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Kansas City, Mo.

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SOUTHWEST

PRESS

CLIPPING

BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 24, 1945

CLIPPING

BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

FEB. 23, 1945

DES MOINES IA TRIBUNE

## Busy Iowa Nisei.

A recent report of the War Relocation authority office here shows the varied ways that Japanese-Americans have fitted into Iowa life.

The 486 who have settled in the state have gone into as many different occupations as would a similarly mixed group of any race.

The report lists 102 as housewives, children, and aged. Another 152 are students. The others have all kinds of jobs.

The biggest group of the employed has gone into service employment, which includes hotel, hospital and domestic work. But the total of 80 in these jobs is hard pushed by the 74 skilled workers in industry.

Twenty-one of those in industry are welders, many of them trained at Des Moines Tech. Fourteen of these are employed at a bridge works in Clinton. One young woman is described as one of the most competent welders and mechanics employed by a manufacturing company in Des Moines.

There are also 21 chick-sexers, four auto mechanics, a butcher, and so on.

There are 21 unskilled workers and an equal number of clerical employees. One is operating his own jewelry store. Though truck-gardening does not specially fit one for our corn-hog variety, 18 Japanese-Americans have become farm hands in this state. One of them was successful enough the first year that the farm-owner has taken on another 100 acres, and put him in charge of the operation on shares.

Finally, there are 18 professional employees. These include the acting clinical director of a large hospital, and an osteopathic physician who has his own office in a small Iowa city.

There is no more dramatic illustration that the West Coast's loss is Iowa's gain.

## Nizes Fishing Policy Not Yet Determined

Washington (AP) — The Coast Guard has formulated no policies which will allow Japanese-Americans, in the event of their return to the Pacific coast, to resume fishing, Representative Engle (Dem. Cal.) said Tuesday.

Representative Engle said Dillon S. Meyer, War Relocation Authority director, had quoted the Coast Guard as saying it would back his decision in permitting resumption of the fishing. Representative Engle termed Mr. Meyer's assertion "another example of his wild statements" and "in line with his apparent policy to stir up as much contention, rancor and hatred on the Japanese problem as he possibly can."

DEC. 23, 1944

OMAHA, NEB. MORN. WORLD

## Leases Deter Nip Evacuees

### West Coast Legal Fights Foreseen

San Francisco, Cal. (NYT) — The wording of leases, many of them of informal nature, by which evacuated Japanese-Americans turned over their West Coast farms and businesses when they went to relocation centers in 1942, was regarded Thursday as a deterrent to the evacuees' early resettlement on some of their properties.

In the rush of the evacuation, when emotions were at high pitch, many of the evacuees, in spite of offers of help with their problems from the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration, signed informal leases giving renters control of farms, hotels and other properties "for the duration."

Some leases provide that they expire at a specific period, but lawyers foresaw quarrels and legal fights in many of the instances in which returning Japanese-Americans who had signed leases "for the duration" might seek to dislodge their renters at this time.



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There is no more dramatic illustration that the West Coast's loss is Iowa's gain.

Wife No. 2 Files Suit  
After Letter Mix-Up

At Kansas City, Mo., Walter W. King, regional director, reported Tuesday that \$1,241,155.78 had been paid during the year to 32,758 workers in the six-state region which comprises Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

Office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, United States Department of Labor, reported Tuesday.

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DEC. 23, 1944  
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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.

FEB. 6, 1945

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## GUEST EDITORIAL

Comment from America's foremost editors, taken from exchanges, which include not only South Dakota daily and weekly publications, but metropolitan dailies from virtually every section of the country.

### THE NISEI'S FIGHTING CHANCE

Christian Science Monitor

A most inspiring piece of literature reached our desk today—the Christmas issue of The Minidoka Irrigator published by evacuees at the Minidoka Relocation Center. Along with reports of their servicemen wounded, missing, promoted, and decorated, factual accounts were given of the actions of the Hood River, Oregon, American Legion Post in withdrawing the names of Nisei servicemen from the community honor roll, and the Arizona barber's ejection of a wounded war veteran of Japanese ancestry. Comments on the incidents were confined to republication of American newspapers' protests.

In contrast with some publications of other racial groups, the Irrigator contained not a single note of malice or resentment although West Coast anti-Japanese sentiment was frankly chronicled. Rather did the paper urge upon Japanese-Americans their own responsibility in making democracy effective, declaring:

"The chips are down and the stakes are high—the birthright our men are fighting for. We must on our part, uphold their high hopes and faith by being good-Americans in a land where every man has a fighting chance to make good."

Evidences that this fighting chance is going to be granted to the evacuees, in spite of the opposition of prejudiced groups, are accumulating: Readiness of a Terminal Island employer to hire 100 returning Japanese-Americans. The offer of temporary housing for 200 families in Fresno, California. Willingness of the C.I.O. throughout the coastal area, and of the Oregon branch

of the A. F. of L. to accept American-Japanese into membership. The American Legion's National Commander's request that the Hood River Post rescind its action.

May Americans give further indications of meriting the tribute which the Irrigator pays to their friendship: "We . . . have many friends, and no one can measure the depth of value of their friendship because it is one of the most precious things of mankind—the goodness and thoughtfulness which God gives to every human being."

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 12, 1945

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 19, 1945

OMAHA, NEB. MORN. WORLD

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## WRA Centers Closing Urged

### Difficulties Feared if Action Delayed

Washington (AP)—Virtually all war relocation centers would be closed by June 30 under a bill prepared by Representative Dworshak (Rep., Idaho) for introduction in the House Thursday.

Excepted would be centers maintained solely for persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to the United States is questioned.

Mr. Dworshak said in a statement that Secretary of Interior Ickes anticipates closing of the centers within one year. He asserted, however, there is an immediate need for the war effort of the Japanese-Americans in the camps and the personnel of the War Relocation Authority who could be released. There are some 2,500 of the latter, he said.

"There will be less difficulty from the early closing of these camps than would result if their closing were deferred for period of six months to a year," the Idahoan stated. "Then, it is entirely possible that this country may be facing economic conditions, as a result of the cessation of hostilities in Europe which will cause some confusion and conflict between these evacuees and other citizens, particularly returning veterans."



SOUTHWEST

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TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 10, 1945  
LINCOLN, NEBR. EVE. JOURNAL

221

## A Bitter Debate

While Californians are bitterly debating the question of whether to oppose the speedy return of Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from the Pacific coast area early in the war, regional war relocation authorities in the east are preparing to invite these orientals who have become American citizens to locate in the Atlantic coast area. A survey has given strong evidence of an almost total lack of race feeling on the part of people generally. The policy of the relocation authorities has been to provide for a wide distribution of the 130,000 Japanese, all but 20,000 of whom lived in the west coast states. This was on the theory that it would be better for the Japanese if they could be induced to abandon their old ways of settling in large colonies, and that they should as American citizens do as Americans do; that is, carve out for themselves their individual niches in American communities.

In southern California, religious organizations have taken up the cudgels on behalf of those Japanese who wish to return to their old homes. In a statement recently issued, civic leaders and community leaders, the newspapers and all citizens generally, were asked to take a positive stand for "a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles," by refraining from any violence toward or interference with returning Japanese. They also asked that aid be given in the solution of their problems of housing, employment and social adjustment.

On the other hand, eight strong organizations, including the Native Sons of the Golden West, are publicly warning Japanese who are planning to return that they will be better off if they remain away until the war with Japan is ended. They point out that so long as these war conditions continue, all Japanese in the coast states will be under suspicion by large numbers of white residents of the more expansive type, from whom violence might be expected if anything occurred such as the landing of saboteurs from submarines. Native Sons spokesmen say they recognize the constitutional rights of these citizens, but suggest they curtail for the present their demands for unlimited expression of those rights in the interest of public security and the maintenance of law and order.

SOUTHWEST

PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 13, 1945  
PITTSBURG, KS. SUN

224

## Back to Homes From Relocation Centers

Los Angeles, Jan. 12. (P)—Migration of Japanese from relocation centers to their former homes in coast states or new homes inland will reach its height between March 1 and Sept. 1, Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, said today.

He told reporters that all relocation centers will be closed by next Jan. 1.

"There has been a great lessening of anti-Japanese feeling on the coast," he added. "Most of the people here have accepted the lifting of the exclusion order against the Japanese-Americans as you would expect Americans to do."

## Ships Will Be Given

### Back to Coast Japs

Los Angeles, Cal. (P)—Japanese fishermen returning to the Pacific coast from relocation centers will get their vessels back and will be permitted to resume operations under prevailing regulations, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said Friday in explaining that Federal agencies are prepared to protect the rights of those evacuated after Pearl Harbor.

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JAN. 11, 1945 221  
LINCOLN, NEBR. MORN. JOURN.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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JAN. 13, 1945 224  
PITTSBURG, KS. SUN

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# **HIST HIGH K. C. U. STUDENTS.**

Upper 10 Per Cent in First Semester Announced by Dean.

The dean's office of the University of Kansas City has announced a list of full-time students who rank in the upper 10 per cent of the liberal arts college on the basis of grades earned in the semester which closed January 26. None of these students had a grade below B, or superior.

Dean Robert Mortvedt pointed out the small proportion of men is at least partly explained by war conditions. Day enrollment of women outnumbered that of the men. Those named:

Frances E. Ableson, 4015 Charlotte; Jean E. Bannowsky, 6126 Holmes; Sallie Barnett, 609 Greenway terrace; Oneida Beeman, 5218 Highland; Beverly Bohn, 5406 Forest; E. Clay Borchers, 3426 Harrison; Glory K. Brulay, 5907 Walnut; Lena M. Clavin, 1042 Rowland, Kansas City, Kansas; Mary Lou Cunningham, 7224 Madison; Nancy DuMont, 4143 Campbell; Oval Foster, 7438 Jefferson; Beverly Gott, 5004 Forest; Alice Gray, 2330 Norton; Marjorie Hacker, 10520 East Eighteenth, Independence; Louise Haines, 16 South Sixteenth, Kansas City, Kansas; Horraine Jordan, 5111 Highland; Ryoko Kikuchi, 515 East Twenty-fourth; Tina Know, 3027 Lister; Marcella Krabenbuhl, 4030 Fremont; Yvonne LaDuke, 515 East Twenty-fourth; Carolyn Leininger, 3314 Askew; Jessie McKee, 3916 Clark; Gladys Miller, 3519 Euclid; Mary Lee Millier, 5630 Holmes; Fleming S. Moore, 417 West Farmer, Independence; Golda Morantz, 3920 College; Dorothy North, 515 East Twenty-fourth; Maynard Pappenfort, route No. 1, Grandview; Erma J. Pettegrew, route No. 3, Lee's Summit; Ann Reischer, 1418 East Thirtieth; Elizabeth Ripperger, 501 Armour; Helen Romer, 3312 Woodland; Alvin Sarachek, 3245 Benton; Mary Frances Scoville, 4956 Forest; Alice Sells, 1308 East Forty-ninth terrace; Mary Marguerite Spelman, 2220 Holmes; Virginia Tapp, 2220 Holmes; Barbara Thelen, 335 Cypress; Dolores Tiesel, 2240 Van Brunt; Mary Winn Tipton, 5844 Blue Ridge; Adele Waldner, 1024 Quindaro, Kansas City, Kansas; Dorothy Anne Watts, 7101 Washington; Betty Lou Weiser, 3622 South Benton; Virginia Westfall, 630 West Sixty-ninth; Marcia Williams, 3925 South Benton; Joyce Wilson, 2220 Holmes, and Dorothy Ellen Wise, 8249 Woodland.

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The Sun foot note t Luce, Assoc ent, from 5. 1945

**SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 2, 1945 215  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## **Coast Ban Lifted but Nisei May Stay Here**

At midnight Tuesday the ban keeping persons of Japanese ancestry out of the Pacific Coast area will be lifted. But so far as the War Relocation Authority here knows, none of the four hundred such persons in this area are heading west.

The WRA office said several persons of Japanese ancestry had made inquiries about Government allowances for travel to the west, but that no applications yet had been approved.

Persons of Japanese ancestry may return at their own will after midnight providing they do not wish Federal assistance.

**SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

FEB. 5, 1945 215  
OMAHA, NEBR. MORN. WORLD

## **Few Jap-Americans Leaving East Coast**

New York (P)—Leo T. Simmons, acting relocation supervisor for the mid-Atlantic area, said Thursday night that only four families, totaling 10 people, of the 2,556 Japanese-Americans who have been relocated in the area have expressed a desire to return to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Simmons said it was "too early to appraise the situation" regarding the number of relocated families who might want to return to their former homes.

JAN. 10, 1945 221  
OMAHA, NEBR. MORN. WORLD

**Holland Talks at Noon**  
William K. Holland, Omaha district director of the War Relocation Authority, will discuss "Relocation of Japanese-Americans" at the Wednesday noon luncheon of the Junior Chamber of Commerce

**CLIPPING BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 11, 1945 221  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## **Japanese-Americans Urged to Move East**

San Francisco (P)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, says the Government intends to resettle all Japanese-Americans during the next 12 months; to encourage as many as possible to move east, and to turn the Tule Lake segregation camp for disloyal Japanese over to the Justice Department.

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**SOUTHWEST  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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JAN. 28, 1945 210  
LINCOLN, NEB. JRL & STAR

**Nisei homecoming  
reactions varied**

BY BONNIE WILEY

SAN FRANCISCO, (P). The dribble of Japanese-Americans coming back to the Pacific coast have encountered "little trouble," in the official view, but the real test of popular sentiment in their homecoming will come with the spring.

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

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

**No Cases of Violence**

No cases of violence have been reported, the WRA says, although three counties expressed strong feeling against the return, and petitions were circulated in two of them asking suspension of the army order until "the temper of the times shall have moderated."

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

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

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

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

**Eager to Aid the War Effort.**

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

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

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

**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING**

**Japs Urged to Quit  
Evacuation Homes**

Washington (P)—Interior Secretary Ickes Friday urged eligible Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from their West Coast homes in 1942 to leave evacuation centers as soon as possible.

The Army recently rescinded the West Coast exclusion order, and the War Relocation Authority said the eight centers would be closed within a year.

Mr. Ickes' plea, contained in a year-end message of praise to Japanese-American members of the nation's armed forces, said he was "aware that departing from the centers will involve difficult readjustments" but that "it is for their own best interests and for the interests of all Americans of Japanese descent."

Secretary Ickes was accused Friday of attempting to continue the War Relocation Authority after it outlived its usefulness.

Representative Dworshak (Rep., Idaho) challenged Mr. Ickes to justify "a long-range objective" for the WRA which has supervised internment camps for two years since persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the West Coast military area.

"The purpose for which the WRA was created," said Mr. Dworshak said, "is accomplished as soon as the Japanese who have been under their charge indicate where they want to live."

JAN. 24, 1945 210  
ASHLAND, NEBR. GAZETTE

ices.

According to recent news releases from the office of Am. General Francis Biddle about 5,000 Japs at the Tule Lake Relocation Camp in northern California have asked to be returned to Japan. Sounds like a very sensible proposition and a good way to get rid of 5,000 Nips all in one bunch. They seem to have some pretty tough yellow customers at Tule Lake. Y'know one of these days the Marines are going to move in on Japan proper and these little yellow men should be home for that event. There are many soldiers in the South Pacific who could give the Tule Lake officials and all the world a lesson on the best way to handle truculent Nips.

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DEC. 30, 1944 214  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

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Widows—must go by  
URGENTLY NEEDED  
DEC. 30, 1944  
OMAHA, NEB. MORN. WORLD

SOUTHWEST  
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JAN. 28, 1945 210  
LINCOLN, NEB. JRL & STAR

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BY BONNIE WILEY

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

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

#### No Cases of Violence

No cases of violence have been reported, the WRA says, although three counties expressed strong feeling against the return, and petitions were circulated in two of them asking suspension of the army order until "the temper of the times shall have moderated."

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

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

### Japs Urged to Quit Evacuation Homes

Washington (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes Friday urged eligible Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from their West Coast homes in 1942 to leave evacuation centers as soon as possible.

The Army recently rescinded the West Coast exclusion order, and the War Relocation Authority said the eight centers would be closed within a year.

Mr. Ickes' plea, contained in a year-end message of praise to Japanese-American members of the nation's armed forces, said he was "aware that departing from the centers will involve difficult readjustments" but that "it is for their own best interests and for the interests of all Americans of Japanese descent."

Secretary Ickes was accused Friday of attempting to continue the War Relocation Authority after it outlived its usefulness.

Representative Dworshak (Rep., Idaho) challenged Mr. Ickes to justify "a long-range objective" for the WRA which has supervised internment camps for two years since persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the West Coast military area.

"The purpose for which the WRA was created," said Mr. Dworshak said, "is accomplished as soon as the Japanese who have been under their charge indicate where they want to live."

SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 24, 1945 210  
ASHLAND, NEB. GAZETTE

ices.  
According to recent news releases from the office of Am. General Francis Biddle about 5,000 Japs at the Tule Lake Relocation Camp in northern California have asked to be returned to Japan. Sounds like a very sensible proposition and a good way to get rid of 5,000 Nips all in one bunch. They seem to have some pretty tough yellow customers at Tule Lake. Y'know one of these days the Marines are going to move in on Japan proper and these little yellow men should be home for that event. There are many soldiers in the South Pacific who could give the Tule Lake officials and all the world a lesson on the best way to handle truculent Nips.



