approach, too. Some practical advice may be found in the 12th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans. The idealists, those people whom the cynics refer to as "do-gooders," both by profession and avocation, add their persuasions that we meet a situation, created yesterday but demanding action today. Yet it seems clear that on the basis of stark realism, of sound purpose in strengthening and preserving our republic, practical people must practically recognize their responsibilities and take positive action.

We talk in hushed tones of our diminishing supplies of natural and material resources and how we may by synthetic processes maintain our economy. We chain the lightning, harness the rivers, perform wonders in physics and chemistry. Yet as practical people we appear completely indifferent to our vast reservoir of human resources, of human hopes, not only of our own color, but of other hues as well.

The ruins of the temples of dead nations and vanished civilizations stand all over the world in mute reproach to the rulers of vanished empires—who thought they could develop a dominant class of people and enslave or suppress troublesome minorities.

If this republic, OUR Government, is to survive, we, its citizens, must utilize the best talent, regardless of source or previous condition of servitude. We must recognize that mere accident of color is not the guarantee of superiority; nor lowly or alien origin the brand of inferiority.

Those of us who at the moment have the say, must prepare to implement the demands of our fellow citizens, realizing that the aspiration to freedom is at once the most explosive force and the most constructive influence in the world.

With those who have such aspirations, we must become better acquainted—as individuals—so that knowledge may mitigate fear and dissipate suspicion. In a realistic manner, we must support legislation to help create decent housing, provide recreation, improve education and health.

The fact that San Francisco already is far ahead of most other cities in the nation is not enough. The issue is not one of comparison. It is one of sufficiency.

There must be new support for the start which has been made here.

(More Tomorrow)

PACIFIC PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Mt. Vernon (Wn) Herald
January 24, 1945

DAY BY DAY

BY THE EDITOR

THE nomination of Henry Wallace, discarded vice-president of his party, for the cabinet position of Secretary of Commerce has raised a smell that is rapidly covering the entire country. Even the Democrats can't take it, many leaders in Congress frankly condemning the action. With few exceptions leading newspapers of the country have criticized the president in terms stronger than we have read for years. The exceptions are the New York P.M. and Chicago Sun, owned by Marshall Field and 100 per cent administration, the New York Daily Worker and the Chicago Times, in a long list of quoted editorial opinion coming over the wires. Jesse Jones, deposed secretary, probably didn't know until now just how high he ranked in the business and financial world, in both parties. It is very doubtful if Wallace can be confirmed by the Senate in view of the national uproar arising. Congressional leaders at this time seem bound to at least divorce heavy financial operations from his office, even if Roosevelt is deferred to. His nomination is so straight a political deal, acknowledged openly by the president, that it has shocked Americans.

* * *

WE BELIEVE that Governor Wallgren is doing the sensible and forthright thing to advise the government against relocating Japanese in this state during the war. The governor undoubtedly reflects general public sentiment. This state is still in a war zone and will be until the conflict in the Pacific has ended. We cannot be too careful. Aside from that we can see no point in sending Japanese into a state where they will be unwelcome at this time and possibly in personal danger. We do not hate all Japanese and we fully appreciate that Japanese-American citizens have their rights under our laws but there is clearly a right and a wrong way to handle this touchy situation while we are in the midst of an all-out war against Japan. It doesn't make sense to encourage their return to the Pacific coast at this time, irrespective of their legal rights.

SINCE 1889



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
HERALD & EXPRESS, Cir. 288,529
JANUARY 23, 1945

Early Days in Los Angeles

From Files of The Evening Herald and Express

50 Years Ago Today—January, 1895

News Synopsis: Odette Tyler, the pretty sou-brette, once reported engaged to Howard Gould, will have to content herself with the \$15,000 ruby ring and reflections of what might have been. Howard Gould, the millionaire, is to wed a Brooklyn girl, Miss Nellie Louise Wellington, according to the latest reports...L. H. Bixby has been appointed manager of the Banning wharf, the hotel, etc., at Catalina Island...Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Overton gave a delightful reception at Kramer's Hall Friday evening. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and Mrs. General Swaine...J. Boas of San Francisco, the man through whose hands all foreign lottery tickets sold on the coast must pass before they reach the final purchaser, has a suite at the Nadeau Hotel...That story about discovering \$300,000 in coin in a cave in Mexico sounds very pretty, but probably has as much foundation as the mythical treasure on Cocos Island or the alleged barrels of gold buried on the San Francisco ocean beach.

