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CLIPPINGS

SEPT 1945

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171

September 1

WASHINGTON

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PROMOTED—Lt. Col. Kermit Tyler wins three promotions since telling private to "forget it" in warning of



L. A. Times

WRA Shutdown Plan Criticized

offer greatly. The specific provisions, apart from the substitution of a federal system for 51 state setups, these: unemployment compensation the and employer each would pay 1 of wages up to \$3600 a year; for compensation each would pay

S. F. News



Wash. D.C. file

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S. F. People's World



S. F. News



S. F. Chronicle

Art Professor to Get Old Position at S.C.

BERKELEY, Aug. 31 (U.P.)—California officials yesterday by an Army sergeant. written on their register yes. Hotel looked twice at a name (U.P.)—Clerks at the Newhouse

L. A. Times

Mayor Lapham Is

ty, might become the persecutor of various churches. Not only would this give proof of political ignorance, but it would cause all the offended faithful to work against it. Furthermore—and examples are not lacking—the Republic would undermine itself by knocking from its foundations one of the cornerstones upon which, in a civilized nation, the State can only be rightly instituted. "Finally: no one can feel authorized to resurrect old and stale

S. F. Monitor

September 1

JAPS AT MANZANAR HOPE FOR CHANCE

Elders Preparing to Leave Center Remain
Doubtful and Nisei Admit Wishful Thinking

BY TOM CATON, Times Staff Representative

MANZANAR, Aug. 31.—Japanese soon to return to civil life from this relocation center variously expressed anxious, optimistic, or we-can-take-it attitudes today as they prepared to face the public for the first time in nearly four years.

Among the aliens and American-born alike is an air of resignation. The end of the war, they realize, may not immediately mean the end of social ostracism for them.

The exceptions are the second-generation Nisei, American-born and educated here. In speech, dress and mannerisms—all save physical characteristics—they seem the counterpart of Caucasian youth.

They hope things will be for them like before Pearl Harbor. But in the next breath they admit they fear it is wishful thinking.

Elders Doubtful

Many of their elders shake their heads negatively when asked if they are ready to go back to society.

Some want to remain segregated among their own kind for an adjustment period. Others look forward to a chance at living outside an internment camp again.

But regardless of their thoughts and desires, all know they must leave here by Dec. 1 to take their chances again in private life.

Typical Remarks

Typical of their remarks for the future are these:

"We feel the American public will be fair." "It can't be any worse than right after Pearl Harbor." "The war is over and everyone should remember we

housing and job problems bother her a great deal more than what the public wants to think.

Similar in feeling was Mrs. Shino Bannai, who has a son in the Army, now in Austria. Her husband recently was released to work in a Salt Lake City cannery.

"We'll get by," she said simply. "I'm not worried."

Priest's Chief Concern

Rev. Shinjo Nagatomi, priest of the camp's Buddhist Church, has no fears for his own readjustment but worries about members of his congregation.

"I have already made plans to resume my work in San Francisco," Rev. Nagatomi said. "It is too soon yet to know how we will be received, so we must wait and see."

"Those who have already gone out report little difficulty. But whether large groups will bring hostility and censure remains to be seen."

"The recent war should be considered just as a 'Big Game' and we should all shake hands with each other."

Rev. Nagatomi is a native of Japan but prior to the war conducted a Buddhist Church in San Francisco.

Veteran Unworried

One who is not at all worried is Yoshio Muramatsu, 26, recently discharged from the Army.

"I just got back from the summer session at Claremont College," he related. "I was treated so courteously and made so many friends that I am going to take other courses in Oriental affairs at Pomona College."

With five sons in the Army, Riyozo Izumi and his wife, Tome, are sure they will have no trouble.

"Our only worry is over tools and capital for the boys to get in the floral or other trades," Izumi said through an interpreter. "But when the sons get back, they will take care of us, I know."

Help Offered

Miss Gerrie Amano, 22, Belmont High School graduate, had much to say on the subject.

"I know people will realize the war is over," she said. "At least they're not complaining so much now about us. Why, quite a few people have come forward with offers of help for my people. While my mother and father were born in Japan, I was born here and consider myself an American first, last, and always."

Kiyoko Nomura, 20, editor of the English edition of the Manzanar Free Press, a graduate of Santa Monica High School, said she is looking forward to returning to her West Los Angeles home.

Improvement Noted

"People at first may be mildly disapproving," she declared, "but they'll get over it. Things already are much better than after Pearl Harbor and before evacuation to Manzanar. I, for one, am going to try very hard to make everyone realize we who were born in this country, and our parents, too, are good people."

Before the war about 80,000 of the nation's 136,000 Japanese lived in the Southland. Most have indicated a desire to return.

Housing problems, however, coupled with the separation of families through job relocations in other parts of the country, give indication that the population may be cut one-half compared with prewar figures.

Doubt Expressed

Japan-born, they spoke through an interpreter, expressing doubt for their own future, but positive their sons will be accepted "as any other soldier."

"For myself not much matters," Also said. "I have been ill. My wife and I wish all this had never happened, and it is hard for us to keep making changes. But the sons, I know, will have no trouble."

Speaking for the younger generation, Mrs. Alice Nitta, 30, born in El Monte and whose husband is in the Army overseas in Germany, said she believes the public will be "pretty fair." What worries her most is how she and her 11-months-old baby will get along "outside" on just her husband's allotment.

Refuses to Worry

"But I'm not going to worry about it," she continued. "Both my husband and I have lived all our lives in Los Angeles—he was born in Eagle Rock—and we consider it home. So we're going back."

Like many others, she said

Chester Rowell

No Way to Indict a
Whole People

The first-hand accounts of the difference of the treatment of Americans, in Japanese prison camps, before and after the Emperor's order of surrender, again illustrate the old principle that "guilt is individual." Also they challenge both Japanese and Americans with the propositions that there are certain rules of civilized warfare which are binding on all persons, military and civil, and can not be palliated, for either, by the fact of war.

All war prisoners, for instance, are of necessity, former enemies. That is exactly why they are prisoners of war, rather than civilians incarcerated under charges of ordinary crimes. As former enemies, they had, in war, committed the acts of war against the countries of their present captors. And they may be assumed to retain some mental and emotional attitudes of that warfare. But this does not excuse mass outrages, such as those of the Japanese in Nanking and in Manchuria, nor individual acts of the same sort in Europe, for which some Americans have been convicted and hanged by American authority. The difference, fortunately, is that these individuals were the rare exceptions, among Allied persons in Europe, and became mass outrages, officially backed only among the now defeated aggressors.

On the other hand, the demand that we hold the entire Japanese race responsible, including American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry, who have fought loyally in the American Army and many of whom were wounded and bear the "Purple Heart," is both wrong and impossible.

There are eighty million or more of those Japanese in Japan.

public would undermine itself by agitating it. Furthermore—and especially—these people are not lacking in the offended faithful to work against it. It would cause all ignorance, but it would cause all would this give proof of political of various churches. Not only would this give proof of political

We could not exterminate them all, if we would, and would not if we could. President Truman, in fact, has publicly and officially assured them that we have no such purpose.

But also he has made it clear that the direct "war criminals," both Germans and Japanese, must be held accountable for their acts. This process has actually begun, in Nuremberg, for the most notorious Germans, and it will be applied to Japanese of the same sort, as soon as American occupation is complete. On all these things, the policy of both Truman and MacArthur has, so far, been both "correct" and just, as well as civilized.

The dramatics, also, of reversing Pearl Harbor and Manila with the same persons and in many cases the same ships that were lost in that initial American disaster, will also serve to remind the Japanese of what they brought on themselves, by that characteristic violation of the rules of honor and good faith which are the permanent civilized principles even of war.

How near they came to winning it, we now know in full measure. How totally they failed, in the world imperialism they also came near winning, they likewise now know. Conviction of guilt may be long in penetrating their minds, long confused by a home propaganda which never told them the truth. But the lesson of failure is now visible, before their eyes. General MacArthur and his associates will see to it that they learn it.

At the very moment when the disaster of Pearl Harbor meets its atonement, comes the demand for the "full story" of that original catastrophe. Doubtless, in one way or another, we shall get just

that. But, on it, too, American politics should not mess up what should be an objective determination of the truth and the rights of the question.

As to this, the matter is, at the moment, obscured by certain taboos. There are those who, without yet daring to say it in plain words, are trying to pass the blame back to President Roosevelt. On the other hand, the record as given out by President Truman exonerates Roosevelt completely, and passes it to the then anti-war attitude of the American people.

On this, there is no question that nobody in America, including Roosevelt and Hull, "wanted" war. But it is also true that all of them and General Marshall, knew that there was danger of its coming.

That there was confusion in the instructions sent to the immediate commanders on Hawaii, and a lack of prompt and effective communication and co-operation between them, is now conceded by everybody, including themselves. The question whose "fault" it was will now be disputed, both fairly and unfairly. The more politics gets into it, the less sense will come out of it.

On this point, and its preceding situation, I have some personal first-hand memories, which should perhaps be the subject of another column. There are others, with even closer knowledge, who should perhaps comment first. We may all know more, in the next few days. Our grandchildren, and their mentors, the "future historians," may know still more.

But, by that time, the generation that cares will be dead, and our successors will have newer interests and problems. In this "atomic age," in fact, that may be the case, next week or next month. History is moving faster than most of our minds.

S.F. Monitor

September 1

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Wash. D.C. file

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S. F. Chronicle

S. F. People's World

L. A. Times

WRA Shutdown Plan Criticized

Intention of the War Relocation Authority to close its relocation centers by the end of the year, dumping many Japanese evacuees on Pacific Coast communities which do not have adequate housing to accommodate them, was criticized in a letter to Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior Abe Fortas today from Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Besig said that while his group understands that the WRA is doing all in its powers to find housing for the returned evacuees, it is wrong to force the Japanese to return to their previous places of residence until such housing is assured.

NISEI ROW

For several days this week 100 members of the A. F. L. Automobile Machinists Union threatened a walkout at the Muni Railway's bus repair shop at 24th and Utah-sts because Takeo Miyama, a 37-year-old Japanese-American, went to work there. Mr. Miyama said he didn't want to cause a lot of trouble and quit. But Mayor Lapham, Utilities Mgr. Cahill and War Relocation Authority officials went to bat for him and he returned to work. Then State Senator Shelley, president of the Labor Council, told the machinists they wouldn't get any help from the A. F. L. if they walked out on a racial issue. So they voted to stay on the job. They explained they weren't discriminating against Mr. Miyama because he was of Japanese descent but because they felt vacancies should be filled by San Francisco war veterans.

Art Professor to Get Old Position at S.C.

BERKELEY, Aug. 31, (UP)—University of California officials announced today that Chiura Obata, 59, former art professor, will resume his old post Oct. 29, when the fall term opens. Obata, Japanese-born landscape artist who has lived in the United States since 1906, recently returned from the Japanese relocation center at Topaz, Utah.

Mayor Lapham Is Congratulated On Jap Evacuee Stand

The Council for Civic Unity, through its acting executive secretary, Matt Crawford, sent a letter of commendation to Mayor Lapham for his upholding the right of a returned Japanese evacuee to hold a job in the city's municipal railway yards after being certified for work there by the Civil Service Commission.

Text of letter follows:

The Council for Civic Unity fully supports your stand in upholding the right of Mr. Miyami to work as a city employe after he had met all the requirements of Civil Service.

"In discharging your duty to guarantee the right of all citizens under the charter of the City of San Francisco, we believe you are also upholding the democratic principles of our country, the principle of equal opportunity for all Americans without regard to race, nationality or religion.

"The Army and other government bodies have declared Mr. Miyami a loyal American; therefore, he is entitled to the same rights as all other Americans. To deny him this right to work would be in effect denying him all rights as a citizen. We hope that the workers in the city's transportation shops will grant to Mr. Miyami the same right to earn a living that they ask for themselves."

September 3

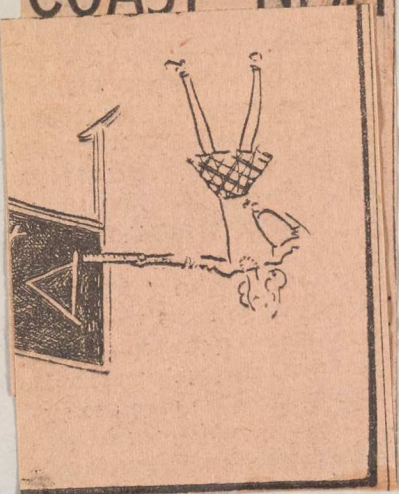
Local Japs



Van Nuys, Valley Times

September 4

COAST NISEI



S. F. Call-Bulletin

All Japs But Those At



San Rafael, Independent

September 3

Local Japs Find Jobs Easy to Get

LOS ANGELES, (CNS) — Returning Japanese are finding little difficulty in re-entering farming or domestic service, the War Relocation Authority Office here has announced.

The Authority operates a number of hostels, 10 of which are in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. These house about 500 persons, and furnish temporary quarters for the Japanese who are midway between internment and liberation. Most of the hostels are churches.