**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS**

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TOPEKA, KAN.**

DEC. 22, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## Leases Deter Nip Evacuees

### West Coast Legal Fights Foreseen

San Francisco, Cal. (NYT)—The wording of leases, many of them of informal nature, by which evacuated Japanese-Americans turned over their West Coast farms and businesses when they went to relocation centers in 1942, was regarded Thursday as a deterrent to the evacuees' early resettlement on some of their properties.

In the rush of the evacuation, when emotions were at high pitch, many of the evacuees, in spite of offers of help with their problems from the Federal Reserve Bank and the Farm Security Administration, signed informal leases giving renters control of farms, hotels and other properties "for the duration."

Some leases provide that they expire at a specific period, but lawyers foresaw quarrels and legal fights in many of the instances in which returning Japanese-Americans who had signed leases "for the duration" might seek to disavow their renters at this time.

K.C. Times

2-12-45 P. 7 Col. 1.

### TRANSFER 650 JAP ALIENS.

Group From Tule Lake, Calif., Sent to Justice Department Camp.

NEWELL, CALIF., Feb. 11. (AP)—In the largest group movement of enemy aliens in this country so far, 650 men of Japanese ancestry left the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center today for an enemy alien internment camp operated by the Department of Justice.

Aboard the 21-car special train were 632 American-born Nipponese who had renounced their United States citizenship and eighteen Japanese-born individuals.

R. B. Cozzens, assistant War Relocation authority director, said most of those shipped from Tule Lake were members of Hokoku Seinan Dan, young men's pro-Japanese society which has attempted to influence loyal Japanese-American citizens to renounce their citizenship.

K.C. Star

2-12-45 P. 1, col. 1

### MORE NISEI RENOUNCE U. S.

Special Train Takes 650 From Tule Lake to Internment.

NEWELL, CALIF., Feb. 12. (AP)—The largest special train ever to transport enemy aliens in this country is on the way today from the Tule Lake segregation center to an undisclosed United States Department of Justice internment camp.

Aboard the twenty-one cars are 650 men of Japanese ancestry, 632 of them American-born who have renounced their citizenship.

This is the third such cargo from Tule Lake. Seventy left last September and 171 in January.



JAN. 28, 1945  
DES MOINES, IA. REGISTER

# Returning Nisei Find Little Trouble

## Some Welcomed Back By California Neighbors; Real Test Comes in Spring

By Bonnie Wiley.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (AP)—The Japanese-Americans coming back to the Pacific coast have encountered "little trouble," in the official view, but the real test of popular sentiment on their homecoming will come with the spring.

Then will be the planting time and the lure of the land will call the many farmers among the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who were transferred to relocation centers as a defense measure in 1942.

Then, say officials of the war relocation authority (WRA), the real tide of returns may be expected and then will the real attitude of California and other coast states be determined.

### Little Trouble.

Meanwhile, only about 150 have come back under the army's Jan. 2 order permitting return of those whose loyalty has been cleared.

Three-fourths of these have come to California, says Dillon S. Myer, WRA director.

The first outbreak of violence was at Auburn, Cal., where Sumio Doi, who has TWO BROTHERS SERVING IN AMERICA'S ARMED FORCES, reported his packing shed was set afire, ineffectual efforts were made to dynamite it and armed marauders fired shots over his house Jan. 18 and 19.

### Guards Provided.

Sheriff Charles H. Silva placed guards around the Doi property,

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny assigned state investigators to the case and Gov. Earl Warren issued a strong statement saying the Nisei must be protected in their civil rights.

Doi and his elderly father and mother recently returned from the relocation center at Lamar, Colo.

### Sign Put Up.

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

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

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

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

### Eager to Help.

Saburo Kido, Berkeley, Cal., national president of the Japa-



Mrs. Sumiye Sugimoto—Her Husband and Brother Are in Army.

nese American Citizens league, came from Salt Lake City, Utah, to aid returning Japanese-Americans and said they "are eager to aid the war effort here, as they have done in the east."

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

### No Unpleasantness.

"I hope my case is typical. I have experienced not one unpleasantness. There have been no dif-

ficulties and I have had repeated offers of office employment, not only for myself, but for other Japanese-American girls who may follow me."

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

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

Rural groups lead the anti-Japanese feeling in California. The California State Grange issued a statement that it would "use all peaceable but vigorous

means to prevent return of the Japs."

### Church Pleas.

Church groups circulated petitions and letters asking for "tolerance." The Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los Angeles asked for "a true demonstration of Christian and Democratic principles."

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

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

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

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

### More Friendly.

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

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

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

"The California reaction has been excellent, with the people COMPLYING WHOLEHEARTEDLY with the army's decision on the return."



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## CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 18, 1945

26

PERU NEBR POINTER

### W. S. C. S.

The W. S. C. S. of the Methodist church met at the home of Mrs. E. H. Good with Mrs. Clarence Jones assisting hostess, on Wednesday afternoon, January 10. A report was given concerning a donation to the American Japanese Relocation center. It was voted to give \$45.00 to the missionary work of the society. An interesting program resulted from Christmas thoughts and the reading of a beautiful Christmas poem by Mrs. Barnes; the origin of the Christmas carol, "Silent Night" read by Mrs. E. H. Good; and by each one relating her Christmas activities. Mrs. Barnes celebrated her January birthday at the pretty birthday table where the other guests were Mmes. Whitman, Hileman, Dahlstrom, Rzehak and Pate.

JAN. 13, 1945

26

SPRINGFIELD, MO. NEWS

## Anti-Jap Sentiment On Coast Lessens

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.—(AP)—Migration of Japanese from relocation centers to their former homes in coast states or new homes inland will reach its height between March 1 and September 1, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said today.

He told reporters that all relocation centers will be closed by next January 1.

"There has been a great lessening of anti-Japanese feeling on the coast," he added. "Most of the people here have accepted the lifting of the exclusion order against the Japanese-Americans as you would expect Americans to do."



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JAN. 13, 1945

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JAN. 12, 1945 25  
VERSAILLES MO LEADER

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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 14, 1945 23  
OMAHA, HEB. MORN. WORLD

## NEWS IN THE WORLD OF RELIGION

By W. W. Reid

As a joint activity of the Mennonites, the Church of the Brethren, and the Society of Friends, and with the assistance of the University of Minnesota, forty-five religious objectors to war have volunteered as "guinea pigs" in an experiment in starvation. For six months they are being fed a starvation diet, composed of the foods available under famine conditions in Europe; this will be followed by a period of rehabilitation feeding; and then the volunteers will study relief and rehabilitation processes leading to their own postwar service in this field. The experiment is being conducted by University research workers to establish a scientific foundation for the improvement of nutritional relief in Europe and Asia after the war.

"There is a false conception around the country that organized labor is not friendly to organized religion," says Kermit Eby, of the educational department of the CIO, who is trying "to bring together these two great forces for human good." "But we do not believe this to be so," continues Mr. Eby. "Trade unionists are more than workers—they are human beings participating in the life of their community which includes the churches. The basic difference between labor organization and church organization may be that the former has emphasized social justice through concrete action, while the latter has emphasized the abstract ideal. Our idea is to narrow this breach and bring the two into cooperation on their common goals."

Affiliation of the Metlakatla Christian Mission, in Alaska, with the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church and with the Alaska Mission Conference of the denomination is announced. The Mission, founded by the late William Duncan among the Tsimshian Indians, is unique in mission history. "Father" Duncan devoted sixty-one years of his life to teaching industry, thrift and Christianity to this group of formerly savage Indians. Today a strong local government prevails. He and his followers established a large salmon cannery which gives employment to the people; an adequate hydro-electric plant which furnishes power and water without charge to the entire village of about 700 persons; a well-equipped sawmill which fills government contracts; and what is said to be "the loveliest and largest church in Alaska, which works for the spiritual uplift of the community and to which service men stationed on Annette Island are welcome."

According to Homer W. King, editor of the "Protestant Voice," the following were the "ten biggest religious news stories" of 1944: mobilization of Christian opinion on world order; increased emphasis on Protestant unity; Protestantism's affirmation of its right to maintain missions in Latin America; advance in weekday religious education; \$33,000,000 increase in Protestant giving; precedent-breaking Bible reading campaign; interchurch campaigns to promote interracial harmony; enactment of church-sponsored juvenile delinquency laws; Protestant-Catholic cooperation in underground resistance in Europe; the church's preparation for postwar expansion and rehabilitation.

The principal comfort that has come to Americans of Japanese an-

cestry during their "exile" from the Pacific coast has been the friendship of Christian people of all denominations in America, according to Supt. Frank Herron Smith, of Berkeley, of the Methodist Pacific Japanese Conference, who says the War Relocation Authority setting up the resettlement camps, depended on two factors for good government: the influence of Christian pastors in and outside the camps, and the dependability of Christian young people among the internees who were chosen to places of leadership. "In spite of handicaps of which we know nothing, these Christian Americans of Japanese ancestry have carried on in the face of prejudice and hysteria... maintained their church and Sunday school work and baptized hundreds of converts."

Sixty-three Negro and white students and leaders from fifteen southern colleges and other organizations participated in the eleventh annual Institute for Socio-Religious Affairs recently in Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Study groups considered social action necessary to implement democracy. Subjects discussed were political and economic action, education, international agreements, the church and social action. "We must not mitigate the darkness around us," Dr. John Knox, Union Theological Seminary, told the group. "War has engulfed the world. A new cruelty has wrought such desolation that only those who are partially callous can bear to live... The perfect world must wait, but the better world can come. If it is the destiny of this generation to fight and have no chance to build, we must keep this hope of a better world flaming in our hearts and pass it on to our children."

Los Taylor Victory Club

## 5,000 at Tule Prefer Japan

### Investigation Shows Irregularities

Newark, N. J. (NYT)—More than five thousand Japanese in the Tule Lake Relocation Camp in northern California have applied for repatriation to Japan, United States Attorney General Francis Biddle disclosed Saturday in an address to the New Jersey Bar Association.

Among the applicants, he said, were "70 to 80 vicious internees, whose disloyalties had been definitely established." The applications were received after the Government had investigated the camp, the Attorney General said.

"One of our best lawyers," he said, "was sent there and found that the leaders operating among the 18 thousand internees were organizing demonstrations, staging parades, practicing temple worship and doing other things that required correction."

In a brief reference to the nation's military and legal problems after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Biddle said: "There was some evidence of Japanese submarines as well as planes operating off the West Coast. If there had been an attack or invasion, chaos and disorder would certainly have resulted considering the large Japanese population in the area. We had to keep in mind the fact that many of the Japanese were American-born citizens. The Army solved the problem by making a large strip of the California coast a military reservation."



DEC. 19, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## Problem Seen in Jap Return

### Some Officials Hold Violence Likely

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In ruling Monday that the Army had a right to remove all Japanese from the West Coast in 1942 because American shores were "threatened by hostile forces," the Supreme Court said that there was a difference between the exclusion order and others under which Japanese were detained in relocation centers in the interior.

The tribunal ruled that the War Relocation Authority had no right to detain loyal citizens. It held no military law was involved.

#### Legion Officials Protest

The California Department of the American Legion called on all members to recognize the rights of citizens and urged members not to "bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion" by their actions, but individual Legion officials protested the lifting of the exclusion order.

Farm and civic leaders of California's San Joaquin Valley, where Japanese truck farmers used to compete for markets with white farmers, were united in protest against immediate resettlement of Japanese-Americans and predicted that "unhealthy incidents might result."

#### 'Prematurely Made'

Comments of other Western leaders included:

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington: "The decision as to whether the Japanese should be returned to the coastal areas has, it seems to me, been prematurely made."

Wayne Millington, past grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West: "The Native Sons have always opposed the Japs on the Pacific Coast and certainly advocate their concentration elsewhere during the war."

Norman B. Dunbar, commander of the Fourth Area of the American Legion: "Return of the Japanese will invite sabotage."

#### Bridges Hails Order

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: "The order . . . is clearly in line with the anti-Fascist purposes of the war and . . . is to be welcomed as proof that Americans will not accept either the Nazi or the Japanese imperialist theories of the superior race."

The Justice Department is expected to take over and operate the Tule Lake (Cal.) segregation center for Japanese nationals and Japanese-Americans who have expressed a desire to return to Japan, it was reported in Washington.

The eight other camps—designated as relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry who have expressed loyalty to the United States—are expected to be closed within a year. There are approximately 18,700 persons in the Tule Lake area.

The eight camps other than Tule Lake are at Manzanar, Cal.; Hart Mountain, Wyo.; Colorado River, Poston, Ariz.; Gila River, Rivers, Ariz.; Minidoka, Hunt, Idaho; Rohwer Center near McGeehee, Ark.; Central Utah, Topaz, Utah; and Grenada, Amache, Colo.

Funds to Rubber Plant

DEC. 20, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. MORN. WORLD

## Coast Studies Jap Problem

San Francisco, Cal. (AP)—The West Coast Tuesday prepared for the return of the Japanese excluded from this area for nearly three years.

Members of that race expressed doubt that many would come back or a long time and others said exile had stripped them of the economic means of supporting themselves in the West.

In Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren scheduled a meeting with the Peace Officers Advisory Committee of the State War Council to discuss possible problems arising from the return of loyal Nipponese, which will be allowable after January 2.

The American Legion post of Hood River, Ore., which scratched 16 Japanese-American soldiers' names from its honor roll offered to replace the names of any soldier proving he has not dual citizenship.

Esparto, Cal., reported 80 western Yolo County residents voted to boycott any Japanese returned to that area where the American-born retain large orchard holdings.

But the Japanese, speaking from the various relocation centers which still house 61 thousand of their countrymen, showed no enthusiasm for coming back to the West—at least while the war was on.

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.

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OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

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#### 'Prematurely Made'

Comments of other Western

Western front—Nazi push as-  
sumes proportions of major  
break-through as First Army  
masses; enemy stopped south of  
Monschau in Belgium. Nazi re-  
sistance stiffens along entire  
Sieger Line. (Page 1.)  
Pacific—Americans capture  
Valencia, Japanese headquarters  
in Leyte's Ormoc corridor. Sink-  
ing of 14 more enemy ships in  
Luzon sweep told. Superiors  
each plane factory on Japan.  
Shanghai and Nanking in China.  
(Page 1.) Chinese take key  
height west of Hsueh, but Jap  
retreat in south China slows.  
(Page 4.)  
Eastern front—Russians throw  
siege are around Czechoslovak  
communications hub of Kassa;  
gain on 80-mile front in south-  
ern Slovakia and northern Hun-  
gary. (Page 2.)

State Losses  
1,885 to Date  
Death Total 2 1/2 Times  
That of 1st War  
Lincoln (P)—Two and one-half  
times more Nebraskans have

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 20, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

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THE KANSAS CITY TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1944.

TERRY AND THE PIRATES





DEC. 18, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE.

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## Plan to Stay Here

### Doubt Many Will Return to Coast

(Continued from Page 1.)

war production or in work closely related. Several families have purchased homes. There will be no immediate large scale return."

Mr. Holland also pointed out that the War Manpower Commission's regulations would hold many to their jobs "unless inter-area clearance is given."

"However," he said, "it will offer a definite aid to those still in relocation centers who want to return to old businesses and professions."

Of those interviewed Monday, none expressed an immediate desire to leave Omaha. Most were doubtful if they would ever go back. All were surprised the ban was lifted, particularly "so soon."

Kay Kato, 38, who retouches pictures for Murray Studios and is formerly of San Francisco, Cal., hailed the announcement as "very nice," but "both good and bad news." It was bad, he said, in the sense that many would be returning to the West Coast to find their businesses gone.

"But I have no plans to go back," he said. "I have more opportunity here in Omaha. I think all young men will have more opportunity in the Midwest."

Miss Auzella Yamamoto, 19, a stenographer for the Community Welfare Council, had not heard the news.

"For goodness gracious, for goodness gracious," she repeated. "Of course, it seems more like home on the West Coast, but I like it here very much. I will have to give it more thought, but I probably will stay."

Lucy Kawafune, 21, clerk-stenographer at the WRA headquarters, said she didn't believe it when she first heard the news Sunday, even though her landlady anxiously asked.

"You aren't leaving us now? are you?"

"I like Omaha so well now," Lucy said, "it's really like home. I had made up my mind not to think of going back to the West Coast until the order came through. Now I will have to think about it."

"I think quite a number of us will stay in the Midwest in our new homes. I don't think everyone will rush back. Some never will return."

Patrick Akura and his wife, Lilly, now employed at Boys Town, were the exceptions. They plan to return to their home in Wilmington, Cal. He is on leave as personnel technician for the Los Angeles City Civil Service. She is a former Tournament of Roses Queen.

"It is good news," he said. "I'm glad something was done about it. I don't see a lot of us going back, but we will return as soon as my job status is worked out."

Mrs. Akura said her husband dreamed all Sunday night that "he was riding back home on the train."

On the heels of the War Department's revocation of the order Secretary Ickes said Monday that the Interior Department will expand its relocation program to send resettled persons of Japanese ancestry back to their West Coast homes and the United States Supreme Court ruled that citizens of Japanese descent held in war relocation centers but classified as "loyal" Americans should be given their freedom.

Mr. Ickes also said that he expected that a large proportion of the 35 thousand Japanese-Americans relocated may choose to remain where they are now. He emphasized that there will be no "hasty movement of evacuees."

