

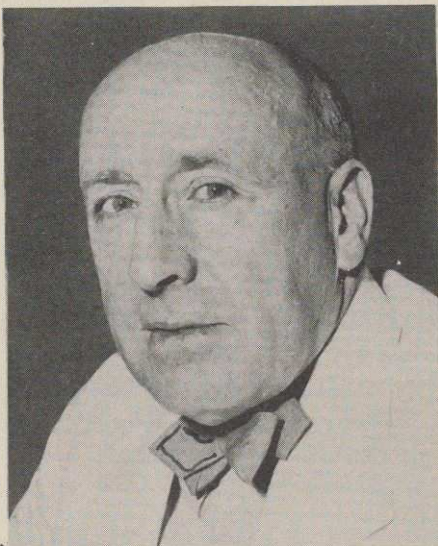
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A MISSIONARY

LOOKS

AT JAPAN

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Nation's
article
1924

By U. S. Senator ELBERT H. THOMAS
Formerly a Missionary in Japan

INTRODUCTION

By Dr. William L. Stidger

Boston University School of Theology

TODAY, all over America, our boys are marching off to war. Our hopes and prayers are all with them, in a mighty effort on which all our powers and resources must be concentrated.

It is peculiarly fitting that the war policy of the United States toward Japan should be largely

(Continued on back page)

FROM
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
April 1942

A MISSIONARY LOOKS AT JAPAN

BY U. S. SENATOR ELBERT H. THOMAS

Formerly a Missionary in Japan

I WAS a 24-year-old college graduate when I went to Japan as a missionary in 1907. My first job was to learn the language well enough to preach and teach. My course of study was through colloquial contact with real people.

In those days Japan was as free to the traveler as any part of the United States. There were no prohibited areas. As I became somewhat proficient in the conversational vocabulary, I ventured out entirely on my own, among the common people—factory workers, farmers, artisans, and the professional classes.

They were all friendly and helpful, glad to listen to my missionary message, although not all of them were sympathetic with its teachings.

MY period of residence in Japan was a time when the country was laying the foundations for what has happened in the last decade. The motivating force behind this movement was an intensive nationalistic sentiment and a fanciful determination to make Japan the greatest country in the world.

There was universal education and universal military service. These two objectives have a lot to do with Japan's present preparedness. They have been carried forward without hesitation for forty years, until today Japan has no illiterates and no able-bodied men who are not trained soldiers.

I am greatly disturbed by the American tendency to underestimate the Japanese, to think of them as an inferior race—ignorant, superstitious, and semicivilized. How many of my readers know that Japan has more electric-light bulbs per capita than the

United States? That its newspapers surpass ours in circulation, coverage, and intensity of readership? That its bookstores are much bigger, busier, and more numerous than ours? That its average citizen has more schooling than ours, at least in many of our states? That its people are tougher and more prolific than ours? That it has no racial problems, because its racial unity is complete and absolute?

ON the military side, I don't like to hear their soldiers rated as inferior troops or inferior fighters. Japanese soldiers are tough and capable, and their leadership is excellent. One of the Japanese generals, often ridiculed by our news broadcasters because of his ample girth, is regarded by one eminent West Pointer as the ablest military strategist in the world today.

Japanese armies have had an intensive military training for two generations under the best teachers that could be found by combing the world. They are well equipped, by factories that have been producing tested materials for decades. Moreover, Japan has given its army a real war approximately every ten years since 1894. The major part of its personnel are veterans of real battlefields, not textbook soldiers.

If anybody wants to know how clever their staff work is, let him take a look at what they did on the opening day of the war. Nowhere in history has any nation opened a war instantaneously and simultaneously on such a vast stage, extending the full width of the Pacific, from Pearl Harbor and Wake Island to the peaks and headlands of the Philippines, striking at the same moment in every direction with impressive force. In all the history of traitorous behavior, this is the most magnificent effort. And, from the overall military standpoint, it must be marked down as highly successful.

JAPAN is filled with high confidence about this war. The only thing Japan dreads is this: that war may somehow be brought to her own threshold and hearthstone. She knows she must fight at great distances in order to keep her own precious little islands from becoming a shambles.

Her navy, like England's, is her first line of defense, and, if it comes to a long war; it is her very life line, for only through ships can Japan hold her empire together. If we can wipe out the Japanese navy, we shall have won the war. But that's a big job, and some people think an impossible one.

So, in any discussion of this situation, I always come back to my overwhelming belief that the quickest and most economical way for us to deal with Japan is to start bombing her industrial centers—factories and shipyards, arsenals and storehouses. Japan's greatest weakness is that these are concentrated in a comparatively small area, easily identified from the air.

ON my desk in the Senate Office Building is a map of Japan, drawn for me some years ago by a deft Chinese map maker. On it I have marked all the 63 cities and towns that I know personally, and I have surrounded the "munitions centers" of the island with a red heart—the heart which I hope we shall soon begin to pound with unrelenting explosives.

Japan's industrial cities are built along two great roads. These are named "Hokkaido" and "Tokaido," and they make the shape of a reversed letter L along the backbone of the empire's crooked main island. The Hokkaido runs north and south, from Aomori on the northern tip to Tokyo at the bend of the big L. The Tokaido runs east and west, from Tokyo through Osaka and Kyoto to Moji, the highly fortified jumping-off place for Manchukuo and Korea.

The bend of the L is the nerve, railway, and industrial center of Japan. All things meet at this junction of the two great roads. Blast that center, and end the war! Blast that center, and the reign of the present *nouveau riche* and military clique of rulers will end.

IT is not my province to tell how the bombing of Japan should be done. (*A discussion of this, by the famous airplane designer Major Seversky, accompanies Senator Thomas's article in The American Magazine for April.*) There are plenty of alternatives. There are our bases at Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutians north of Japan. There are the bases which we hope to get from Russia on the Kamkatchkan peninsula. There are the Russian bases at Vladivostok. There are Chinese bases that can be used if we can get planes there. There are possible activities of naval carriers from the ocean around Japan.

It would be magnificent if we could blast a path to Vladivostok through the Amori Straits, whose 50-mile width is not too narrow for naval action. This tactic would divide the main island of Japan from its northern neighbor, and cut off valuable supplies of timber and foodstuffs.

It would be still more magnificent if we could actually land on the northern island and establish airplane bases for continuous bombing of the Tokyo-Osaka area of munition plants. That would be paying them back in their own coin.

Study of the map emphasizes the importance of Russia in our future plans. We need Russia as an ally against Japan, and I hope we can get her. The war will be much faster and more effective if we do.