The position of assistant passenger traffic manager of the Atchison Railroad, heretofore held by John J. Byrne, has been abolished and Byrne has been appointed general passenger agent of the Atlantic & Pacific and also of the Southern California Railroad. His headquarters will be in Los Angeles. H. G. Thompson, who has been with the Southern California road, has been appointed assistant to Passenger Traffic Manager White and will be moved from Los Angeles to Chicago.

An interesting wedding of recent date was that of Miss Ina May Belville and John W. Whittington. The ceremony was held Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, at the University M. E. Church. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. J. P. Murphy. After February the young couple will be at home on Wisconsin street, University.

25 Years Ago Today—January, 1920

News Synopsis: With President Andrew Park presiding, tourists and visitors from Tennessee will have an opportunity to meet old friends at the midnight reunion of the Tennessee State Society Tuesday evening at Snead Hall, 934 West Sixth street...Funeral services for Henry C. Harrison, 73, who died at the Raymond apartments, Ocean Park, yesterday, were held this morning from Bresee Bros. parlors in Santa Monica...Funeral services for T. M. Beeson, 74, pioneer jeweler, of 4270 Denker avenue, who died yesterday, will be held this afternoon from Pierce Brothers...Burglars broke into the home of John H. Gage, 746 North St. Andrews boulevard, and stole diamond jewelry valued at \$12,000...H. E. Gunther and F. J. Barnes, buyers for the linen and toy departments of J. W. Robinson & Co., have left Los Angeles for New York on a buying trip. They plan to be away six weeks.

Financial men of the city and a wide circle of friends were pleased to hear today that Stoddard Jess, local financier, who has been ill at Palm Springs for the past three weeks, is reported to be improving. His son, George Jess, returned to Los Angeles yesterday from a visit to his father and stated that he was progressing favorably. Overwork is believed to be responsible for Mr. Jess' illness.

Regulations of hours of business for grocers and food handlers was asked in a petition signed by 100 members of the South Western Retail Grocers Association, filed with the council today by Neal P. Olsen, secretary of the association. The petition sets forth that there are nearly 1000 aliens, mostly Japanese, engaged in the grocery and vegetable business of Los Angeles and that their competition with the white dealers is unfair. An additional license for those who keep open after regulation hours has been suggested.

PACIFIC
PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Kirkland (Wn) Journal

April 19, 1945

Let's Forget This Phoney 'Jap Exclusion League'

AN EDITORIAL

When *TIME* Magazine writes a news story, you can bet your bottom dollar it is entirely accurate, positively true. When *TIME* Magazine devotes nearly a page to an account of an anti-Jap meeting in Bellevue, you can be sure its editors think it newsworthy, of national importance.

That is what happened last week. *TIME* started where we left off in exposing A. E. McCroskey and Art Ritchie, leading lights in the Japanese Exclusion League, as nothing more than promoters interested only in making money for themselves rather than to do any actual good for people of this or any other community.

TIME told how Ritchie and McCroskey had watched the beginning of the "Oregon Property Owners' Protective League, Inc." in Gresham, Oregon, and had seized on the idea of making a paying proposition out of people's dislike for the return of Japs to the West Coast. It pointed out how the name was changed to Japanese Exclusion League, how the initiation fee was set at \$10 and monthly dues of \$1 in addition.

It also revealed how the \$10 fees go entirely to the promoters — Ritchie and McCroskey — and there is little or no actual accounting of it, that there has actually been no tangible work done. The article told also that the promoters boasted of getting 856 names at the meeting, that they sold 200 memberships at \$10 each, and hoped to get more.

What the article didn't tell is the fact that McCroskey and Ritchie have been mixed up in more phoney deals than hardly seems possible, that they have been duping the public in many ways. For instance, it is an unmistakable fact that McCroskey was general manager of the notorious Sound Cities Gas and Oil Company which cost innocent and credulous investors a lot of money a few years ago. Ritchie was, of course, press agent for the undertaking. We know that Ritchie, at least, has been mixed up in other questionable and profitable propositions, such as the "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" program and a gigantic plan to raise \$100,000 for a statue to Negro soldiers in World War II.

Ritchie is a promoter — and one of the best. Now he has invaded the East Side and already has taken out several hundred dollars from those who don't want the Japs back here.

We don't want the Japs back here either — in fact, we don't know of anyone that really does. But we don't see why we have to be duped by a couple of promoters who set up a phoney organization for their own personal profit. All this talk of constitutional amendment, lobbyists, etc. is just so much hooley.

We honestly feel this Jap question shouldn't have been brought up here now at all. As far as we're concerned, the government can decide whether it is safe for some of the loyal Japs to come back. Actually, we don't think they'll come back and personally we don't think that a phoney organization like this can do anything about it anyway.