His statement, following the revocation of the West Coast exclusion order, effective January 2, said it "is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of these people."

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, said "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as the reason for the revocation.

The WRA program calls for returning only those whose resettlement plans are approved by WRA. They will be eligible for travel assistance, which the authority now extends to those relocating in other parts of the country.

Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron, pointing out that the largest pre-war Japanese population was in his city, said the policy poses "a very serious additional problem." He stated that "if the Japanese come back and start giving eviction notices to get possession of their property, we are likely to have race riots."

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland, Ore., said "it is unfortunate that the Army is taking such early action."

The War Department Sunday revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, but those who have relocated in Omaha weren't so sure Monday they want to go back.

The end of the ban leaves the gates open for approximately 175 persons of Japanese descent in Omaha to return to their former homes. About four hundred in the Omaha area, which includes eastern Nebraska and South Dakota, are affected, according to War Relocation Director William K. Holland.

"Many of those of Japanese ancestry in Omaha," Mr. Holland said, "are engaged in vital

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8.)

A. Yamamoto



Patrick Akura



Lucy Kawafune



Kay Kato



'More Opportunity Here'; Nisei May Not Return to Coast



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 11, 1945 127  
SCOTLAND, S. D. JOURNAL

## NEWS in THE WORLD OF RELIGION BY W.W. REID

As a joint activity of the Menno-  
nites, the Church of the Brethren,  
and the Society of Friends, and with  
the assistance of the University of  
Minnesota, forty-five religious ob-  
jectors to war have volunteered as  
"guinea pigs" in an experiment in  
starvation. For six months they are  
being fed a starvation diet, compos-  
ed of the foods available under fam-  
ine conditions in Europe; this will  
be followed by a period of rehabili-  
tation feeding; and then the volun-  
teers will study relief and rehabili-  
tation processes leading to their own  
postwar service in this field. The  
experiment is being conducted by  
University research workers to estab-  
lish a scientific foundation for the  
improvement of nutritional relief  
in Europe and Asia after the war.

"There is a false conception  
around the country that organized  
labor is not friendly to organized  
religion," says Kermit Eby, of the  
educational department of the CIO,  
who is trying "to bring together  
these two great forces for human  
good." "But we do not believe this  
to be so," continues Mr. Eby. "Trade  
unionists are more than workers—  
they are human beings participating  
in the life of their community which  
includes the churches. The basic  
difference between labor organiza-  
tion and church organization may  
be that the former has emphasized  
social justice through concrete ac-  
tion, while the latter has empha-  
sized the abstract ideal. Our idea is  
to narrow this breach and bring the  
two into cooperation on their com-

ment democracy. Subjects dis-  
cussed were political and econo-  
mics, action, education, international  
movements, the church and social  
policy. "We must not mitigate the  
mess around us," Dr. John  
t Union Theological Seminary,  
the group. "War has engulfed  
the world. A new cruelty has  
(ht such desolation that only  
who are partially callous can  
live. . . . The perfect world  
wait, but the better world can  
If it is the destiny of this  
ation to fight and have no  
to build, we must keep this  
of a better world flaming in  
parts and pass it on to our  
n.

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 17, 1945 127  
DES MOINES IA TRIBUNE

## New Moves Directed at Coast Nisei

PORTLAND, ORE. (AP)—  
Anti-Japanese feeling mani-  
fested itself in a new way in  
two Oregon communities  
Wednesday.

Signs appeared in store win-  
dows warning returning Nisei,  
"No Jap Trade."

Placards sprouted throughout  
Hood river valley, where the  
American Legion post recently  
provoked bitter controversy by  
erasing names of Japanese-Amer-  
ican soldiers from its honor roll.  
Groceries, repair shops and filling  
stations joined in the move.

Other cards were displayed  
in Gresham by a grocery and  
a hardware store, reading "No  
Japanese Trade Solicited for  
the Duration." Both merchants  
are members of Oregon Anti-  
Japanese, Inc., which opposed  
Nisei taking back acreage  
leased to white farmers dur-  
ing the coast ban.

Only three Japanese-Americans  
have returned since government  
restrictions were lifted. One of  
them, Ray Sato, told the war re-  
location authority here their  
neighbors were "more than gra-  
cious."



mon goals."

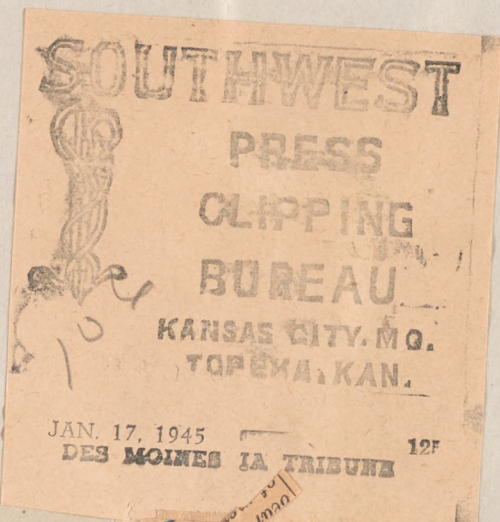
Affiliation of the Metlakatla Christian Mission, in Alaska, with the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church and with the Alaska Mission Conference of the denomination is announced. The Mission, founded by the late William Duncan among the Tsimshian Indians, is unique in mission history. "Father" Duncan devoted sixty-one years of his life to teaching industry, thrift and Christianity to this group of formerly savage Indians. Today a strong local government prevails. He and his followers established a large salmon cannery which gives employment to the people; an adequate hydro-electric plant which furnishes power and water without charge to the entire village of about 700 persons; a well-equipped sawmill which fills government contracts; and what is said to be "the loveliest and largest church in Alaska, which works for the spiritual uplift of the community and to which service men stationed on Annette Island are welcome."

According to Homer W. King, editor of the "Protestant Voice," the following were the "ten biggest religious news stories" of 1944: mobilization of Christian opinion on world order; increased emphasis on Protestant unity; Protestantism's affirmation of its right to maintain missions in Latin America; advance in weekday religious education; \$33,000,000 increase in Protestant giving; precedent-breaking Bible reading campaign; interchurch campaigns to promote interracial harmony; enactment of church-sponsored juvenile delinquency laws; Protestant-Catholic cooperation in underground resistance in Europe; the church's preparation for post-war expansion and rehabilitation.

The principal comfort that has come to Americans of Japanese ancestry during their "exile" from the Pacific coast has been the friendship of Christian people of all denominations in America, according to Superintendent Frank Herron Smith, of Berkeley, Cal., of the Methodist Pacific Japanese Conference, who says the War Relocation Authority setting up the resettlement camps, depended on two factors for good government: the influence of Christian pastors in and outside the camps, and the dependability of Christian young people among the internees who were chosen to places of leadership. "In spite of handicaps of which we know nothing, these Christian Americans of Japanese ancestry have carried on in the face of prejudice and hysteria. . . maintained their church and Sunday school work and baptized hundreds of converts."

Sixty-three Negro and white students and leaders from fifteen southern colleges and other organizations participated in the eleventh annual Institute for Socio-Religious Affairs recently in Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Study groups considered social action necessary to im-

plement democracy. Subjects discussed were political and economic action, education, international agreements, the church and social action. "We must not mitigate the darkness around us," Dr. John Knox, Union Theological Seminary, told the group. "War has engulfed the world. A new cruelty has wrought such desolation that only those who are partially callous can bear to live. . . . The perfect world must wait, but the better world can come. If it is the destiny of this generation to fight and have no chance to build, we must keep this hope of a better world flaming in our hearts and pass it on to our children."



## New Moves Directed at Coast Nisei

PORTLAND, ORE. (AP)—Anti-Japanese feeling manifested itself in a new way in two Oregon communities Wednesday.

Signs appeared in store windows warning returning Nisei, "No Jap Trade."

Placards sprouted throughout Hood river valley, where the American Legion post recently provoked bitter controversy by erasing names of Japanese-American soldiers from its honor roll. Groceries, repair shops and filling stations joined in the move.

Other cards were displayed in Gresham by a grocery and a hardware store, reading "No Japanese Trade Solicited for the Duration." Both merchants are members of Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc., which opposed Nisei taking back acreage leased to white farmers during the coast ban.

Only three Japanese-Americans have returned since government restrictions were lifted. One of them, Ray Sato, told the war relocation authority here their neighbors were "more than gracious."



## Ban Revoked; Japs Allowed Back on Coast

### Favorable Progress of War Is Cited in Army Statement

Compiled from Press Dispatches.

The War Department Sunday revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

An announcement by the Army said that the revocation order was issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, with the approval of the War Department.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as the reason for the revocation.

#### Some May Be Barred

The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about "whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude" will continue to be barred from the Coast states.

More than 115 thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas in California, Washington and Oregon. The majority of them eventually were transported to relocation centers located chiefly in the Mountain states, including Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

#### Plan Gradual Return

In its announcement the Army said:

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of Army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens . . .

"The Department of the Interior has informed the War Department that it intends to put into effect a program based on a gradual and orderly return to the West Coast and a vigorous continuation of its efforts to relocate persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States."

#### Warren Asks Compliance

A proclamation by Governor Earl Warren asked the people of California to respect and to comply with the revocation order.

In Boise, Idaho, Gov. C. A. Botolfsen said he is "heartily in accord" with the War Department order.

President Benjamin Smith of the "Remember Pearl Harbor League, organized in the White and Puyallup River Valleys of Washington State to oppose the resettlement of Japanese, said his organization plans to continue a boycott against the Japanese.

Mr. Smith said his group had five hundred persons pledged not to sell, lease or rent farm lands, homes or stores to Japanese, and that a league meeting had been tentatively set for Tuesday night to plan "further steps."

In Salt Lake City, Utah, Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, said lifting of the exclusion orders is "a vindication of the loyalty of the Japanese-American population to the United States."

## Your Washington AND YOU!



Facts  
Opinions  
Observations  
From  
Office of

KARL MUNDT  
Your Representative in Congress

### Two Dead Bills

Last week the 78th Congress adjourned sine die to be succeeded by the 79th Congress which will open the first week in January. As always, a number of bills in various stages of enactment died with the adjournment of Congress and must start their long and hazardous legislative career all over again. Among the bills dying in the closing hours of the 78th Congress are two of importance to many in South Dakota. Both died in the Senate through failure to secure last minute approval on conference reports.

One of the "dead bills" is the important Rivers and Harbors act which contained vast appropriations for postwar rivers and harbors improvements, including work on the Missouri River to promote 9 foot navigation to Sioux City and agreements determining the use of waters in the Missouri River Valley. This omnibus bill of projects scattered throughout the country died through failure to secure agreement on the size of irrigation tracts to be included in the Central Valley project of California but this disagreement blocked passage of the entire bill so work on it must be begun over again next January. Fortunately for South Dakotans, however, the Flood Control bill DID PASS and Presidential signature is indicated so that the valley-wide, river long, comprehensive Missouri River Development program seems assured of authorization by the 78th Congress. From the South Dakota standpoint this may well make the 78th Congress the Most Important ever to sit in Washington.

The second "dead bill" bringing disappointment to many South Dakotans was the failure of the Senate to approve the Postal Employees' Pay Increase bill which had previously passed the House.

A third bill dying in the Senate which brings disappointment to many in Aberdeen area was failure of the Senate to approve the House adopted bill introduced by Congressman Mundt to provide a settlement of an outstanding claim which St. Luke's Hospital in Aberdeen has against the Government.

### DURING THE PAST SEVERAL

DAYS . . . busy day and night helping to prepare the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Indian Conditions which grew out of a Memorial to Congress passed by the South Dakota State Legislature. The report went to the printer the day after Christmas and

## Nisei Declining Return to Coast

SEATTLE, WASH. (P)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, said here Thursday that not a single person of Japanese ancestry in a war relocation center had as yet taken advantage of the lifting of the army ban on returning to the west coast.

Myer explained that persons who have returned to the coast are without exception those who had obtained individual permits before the ban was lifted.

He added that a large proportion of the Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from the coast have already relocated elsewhere and that it would be two or three months before any idea of how many might want to return to their former homes might be had.

He emphasized he expected no trouble for those who do return.

those desiring copies may secure them by writing a letter to this office—Room 1206, New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### The End Of The Dies Committee

With the end of the 78th Congress and the retirement of Martin Dies from Congress, the nationally known Dies Committee passes out of existence. This Committee was created by the House on May 26, 1938 and has been continued by the House five different times. In six and a half years of continuous operation it has had the sum of \$652,500 appropriated to carry out its work. It has held hearings from coast to coast, has had offices of investigators established in most of the major cities, has had more newspaper and editorial comment than all other Congressional committees combined, has had its members singled out for repeated "purges" and has accumulated and cross-indexed the most extensive files on subversive organizations and individuals ever assembled in the history of the United States.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war, the Dies Committee files have proved invaluable to the various intelligence units of the government. In the past two years alone, 7511 agents of the Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, State Department, Civil Service, and the FBI have called at the committee's Washington Headquarters to search the files for information on subversive activities. Evidence gathered by Dies Committee investigators was used in the conviction of Fritz Kuhn, Bund Leader; Earl Browder, Communist Chief; and many operators for foreign subversive groups whose names have made headlines in sedition trials throughout the country. The Dies Committee also exposed and induces correction of several weaknesses in the program of the War Relocation Authority for detecting and detaining disloyal Japanese in the U. S. A.

Congress will take action early in January for the disposition of the vast files of the Dies Committee which now occupy some four rooms of the Old House Office Building. The intelligence units of the Government are asking that they be kept open for their continued use but without positive action by Congress they will be sealed and filed in the Library of Congress.

As a member of the Dies Committee, Congressman Mundt said this week that he watches the expiration of the Dies Committee with mixed emotions; one is a sense of personal relief as he described his Committee service as "the hardest job I've had in Congress" and as one bringing down on him more criticisms, threats, and "purge promoters" than he had imagined possible. On the other hand, Mundt said he felt there was a continuing need for some such committee both as an aid to the war effort and as "insurance against subversion in the postwar era" and that he would vote for the creation of a new committee to do this work although he hoped he would not again be assigned to assume the responsibilities of being a committee member. Four of the eight members of the Dies Committee will not be members of the 79th Congress.



SOUTHWEST

PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944  
LINCOLN, NEB. STAR

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## Japanese Evacuees To Return To West Coast

... Action Follows "Favorable Progress" In Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18—(AP)—Japanese removed from the Pacific coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon, and Washington after Jan. 1.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the western defense command, announced yesterday that the war department had decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. The move, Gen. Pratt said, was because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments."

Henceforth, he said, they will be excluded only when the army considers them personally dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

### Reception Varied.

Reception of the announcement throughout the west was varied. In Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that because of inadequate police facilities "we just can't guarantee them protection."

Gov. Earl Warren in a formal statement at Sacramento said the army's decision had been reached on the basis of the "military situation as it exists today," and appealed for "an attitude that will

discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

It was uncertain how many evacuees would be affected by the order. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the order of March 24, 1942, and it was estimated that there are now approximately 119,000 under jurisdiction of the war relocation authority.

Spokesmen for the western defense command said that lifting of the ban will not mean a sudden return of population, adding further strain to war-taxed housing conditions. The defense command said it expects the war relocation authority to see that the process is gradual, and added that those permitted to return will be carefully investigated.

### Thousands Won't Return.

DENVER, Dec. 18—(INS)—War relocation authority officials of the Rocky mountain area were on record today with the statement that about 25,000 Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast have found new homes in the interior states and probably will not return to California, Oregon or Washington.

A large part of the 110,000 Japanese, however, expect to return. Most of them will again become residents of the agricultural regions on the coast.

With few notable exceptions, the Japanese evacuees have established admirable records while confined in camps. WRA officials declare, although scores of young Nisei men have been convicted of draft evasion through bitterness over evacuation and influence of a "few disloyalists."

The heroic record of Nisei troops fighting for Uncle Sam, however, and the record of the Japanese-Americans as a whole was said to more than offset disloyalty of a few in the minds of the public.

SOUTHWEST

PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 17, 1945  
ST. LOUIS, MO. STAR TIMES

22

## California Area To Boycott

## Returning Japs

AUBURN, CAL., Jan. 17.—(UP)

—Approximately 300 residents of Placer County, led by the commander of a local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, have signed a petition agreeing to boycott returning Jap-Americans and "persons who do business with the Japs."

The action, taken last night, climaxed a meeting called to protest return of the Nisei to this fruit-growing and mother lode mining area of northern California.

A citizens' committee was organized in an attempt to obtain as many signatures as possible to the petition, which read:

"We the undersigned agree not to purchase, do business or fraternize with any returning Japs and we also will boycott and refuse to do business with any other persons who do business with the Japs."

The meeting was called by Deputy Sheriff Jack Hannon, commander of Donner Post No. 1942, V. F. W.

"We do not want the Japs back," Hannon and other speakers at the meeting said. Several women said they would withdraw their children from schools attended by Nisei children.

John Livingston, local fruit grower, asserted that "the fruit growers do not want the Japs to return, but the big fruit packers do want them."

Only one Jap-American family has returned to the county since lifting of the army exclusion order last month.



## LOYAL JAPANESE-AMERICANS.

Roger M. Baldwin in the American Mercury.