But we needn't wait for that to blast Japan's war-industrial heart. If we could drop a thousand bombs tomorrow on the munition factories of Tokyo and Osaka, we would save the lives of 50,000 American

soldiers and sailors. Let's strike with all our might, as soon as we can, in the confident knowledge that quick and decisive blows here will shorten the war and be an economy in men and money.

DR. STIDGER'S INTRODUCTION

(Continued from front page)

under the guidance of a former missionary. For more than eight years Senator Thomas was a missionary in Japan and China. He knows the Japanese people, he speaks and writes their language, he is the author of books in Japanese.

Today, in Washington, he is a recognized expert and advisor to the Secretary of State on Far Eastern matters. He sat in with Secretary Hull at the ill-starred talks with Nomura and Kurosu which preceded Pearl Harbor. He is one of the most important members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Missionary effort in Japan, which has a long and resultful history, is temporarily in the shadow. But the overthrow of the military clique which now controls the Japanese government will surely come, and with this overthrow will dawn a new and better day. Such is Senator Thomas's sincere belief, rooted in knowledge and experience.

"The rulers of Japan today," he has said, "are men drunken with dreams of conquest, and the sooner the world is rid of them the better. There are plenty of decent people in Japan to take their places—but we can talk about that when the time comes. For the moment our whole attention and energy must be devoted to getting rid of the leaders who have climbed upon the backs of the Japanese people and are driving them to blind aggression and destruction."

It is with thoughts of a hard-won peace that we must all consecrate ourselves to the task that lies before us. But with that peace, says Senator Thomas, will come the greatest missionary opportunity the church has ever had. May we be ready for it when the time comes!

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this pamphlet may be obtained on request from AMERICAN MAGAZINE, 250 Park Avenue, New York City

Mr. Clark
~~*Glenn*~~

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Something to Think About

BY

Julia Ellsworth Ford

31 FREMONT PLACE
LOS ANGELES
June 7, 1942

*enclosure
✓ file*

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JUN 13 1942 A.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ANTI-TRUST

Something to Think About

BY

Julia Ellsworth Ford

Dedicated, in great admiration, to Madame Chiang Kai-shek

31 FREMONT PLACE
LOS ANGELES
June 7, 1942

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

A very serious problem has been brought to light since Japan entered the war with the evidence revealed in the "*Tanaka Memorial*" of the preparations her government has been making for fifteen years for that momentous event. I remember how the Tanaka Memorial aroused my indignation for the atrocious deceit and greed of the thing, and I sent out 1,000 copies. When I was in Japan, a Japanese (whose father was American and mother a Japanese) said to me: "In twenty years, after we have taken China, we shall be overlords of the Orient, and then we'll fight America." Later when I saw the Tanaka Memorial, recalling this conversation, I was convinced of its authenticity, —and since then, Japan has underwritten it by her own actions.*

War with Japan necessitated our evacuating the Japanese from California. We must not forget that the Japanese born here have parents born in Japan. These parents are still under the control of their Government, and they in turn, because of their strong family tradition, have great influence on their children. While many of the Japanese-Americans are loyal to the United States, in time of war it is difficult to discriminate, and the innocent must necessarily suffer, but let them not forget that it was *Japan* who brought the suffering upon them, and *not* the *United States*.

Already the Japanese have been caught at sabotage of our railroads, on the line from Los Angeles to the Imperial Valley, and we know that 3,000 of their fishermen have been aiding the Japanese Navy.

JAPANESE TREACHERY

The Japanese in America have been very underhanded in getting control of the land. They have been able to secure 82% of the truck farms and nurseries in Los Angeles County, which has some of the best soil in America.** If we are attacked it certainly would be disastrous to have an enemy as crafty within our midst.

* Read Carl Crow — JAPAN'S DREAM OF WORLD EMPIRE: THE TANAKA MEMORIAL.

** The Hollywood Citizen-News, of May 28th, informs us that 14,000 crates of strawberries are going to waste every day in the neighborhood of Sacramento because the growers are of Japanese ancestry. It goes on to lament their evacuation. But how can one fail to see that *this very statement shows what complete control they have on our farm industries*. This is proof that they should not be brought back—unless we would like them to control our land!

The same editorial also states, "The people give no thought to the menace that lies in the German and Italian Fifth Columnists." But the Italians cannot be compared with the Japanese. They have really become loyal Americans, and are no menace.

[Japanese] An instance of their treachery is revealed in a story that comes from Pearl Harbor, told by the wife of one of our Admirals. The night before the attack, while we were still trying to negotiate peace, a well-liked and highly respected Japanese gave a banquet for three hundred American Officers. The next morning when they tried to get up they could not move their legs, and realized that they had been doped, and the batteries of their cars had been removed. Another instance is given by John B. Hughes, who told on the radio of a Japanese General who visited Los Angeles in January, 1941, with a full dress uniform in his trunk, and went around to the underground Japanese units here (in all 6,000 men) making speeches and handing out medals. Insert "B"

There are many other evidences of their treachery. Here are two more: The planes that attacked Pearl Harbor so efficiently were piloted by native-born Japanese of Hawaii, on whose bodies were found the identification tags of the University of Hawaii, and the High Schools of Honolulu; and when the pilots of our planes were rushing to the hangars, they were shot at from private cars that had secretly crept up to the air fields during the night. A friend of ours saw this with his own eyes from a ditch in which he was hiding after his home had been bombed.

In Santa Barbara recently, a teacher told me she had a sweet young Japanese girl student, American born, who committed suicide upon hearing that her father — for years a servant on one of the big estates — had been arrested, after having been found to be a physician and officer of the Japanese Navy, in charge of their ring of agents in that section of the coast. When brought to Los Angeles, he slashed his wrists.

It is now proved how wise Australia and New Zealand have been to keep the Japanese from settling in their communities. They are the *only two Pacific countries in which Japan has no Fifth Columnists*. This may account for the failure of the Japanese *thus far* in Australasia.

JAPANESE DISLOYALTY

How utterly devoid our Japanese-American citizens are of any sense of loyalty to our country, is demonstrated by the fact that not one of them has ever reported any of the sinister activities of the Japanese Government's agents here or in Hawaii, though they surely

must have known what was going on. Never have Japanese residents or Japanese born here—and thus made American citizens—joined our labor organizations. They have always kept apart by themselves. Their farm and nursery laborers have worked under the guise of family units, thus claiming independence from American labor regulations.

The records of the Los Angeles Police and Hospitals bear witness to the frightful practices of Japanese *Picture-Marriages*, girls sent here from Japan to be picked from the ship by the "husband." The records show that hundreds of such girls have committed suicide on arrival or on being confined to infection wards after a few days of their "marriage." These marriages are sanctioned by the Japanese Government.