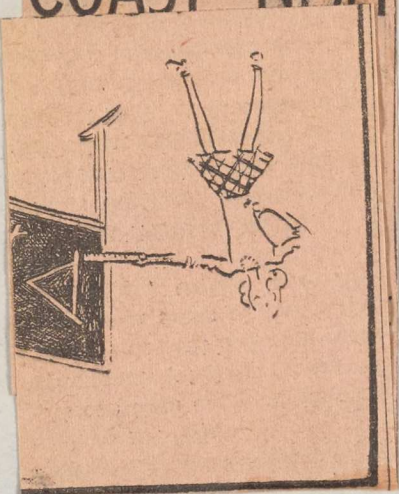
The charge is \$1 a day to those who have not yet found employment, \$2 a day to those who have found jobs and can afford that price.

Each guest is required to spend at least 30 minutes a day helping in the kitchen or with the cleaning.

times

September 4

COAST NISEI



San Rafael, Independent

S. F. Call-Bulletin

September 3

Local Japs



Van Nuys, Valley Times

September 4

COAST NISEI BAN ENDS TONIGHT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP). War time orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from west coast areas were revoked completely by the Army today, effective at midnight tonight (Pacific war time.)

The action, the War Department said, resulted from the capitulation of Japan.

At one time early in the war, approximately 110,000 persons of Japanese descent had been evacuated from areas of California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona.

INDIVIDUAL BASIS

Mass exclusion, however, was ended in December, 1944, and the restrictions were placed on an individual basis. A spokesman for the War Relocation Authority said that relatively few were affected by today's action.

At the present time, between 47,000 and 52,000 persons of Japanese ancestry are in eight relocation camps and a segregation center at Tule Lake, Cal. The group at Tule Lake includes approximately 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese aliens or American citizens who have renounced their citizenship. These are under the supervision of the Justice Department.

LIFTING OF BAN

Revocation of the exclusion orders was accomplished in two proclamations, one by Secretary of War Stimson and the other by Major General H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command.

General Pratt's proclamation lifted all Western Defense Command exclusion orders still effective and Stimson's rescinded a proclamation designating certain areas in Arkansas, Colorado and Wyoming as relocation camps and imposing restrictions on movements into and out of the camps.

All Japs But Those At Tule Lake Can Return To West Coast Now

WASHINGTON (U.P.)—The War Department and Western Defense Command today issued proclamations finally terminating the exclusion program under which persons of Japanese ancestry were banned from the three west coast states.

Simultaneously, the War Relocation Authority announced that its eight relocation centers will be gradually closed beginning next month. The last center will be closed Dec. 15. Approximately 33,000 Japanese-Americans and Japanese remain at these centers.

The future status of the so-called segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., where about 17,000 now are accommodated, remains to be determined. While today's proclamations all military controls and restrictions imposed under the program will end, some 5,000 or 6,000 at Tule Lake will remain under restraint by the Justice Department.

September 5



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Examiner

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Regulars

S. F. Chronicle

EVENING INSTRUCTION
For
Chemistry Nurses
Lab. Physics and Slide Rule
Night High Course, 2 1/2 to 3 years
Admits to College.
Special Aid for High School Students to Raise Grades.
Secretarial Course, including
Brush-up to Gain Speed.
Co-educational
DAY & NIGHT

Raided were the Lyndon Hotel bar, Angelo's Tavern and the Man-hattan Club, all in Los Gatos; Jim-mie's Place in Alamo, the El Cammino Club and the Blue Ox on the Bay-shore road and Danna Brothers Tav-ern on the San Jose-Los Gatos road.

S. F. News

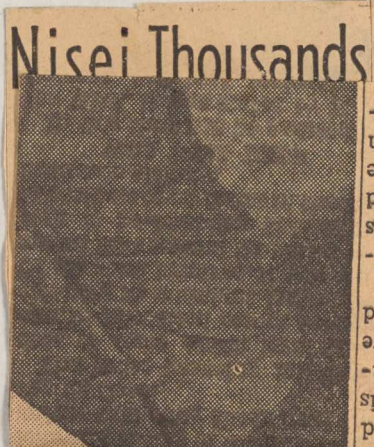
America's foreign
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AVENUE

L. A. Examiner

Rainbow Girls
On Visit List
Miss Kathryn Hart, grand repre-sentative to Indiana and past wor-ry advisor of Sacramento Assem-bly 18, Rainbow girls, plans to pay official visit to several Rainbow chapters in the vicinity within the next two months. Her first visit will be to Natoma Chapter, Folsom, September 11. Other chapters on her list include Rio Vista, Dixon, Woodland, Auburn and Marysville.

City Property

Woodland, Democrat



San F. Call-Bulletin

DEPORTATION PLANNED
Albert E. Catendo
Albert E. Catendo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Catendo of Vallejo, and grandson of Mrs. Sarah Wright of Santa Rosa and Mrs. Emma Catendo of Sebastopol, died suddenly in his sleep at Vallejo Saturday. He was 27 years of age.

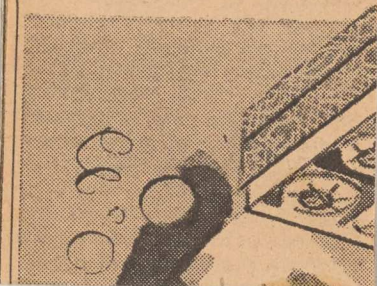
Brook, of Windsor.
Mrs. Iva Harris and Eva Purcell, and a fifth sister, Mrs. Rita Mrs. Elita Holst, Mrs. Zelma Butts, sisters residing in Santa Rosa: Robert Purcell, Santa Rosa, four Purcell of San Francisco and he leaves two brothers, Marshall years. In addition to his mother

Santa Rosa, Republican

Santa Rosa, Republican

September 5

WRA to Carry



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle

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S. F. Chronicle

Rainbow Girls On Visit List

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City Property

Woodland Democrat

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shore road and Danna Brothers Tav-
ern on the San Jose-Los Gatos road.

S. F. News

Nisei Thousands



San F. Call-Bulletin

50,000 Barred Nips Eligible to Return

WRA Camps To Close

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—
(INS)—Secretary of War
Stimson issued a proclama-
tion today permitting about
50,000 Japanese-Americans
to return to the west coast
beginning at midnight to-
night.

ASKS TOLERANCE

A proclamation similar to that
issued by Stimson was issued by
Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, command-
ing general of the Western De-
fense Command.

His proclamation stated that
persons affected "should be ac-
corded the same treatment and
allowed to enjoy the same privi-
leges accorded other law abiding
American citizens or residents."

Mass movement of Japanese-
Americans from the west coast
began March 24, 1942, as a pre-
caution against acts of sabotage
or spying by some of them during
the war.

SOME EXCLUDED

The proclamation does not ap-
ply to Japanese who have re-
nounced their United States citi-
zenship, nor does it affect Japa-
nese-Americans convicted of
wrong doing. They continue under
the jurisdiction of the Justice
Department.

Attorney General Clark said
these persons would be held until
he makes a final review of their
cases and military authorities ap-
prove removal of hostile Japanese
nationals to Japan.

The segregation center at Tule
Lake, Calif., scene of riots in 1943,
now holds 17,000 Japanese-Ameri-
cans of which an estimated 6,000
are to be retained.

Relocation centers and dates of
their closing were announced as
follows:

Manzanar, Calif., December 1;
Poston, Ariz., December 1; Gila
River, Ariz., November 15; Mini-
doka, Ida., November 1; Topaz,
Ut., November 1; Granado, Colo.,
October 15; Rowher, Ark., Decem-
ber 15, and Hart Mountain, Wyo.,
November 15.

Republican

September 5



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Examiner

SAN FRANCISCO

By Robert O'Brien

A LUSH EVENING: Just as Judge and Mrs. Harry Neubarth were on the way out of their house the other evening, the telephone rang. The caller was a man who had appeared before the Judge in Municipal Court a few weeks before on the complaint of his wife. She had said he was a drunk, and he had said she was the one who was a drunk, and the Judge had told them both to go home and straighten up.

Anyway, the man was now on the phone. "Look, Judge," he said, "I told you in court the other day how my wife drinks. She is now drunk. You live in the Sunset, and so do I, and I want you to come over here right away and see how drunk she is."

The Judge said he was sorry, but he and Mrs. Neubarth were keeping a theater engagement they had planned weeks in advance. He hung up, got in his car, drove with Mrs. Neubarth to the Green Street Music Hall and spent the evening sitting through a performance of—"The Drunkard."

THE PENITENT LAWYER: For no particular reason, that story reminds us of one Controller Boyd told us about a famous San Francisco criminal lawyer, now deceased. This attorney was as brilliant a drinker as he was a lawyer, but one day, in the clutches of an overpowering hangover, he decided he'd never touch another drop.

He went to his parish priest and announced his willingness—nay, his eagerness—to take the pledge. "You realize, don't you," reminded the priest, "that this is an irrevocable step? If you go through with this it means that you must not take another drink as long as you live."

"That I know, father," replied the lawyer solemnly, "and that is my ardent desire. Where do I sign the card?" And so, with a throbbing head but a clear conscience, he went his way.

Two months later he was back again, this time with a really monumental hangover. "Father," he begged, "I want to take the pledge again." The priest regarded him sternly. "But you took the pledge only two months ago," he said reproachfully. "You swore then that you wouldn't take another drink as long as you lived."

"I know," said the attorney unhappily, "but when I swore that I didn't think I was going to live more than 48 hours."

THE EAST IS EAST . . . : The other day Technical Sergeant Yoshio Imoto, wearer of the Purple Heart and other decorations won with the 442nd Infantry, arrived on convalescent furlough at the Tule Lake internment camp. When he reached Tule Lake his father, Yoichi Imoto, was in a stockade with other internees who had declared their intentions of returning to Japan. They were being processed for a Department of Justice camp at Santa Fe.

Imoto, the elder, became quite nervous when informed that his son would like to see him, and the inner conflict showed visibly—the conflict between his desire to see his son and his determination to go back to Japan without faltering. But he agreed to see the boy.

As they met the father's eyes wavered before the steady gaze of his son, and he looked down at the ground. These were the words they spoke:

"Hello, son. How are you?"

Hello, father. Okay."

"You were wounded?"

"Yes, here." The sergeant indicated the back of his left leg.

"You've been in the hospital?"

"Yes. I have to go back."

"Where?"

"Palm Springs."

The father hesitated a moment, then he said slowly: "I've told mother everything. You will find out everything from her. Have you seen her?"

"No, I just went down in the Internal Security car and sister came out. She told me where you were and for me to come here and try and see you. I hurried up here and didn't go inside."

"Well, you ask mother about everything. There is only one course for me to follow. There is no other. I can go but one way. There can be no change. It must be as it is."

"Yes, father, I understand."

"Well good luck, son. Good-by."

"Good-by, father."

EVENING INSTRUCTION

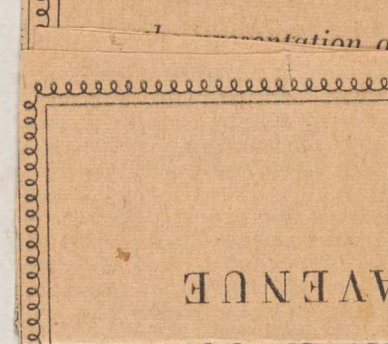
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San F. Call-Bulletin

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L.A. Examiner

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Santa Rosa, Republican

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S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



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Miss Kathryn Hart, grand repre-entative to Indiana and past wor-y advisor of Sacramento Assem-ly 18, Rainbow girls, plans to pay d, official visit to several Rainbow chapters in the vicinity within the next two months. Her first visit will be to Natoma Chapter, Folsom, September 11. Other chapters on r list include Rio Vista, Dixon, Woodland, Auburn and Marysville.
City Property

Woodland, Democrat

LESS THAN THIRD OF ONCE BANNED NISEI TO RETURN HERE

WRA Predicts 1200 of 5200 to Come
Back to S. F. as Army Ends Coast Ban

Less than 30 per cent of the 5200 persons of Japanese ancestry banned from San Francisco in 1942 will return here with the termination of the Army's wartime exclusion program, War Relocation Authority officials predicted today.

Proclamations ending the ban on Japanese-Americans in the three Western states were issued yesterday by the War Department and Western Defense Command.

Simultaneously the War Relocation Authority announced that its eight relocation centers will be gradually closed beginning next month. United Press reported from Washington, D. C. The last center will be closed Dec. 15.

Approximately 33,000 Japanese-Americans and Japanese remain at these centers.

The future status of the so-called segregation center at Tule Lake, where about 17,000 now are accommodated, remains to be determined, although the center will remain in operation for some time.

Atty. Gen. Tom Clark said in Washington, D. C., today that 9700 Japanese nationals will not be returning to their homes.

The 9700 will remain interned, either at Justice Department camps or at Tule Lake, Cal., Mr. Clark said. This includes 5500 Nisei who have renounced their U. S. citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan. Another 1200 are foreign-born Japanese, who were interned as alien enemies for the duration of the war.

Review Pending

"These persons," Mr. Clark said, "will be continued in internment pending final review of their cases by the attorney general and approval by the military authorities of the removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan."

R. B. Cozzens, WRA assistant director, said here indications were only about 45,000 of the 110,000 Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast, of whom 90,000 were from California, intended to return. Approximately 12,000 have returned to the Pacific Coast and more than 600 to San Francisco since the termination of the mass exclusion, he said.

He estimated that between 1200 and 1500 would come back to San Francisco.

Many San Francisco and other West Coast Nisei have resettled elsewhere in the United States where they have better opportunities and there is less racial prejudice, Mr. Cozzens said. Doctors and other professional Nisei in particular have found more opportunities in the mid-West and East than on the West Coast, according to Mr. Cozzens.

