

For the Love of Mike, Whose Democracy Is This?

PUGNACIOUS Harold Ickes labels those organizing to fight his plans to make the Pacific Coast a dumping ground for Japs as "unprincipled," "undemocratic," "bestial" and "inhuman."

Dillon Myer, Ickes' stooge in the War Relocation Authority, in many public speeches refers to members of anti-Jap organizations and their backers as Hitlerites and enemies of the nation.

Those preachers and other Jap-lovers who are vociferous in their demands that Americans take Japs and like them, constantly tag those who oppose their desires as "Fascist," "Nazi," "un-Christian" and "un-American."

No matter how it may be camouflaged, we think the issue is simpler than that. As we see it, either a man is fighting for the home-front dollars or he is fighting for our battle-front soldiers in the South Pacific. He can't do both!

But the point we want to make is this: our understanding of democracy is a form of government by the people, as expressed by will of the majority.

Eighty per cent of the people on the West Coast want to get rid of the Japs. They are beginning to speak their mind in constantly increasing

numbers. They are demanding a national vote on this issue of whether the Jap stays or goes.

But to the Jap-lovers, in and out of public life, such discussion of legal, proscribed methods of dealing with vital American issues seems to be something close to treason.

If THEY express THEIR ideas, that's democracy.

If anyone else expresses a different view, that's Hitlerism.

For the love of Mike, WHOSE DEMOCRACY IS THIS?

ADMIRAL HALSEY

SAYS:

"Japs are not fit to live in a Civilized World!"

GENERAL MacARTHUR

SAYS:

"The Japanese have proved that they are barbarians."

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE JOURNAL

Vol. 1

PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY, 1945

No. 1

AS IT LOOKS TO JACK HALL

WHO'S who in this movement to force a flood of Japs back on the Coast again?

Check any list of Jap-lovers and you'll almost always find the same old lineup of those who went all-out for the America Firsters and the many ragged-fringe organizations that tried their best to keep America unprepared for war, so its enemies could ride over the country at will.

We don't believe all of these people are deliberately trying to undo the country although that is what their efforts amount to. But we believe it is time that people in high places quit lending their names to the stationery of organizations, without ever checking up personally to see what reprehensible use is going to be made of them.

LEADING in the fight to bring back the Japs are many of the preachers and those who have a selfish, commercial reason for using Japs. For the business man who would put the few extra dollars he can make by using cheap labor ahead of his country's welfare, we have no use at all.

For the preacher who argues that Japs are just as good as you or me, and that our Christian duty is to welcome them back as brothers, we would suggest:

Send out your son to marry a Japanese girl, or your daughter to wed a Japanese man. Then, when you have become the granddaddy of a swarm of half-breed Jap grandchildren, let's sit down and discuss this question of brotherly love all over again.

WE GET quite a bang out of the Jap-lover fraternity who try to stir public discussion of the Jap peril here on the Coast "because the government is against it."

Let's take a look.

Dillon Myer et al., of the War Relocation Authority, say their department is going to close out the Jap internment camps this year and dump the Japs back on the public.

Brig. Gen. William H. Wilbur of the Army, testifying in a Los Angeles courtroom, says a gigantic Japanese spy ring is now in operation on the Pacific Coast.

Gen. H. C. Pratt, of the Western Defense Command, noted recently that sabotage on the Pacific Coast has picked up materially since interned Japs were released.

Interior Secretary Ickes, boss of the WRA: "We are trying to encourage as many Japs as possible to locate elsewhere."

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the (Continued on Page 2)

WRA TO DUMP 25,000 JAPS ON COAST THIS YEAR

Japs? Just Ask This Marine And His Dad

This is the story of the Pattees.

The story of a 19-year-old marine, who knows Japs and their mental processes by long and shocking contact with them in the South Pacific.

The story of a father, who already has given two boys to the service, only to see them come back injured and maimed, and who now is sending his third boy, a rangy 17-year-old with down still on his chin, to become a member of the United States Marines.

Thor Pattee, ex-marine, likes to bide the breastful of medals he won. But he can't conceal the artificial arm that Uncle Sam gave him to replace the one lost in the war. He explains it modestly:

"We were in a shell hole, nine of us," he says, "when a Jap shell exploded in our midst. Five of the boys were killed; all but one of us injured. We had to make our way back, under fire, as best we could."

But a later letter from Bill

Pattee, one of Thor's buddies, to Mrs. Pattee put it differently: "I want you to know that Thor was one of the best liked men in the outfit," he wrote. "The courage he showed when he lost his arm is known throughout the whole division. When the stretcher bearers arrived and tried to help him, Thor refused to be carried back. He pointed to the other wounded, who were lying on the ground, and said: 'You take them. They need it more than I do. I'll walk.'"

Says Thor Pa' ide of the Japs:

"I saw Jap troops deliberately cripple American soldiers by machine-gunning them in the legs, and then drive tanks over these wounded as they lay helpless on the ground. I saw enough bestiality to convince my comrades and myself that, as a race, they are not fit to live with human beings. The sooner we get them out of the United States, the better off this country will be."

