

Here's New Oregon Law, Tightening Noose on Jap Land Law Evaders

OREGON'S new anti-Jap property law, passed by the last legislature and signed by Governor Snell, really locks the gate to thousands who have been "crawling through the back door" in violating the alien land laws. These laws, in Pacific Coast states, were intended to keep Japanese aliens from owning land, but have been grossly evaded by subterfuge.

In order that Pacific Coast states may realize the "teeth" that Oregon legislators have written into the situation, The Journal herewith prints the bill. It must be a good bill, for the daily newspapers have been strangely silent on broadcasting it.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

SECTION 1. Whenever leases, cropping agreements, or any other agreements to acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy and transfer real property for farming

or agricultural purposes, or to transfer in whole or in part the beneficial use of said lands, are made in the name of the wife or child of any alien not eligible for citizenship under the laws of the United States or made in the name of any other person, and when such alien not eligible for such citizenship is then or thereafter allowed to remain or go upon the land farm and cultivate same and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of such agricultural lands or obtains or has a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of agricultural crops produced on said lands, then any person signing or entering into any such agreement with knowledge that any such alien shall be allowed or permitted to farm and cultivate such land and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of such agricultural lands or have a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of the agricultural crops produced on said lands, or any person who allows or permits any such alien to farm and cultivate such lands and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of

such agricultural lands or obtain or have a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of the agricultural crops produced on said lands, shall be guilty of violation of the terms and provisions of this Act and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the district attorney of the proper county shall have the power to institute injunction proceedings in the name of the State of Oregon against any and all such persons for the purpose of enforcing and restraining them from carrying on farming operations on any agricultural lands in the State of Oregon, under the terms and provisions of any such said agreements, contracts or leases, as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 2. In any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, by the State of Oregon, or the people thereof, when the complaint, indictment or information alleges the alienage and ineligibility to

United States citizenship of any defendant, proof by the State, or the people thereof, of the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, use, cultivation, occupation or transferring of real property or any interest therein, or the having in whole or in part the beneficial use thereof by such defendant, or of any such facts, and, in addition, proof that such defendant is a member of a race ineligible to citizenship under the naturalization laws of the United States, shall create a prima facie presumption of the ineligibility to citizenship of such defendant, and the burden of proving citizenship or eligibility to citizenship as a defense to any such action or proceedings shall thereupon devolve upon such defendant.

SECTION 3. In any suit or action, civil or criminal, brought pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State relating to the rights, powers and disabilities of aliens with respect to property, proof that the defendant is not a registered voter in the county in which the land involved in any such suit or action is located shall establish a prima facie presumption that such person is ineligible to citizenship.

SECTION 4. Any alien ineligible to own any interest in land in the State of Oregon who shall till, farm or work upon said land, or occupy the same in any capacity whatsoever, shall be presumed to be the owner of a leasehold or some interest in said land.

SECTION 5. If any section, sentence, clause or word of this Act shall be held to be unconstitutional, the invalidity of such section, sentence, clause or word shall not affect the validity of any other portion of this Act, it being the intent of this legislative assembly to enact the remainder of this Act, notwithstanding such part so declared unconstitutional should or may be so declared.

SECTION 6. It hereby is judged and declared that existing conditions are such that this Act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this Act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

ADMIRAL HALSEY SAYS:

"We have found definite signs of cannibalism among the Japs. In defeat they revert to wild beasts."

GENERAL MacARTHUR SAYS:

"We found Japanese orders to kill Americans cruelly—to kill all, even women and children, who oppose the Emperor."

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE JOURNAL

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AS IT LOOKS to JACK HALL

IT'S difficult at times to follow the reasoning—or lack of it—on the part of those who want to welcome back the Japs into our midst with open arms.

They profess, for example, that the idea of holding a national election to vote on whether we want to continue granting citizenship to unassimilables is wrecking the whole groundwork of democracy. When they try to block it by tossing a whole flock of monkey-wrenches into the machinery of democracy themselves.

Take the board of directors of the community hotel at Baker, Oregon, for example. After renting their ballroom, the board suddenly cancelled an advertised meeting of the Japanese Exclusion League there, on 24 hours' notice, on the ground that "the people of Baker didn't want to hear a presentation of the League program."