The exclusion program, initiated

in 1942, barred persons of Japanese ancestry from California, Western Oregon and Western Washington. They were transferred to the various relocation centers.

Last December the mass exclusion of these persons from the Pacific Coast area was terminated and a system of individual exclusion substituted. Yesterday's proclamations remove any individual exclusions under military controls.

One of the new proclamations was issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command. Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson issued a proclamation concerning Arkansas, Colorado and Wyoming, where centers were located.

The proclamations were effective at midnight last night, Pacific War Time.

General Pratt's proclamation specified:

"All persons permitted to return to West Coast areas by reason of the rescission of individual exclusion orders should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding citizens or residents.

"This proclamation shall not operate to affect any offense heretofore committed or any convictions or penalty incurred because of violations of the provisions of the public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders, civilian restrictive orders or individual exclusion orders heretofore issued."

The schedule under which the relocation centers will be abandoned: Grenada, Cal., Oct. 15; Minidoka, Ida., and Topaz, Utah, Nov. 1; Gila River, Ariz., and Heart Mountain, Wyo., Nov. 15; Manzanar, Cal., and Poston, Ariz., Dec. 1; Rohwer, Ark., Dec. 15.

Inmates who are unable to manage for themselves when the camps are closed will be assisted by the War Relocation Authority and local agencies of their home areas.

An outbreak of hoodlumism and terrorism broke out shortly after the Japanese-Americans began returning but has gradually subsided.

110 Incidents

One hundred and ten incidents involving Nisei were reported to the WRA, although a number of these were found to be accidental. Shots were fired at the homes of Japanese-Americans in 21 of the incidents, most of which occurred in rural areas. No fatalities were reported.

There will be no change in the WRA relocation program, Mr. Cozzens said.

"Where in the past the Western Defense Command and the Department of Justice determined which persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the West Coast or who were subject to detention, the responsibility will rest solely with the Department of Justice hereafter," he said.

"Those not detained by the Department of Justice are free to locate in any section of the United States and it is the duty of the WRA to assist them in re-establishing themselves. . . .

"Whatever the future holds for those who are detained will be a determination of the Department of Justice.

"In the meantime," Mr. Cozzens said, "the WRA will assist in finding homes and employment for approximately 45,000 still in the centers."

America's foren
is pleased

AVENUE

PLANNED

Albert E. Cat
Mrs. Emma Cat
Sarah Wright of
Vallejo, and gr
and Mrs. Alber
Albert E. Cat
Brock, of Winds
Bell; and a fifth
Mrs. Eva Harris
Mrs. Elita Holst
sisters residing
Robert Purcell,
Purcell of San
he leaves two b
years. In addit

Republican

September 5

WRA to Carry



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



portation and communication
installations required, with
specific needs to be submitted
later. This was in anticipation
of the entry into Tokyo.

S. F. Examiner

unwillingness, now that the war
in Europe was over, to help us
fight the war in the Pacific
If that writer will go back to
the Quebec Conference of last
September he will find that
DAVID W. PRESSLY
armies of occupation.
them will, no doubt, be with the
the conflict in war and many of
have always been the first to enter
much too small. The old regulars
partly true, in that they were
tactical job now facing us" is only
enough to do the exacting his-
peacekeeping Army were not good
his statement that "the American
cers or enlisted men. Furthermore,
Army a profession either as offi-
tured soldiers who have made the
sulting to the thousands of re-
gust 28 were ill advised and in-
by Royce Brier in Chronicle Au-
relative to the "peacekeeping Army"
Editor—Some of the remarks
Regulars

S. F. Chronicle

Rainbow Girls On Visit List

CHINATOWN BURNS
MARYSVILLE, Sept. 5 — Fred
McCallough, 57, Negro, burns to
death as part of Chinatown is de-
stroyed by fire.
MISGROVES KILLED
SALINAS, Sept. 5 — Edward
Tusgrove, 43, and daughter, Phyl-
is, 14, killed in auto accident.
BERKELEY MAN CHOSEN
BERKELEY, Sept. 5 — George
Hatcheson, Jr. appointed political
advisor and aide to General Mac-

Woodland Democrat

EVENING INSTRUCTION
For
Chemistry Nurses
Lab. Physics and Slide Rule
Night High Course, 2 1/2 to 3 years
Admits to College.
Special Aid for High School
Students to Raise Grades.
Secretarial Course, including
Brush-up to Gain Speed.
Co-educational
DAY & NIGHT

S. F. News

Nisei Thousands



San F. Bell-Bulletin

Stimson Order Opens West Coast Gates to All Japs in Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—(INS) Secretary of War Stimson threw open the gates of the West Coast today to Japanese-Americans whose return there had been barred by wartime measures.

In making public Stimson's proclamation, the War Department said that Japan's surrender has removed the military necessity for exclusion of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. It is effective at midnight, Pacific War Time.

A War Department spokesman estimated that there are about 33,000 persons of this category in eight relocation centers and about 17,000 in one segregation center.

At the same time, Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, San Francisco, Calif., issued a proclamation similar to Stimson's on the West Coast.

Pratt's proclamation stated that persons affected "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents."

"Together these acts will terminate the exclusion program," the War Department stated.

Initial exclusion of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast was accomplished on a mass basis between March 24 and July 22, 1942. In December, 1944, this procedure was replaced by a system of individual exclusion.

However, Attorney General Clark said that the War Department order would not affect 6700 resident Japanese ordered interned by the Justice Department.

The group referred to by Clark includes about 5500 persons of Japanese parentage born in the United States who have renounced their American citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan.

Others are foreign-born Japanese interned as enemy aliens during the war.

The segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., scene of riots in 1943, now holds 17,000 Japanese-Americans of which an estimated 6000 are being retained.

Relocation centers and dates of their closing given by a War Department spokesman, follow: Manzanar, Calif., Dec. 1; Poston, Ariz., Dec. 1; Gila River, Ariz., Nov. 15; Minidoka, Idaho, Nov. 1; Topaz, Utah, Nov. 1; Grandao, Colo., Oct. 15; Rowher, Ark., Dec. 15; and Hart Mountain Wyo., Nov. 15.

Albert E. Catendo
Albert E. Catendo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Catendo of Vallejo, and grandson of Mrs. Joseph Wright of Santa Rosa and Brock, of Windsor.
Mrs. Iva Harris and Eva Purcell; and a fifth sister, Mrs. Rita. Mrs. Etta Holst, Mrs. Zelma Butts, sisters residing in Santa Rosa: Robert Purcell, Santa Rosa, four Purcell of San Francisco and ne leaves two brothers, Marshall years. In addition to his mother

Santa Rosa Republican

September 5



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Examiner

unwillingness, now that the war in Europe was over, to help us fight the war in the Pacific

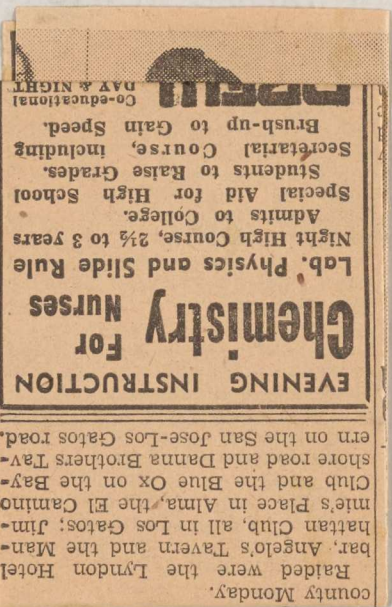
If that writer will go back to the Quebec Conference of last September, he will find that

DAVID W. PRESSLY, arms of occupation.

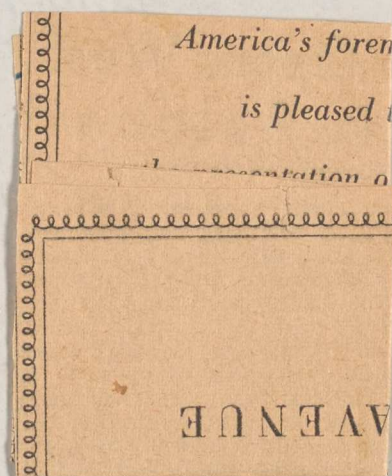
them will, no doubt, be with the conflict in war and many of have always been the first to enter much too small. The old regulars partly true, in that they were tactical job now facing us" is only enough to do the exacting his- peacekeeping Army were not good his statement that "the American, cers or enlisted men. Furthermore, Army a profession either as offi- tired soldiers who have made the suiting to the thousands of re- gust 28 were ill advised and in- by Royce Brier in Chronicle Au- relative to the "peacekeeping Army" Editor-Some of the remarks

Regulars

S. F. Chronicle



S. F. News



S. F. Examiner

West Coast Ban Lifted

Former Yolo Japanese Eligible to Return Here

Former Yolo county Japanese-Americans are free to return to their homes here again as a result of a ruling made last night by Secretary of War Stimson. Approximately 50,000 Japs are eligible to return to the west if they so desire. A few have already arrived.

Stimson said that the end of hostilities with Japan makes it unnecessary to continue to bar these Japanese-Americans from west coast states.

It was estimated by a War Department spokesman that there are about 33,000 persons in this category in eight relocation centers and about 17,000 in one segregation center.

Asks Tolerance

A proclamation similar to that issued by Stimson was issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

His proclamation stated that persons affected "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law abiding American citizens or residents."

The War Department said that the two proclamations will terminate the exclusion program.

Mass movement of Japanese-Americans from the west coast began March 24, 1942, as a precaution against acts of sabotage or spying by some of them during the war. In December, 1944, this procedure was replaced by a system of individual exclusion.

Some Excluded

The proclamation does not apply to Japanese who have renounced their United States citizenship, nor does it affect Japanese-Americans convicted of wrong doing. They continue under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department.

The segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., scene of riots in 1943,

now holds 17,000 Japanese-Americans of which an estimated 6,000 are to be retained.

Relocation centers and dates of their closing were announced as follows:

Manzanar, Calif., December 1;

Poston, Ariz., December 1; Gila River, Ariz., November 15; Minidoka, Ida., November 1; Topaz, Utah, November 1; Granado, Colo., October 15; Rohwer, Ark., December 15; and Hart Mountain, Wyo., November 15.

San F. Call-Bulletin

DEPORTATION PLANNED

Albert E. Catendo, so-
Mrs. E. Catendo, so-
Vallejo, and grandson
Sarah Wright of Santa
Mrs. Emma Catendo of
col, died suddenly in
at Vallejo Saturday. He

San Rosa, Republican

September 5



S. F. Examiner



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Examiner

unwillingness, now that the war in Europe was over, to help us fight the war in the Pacific. If that writer will go back to the Quebec Conference of last September, he will find that DAVID W. PRESSLY, armies of occupation. them will, no doubt, be with the the conflict in war and many of have always been the first to enter much too small. The old regulars partly true, in that they were enough to do the exacting his-peacekeeping Army were not good his statement that "the American cers or enlisted men. Furthermore, Army a profession either as offi-tired soldiers who have made the sutling to the thousands of re-gust 28 were ill advised and in-ly Royce Brier in Chronicle Au-relative to the "peacekeeping Army" Editor—Some of the remarks

Regulars

S. F. Chronicle

EVENING INSTRUCTION
Chemistry For Nurses
Lab. Physics and Slide Rule
Night High Course, 2 1/2 to 3 years
Admits to College.
Special Aid for High School Students to Raise Grades.
Secretarial Course, including
Brush-up to Gain Speed.
Co-educational DAY & NIGHT

S. F. News

America's foren
is pleased
AVENUE

L.A. Examiner

Rainbow Girls
On Visit List
divisor and aide to General Mac-
BERRILEY, Jr., appointed political
BERKELEY MAN CHOSEN
s, 14, killed in auto accident.
Tusgrove, 43, and daughter, Phyl-
SALINAS, Sept. 5 — Edward
MUSGROVES KILLED
each as part of Chinatown is de-
MARYSVILLE, Sept. 5 — Fred
CHINATOWN BURNS

Woodland Democrat

Nisei Thousands Offer Problem To Bay Area

Local War Relocation Author-ity machinery was being geared today to assist thousands of Japanese-American citizens to relocate in the San Francisco area following lifting of wartime regulations excluding them from the Pacific Coast.

The order granting full freedom to some 47,000 loyal Nisei now in relocation camps became effective at midnight last night. Of the total involved, it was estimated that several thousand will seek to re-establish themselves in business or on farms in the San Francisco vicinity.

WRA WILL HELP

In this they will be assisted by the WRA, it was stated by R. R. Cozzens, assistant regional director of that authority.

"We will offer assistance in finding homes and employment to all who need it," Cozzens said.

Last night's order did not affect the status of some 6,000 Japanese who during the war affirmed their loyalty to the Japanese government, it was pointed out. The latter, held for the most part at Tule Lake camp, will remain there under Department of Justice supervision pending a final revue of their status. It was thought probable they eventually would be sent to Japan.

FEW HAVE RETURNED

Restrictions affecting loyal Nisei first were relaxed in December, 1944, when certain individuals, most of them members of the families of Japanese-American members of the armed forces were permitted to apply for permission to return to their original homes or relocate themselves elsewhere.

DEPORTATION PLANNED FOR DISLOYAL JAPS AS RESTRICTIONS GENERALLY LIFTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—(UP)—Atty. Gen. Tom Clark said today that despite lifting of military restrictions on 33,000 Japanese nationals in relocation centers, 9,700 of them will not be returning to their homes.