The point of the whole thing, as we see it, is simply this: Let's try to look at this important question intelligently and with our eyes open. Let's not let a couple of promoting rabble-rousers come in here and tell us what to do — for their personal gain. There was a meeting at the Bellevue school last night which aired the opinion of intelligent men on this subject. If you attended, you probably learned a lot. So let's let it go at that. And, if the people of the East Side are as wise as we think they are, they'll drop this Jap Exclusion League and these pseudo-patriotic promoters like hot potatoes.

SINCE



1888

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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

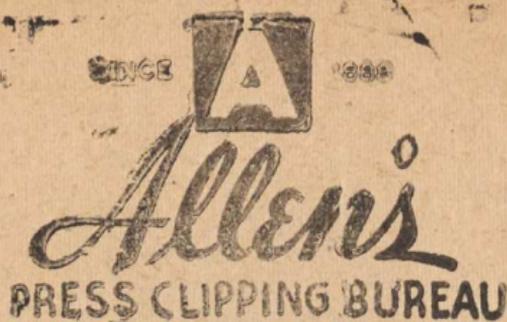
PORTLAND, ORE.

NEW YORK, N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
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 MAY 3, 1945

268 The Gallant Victory

There is a historic appropriateness in the fact that the largest single German surrender so far, and the first which can be regarded as signaling, in its formal terms, the ending of the war rather than a mere defeat for an army in the field, should have fallen to the 5th and 8th Armies. These are the troops who for many long and bitter months have been bearing the brunt of what they could not help feeling was a "forgotten war." And they are also the troops whose battle-ragged banners carry the memories of the first great campaigns in the west, of those old actions against seemingly unchallengeable odds which brought the cause of freedom from El Alamein on the borders of Egypt, and from Casablanca on the Atlantic Coast of Africa, to Tunisia and Sicily and so up the length of Italy to victory in the heart of Hitler's citadel. Mr. Churchill expressed his satisfaction that their triumph is such that "it can be singled out and stands out and brings to a conclusion the work of as gallant an army as ever marched." Here is proof that their work, even when it was least noticed by a world preoccupied with other theaters, was not in vain.

There is another aspect of the 5th and 8th Armies which makes one particularly happy in this, their dramatic success. Although they have been repeatedly drawn upon for other fronts, although some at least of their most famous units, like Montgomery's "desert rats" or Patton's armor, are now employed elsewhere, they retain to the end the character with which they began as a great international and polyglot army, embodying in their extraordinary diversity the one grand alliance of the United Nations. Americans, Japanese-Americans, British, Poles, South Africans, a Jewish Brigade, Indians, Brazilians and Italians now compose their ranks; many other nationalities have served with them, and out of the common effort of all the first great mass surrender has been achieved. If theirs was ever a "forgotten war" it has now ended unforgettably.



SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

REDWOOD CITY, CAL., TRIBUNE
Cir. 4,696

MAY 12, 1945

Lawless Acts Against Evacuees

Incidents of lawless acts of violence against returned Japanese evacuees are piling up in California. The most recent to come to our attention is the firing of two pistol shots at a Fresno home, one of which went through the casing of a bedroom window and lodged in the opposite side of the room.

On the same date we read news of formal organization of the statewide California State Preservation Assn. by several anti-Japanese leagues in the Sacramento Valley, having for one of its announced objectives the confiscation of lands owned by Japanese, and amendment of the federal statutes to authorize such confiscation.

There is a relationship of influence between movements of the latter sort and the lawless violence incidents that call for suppression. Movements typified by the organization mentioned above are predicated upon the assumption that the Americans of Japanese ancestry, for all their citizenship status and their loyalty and good behavior records which have won for them the privilege of returning to their homes, have no rights worthy of respect and therefore are legitimate targets of discrimination of one kind or another. Confiscation of their property would be one kind of discrimination. Attacks on either their property or persons by gunfire, arson or other criminal methods, are another. Neither has a justifiable basis.

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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND ORE.

ANAHEIM, CAL., BULLETIN

Cir. 3,029

MAY 15, 1945

TERRORISM IN CALIFORNIA

268
Unfortunate, but true, sentiment against the return to the West Coast of Japanese has caused a campaign of terrorism which in the past four months has included 15 shooting attacks, one attempted dynamiting, three arson cases and five "threatening" visits, according to the War Relocation Authority.

Some months ago when the WRA announced Japanese would be permitted to return to their homes wherever they were, the Bulletin expressed the fear it would lead to terrorism. It appears we were correct.