When Earl Warren, now governor, was attorney general of California, he declared in February, 1942, that "we have had no sabotage and no fifth column activity since the beginning of the war." The Federal Department of Justice, which has interned in all about 3,000 resident Japanese aliens as potentially dangerous characters, agreed with that statement. The Japanese-American record in this war is not simply passively good. There are 10,000 Japanese-Americans who are serving patriotically in special United States army battalions of volunteers. Three-quarters of them, however, come from Hawaii where there were more volunteers than could be absorbed because they had experienced no discrimination. Outside the Pacific coast military zone and Hawaii, some 17,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese blood remain where they were before the war, scattered all over the country, quite unmolested, though suffering inevitably from wartime prejudice.

K.C. Times

Editorial Page (6)

2/3/45

K.C. Star

Editorial Page (10)

2/3/45

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## SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944  
LINCOLN, NEBR. EVE. JOURNAL 131

## War bureau revokes order keeping all of Jap ancestry from west coast

WASHINGTON. (AP). The war department Sunday revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. An announcement by the army said that the revocation order was issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the western defense command with the approval of the war department. At San Francisco, General Pratt said the revocation would become effective Jan. 2.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as the reason for the revocation.

The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about "whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude" continue to be barred from the coast states.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas on the

west coast, the states of California, Washington and Oregon. The majority of them eventually transferred to relocation centers located chiefly in the mountain states including Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

### Evacuated in 1942.

The evacuation was carried out early in 1942 under the terms of a presidential executive order, by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, then chief of the western defense command.

In its announcement the army said:

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement thruout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.

"The decision to revoke the exclusion orders, first applied on March 24, 1942, was prompted by military considerations. Since the evacuation, our armed forces steadily have pushed the enemy in the Pacific farther from our shores and closer to the Japanese home islands. Altho hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific, it no longer can be said as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion on the west coast on a large scale is a substantial possibility."



# Japanese-Americans Going Home Have Little Trouble

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The dribble of Japanese-Americans coming back to the Pacific coast have encountered "little trouble," in the official view, but the real test of popular sentiment of their homecoming will come with the spring.

Then will be the planting time and the lure of the land will call the many farmers among the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who were transferred to re-

location centers as a defense measure in 1942. Then, say officials of the war resettlement administration, the real tide of returns may be expected and then will the real attitude of California and other coast states be determined.

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

## No Violence Reported.

No cases of violence have been reported, the WRA says, although three counties expressed strong feeling against the return, and petitions were circulated in two of them asking suspension of the army order until "the temper of the times shall have moderated."

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

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

## One of First Back.

One of the first to come back was Sumiye Sugimoto, 26 years old, of Redwood City, a native of California, whose husband and brother are in the United States army.

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

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

Teiko Ishida, who returned to her native San Francisco from

New York to reopen a branch office of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, said that "people are afraid the Pacific coast communities may not accept them. As a matter of fact, my friends have all written me, asking me what type of treatment I have been accorded here."

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

## Need Job and Place to Live.

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

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

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

Church groups circulated petitions and letters asking for "tolerance." The Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los Angeles asked for "a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles."

## By Unanimous Vote.

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

Los Angeles Post No. 8, American Legion, passed a resolution that "there must be no discrimination against any American citizen

based solely on his Japanese ancestry."

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

## Settle in Other Parts.

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

"Most of these people came to California from the Orient and settled in the first place they landed," said R. B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director. "Now they have learned there are other places in the country that have the same advantages as California and where the people may be a little more friendly."

Myer conceded that "there are small groups still protesting the return of the Japanese, either from economic reasons or from prejudice," but summed up, "The California reaction has been excellent, with the people complying wholeheartedly with the army's decision on the return."

St. Joseph Press

2/4/45

P. 13A



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945 124  
DELL RAPIDS, S. D. TRIBUNE

## YOUR WASHINGTON AND YOU

(From the Office of Congressman  
Karl Mundt)

### No Dead Bills

Last week the 78th Congress adjourned sine die to be succeeded by the 79th Congress which will open the first week in January. As always, a number of bills in various stages of enactment died with the adjournment of Congress and must start their long and hazardous legislative career all over again. Among the bills dying in the closing hours of the 78th Congress are two of importance to many in South Dakota. Both died in the Senate through failure to secure last minute approval on conference reports.

One of the "dead bills" is the important Rivers and Harbor act which contained vast appropriations for postwar rivers and harbors improvements, including work on the Missouri river to promote nine-foot navigation to Sioux City and agreements determining the use of waters in the Missouri river valley. This omnibus bill of projects scattered throughout the country died through failure to secure agreement on the size of irrigation tracts to be included in the Central alley project of California but this disagreement blocked passage of the entire bill so work on it must be begun over again next January. Fortunately for South Dakotans, however, the Flood Control bill did pass and presidential signature is indicated so that the valley-wide, river-long, comprehensive Missouri River Development program seems assured of authorization by the 78th Congress. From the South Dakota standpoint, this may well make the 78th Congress the most important ever to sit in Washington.

The second "dead bill" bringing disappointment to many South Dakotans was the failure of the Senate to approve the Postal Employees' Pay Increase bill which had previously passed the House.

A third bill dying in the Senate which brings disappointment to many in the Aberdeen area was failure of the Senate to approve the House-adopted bill introduced by Congressman Mundt to provide a settlement of an outstanding claim which St. Luke's hospital in Aberdeen has against the government.

—V—

During the past several days Mr. Mundt has been busy day and night helping to prepare the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Indian Conditions which grew out of a Memorial to Congress passed by the South Dakota state legislature. The report went to the printer the day after Christmas and those desiring copies may secure them by writing a letter to this office—Room 1206, New House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

—V—

### The End of the Dies Committee

With the end of the 78th Congress and the retirement of Martin Dies from Congress, the nationally known Dies Committee passes out of existence. This committee was created by the House on May 26, 1938, and has been continued by the House five different times. In six and a half years of continuous operation it has had the sum of \$652,500 appropriated to carry out its work, it has held hearings from coast to coast, has had offices of investigators established in most of the major cities, has had more newspaper and editorial comment than all other congressional committees combined, has had its members singled out for repeated "purges" and has accumulated and cross-indexed the most extensive files on subversive organizations and individuals ever assembled in the history of the United States.

Since the entrance of the United States into the war, the Dies Committee files have proved invaluable to the various intelligence units of the government. In the past two years alone, 7511 agents of the Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, State Department, Civil Service, Se-

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 19, 1944 124  
COFFEYVILLE KB. JHL

## Japanese-Americans Finding New Homes

By James Marlow

Washington, Dec. 19.—(P)—It is not finished: The problem of handling the evacuated West Coast Japanese and Japanese-Americans. Within the next year they will go back to the coast or find new places to live. For many it will mean starting life over again:

New homes, new land, new communities which will accept them, or make them feel unwanted, or try to force them to leave.

The supreme court has ruled that the mass-evacuation was not unjustified. Some of those Japanese and Japanese-Americans were disloyal.

But the court has also ruled that after those people had been evacuated the government had no right to detain anyone found to be loyal.

But 110,000 were evacuated and held in relocation camps. The majority still are there.

So the army has ruled that, after Jan. 2, those evacuees considered loyal may return to the West Coast. **110,000 Removed**

In March, 1942, the government forced the 110,000 to leave California, the western half of Oregon and Washington, and the southern third of Arizona.

This was after the west coast had been declared a war theater, after wide fears of espionage and sabotage, and after West Coasters had demanded removal of the Japanese.

The evacuees were placed in relocation centers under control of the War Relocation authority (WRA). What that meant may be understood from this:

Until 1924 Japanese could enter this country. They could not become citizens. After 1924 no more Japanese could enter. Thus those who were here remained aliens.

The citizenship which was denied this first generation of Japa-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945 123  
OMAHA, NEB. MORN. WORLD

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cret Service, and the FBI have called at the committee's Washington headquarters to search the files for information on subversive activities. Evidence gathered by Dies committee investigators was used in the conviction of Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader; Earl Browder, communist chief; and many operators for foreign subversive groups whose names have made headlines in sedition trials throughout the country. The Dies committee also exposed and induces correction of several weaknesses in the program of the War Relocation Authority for detecting and detaining disloyal Japanese in the U. S. A. Congress will take action early in January for the disposition of the vast files of the Dies committee which now occupy some four rooms of the Old House Office Building. The intelligence units of the government are asking that they be kept open for their continued use but without positive action by Congress they will be sealed and filed in the library of Congress.

As a member of the Dies Committee, Congressman Mundt said this week that he watches the expiration of the Dies committee with mixed emotions; one is a sense of personal relief as he described his committee service as "the hardest job I've had in congress" and as one bringing down on him more criticism, threats, and "purge promoters" than he had imagined possible. On the other hand, Mundt said he felt there was a continuing need for some such committee, both as an aid to the war effort and as "insurance against subversion in the postwar era" and that he would vote for the creation of a new committee to do this work although he hoped he would not again be assigned to assume the responsibilities of being a committee member. Four of the eight members of the Dies committee will not be members of the 79th Congress.



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945 124  
DELL RAPIDS, S. D. TRIBUNE

## YOUR WASHINGTON AND YOU

(From the Office of Congressman  
Karl Mundt

### No Dead Bills

Last week the 78th Congress adjourned sine die to be succeeded by the 79th Congress which will open the first week in January. As always, a number of bills in various stages of enactment died with the adjournment of Congress and must start their long and hazardous legislative career all over again. Among the bills dying in the closing hours of the 78th Congress are two of importance to many in South Dakota. Both died in the Senate through failure to secure last minute approval on conference reports.

One of the "dead bills" is the important Rivers and Harbor act which contained vast appropriations for postwar rivers and harbors improvements, including work on the Missouri river to promote nine-foot navigation to Sioux City and agreements determining the use of waters in the Missouri river valley. This omnibus bill of projects scattered throughout the country died through failure to secure agreement on the size of irrigation tracts to be included in the Central alley project of California but this disagreement blocked passage of the entire bill so work on it must be begun over again next January. Fortunately for South Dakotans, however, the Flood Control bill did pass and presidential signature is indicated so that the valley-wide, river-long, comprehensive Missouri River Development program seems assured of authorization by the 78th Congress. From the South Dakota standpoint, this may well make the 78th Congress the most important ever to sit in Washington.

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU KANSAS CITY, MO. TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 29, 1944  
RICHMOND, MO. NEWS

## WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

### Yanks Counter Big Nazi Drive; U.S. Landing Menaces Manila; Crop Production Near Record

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Map indicates route of U. S. invasion force from Leyte to Mindoro in Philippines, with stars denoting areas where guerrilla activity helped neutralize Japanese on neighboring islands.

## WESTERN FRONT: Nazi Blow

Once again, the vaunted German wehrmacht started to roll over the invasion pathway to France, with Junker Field Marshal von Rundstedt throwing in masses of tanks, foot soldiers and artillery in a supreme bid to hurl the Allies back.

## CROPS: 1944 Summary

Despite the fact that growing conditions were less favorable than in 1942 and there were fewer skilled men on farms, 1944 crop production about equalled the record output of two years ago, the U. S. department of agriculture declared in its annual summary.

## POSTWAR JOBS: New Proposal

In congress' first detailed approach to the task of providing 60,000,000 jobs in the postwar era, a senate committee presented a proposal for a presidential estimate of probable private employment through a year and a federal program to take up any slack.

With Committee Chairman Murray (Mont.) stating that the proposal may be introduced as a bill in the next congress, it requires the President to estimate full employment, the amount of investment and expenditures needed to achieve the goal, and the probable outlays by private capital. In the event the latter was insufficient to provide full employment, the government would attempt to stimulate private investment, or spend money itself.

Said the committee: "Unless an economic substitute is found for war contracts . . . the number of unemployed men and women in this country could easily surpass anything that was dreamed of during the last depression."

## SOCIAL SECURITY: Freeze Taxes

For the third successive year, congress passed, and the President signed, a bill freezing social security taxes at the present rate of 1 per cent on both employer and employee, thus holding off an increase to 2 per cent scheduled for January 1.

Again leading the fight for the freeze, Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg declared that the present 1 per cent tax would be sufficient to pay benefits at the current rates for the next 20 years.

In signing the bill, however, President Roosevelt challenged Senator Vandenberg's assertion, declaring that the freeze merely defers collections.



did to hurt the Allies back.

Although von Rundstedt's initial attack launched in the haze of a Saturday morning caught the U. S. First army off-guard and rolled 22 miles into Belgium, it was apparent that the Germans would have none of the easy sailing they enjoyed in their sweep into Paris in 1940.

Recovering from the shock of the enemy attack, launched after a brief but furious artillery bombardment and supported by scores of battle planes, valiant Doughboys fought back viciously, giving ground only where the strategy called for it, and then felling trees and planting explosive mines in the Nazis' path.

Seriousness of the German attack can best be gleaned from the importance the enemy themselves attached to it. Addressing his troops, von Rundstedt declared: "... Your hour has struck. ... Bear in yourselves a holy duty to give everything and achieve the superhuman for our fatherland and fuhrer. ..."

As the battle developed along an expanding front, scores of U. S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers roared into the fray, smashing at advancing German spearheads and shooting up long supply columns. Although the enemy threw hundreds of his own fighters into action, he seemed to be depending more upon the new V weapons for bombardment of Allied rearward positions.

The German attack came after steady U. S. drives hammered deep inside the Siegfried line and brought the Ninth and First armies onto the edge of the vital Cologne plain, leading to the Rhineland industrial district, all-important center of enemy's war production machine. By attacking westward, Von Rundstedt sought to prevent a decisive clash on the plain, where a break-through would leave a wide-open route beyond to Berlin.

### Polish Settlement

Speaking with his characteristic bluntness, Britain's bull-doggish Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the house of commons that his country backed up Russia's territorial claims on western Poland and that the latter would be compensated in return by annexation of east Prussia and a slice of eastern Germany.

Churchill's statement of Britain's position raised a flurry both abroad and in this country, with British Laborite Ivor Thomas' denunciation typical of the opposition. Said he: "... It is melancholy to think that after five years of fighting, which we entered to defend the independence of Poland, we should be debating whether Poland should be a state at all. ... The seeds of future war certainly are in that speech."

In discussing the unsettled European political scene, marked by the Polish situation, unrest in Belgium and civil warfare in Greece, Churchill called for an early meeting of the "Big Three" to reach an agreement upon the restoration of order on the continent and prevention of bloody internal conflict.

### GRADE FATALITIES

Fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents in the first 10 months of 1944 totaled 1,392, an increase of 60 compared with the corresponding period in 1943. In the first ten months of this year, 3,148 persons were injured in such accidents compared with 3,213 in the same period of 1943.

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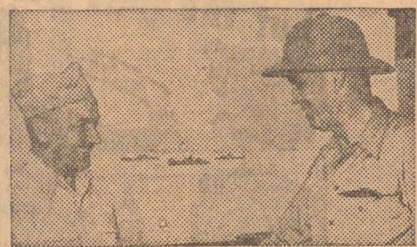
Paying tribute to the valiant effort of U. S. farmers, the USDA said: "... Farmers planted only when they could and they kept on planting past the normal season as long as there seemed half a chance of success."

### PACIFIC:

#### New Move

While the Japanese press stated that the victor in the battle of newly invaded Mindoro island in the Philippines "will assume full control of tomorrow's military situation," U. S. forces which landed there after a 600-mile overwater thrust from Leyte under Rear Adm. A. D. Struble fought to secure airfields commanding the great enemy communication hub of Manila, 155 miles away.

As the doughboys punched inland on Mindoro, with engineers right on



Vice Admiral Kinkaid (right) with Mindoro invasion commander Rear Admiral Struble.

their heels to erect military installations, other U. S. forces on Leyte continued their pressure from both the north and south on Japanese forces entrapped in the western corner of the island.

The move on Mindoro was another of General MacArthur's daring military maneuvers, designed to not only paralyze Japanese troop and supply shipments to the southern Philippine islands from Manila, but also imperil the enemy's China sea route from the rich Dutch Indies to the southwest.

### SAVINGS:

#### Postwar Bulwark

Although the shortage of goods has helped to curb wartime spending, much of the huge volume of savings of individuals can be attributed to their desire to provide insurance against a postwar business slump, the U. S. treasury declared.

From the beginning of 1940 on through the 5th war loan drive, it was revealed, individuals had saved \$108,000,000,000, of which \$37,000,000,000 was invested in private securities and an equal amount in federal issues. The remaining \$34,000,000,000 was placed in bank accounts.

At the same time, the treasury reported that of the total sales of E, F and G bonds, only 11.87 per cent have been cashed in, although redemptions on the smaller issues have been slightly larger at 15.12 per cent.

### Germany's War Sinews

German steel plants, largest producers in Europe before the war and second only to the United States in world production, have been the backbone of Germany's war machine in both World Wars.

Before 1871 the German steel industry was growing relatively slowly compared with France and England. After Prussia defeated France in that year, however, and acquired Alsace-Lorraine with its extensive iron ore deposits, German steelmaking began to expand.

asking that the freeze merely defers collections for another year, and that the country was committed to a broadening, rather than a stable, social security program.

### Repairs Heart

To a field hospital back of the Siegfried line, they brought in an infantry captain hit in the back by shell fragments. Holes were torn in the heart muscles and the organ was hanging from the conical sac of serous membrane enclosing it. The heart lining also had been grazed by the shrapnel and a lung perforated.



Dr. Welch

Using all of the ingenuity of modern surgery, Lieut. Col. Stuart Welch of Albany, N. Y., removed the shell splinters, and then sewed up the heart and its lining. For 90 minutes while Dr. Welch worked, the heart was exposed.