Today we read that the Japanese are causing the same trouble in Peru and Brazil (where in Sao Paulo there is a Japanese population of 350,000) that they are causing here in California. Arms and ammunitions are stored up — secret societies are founded. They have chosen the best land wherever they have been in South America.

CALIFORNIA'S PROBLEM

I wish to add that people on the East Coast are not at all aware of the Japanese problem and its terrible consequences for the future. Those not living in California may be indifferent, but this indifference may cost us a still greater price in the future. Our policy of live and let live is not wise enough, and leads us in the end to enforcing drastic measures. Let us take notice of the manner in which the Japanese handle people when they have the upper hand. They certainly do not do to others what they want done to them. From now on very watchful care is needed lest we fall into a still more dangerous situation. Those urging that the Japanese return to their businesses here knowing what they are and what they have done, I consider are offering a great insult to the Americans. Do we really need to bring back to our California such people? What is there that would prevent our government from bringing Mexican farmers here to work the land?

My attitude is not dictated by "racial hatred," but by common sense. The issue I would stress besides the Japanese menace is our keeping control of our own land.

I have heard reports that many of the evacuated Japanese are

being sent to regions adjoining the Indian Reservations. *Ye Gods! Haven't we done enough to our Indians without inflicting this outrage upon them?*

THE LAST FEUDAL STATE

What the Japanese understand is concentrated, forceful, intriguing attacks, while we American and British scatter our men from Iceland to the Tropics, and have not enough men in one place to defend it. We cannot compete with them. They work *nights and Sundays*, and employ their children in their business. They are a nation of slaves, their system embracing such barbarous customs as Hara-Kiri. They worship their Emperor as God, and are proud of being a *Feudal, Militaristic Nation*. *There can be no peaceful settlement with them.* Japan is the last of the Feudal States, and there is no room for a Feudal State in our modern world. All Emperors, Kings and Queens must go. In fact, most of them have gone. The King of France was the first. And in our own century, the Emperors of Russia, Austria, Germany, China, the King of Spain have all gone, and the Queen of Holland and the King of Norway are in exile.

In my article on China I have presented Norman Angell's statement on man's rise to a better society; "First came the *slave-state*, man selling his fellow men. Then came feudalism, the feudal lord could command his men to fight for him. The individual lord cannot do this now, but the *state* can. It is only a matter of time until state possession will give way to something better—maybe *DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM!*"

THE TANAKA MEMORIAL

If our Government knowing the Tanaka Memorial, and Japan's deceitfulness in saying she was not at war with China to gain her own ends, had refused to give her all the oil she wanted, we would not now be facing this serious situation, and one of the greatest stupidities and errors in history would have been prevented. Our President said he could do nothing about the oil to Japan because the people were not back of him, but why did not those in authority take the pains to say:

"American citizens, here is what you have to face. A nation is already bombing China with our oil, having destroyed 300 million dollars worth of our trade in Shanghai. Do you intend to let her

carry out the Tanaka Memorial? You may not know this but it is our duty to tell you what Japan has stated in the *Tanaka Memorial*—that she 'would wage a war of blood and iron to destroy and confiscate (China's) natural resources,' and again, 'for the sake of self-preservation and of giving warning to China, we must fight America.'"* (See note last page).

JAPANESE VANDALISM

If instead of the Japanese, we had had the Chinese or the Filipinos, we would never have had our present trouble in California. The Chinese are not to be compared with the Japanese. They have the oldest civilization in the world. *Militarism* has never been held in such high esteem as literary attainments. They value education, the arts, and good statesmanship. Whereas the very backbone of the Japanese is militarism.

The Japanese in their invasion of China have deliberately destroyed colleges and universities, and thousands of rare books. Dr. Edward H. Hume, Director Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, calls our attention to the wanton destruction by Japanese barbarity of the American-supported medical school and hospital of Yale-in-China.

The Chinese could teach us a lesson, too, in the mobilizing of civilians for the Army, for when they need men of a community, their officers go from door to door, and whenever they find only one son in a family, they leave him, and if there are two or three or four, they always leave one to carry on—thus minimizing the economical disruption that army mobilization is bound to cause, as it already has in America, where we draft all the sons of a family.

As long as *aggressive, militaristic governments* exist, they force other nations to become as militaristic as themselves. But I never thought America would reach a point where women would be conscripted, as well as all the sons of the family, and where our whole way of life would be a living replica of Axis regimentation. Surely there are enough men in the United States to draw from, so that we could leave one son to carry on, *especially on the farms*.

It seems to me unjustified not allowing our young men to go to the same training camps with their brothers or friends, thus making things harsher than warranted.

JAPANESE MILITARISM

Dr. Hu Shi, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, reminds us that the former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Mr. Shiratori, one of the signers of the Tri-Partite Alliance of September, 1940, says: "Totalitarianism has been the fundamental principle of Japan's national life for the past thirty centuries—it is, therefore, no mere accident that Japan has willingly become a partner of the European Axis Powers, and regards the partnership as the immutable policy of the Empire."

Dr. Hu Shi adds that "*continental expansion and world conquest have been the national ideal of Japan for three hundred years.*"

Mr. K. C. Li, Honorable President Chinese Chamber of Commerce, New York, says in the Feb. 15, 1942, issue of *CHINA*, "to defeat Japanese Militarism Japan must be invaded." His advice to America is, "that it should not aim at an A.E.F. for Japan. Rather it should concentrate on producing arms for its allies in the Pacific. China could do the land fighting, while America concentrated on regaining naval and air supremacy and recapturing Hongkong, the gateway to the most economical route to Chungking . . . Japan started it all in China, China deserves the satisfaction of finishing it."

And we must help China to do it, more than we have done.

Julean Arnold, former U. S. Commercial Attache at Shanghai, in the same issue of *CHINA*, says: "China possesses an inherently industrious and intelligent manpower, and to a greater measure than does any other country. The Japanese know this. It is their ambition to monopolize the economic resources and manpower of China. They aim to beat it down to a condition of serfdom or slavery. They would force Chinese farmers and Chinese laborers, at the point of Japanese bayonets, to work at wages so low, as to barely keep them alive. In other words they would give to the world THE MOST COLOSSAL SWEAT SHOP IN ALL HISTORY. . . . A progressive and prosperous China is imperative to the peace of the Pacific, and *once peace has been established again, opportunities for economic advancement and international trade in the Pacific will be so vast as to stagger the imagination.*"

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

Before such a peace can be established, *Japanese militarism must be destroyed*, and to destroy it we must exert every ounce of our

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energy and employ the utmost reach of our ingenuity, manpower and resources. This, however, should not prevent us from facing squarely—*now, not after the hostilities are over*—the extremely serious situation brought about by the removal of all the Japanese from the coastal area of California. *WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH THESE EVACUATED JAPANESE* when the war is at an end? Are they to be allowed to return to California, the Pearl of America? If they are, I consider this a most unfair situation for our own people, for they would be building up a menace to our own loyal citizens. They would soon obtain definite control of our nurseries, truck farming, and distributing markets, as well as our fisheries, and we would be compelled to face a situation in which our own people would be forced to work under them.