It's a good demonstration of the all too prevalent attitude on the part of many in official and semi-official circles to try to regiment the thinking of Americans. Fortunately, a host of red-blooded Bakerites, capable of doing their own thinking and not at all appreciative of the "solicitude" of the hotel board for their welfare, told about it in no uncertain terms. To mention just a few:

Roie and Clyde Van Bibber, Mrs. F. A. Valentine, A. L. Carlson, W. A. Hall, Walter Givens, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hanna, and many others.

VITUPERATIVE Harold Ickes is still sounding off, labeling those who have the temerity to fight his ukase on the redumping of Japs on the Pacific Coast with all sorts of undignified and ungentlemanly names.

Of course, coming from Harold, that must be overlooked. He's "agin" everything.

But perhaps there's a reason for Ickes' great love for Japs. If memory serves correctly, the Secretary was one of the first to take Japanese out of the internment camps and establish them on his ranch in Maryland.

If Harold doesn't mind, we'd sort o' like to know what he's pay-

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INTERNEED JAPS MEET; MAKE 21 DEMANDS

Teamsters Want Japanese Kept Off Coast Area

By LESTER M. HUNT

SO sorry, please. No Japs wanted—now or ever." This is the attitude of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

It was expressed in the form of a resolution adopted at a recent convention in Seattle of the delegates representing more than 100,000 organized Teamsters in the Far West.

The resolution demanded that the Japs never be permitted to return to the states from which they were moved by the army as a war security measure.

Regardless of the action of the federal authorities, the Teamsters will not accept the Japs. In this position, the Teamsters echo the sentiments of the West. They don't want them back, and they won't take them back.

The indications are that the western climate will not be healthy for Japs for a long time to come. The West remembers the boys it lost in the Pacific.

It remembers how it fought for years against the sentimental attitude of the rest of the country toward the Japs who were infiltrating the western states.

The war gave the West a chance to get rid of its hated immigrants. Other states now have them and the West says: "You wanted them. Now, you keep them."

Not Wanted in East

From what we have seen of the Japs since they moved East, we don't want them either. We can understand the attitude of the West. They are a threat to our standard of living. The American workman cannot compete with Jap labor and neither can the American farmer.

In the western states, the Japs were accumulating the choice farm lands until some of the states passed laws prohibiting them from owning property. Then they held it in the name of their children or of Oriental gold.

Since their recent arrival in our midst, the Japs have shown up as

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WRA REAPS A WHIRLWIND

THE JAPANESE in the United States, considering the exigencies of war, have been exceptionally well treated.

The paternalistic War Relocation Authority has, through its coddling policy, given them advantages far in excess of the ordinary man-in-the-street, who has had to put up with wartime rigors and restrictions.

But now, with the nation on the threshold of victory, alien-dominated groups are beginning to make themselves felt. They want to maintain their influence on the Japanese communities as they did before the war. That influence kept alive Japanese customs, traditions, Emperor-worship and loyalty to the Empire.

These people want the government to maintain relocation centers on a semi-permanent basis. They want the government to underwrite any business venture they undertake. They want the government to establish old folks' homes for them. And, above all, they want the government to give Japanese aliens power of attorney to manage properties owned by their American-born children.

THIS IS AMERICA, BUT LET US NOT MISTAKE LIBERTY FOR LICENSE. Had these people suffered as our civilians and soldiers did in the Japanese prison camps of the Philippines, some kind of "recommendations" might be in order. But they didn't. Their brazen effrontery is even more clear when you consider the scope of proposed benefits far exceeds anything now offered the men who are fighting and dying for our country.

We hope every reader will give these "21 recommendations" the study they deserve. There are forces within this country that will try to obtain consideration for these and other Japanese demands. When that time comes, the voice of America should be raised to high heaven against it.

Japs "Bleed" Leased Farms, Says Bainbridge Economist

A graphic picture of what Jap operation has done to the well-known strawberry raising area of Bainbridge Island in Washington is painted in this interview by a Journal reporter with Lambert Schuyler, writer and economist, who lives at Winslow, on the island.

"The beating that the Japs gave Bainbridge acres amounts to as-

sault and battery," Schuyler told the Journal. "The fact is that the Japs made their fortunes here by mining the soil—leased soil. Take a good look at our so-called berry fields today. Most of them will not even grow good weeds. At best they will produce very inferior berries. And it will cost plenty to restore them to any kind of

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Delegates from 7 Centers Hold Secret Parley

IN the face of announcements by

War Relocation Authority officials that Jap relocation centers were going to be closed before the year's end and all occupants released, inmate delegates to a seven-center conference, held recently in Salt Lake City, urged that centers be kept open for the duration of the war and as long afterward as may be needed.