Following the operation the wounded officer showed almost immediate recovery.

### JAP RELOCATION:

#### Back to Coast

Amid rumblings of disapproval, the army announced that loyal persons of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to return to the west coast after the first of the year because the military situation no longer made an enemy invasion of the area a substantial possibility.

While asking local law enforcement bodies to develop uniform plans for the prevention of disturbances, California's Gov. Earl Warren, seeking to head off a storm of protest, called upon the people to "... join in protecting constitutional rights of individuals involved and ... maintain an attitude that will discourage friction."

Of the 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry originally evacuated from the west coast, only about 80,000 remain in relocation centers, of which 18,700 of doubtful loyalty are at Tule Lake. About 32,000 other evacuees have moved into other states, where they are expected to remain.

### FARM BUREAU:

#### Buck Trade Barriers

Declaring that a lasting peace greatly depended upon a prosperous world economy based upon a free exchange of goods, the Farm Bureau federation called for the removal of trade barriers at its 26th annual convention in Chicago.

At the same time, the meeting demanded that the U. S. accept its share of the responsibility in establishing a world organization for peace with military force.

Other resolutions adopted by the delegates asked for a national tax program to stimulate investment; continuation of price ceilings on agricultural and other products when practical, and further extension of rural electrification when means are available.

### MISCELLANY:

Final tabulations of the election showed Mr. Roosevelt's majority to be 3,592,769.

When a chicken hawk swooped down on the barnyard of S. C. Anderson near Elberton, Ga., and attempted to seize a hen that was feeding, a hog came to the rescue and killed the marauder.



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 12, 1945 122  
DES MOINES, IA. REGISTER

## WRA TO EMPTY CAMPS IN YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (P)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority (WRA), says the government intends to resettle all Japanese-Americans during the next 12 months; to encourage as many as possible to move east, and to turn the Tule Lake segregation camp for disloyal Japanese over to the justice department.

At a race relations conference, Myer and speakers for other federal agencies made these additional points:

Of the approximately 75,000 Japanese still in camps, less than 400 have completed plans to come to the west coast.

Japanese-Americans who enter war work on returning to the west coast will be eligible for war housing. But they will not be encouraged to come to the congested war production centers "unless they have the key to the house in their pocket."

WRA will recommend to the U. S. civil service commission that Japanese-Americans be placed in the same category as any one else in loyalty tests for employment in public and war agencies.

Japanese-Americans who are public charges—the elderly, crippled, blind, etc.—will, so far as possible, be returned to states and counties where they formerly lived and will be a local responsibility.

★ ★ ★

### ASKS 'ELECTION.'

HOOD RIVER, ORE. (P)—The American Legion committee here Thursday asked the county court for permission to hold a special election testing public opinion on the return of Japanese-American property owners to Hood River county.

While the court has no objections to a ballot, the legion post—which recently erased Nisei soldiers' names from the county honor roll—will have to bear expenses, Judge C. D. Nickelsen answered. He said "taxpayers' money" could not be used.

Meanwhile, a group of valley residents are trying to organize a "reception committee" which will meet Japanese-Americans returning by train and inform them they are not wanted here. Although no Nisei have yet returned, some of their baggage has arrived at the railroad depot.

K.C. Star

1/25/45

P. 3.

### STAND BY JAP-AMERICAN.

Membership in Legion Post Upheld by 200 Veterans.

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 25. (UP)—Some 200 rebellious members of post 591 of the American Legion, all veterans of World War II, stood their ground today on the right of Japanese-Americans to membership in the organization.

They accused Dick Horton, Legion district commander, of threatening to expel Harley M. Oka, a Japanese-American with an honorable medical discharge from the United States army, and William G. Schneider, youthful post commander who supported him.

The post gave Schneider a vote of confidence and said it would take no action against Oka, 28, former Hollywood businessman discharged from the army at Ft. Snelling, Minn., who was inducted into post 591 with thirty-three other World War II veterans January 19.

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945 123  
ST. JOSEPH MO NEWS-PRESS

## No Desire to Leave Relocation Centers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4. (P)—Only a handful of Japanese-Americans left relocation centers for their West coast homes yesterday, the first day after the lifting of the army's exclusion order. The war relocation authority

said that while figures were still far from conclusive, the trend seemed to be eastward.

At the Topaz, Utah, center Project Director L. T. Stafford said only 30 Japanese-Americans of the entire 6,000 in the camp had asked permission to return to their former homes this month.

BUY BONDS FOR VICTORY



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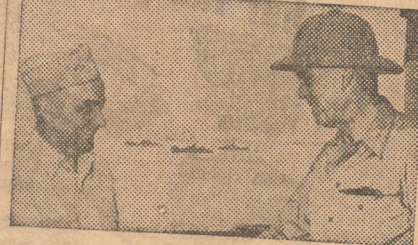
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## Germany's War Sinews

German steel plants, largest producers in Europe before the war and second only to the United States in world production, have been the backbone of Germany's war machine in both World Wars.

Before 1871 the German steel industry was growing relatively slowly compared with France and England. After Prussia defeated France in that year, however, and acquired Alsace-Lorraine with its extensive iron ore deposits, German steelmaking began to expand.

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### New Proposal

In congress' first detailed approach to the task of providing 60,000,000 jobs in the postwar era, a senate committee presented a proposal for a presidential estimate of probable private employment through a year and a federal program to take up any slack.

With Committee Chairman Murray (Mont.) stating that the proposal may be introduced as a bill in the next congress, it requires the President to estimate full employment, the amount of investment and expenditures needed to achieve the goal, and the probable outlays by private capital. In the event that the latter was insufficient to provide full employment, the government would attempt to stimulate private investment, or spend money itself.

Said the committee: "Unless an economic substitute is found for war contracts ... the number of unemployed men and women in this country could easily surpass anything that was dreamed of during the last depression."

## SOCIAL SECURITY:

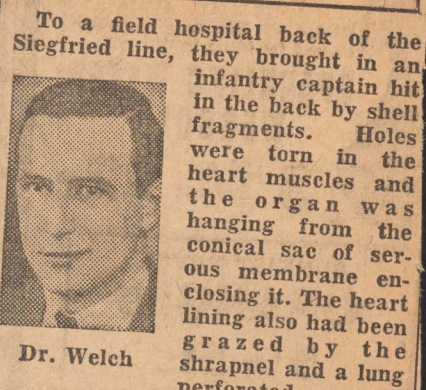
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Again leading the fight for the freeze, Michigan's Sen. Arthur Vandenberg declared that the present 1 per cent tax would be sufficient to pay benefits at the current rates for the next 20 years.

In signing the bill, however, President Roosevelt challenged Senator Vandenberg's assertion, declaring that the freeze merely defers collections for another year, and that the country was committed to a broadening, rather than a stable, social security program.

## Repairs Heart



Dr. Welch

To a field hospital back of the Siegfried line, they brought in an infantry captain hit in the back by shell fragments. Holes were torn in the heart muscles and the organ was hanging from the conical sac of serious membrane enclosing it. The heart lining also had been grazed by the shrapnel and a lung perforated.

Using all of the ingenuity of modern surgery, Lieut. Col. Stuart Welch of Albany, N. Y., removed the shell splinters, and then sewed up the heart and its lining. For 90 minutes while Dr. Welch worked, the heart was exposed.

Following the operation the wounded officer showed almost immediate recovery.

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### Back to Coast

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Of the 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry originally evacuated from the west coast, only about 80,000 remain in relocation centers, of which 18,700 of doubtful loyalty are at Tule Lake. About 32,000 other evacuees have moved into other states, where they are expected to remain.

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Declaring that a lasting peace greatly depended upon a prosperous world economy based upon a free exchange of goods, the Farm Bureau federation called for the removal of trade barriers at its 26th annual convention in Chicago.

At the same time, the meeting demanded that the U. S. accept its share of the responsibility in establishing a world organization for peace with military force.

Other resolutions adopted by the delegates asked for a national tax program to stimulate investment; continuation of price ceilings on agricultural and other products when practical, and further extension of rural electrification when means are available.

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# SOUTHWEST



## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN 5, 1945

KANSAS CITY MO STAR

115

### NISEI AVOID WEST COAST.

Returning U. S.-Japs Creating  
No Pacific States Problem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.(AP)—The Pacific coast's anticipated problem on the wartime reassimilation of Japanese-Americans had not jelled today—and may not for months.

The flow of Nisei across the Oregon, Washington and California borders was not in evidence. The travel trend continued eastward as war relocation authorities said many were "reluctant" or "hesitant" about returning.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation authority, said at Seattle not a single person of Japanese ancestry in a war relocation center had returned.

BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 7, 1944

LINCOLN, NEBR. MORN. JOURN.

115

### Jap back in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES. (UP). Tadayuki Todah, 54, veteran of World war I and a naturalized American citizen, back in his hometown with army approval, apparently the first Japanese to return to the Pacific coast thru court action.

Todah, who spent three years in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, had operated a cafe near the city hall for many years and said he was looking around for a new location to begin work again.



**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU**

**KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.**



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**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU**

**KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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# SOUTHWEST



PRESS  
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BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 7, 1944 115  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## Help Understanding of Problem

Omaha: In recent weeks three articles have appeared in your paper which have received national attention by officials of the War Relocation Authority. I refer to two editorials of October 22 and November 28, respectively, and the sports story and picture on November 28.

It is the consensus of all who have read these articles that they were exceptionally well written, and have been of material benefit in presenting to the reading public the problems confronting this agency and this minority group.

May we take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to The World-Herald and the authors of these three articles, which have done much to create a feeling of toleration toward those persons who are part of our democracy and whose constitutional rights must be recognized.

W. K. HOLLAND,  
Relocation Officer.



PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945 113  
SOMO TIMES

## FEW NISEI TO COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3. (AP)—Only a few Japanese-Americans started from relocation centers for their former West coast homes today, first day they could have moved under the army's revocation of security orders.

# SOUTHWEST



PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 21, 1944 112  
BROKEN BOW NEB. CHIEF

## JAPANESE CAN GO BACK TO HOMES

San Francisco, Dec. 18. (U.P.)—Predictions of violence against returning Japanese rumbled up and down the west coast today following the war department's announcement that persons of Japanese ancestry would be permitted to return to their former homes after 33 months of enforced absence in remote inland relocation centers.

The war department announced last night that Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commander of the western defense command, had revoked the order banning Japanese-Americans from the area because favorable progress of the Pacific war had removed the threat of enemy invasion. Pratt said the return of the evacuees would begin Jan. 2.

State Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of a California state senate fact-finding committee on Japanese resettlement, said he "bitterly regretted" the war department order and warned that it might result in "bloodshed and violence."

Pratt said he expected "some minor incidents but nothing that will require military intervention."

Leaders of American Legion posts and other groups opposed to the return of the Japanese to the west coast indicated, however, that they would abide by the order.

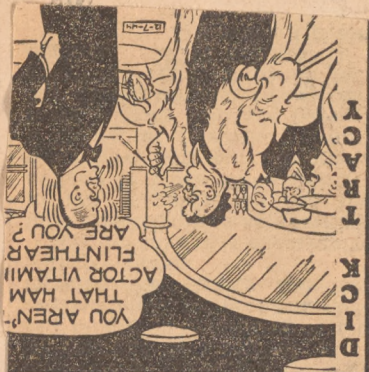
Gov. Earl Warren of California asked the people in a public proclamation to comply with the army order and warned that public unrest from "intemperate action" would retard the war effort.

The war department emphasized that only Japanese-Americans whose loyalty is still in doubt would continue to be excluded, but appealed to west coast residents to receive the others with "all considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law abiding residents."



# SOUTHWEST

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15

# SOUTHWEST

PRESS  
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BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

JAN. 4, 1945

80 MO TIMES

113

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944 113  
JOPLIN, MO. NEWS-HERALD

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San Francisco, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Japanese removed from the Pacific coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon and Washington after January 1.

Major General Henry C. Pratt, chief of the western defense command, announced yesterday that the war department had decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. The move, General Pratt said, was because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments."

Henceforth, he said, they will be excluded only when the army considers them, personally, dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

Reception of the announcement throughout the west was varied. In Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that because of inadequate police facilities "we just can't guarantee them protection."

California Governor Earl Warren in a formal statement at Sacramento, said the army's decision had been reached on the basis of the "military situation as it exists today," and appealed for "an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

## Court Says Exclusion Order Was Justified

Washington, Dec. 18.—(AP)—The supreme court today declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the west coast which the army applied in March, 1942, and revoked only yesterday.

The court's 6-3 opinion by Justice Black on the issues of exclusion did not rule on the constitutional questions involved.

In another opinion, the justices ruled unanimously that an American woman of Japanese descent was entitled to unconditional release from a war relocation authority center—because she was conceded to be a loyal citizen.

The opinion holding exclusion justified was given in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, who was removed from his California home to a war relocation authority center in Utah.

The court's majority opinion in his case held that the exclusion order should be affirmed "as of the time it was made and when the petitioner (Korematsu) violated it."

"In doing so," Black's opinion said, "we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citizens. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships."

"All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of

(Continued on Page A7)

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944 113  
ABERDEEN & B. MORN NEWS

## West Coast To Get Japs Back

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It was uncertain how many evacuees would be affected by the order. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the order of March 24, 1942, and it was estimated that there are now approximately 119,000 under jurisdiction of the war relocation authority.



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Beautiful diamond  
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captivating design.  
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## JAPS TO BE ALLOWED BACK ON WEST COAST

(Continued From Page 1.)

war in greater or lesser measure.

### Has Responsibilities.

"Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges and in time of war the burden is always heavier. Compulsory exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic government institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger."

The unanimous decision by Justice Douglas involved Miss Mitsuye Endo. In the decision by Justice Douglas the court declined, however, to rule on the questions of military law involved in the case.

The Douglas decision explained that, "we do not mean to imply that detention in connection with no phase of the (Japanese) evacuation program would be lawful."

In reaching its conclusion, the court said it did not "come to the underlying constitutional issues which have been argued. For we conclude that, whatever power the war relocation authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has no authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure."

The court's decision came down just a day after the war department revoked its order by which, since March, 1942, persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic areas of California, Washington and Oregon. The army revocation did not, however, extend to citizens of Japanese ancestry of known pro-Nipponese sympathies.

Justice Roberts wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he said he felt that court was "squarely faced" with the constitutional rights of Miss Endo.

Miss Endo was born 24 years ago in Sacramento, Calif., described by the justice department as a loyal citizen, she demanded freedom from the center at Topaz, Utah, and a court declaration that she has the right to go anywhere she pleases.

SOUTHWEST

PRESS

CLIPPING

BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOPICKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944

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AMERICAN & MORNING NEWS

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DEC. 28, 1944  
WAUBAY, S. D. CLIPPER

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Yanks Counter Big Nazi Drive;  
U. S. Landing Menaces Manila;  
Crop Production Near Record

Released by Western Newspaper Union.  
(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Map indicates route of U. S. invasion force from Leyte to Mindoro in Philippines, with stars denoting areas where guerrilla activity helped neutralize Japanese on neighboring islands.

CROPS:

1944 Summary

Despite the fact that growing conditions were less favorable than in 1942 and there were fewer skilled men on farms, 1944 crop production about equalled the record output of two years ago, the U. S. department of agriculture declared in its annual summary.

Production of grain, fruits, nuts and commercial vegetables were at high levels, with output of corn at 3,228,361,000 bushels and of wheat at 1,078,647,000 bushels setting all-time marks, the USDA said.

Paying tribute to the valiant effort of U. S. farmers, the USDA said: "... Farmers planted only when they could and they kept on planting past the normal season as long as there seemed half a chance of success."

PACIFIC:

New Move

While the Japanese press stated that the victor in the battle of newly invaded Mindoro island in the Philippines "will assume full control of tomorrow's military situation," U. S. forces which landed there after a 600-mile overwater thrust from Leyte under Rear Adm. A. D. Struble fought to secure airfields commanding the great enemy communication hub of Manila, 155 miles away.

As the doughboys punched inland on Mindoro, with engineers right on



Vice Admiral Kinkaid (right) with Mindoro invasion commander Rear Admiral Struble.

their heels to erect military installations, other U. S. forces on Leyte continued their pressure from both the north and south on Japanese forces entrapped in the western corner of the island.

The move on Mindoro was another of General MacArthur's daring military maneuvers, designed to not only paralyze Japanese troop and supply shipments to the southern Philippine islands from Manila, but also imperil the enemy's China sea route from the rich Dutch Indies to the southwest.

SAVINGS:

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Although the shortage of goods has helped to curb wartime spending, much of the huge volume of savings of individuals can be attributed to their desire to provide insurance against a postwar business slump, the U. S. treasury declared.

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WESTERN FRONT:

Nazi Blow

Once again, the vaunted German wehrmacht started to roll over the invasion pathway to France, with Junker Field Marshal von Rundstedt throwing in masses of tanks, foot soldiers and artillery in a supreme bid to hurl the Allies back.

Although von Rundstedt's initial attack launched in the haze of a Saturday morning caught the U. S. First army off-guard and rolled 22 miles into Belgium, it was apparent that the Germans would have none of the easy sailing they enjoyed in their sweep into Paris in 1940.