The War Department yesterday ended the exclusion program under which persons of Japanese ancestry were banned from California, western Oregon and western Washington.

The 9,700 will remain interned either at justice department camps or at Tule Lake, Calif., Clark said. This includes 5,500 Nisei who have renounced their U. S. citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan. Another 1,200 are foreign-born Japanese, who were interned as alien enemies for the duration of the war.

"These persons," Clark said, "will be continued in internment pending final review of their cases by the Attorney General and approval by the military authorities of the removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan."

Those to remain interned also include 2,000 "voluntary internees" wives and children who have followed the head of the family into internment. His fate will determine theirs.

The final 1,000 are Japanese nationals from Hawaii, Alaska and various Latin American countries. Some Latin American nations sent dangerous aliens here at the beginning of the war owing to lack of adequate facilities for interning them.

lilan

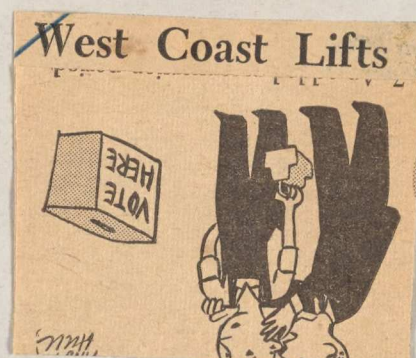
September 5



Colusa, Times



L. A. Times



New York (N.Y.) PM

September 5

Influx Of Japs To Colusa Is Seen

268
Return of certain Nisei Japanese to Colusa at a reasonably early date is assured. Housing for them will continue a problem, but the public is not generally concerned about that. There are 50,000 of these barred Nips who will be returning to all parts of the west most any day. Here is the main excerpts from a press dispatch, which explains the official action in Washington, D. C., concerning their release:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, (INS)—Secretary of War Stimson issued a proclamation yesterday permitting about 50,000 Japanese-Americans to return to the west coast beginning at midnight last night.

It was estimated by a War Department spokesman that there are about 33,000 persons in this category in eight relocation centers and about 17,000 in one segregation center. (Tule Lake, California).

A proclamation similar to that issued by Stimson was issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

URGES TOLERANT TREATMENT

His proclamation stated that persons affected "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law abiding American citizens or residents."

Mass movement of Japanese-Americans from the west coast began March 24, 1942, as a precaution against acts of sabotage or spying by some of them during the war.

MANY TO BE HELD, DEPORTED

The proclamation does not apply to Japanese who have renounced their United States citizenship, nor does it affect Japanese-Americans convicted of wrong doing. They continue under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department.

Attorney General Clark said that these persons would be held until he makes a final review of their cases and military authorities approve removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan.

The segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., scene of riots in 1943, now holds 17,000 Japanese-Americans of which an estimated 6,000 are to be retained.

Army Lifts Bans on Japs' Return to Coast States

BY WARREN B. FRANCIS
Times Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The last barriers against the return of Japanese evacuees to the Pacific Coast—except for approximately 6700 disloyal aliens and Nisei slated for deportation—were removed by the War Department at midnight tonight. About 25,000 are affected.

Exclusion orders in effect in California, Oregon and Washington since Jan. 20 were revoked by Secretary of War Stimson in a proclamation stating the present military situation no longer requires the Army to keep persons of Japanese ancestry out of the Pacific Coast zone.

Disloyal Held Separately

Simultaneously Attorney General Clark revealed that the Justice Department has interned 5500 American-born Japanese who renounced their American citizenship along with 1000 to 1200 aliens classified as disloyal or dangerous.

Coincident with the lifting of the ban, the War Relocation Authority announced that eight centers still operating will start closing next month and the program of caring for evacuees will end by Dec. 15. Manzanar, Cal., is scheduled to close Dec. 1.

Individual Bans Revoked

The Army announced that all individual exclusion orders issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, have been rescinded.

Pratt's proclamation said:

"All persons permitted to return to West Coast areas by reason of the rescission of individual exclusion orders should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents."

West Coast Lifts Barring of Nisei

268
The 1942 ban excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from California, Oregon and Washington has been lifted in proclamations by the War Dept. and the Western Defense Command.

In addition, the War Relocation Authority has announced that starting in October it will gradually close eight relocation centers containing about 33,000 Nisei and Japanese. The last center will be shut down Dec. 15.

Although all military restrictions on Nisei have ended, about 6000 persons in the segregation center at Tule Lake, Cal., still will be under restraint because they include Japanese citizens and Americans of Japanese extraction who have renounced their U. S. citizenship.

A high-contrast, black and white graphic illustration of a person's face, possibly a woman, with dark, expressive brushstrokes defining the features. The image is framed by a thick black border.

S. F. Chronicle

THE STONE

S. F. Chronicle

268
Judae Refuses

834 S. W. BROADWAY
25 Years in Portland
HURLEY'S
At Lowest Prices in Portland
RINGS
ENGAGEMENT
Blue, White Diamond
Perfect
Diamonds

Portland (Ore.) Journal

A collage of images. At the top, a newspaper clipping with the word 'NEWS' in large letters and the number '268' in red. Below this, a large, detailed image of a leaf, possibly a maple leaf, with a prominent vein structure. To the right of the leaf, a small, framed portrait of a person's face. The entire collage is set against a dark, textured background.

Monterey, Herald

DR. WILLIA
Physician
16410 South Vermont Avenue
Office Hours: 10
Evening Hours: M
7:30
Medical — Su

Gardena, Nevus

Officer and Head of Depot.
Lieut. Whearty is with the
308th Engineer Battalion in
Bavaria, Germany.

San Rafael Journal

700 NISEI RETURN TO OREGON
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6.—Only about 700 persons of Japanese ancestry have returned to the Oregon exclusion area since the Army relaxed the ban on Jan. 2, the War Relocation Office reports. There were about 400 Japanese in Oregon before the evacuation in 1942.

S. F. News

Even one such experience of unnecessary attention may be so satisfying to the child that he will expect it always. The youngster of ten months or five years has more regard for precedent than the strictest judge in a court of justice. What we don't want to keep on doing for the child we shall not do once; certainly not twice or three or four times. We don't dare to trust ourselves. On carefully guard we must, therefore, ever be, if we are going to avoid needless trouble to ourselves and the child. But alas! Many of these mis-

Santa Maria
Courier

"When the famous Rothschild
 sank in Vienna collapsed and all
 American credit became im-
 periled," he said, "I never had
 so much work as with the ballet.
 But we are all so happy."
 "Temperament? Temperament
 is a human quality. We have it
 here, but never a nasty tempera-
 ment. Just the kind that keeps
 an artist on the alert all the
 time."

New York (N.Y.) Post

September 6

Bay Area Nisei---A Combat Medic Will Return to School

Private First-Class Shinji Tsuchida, 23 Nisei, used to tell German prisoners Japan had gone over to the U. S. side.

"You are fighting alone," he would say. "Look at me, I'm Japanese."

The German boys behind barbed wire in France would look bewildered and lonely. Tsuchida laughs when he thinks of it now sitting in his Dibble Hospital bed at Palo Alto.

He is the son of S. T. Tsuchida, 5915 Potrero avenue, El Cerrito. He wears two Purple Hearts, two Bronze Stars and the new Combat Medic Badge.

AN ENGINEER

Before the war, Tsuchida studied engineering at the University of California. Then in January, 1942, he joined the army and was assigned as a medical man to a rifle platoon.

In March of 1943, the 73d Regiment of the 44th Division, nicknamed "Four by Four," went to Europe, taking Tsuchida along.

They spent 144 consecutive days in the front lines. Before they were through, they had rolled up 200 combat days.

Tsuchida, proud of his buddies, said they were among those who

took Saarburg, Strasbourg, Mannheim, Heidelberg and Ulm. They also helped take Stuttgart.

The most exciting night Tsuchida remembers was New Year's, 1945. His battalion was in Wolf-ligen France. Exactly at midnight, the 19th S. S. unit, which had been facing them, began to celebrate. Besides yelling Happy New Year, they fired their guns and the Yank force had to withdraw three times before positions could be secured. From midnight on the medics crawled out on the field to get wounded. Sometimes they had to go beyond their own front lines, which were constantly see-sawing back and forth.

DISCRIMINATION?

Up until a month ago, medics received no extra pay. The men in Tsuchida's platoon chipped in to give him \$25 extra. His conversation is free of the word "discrimination." In the front lines that didn't go.

Tsuchida now has 86 points. He will stay in Dibble until his wrist, hit by shrapnel, has healed.

Then he plans to go back to the University of California to get his engineering degree.

DR. WILLIA
Physician
16410 South Vermont Avenue
Office Hours: 10

1113 W. 168th St., Gardena, Ca
Phone: MEmlio 4-1559

Gardena, News

700 NISEI RETURN TO OREGON
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 6.—Only about 700 persons of Japanese ancestry have returned to the Oregon exclusion area since the Army relaxed the ban on Jan. 2, the War Relocation Office reports. There were about 400 Japanese in Oregon before the evacuation in 1942.

S.F. News

Santa Maria
Courier

Judae Refuses

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HURLEY'S
25 Years in Portland
634 S. W. BROADWAY
Blue, White Diamond
Perfect
ENGAGEMENT
RINGS
Diamonds
Journal

Portland (Ore.) Journal

Seeing
Ice for work as a Division Map
Officer and Head of Depot.
Lieut. Wheatly is with the
308th Engineer Battalion in
Bavaria, Germany.

San Rafael Journal

Know Thyself
By Wells Carr
It may be a friend or someone
you work with who thinks he's
relatively shrewd. The moment
you are all so happy.
"Temperament? Temperament
is a human quality. We have it
here, but never a nasty tempera-
ment. Just the kind that keeps
the artist on the alert all the
time."

New York (N.Y.) Post

Monterey, Herald

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necessary attention may be so
satisfying to the child that he will
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ten months or five years has more
regard for precedent than the
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But alas! Many of these nu-

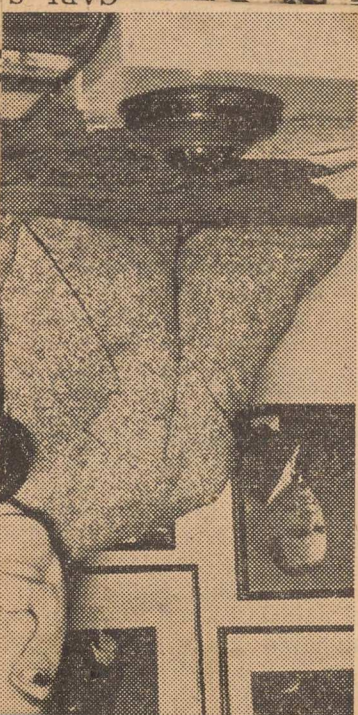
September 6

apine Germans.



S. F. Chronicle

News



Monterey, Herald

Lawrence

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THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

A LADY correspondent went ashore in Yokohama and ran across a Tokyo Rose. These girls are a dime a dozen over there, and of course they all have amnesia, that "where-am-I?" stuff the police hospitals get all the time.

This particular Rose was named Toguri, and was a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles. A lot of these Japanese who have showed up on the other side of the fence these last four years have been graduates of our universities, including Matsuoka, the former Foreign Minister.

So you wonder what they learned in our universities. Certainly not the American point of view. But here arises a somewhat larger question—what to do with all the Japanese outside of the Japanese home islands. There are several million of them. During the war the Japanese tried to make themselves out an integrated community of 100,000,000, as Hitler talked of 80,000,000 Germans. But actually there are about 80,000,000 of the Yamato race, of whom about 75,000,000 live in the home islands, if the Ryukyus and Kuriles are included.

In considering this question we should be careful not to confuse it with the Nisei situation in the United States. The Nisei are American citizens, and must enjoy all the legal protection citizenship confers. The Issei, the Japanese citizens residing in America, are another group, and the present plan is to deport most of them. This will break up a certain percentage of families with Nisei children, but it seems wiser for the visible future that no Japanese subjects be permitted to maintain permanent residence in the United States.

But those of Japanese blood in America, though with us an important issue requiring a sensible, satisfactory and just solution, are a minor part of the whole problem of the Japanese scattered about the Pacific-Asiatic world outside the home islands.

Yesterday Soviet Russia served notice on the Japanese residents of Port Arthur that they must all get out. After the Japanese seized Port Arthur in 1905 and built a modern city, Chinese and Koreans were relegated to a sort of oriental ghetto, and were not permitted in the main town except as servants and ricksha drivers. There are now about

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

Judae Refuses

BRIER

is paramount is the welfare of the peoples of the Pacific basin, especially the peoples of Asia and the southern island world.

Since Japan emerged as a world power in 1905, its spokesmen have perpetually been whimpering about lack of living room. That explained seizure of Korea and Manchuria, and the continual migrations overseas. Not, however, that the Japanese like living room. They like herding.

But the story was phony on another count. The northern island, Hokkaido, has a population of 3,000,000 and an area of 30,000 square miles. This is the great open spaces by Eastern standards, one-seventh of the density of Belgium. The island contains one-fifth of the area of the archipelago, and one-twenty-fifth of the population. But the Siberian winds blow over Hokkaido, and the Japanese wouldn't go there. It wasn't convenient.