Says G. D. Pattee, the father: "I know the Japs and their traits from long experience. They can mean nothing but danger and trouble for this country. My boys are fighting 'over there' to keep them away from the Coast. The least I can do, with the help of other loyal Americans, is to work 'over here' for the same end."

The Pattee family lives at Boring, Ore. Gordon, 21, recently was discharged from the Navy. Franklin, 17, is ready to enter service.

THIS FAMILY KNOWS ABOUT JAPS



THOR PATTEE, 19-year-old discharged marine.

G. D. PATTEE, who sends his three sons to fight Japs.

EYES OF COAST ON GRESHAM AS ANTI-JAP MOVE SPREADS

Gresham, Ore.—This little town of red-blooded Americans is fast becoming the focusing point of millions of eyes up and down the Pacific Coast.

For in Gresham, from what started out to be a protest by far-sighted businessmen and farmers against dumping Japs back into the lap of the community, has developed an anti-Japanese movement that bids fair to sweep the entire Pacific Coast. Almost daily new chapters are being added.

When War Relocation Authority officials refused to heed the Gresham protests, business and farm leaders there realized that only by organized effort could they get results. And so they set up what they called "The Oregon Property Owners Protective League." Their idea was to show the government, by the very fact that practically everybody in the area was a member, that the community didn't want the Japs back.

But almost overnight, after the newspapers had carried the story of what these businessmen and farmers had done, requests started pouring in from all parts of the West, congratulating them on their

foresight and fortitude and asking help in getting their own localities organized.

The good people of Gresham and suburbs went all-out for a campaign of cooperation, aiding in the setting up of local chapters in several localities. But as requests continued to flood the League from Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, and even as far away as (Continued on page 3)

Myer Brushes Off Anti-Jap Opposition

Seattle, Wash.—Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, in a recent speech here, declared that the WRA will send more than 25,000 Japs back to the Pacific Coast between now and January 1. These will be the major share of the 54,000 who are scheduled to be released from internment camps, he added.

Myer's unequivocal statement makes something or other out of his rambunctious boss, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, who a short time ago issued a statement to the effect that "our policy from the beginning has been to discourage return of the Japs to the Pacific Coast and to do all we can to persuade those who formerly lived on the Pacific Coast to relocate elsewhere."

Ickes' statement brought sharp rejoinder from Dan M. McDade of Portland, Ore., national vice commander of the American Legion, who said:

"A year ago Ickes was quoted in San Francisco as resenting any criticism of the WRA and labeling as 'professional hate-mongers' those who did oppose the return of the Japanese. He employed such terms as 'undemocratic,' 'bestial' and 'inhuman.'"

"At that time I called attention to the fact that we on the Pacific Coast knew more about the problem than Dillon Myer or Harold Ickes and resented the fact that our criticism of the WRA classed us as 'vindictive professional hate-mongers.' Anyone who puts any reliance in the rather nebulous statement attributed to Ickes is wasting his time."

The Ickes statement, now shown to be unreliable by the Myer (Continued on page 3)

Hearst Columnist Decries U. S. Tolerance in Japanese Issue

E. V. Durling, the Hearst columnist, tells this one:

Recent dispatch stated the Chinese wife of a Japanese resident of the United States sues for a divorce and testified that her husband continually sneered at the United States and repeatedly expressed the hope that Japan would win the war.

Asked where the sneering, traitorous husband was, the wife said:

"He was released from a relocation camp and is now working in a war plant in Detroit."

That, remarks Durling, reveals what the so-called "tolerance" of Japs can lead to. A treacherous Nip working in a war plant is a menace to the lives of thousands of American workers. It is about time the solid citizens really did something to stop the activities of these starchy-eyed coddlers of double-crossing Japs.

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION LEAGUE JOURNAL

Published monthly in the interest of the Japanese Exclusion League, Inc., an organization dedicated to legally, peaceably and permanently ridding this Coast and, ultimately, this country of the Japs.

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THE AMERICAN WAY—ALWAYS!

MEMBERS of the Japanese Exclusion League throughout the Northwest unitedly and wholeheartedly condemn those responsible for the reported attack on the Madera, Calif., home of an American-born Jap, recently discharged from the U. S. Army. A brother-in-law, still in U. S. Army uniform, was visiting him at the time.

This organization has no love for a Jap, whether he be born in America or in Tokyo, or in a tree. It believes it is imperative for the future safety and welfare of its white citizens for this country to get rid of them. But it believes, also—and preaches constantly—that this must be done *legally and peaceably*, as well as *permanently*.

This is America. There is no place here for those who favor or practice mob rule. Our wise forefathers who set up this democracy laid down legal rules for getting ourselves out of jams like this Jap peril, into which some of our not-so-wise forefathers got us when they began to wink at the Oriental Exclusion Law "for business reasons."

The Japanese Exclusion League is built squarely on those legal remedial lines laid down for the nation's guidance. It advocates permanent solution of the American-born Jap problem by a *vote of the people*, to amend the Constitution and prevent Japs, whom we cannot assimilate, from becoming citizens by the happenstance of birth.