Recovering from the shock of the enemy attack, launched after a brief but furious artillery bombardment and supported by scores of battle planes, valiant Doughboys fought back viciously, giving ground only where the strategy called for it, and then felling trees and planting explosive mines in the Nazis' path.

Seriousness of the German attack can best be gleaned from the importance the enemy themselves attached to it. Addressing his troops, von Rundstedt declared: "... Your hour has struck. ... Bear in yourselves a holy duty to give everything and achieve the superhuman for our fatherland and fuhrer. ..."

As the battle developed along an expanding front, scores of U. S. and British fighters and fighter-bombers roared into the fray, smashing at advancing German spearheads and shooting up long supply columns. Although the enemy threw hundreds of his own fighters into action, he seemed to be depending more upon the new V weapons for bombardment of Allied rearward positions.

The German attack came after steady U. S. drives hammered deep inside the Siegfried line and brought the Ninth and First armies onto the edge of the vital Cologne plain, leading to the Rhineland industrial district, all-important center of enemy's war production machine. By attacking westward, Von Rundstedt sought to prevent a decisive clash on the plain, where a break-through would leave a wide-open route beyond to Berlin.

Polish Settlement

Speaking with his characteristic bluntness, Britain's bull-doggish Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in the house of commons that his country backed up Russia's territorial claims on western Poland and that the latter would be compensated in return by annexation of east Prussia and a slice of eastern Germany.

Churchill's statement of Britain's position raised a flurry both abroad and in this country, with British Laborite Ivor Thomas' denunciation typical of the opposition. Said he: "... It is melancholy to think that after five years of fighting, which we entered to defend the independence of Poland, we should be debating whether Poland should be a state at all. ... The seeds of future war certainly are in that speech."

In discussing the unsettled European political scene, marked by the Polish situation, unrest in Belgium and civil warfare in Greece, Churchill called for an early meeting of the "Big Three" to reach an agreement upon the restoration of order on the continent and prevention of bloody internal conflict.

GRADE FATALITIES

Fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents in the first 10 months of 1944 totaled 1,392, an increase of 60 compared with the corresponding period in 1943. In the first ten months of this year, 3,148 persons were injured in such accidents compared with 3,213 in the same period of 1943.

There were 156 fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents in the month of October alone. Persons injured in such accidents totaled 405.

POSTWAR JOBS:

New Proposal

In congress' first detailed approach to the task of providing 60,000,000 jobs in the postwar era, a senate committee presented a proposal for a presidential estimate of probable private employment through a year and a federal program to take up any slack.

With Committee Chairman Murray (Mont.) stating that the proposal may be introduced as a bill in the next congress, it requires the President to estimate full employment, the amount of investment and expenditures needed to achieve the goal, and the probable outlays by private capital. In the event that the latter was insufficient to provide full employment, the government would attempt to stimulate private investment, or spend money itself.

Said the committee: "Unless an economic substitute is found for war contracts ... the number of unemployed men and women in this country could easily surpass anything that was dreamed of during the last depression."

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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 28, 1944  
MILBANK SD HERALD ADVANCE

## 78TH CONGRESS WAS MOST IMPORTANT IN HISTORY FOR SOUTH DAKOTA PEOPLE

(From the Office of Karl Mundt,  
M. C., Washington, D. C.)

### TWO DEAD BILLS.

Last week the 78th Congress adjourned sine die to be succeeded by the 79th Congress which will open the first week in January. As always, a number of bills in various stages of enactment died with the adjournment of Congress and must start their long and hazardous legislative career all over again. Among the bills dying in the closing hours of the 78th Congress are two of importance to many in South Dakota. Both died in the Senate through failure to secure last minute approval on conference reports.

One of the "dead bills" is the important Rivers and Harbors act which contained vast appropriations for postwar rivers and harbors improvements, including work on the Missouri River to promote 9 foot navigation to Sioux City and agreements determining the use of waters in the Missouri River valley. This omnibus bill of projects scattered throughout the country died through failure to secure agreement on the size of irrigation tracts to be included in the Central Valley project of California but this disagreement blocked passage of the entire bill so work on it must be begun over again next January. Fortunately for South Dakotans, however, the Flood Control bill DID PASS and Presidential signature is indicated so that the valley-wide, river-long, comprehensive Missouri River development program seems assured of authorization by the 78th Congress. From the South Dakota standpoint, this may well make the 78th Congress the most important ever to sit in Washington.

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 28, 1944  
MITCHELL S D GAZETTE

## YOUR WASHINGTON AND YOU

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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 21, 1944  
JOPLIN, MO. NEWS-HERALD

117

## Fair Play for Japanese-Americans.

Two years and nine months after the 115,000 west coast Japanese-Americans were removed from their homes in what has been described as "the largest single forced migration in American history," the war department has granted them permission to return. A step thus is taken toward righting a gross violation of civil liberties, but more than this is necessary before justice is fully done.

"Military necessity" was the reason given for the exclusion order. There is ample evidence, however, to show that no real danger existed, but that army authorities were taken in by the professional anti-Japanese agitators, whose motives were and continue to be mostly economic, partly race prejudice.

There were a few disloyal Japanese, to be sure. They were known to the FBI long before December 7, 1941, and were speedily arrested. As for the California congressman's 1935 warning about "25,000 armed Japanese on the west coast ready to take the field in case of war," they proved purely imaginary. So did the "army" of 250,000 alleged by Bernarr Macfadden in a letter to the president in 1936.

Not one Japanese-American in this country or Hawaii was ever formally charged with sabotage or espionage. On the contrary, the 13,-



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brilliance!



NK W. ROTH, Notary Public.  
10, 1948.

CEMBER 21, 1944.

000 in the army are proving to be loyal and gallant soldiers. The 100th infantry battalion, composed entirely of Japanese-Americans, has won more decorations than any other unit of its size.

Persons of Japanese ancestry form 34.2 per cent of Hawaii's population. No concentration camps were established there, although Hawaii is much nearer the war zone than is our west coast.

The army order will not stop the reactionaries who have been agitating against this group for years. They are already calling for state laws to bar the Japanese-Americans' return, and for mass deportation of the group to Japan after the war. A big job of education in fair play and tolerance needs to be done on the west coast, to assure these American citizens of their rights.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

G. I. Plan for Education



**SOUTHWEST  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 28, 1944

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**KARL MUNDT'S**

**Washington  
NEWS LETTER**

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**With Which We Agree**

It is difficult to understand why political leaders as well as the press are so generous to Cordell Hull, retiring secretary of state. Republicans and democrats alike have eulogized him as an able statesman. Even in partisan political debate the republican siege guns have never been trained on the Tennessean as they have on other administration appointees.

I don't know why he is considered above criticism. Responsibility for our unpreparedness for war probably devolves to some extent upon several governmental bodies and perhaps in some measure upon the people. But certainly the state department, and its active head during all the pre-war years is not wholly blameless. In fact, I should think a greater share of this responsibility properly attaches to the state department than to any other branch of the government.

Maybe it is in deference to Hull's age to his health or maybe it is a feeling that he conducted his office better than anyone else could have under the circumstances, but for some reason or other Cordell Hull draws high praise while others, less directly concerned with out international relations, are vigorously







**SOUTHWEST  
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DEC. 19, 1944  
ST. JOSEPH MO NEWS-PRESS

**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 7, 1944  
LIBERAL, KS. TIMES

**Court Ruling Does Not End  
Problems of Japs in U. S.**

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(P)—It is not finished: The problem of handling the evacuated West coast Japanese and Japanese-Americans.

Within the next year they will go back to the coast or find new places to live. For many it will mean starting life over again:

New homes, new land, new communities which will accept them, or make them feel unwanted, or try to force them to leave.

The supreme court has ruled that the mass evacuation was not unjustified. Some of those Japanese and Japanese-Americans were disloyal.

But the court has also ruled that after those people had been evacuated the government had no right to detain anyone found to be loyal.

But 110,000 were evacuated and held them in relocation camps. The majority still are there.

So the army has ruled that, after Jan. 2, those evacuees considered loyal may return to the West coast.

**Under WRA Control.**

In March, 1942, the government forced the 110,000 to leave California, the western half of Oregon and Washington, and the southern third of Arizona.

This was after the West coast had been declared a war theater, after wide fears of espionage and sabotage, and after West coasters had demanded removal of the Japanese.

The evacuees were placed in relocation centers under control of the war relocation authority (WRA). What that meant may be understood from this:

Until 1924 Japanese could enter this country. They could not become citizens. After 1924 no more Japanese could enter. Thus those who were here remained aliens.

The citizenship which was denied this first generation of Japanese (Issei) was granted their children (Nisei) and their children's children (Sansei).

**Lands and Homes Sold.**

They did agricultural work mostly. Some owned West coast homes and land. Some leased property.

Upon evacuation they had to sell their lands and homes—probably at a real loss in many cases—or lease them.

This is what has happened to the 110,000:

About 2,500 Nisei have gone into the armed forces, and made a good record. This has not been enough to wipe out all distrust and dislike of them. An American Legion post in Oregon has scratched from its honor rolls the names of 16 Nisei servicemen.

About 25,000 have found new homes or new employment with the help of the WRA—outside the West Coast—but not always without unpleasant experiences.

About 18,700—aliens and American citizens alike—are considered disloyal and want to go to Japan. They're in a segregation camp at Tule Lake, Cal.

Another 63,800 are in eight relocation camps. This is the group which makes the big problem.

**Problem Ahead.**

Some of those who have left the camps will surely turn longing eyes toward the coast because, for many of them, it is the only home they ever knew.

Some, disheartened by what has happened to them already and remembering the attitude toward them on the coast, probably will want to settle anywhere but there.

But wherever they go American communities will face the problem

**Milton Eisenhower  
at Kansas State College  
Here Friday Night**

"Culture at War" Will Be Subject of  
Lecture; Dinner for Farm Bureau Members  
8 p. m. and Following Dinner, Program in  
Methodist Church Auditorium Open to Public

Eisenhower, president of Kansas State college, will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau Friday night. The auditorium of the Methodist church, following the general program, the dinner in the social rooms

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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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DEC. 18, 1944

ST. JOSEPH MO NEWS-PRESS

1P

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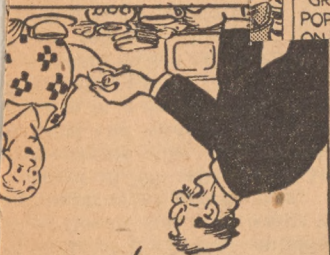
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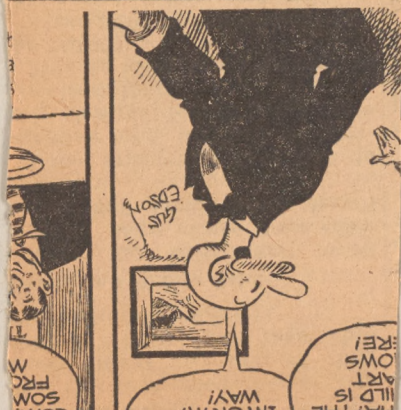


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# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 7, 1944

LIBERAL, KS. TIMES

1P

## Pres. Milton Eisenhower Of Kansas State College Speaks Here Friday Night

"Agriculture at War" Will Be Subject of  
Address; Dinner for Farm Bureau Members  
At 7 p. m. and Following Dinner, Program in  
Methodist Church Auditorium Open to Public

Milton Eisenhower, president of Kansas State college, Manhattan, will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Seward County Farm Bureau Friday night. The address, to be given in the auditorium of the Methodist church, will be open to public. Preceding the general program, the Farm Bureau members will have a dinner in the social rooms of the Methodist church.

The dinner for the Farm Bureau members which will be served by the Methodist ladies, will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. During the dinner hour, officers for the organization will be elected. Voting will be by ballot and on each ballot will be the names of two candidates for each of the offices, including president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, also space for write in of candidates if desired.

It is planned to begin the general program in the church auditorium at about 8:15 p. m. A section will be reserved to seat the Farm Bureau members attending the dinner and the remainder of the auditorium will be thrown open to the public.

"Agriculture at War," will be the subject of President Eisenhower's address. There will also be some special musical numbers.

### Holds Important Posts

Milton Eisenhower, who is a brother of General Dwight Eisenhower, was graduated from Kansas State college, of which he is now president, in 1924, with a bachelor of science degree in Industrial Journalism. He was on the college staff in 1923-24 until he resigned to become American vice-counsel at Edinburg, Scotland.

In May, 1926, he entered the career service of the federal government and two months later became assistant to Secretary of Agriculture William M. Jardine. He became director of information of the Department of Agriculture in December, 1928.

In 1938, at the request of Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Mr. Eisenhower became coordinator of the land-use programs of the Department of Agriculture, continuing also as Director of Information until January 1941, when he resigned the latter position. In March, 1942, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to direct the War Relocation Au-

thority; he organized and directed the relocation of Japanese-Americans evacuated from the Pacific Coast. As soon as the Japanese-American evacuation was organized and under way, the President appointed Mr. Eisenhower associate director of the Office of War Information.

### College Pres. Since '43

Mr. Eisenhower resigned his position as associate director of the O.W.I. on June 30, 1943, to become president of Kansas State college. As associate director of O.W.I. he had a major part in determining the policies and creating the world-wide organization through which the government keeps the citizens of this country informed of war developments and tells the story of America at war to the people of the world.

In December, 1942, shortly after the Allied invasion of North Africa, President Roosevelt sent Mr. Eisenhower on a special mission to study refugee relief and relocation problems in Algeria and Morocco. While in North Africa he also worked out arrangements for the collaboration of the Army and the Office of War Information in propaganda warfare in the Mediterranean theater of operations.

President Eisenhower, a native of Kansas, was born at Abilene in 1899. He and Mrs. Eisenhower, the former Helen Eakin of Manhattan, have two children, Milton Stover, Jr., and Ruth Eakin.

President Eisenhower is a member of the Rotary club, the Kansas Academy of Science, the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant colleges and universities, the international committee of the National Planning association and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, national social fraternity.



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944 19  
ST. JOSEPH MO. GAZETTE

## REVOKES BAN ON JAPANESE

### War Department Now Permits Nips on West Coast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—(AP)—The war department today revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

An announcement by the army said that the revocation order was issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western defense command, with the approval of the war department.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as the reason for the revocation.

The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about "whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude" will continue to be barred from the Coast states.

#### 115,000 Evacuated.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas on the West Coast, the states of California, Washington and Oregon. The majority of them eventually were transferred to relocation centers located chiefly in the Mountain states, including Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

The evacuation was carried out early in 1942 under the terms of a presidential executive order, by Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, then chief of the Western defense command.

President Roosevelt, at a news conference last month, estimated that 20 or 25 per cent of the persons transferred from the West Coast have left relocation centers and taken up life elsewhere in the country.

The President at that time said many lawyers believed citizens of Japanese extraction could not be kept locked in concentration camps.

#### Most in California.

When cases challenging the exclusion order began to reach the courts, the army expressed its views to the justice department.

Governor Earl Warren of California said, about the time of the President's news conference comments, that if the federal government decided military necessity no longer required the exclusion of Japanese from the West Coast his state would give "full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights."

Representative Lea (Dem.), California, chairman of his state's

## FEW JAP-AMERICANS RETURNING TO WEST COAST HOMES

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—(AP)—Only a handful of Japanese-Americans left relocation centers for their west coast homes yesterday, the first day after the lifting of the Army's exclusion order.

The War Relocation Authority said that while figures were still far from conclusive, the trend seemed to be eastward.

At the Topaz, Utah, center,

Project Director L. T. Stafford said only thirty Japanese-Americans of the entire 6,000 in the camp had asked permission to return to their former homes this month.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.  
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DEC. 18, 1944 18  
ST. JOSEPH MO. GAZETTE

## RETURN EXPECTED TO BE GRADUAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—(AP)—War department revocation of the order excluding en masse 119,000 alien and American born Japanese from the Pacific Coast does not mean a sudden return of population overtaxing war-adjusted housing, the Western defense command said today.

Instead, it expects the war relocation authority to see that the return of Japanese is gradual and says that those who return will be carefully screened.

An individual exclusion order

ended the institution of the new order effective Jan. 2, Pratt said.

In Sacramento, Governor Earl Warren called on Californians to respect the constitutional rights of the persons involved, said that the new order was designed to aid the war effort and that any provocative acts could only retard the flow of materials "to our boys."



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**THE PAR**

New Term Starts  
Jan. 2, 1945  
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Office Machines  
Secretaryship  
Accounting  
COURSES IN:  
DAY AND NIGHT  
Returned War  
Military Wives  
Sons or Daughters  
Revokes Ban

Continued From Page One.

congressional delegation, said today the representatives from California had WRA assurances that efforts would be made to settle as many of the evacuees as possible in other parts of the country.

An estimated 88 per cent of the nation's Japanese-Americans live in California before they were evacuated.

That the prospective return of the Japanese-Americans to the West Coast will meet with some opposition is indicated by the recent formation of a "remember Pearl Harbor" league by farmers, businessmen and professional men of the White River and Puyallup valleys of Washington state.

Benjamin Smith, president of the group, said at Kent, Wash., recently that "it is the purpose of the league to map out an orderly program for preventing the Japs from resettling the valleys."

Prior to their exclusion Japanese farmers had operated extensive truck farms in the area.

Some of the states which have been harboring the Japanese since their relocation have manifest a willingness to get rid of them.