So now if the overseas Japanese can't be accommodated on Honshu, which is a bit crowded, it should be convenient for them to go to Hokkaido.

But however they settle that, we should now raise a slogan. For many years they dinned their slogan at us—Asia for the Asiatics. It wasn't a bad one, either, and ours should be just as good—Japan for the Japanese. Subject, of course, to certain supervisory techniques on our part now being arranged.

September 6, 1945

Know Thyself

It may be a friend or someone you work with who thinks he's a friend. But never a nasty temperament, a human quality. We have it, but we are all so happy. "Temperament? Temperament? Much work as with the ballet. erried," he said, "I never had American credit became im- ank in Vienna collapsed and all "When the famous Rothschild says all summer. es had time to spend only eight ouse in Connecticut, in which

New York (N.Y.) Post

The Army Lifts

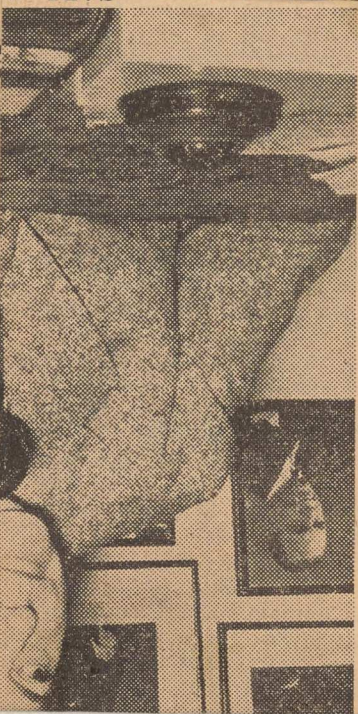
Marine Corps.
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 services.
 be on a par with the other two
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 It was considered significant that
 NAVY'S ROLE
 of what they want now.
 the nearest practical example in war

the Germans.



S. F. Chronicle

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Monterey, Herald

268

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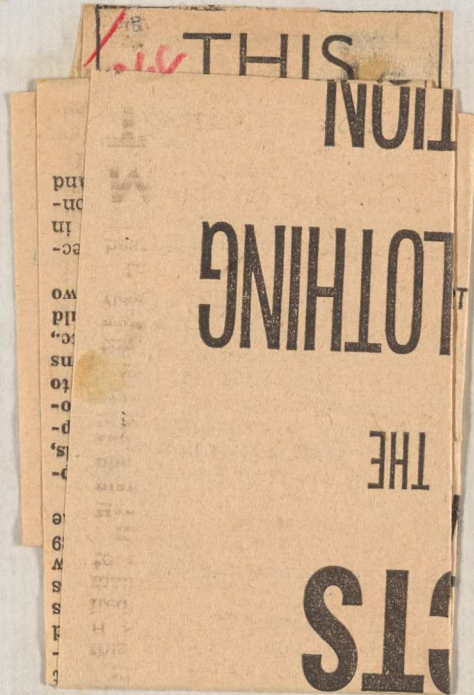
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New York (N.Y.) Post

September 6



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Chronicle

Judge Refuses To Determine Nisei Loyalty

By EMMA MAE HARRISON

If the United States government and the army couldn't distinguish between loyal and disloyal Nisei at the time they were evacuated as masses from the Pacific Coast for security purposes, Federal Judge Fee announced today, then it's not going to take the responsibility of determining the loyalty of returning Nisei applying for return of citizenship in his court. In the first of eight cases pending before him, that of Chiyoko Helen Tateichi, 315 NW 15th avenue, who recently returned with her alien Japanese husband from Hunt, Idaho, relocation center, he denied the application for citizenship. Mrs. Tateichi, born in Portland of Japanese parents on May 13, 1908, lost her citizenship in 1928 when she married an alien. Her petition to regain her citizenship was filed in April, 1942.

Despite testimony from a character witness, Mrs. Ada E. Ewer, Grant high school teacher, as to Mrs. Tateichi's loyalty, and her own prompt answers to questions concerning the government of this country and her loyalty to it, Judge Fee denied the petition.

Stating that he would do nothing to readmit such applicants until the government determined upon a policy in regard to such cases, he advised Senior Naturalization Examiner Worthington Blackman that he cannot be satisfied with the regular examination for citizenship.

Mrs. Tateichi graduated from Jefferson high school here and with her husband, operated a grocery store before the Japanese relocation was ordered. She has two children and has never visited Japan or belonged to Japanese societies, she told the court.

Are You Shrewd?

By Wells Carr

Know Thyself

When the famous Rothschild says all summer, "I've had time to spend only eight days in Connecticut, in which I've had time to spend only eight days in Vienna collapsed and all American credit became im-beriled," he said, "I never had so much work as with the ballet. But we are all so happy. Temperament? Temperament is a human quality. We have it here, but never a nasty temperament. Just the kind that keeps the artist on the alert all the time."

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Santa Maria Courier



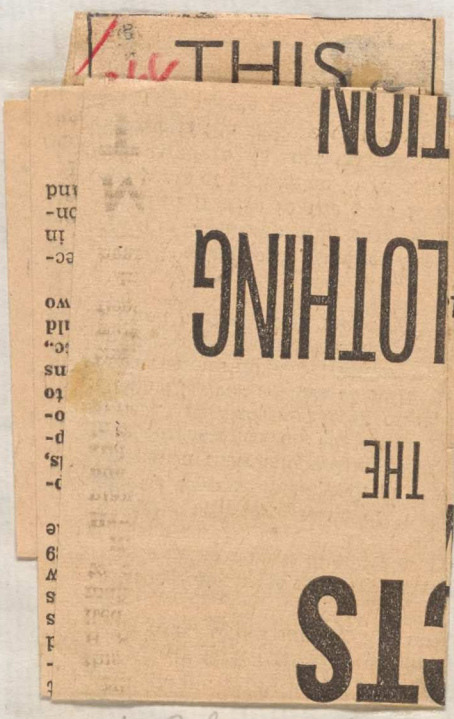
Monterey, Herald

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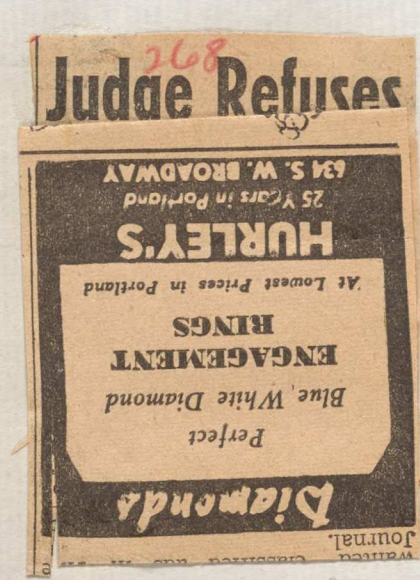
September 6



S. F. Chronicle



S. F. Chronicle



Portland (Ore.) Journal

News Comments

Giro Oka Drops in He's Glad to be Home Sources of Trouble Time to Second-guess

Giro Oka, native son of Monterey but a descendant of immigrants from Japan, dropped in to see us one day this week. He is here with members of his family after spending the war years at an Arizona relocation center complying with the unprecedented military exclusion order which barred everyone of Japanese blood—regardless of citizenship—from the west coast.

Many—perhaps most—of the young "Americans" with Japanese faces who grew up in Monterey got themselves into uniforms during the war. But the army didn't want Giro. He was turned down three times because his eyes are weak. His elder brother Kaz worked in a war plant in Detroit. His younger brother Sabu is in the army at Ft. Lewis. They'll probably come "home" to Monterey later. But Giro is here now and we were glad to see him.

On the Monterey Peninsula the return of these "exiled" people has been gradual. A few families have been here for weeks. A great many more arrived within the past few days. Giro Oka—and perhaps he won't thank us for it—is being used for purposes of this editorial as a symbol. His problems of readjustment to the community in which he grew up and was—as a debatable war measure—removed from, are those of every returning member of his race. And that applies to the Isei (natives of Japan); Nisei (first generation Americans of Japanese origin) and Kisei (second generation Americans).

Talking to Giro, for just a minute or two, you are convinced that there is no real problem so far as he is concerned. He is mighty glad to be home again. He has been well received by old friends and acquaintances and has found that most worries about coming back to Monterey weren't justified.

This after all is his home. He was educated in local schools. His call at the Herald office was a perfectly natural resumption of an old relationship for Giro, in the old days, was Hal Youngman's student handyman up at the high school. One of his chores was to bring the scorebooks to the Herald sport desk and tell Ted Durein some of the details of basketball and other games we hadn't been able to send a reporter to cover. Giro was good at it, too.

Down at the Japanese Presbyterian church near El Estero—now converted into a hostel for these returning people—there are others like Giro. People coming home from relocation centers and wondering what is in store for them here. Thus far they have encountered no particular difficulties. A few thoughtless or "lunatic fringe" individuals have said irresponsible things. That was to be expected and can be ignored.

But the vast majority of local people are too intelligent, too tolerant and too well informed to confuse Giro and his parents and his American contemporaries with the Japanese enemy this country and its allies have just defeated in the Pacific. There was never any confusion in Giro's mind about what side he was on and it would be inexcusable for anyone to attempt at this time to create confusion.

That the army couldn't use him is not his fault. The army couldn't use a lot of people for a lot of reasons. The draft board doctors, in fact, found that most candidates were willing to take "no" for an answer the first time. They had three cracks at Giro.

The returning Isei, Nisei and Kisei are busily attempting to fit themselves into old or new niches in our communities. Many are already working in the sardine canneries. Others are gardening, doing domestic work and still others are job hunting.

Some of them are attempting to repossess the homes they own here from the tenants who now occupy them. The whole process is normal, peaceful and without incident as of this writing. And there is no good reason why it shouldn't continue that way. It will be a shameful day in our towns if an "incident" is permitted to develop.

There are two possible sources of trouble, as we see it, and both should be carefully guarded against by everyone concerned. And by everyone we mean every responsible, decent and liberty loving citizen of our communities.

Trouble can come from the irresponsible. The "lunatic fringers" who can't or won't think. From some barroom brawler overloaded with alcohol and obsessed with a borrowed prejudice or two. That is a police problem and we have con-

(Continued on Page 2)

reading the article so we'll take the chance of being sued for breach of copyright by reporting that the professor makes mighty good sense as he challenges the wisdom and legal reasoning of the supreme court which upheld the exclusion order.

His most telling discussion, however, deals with the varying treatment accorded American and alien Japanese in various parts of the country. It wasn't necessary, he observes, for the military to exclude people of the Japanese race from Hawaii—where they represent over 30 per cent of the total population. Nor was it necessary to stage a roundup in any part of

the country except on the west coast. Cannily introduced, also, are some pointed observations on the influence of Mr. William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers and influential people of his ilk on the final decision of the government. If you're interested, that September Harper's is "must" reading.

M. T. L.

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S. F. News

Santa Maria Courier

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San Rafael Journal

Know Thyself

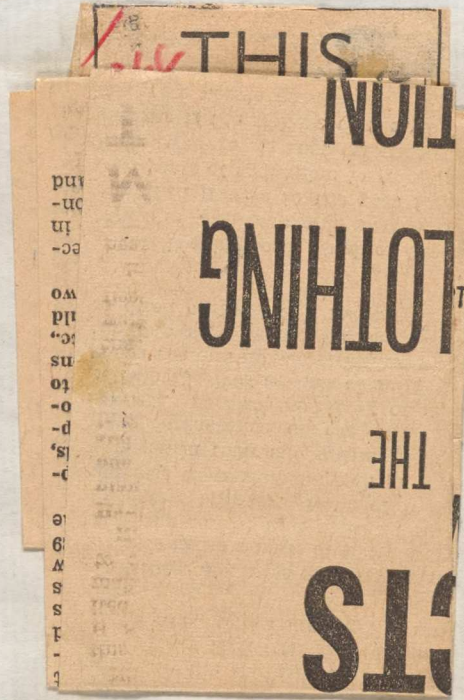
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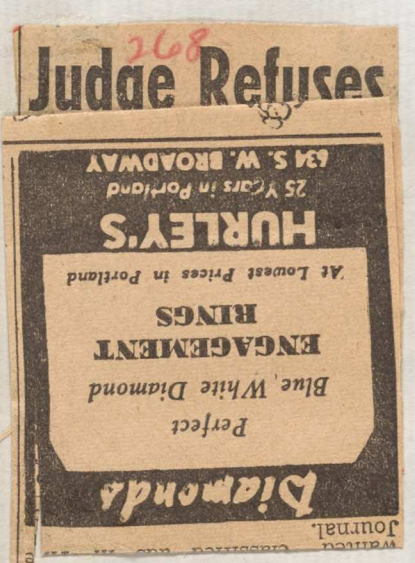
September 6



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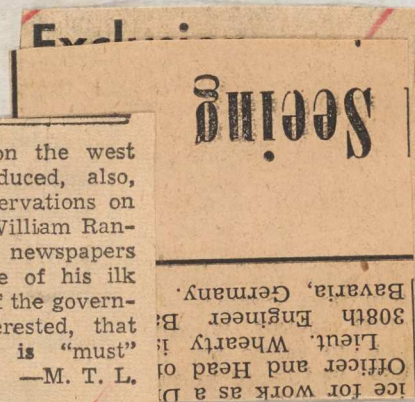
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It rests with the good judgment of those who sincerely want to be helpful to avoid any temptation toward unnecessary crusading and harmful aggressiveness.