This was only one of 21 "recommendations" made by the conference in letters to Secretary of the Interior Ickes and to Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority. The recommendations provide for a cradle-to-the-grave aid program, demanding benefits that far exceed anything offered to the men who are fighting and dying for our country. Criticism of WRA methods contend such brazen effrontery was the only result that could be expected of the coddling policy of Mr. Myer, et al.

Demands of the evacuated Japanese were very carefully kept out of the newspapers. The first notice obtained by the public was through copies of the "Heart Mountain Sentinel," a Japanese camp newspaper, published for the inmates only. Explained that paper:

"The conference of the delegates representing Gila, Granada, Minidoka, Poston, Rohwer, Topaz and Heart Mountain (relocation centers) was held behind closed doors and the announcement this week was the first information center residents have had of the outcome.

"Many residents were disappointed with the results and voiced the opinion that 'nothing new was accomplished.' Others declared that 'many of the recommendations were beyond the scope of WRA's ability to perform.'"

In outlining here the 21 "recommendations" of the evacuees, the Japanese Exclusion League Journal calls attention to the fact that all but six of the 33 elected delegates to the conference were alien Japanese. It demonstrates the determination of the alien segment to try to control the future of the

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THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE JOURNAL

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A PROGRAM THAT ALL CAN BACK!

ALMOST DAILY letters come into the headquarters of the Japanese Exclusion League from persons who are anti-Jap but who confess their inability to go along with the League's program because "it sets a precedent that will undermine the fundamentals of the Constitution and imperil other minority groups."

Let's re-inspect the program and see:

ITEM 1. Induce the government to keep all Japs out of the Western Defense Command until the war is over. That's just good sense, with a war on. If only one among them was a saboteur, the exclusion of all, to prevent his dirty work, would be justified. And we heard a man, close to the military intelligence service, say in a public speech that six known Japanese spies were now operating in Seattle alone.

ITEM 2. Deport all alien Japs and all disloyal Japs. Who will argue that this is either un-American or unnecessary?

ITEM 3. Stimulate interest in a national post-war election (so the soldiers can participate) to amend the Federal Constitution and provide that, after a certain date, NO MORE descendants of persons not eligible for citizenship may automatically become citizens merely because their alien mothers were here when they were born.

Japanese now constitute only one-tenth of 1 per cent of our population. No great danger there. The peril lies in permitting fast-breeding races that are not assimilable to go unchecked, and to make American citizens of them.

Give them a few years and they will make good their boast of dominating America. They'll do it without firing a shot. They will VOTE the Japs out of the country.

That kind of a law is un-American, we set a bad precedent many years ago. We had such a law once. And we kicked it out the window.

IF THEY ARE REALLY LOYAL

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY officials assure us that the Japs they are turning loose from relocation centers are 100 per cent loyal and bubbling over with Americanism.

Americanism, as we understand it, is the devotion of Americans to the welfare of their country.

With Jap war lords publicly boasting of how that Shinto nation expects to overrun and conquer the United States, plain military necessity would demand that no Japs be permitted to colonize along the vulnerable Pacific Coast. We had to move 'em once, kit and kaboodle. We don't want to have to do it again.

If the Japs are as full of Americanism as the WRA professes, a splendid way of showing it would be for them to settle east of the Rockies.

The Pacific Coast doesn't want 'em.

In the interest of national safety, we can't afford to have 'em.

IT'S TIME TO STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

IT'S GETTING CLOSE to the time when Pacific Coast political officeholders—and that includes governors and congressmen alike—will have to come out of their holes and stand up to be counted on this very vital issue of whether the Pacific Coast again is to be a Jap dumping ground.

For a long time now these public servants who occupy seats of influence have been trying to throw monkey-wrenches, through their subordinates, into the machinery of the various anti-Jap organizations, in the hope that they could throttle this fast-growing expression of American sentiment without having to take a public stand on it.

But those days are past. As these organizations expand—the membership rolls of the Japanese Exclusion League are piling up like the proverbial snowball—their voting power grows apace.

These believers in the American way of life are going to demand that holders of public office get off the fence. They are going to insist that their governors and their congressmen declare themselves.

If they want to go on record with the Jap-lovers, that's their democratic privilege. We have no fight with that, if they really feel that way. We'll be glad to tell the soldiers out there how well their interests are being looked after publicly here at home.