## FEW JAP-AMERICANS RETURNING TO WEST COAST HOMES

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—(P)—Only a handful of Japanese-Americans left relocation centers for their west coast homes yesterday, the first day after the lifting of the Army's exclusion order.

The War Relocation Authority said that while figures were still far from conclusive, the trend seemed to be eastward.

At the Topaz, Utah, center

Project Director L. T. Stafford said only thirty Japanese-Americans of the entire 6,000 in the camp had asked permission to return to their former homes this month.

## SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

audience of 46,016 knew that the flag was returning to Wisconsin. The crowd paid a record \$146,205.15 to see the tray and the winning team will split a pool of \$41,896.64, while the losers will divide \$27,938.91. The athletes' booty also set records. Joe Laws, veteran Packer quarterback who played at right half today because of Lou Brock's leg injury, actually was the leading ground gainer for the winners.

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is being substituted for the mass edict, Maj. Gen. Henry Conger Pratt of the Western defense command explained to a press conference and it will continue to exclude those persons who the commanding general feels are detrimental to military security.

It was the increasing military safety of the West Coast that caused the institution of the new order effective Jan. 2, Pratt said.

In Sacramento, Governor Earl Warren called on Californians to respect the constitutional rights of the persons involved, said that the new order was designed to aid the war effort and that any provocative acts could only retard the flow of materials "to our boys."



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 12, 1944 110  
JEFF. CITY, MO. CAPITAL-NEWS

## Nisei Reluctant To Return West As Ban Is Lifted

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18—(AP)—Best estimates tonight were that only 60,000 of the 119,000 Japanese excluded from the Pacific coast beginning March 23, 1942, would return now that the western defense command had revoked its mass exclusion order. It was indicated that even this number would be slow about coming back, taking a year and a half to complete the move.

Japanese from southern California at the Manzanar, Calif., center actually were represented as being more in favor of relocating in the east or middle west than returning to their homes. Director Ralph Merritt said that a few property owners among the 3600 American born and 1800 aliens at the camp might go to their former homes, but the majority was loathe to return to southern California.

The Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center likewise estimated that only 900 or less than 10 per cent of the Japanese there would go back to the west coast.

### Coast Is Worried

Otherwise reports indicated the 60,000 estimate by WRA sources was fairly accurate, although caution in testing west coast reaction was displayed at all the relocation centers where 61,000 Japanese still live. Some 32,000 have been relocated in inland states, nearly 19,000 are at the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center, which the Justice Department indicated it expected to take over, and 13,000 were in the armed forces. The rest are in institutions, or on harvest leaves.

Coast reaction to the return of the Japanese generally was voiced in terms of Gov. Earl Warren's advice to Californians to see that constitutional rights of the returning Japanese were respected.

San Diego county Sheriff Bert Strand said he expected to double his officer patrol along the county coast line because of the possibility Japanese saboteurs might be landed and mingle among returning members of their race.

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland, Ore., said it was unfortunate that "the army is taking such early action. I don't think the people are prepared." But Oregon American Legion Past Commander Daniel McDade declared "sooner or later we have to learn to live with the Japanese."

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 23, 1944 110  
ST. LOUIS, MO. GLOBE DEMO.

## Dance to Be Given for U. S.-Born Japanese

A dance for American-born Japanese will be held at the Jefferson Hotel the night of Feb. 10 under the sponsorship of several members of the St. Louis office of the War Relocation Authority and others interested in the welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Al Tucker's Orchestra will supply music, and a floor show will be presented by members of the group. An attendance of about 200 is expected. The dance is the first entertainment of the kind to be provided for the group of American-born Japanese who were brought here for relocation centers. Many members are students at St. Louis and Washington Universities, and others hold professional and scientific positions.

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 31, 1944 1P  
KANSAS CITY MO STAR

## NO MASS EXODUS OF NISEI.

Job and Home Required for Permission to Leave Centers.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30. (AP)—Only Japanese evacuees with a job and a place to live or an approved plan for their future will be assisted by the War Relocation Authority in returning to the coast, Paul G. Robertson, WRA area supervisor here, said today.

Others may come and go as they please if they have army approval, Robertson stated, and no restraint will be put on those permitted to leave relocation centers.



# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 19, 1944  
JOPLIN, MO. GLOBE

19

## Clearance for the Nisei.

Although we have no allusions that the Japanese are almost defeated, the possibility of an invasion of the United States by the Nipponese is so remote that the war department has rescinded its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

It is expected there may be sporadic cases where this action may cause flurries of trouble, but most people are convinced that the early months of the war evoked a bitterness against and suspicion of Japanese-Americans which was in nowise justified in a great majority of cases. Surely, there is no more reason why people from Japan, or whose immediate ancestors are from Japan, cannot make good American citizens than people from any other foreign country.

Some incidental testimony in this direction has been developed locally in recent weeks. Some months ago B. R. VanPelt, Joplin architect, while working at Camp Crowder, became acquainted with a young Japanese-American by the name of Ostubo, who was working as a draftsman. Later on, this young man of Japanese blood was called to the front, where the worst grim possibilities of war were shortly realized. Recently Mr. VanPelt received the following letter:

Dear Mr. VanPelt:

We wish to inform you of the loss of our son, Technical Sergeant Richard Otsubo, who was killed in action in France on the 23rd of November.

As an American, he fought for his country, hoping to prove to the people that the Nisei are loyal citizens of the United States. Your friendship and the kindness you had shown him while he was stationed in Missouri assures us that he did not die in vain.

We cannot express in words our sincerest appreciation for all you have done for Dick to make his training more pleasant. May we take this opportunity to thank you for your graciousness.

Very sincerely yours,

MR. AND MRS. OTSUBO.

This letter was sent from the relocation branch at McGehee, Ark. Will any American parent who has lost a boy in this war, or who even has a boy in the war, fail to applaud the fine spirit displayed by these Japanese-Americans? Keeping in mind the readiness with which Japanese soldiers die for their emperor, it is entirely believable that Richard Otsubo was glad to give up his own life to help prove his Americanism and the loyalty of thousands of other Niseis to American ideals. Unhappily, this, after all, is about the only way such things can be proved.

# SOUTHWEST PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 19, 1944  
JOPLIN, MO. GLOBE

19

## 60,000 JAPS MAY RETURN TO COAST

Of 119,000 Excluded From Pacific Areas, Many Will Be Slow in Leaving Relocation Centers.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Best estimate tonight were that only 60,000 of the 119,000 Japanese excluded from the Pacific coast beginning March 23, 1942, would return now that the western defense command had revoked its mass exclusion order. It was indicated that even this number would be slow about coming back, taking a year and a half to complete the move.

Japanese from southern California at the Manzanar, Calif., center actually were represented as being more in favor of relocating in the east or middle west than returning to their homes. Director Ralph Merritt said that a few property owners among the 3,600 American born and 1,800 aliens at the camp might go to their former homes, but the majority was loathe to return to southern California.

The Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center likewise estimated that only 900 or less than 10 per cent of the Japanese there would go back to the west coast.

Otherwise reports indicated the 60,000 estimate by WRA sources was fairly accurate, although caution in testing west coast reaction was displayed at all the relocation centers where 61,000 Japanese still live. Some 32,000 have been relocated in inland states, nearly 19,000 of them are at the Tule Lake, Calif., segregation center, which the justice department indicated it expected to take over, and 13,000 were in the armed forces. The rest are in institutions, or on harvest leaves.

Director Luther Hoffman of the Topaz, Utah, center said not more than 10 per cent of the 5,841 Japanese now at the camp—mostly from the San Francisco bay area and Sacramento, Calif., were expected to return in the next three months. He said he expected it to be a year before the camp was disestablished.



# SOUTHWEST



## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944  
HANNIBAL, MO. POST

110

### Jap Evacuees To Return To Coast

#### Relocation Order To Be Revoked

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—(P)—Japanese removed from the Pacific coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon, and Washington after January 1.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the western defense command, announced yesterday that the war department had decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. The move, General Pratt said, was because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments."

Henceforth, he said, they will be excluded only when the army considers them, personally, dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

Reception of the announcement throughout the west was varied. In Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that because of inadequate police facilities "we just can't guarantee them protection."

California Gov. Earl Warren in a formal statement at Sacramento said the army's decision had been reached on the basis of the "military situation as it exists today," and appealed for "an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

# SOUTHWEST



## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 20, 1944  
ABERDEEN & D MORN NEWS

110

### West Coast Japanese Problem Yet Unsolved

By James Marlow

WASHINGTON —(P)— It is not finished: the problem of handling the evacuated west coast Japanese and Japanese-Americans.

Within the next year they will go back to the coast or find new places to live. For many it will mean starting life over again.

New homes, new land, new communities which will accept them, or make them feel unwanted, or try to force them to leave.

The supreme court has ruled that the mass-evacuation was not unjustified. Some of those Japanese and Japanese-Americans were disloyal.

But the court has also ruled that after those people had been evacuated the government had no right to detain anyone found to be loyal.

But 110,000 were evacuated and held in relocation camps. The majority still are there.

So the army has ruled that, after Jan. 2, those evacuees considered loyal may return to the west coast.

Until 1942 Japanese could enter this country. They could not become citizens. After 1924 no more Japanese could enter. Thus those who were here remained aliens.

The citizenship which was denied this first generation of Japanese (Issei) was granted their children (Nisei) and their children's children (Sansei).

Upon evacuation they had to sell their lands and homes—probably at a real loss in many cases—or lease them.

About 2,500 Nisei have gone into the armed forces, made a good record. This has not been enough to wipe out all distrust and dislike of them. And an American Legion post in Oregon has scratched from its honor rolls the names of 16 Nisei servicemen.

About 18,700—aliens and American citizens alike—are considered disloyal and want to go to Japan. They're in a segregation camp at Tule Lake, Calif.

Some of those who have left the camps will surely turn longing eyes toward the coast because for many of them, it is the only home they ever knew.

But wherever they go American communities will face the

problem of accepting these people who have been found loyal—for only such will be released—or treating them as suspects or outcasts.



K. C. Times

Jan. 9, 1945

Page 3

#### DEPLORE SLAP AT JAPS.

Legion Action Is Criticized by Hood River, Ore., Ministers.

HOOD RIVER, ORE., Jan. 8.(AP)—Hood River County Ministerial association tonight condemned the local American Legion post for removing the names of Japanese-American soldiers from its honor roll and urged substitution of an official county plaque.

A resolution termed the Legion action "un-American and un-Christian" and a step that will make it more difficult to solve racial problems, with resultant "trouble and shame to Hood River valley."

The Legion erased the names recently "as a warning that we don't want the Japs to return here," said Jess B. Edington, post commander.

K. C. Times

Fri., Jan. 12, 1945

Page 7

#### D. S. C.'S TO SEVEN NISEI.

Japanese-American Soldiers Are Decorated for Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.(AP)—Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to seven Japanese-American doughboys, including one who attacked a German position armed only with a shovel, was announced today by the War department.

All were members of the famed special 100th infantry battalion, which fought in Italy and now is in action in France. Other soldiers in the unit, composed solely of Americans of Japanese descent from Hawaii, have won many Silver Stars,

Bronze Star medals and Purple Hearts.

One of the seven, Pvt. Kiichi Koda of Waipahu, Oahu, lost his life in winning his DSC. He was killed by a hand grenade last July 9 near Castellina in Italy while leading his squad against a German machine-gun nest.

Pvt. Jesse M. Hirato of Honaunau, won his medal for charging an enemy sniper position with a shovel he had picked up after his rifle jammed. He captured the position and three German soldiers armed with a machine pistol, two rifles and grenade.



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1-4-45

K.C. Times

January 3, 1945

Page 2.

**BRONZE STAR TO NISEI.**

Twenty Japanese-Americans Win Honor in France.

With the Sixth Army Group in France, Jan. 2. (AP)—Bronze Stars were awarded today by Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers to twenty Japanese-American soldiers, including one from Hood River, Ore., where the names of Nisei servicemen recently were removed from a war honor roll by the American Legion.

The men who received the awards, three of whom are missing in action from a battle near Biffontaine, France, October 22, are members of the 100th battalion, Japanese-American combat team which had been described as "one of the most decorated units of its size in American military history."

The battalion drove to the rescue of a lost battalion of Americans of the 36th division near Bruyeres two months ago.



K. C. Times

December 29, 1944

Page 3

**NEW YORK BALKS ON NISEI.**

**LaGuardia and Civic Leaders  
Protest Relocation of 60,000.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.(AP)—Mayor LaGuardia, other city officials and heads of civic organizations today protested a report prepared by the War Relocation Authority stating there were "no sound reasons" against resettling 60,000 Japanese-Americans in the New York City area.

"What are they trying to do?" the mayor demanded. "Get them as far as they can from where they own property? New York City always is asked to do more than its share."

James Lyons, Bronx borough president, declared:

"Send them back to Japan in exchange for our boys held there as prisoners. Can you imagine the Japs finding good jobs for our boys in Tokyo?"



Kansas City Star

Dec. 19, 1944

Editorial Page

### *The Nisei's Return.*

Announcement of the War department's decision to revoke its order excluding American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the West coast of the United States already has produced an explosion. The ban is not to be lifted until January 2. But protests against the action, coupled with predictions of dire consequences, have begun to pour from representatives of the area concerned.

This result must have been foreseen by the department. Indeed, the announcement specifically recognizes that the rescinding of the exclusion order "will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations." It points out, however, that since an enemy invasion of the West coast has ceased to be "a substantial possibility," the War department no longer has any legal right to keep the Nisei away from their homes, except in cases of known disloyalty.

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry," says the announcement, "whose records have stood the test of army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens."

Americans who accepted the West coast evacuation in the first place only as a wartime necessity will welcome that statement. We are in the midst of a great struggle against intolerance and injustice. Yet after Pearl Harbor we felt compelled, as a nation, to adopt a policy which undoubtedly was both discriminating and repressive from the point of view of some 115,000 of our fellow citizens. These citizens were subjected to personal inconvenience, humiliation and even real hardship, because, in effect, we did not have time to separate any potential traitors from the rest of the group.

Now the emergency which gave rise to the wholesale exclusion of Japanese-Americans from the states of California, Oregon and Washington has obviously passed. Not only has the danger of a large-scale invasion of the West coast disappeared but we have had an opportunity to ascertain the loyalty of the individual Nisei. It has always been assumed in the country as a whole that as soon as circumstances permitted, the trustworthy Japanese-Americans would be allowed to go back to the area from which they had been evicted. The sole questions left undetermined pertained to the exact timing of their return and the method.

The army thinks the time has come. And the Interior department has worked out a program for a "gradual and orderly" return of the involuntary emigres. It is heartening that the governor of California has pledged the homecoming American citizens "full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights." But it would be foolish to ignore the hostility being voiced against them or the background of racial and economic antagonism that such utterances reflect. The readjustment of the Nisei will be difficult in any case. It will be tragic—unless the enterprise is handled with firmness, tact and common sense by everyone involved.



12/19/44

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND.

## Southern Freight Rate Break.

BY DREW PEARSON.

**W**ASHINGTON—At long last the Interstate Commerce commission is about to remove one of the gripes of the South and change most of the freight rate differentials which have hampered industrial development in the southern states. This has been under study inside the ICC for many weeks and a decision favorable to the South is due any minute.

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt will not reappoint one Interstate Commerce commissioner who has consistently favored freight rate differentials against the South. He is Charles D. Mahaffie, whose term expires on January 1. Another commissioner, J. Haden Alldredge, also reaches the end of his term on that date, but he hails from Alabama and will be reappointed.

The White House is also looking around for another fair-minded ICC commissioner for appointment around the first of the year.

### STASSEN BOOM STARTS.

The "Stassen in '48" boom is slated to get started shortly after the first of the year. It will be launched by an unusual group and by surprise tactics.

Dan Tobin's teamsters union, very powerful in Minnesota, will start the Stassen drive by urging "Stassen for senator in '46." The teamsters union always has had good relations with Stassen, is also anxious to knock off Minnesota's Republican senator, Henrik Shipstead. The teamsters also figure it is smart strategy to put Stassen in the Senate, thus give him a sound talking point for the presidential nomination over Tom Dewey even if Dewey should get himself re-elected governor in 1946.

This does not mean that Dan Tobin is deserting his old friend, F. D. R., for he, personally, won't be connected with the Minnesota move of his union. Many labor leaders, however, figure that a Democrat will be almost impossible to elect in 1948 and it is smart strategy to begin building up a liberal Republican.

### JAP-AMERICAN HERO.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars post, General William Starke Rosecrans, at Gardina, Calif., has banned the names of Japanese-American soldiers from its service plaque. This means that a soldier receiving the second highest military medal in the U. S. A. will be barred from recognition by the V. F. W. at Gardina.

He is Kiyoshi Muranaga of Gardina, killed in action fighting with the American army in Italy. Muranaga was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for heroism. Singlehanded, Private Muranaga manned a mortar in front of his own lines, and duelled with the German 88 field piece which was imperiling the American forces.

So heroically did Private Muranaga fight with his one mortar against the big German gun that the enemy was forced to retreat. Private Muranaga stuck by his gun until he was killed. Now the Veterans of Foreign Wars in his home town will not include his name on their list of local heroes.

### CHURCHILL DEMANDS PROBE.

Prime Minister Churchill has been raising Cain with the White House and the State department over publication in this column of his order to General Ronald Scobie to clean out the E. L. A. S. Greeks and treat Athens as "a conquered city." Churchill demanded that future leaks in the State department or around the White House be plugged and that his orders not be published in Washington columns, or else he would give no more information to U. S. diplomats abroad.