It wonders, then, about the sincerity of such persons as the group of Washington State preachers who the other day rushed into print with a resolution that read: "... the proposed action is so obviously contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution that all good citizens of our nation should join in opposing this Fascist-Nazi philosophy and action."

The least we can say for them is that they leaped into the public press before they looked. We hope it's nothing deeper than a craving for publicity. But at a time like this, when money and pressure is being heavily applied in many strange places to help in this Jap "flank attack" on the Pacific Coast, it behooves preachers, and all others in public or semi-public life, to check up closely on the sources that seek to motivate them into action.

WE SUGGEST YOU ASK THE BANKER

A CIVIC UNITY COMMITTEE in Seattle, appointed by the mayor and headed by—you guessed it!—a banker, condemns anti-Jap movements as "deplorable" and adds in its resolution:

"Particularly noted and deplored is the injection of commercialism into these organizations."

We would suggest that you ask this gentleman, being a banker, what he thinks of "commercialism" on the other side of the fence.

Ask him whether it's right for your government to spend thousands of dollars of your tax money in turning out expensively printed, profusely illustrated books, and scattering them broadcast up and down the Coast, in an effort to "sell" you on what nice neighbors and friends these Japs make and how the Pacific Coast should welcome the opportunity again to be a dumping ground for them.

Ask him where the million dollars in cash came from that was recently transferred from a San Francisco bank to a bank in Idaho, so that Japs who were released from the Idaho internment camp could draw against it to buy up the best farmlands in that area. He's a banker. He should know.

Ask him where the flood of money is coming from—it must run into the millions—that is being spent these days on propagandizing the Jap by spoken and written word. Check for yourselves what's behind the innocent-appearing "fronts" from which this propaganda emanates.

Ask him. His name: George H. Greenwood, chairman, Civic Unity Committee of the Seattle Civilian War Commission.

We'd like to ask Mr. Greenwood a question ourselves: "Do you call it 'commercialism' when these people pay a small amount to a central fund to wage an educational fight against this peril, when, even if they raised a thousand times the amount, it would still be only a small fraction of what the Jap-lovers and the Jap government, by devious routes, are paying out today to force the Japs back into our midst?"

If that, Mr. Banker, is "commercialism," the Japanese Exclusion League glories in it.

How Japs "Freeze" U. S. Farmers

Hood River Encroachment Method Told

In Hood River, Ore., a native son named Kent Shoemaker, formerly manager of the Chamber of Commerce and first commander of the American Legion Post there, has been doing an outstanding job in building anti-Jap sentiment in the Valley.

In addition to single-handedly circulating the area getting signatures to anti-Jap petitions, Shoemaker has been purchasing full-page advertisements in the Hood River papers, out of his own pocket, to tell the story of the Japanese menace.

As a former county clerk from 1915 to 1927, Shoemaker was in an excellent position to watch the "squeeze method" used by the intruding Japs in Hood River Valley as well as in other desirable areas where they seek to penetrate, and he has been ruthless in his exposure of this crafty method used by the Japs in driving out their white opposition.

Published here is a diagram, first printed by Shoemaker in the Hood River papers, showing specifically how the Jap land squeeze play works. It shows Sections 32 and 33, Township 1 North, Range 10 East Willamette Meridian. Shaded is the 25-acre property of the Pond family, around which the Japs have moved in, parcel by parcel, until the Pond holdings are entirely surrounded by Japs. Needless to say, the bottom has dropped out of the value of what once was excellent property.

As Shoemaker points out, the case of the Pond property is only one of many in the Hood River Valley that developed in the days before the army picked up the Japs and ran them out.

"White farmers were being gradually smoked out," he said. "There were many American farms in the valley that were already hemmed in by Japs on two and even on three sides."

As it Looks to Hall

(Continued from page 1)

War Manpower Commission: "I am in favor of the extermination of the Japanese—in toto. That goes for the army and the people as well. I know the Japanese people."

It's too bad the army and navy intelligence and the FBI are precluded from expressing their opinions publicly. If these men could talk, you'd get a real cross-section of official background.

I LEARNED the old adage, "If you play with matches you're going to get burned," when I was at the tender age of six or seven. And I learned it the hard way. As a result, I'm still inclined to apply the old saw to any situation that comes along today.

I can't escape the thought that we as a nation are playing with matches in no uncertain way when we turn loose 115,000 Japanese to come back to the Pacific Coast right in the middle of the most murderous war in history.