A QUESTION FOR THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN!

Probably There'll Be No Answer, But Then Who Cares?

On April 30, 1945, the Oregonian, Portland daily, published an editorial under the title "Malignant Transition." It ranted and raved about the fact that there were good Americans who refused to take "sitting down" the WRA decree that it again was going to make the Pacific Coast a dumping ground for Japs.

Of course, there's nothing new about that for the Oregonian. That paper and the Oregon Journal, and in fact most big city newspapers, have long been pulling their editorial hair and waving their journalistic clubs at the red-blooded folks who have decided the time has come to clean up our democracy, and keep it that way.

Probably the only thing that motivates the Oregonian in this very docile attitude toward the Japs, and the general practice of appeasing every foreign element that wants a slice of our country, is a general love for all mankind and a spiritual outlook on life that calls for turning the other cheek in case of threats. If that's it—and that's ALL—more power to 'em.

But, speaking of "Malignant Transition," we would like to have the Oregonian explain how it goes its peaceful, pro-Jap way today and yet, as recently as February 6, 1943, two years after Pearl Harbor, published as its editorial opinion and belief the editorial in the adjoining column titled "Those Highly Sensitive Japs."

May we respectfully call to the Oregonian's attention a line from its own editorial: "What monumental chumps we were to think that a prevailing majority of you Japs actually were civilized!"

Malignant transition, indeed!

Many New Chapters Of League Started

ORGANIZERS retained by the Japanese Exclusion League have spent a busy month. On the road almost constantly, they have held successful meetings and set up local chapters of the organization in many parts of Oregon and Washington.

Numbered among the new chapters of the League are Sherwood and Tigard in western Oregon, La-Grande and Milton-Freewater in eastern Oregon, and Ellensburg in eastern Washington.

The organizers report great public interest in the Japanese right. In the theater at the Ellensburg meeting, for example, there were more than 500 persons, despite the fact that there never has been a Japanese in the Ellensburg valley.

Calls continue to flood the League headquarters from all parts of the Northwest, asking for help in organizing local chapters. Other requests have arrived from all parts of the Pacific Coast and even as far away as Texas.

WOULD COLONIZE JAPS

Seattle, Wash.—Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Washington Republican Club, Lambert Schuyler, Rolling Bay committeeman, advocated that evacuated Japanese-Americans be "colonized" on South Pacific islands that have been wrested from Jap control by our armed forces.

As we are concerned, is that it is a fine illustration of the power of organization.

If the Japanese Exclusion League, for example, was as well equipped for mass voting as is Mr. Bridges' organization, we wouldn't have any Japanese problem.

Those Highly Sensitive Japs

A slippery little double-crosser and murderer, a barbarian with the lacquer of civilization worn off, by name Hideo Tojo, by station, premier of Japan, now asserts that the reason the Japs went to war with us was the "impolite attitude of the American government." So it was a matter of etiquette, after all, was it? This ought to simplify our version of the occasion, but still it seems to us that the reason the Japs went to war was because they designed to conquer Asia, and take over our west coast, not to mention Hawaii, and rub the white man's nose, and the white woman's, in that matter, in the dust of bloody defeat. We now are well aware that Tojo and his associate rats had planned this for twenty years or more—and that the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor was its culmination. But Tojo will have it that the Japs went to war on a point of politeness. Sensitive sons—as a marine sergeant might say—those Japs.

And ridiculous little hypocrites, too. We may as well confess that they had most of us hoodwinked by their belly-bowing and hissing, and their scrupulous ritual of formal deportment, and their affection for cherry trees, and their pretty tea ceremonial, and all that sort of bunkum—but we have taken the cure the hard way. And when a Jap talks to us of politeness, at this stage of the game, or at any time hereafter, he'd better know his jultsu—because our idea of the polite response is to hang him on his ancestral chin, and to hang it hard. Never again. Tojo, are you Japs going to delude us with your fake patter about the sanctity of politeness, your pretense of chivalry. That's definitely out, and for keeps.

The trouble is, Tojo, that we woke up late—but not too late. When your enthusiasts bombed and sank the United States gunboat Panay, on her peaceful concerns in the Yangtze river, four long years before you sneaked up on Pearl Harbor, you Japs dropped the mask for an interval. We ought to have walloped you then, or at least, we ought to have prepared ourselves to wallop you—but your navy fired a salute of guns to the Panay, as though this would raise her, and your school children assembled a fund, sen by sen, to prove that the Jap heart was good—and we fell for it. You were meditating on the Pearl Harbor sneak attack right then, and your blueprints were about finished. "So sorry, please!" What monumental chumps we were to think that a prevailing majority of you Japs actually were civilized. Was the bombing of the peaceful Panay "polite"?