After the war is over, I hope that men like Chester Rowell of the San Francisco Chronicle, and Governor Clark of Idaho, will not be so insistent about having this race returned to California and monopolize the best part of its farm land at the expense of our own citizens—a race, by the way, *controlling 90% of the illicit opium trade of the world, deliberately demoralizing every country they conquer*, as Mr. Carl Crow reminds us in his book, "*I SPEAK FOR ASIA*." We must not forget that many of these evacuees are the men who, during peaceful times, plotted against us to aid their treacherous country, knowing it intended to go to war against us.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Sol.
American Citizens!! Do you wish such people to be allowed to return to the best part of California? If you have a voice in the matter, I am sure your answer will be in the negative, for it should be obvious to anyone that the Japanese should be settled *now* in the *interior*, in places where they can *remain permanently*, and continue their farms and market their products. This would be only fair, especially to those who are American born. Or else they should be sent back to Japan as soon as possible in exchange for our prisoners.

Awake, California! the future settlement of the Japanese in California must be decided *now*, once and for all. If you feel that the situation calls for urgent action, GET BUSY AND WRITE TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LOCAL, THE STATE, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

N. B. Every incident related in this article has been examined and is authentic. Anyone wishing an extract of the Tanaka Memorial may obtain it by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Julia Ellsworth Ford, 31 Fremont Place, Los Angeles California, or Rye, New York.
June 7th, 1942.

Ascap -

We Have Our Minorities

By ELMER R. SMITH¹

The State of Utah has come to be known as a state whose essential character has been shaped by the diverse origin of its inhabitants and its religious faith. The Mormon Church through its missionary services stimulated the migration to Utah of a variety of national and racial groups. The problems arising out of the divergent racial, national, and cultural origins of its inhabitants caused no such serious national-racial minority conflicts as were present in many of the other states of the United States. There are but two recorded lynchings of Negroes in Utah. The first lynching occurred in Salt Lake City of Sam J. Harvey in 1885; the second was in Price on June 18th, 1925 when Robert Marshall was hanged twice in one day by 700 to 800 men, women, and children.

There were a number of factors working toward the elimination of racial-minority group conflicts in early Utah history. There were, however, three basic ones apropos to our present analysis. (1) The divergent groups arriving in Utah were already recognized as members of the IN-GROUP, specifically, members of the "Flock of Zion"—Mormons. Therefore, even if some of the new arrivals did have social and cultural baggage different from others, a common tie was ever present in terms of a religion—and a martyrdom! (2) The second factor, and one of prime importance in contrast to our present-day situation, was the fact that the Territory of Utah or Deseret extended over a wide area, and one demanding settlement. The frontier spirit dominated among these converts to Mormonism, and they spread into various valleys widely separated by deserts and mountains. These settlements in many instances became literally "Little Denmarks," "Little Swedens" and "Little Germanies." Elbow room was present in large amounts. The various nationalistic and cultural groups did not get in the way of one another. Tender nationalistic feelings were not being constantly knocked together. Competition, what there was of it, was not between specific contiguous groups, but was on the frontier, rugged individualistic pattern. (3) The third basic condition making for a minimum of minority antagonisms was the fact that nearly all (there were a few exceptions) of the people having a cultural and national diversity were of the Caucasian ethnic group. The physical differences among the minorities were not radical enough to call forth prejudices inherited from the eastern and southern United States or from a northern European cultural background.

The early emigrants to Utah established the basic ground pattern for the cultural development of the state. The later settlers from foreign shores were gradually assimilated to this pattern because of the factors named before, and to the modifications developed in the course of adjustments to the new environment. The incoming minority groups also made contributions which still further modified the original heritage, as can be seen even today in given areas of Utah.

The fact has not been lost sight of that certain non-Mormon groups were numerically a minority in Utah, but for the purpose of this paper these cannot be considered as important. A minority in the anthropological sense, and as here used, means peoples, because of racial or cultural differences, who are treated as a group apart or regard themselves as aliens in the country in which they live, and are, by virtue of this fact, held in lower esteem and debarred from certain opportunities open to the dominant group. It is with reference to such groups and their relations with the dominant group that the problems of what the anthropologist calls "race relations" or "minority problems" arise.

The "minority problems" of Utah, until recently, were comparatively non-existent. In a few of the mining towns submerged feelings against the

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Utah.

Italians, Greeks, and Mexicans were present, but no open attacks were made upon these groups for the specific purpose of driving them from towns, segregating them in specific regions of the community, or passing stringent state laws against their activities. The present "industrial development" and "military boom" of Utah, especially along the "Wasatch Front," have resulted in specific anti-minority group bans, segregation demands, and outright public discrimination. A number of factors have contributed to this movement, but all that will be attempted in this paper will be to point out these factors and state their possible implications.

The increased industrial and war activities in Utah within recent months have tended to create friction between the Negroes and whites by multiplying the occasions on which relatively large numbers of the two racial groups have come into contact. The movement of persons of Japanese ancestry into Utah has tended to do the same thing in terms of the white and oriental conflict. However, war hysteria has tended to make the Japanese problem a slightly different matter. The Japanese-Americans have tended to be, in many instances, identified with the enemy, even more than have German-Americans or Italian-Americans. This is primarily so because of the comparative ease by which even little Mary believes she can identify a "Jap." The propaganda barrage which has been laid by Californians against the Japanese-Americans has had its prejudicing influence upon many of the citizens in the hinterland of Utah.

The accumulation of our American cultural heritage and social rationalizations have given rise to a common set of myths concerning racial-minorities which have been accepted by Utahns as well as by his brother in other parts of the United States. We are now able to see these myths at work in our own home towns. These racial myths satisfy our emotional and aggressive scape-goating. They seem to be as set in most of our lives as much real knowledge of physics and chemistry.¹ The word MYTH seems to be warranted in describing the following concepts because a purely objective and readily verifiable examination upon the basis of anthropology demonstrates that these ideas are fictitious, and are merely pre-judgments made upon insufficient data or investigation. The racial-minority myths follow:

- MYTH 1—All minority group members have the same status in their own group and in society as a whole.
- MYTH 2—All persons having certain physical characteristics have the same personality traits and culture.
- MYTH 3—All persons belonging to a certain racial-minority group are capable of doing—and are even born to do—only certain kinds of work.
- MYTH 4—All that the minority peoples demand of a country is to have enough food to keep alive and a place to sleep and breed.
- MYTH 5—The youth of racial-minority groups cannot be Americanized because of their racial heritage.
- MYTH 6—All racial-minority groups are made up of inferior stock to the dominating group.