Practically every member of the Japanese race (except the little ones born in exile) who is in the process of resettling here has lived here before. They know the Monterey Peninsula and the Monterey Peninsula knows them.

There really isn't any problem—unless we insist upon making one.

It was suggested earlier in this comment that the original action of the government in removing from the west coast all members of the Japanese race—regardless of loyalty, background, personal and economic sacrifice or anything else—is subject to serious question. There is nothing new in that. The exclusion order was always and obviously subject to question.

Even under war-confused conditions prevailing at the time the order was executed many people felt it was all wrong. The Herald news staff knew as a definite fact—although we didn't at the time feel free to say so—that the FBI raids here and the "evidence" developed against many members of the Japanese race were phoney and flimsy, to put it mildly. Those were propaganda raids and nothing else. They were staged to prepare public opinion for the exclusion and we knew it at the time. But we didn't and couldn't know the whole story and in the public interest this newspaper and every other responsible newspaper "went along." There was no real choice because while we knew conditions here we didn't know them elsewhere. But we weren't very proud of ourselves then—and aren't now.

This, of course, is a kind of second-guessing. But it is the kind of second-guessing that a democratic people should and must indulge in. There is still nothing in the record to show that the Americans now returning to Monterey Peninsula couldn't—without threat to national security—have been allowed to live here all along, on a basis of equality with other groups of foreign derivation. Nor is there any basis for belief that the alien Japanese residents might not have been safely given equality of treatment with aliens of German or Italian descent.

To give credit where credit is due it should be noted that our memory has been greatly refreshed by the reading of a scholarly article in the September issue of Harper's Magazine. There a Yale law professor does a magnificent writing job on "Our Worst War-time Mistake." That mistake was, of course, the treatment of the west coast Japanese.

Harper's limited circulation will prevent most local people from

reading the article so we'll take the chance of being sued for breach of copyright by reporting that the professor makes mighty good sense as he challenges the wisdom and legal reasoning of the supreme court which upheld the exclusion order.

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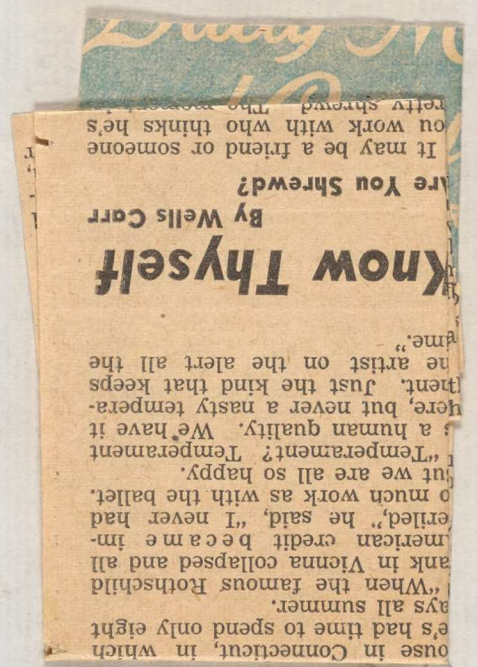
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San Rafael Journal

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Santa Maria Courier

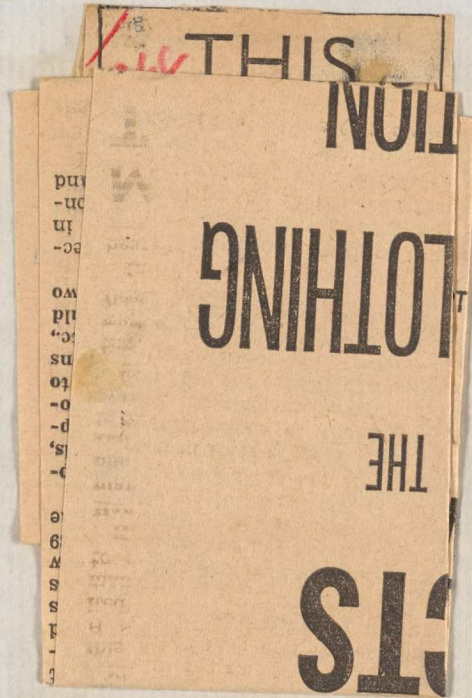


New York (N.Y.) Post

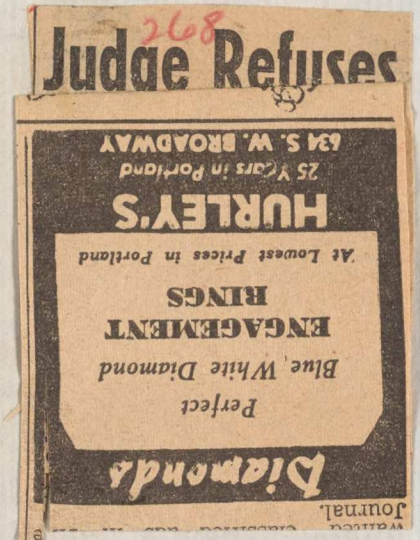
September 6



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S. F. Chronicle



Portland (Ore.) Journal



Monterey, Herald

Former Japanese Residents Now Eligible to Return Here

With Secretary of War Stimson's proclamation yesterday throwing open the entire west coast to the return of Japanese-Americans who had been barred by war-time measures, it is expected that many former residents of Gardena will move back here as soon as they can locate housing accommodations.

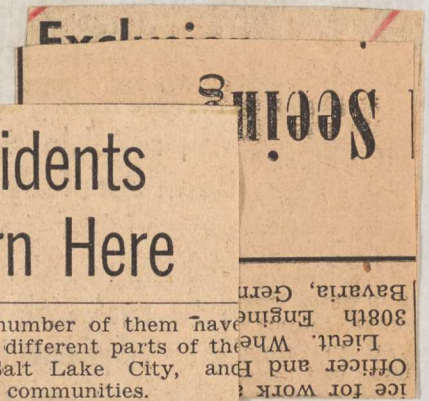
Few officials believe however that anything like all of those who formerly lived here will return. Chief of Police Elmo Field estimated that at the time of Pearl Harbor there were 2000 Japanese-Americans and alien born Japanese living in Gardena Valley. He estimated that about 50 families have already returned with others returning daily.

Many of those who formerly lived here have no intention of returning, it is said, as they have located in business and other oc-

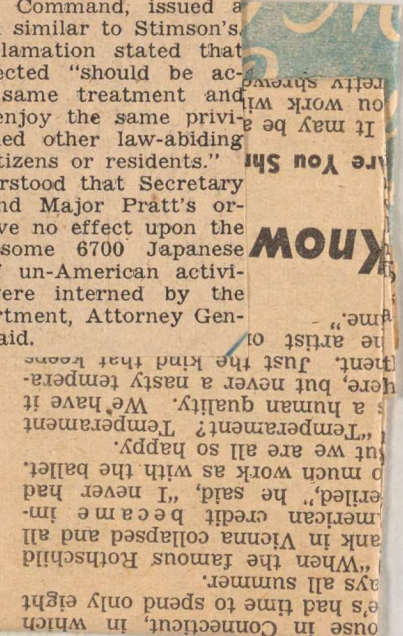
country. A number of them have occupations in different parts of the settled in Salt Lake City, and other Utah communities.

At the same time Secretary of War Stimson issued his order opening the coast to the Japanese, Major General H. C. Pratt commanding general of the Western Defense Command, issued a proclamation similar to Stimson's. Pratt's proclamation stated that persons affected "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents."

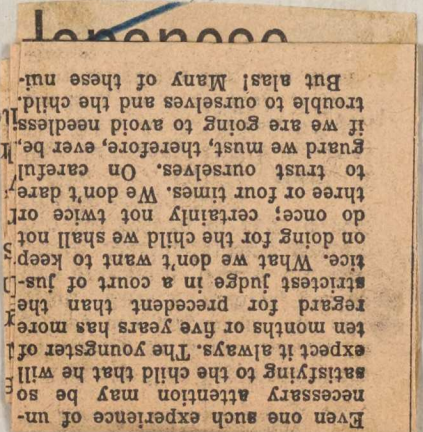
It is understood that Secretary Stimson's and Major Pratt's orders will have no effect upon the release of some 6700 Japanese suspected of un-American activities who were interned by the justice department, Attorney General Clark said.



Journal



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Exclusion Order Lifted On West Coast

Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General for the Western Defense Command, issued a proclamation this week, lifting all exclusion orders for the Pacific Coast. The new ruling went into effect as of midnight Tuesday, September 4.

The exclusion order has been in effect in the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, since February 19, 1942, its principal object being to exclude enemy aliens from the critical area in the western states.

The proclamation lifts all public proclamations and civilian restrictive orders that conflict with the Major General's ruling.

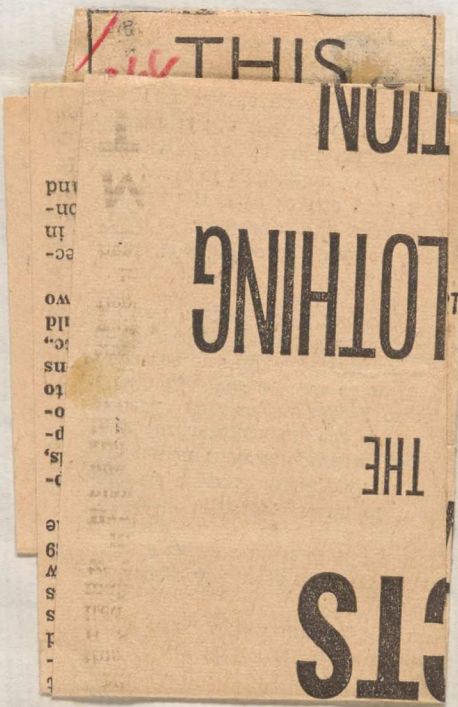
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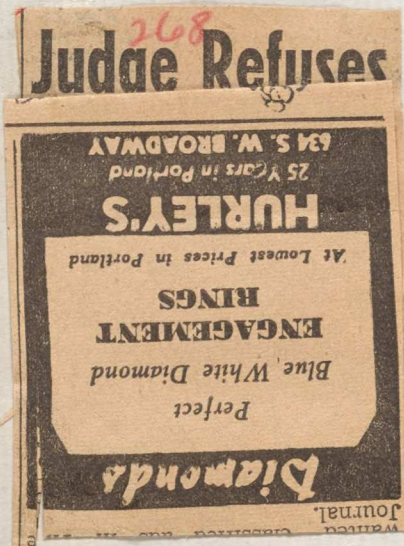
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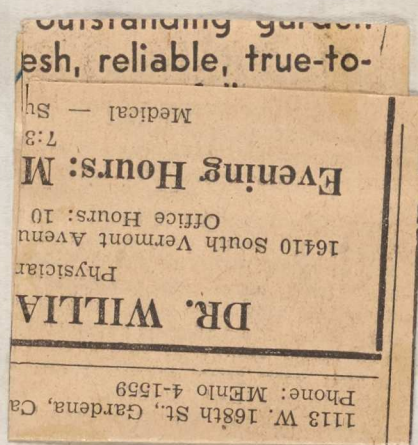
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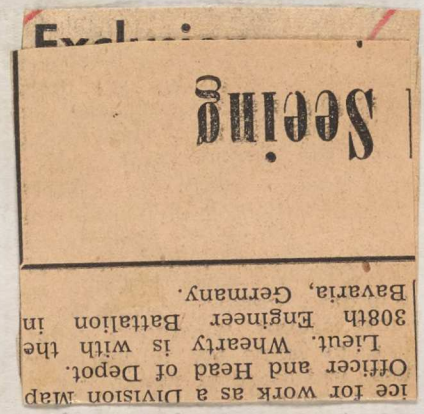
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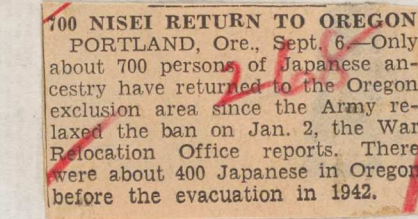
Portland (Ore.) Journal



Gardena, News



San Rafael Journal



S. F. News



On the Other Hand

Not the Nicest Chapter In American History

By Lowell Mellett

The Western Army Command has just wiped out the exclusion orders under which Japanese, both aliens and American citizens, have been forbidden residence in Pacific coast states.

Japanese who have been living in war relocation centers are free to return to the states from which they were removed at the outset of the war. They are free to return to their own homes—if they can obtain possession; free to rent new homes—if they can find some one to rent from.

Actually, most of those who attempt to return will find their new freedom does not amount to much. In the case of the aliens, many will find their property has been escheated to the state, under state alien land laws, and that they cannot even claim compensation. In the case of the Japanese-American citizens, they will find themselves unwanted, despite the number of their sons with splendid army records.

Our treatment of the west coast Japanese during the war is not one of the nicer chapters in the story of the war just ended. With regard to the aliens the best that can be said is that the treatment has been less cruel than that dealt our own people caught in Japan at the war's outbreak.

A Brutal Business

With regard to American citizens of Japanese parentage—a third of the total number—we cannot say that. It has been a brutal business and the supreme court had to stretch the constitution pretty thin to cover it with a semblance of legality.

Credit is due to war relocation authority for mitigating the hardships of the helpless victims, old and young. Milton Eisenhower, director during the removal period, and Dillion S. Myer, carrying the thankless undertaking the rest of the distance, did their best to make our native American de-

centry prevail over our prejudice and passion. They succeeded to some extent, but it was beyond their powers to correct the essential injustice of the whole operation.