Well, live and learn, as the fellow says. So don't try to come it over on us now, this bunk of Jap politeness and extreme sensitivity. That's out for the duration—and for keeps. You've lost your cherished reputation of being polite, Tojo, just as presently you are going to lose your shirt. And when you have lost your shirt, Tojo, there'll be bayonets ready to insure that the loss of your shirt won't bother you long.

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ing them. Perhaps the folks in organized labor would, too.

What brings the thought to mind is a bulletin board in one of Mr. Ickes' Japanese internment camps, where good old American dollar patriots are bidding for this Japanese help. Take a look at the wages offered—and see if you want that kind of competition in YOUR locality:

Warehouse, Peoria, Ill.—\$75 per month.
Couple, Milwaukee, Wis.—\$100 per month.
Maid, Milwaukee, Wis.—\$50 per month.
Maid, Freeport, Ill.—\$12 per week.
Maid, Milwaukee, Wis.—\$12 per week.
Power machine operators, Minneapolis, Minn.—40 cents per hour.
Cook, Euclid, Ohio—Maintenance and \$70-\$80 per month.
Couple on farm, Cleveland, Ohio—\$80 per month and maintenance.

AND now up steps Mr. Harry Bridges, West Coast head of the Longshoremen's Union, and takes his American union members at Stockton, Calif., to task because they refuse to work alongside of returning Japanese in the Stockton warehouses.

Interesting, in view of the fact that Uncle Sam has been trying for lo, these many years, to kick Mr. Bridges out of the country on the ground that he is an undesirable alien.

For Mr. Bridges thus to tell American members of his CIO union what they can and what they can't do about the Jap situation brings up many interesting angles of thought.

The one that stands out, as far

DeWitt Tells How Organizations Here Aided Japs

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the second installment of a serialization of high spots in the report to the War Department of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, of the Western Defense Command, telling why he found it necessary to evacuate all of the 115,000 Japanese in Pacific Coast areas. The Journal publishes this serial, believing that it demonstrates in a way that cannot be disputed the peril of permitting Japanese to live on the Pacific Coast while we still are at war with Japan.)

THERE were very disturbing indications along the Pacific Coast that the Commanding General could not ignore. He was forced to consider the character of the Japanese colony. While this is neither the place nor the time to record in detail significant pro-Japanese activities in the United States, it is pertinent to note some of these in passing.

Research had established that there were over 124 separate Japanese organizations along the Pacific Coast engaged, in varying degrees, in common pro-Japanese purposes. This number does not include local branches of parent organizations, of which there were more than 310.

Research and co-ordination of information had made possible the identification of more than 100 parent fascistic or militaristic organizations in Japan, which have had some relation, either direct or indirect, with Japanese organizations or individuals in the United States. Many of the former were parent organizations of subsidiary or branch organizations in the United States and in that capacity directed organizational and functional activities.

There was definite information that the great majority of activities followed a line of control from the Japanese government, through key individuals and associations to the Japanese residents in the United States.

That the Japanese associations, as organizations, aided the military campaigns of the Japanese government is beyond doubt. The contributions of these associations toward the Japanese war effort had been freely published in Japanese papers throughout California.

Evidence of the regular occurrence of Emperor-worshipping ceremonies in almost every Japanese populated community in the United States had been discovered.

Associations Named
A few examples of the many Japanese associations extant along the Pacific Coast are described in the following passages:

THE HOKUBEI BUTOKU KAI, or Military Virtue Society of North America, was organized in 1931, with headquarters at Alvarado, California, and a branch office in Tokyo. One of the purposes was to instill the Japanese code of Bushido among the Japanese throughout America. This highly nationalistic and militaristic organization was formed primarily to teach Japanese boys "military virtues" through Kendo (fencing), Judo (jijitsu) and Sumo (wrestling). This society became closely integrated with many other Japanese organizations, both business and social.