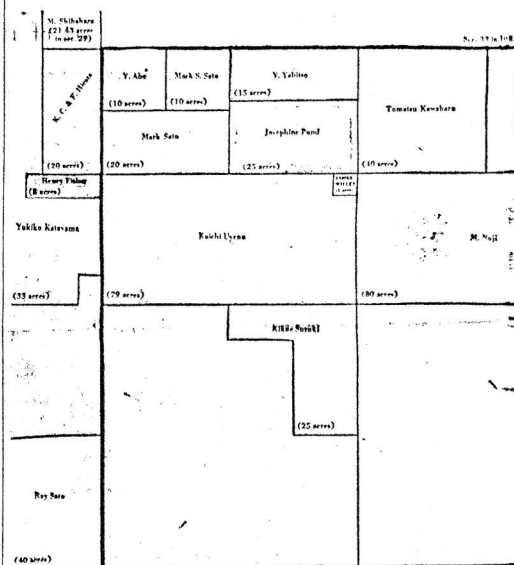
Millions of our men are out in the South Pacific. Millions more will be rushed there now that the fracas in Europe is over. Their only lifeline for supplies and fighting equipment is anchored to the ports along the Pacific Coast.

With the Army publicly admitting that a Jap spy ring now is operating on the Coast, what's going to happen when these thousands of Japs return to wander unmolested along our waterfronts and to live alongside our airplane factories and munitions works?

Let's give our fighting men at least a fighting chance for their lives, and not open the door for them to be stabbed in the back at home!

Let's get those Japs off the Pacific Coast and keep them off at least until the war is over.

Let's not play with matches. It's better to be safe than sorry.



The Japs Did THIS!

(Here is the story of Jap atrocities in Manila, compiled by American military units and sworn to by soldiers who discovered them or surviving civilians. These facts were carried by all the wire services and published in practically all newspapers—the newspapers that now attack anti-Jap organizations because they want Japs back on the Pacific Coast. Do you? We suggest a careful reading of the following.—Editor)

Manila, P. I.—Captured Japanese documents bearing dates between last December 23 and February 14 strongly suggested that the wholesale atrocities on civilians in Manila were the result of battle orders issued to the Nipponese garrison.

The atrocities were not, the reports indicated, the work of isolated groups of Japanese who took matters into their own hands. Included in the documentary reports of Japanese slaughter of helpless civilians in the downtown battlefield were Nipponese documents captured by soldiers of the U. S. Army's 15th Corps, some of them mimeographed and bound.

One Japanese message book contained the following order issued to the Kobayashi group, then inside the walled Intramuros, on February 13:

"All People Must Die"
"All people on the battlefield with the exception of Japanese military personnel, Japanese civilians and special construction units will be put to death."

The following is a paragraph from a Japanese battalion order dated February 8, captured in the Intramuros by 15th Corps soldiers:

"When Filipinos are to be killed, they must be gathered into one place and be disposed of with the consideration that ammunition and manpower must not be used to excess. Because the disposal of dead bodies is a troublesome task, they should be gathered into houses which are scheduled to be burned or demolished. They should also be thrown into the river."

"Burned 1,000 Tonight"
A diary, presumably belonging to a member of the Akatsuki force in Manila and captured by 15th Corps troops, contained the following items:

"February 3—150 guerrillas disposed of tonight. I personally stabbed and killed ten."

"February 4—Guarded 1,164 guerrillas newly brought in today."

"February 9—Burned 1,000 guerrillas to death tonight."

The pattern of the atrocities as described in the affidavit reports is so similar as to indicate strongly they were by general order to all Japanese troops.

Some of the cases rival the most brutal of history's inquisitions and tortures. Perhaps the most horrible is contained in the report of atrocities at Fort Santiago, inside the Intramuros, sworn to by Col.

J. D. Frederick, commander of the 129th Infantry of the 37th Division.

1,300 Starve in Dungeon

Probing in the rubble of the destroyed fort, Frederick and his men found a dungeon-like room partly below the ground whose only exits were sealed by two 7-foot steel doors bolted from the outside. Inside, they found the bodies of between 250 and 300 Oriental civilians. The only window in the 5-foot thick walls was partly sealed.

Frederick thinks most of the victims starved to death; but that some of them suffocated. Thirty bodies were sprawled around the steel doors. They died trying to force the doors.

Several Army doctors attested to treating numerous women and children—some small babies—for bayonet wounds.

Maj. David V. Binkley of the 37th Division surgeon's office inspected 115 bodies of men, women and children at a lumber plant. He found many of the men and women and a few of the children had been bound. On one concrete storage platform he found the bodies of 85 who had been shot and bayoneted in a mass execution. The children were as young as 2 years.

Women, Babies Burned

Binkley viewed the remains of 100 women and children burned to death in the Catholic Concordia College. He testified 600 Filipino bodies were discovered in three Intramuros dungeons.

Dr. Walter Frankel, Manila surgeon, attested to surviving the wholesale burning of a group of persons in a Pasay District home. He said the Japanese bound the victims, huddled them in kneeling positions toward the walls, piled furniture around them and doused it with gasoline. Before the torch was applied, several men, women and children were shot for trying to arise. One was Frankel's wife. A few managed to escape after the fire was set when a Filipino housegirl got into the room and freed them.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Supreme Court, in a recent ruling, refused to reconsider a lower court decision that the Army had a right to remove Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast as a defense measure.