Upon the basis of what has already been presented—and it is recognized there are other aspects of this problem not here discussed—we can be better able to understand why, in certain cities of Utah, we find certain places of amusement and eating establishments discriminating against the Negro—both

¹In this connection the writer has been for a number of years collecting statements from citizens of Utah as to their beliefs concerning the meaning of race, racial inferiority and superiority, and character of races; he now has over 850 such interviews.

civilian and soldier. We can see why, upon economic and emotional grounds, certain elements in Utah have supported and forced to be passed specific racial-minority laws, both personal and property. We can find a frame of reference for the movement to segregate Negroes and Orientals in certain areas along the "Wasatch Front."

There is no question now but what Utah does have her minorities. The peace that was promised to the early pioneers in the tops of the mountains has been broken. Whether we like it or not, we have the beginnings of a racial-minority problem to solve in a democratic way if democracy is to survive not only here but in other parts of the world as well. The local minority problem is but a small part of the larger problem that the present world revolution is or has brought to the forefront of human living. It is for the social scientists, social workers, educators and church leaders to take the lead in fixing a constructive pattern for racial-minority relations in Utah within the American social order. We cannot allow or wait for someone else to take the initiative. We must subscribe to the statement made by Lincoln at the crisis of the Civil War when he said: "The dogmas of a quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, so we must seek anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves . . ."

Education is rightly conceived as the sole weapon whereby racial-minority problems can be democratically alleviated, and by which the fullest emancipation of racial-minority groups may be attained. But education is failing in just this sort of work, not only in Utah but throughout the nation. Dozens of textbooks for the elementary, secondary and college levels carry all sorts of "loaded" and prejudiced statements concerning so-called racial groups. Education, along the lines of teaching racial cooperation and tolerance is entirely upside down. It teaches men to do more and more of what—in terms of our present world conflict as well as local—they have already done too much! Educational philosophy and practice, whether it be from the teacher, the preacher or the head of the house-hold, assumes that the intelligence of the individual increases as he acquires more and more of a specific kind of knowledge, and that by virtue of erudition he ceases to be predatory, grows increasingly humanitarian, and eventually goes forth not only to sell bonds, but also to spread human understanding and social intelligence. These aspects of education are being entrenched more and more through the war crisis in which we now find ourselves. Stress upon forces in the physical realm is necessary, but we are also dealing with vital, and to Utah some basically new human experiences. Let us disenthrall ourselves . . .

Freeman 117

8 Points of Approach

to the Problem of the Japanese in America

PROBLEMS stemming from the presence in the United States of hundreds of thousands of persons of Japanese blood—many of them maintaining allegiance to Japan—were pointed out by Miller Freeman, president, Miller Freeman Publications, in an editorial printed some months ago.

This editorial was read into the Congressional Record by Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington. It provoked widespread comment and numerous requests for elaboration of specific points of approach to the problem.

One of these requests for extension of suggestions as to procedure came from Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, member of the California legislature. His letter is reproduced in full herewith.

Accompanying it is Mr. Freeman's reply, establishing the principles upon which the Miller Freeman Publications take their stand.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
ASSEMBLY

Thomas A. Maloney
Twentieth District

Sacramento, Calif., Dec. 30, 1942

Capt. Miller Freeman, Publisher
Miller Freeman Publications
71 Columbia Street
Seattle, Washington

My dear Mr. Freeman:

With interest I read the speech of the Honorable Homer T. Bone, on the Japanese question, printed in the Congressional Record on September 10th, 1942, in which he published your statements before the Tolan Committee on March 2, 1942, on this vital issue.

I congratulate you on your foresight. It is really pathetic that more attention was not given to your prophecies. At this writing I am given to understand that a resolution will be presented to the coming session of the California Legislature memorializing Congress to enact laws prohibiting the presence of Japanese in these United States, and if necessary to bring an issue before the United States Supreme Court questioning the legality of Japanese in these United States. I may not be quoting the issue correctly, in view of the fact that I have not yet seen the resolution, but I am sure it is along this line.

In the speech you made before the Tolan Committee you are quoted as saying: "Let no one cry persecution. There is no persecution in our doctrine." I have always believed in those doctrines, but since the outbreak of the Japanese in the allocation centers on December 7, 1942, months after your speech before the Tolan Committee, at which time, while being housed, fed, and paid by this Country, the interned Japanese celebrated with pride and joy the assault on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, I feel that something should be done about this question.

What in your opinion would be the proper procedure for us to follow relative to the Japanese question when the war ends? As it will end some day, and with the help of God in our favor. Would your opinion be the same as expressed by you in the "Bone" speech, or would you have other recommendations to suggest? This information I am seeking for my own use as a Legislator from one who in my opinion has shown keen foresight on this vital issue, which is bound to be one of the major issues in this country at the termination of the war.

I find that since the December 7, 1942, incident in our centers the feeling has been running high among our people against all Japanese, and it is going to take men like your good self, using sound, sane and sensible judgment, to bring the issue to a successful conclusion. If in your judgment the question is too big to give an opinion at this time, just drop the matter. However, for reasons herein stated, I, like yourself, would like to have some idea of a thoughtful, tolerant recognition and consideration of the problem.

Trusting you will pardon me for this lengthy letter, and hoping at some time to meet you personally, I am

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. MALONEY.

(Signed)

YOU ASK me to express my views on what would be the proper procedure for us to follow relative to the Japanese question when the war ends.

America must find a sound and permanent solution of the problem. There are approximately three hundred thousand Japanese in the United States and Hawaii, of whom two-thirds are native-born, and therefore American citizens. The average age of the aliens is 58; of American-born, 23 years. They comprise a close-knit minority, in part truly loyal to this country, but shot through-and-through with a web of treason woven and controlled in Tokyo.

Japan maintains that these people, first of all, are subjects of the Sun Emperor by virtue of their blood. America has granted them citizenship because they were born here. That is perfectly satisfactory to Japan, so long as the allegiance to Japan always is paramount.

Although some American Japanese renounce this duality of citizenship, in deed as well as in word, we know that others in their hearts regard themselves as Japanese first and fundamentally; and Americans only by accident and for purposes of expediency, and sometimes of treason.