This demonstration of our own inability to make our democratic system work invariably with fairness and justice should offer a warning against what we are proposing to attempt in Japan. We are proposing to occupy Japan until we are satisfied that Japan has set up a system of government that meets our own ideals.

U. S. Intentions

"We intend," in the language of Secretary of State Byrnes, "to have removed all obstacles such as oppressive laws and practices, which in the past have closed the doors to truth and have stifled the free development of democracy in Japan."

If we would just recognize in advance that this is something we cannot do, that this is something only the Japanese can do for themselves, we would save ourselves vast trouble and vast expense.

It is one thing for general MacArthur to declare his purpose to discharge his responsibilities "with justice and tolerance." His army will obey his orders and there is every reason to believe that his orders will be just and tolerant.

A Tip to MacArthur

But it is another thing for Gen. MacArthur, or anybody else, to undertake to reorganize the whole system of life and government in that alien land with a view toward achieving a perfection not yet reached in our own country. The general, who reveals himself as a realist at times, might save himself a lot of trouble by asking now if that actually is the assignment given him.

The general has never been one to minimize his own capacity, but it's a fair guess that if he were asked how much he hoped to accomplish in Japan he would answer:

Complete demilitarization through elimination of her land, sea and air forces; Destruction of her war material and war industries; Complete protection of the world against Japan through the machinery of naval and air blockade, to be used as future occasion may require.

The democratization of Japan may result in time from this severe treatment, but that will depend on the Japanese themselves. No army of occupation, big or little, can do the job for them.

Japanese Returning To Valley

Local Citizens Assist With Rehabilitation

Twenty-five Japanese are now returning to Santa Maria and others are expected to arrive soon. Rev. Y. Oshita, pastor of the Japanese Union church in Santa Maria, is here preparing for the return of the evacuees to this community.

The Rev. Oshita spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday with the Rev. A. A. Heist, while attending to providing living accommodations for the first arrivals.

The Japanese church building on Mary Drive had been leased to and occupied, by the Nazarene church, of which the Rev. T. E. Shamblin is pastor at the present time. The Nazarene congregation will continue meeting in the Japanese church for the present, it is stated.

Three houses across the street to the east of the church building are owned by Japanese. One of the houses has been vacated by a Mr. Silva, so that the Rev. Oshita could move in.

This residence is described as having three sections, much like apartments, and the Rev. Oshita and a sponsoring committee of Santa Marians, according to the Rev. Clarence S. Gillett, are planning to get the loan of 25 cots, mattresses and blankets, to set up temporary housing.

Mrs. Roy O. Youtz and Calvin Funk are members of the local Japanese relocation committee, according to the Rev. Gillett, and several others are to be added to the group. The Rev. Heist is cooperating in every way, states Rev. Gillett.

The Rev. Gillett is executive Secretary of the Congregational committee on Christian Democracy for Work with Japanese Evacuees. Accompanied by Mrs. Gillett, he was a house guest of Mrs. Sam Barnett over the week end, while in Santa Maria.

There is considerable possibility that the former Japanese language school building near the church may also be used for temporary housing, the Rev. Gillett stated.

The pastor expressed the opinion that the problem ahead is one with which there are many tensions and misunderstandings.

Among the returnees at Guadalupe are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ito, who were interned at the Heart Mountain Center in Montana.

September 7

Ethiopian O

The contract almost certainly will have wide commercial as well as possible diplomatic repercussions in the Middle East, where British interests have been particularly strong.

Other American petroleum companies have been driving for development in Saudi Arabia, on the other side of the Red Sea, and the

DINE EARLY TONITE

from 4

S. F. Chronicle

THE POLITICAL

CLEVELAND 6-8666
LAWRENCE R. GAMMELT
4434 LINCOLN AVENUE

CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS UNDER FICTITIOUS NAME
(24548-9-28)
Date of 1st publication Sept. 7, 1945
Filed Aug. 31, 1945.
J. F. MORONEY, County Clerk.
By E. T. Neary, Deputy.
By E. T. Neary, Deputy.

The undersigned does hereby certify that I am conducting a Retail business at 1663 North Western Ave., L. A., California under the fictitious firm name of FRANKLIN METAL GUILD and that said firm is composed of the following persons, whose names in full and places of residence are as follows, to-wit:

Sidney Lambert, 1607 1/2 So. Western Ave., L. A.
Witness my hand this 27 day of August, 1945.

SIDNEY LAMBERT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles, ss.
On this 27th day of August, A. D.

L. A. Enterprise

Japanese May Not
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BINGHAM

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Bellingham (Wn.)
Bellingham Herald

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Glendale, (Ariz.) News

NO AID FOR INDIGENT JAPS
AUBURN, Sept. 7. The Placer County Board of Supervisors was unanimously on record today against providing support of indigent Japanese returned by the War Relocation Authority.

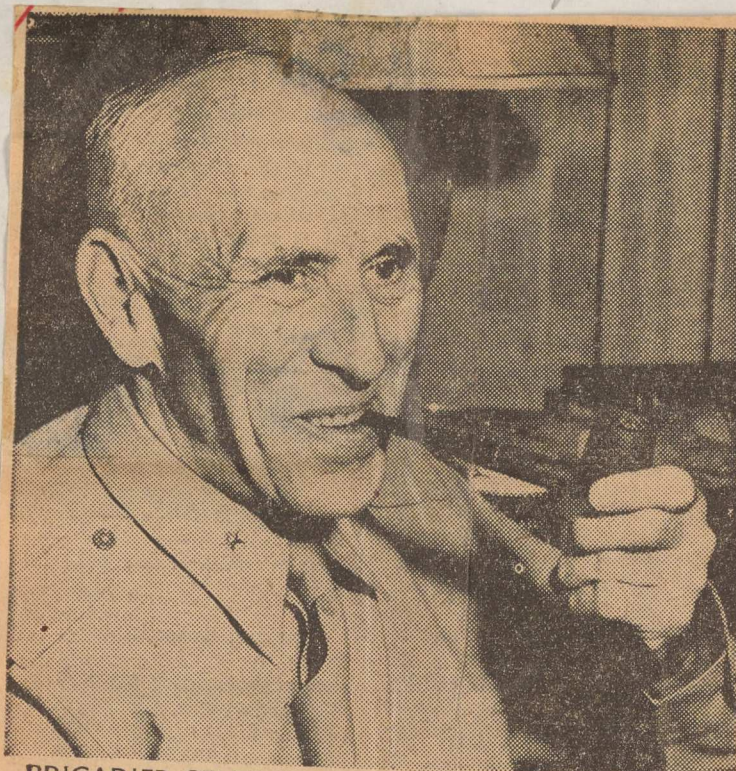
S. F. News

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Woodland, Mail

September 7



BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXON LOUGH—OF BATAAN.
"Punish all those who did wrong"

A General's Plea

Victim of Bataan Says 'Be Firm' in Japan, Give Square Deal to Nisei

By CAROLYN ANSPACHER

A plea for consideration of loyal American-born Japanese as Americans rather than as Japanese was issued here yesterday by Brigadier General Maxon Stafford Lough.

One of the group of eight American Generals taken prisoner by the Japs with the fall of Bataan and subjected for nearly four years to every known type of torture, General Lough does not preach tolerance because he cherishes any affection for the Japanese.

But he does believe that a distinction must be drawn between such Japanese Americans as fought for this country and those who comprise the militarist group in Japan itself.

"The Japanese American must be considered primarily an American," he said. "And I've been told that that Japanese division in Italy did a tremendous job of fighting for us."

At the Hotel St. Francis, where the gaunt, smiling officer is having what might be roughly catalogued as a "whale of a time" adjusting himself to the wonders of this country, General Lough admitted that life as a Japanese prisoner is no bed of roses. But at the same time he expressed belief that "we should not lower ourselves to the Japanese level."

HE BELIEVES IN JUSTICE

The 59-year-old native of Fargo, N. D., is not necessarily a disciple of the "turn-the-other-cheek" philosophy, but, above all, he believes in justice and square dealing.

Commander of the Philippine Division and in command of Fort McKinley when the Philippines fell, General Lough was taken prisoner on April 11, 1942.

He dismissed the Bataan Death March with a wave of his pipe while a tailor was measuring him for new uniforms and trying to find out how many service stripes the General wanted on his sleeves. The General admitted he didn't know.

Asked whether he had any criticism of the conduct of the Philippine campaign, General Lough looked vague and said: "The boys fought pretty well, but I'd rather not talk about that."

"Lots of times during the last three and a half years I tried to figure out what was wrong—I often thought if only I'd had more Stokes mortars but then I realized that we just didn't have enough of anything—food, men, material. There's no fault to be placed. It was just one of those accidents of fate."

General MacArthur, General Lough said, is a "good man for the job"

and expressed the opinion he will do a "good job" as military governor of Japan.

"No," he said, thoughtfully, "I don't think he'll be too nice to the Japs, but he'll be fair. We have to punish those who did wrong but we can't descend to the level of devilish spite of those whom we have vanquished."

NO IDLE DREAMS

General Lough has no fancy dreams that the Japs can be educated to democracy.

"I doubt we can bring them up to our level," he said. "They think too differently. They're essentially a very cruel people. But they're so beaten down now I don't think they'll emerge from defeat in a hurry."

Possessed of an odd sense of humor, General Lough classifies as "funny" some of his experiences as a Jap prisoner of war.

"I was wobbling around on a little field, being stripped and searched and questioned when all of a sudden a Jap officer bashed me over the bean with what looked like a baseball bat," he chortled.

"It was a whale of a bang and it laid my whole head open. It hurt pretty bad and deliberately I threw my head around, letting the blood course all over by face and body."

"My aid looked at the officer and said 'See what you've done. You've killed one of our Generals.' And the officer got scared, I guess, and put me in a truck and I rode the rest of the way to San Fernando. I think I might not have lived had I been forced to march the whole way."

Tracing his progress from Jap prison camp to prison camp—from O'Donnell in the Philippines to Tarlac to Krenkow in Formosa, General Lough reiterated the tales of punishment and starvation told previously by other members of the newly liberated group.

All the Generals, including General Wainwright, were beaten at Krenkow, he said.

"They'd make us stand up and the guards would start out as if they were going to slap us," he said. "Only somewhere en route the outstretched hand would become a fist and what we'd get would be a haymaker."

"Of course we wanted to strike back. But that's what they were waiting for. So we didn't. After all, there was always a darned Nip standing right next door with a bayonet, waiting to stick it in our stomachs. And I knew I had other uses for that stomach—such as eating."

The General laughed merrily at the memory.



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Woodland, Mail

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INDIGENT JAPS
The Placer Supervisors was
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War Relocation

September 7

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DINE EARLY TONITE

from 4

S. F. Chronicle

THE POLITICAL

LAWRENCE H. GAMMILL
Cleveland 6-8666

On this 27th day of August, A. D. 1945, I, **SYDNEY LAMBERT**, of the County of Los Angeles, ss., do hereby certify that the undersigned does hereby certify that I am conducting a Retail Business at 1831 North Western Ave., L. A., California under the name of **FRANKLIN METAL GILD** and that said firm is composed of the following persons, whose names in full and places of residence are as follows:

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Witness my hand this 27 day of August, 1945.

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L. A. Enterprise

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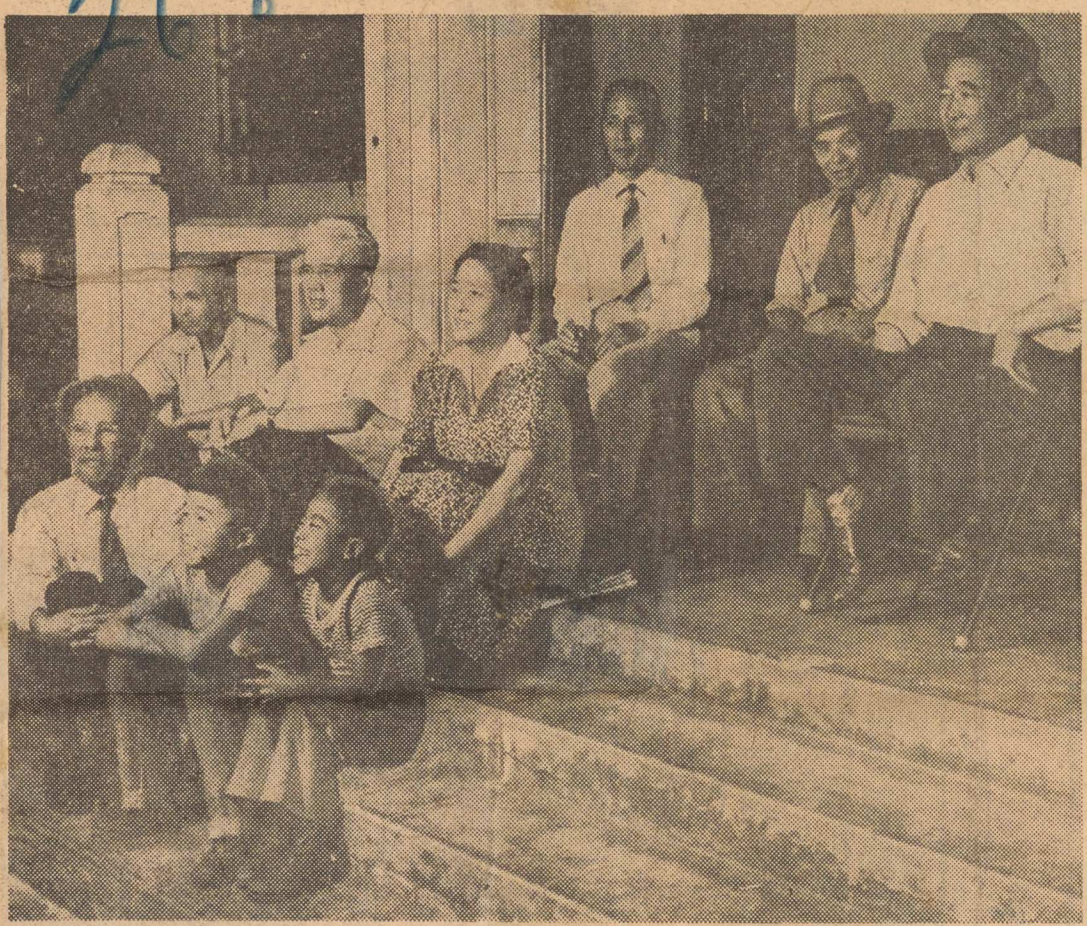
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Japs Re-Invading Los Angeles' 'Little Tokio'



The Koyasan Temple, above, gathering place for residents of "Little Tokio" in prewar days, is again a popular spot

these days as Japanese, home from relocation centers, are re-invading the little colony and beginning life in L. A. again.