General DeWitt Tells of Jap Sabotage on Coast

Spies Caused Ship Sinkings, Says General

EDITOR'S NOTE: On June 5, 1943, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, transmitted to the army chief of staff his comprehensive report on why it was necessary for the army to intern 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast. Inasmuch as the contents of this report, couched in cold military language as it is, demonstrate in a way that cannot be disputed the peril of permitting Japanese to live on the Pacific Coast, the Japanese Exclusion League Journal begins here a serialization of the high spots of that report, as taken from the records. It urges its readers to study it carefully and to pass its contents along to their neighbors and friends.

SUBJECT: Final Report on the Evacuation of Japanese from Certain Military Areas in Western Defense Command.

TO: Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

I transmit herewith my final report on the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

The evacuation was impelled by military necessity. The security of the Pacific Coast continues to require the exclusion of Japanese from the area now prohibited to them, and will so continue as long as that military necessity exists.

The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor by the enemy crippled a major portion of the Pacific Fleet and exposed the West Coast to an attack which could not have been substantially impeded by defensive fleet operations.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry resided along the coast and were significantly concentrated near many highly sensitive installations essential to the war effort. Intelligence service records reflected the existence of hundreds of Japanese organizations in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, which, prior to December 7, 1941, were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims. These records also disclosed that thousands of American-born Japanese had gone to Japan to receive their education and indoctrination there and had become rapidly pro-Japanese and then had returned to the United States. Emperor-worshipping ceremonies were commonly held and millions of dollars had flowed into the Japanese imperial war chest from the contributions freely made by Japanese here. The continued presence of a large, unassimilated, tightly-knit racial group, bound to an enemy nation by strong ties of race, culture, custom and religion along a frontier vulnerable to attack constituted a menace which had to be dealt with. Their loyalties were unknown and time was of the essence. The evident aspirations of the enemy emboldened by his recent successes made it worse than folly to have left any stone unturned in the building up of our defenses. It is better to have had this protection and not to have needed it than to have needed it and not have had it—as we have learned to our sorrow.

The ultimate decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Coast under federal supervision was not made coincidentally with the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. It was predicated upon a series of intermediate decisions, each of which formed a part of the progressive development of the final decision.

On December 7th and 8th, 1941, the President issued proclamations declaring all nations and subjects of the nations with which we were at war to be enemy aliens. This followed the precedent of the last war. By executive action, certain restrictive measures were applied against all enemy aliens on an equal basis. . . . On the night of December 7th and the days that followed certain enemy aliens were apprehended and held in detention pending the determination whether to intern. Essentially, the apprehensions thus effected were

Part of the Crowd at Bellevue Exclusion League Meeting



Here is a part of the crowd of 858 persons who crowded the Union High School auditorium at Bellevue, Wash., near Seattle, at the first meeting held by the Japanese Exclusion League outside the

State of Oregon. Additional meetings now have been scheduled both in Washington and in Idaho. Great interest in the League's program was expressed at Bellevue and many joined. As has become customary, the preachers of the area

immediately whipped up interest in a pro-Japanese meeting, which was held in the same school a few nights later and which drew a crowd about half the size. "They had no solution for the problem," reported one observer.

based on lists of suspects previously compiled by the intelligence services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Military Intelligence Service. During the initial stages of this action, some 2000 persons were apprehended. Japanese aliens were included in this number. However, no steps were taken to provide for the collection of contraband and no pro-

hibited zones were proclaimed. The commanding general, during the closing weeks of December requested the War Department to acquiesce the Department of Justice with the need for vigorous action along the Pacific Coast. He sought steps looking to the enforcement of the contraband prohibitions contained in the proclamations and toward the declaration of certain prohibited zones

surrounding "vital installations" along the Coast. The commanding general had become convinced that the military security of the coast required these measures.

His conclusion was in part based upon the interception of unauthorized radio communications which had been identified as emanating from certain areas along the coast. Of further concern to him was the fact that for a period of several weeks following December 7th, substantially every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by enemy submarines. This seemed conclusively to point to the existence of hostile shore-to-ship (submarine) communication.

Meantime the uncertainties of the situation became further complicated. The enforcement of the contraband provisions was impeded by the fact that many Japanese aliens resided in premises owned by American-born persons of Japanese ancestry. The Department of Justice had agreed to undertake spot raids without warrant to determine the possession of arms, cameras or other contraband by Japanese, but only in those premises occupied exclusively by enemy aliens. The search of mixed occupancy premises or dwellings had not been authorized except by warrant.

In the Monterey area in California, a Federal Bureau of Investigation spot raid made about February 12, 1942, found more than 60,000 rounds of ammunition and many rifles, shotguns and maps of all kinds. These raids had not succeeded in arresting the continuance of illicit signalling. Most dwelling places were in the mixed occupancy class and could not be searched promptly upon receipt of reports. It became increasingly apparent that adequate security measures could not be taken unless the Federal Government placed itself in a position to deal with the whole problem.