The Bulletin's principal contention, then, and still is, those Japanese who were removed to control centers away from the Coast at the start of the war should not be returned until the war is ended. If it was just, and necessary, to remove them then, it should still be advisable to keep them away until the war is ended.

We recognize there can be no argument against the right of Americans of Japanese descent to return to the West Coast, or to go anywhere any other citizen can go. That right is guaranteed them under the Bill of Rights. It was guaranteed them at the time they were removed.

The WRA has not revealed who is behind the campaign of terror, Secretary Harold Ickes simply blaming a "minority employing Nazi Storm Trooper Tactics, in hopes of getting control of evacuees' property."

If Ickes is correct it should not be difficult to find the guilty. There can't be many who would hope to gain such properties.

No one will question the right of a Japanese-American who has fought for his country to live where he likes. He has proved his Americanism, whether or not you like the Japs. Some of them have performed heroically on the battlefield. Some have given their lives. Others have been wounded. No real American will deny them their rights. And, the law must protect their rights, when challenged.

ESTD 1888 **A** 1888
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SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD
Cir. 14,300.
MAY 25, 1945

268 Enforce the law

Secretary Ickes properly rebukes the West Coast states for their own variety of Fascist racism against the Americans of Japanese descent, some of whom are returning to their homes under authority of the army.

The repeated attacks on these Americans, under the shelter of darkness and anonymity, is a blot upon California which calls for ACTION to wipe it out.

Mr. Ickes calls attention to the fact that, out of 15 attacks, there has not been one single, solitary punishment.

The farce enacted in the Auburn "trial," where the judge practically put the victims and not their offenders on trial, is disgusting and a sound reason for the state itself to step in and prevent such outrageous miscarriages of justice.

In the other 14 cases, while in one or two it may be difficult to apprehend the criminals, in most of them they are known among the community, as such things are invariably the talk of the neighborhood—hence the local authorities are responsible and should be held so by the state.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has demonstrated how to handle this problem—decisively and with speed and firmness, as it showed in suspending a local from the international when members of the local refused to work with returning Japanese-Americans.

We have said before, and we repeat, that there are two ways of handling this sort of crime. One is the local organization of decent Americans to make the gangsters feel the wrath of community decency. Second, is for all the power of the state to be used to enforce the law and punish the ones who violate it.

We urge Attorney General Robert Kenny to use every resource of his office to bring the criminals to justice, and to remove or replace or override the local authorities who misuse their office to protect crime.

SINCE  1886

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LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., EXAMINER

City 218,777, Sun. Cir. 622,000

MAY 29, 1945

268 Signs of Danger

FROM the radical American Civil Liberties Union has come an announcement that a *"bill is being drafted"* to repeal the Oriental Exclusion Act.

The announcement also said that *"efforts will be made"* to introduce the bill at the present session of Congress to be acted upon *"with OTHER post-war immigration legislation now under consideration in the House immigration committee."*

The information warns that something is going on in Washington to which the American people generally, and the patriotic organizations especially, should give attention **BEFORE IT BECOMES TOO LATE.**

With the public engrossed in the many problems of war in the Pacific, of an armed peace in Europe and of reconversion at home, it might be very easy for an alert minority to alter the immigration laws in such a fashion as to **DO INCALCULABLE HARM TO THE NATION.**

The great Asiatic countries, with their hundreds of millions of population, could quickly overrun any occidental nation if given the chance—and all of them look longingly toward America.

But this country has had bitter historic experience with Asiatic immigration.

Many years ago—as James Bryce noted in his book, *"The American Commonwealth,"* — the threat of

Chinese immigration to our Pacific Coast was so great that California attempted to apply restrictions in its state constitution.

The situation was met by the Oriental Exclusion Act, which has lately—under left-wing pressure—been modified to make China a *"quota"* country.

Then Japanese immigration became a cause of alarm.

State laws were enacted **AGAINST JAPANESE LAND OWNERSHIP** and finally immigration was checked by an international agreement.

Nonetheless, when we were attacked at Pearl Harbor the Japanese menace on the Pacific Coast immediately became a cause of much anxiety.

Tens of thousands of *"disloyal"* Japanese were rounded up by the Army and transported to detention camps.

What is the United States going to do with them when the Pacific war ends?

Should **MORE** Japanese be allowed to move here?

NOTHING COULD BE MORE DANGEROUS TO OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS—economic and military both—than any radical agitation now to take the Oriental Exclusion Act off the statute books, or to open wide the gates to all of Europe.

Nations can be, and have been, conquered by migration more fatally than by invading armed forces.