The original Japanese immigrants were actually exported to Hawaii and the United States by the government of Japan in its deliberate program of establishing Japanese colonies in all the countries around the Pacific. From the earliest days, Japan has been working toward a grandiose program of Pacific conquest. Its strategy called for founding of colonies which would subsequently become strong-points from which to extend further infiltration.

Much that has long been understood by a few Americans is now revealed to all in colors which cannot be misinterpreted. We know the Japanese government has initiated, financed, directed and controlled concentrated Japanese enterprises. These have achieved the power through which

this alien government successfully exerted tremendous leverage upon local governments, and even the Federal government of the United States.

Sound, just and lasting solution of the problem posed by the American citizens of Japanese blood, and perhaps of Japanese allegiance, can be found only through thoughtful attention of American leaders; unflinching, but not unjust, action by the American government; and sincere and selfless efforts of the Japanese Americans themselves.

In the very beginning, there should be an end of proposals to revoke the American citizenship of Japanese who, under our laws, have been born to it.

We can require them to prove themselves worthy of that citizenship, and publicly to accept its responsibilities; but there is no ground in justice for wholesale revocation of citizenship which we in our prodigality have freely given, with no questions asked. To revoke that citizenship now would be a blot on this nation which could never be erased.

I.

First step in any sound and permanent solution of the problem of our Japanese must be taken by them. They must cut themselves aloof completely from the control and authority of Japan and its Emperor. This renouncement must be from the heart, and must be such that it will be evident to all Americans, else there can be no credence or confidence in it among Americans who have come to know perfidy can be bottomless.

II.

Second, our federal and state governments must protect the loyal American Japanese in their renunciation of dual citizenship and alien control. Within their colonies, the Japanese who are loyal Americans live under the threat of fascistic elements controlled and directed by Tokyo.

III.

Third, we must expose and tear out the whole web of Japan's influence, propaganda and intrigue in which this nation has been enmeshed. Tight, deliverable blocs of votes can always be used to pander to venal politicians.

IV.

Fourth, we must make it impossible for Tokyo-conceived-and-directed enterprises to achieve control, often amounting to monopoly, over essential activities in our American economy.

V.

Fifth, the Japanese who would be loyal to the United States must take the lead in weeding out the fascistic, Japan-adhering elements among their brethren.

VI.

Sixth, there must be an end to unsupervised Japanese-language schools conducted in the United States and its territories by the Japanese government for the purpose of indoctrinating the American-born in the creed of dual citizenship, and of inoculating them against assimilation of true Americanism.

VII.

Seventh, Japan-controlled firms and institutions must sever their connections with the Japanese government. They must no longer be permitted to exercise strangling control over the Japanese population. They must never again be in position to influence public officials and legislative bodies at the behest of the government in Tokyo.

VIII.

Finally, these things must be done justly and with tolerance. There must be no witch-burning, no persecution, no rabble-rousing. This is a problem in the humanities. It must be dealt with accordingly to American principles of justice, albeit with a new awareness, and a determination that there is no place among American citizens for dual allegiance.

Yours sincerely,

MILLER FREEMAN.

Copy

DOHO-S. F. OFFICE
WA 0569
86-A ENDICOTT PARK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

*Plans
Dohs*

February 23, 1942

Honorable John H. Tolan, Chairman
House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration
San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Bay Area "Doho" readers (about 150), I wish to state that we are and will cooperate with the United States government to our fullest extent. If it is deemed a military necessity that all Japanese nationals and American born Japanese should be evacuated from military areas, we are ready to go. We hope, however, that the evacuation orders - dates, methods, destinations and resettlement of those concerned shall be made clear to everyone to avoid confusion and unnecessary hardships.

Impressions are being created to the public that "Once a Jap, always a Jap" and "every Japanese in America is dangerous to national defense". General statements such as these painting the entire Japanese race as pro-Japanese-fascists is not true and needs some explanation in defense of those who have fought the Japanese militarist clique.

As far back as 1485, Japanese farmers in Yamakishi revolted against the tyrant rule of Samurai (Noblemen's Army) and had as their slogan "Down with Samurai". Since Japan opened her door to western civilization, we have witnessed many similar revolts with slogans such as "Give us 3 freedoms - assembly, organization and speech"; "Demand People's Freedom"; "Free Republic and People's Congress". These will show that there were and are demands for democratic institutions among the Japanese people. Since the Manchurian invasion, in 1931, the Japanese fascist-police have imprisoned more than 5000 workers, farmers, students and women for anti-war activities and an unknown number have been executed.

The same holds true among Japanese in America. There are many Japanese nationals and Americans of Japanese descent who have openly denounced Japan long before December 7th and they continue to be anti-fascist, anti-axis and are giving every aid to the United States in order to win the war. We know that there are fifth-columnists among the Japanese aliens as well as American-born Japanese. Information on pro-Japan activities has been and is being turned over to the proper authorities.

The Japanese weekly "Doho" (brotherhood) published in Los Angeles has carried on anti-Japanese-militarist work for the past 4½ years. The Nisei Young Democratic Club of Oakland, Japanese-American Committee for Democracy in New York and hundreds of Japanese (American and foreign-born) members in the A.F. of L. and C.I.O. have passed resolutions against Japanese aggression many months before Pearl Harbor.

Our loyalty is first and foremost to the United States and its democratic principles and we are willing to make any sacrifice necessary to safeguard this country.

I hope this will help clarify some of the misinformation that has been expressed before your committee and has appeared in the press.

Respectfully yours,

Karl G. Yoneda
Karl G. Yoneda
San Francisco Doho Correspondent

CALIFORNIA HOUSING and PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A non-profit organization in which Californians of various points of view work together to encourage intelligent public and private action for better housing, particularly for families of low income, and application of modern planning methods to all rural and urban areas of the state.

948 MARKET STREET

EXbrook 5880

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representing all sections of
the State, to be named shortly.

17

March 25, 1942

Lieutenant General John De Witt
Headquarters 9th Army Corps
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear General De Witt:

The California Housing and Planning Association has been asked to transmit to you, to other interested persons, and eventually to the public through the press, the enclosed letter which has been signed by several of our members and others. Dedicated as the Association is to the cause of better housing and planning throughout the state, we are happy to endorse the specific proposal for decently designed communities which the letter contains.

The letter embodying the plan has necessarily touched on other aspects of the broad problem. For your convenience, therefore, a summary of the main proposals follows:

- 1 To create assets of lasting value in providing housing for Japanese evacuees by utilizing their labor and skills in the planning and construction of well-designed communities which could readily be converted after the war into rehabilitation centers for disabled service men.
- 2 To provide in this way an opportunity for evacuees at least partially to earn their livings through their work and skills -- a procedure which would unquestionably aid in maintaining morale.
- 3 To entrust supervision of planning, design, and construction to an existing agency such as the experienced Technical Division of the Regional Office of the Farm Security Administration, thereby relieving the army of this part of the work.