The Pacific Coast had become exposed to attack by enemy successes in the Pacific. The situation in the Pacific theater had gravely deteriorated. There were hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions. Signalling was often observed at premises which could not be entered without a warrant because of mixed occupancy. . . . Further the situation was

fraught with danger to the Japanese population itself. The combination of spot raids revealing hidden caches of contraband, the attacks on coastwise shipping, the interception of illicit radio transmissions, the nightly observance of visual signal lamps from con-

More About League Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

Texas, the League heads, with business of their own to look after, decided they needed someone who could and would make League expansion a full-time job. Capable men were employed to work with the directors.

Realizing that the movement could not successfully operate in the wide expanse of territory from which demands were coming under the restricted name of "Oregon Property Owners," the Board at the same meeting voted to change the name to "Japanese Exclusion League" and specifically, included in aims and purposes, of the organization the fact that it was dedicated to the job of building up interest for a national post-war vote, to decide the issue of Japanese citizenship in the American democratic way.

State Fights Name

State officials at Salem fought against acceptance of the new name, and it was not until the Attorney General advised that the organization and plan is 100 percent legal that the Corporation Commissioner's office agreed to accept it.

Governor Mon. Wallgren of Washington is the only Pacific Coast state governor to take a stand on the Jap issue. Governor Wallgren in a recent public statement declared he was against their return and would do all in his power to prevent it.

Sailing under its new name, the League representatives went to Bellevue, Wash., near Seattle, at the request of a strong committee of businessmen. Despite the fact that the area had no Japs, 856 persons turned out to fill the largest auditorium in the community. Many joined.

Organizational meetings are being held throughout eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, and a program is being worked out to hold meetings in many towns in the Willamette Valley as a result of requests from interested townsfolk.

Only Permanent Way

Dale Bergh, League president, urges, both members and non-members to bear in mind that the organization is dedicated to doing its job legally and peaceably, and yet permanently.

"Our job is to fight violence and boycotts and to work constantly against that small element that might be disposed to try to take the law into its own hands," he says. "Any case of violence, or wanton destruction of property, on the part of irresponsibles, merely serves to give a black eye to the whole program."

"The Japanese Exclusion League is an American enterprise that is starting out to do a mighty important American job. And we want to do it in the American way. No thinking American, who will analyze the situation as it exists on the Coast today, can consistently object to our program. It is simple:

"We want to induce the government to keep Japs away from the Coast while the war is still on."

"We want alien and disloyal Japs deported."

"We want the problem of the American-born Jap and those few who have been fighting with our Army put up to a vote of the people after the war, when the boys have come back, and get a chance to express THEIR opinion."

Many Churchmen Anti

Seattle, Wash.—Unexpected opposition to a resolution recommending that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry be permitted to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast was raised at a recent session of the 35th convention of Episcopal Churches of Olympia Diocese, held in Seattle.

The resolution was passed with 94 votes in favor and 42 votes against, but only after a rising vote was taken, following a spoken vote in which the "noes" apparently were as definite as the "ayes."

No Method to Fix Loyalty; Took 'Em All

stantly changing locations, and the success of the enemy offensive in the Pacific, had so aroused the public along the West Coast against the Japanese that it was ready to take matters into its own hands. Press and periodical reports of the public attitudes along the West Coast from Dec. 7, 1941, to the initiation of controlled evacuation clearly reflected the intensity of feeling. Numerous instances of violence involving Japanese and others occurred; many more were reported but were either unverified or found to be cumulative.

It is pertinent now to examine the situation with which the military authorities were then confronted. Because of the ties of race, the intense feeling of filial piety and the strong bonds of common tradition, culture and customs, the population presented a tightly knit racial group. It included in excess of 115,000 persons, deployed along the Pacific Coast. Whether by design or accident, virtually always their communities were adjacent to very vital shore installations, war plants, etc. While it was believed that some were loyal, it was known that many were not. To complicate the situation no ready means existed for determining the loyal and the disloyal with any degree of safety. It was necessary to face the realities—a positive determination could not have been made.

It could not be established, of course, that the location of thousands of Japanese adjacent to strategic points verified the existence of some vast conspiracy to which all of them were parties. Some of them doubtless resided there through mere coincidence. It seemed, however, equally beyond doubt that the presence of others was not mere coincidence. It was difficult to explain the situation in Santa Barbara county, for example, by coincidence alone.

Throughout the Santa Maria valley, in that county, including the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe, every utility, air field, bridge, telephone and power line or other facility of importance was flanked by Japanese. They even surrounded the oil fields of this area. Only a few miles south, however, in the Santa Ynez valley, lay an area equally as productive agriculturally as the Santa Maria valley, and with lands equally available for purchase and lease, but without any strategic installations whatever. There were no Japanese in the Santa Ynez valley.

Similarly, along the coastal plain of Santa Barbara county from Gaviota south, the entire plain, though narrow, has been subject to intensive cultivation. Yet the only Japanese in this area were located immediately adjacent to strategic installations, points as the El Capitán Oil Field, Summerland Oil Field, Santa Barbara airport, and the Santa Barbara lighthouse and harbor entrance. There were no Japanese on the equally attractive lands between these points. In the north of open beach ideally suited to landing purposes, extending for 15 or 20 miles, on which almost the only inhabitants were Japanese.