THE HEIMUSHA KAI was organized for the sole purpose of furthering the Japanese war effort. The intelligence services (including the FBI, the Military Intelligence Service and the Office of Naval Intelligence) had reached the conclusion that this organization was engaged in espionage. Its membership contained highly militaristic males eligible for compulsory military service in Japan. Its prime function was the collection of war funds for the Japanese army and navy. In more than 1,000 translated articles in which Heimusha Kai was mentioned, there was no evidence of any other function save the collection of war relief funds.

A prospectus was issued to all Japanese in the United States by the sponsoring committee for Heimusha Kai in America. It is quoted as follows:

"The world should realize that our military action in China is based upon the significant fact that we are forced to fight under

DeWitt on Americanized Japanese

HERE IS what Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense Command at the time of the Japanese evacuation, says of Japanese who have become Americanized:

"In the war in which we are now engaged racial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third-generation Japanese born on American soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become 'Americanized,' the racial strains are undiluted. To conclude otherwise is to expect that children born of white parents on Japanese soil sever all racial affinity and become loyal Japanese subjects, ready to fight and, if necessary, to die for Japan in a war against the nation of their parents.

"That Japan is allied with Germany and Italy in this struggle is no ground for assuming that any Japanese, barred from assimilation by convention as he is, though born and reared in the United States, will not turn against this nation when the final test of loyalty comes.

"It therefore follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies, of Japanese extraction, are at large today. There are indications that these are organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity. The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken."

realistic circumstances. As a matter of historical fact, whenever the Japanese government begins a military campaign, we, the Japanese, must be united and every one of us must do his part.

"As far as our patriotism goes, the world knows that we are superior to any other nation. However, as long as we are staying on foreign soil, what can we do for our mother country? . . .

Protected by Japan

"Today, we, the Japanese in the United States, who are not able to sacrifice our lives for our National cause, are now firmly resolved to stand by to settle the present war as early as possible. 'We are proud to say that our daily happy life in America is dependent upon the protective power of Great Japan.' We are facing a critical emergency, and we will take strong action as planned. We do hope and beg you all to co-operate with us for our National cause."

According to reliable sources, there were more than 10,000 members of Heimusha Kai in 1940.

THE TOGO KAI was organized in 1905 in memory of Admiral Togo, the hero of the Japanese-Russian naval battle. The purposes of this organization were to promote a greater Imperial Japanese navy and to collect and transmit funds for the Japanese navy.

Japs "Bleed" Leased Farms, Says Economist

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farming. The reason: chemical fertilizers and no crop rotation.

"At current prices, it costs about \$400 to clear an acre of ground here. Two 10-acre fields now offered for sale attract no buyers at \$180 an acre. The man who pays \$100 for them will get no bargain.

"Don't believe it, either, when someone tells you that the Japs have brought wealth to our community. Actually, they mined this region. They made money, but they lived in filth and poverty. They did their spending in Jap stores, put their savings into Jap hotels and grocery stores in Seattle, sent the balance to Japan to help build battleships. They didn't build us up. They tore us down. We want no more of them.

"Now compare the Jap farmers with the Holland Dutch, for example. Many of them have settled around Puget Sound. They are generally dairymen or bulb growers. They, too, are industrious. But their homes are models of neatness and cleanliness. They vastly improve every piece of soil they farm. They, too, are thrifty, but it is quite evident where their money goes. They live at our level; they are heavy consumers of American goods. Thus they help to build America, not to tear it down. They help us raise our standards.

"We can raise better strawberries ourselves than the Japs can. With the help of machinery and crop rotation we can produce them just as cheaply, too. Here is opportunity for some of our farm boys, returned from the wars. In strawberries we have natural advantages of soil, climate and market."

"Keep the Japs away and the white farmers will make money in berries just as they did before the Japs came in and drove them out of business."

The Togo Kai's three branches in the United States were controlled by the parent Togo Kai headquarters in Japan.

THE KAMJO KAI. Due to the critical situation that developed in the Orient, the Retired Army Mens Corps of Sacramento organized the Kamjo Kai (Society for Defending the Country by Swords, on the Sword Society) in July, 1937. It was the first militant Japanese organization established in the United States by Japanese ex-service men to support military action taken by the Japanese government in the Orient. Members of the Kamjo Kai made monthly contributions of \$1 or more to Imperial Japanese Army War Relief Fund. This proposal was initiated by Consul-General Shiosaki during his visit to the United States in 1938.

THE NIPPONJIU KAI, or Japanese Association of America, was the principal controlling organization in the United States. It operated in close co-operation with the consulates and carried out the directives of those offices. Article 3 of its by-laws provides:

"This association is organized by the local Japanese association under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consul-General of San Francisco."