Yours very truly,

Howard Moise
HOWARD MOISE
President

64 A G O
APR 2 1942
Received



APR 3 1942

Regional File # 103.1 Violence Cases, General, Wash., D.C.
Miyamoto

Aut. Op. A16.216

Letter from J.H. Bond, Director for Texas USES to Regional Director, San Antonio -
Irving W. Wood, Regional Representative, USES

May 5, 1942

Japanese Evacuees from West Coast

With further reference to your memorandum of April 25 concerning the above-captioned subject, the following information has been secured:

It is definitely known that 17 Japanese, all employees of the Nippon Dry Goods Company with offices in California and headquarters in Japan, have come to Dallas for the purpose of going into business. Police officials have interviewed all of these 17 and it is assumed that others have also arrived. These persons seem to be well supplied with money and have hired some of their work done. Upon being questioned they stated that the government official in charge of evacuation in California had suggested that they come to Dallas as it is a progressive city where they might do well in business. They have rented apartments on Bennett Street and the majority of them live in that neighborhood. They are reputed to have received letters of inquiry from other Japanese who wish to settle in Dallas.

We have been informed that police have received numerous telephone calls, visits, letters and other manifestations of ill feeling from Dallas residents and that the resentment apparently is increasing. The Police Department is attempting to get Federal backing so that the evacuees can be forced to leave Dallas.

All of the 17 Japanese mentioned above have birth certificates showing that they were born in the United States, but in no case was such certificate of the type that might be investigated. They were all signed by the father or close relative as midwife or by a person upon whom a check could not be made. No physician's name appeared on any of the 17 certificates of birth.

Inasmuch as no proof of alien birth is available, police did not require the Japanese evacuees to register as aliens.

Any further developments in this connection will be reported to you.

B-100

Presented by J. H. Jap

California, because of its greatly diversified and specialized agriculture, some two hundred different crops being produced commercially, has always had an agricultural labor problem.

Peoples and nationalities from every part of the world have supplied the necessary labor. All Europeans have been readily absorbed and assimilated culturally and as citizens. Asiatics and others not so readily assimilated have come and gone without driving the whites from possession of the land, with the one exception. Those who have been here in relatively large numbers at different times have been Chinese, Hindus, Filipinos, etc.

Of all the peoples and nationalities that have come to California as laborers, the Japanese have been the only ones to prove a real menace to the whites for possession of the land.

The Japs because of distinctive racial difference and intense egotistical pride of nationality or race, have been practically 100 percent immune to assimilation. They have maintained language and nationality schools for their children and to a large extent their own religion and culture. And still they have come here and remained to steadily increase in numbers and take possession of the land. Why have they been willing and able to do this? Agressiveness, willingness to accept a lower standard of living for the time, and the virtues of thrift and hard work are some of the qualities of the Japanese which, combined with greedy or short sighted American landlordism has resulted in the Japs displacing white farmers and families from operating and living on a lot of the best land in California. So far, the Japs have to a large extent occupied and possessed the land on a cash basis. Cash rent in this county has risen at the present time to \$60.00 and \$65.00 per acre.

The Japanese, on the whole, are not good farmers from the standpoint of national economy and welfare. They pay the highest rent and then exploit the soil

as soon as the high productivity of one piece of good soil is exhausted by the use of excess amounts of water, chemical fertilizers, and in many instances, infestation by noxious weeds, plant diseases and insect pests, then the Japs move on to another, fresher piece of ground.

So far the land has to a large extent been operated by alien Japanese, who can not own land under California law and are not supposed to be able to rent under the same laws. But, through subterfuge and the connivance of certain types of citizens, they have gained possession of the land. The next logical step of course is that they will begin to acquire ownership as citizens. Probably as owners they would take better care of the land. But what about the white farm family that is supposed to be the bulwark of American democracy? Whites who have met the challenge of the Japanese competition for the good soil and have refused to give up farming, have been reduced to a lower standard of living in the neighborhood in which they live, either because of the high land costs and extra hard work on the good soil or because of being crowded out and forced to move to marginal poor land. If continued, this process will eventually lead to a "poor white class" of farmers on the land.

Perhaps the present crisis offers an opportunity to correct these conditions. Some people are saying, maybe they are in part the greedy landlords, that we must maintain the Japs in possession of our good farm lands so that they can supply us with vegetables. There is no question in the minds of people who know that there are plenty of white families more than willing to do the farming on the basis of an American standard of living. If more laborers are needed, the people of Mexico are equally anxious to supply all necessary labor if given the opportunity. Mexicans have never taken any land away from the whites in the U.S.

I believe in treating the Japanese residents of this county fairly and with full tolerance. I also believe that they should be given an opportunity to prove their loyalty to the American way of living and the ideals of democracy. Maybe they owe a price for the privilege of living in this land which should be paid in humility and worthy work on a non-profit basis, at least during the period of the war with Japan.

During this same period and because of Japanese ambitions and aggression, white Americans and other nationalities will be paying a price for these ideals, this way of living, and these privileges, in blood and life and suffering and tears.

- - - - -

Because of public position, the writer feels it is necessary to remain anonymous.

*off the best thing the Japs can do for
the country is to produce vegetables,
arrange for them to do so on a
non-profit basis,*

Briggs is an unsuccessful politician but one who knows the L.A. political situation very well. He talked at length with me and with great intelligence and insight about the general position of the Japanese in the L.A. community and suggested the necessity of inquiring fully into the position of the Japanese as vegetable marketers, nurserymen, and flowermen. He believed that the preeminence of the Japanese in these fields, and especially their monopoly on the vegetable market led to much antagonism, the largest part of which was non-vocal and perhaps even unrecognized. Pearl Harbor crystallized the sentiment and this explains a large part of the anti-Japanese sentiment. Further notes on the Briggs interviews are attached.

Briggs is a very valuable informant for D.A. He has a great admiration for the works of both W.I. and D. Thomas and is most anxious to help us.

Bourne is aspirant for Senate.
Blocked by anti-Times group -
Bourne now playing Chandler
game since re-election.

Chandler vs Bourne instead
of vice versa. Times also
used Justice Cramer for
Cramer nominated - Downey, who is elected.
W. H. Boardman Knight -

jews frehanded & great
shop by shop - &
got Jap. merchandise
& businesses.

Bri 58 -

Manu Wright
810 City - North Bank
Bldg.

① Jap. 1st laborers

② Labor Contractors

Forgot numbers of Japs in
Japs manipulated themselves
as a group - not as per pattern
manipulated as indiv.