Such a distribution of the Japanese population appeared to manifest something more than coincidence. In any case, it was certainly evident that the Japanese population of the Pacific Coast was, as a whole, ideally situated with reference to points of strategic importance, to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them have been inclined to do so.

(In the next issue the report of Lt. Gen. DeWitt tells about Japanese organizations on the Pacific Coast that were helping the Japanese war effort.)

Japs in U. S. Must Go, Says Oregon Ex-Governor

Vital Issue To Country, Pierce Says

By WALTER M. PIERCE
Former Governor of Oregon
and Ex-Congressman

The situation confronting us in Oregon in relation to alien and Nisei Japanese is second only to the war in immediate importance, and second to nothing in serious portent for the future of our country.

It is not just a local issue. Pacific Coast people understand it because they have learned by bitter experience what penetration means and how aggressive the Japanese are.

We must search now for means to make others understand the national and local problem, and we must formulate remedies. There are things to be done, and we can do them only if we organize and unite with others.

The most important business of the hour is forcing the unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan. That next in importance for our civilization is proper disposal of the Japanese who live in America.

Their ideals, their racial characteristics, social customs, and their way of life are such that they cannot be assimilated into American communities. They will always remain a people apart, a cause of friction and resentment, and a possible peril to our national safety. They are an ever-present menace in our midst. Their presence here is definitely detrimental to our country.

They force on our nation another race problem, unnecessary from every point of view. In the half-century they have lived in the United States, they have never been part of community life, but dwellers in miserable "Little Tokyos" or slum farms. On Pearl Harbor Day there were thousands of them, born in the United States and living under the Stars and Stripes, who could not speak or understand English.

Why Sacrifice Future?

There is no valid reason for making the sacrifices of our peace and our future well-being for the gratification of a few thousand Japanese, who are alien by birth, or born here but alien in thought.

We are white and Christian. They are yellow and do not accept Christianity. We believe in democracy and individualism. They are totalitarian and believe in the divinity of their emperor. Japanese are aggressive and ever plotting for racial supremacy. Their country will always plan wars and conquest—that is part of their traditional religion. There is room enough in the world for both of us, but not on this continent. They must leave this land to those who pioneered it. They must go back to the land from which they came.

It is not race prejudice, but the understanding of deep-seated and ineradicable differences in civilization, that dictates this necessity. An opinion based on experience and evidence cannot fairly be called prejudice. It is not the individual but the group that we must consider.

The fanatical sense of national-

Treasurer Gives You Tip on Dues

Treasurer Ralph Hannan of the Japanese Exclusion League gives this suggestion to members about the payment of dues:

"If the local organization in your chapter has not yet been completed, League dues should be mailed in to the parent chapter at Gresham, Ore. The address for mailing is P. O. Box 289.

"If the local organization is complete and officers have been elected, your dues should be paid to the local League treasurer.

"Dues are \$1 per month."



Walter M. Pierce of Salem, former governor and congressman, and one of the leaders in the fight to oust Japanese from United States.

ism developed by the Shinto religion of Japan makes Japanese in other lands very reluctant to renounce allegiance to Japan. WRA found that few internees would give an unqualified "yes" to the question of forswearing allegiance and obedience to the emperor. Japan claims to have abandoned in 1924 the registration of foreign-born Japanese—the Nisei. Since that time parents have registered them, or the Japanese consuls have done so, claiming the infants as Japanese citizens. No one will ever know what is the real citizenship status of American-born Japanese, from the standpoint of Japan.

Judge by Parentage

The second-generation Japanese, who became Americans under our laws because their parents lived on our soil when they were born, should be judged by parentage

WRA To Dump Japs

(Continued from page 1)

speech, also brought a denunciatory resolution from a meeting of the anti-Jap organization at Gresham, which called for the removal of Myer and his aides, Harold S. Fistere and C. W. Linville. The resolution read:

"Myer, Fistere and Linville have been contracting and dealing with farmer groups during relocation procedure in a manner that is unfair and shows discrimination against interests of the American farmer in areas where Japs have been allowed to resettle. These officials have made public statements condemning certain American farmers for opposing the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast before the end of hostilities with Japan. Inasmuch as these statements have challenged the patriotism and loyalty of these farmers, and whereas farmers of the nation have met the test in producing adequate food supplies for the full prosecution of the war, and whereas this food production job has been during the last three years, we believe the WRA has been grossly unfair and are carrying out their relocation program in such a manner as to disturb the morale of the American farmer."

Among five reasons stated by Myer in his speech to justify the immediate return of the Japs to freedom is this very peculiar one:

"Approximately 20,000 Japanese youngsters under 18 are growing up in abnormal conditions, whereas they should be educated in the best traditions of Americanism."

Myer bitterly attacked the rapidly spreading anti-Japanese organizations on the Pacific Coast, which were set up to combat the ruthless policy of the government in dumping the Japs back into the area despite a flood of protests.