Acted as Intermediary

The Japanese Association acted as intermediary between the Japanese people in the United States and the Japanese government. It aided the collection of war relief funds and poll taxes, sponsored organization of corps of visitors from the United States to Japan, founded Japanese language schools, disseminated propaganda, welcomed dignitaries and visiting military and naval officers, encouraged Emperor-worship, stimulated the establishment of subsidiaries and other organizations, and participated in a multitude of other pro-Japanese activities. Branches were established in every community where the Japanese population warranted it.

Other outstanding Japanese organizations were known to exist in the United States. Some of the more prominent are listed here:

KAIGUN KYOKAI (Navy Association),
AIKOKU FUJIN KAI (Patriotic Women's Society),
JUGO SEKISEI KAI (Behind the Gun Society),
HOIKOKU KAI (Society for Service to the Country),
AIKOKUKI KENNO KISEI DOMEI (Patriotic League for Contribution to the Airplane Fund),
KO-A-SOKUSHIN KAI (Society for the Promotion of Asiatic Co-Prosperity),
KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society),
KIBEI SHIMIN KAI (Kibei Society),
HOKYOKU KAI (Rising Sun Society),
ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN KAI (Japanese Association of America),
ZAIBEI NIPPONJIN KAI RENRAIJI NIKKAI KANJI KAI (United Councillor's Convention for Japanese Associations in North America),
NANKA TEIKOKU GUNJIN DAN (Japanese Army Men's Corps of Southern California),
JUGO HAIBUTSU RIYODAN (Behind the Gun Waste Utilization Society),
JOSHU KAI (Ever Victorious or Invincible Society),
HINODE KAI (Imperial Japanese Reservists),
HOKUBEI ZAIGO SHOKUIN DAN (North American Reserve Officers Association),
SOKOKU KAI (Fatherland Society),
SUIKO KAI (Los Angeles Reserve Officers Association).

ZAIBEI IKUEI KAI (Society for Educating the Second Generation in America).

One extremely important obstacle in the path of Americanization of the second-generation Japanese was the widespread formation, and increasing importance, of the Japanese language schools in the United States. The purposes and functions of these Japanese language schools are well known. They employed only those textbooks which had been edited by the Department of Education of the Japanese Imperial Government.

Taught Japanese

In order to assist the Japanization of the second generation, the Zaibei Ikuei Kai was organized in Los Angeles in April, 1940. Its purpose as publicized at that time: "To Japanize the second and third generations in this country for the accomplishment of establishing a greater Asia in the future. . . .

In California alone there were over 248 schools with an aggregate faculty of 454 and a student body of 17,800.

The number of American-born Japanese who had been sent to Japan for education and who now were in the United States could not be overlooked. For more than 25 years American-born progeny of alien Japanese had been sent to Japan by their parents for education and indoctrination. The extent of their influence upon other Nisei Japanese could not be accurately calculated. But it could not be disregarded.

During 1941 alone more than 1,573 American-born Japanese entered West Coast ports from Japan. Over 1,147 Issei, or alien Japanese, re-entered the United States from Japan that year.

In a group with an average age of 17.5 years who were sent to the United States as such as you spent an average of 10 years abroad continuously, lived with their parents in Japan. Yet this group consisted entirely of American citizens.

Of the Kibei in Hawaii, Andrew W. Lind, professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, says: "Finally, there is the rather large Kibei group of the second generation who, although citizens of the United States by virtue of birth within the Territory, are frequently more fanatically Japanese in their disposition than their own parents."

That Boy in the South Pacific; What's He Going to Think of You?

HE'S FIGHTING against the Japs for his life—and yours!

What's he going to think of YOU, when he finds that you and other Americans have docilely sat by and permitted the WRA and similar dictatorial agencies to dump Japanese by the thousands back on the Pacific Coast, vital anchor to the supply lines to our troops? This

is no time, with a bitter war on, to open the door for even one act of sabotage that will make it more difficult for our boys at the front.

The Japanese Exclusion League needs your help in fighting to keep ALL Japanese away from the Pacific Coast while the war is on. We believe it's your patriotic duty.

INFORMATION REQUEST

RALPH HANNAN, Treasurer
Japanese Exclusion League,
P. O. Box 289, Gresham, Ore.

Please send me information on plans and program of your organization. I am interested in keeping out the Japs.

Name _____

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