Joe Nesmer - Rich land owner -
needed land to Jap 5.



War between Jap. Jap. & white Japs

After Pearl Harbor.

① 1st Ben. Movement -

Before war, considerable good
unll. Good yard men, for duffers.
Cheapest flower market -
Beat white markets to death.
Hated, i.e. of all competing groups.

② General Market
③ Versing
④ Flower

Pearl Harbor - Japs. Terribly Forgotten.
Forgotten - feel & see their needs.
Lost ~~over~~ ~~over~~ ~~over~~ & sense of equality.

Phiz looked better after several
weeks - began to smile again.
began to organize to aid govt. and to
aid in war program.

Wagon, himself, a big land owner!
All politicians - part of big landholding interests.
Are against all competing groups.
Chandler newspaper's ^(Times) big landowners

Interview with Imra Wann Buwixxalda, Pasadena
California, July ¹⁹ 1943.

Mrs. B is the wife of a professor at Calif. Institute of Technology ~~and~~ whose avocation is penology and who became interested in the Japanese problem when made a member of the Committee on Civil Rights of the State Bar Association.

As a member of the State Bar Committee Mrs. B became interested in the Japanese question and talked to both James Young and J.B. Hughes and came to the roughly disagree with them both. She finally became so persistent in her objections to the stirring up of anti-Japanese sentiment that Mayor B asked the FBI to investigate her. This she considered a great joke.

On December 9 or 10 (the day Mrs. Roosevelt and La Guardia arrived in EA., and just several days after pearl Harbot) Mrs. B was on her way from Pasadena to L.A. to amke a speek before a women's club when she saw a man stop his car and spit out of the window at a young Japanese American standing on the curb. This disturbed her greatly and she tried to see Mayor B so that she might carry ~~ixms~~ to the women's club a message from the Mayor to the effect that the Japanese should be treated fairly, without passion and as good American citizens. The Mayor was at the airport, however, and Mrs. B had to leave the message with his secretary, with a request that the Mayor call her at the women's club if he came in before her scheduled talk. Five minutes before she was to speak, the Mayor called Mrs. B. and told her to tell the W's club, as an official representative of the Mayor that the citizens of L.A. should be fair and reasonable ~~and~~ in their relations with fellow American citizens, who were of Japanese ancestry.

The mayor emphasized that he wanted Mrs Buwalda to talk as "my personal representative" and that she should emphasize the importance to American Democracy of fair and just treatment American to citizens of enemy nationality. All this corresponds well with the ~~xx~~ interview with J. B. Hughes and H's estimation of Bowron's early attitude. It is interesting, too, in the light of the very unpleasant relationships Mrs Buwalda had with the ~~mayor~~ mayor a month or so later,

Mrs Buwalda became very friendly with Mr. Alexander of the British government's staff in Los Angeles during this period and she believes he knows more than anyone else about the Japanese situation in Los Angeles. Even though he is now in Vancouver, she thought it would be worth while to go that far to see him.

Mrs. B. said she "saw the proof" of some anti Japanese material that J. B. Hughes and J. R. Young ~~xxx~~ were preparing to send to newspaper editors throughout the state during the middle of January, 1942. Hughes later said he and Young "considered" sending out data to the country editors but that they "never got around to doing it."

Mrs. B. gave me a copy of the form letter she had received in Jan , 42, urging her to send letters to her congressmen, etc., in favor of the movement of the Japanese Americans.

Red.
Sooce - Page Jan 25 - Mrs Burwala
~~Should this be set in to show that~~ Plain envelope
Post marked
Los Angeles

The Pearl Harbor Disaster could never have occurred without the active participation of thousands of Japanese within the Hawaiian Islands.

Because of racial ties, training and outside pressure, every Japanese in the United States, whether foreign born or American born, is a present menace to our national safety and as such should be placed in protective custody far inland and away from all defense areas.

No person who is loyal to the United States of America will object --- the protests and arguments of all others should be disregarded. No considerations of misdirected tolerance, of personal convenience or of business loss should further endanger the safety of American lives.

Pearl Harbor has been viciously battered, our navy crippled, our ships torpedoed at our door, MacArthur's men face extermination, and the militaristic forces of Japan are slowly advancing through the Pacific. How long will we remain blind to our danger? Until we learn another pathetic slogan--"Remember our Pacific Coast"?

The great expanse of our Pacific coast is difficult to protect --- it may be impossible to defend while there are more than two hundred thousand trained and ruthless enemies free in our midst, who can, at a given signal, strike Americans in the back --- destroy our water and communications systems, our highways and railroad lines, our harbors, our shipbuilding and navy yards, our airplane and other vital defense plants -- again without warning!

It is the duty of every loyal American to make herself or himself heard now. Immediately wire or write (a letter or post-card) to each of your two United States Senators and to your United States Congressman, in Washington, D.C., as follows:

"The Japanese menace within our shores must be immediately eliminated. I demand that you, as my representative, act at once to secure the internment and safekeeping far from defense areas of all foreign and American born Japanese for the duration of our war.

Signed _____ "

AND

Make and send a copy of this letter today to at least five of your friends or acquaintances whose intelligence and loyalty you believe will make them appreciate their danger and care about yours!

Interview with Clyde Shoemaker, L.A., July 23, 1943

Pac. Coast Jap. Problem League

Shoemaker with Lechner is the most violent anti-Japanese voice in S. California. S. is even more radical on the subject than L., advocating deportation or at least deprivation of citizenship after the war. S. said he was determined to get the Pacific Coast Japanese Prob. League to take this extreme stand, though he was careful to point out that the League had been formed for the sole purpose of keeping the Japanese off the Coast for the duration and that the League had not yet taken a post-war stand. S. gave me the attached documents which KXIIY (with the notes on the C. of C. Auxiliary meeting in Lechner files) fully clarify his position.

S. explained the KXIIY "why" of his extreme view. "I came to the State of Calif. at the age of three and have resided here since that time. I know every county and almost every town in the State. I represent the Western, the California, point of view. As a Californian, I have seen the Japs move in and take over some of the best parts of the state. I have seen the threat to our land, our property and our institutions. Only Californians see these things. The people of New England don't know about them and the people of Wash. don't seem to care most of the time. As a Californian, therefore, I feel completely justified in taking a stand in no uncertain terms on a problem so close to Calif. and to Calif alone. People from other states may misunderstand and decry my stand but this is a Calif. problem and Calif. must solve it."

Mr. S. gave me the documents of the Pac. Coast Jap. Problem League, in the League's file. He is one of the original members named in the articles of incorp. He was formerly an assistant district attorney for L.A.