"These anti-Japanese organizations will go out of existence," he assured his hearers confidently, "just as soon as 'the good people' and they are in the majority—realize it is a racket."

rather than accident of location. We must insist that acceptance of dual citizenship makes an alien, and that alien Japanese be deported.

There are many other factors peculiar to these people who are in our land, but not of us. The birth bonus paid by the Japanese government; Japanese language schools; sending of American-born Japanese to Japan for education; evasion of our land laws; financing of farm purchases for infants by some agency, probably the Japanese government; illegal entrance into the country from Mexico, with the entrants concealed by those here; failure to learn English; utter unlikeliness—those things make realists of us when we face the facts.

We must ever bear in mind that Japan has shown no desire to reciprocate in granting like privileges to other nations. It is a one-sided affair. They have got all and given nothing. Land ownership and citizenship for other nationals in Japan are practically impossible.

Appeasers Misguided

Those who would appease for the sake of trade are misguided. It is disgraceful to appease and grovel in foreign relations. We should determine what is best for our country, chart a course, and follow it. No more scrap and oil to help "big business" of both countries have a happy time together. They endanger the peace of the world and our national safety, with their cartel agreements, partnerships in international monopoly.

Those who magnify Japanese virtues and bitterly criticize opponents of the sell-out of our blood and civilization are not conspicuous as builders of American equality of opportunity, privileges and progress. They show little understanding of the lessons of history. They have no consideration for communities which bear the burden of their greedy desires. Those who are pro-Japanese or complacent about Japanese aggression are not generally outstanding as public benefactors.

The time to act is NOW, in preparation for the day when nations meet at the peace table. Treaty provisions are basic and cannot be modified by state law.

The national sentiment must be created and made known before that day, which we hone is near at hand.

Myer Backs Up At Hood River

Hood River, Ore.—At a meeting here, Dillon Myer, national WRA head, found he had hold of a hot potato.

"I didn't mean to call the people of Hood River Hitlerites and enemies of the nation," he assured the meeting. "I was referring only to those initiating organizations to exclude Japs where dues are charged."

"I am aware that the Hood River Valley has the greatest Jap concentration in the nation. The evacuees know better than anyone else that they are not wanted in the Hood River Valley. If they don't know it, it is not the fault of the Valley residents."

Labor Chief Clashes With Myer on Japs

Charles W. Doyle, veteran executive director of the Central Labor Council in Seattle, clashed with Dillon Myer, national WRA head, when the latter denounced anti-Jap movements and blamed them on "race mongers."

Said Doyle: "I have my grandfather's discharge papers from the Civil War, and so I guess I'm an American. But I am unalterably opposed to the return of the Japs at this particular time and the majority of the 200,000 people in our Central Labor Council feel the same way."

"I have talked with soldiers and sailors and they want to know how we can let the Japs come back here now, with a war on. We'd better be making some provision for our boys' return from the armed forces instead of debating this issue."

Buyers Are Scarce

Portland, Ore.—Japanese truck gardeners, returned from internment camps and sampling their wares in the Portland public markets, are finding it almost impossible to get buyers.

Several, who drove their trucks to market in the early morning, drove home at night with their loads almost intact.

Congress Gets Story of Jap Plots in U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Those misguided individuals along the Pacific Coast who are loudly demanding that the Japanese be permitted to return from internment camps to the coastal areas should read with care the report of the Special Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities.

Says this committee of eight, in summarizing the findings of its long and detailed probe into subversive activities of the Japs in the western part of the country:

"This report should be used as a handbook on Japanese subversive activities. Herein is explained the Jap fifth-column setup in this country. The setup is considerably more intricate and involved than that of any of the other Axis countries. The Japanese plot against the United States began many years ago. IT IS STILL BEING CARRIED ON BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS. The complete story of Japanese treachery and objectives may never be known, since the Japs operate with cunning and trickery, and since the Japanese language is almost impossible of comprehensive interpretation and translation by a non-Japanese."

The congressional committee called attention to the Jap invasion of the United States ten years before Pearl Harbor. This came in the guise of "culture organizations," "youth movements," "tourist bureaus," "forums," "news bureaus," "treaty merchants," etc. They were established here as outlets for pro-Japanese propaganda, as fronts for espionage bureaus, and as a nucleus around which could be regimented those who would serve the Emperor.

"These are the consequences of the invasion that began ten years before the war. Such an invasion was possible only because we were careless, but if our democracy is to survive we must act now to protect ourselves against similar attacks in the future."

JAPANESE EXCLUSION IS ENTIRELY UP TO YOU!

Whether or not sufficient strength can be shown to impress the U. S. that Japs should be kept off the coast for the duration—

Whether or not sufficient groundwork can be laid now to make possible a post-war election, in which our soldiers can participate, to take away citizenship rights from the Japs—

ALL DEPENDS ON YOU!

The Japanese Exclusion League is ready and anxious to do what it can to help. It is willing and anxious to lead the way.

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 _____

Address _____

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