SINCE



1886

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PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. TIMES, ET.

250, 251, SAN. CR. 250, 251

JUNE 2, 1942

...whether Russia en- the facts from President Truman.

Moderation Needed on Japs Here

The grave and perplexing question of permitting the return of Japanese to the West Coast in wartime has entered a new disturbing phase, as had been anticipated.

Unpardonable violence against Japanese has occurred in a few instances. These are being magnified and distorted in Washington, D.C., and the East to give the impression that all Californians are bloodthirsty ruffians engaged in midnight raids on innocent persons.

Truth is that nearly all Californians are restraining not only themselves but any impetuous elements who threaten violence. It also is true, however, that this very air of tension was forecast by responsible elements anxious to avoid any trouble, when they urged that, as a military measure, persons of Japanese extraction be kept from the coastal States until the war with Japan is over. The War Relocation Authority, nevertheless, insisted upon immediate return, although most of the Japanese themselves were willing, as a contribution to the war effort, to continue to absent themselves.

There has never been any question of the constitutional "right" of American citizens of Japanese blood to return here after relaxing of military restrictions. But there was every evidence that the relaxation of Army controls was forced by higher political circles.

Now that the very thing which most sober citizens here feared has begun to

happen, there is no excuse for the rest of the country to slander Californians with a general condemnation of lawlessness. We deplore hoodlumism as much as anyone, but we foresaw its inevitability.

In his comments on the suspended sentence given by a justice at Parlier, Cal., to a man who pleaded guilty to firing shotgun blasts at the home of a Japanese returned by the War Relocation Authority, Secretary of the Interior Ickes persists in misunderstanding the situation. The fact is neither the justice nor the people of Parlier condoned the outrage. The suspended sentence was given only after the people of the community agreed they would see to it individually and collectively there would be no repetition.

The fact is, as Ickes would learn if he took the trouble, that the great majority of the people of the Pacific Coast, while they do not welcome the return of any Japanese during wartime, are not hostile to them and deplore violence. They feel the action of the War Relocation Authority (and Ickes, who heads it,) in returning them is a mistake and would be a mistake even if the loyalty of every such single individual to the United States could be guaranteed. First, because it is impossible to safeguard them against the actions of hotheads, of which every community contains some; and second, because the presence of Japanese moving about freely here obviously facilitates the introduction of spies.

Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

Bakersfield, Cal., California

Cir. 15,873

JUNE 4, 1945

268 RANDOM NOTES

The director of the War Relocation Authority faces some "major problems," obviously not all of them problems of western areas of the United States, nor of their residents, but the problems of Japanese, mostly aliens, or, as the director chooses to call them, "Japanese-Americans." One of these major problems has to do with the "reluctance of old (alien) Japanese now in the established centers to be re-located because of the feeling of insecurity."

Another major problems is that the Relocation authorities ask Congress for 30 millions of dollars to help move the Japs back to their old homes or to the areas in which they desire to locate and Congress appropriated only 25 million for that purpose. Eight of the relocation centers for Japanese-Americans will be closed by the end of this year. That will require moving about 53,000 Japs to the communities in which they elect to reside, and the cost will be around \$185.50 per person. Just a little side issue, of course.

But a "major problem" of the people of the West appears to be quite different from those noted by the WRA. They fear that they may not be able to prevent violence in some instances inasmuch as they recognize the wide resentment by reason of Japanese brutalities to American soldiers and civilians, including women and children, brutalities that are not of long years gone by but right in our yesterdays. And because that sentiment does exist the keeping of the peace in the face of the return of alien Japanese to the places they "choose to reside" is a problem.

Generally there is no desire on the part of a great peace-loving people to retaliate for brutalities of Japan as reported in the Pacific areas, but they do recognize that resentment exists because of such brutalities and perhaps it cannot always be controlled. That ought to be a major problem for the War Relocation Authority, too. So we wonder if it would not be the part of wisdom to wait until the war is ended, until there is unconditional surrender on the part of Japan, rather than to further, right now, the return of thousands of alien Japanese who might again interest themselves in sabotage in aid of their nation at war with us.

The residents of the Western states would be gratified if one of the major programs of the War Relocation Authority had to do with returning alien Japs to their homeland rather than to the Pacific commonwealth. That they are fanatically loyal to their own country has been proven by this war; that they are not welcome as residents here is admitted. Nobody favors any law violations in connection with the Japanese and it certainly would be to the best interests of that alien population and of our own people if the \$25,000,000 which is to be appropriated for Japanese relocation were to include some trips across the Pacific.