As a result the State department has been conducting a third degree investigation of its employees. Secretary Stettinius has unleashed his house detectives and told them to go the limit. He says he is determined to find the leak.

However, certain high officials inside the administration who don't like to see American lend-lease tanks turned against our Greek allies, point out that Churchill is in no position to withhold information from United States diplomats. British officials claim that General Eisenhower ok'd the Churchill plan to clean up Greece, which, if true, makes it pretty hard to withhold information from the United States.

These high officials also intimate that if Secretary Stettinius spent as much time cleaning up Allied policy toward Greece as in tracking down State department leaks, Allied relations would be a lot happier.

Note—Churchill's orders to Scobie were "not to hesitate to open fire on any armed male in the Greek capital who assails the authority of the British.... To hand E. L. A. S. a lesson that would make it impossible for others to behave the same way.... Will back up Scobie in whatever action Scobie takes along these

12/8/44

## ACCLAIM AFTER A SNUB

WOUNDED JAPANESE-AMERICAN GETS CHEERING LETTERS.

Response From Nearly Every State Follows Report of Ejection From Barber Shop—One Rates Him With Generals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. (AP)—The report from Poston, Ariz., that a war-disabled Japanese-American soldier had been ejected from a barber shop has brought him sympathy letters from nearly every state.

Letters to the soldier, Pvt. Raymond Matsuda, or to the war relocation center at Poston, came from a "Pacific vet of New Guinea," a Boy Scout in Washington, a housewife in Chicago, from the mother of an American flier who was killed last year, and from many others.

All were the result of Matsuda's story, as relayed by Mrs. Pauline Brown, WRA official at Poston, that a barber pushed him out of the shop. The barber, Andy Hale, said his shop front bore the sign, "Japs keep out, you rat." Hale, who has three sons in service, denied shoving or forcing the soldier and said he had only told him not to enter.

"ALL OUR BOYS."

These were from some of the letters:

"You are just as good an American as any of us."—John Kluska, Chicago, Ill.

"There are a good many boys like you who are or will be coming home again. Some of them are mixed nationalities, some German, some Japanese, some Chinese. You're all our boys."—Mrs. Laura Bevan, Milwaukee, Ore.

"This note is just to tell you that I am sorry you have been wounded, but that is the lot of many. My own son—20 years old—was killed piloting an army bomber."—Helen C. Twitchell, Seattle, Wash.

### A CREED SET FORTH.

"Boy Scout troop 326 congratulates you on your fine work in blasting the Nazis. The troop has a collection of autographs from men like Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur, Montgomery, Tedder, Doolittle, Bradley. We would like to have your name among these great soldiers."—Ben Kohn, Washington, D. C.

"I would like to have you spend your convalescence at our farm home where you would be most welcome."—Mrs. M. Waegell, Elk Grove, Calif.

"It is not the color of the skin or the shape of the nose that makes people decent or good Americans."—Pfc. Arthur J. Erickson, McLean, Tex.



K. C. Star

December 20, 1944

Page 12

**RETURN OF NISEI PROTESTED.**  
**Indications Are There Will Be**  
**No Rush to Coast, However.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.(AP) — The West coast prepared today for the return of the Japanese excluded from this area for nearly three years as members of that race expressed doubt that many would come back for a long time and others said exile had stripped them of the economic means of supporting themselves in the West.

The Los Angeles police commission, by a 3 to 2 vote, protested the return, declaring housing facilities were overtaxed and undermanned police forces could not cope with possible riots fanned by war feeling.

Esparto, Calif., reported eighty Western Yolo County residents took a stand against violence, but voted to boycott any Japanese returned to that area where the American-born retain large orchard holdings.

The Japanese themselves showed no enthusiasm for coming back to the West—at least while the war was on.

They said they had to move hast-

ily from their homes when the mass exclusion order became effective, disposed of their belongings at low prices, sold 1942 automobiles for \$100, rented \$45 a month lodgings to "friends" for \$5. Older Japanese businessmen who let go lifelong small businesses said they "felt there's no starting over again."

K. C. Time

December 16, 1944

Page 10

**WRA AREA OFFICES MERGED.**  
**Supervisory Functions Formerly**  
**Handled Here to Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.(AP)—The War Relocation authority announced today that its area offices in Chicago and Kansas City had been merged, with the Chicago office hereafter to handle all supervisory functions.

Miss Prudence Ross, acting WRA supervisor here, said there would be

no change in the number or location of district offices which directly serve employers and the Japanese Americans whom WRA is assisting in resettlement. Under the new setup, the Chicago office will supervise WRA work in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the eastern halves of Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota and the northern peninsula of Michigan.



Kansas City Times

December 15, 1944

Page 22.

**WRA OFFICES ARE MERGED.**

**Control of Central Area Shifted  
to Chicago.**

The central area offices of the War Relocation authority in Kansas City and Chicago have been merged, and the combined offices will be located at Chicago.

The merger will effect economies in personnel and other costs and increase efficiency, it is believed. The area supervised by the Chicago office will include Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and the eastern halves of Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota.

Miss Purdence Ross, acting area supervisor, said no changes would be

made in the number or location of the district offices. The Kansas City district office will continue to be in the Fidelity building.

Leo T. Simmons, acting area supervisor here, has been called to the Washington headquarters of the WRA.



**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944  
KANSAS CITY TIMES

1227

**LIFT BAN ON NISEI**

Persons of Japanese Ancestry  
Permitted to Return to  
West Coast.

**BASED ON THE RECORD**

Exclusion Order Still Applies to  
Any Found Favorable to  
Tokyo.

Favorable Progress in the Pa-  
cific Is Reason for the  
Change.

Washington, Dec. 17.(AP)—  
The War department today  
revoked its order excluding all  
persons of Japanese ancestry  
from the West coast.

An announcement by the army  
said that the revocation order was  
issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt,  
chief of the western defense com-  
mand, with the approval of the War  
department. At San Francisco, Gen-  
eral Pratt said the revocation would  
become effective January 2.

"Favorable progress of the war in  
the Pacific, as well as other de-  
velopments," was given as the rea-  
son for the revocation.

**Ban Those in Doubt.**

The revocation order provides  
that any person of Japanese ances-  
try about "whom information is  
available indicating a pro-Japanese  
attitude" will continue to be barred  
from the coast states.

More than 115,000 persons of Ja-  
panese ancestry were evacuated from  
strategic areas on the West coast,  
the states of California, Washing-  
ton and Oregon. The majority of  
them eventually were transferred to  
relocation centers located chiefly in  
the mountain states including Ari-  
zona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

In its announcement the army  
said:

"Those persons of Japanese an-  
cestry whose records have stood the  
test of army scrutiny during the  
past two years will be permitted  
the same freedom of movement  
throughout the United States as  
other loyal citizens and law-abiding  
aliens. . . .

**Invasion Fear Has Passed.**

"Although hard fighting is ahead  
in the Pacific, it no longer can be  
said as it could be said in 1942, that  
an enemy invasion on the West  
coast on a large scale is a substan-  
tial possibility."

The department said that it was  
"aware that the recession of mass  
exclusion will create certain adjust-  
ment problems beyond military con-  
siderations."

"The Department of the Interior  
has informed the War department,"  
the army said, "that it intends to  
put into effect a program based on  
a gradual and orderly return to the  
West coast and a vigorous continua-  
tion of its efforts to relocate per-  
sons of Japanese descent through-  
out the United States."

"The War department believes  
that the people of the Pacific coast  
area will accord returning persons of  
Japanese ancestry all the considera-  
tion to which they are entitled as  
loyal citizens and law-abiding resi-  
dents."

**Question Legality of Exclusion.**

It is known that the War depart-  
ment for some months has felt that  
the legality of the exclusion order,  
predicated on a military situation  
no longer existing, was insecure.

Gov. Earl Warren of California  
said recently that if the federal gov-  
ernment decided military necessity  
no longer required the exclusion of  
Japanese from the West coast of  
state would give "full recognition of  
their constitutional and statutory  
rights."

That the prospective return of the  
Japanese-Americans to the West  
coast will meet with some opposi-  
tion is indicated by the recent for-  
mation of a "Remember Pearl Har-  
bor" league by farmers, businessmen  
and professional men of the White  
river and Puyallup valleys of Wash-  
ington state.

Benjamin Smith, president of the  
group, said at Kent, Wash., recently  
that "it is the purpose of the league  
to map out an orderly program for  
preventing the Japs from resettling  
in the valleys."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.(AP)—War  
department revocation of the order  
excluding alien and American-  
born Japanese from the Pacific  
coast does not mean a sudden re-  
turn of population overtaxing war-  
adjusted housing, the western de-  
fense command said today.

Instead, it expects the War Re-  
location Authority to see that the  
return of Japanese is gradual and  
says that those who return will be  
carefully screened.

Maj. Gen. Henry Conger Pratt of  
the western defense command,  
disclosed that the governors of the  
various western states were noti-  
fied this morning before the new  
order was published and that he  
does not think there will be any  
trouble calling for army interven-  
tion.

General Pratt said the revocation  
order applies to all the Pacific coast  
states, but not to the territory of  
Alaska.

Alien and American-born Japa-  
nese may return to the territory of  
Hawaii if they can get transporta-  
tion and if they can satisfy the com-  
manding general of the Hawaiian  
command of the desirability of their  
return, he said.

**SOUTHWEST  
PRESS  
CLIPPING  
BUREAU**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 18, 1944  
WICHITA, KS. EVE. EAGLE

1228

**-WARN OF VIOLENCE**

West Coast Grumbles About Return  
of Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—(UP)  
—Predictions of violence against re-  
turning Japanese rumbled up and  
down the west coast today follow-  
ing the war department's announce-  
ment that persons of Japanese an-  
cestry would be permitted to return  
to their former homes after 33  
months of enforced absence in re-  
mote inland relocation centers.

The war department announced  
last night that Maj. Gen. Henry C.  
Pratt, commander of the western  
defense command, had revoked the  
order banning Japanese-Americans  
from the area because favorable  
progress of the Pacific war had re-  
moved the threat of enemy invasion.  
Pratt said the return of the evacuees  
would begin Jan. 2.

State Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly,  
chairman of a California state sen-  
ate fact-finding committee on Jap-  
anese resettlement, said he "bit-  
terly regretted" the war department  
order and warned that it might  
result in "bloodshed and violence."

**Supreme Court Okays Jan.**



December 6, 1944

Dear Friends:

You are cordially invited to attend a Nisei Fellowship.

WHEN? December 10, 1944.

WHERE? Temple Baptist Church, 9th & Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

TIME? 3 to 5 P.M.

The afternoon program is as follows:

Social Hour and Refreshments

Chairman, Millie Kirwin

Singspiration

Greetings

Purpose of Nisei Fellowship

Fumi Kobayashi

Hymns

Speaker

Eric G. Hayden, Ph.D.

Benediction

A few of us have been meeting together for fellowship and worship. We think you, too, would like to get acquainted with the other Nisei in Kansas City, so we have planned this meeting. Won't you come, meet old friends, and make new ones?

We'll be expecting you!

Cordially yours,

*Fumi Kobayashi*



BUREAU

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TOPEKA, KAN.

DEC. 21, 1944  
OMAHA, NEBR. EVE. WORLD

## WRA Areas Consolidated

### Leader Believes Few Nisei to Return

Consolidation of the Kansas City area, which includes Omaha, with the Chicago area of the War Relocation Authority was announced by Area Director Prudence Ross on her arrival here Thursday from Chicago.

Regarding the new Army order lifting the ban on persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the West Coast, Miss Ross said that "so far there are no indications that many who have resettled in the midwest are interested in returning."

Of the 35 thousand relocated, 10 thousand came to the old Chicago WRA area and two thousand to the old Kansas City area, she said. Seven or eight thousand are in Chicago alone," she added.

#### May Apply Now

"Any person of Japanese ancestry interested in returning to the West Coast," she explained, "may consult his local office now and make arrangements although the order does not become effective until January 2."

After that date, she said, resettled persons of Japanese ancestry are "perfectly free to go back." The one exception, she said, are those who will be notified by the Army that their status is in doubt and they can't return.

Miss Ross pointed out that if a person of Japanese ancestry wants financial aid from the Government in paying the transportation of himself and his household goods he must have approval of the local WRA office.

#### Must Obey WMC Rule

A further hold on those returning to the coast are the War Manpower Commission regulations, she said.

"Our orders state that no WMC order nor any obligation to an employer should be broken if a person is to be eligible for financial assistance on his return trip."

JAN. 13, 1945  
SPRINGFIELD MO. LEAD. & PRESS

## Anti-Jap Sentiment On Coast Lessens

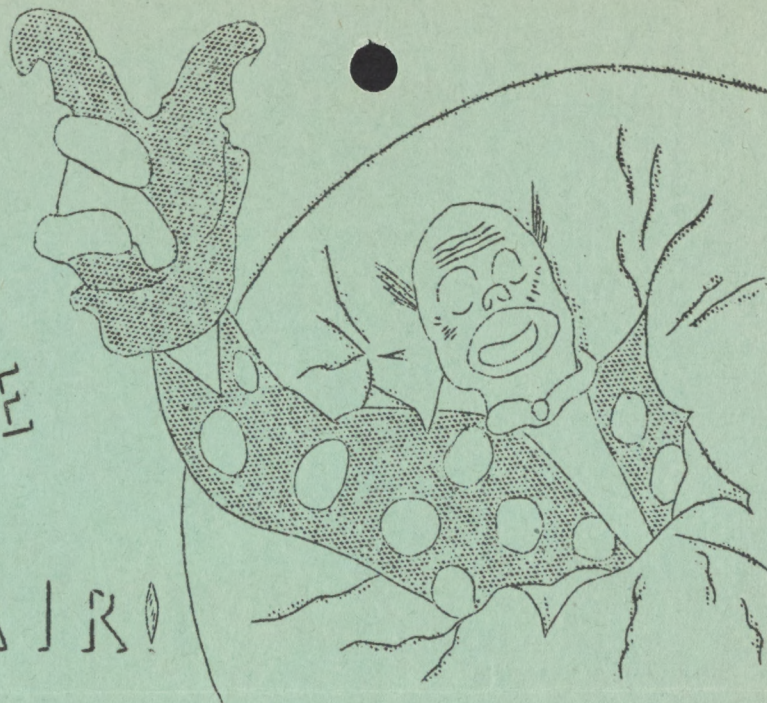
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13—(AP)—Migration of Japanese from relocation centers to their former homes in coast states or new homes inland will reach its height between March 1 and September 1, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said today.

He told reporters that all relocation centers will be closed by next January 1.

"There has been a great lessening of anti-Japanese feeling on the coast," he added. "Most of the people here have accepted the lifting of the exclusion order against the Japanese-Americans as you would expect Americans to do."



HI-HO!  
COME  
TO THE  
COSMO FAIR!



JOIN IN ALL YOUR FAVORITE SONGS!!!

PLAY GAMES (any of six) TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT!!!

SURPRISE BAG! KISSES IF YOU WIN \* \* \* \* \* AND YOU CAN'T LOSE!!!!

SEE THE SIDESHOWS \* \* \* OR BE ONE!!

HELP GOBBLE THE GRUB \* \* \* SUBSISTENCE RATIONS \* \* \*

FOR YOUR PLEASURE AND BODILY VIGOR!!!!

"FIFTEEN MINUTES INTERMISSION, PLEASE."

SHUFFLE AROUND ON YOUR DOGS FOR A SPELL!!!!

PLEASANT DREAMS IN SOUND AND TECHNICOLOR \* \* \* \* \*



WHERE? YWCA 1020 MC GEE

WHEN? SAT. JANUARY 20

TIME? 8:30 - 12 PM





## COSMO NITE CHRISTMAS PARTY



Shops are threatening to run out of gifts while the Post Office is warning everyone to shop and mail early. Everybody's cousin's buzzin' around feverishly 'cause there are only a couple of weeks 'til Christmas.

This sort of thing raises havoc with your blood pressure. Don't you want to die of old age? It's swell to get into the spirit of Christmas, but why not relax and enjoy yourself at the same time?

How? Why it's as easy as coming out to the Cosmo Nite Christmas Party with your friends on Saturday, December 16, at the old Rendezvous - the YW.

OUR LAST PARTY UNTIL JANUARY 20th!

Wait'll you see those decorations - they're tops! And done by Cosmo members, too.

Everybody likes to sing carols come Xmas time. Here's an opportunity to join the crowd in singing our traditional songs. A mixed quartette will show how in contradiction to all scientific theories, four noises can blend in a pleasant (?) sound.

Then there will be the kind of games you have always wanted to enjoy.

And the music? Divine stuff! Vic Damon's popular recordings will be played over a P.A. system. Mostly tag, but also an informal program dance to insure good distribution of guys and gals.

Something unusual in refreshments lies in store for you. (And remember, if you're there by 9 P.M., YOU may win a door prize.) You are guaranteed a good time --- not one you will remember just for years, nor just for life, but one that will live forever in your memories (courtesy, Eversharp).

Admission will be 30¢ plus 6¢ tax - but you will get twice your money's worth.

Don't forget! Saturday, December 16, 1944.  
8:30 'til midnite at the YWCA - 1020 McGee Street.