Japanese business establishments are beginning to spring up again along East First street. Above is S. Sugimoto at his fruit and vegetable market—a market that looks much the same as in prewar days.



Henry A. Katsumura, owner of a cosmetic shop, and his clerk, Lillian Nishioka, both of whom were in the Poston, Ariz., camp, are shown in their shop.



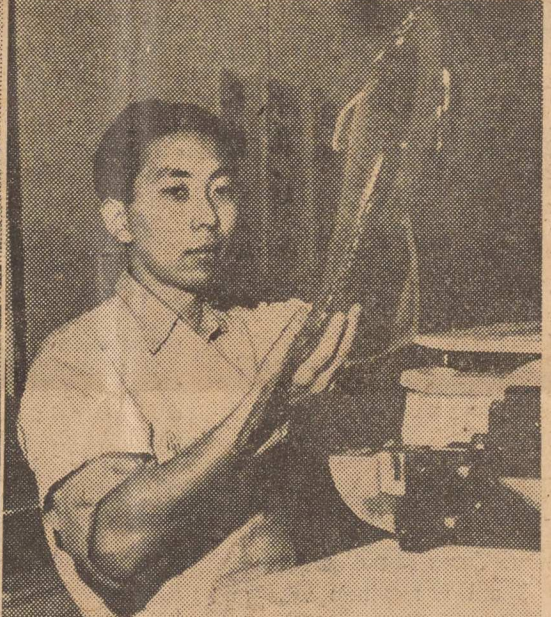
Masako Motoyasu, 17-year-old Neisei, born in San Fernando, who lived in Manzanar during the war, helps do office work at Koyasan Temple.



What is a town without a barber shop? The first Japanese to re-open such a shop in "Little Tokio" is Y. Yanagi, left, shown trimming the hair of M. Kochi.



T. Yamashita, who was born in Japan but says he is no relation to General Yamashita, "The Butcher of Bataan," looks over his stock of canned goods at his grocery.



Tara Kawa, who returned from the Gila River, Ariz., camp, puts his fish market in order for business. He is shown about to place a carp on the scales.

NIPS FLOCK INTO OLD FIRST ST. AREA

The Japanese are re-invading Los Angeles' Little Tokio...

Already more than 300 of the 40,000 evacuated from the congested Nipponese colony in the shadow of the Civic Center are back home today.

In Southern California between 3000 and 4000 have already relocated in other cities and towns and in agricultural communities.

Ten business houses already have opened up in the Little Tokio area among the 80,000 Negroes who began moving in early in 1942, most of them from the Deep South and attracted by high wages in war plants. East First street is the business center for the returning Japanese.

When they arrive—and they're coming in every day from eight War Relocation Authority Centers—they invariably go to the Koyasan Buddhist Center at 342 East First street. Until the city health authorities cracked down recently, more than 100 were housed in the temple. Most of these were forced to find other quarters.

The No. 1 man of the new Japanese colony is Frank K. Toya, wealthy, well-groomed and highly educated, a resident of Los Angeles for 35 years. He was sent here last January to pave the way for returning evacuees. He was born in Japan.

Toya is trying to find housing for his people, to locate jobs for them and to help them start up in business. Store facilities are lacking, but already on East First street are a Japanese 5-and-10, fruit, vegetable and fish markets, a cosmetic shop, barber shop and one dentist.

It is lack of housing that has kept the population down to 300. However, those who have returned hope to stay. They find they get along all right with the Negro population. One educated Neisei said he has sounded out tempers here, finds the outlook better than he had thought, and will return to Chicago soon to bring his family back.

Over a stretch of two blocks on East First street one finds Japanese men, women and children standing in groups as they did of old. At the Pilgrim House Community Center on San Pedro street slant-eyed little boys and girls and Negro children play together.

September 7

Ethiopian O

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DINE EARLY TONITE

from 4

S. F. Chronicle

POLITICAL

WEEK

A behind-the-scenes battle for control of the next State Legislature already is gathering steam, with the CIO Political Action Committee importing an increasing number of its eastern organization experts to direct a highly-financed pressure drive to capture California's legislative machinery.

-oOo-

Out of circulation during the war, the Communist Party of California has held a peace-time reorganization meeting and may soon seek to regain its official party status.

One of the major jobs of the special postwar legislative session will be establishment of formula for Federal-State-local financing of public works projects throughout the State. Senator Jesse Mayo's committee on postwar construction programs will provide the data which will serve as a base for legislative action.

-oOo-

In the first days of the new Congressional session, the California delegation will face one problem. Senator Jesse Mayo's to be done with more than 15,000 Japanese-Americans proven disloyal to the United States but not subject to deportation under the law?

Mainly from the West Coast, the faithless Japs (all of whom have sought to retract their first avowals to Nip allegiance) pose a question that may endure as long as they do. Nevertheless, California expects a solution—this session.

-oOo-

What becomes of the war workers when the war is over? The question that has worried serious planners for three years is beginning now to be answered. With the ink still damp on the peace documents, here is what some are doing today:

By thousands they are streaming over the borders, with their dogs and furniture, headed home. Meanwhile surveys still show 85 per cent of the out-of-staters will remain here. A hundred adventurous Los Angeles workers are going homesteading in Venezuela. Thousands are marking time till their plants are converted, waiting for peace time jobs. A few hysterical misfits have committed suicide.

-oOo-

Governor Warren has 170 political jobs to pass out by the end of the year, part of them because of new laws becoming effective September 15 and others because of resignations and expirations in present offices.

A survey of patronage lists today disclosed the number of pending appointments, many of them new positions and some of them posts held through appointment by the former Olson administration, which will be made between the end of this month and by early 1946.

One of the top spots is that held by Michael B. Kunz on the State Employment Stabilization Commission, which pays \$10,000 a year. Kunz was appointed at almost the outset of the Warren administration and probably will get a new four-year term, capitol observers believe.

(Continued on Page Seven)

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L. A. Herald & Express

Honor Japanese-American For Bravery In Action

The Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in combat was awarded Monday to Pvt. George T. Sakato, at Mitchell Convalescent Hospital, Campo, Calif., by Col. Joseph E. Campbell, Commanding Officer. Pvt. Sakato received the medal the day before his discharge from the military service.

The next to the highest U. S. decoration was earned by the young California-born Japanese-American at Biffontaine, France, where he was a member of the 36th division, 442d combat regiment.

The citation reads: "After his platoon had reduced two enemy defense lines, during which he personally killed five Germans and captured four, his unit was pinned down by heavy enemy fire. Disregarding this fire, Private Sakato made a one-man rush that encouraged his platoon to charge and destroy the enemy stronghold. When his squad leader was killed, he checked an organized enemy attack with fire from his submachine gun and directed his squad's defense until the platoon could rally. By always scorning the enemy fire and by his gallant courage and fighting spirit, he turned impending disaster into victory and helped his platoon complete its mission."

Born in Colton, Calif., and a graduate of Redlands (Calif.) high school, Sakato was a grocery clerk at the Black Canyon Grocery operated at Lateral 16 and Northern by W. Katow. He was inducted into the service from Glendale.

While at Mitchell he became interested in auto mechanics, took a USAFI (United States Armed Forces Institute) course in it and hopes to take advantage of the G I bill of rights and continue his study of diesel engines. Physical therapy treatment in an army general hospital in England and reconditioning courses at Mitchell have brought his paralyzed left arm back to partial use.

In addition to the DSC, Sakato has a Distinguished Unit citation, the Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, and the ETO Ribbon with three battle stars.

After a short stay in Redlands, he expects to visit his father Yoshitaro Sakato who resides in Glendale Avenue just east of Glendale.



Pvt. George Sakato, former Glendale resident and employee of Black Canyon Grocery receiving the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in combat from Col. Joseph E. Campbell at Mitchell Hospital, Campo, California.

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Another is to the California
Youth Authority when the job of
Harold Slane, an Olson Los An-
geles appointee, expires Oct. 1.

Reorganization of the State De-
partment of Industrial Relations
and the Industrial Accident Com-
mission, which handles workmen's
compensation insurance case a-
wards also goes into effect Sept.
15. The Accident Commission was
lifted from three to seven mem-
bers. A second board of five mem-
bers will handle affairs of the
compensation insurance fund.

Among other posts which War-
ren can fill by early next year are
seven members of the Board of
Accountancy, seven members of the
newly created Water Resources
Board which will have broad pow-
ers in studying new California
water developments and making
recommendations to the Legisla-
ture; and places on the new Board
of Social Work Examiners, the
Veterans Welfare Board, the Di-
vision of Labor Enforcement, the
Yountville Veterans' Home; the
Board of Osteopathic Examiners,
the Fire Advisory Board, the Horse
Racing Board, the State Hospital
Board, the Board of Cosmetology,
Board of Medical Examiners and
various local and district positions
scattered through the state.

Westford - Beck

Bellingham (Wn.)

Bellingham Herald

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S. F. News

September 7

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READER

Glendale, (Ariz.) News

West Coast Ban Lifted

Former Yolo Japanese Eligible to Return Here

Former Yolo county Japanese-Americans are free to return to their homes here again as a result of a ruling made last night by Secretary of War Stimson. Approximately 50,000 Japs are eligible to return to the west if they so desire. A few have already arrived.

Stimson said that the end of hostilities with Japan makes it unnecessary to continue to bar these Japanese-Americans from west coast states.

It was estimated by a War Department spokesman that there are about 33,000 persons in this category in eight relocation centers and about 17,000 in one segregation center.

Asks Tolerance

A proclamation similar to that issued by Stimson was issued by Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

His proclamation stated that persons affected "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law abiding American citizens or residents."

The War Department said that the two proclamations will terminate the exclusion program.

Mass movement of Japanese-Americans from the west coast began March 24, 1942, as a precaution against acts of sabotage or spying by some of them during the war. In December, 1944, this procedure was replaced by a system of individual exclusion.

Some Excluded

The proclamation does not apply to Japanese who have renounced their United States citizenship, nor does it affect Japanese-Americans convicted of wrong doing. They

continue under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department.

The segregation center at Tule Lake, Calif., scene of riots in 1942, now holds 17,000 Japanese-Americans of which an estimated 6,000 are to be retained.

Relocation centers and dates of their closing were announced as follows:

Manzanar, Calif., December 1; Poston, Ariz., December 1; Gila River, Ariz., November 15; Minidoka, Ida., November 1; Topaz, Uta., November 1; Granada, Colo., October 15; Rohwer, Ark., December 15; and Hart Mountain, Wyo., November 15.

September 7

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S. F. Chronicle

POLITICAL

LAURENCE R. GAMMILL
4434 LINCOLN AVENUE
Cleveland 6-8666
On this 27th day of August, A. D. 1945, I, the undersigned, County Clerk of Los Angeles, ss. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SIDNEY LAMBERT, of August, 1945, Witness my hand and this 27 day of August, 1945, to-wit: Sidney Lambert, 1607 1/2 So. West- places of residence are as follows, sons, whose names in full and is composed of the following per- METAL GUILD and that said firm fictitious firm name of FRANKLIN Ave., L. A., California under the business at 1863 North Western tity that I am conducting a Retail The undersigned does hereby cer- NAME OF BUSINESS UNDER FICTITIOUS CERTIFICATE FOR TRANSACTION (24548-9-28) Date of 1st publication Sept. 7, 1945 By E. T. Neary, Deputy J. P. MORONEY, County Clerk, Filed Aug. 31, 1945

L. A. Enterprise

Japanese May Not Return to City

Former acquaintances of the 33 Japanese residents of Whatcom county who left Bellingham the morning of June 3, 1942, for the Tule Lake internment center, just below the Oregon-California border, have no knowledge of whether or not any of them plan to return here, as far as can be learned.

There has been considerable question among Bellingham residents, with news that Japanese now are free to return to the Pacific coast, as to whether or not the Japanese removed from this county would return.

Among the best known older Japanese who left Bellingham at that time—the entire Japanese population of the county left in a body by chartered bus to Burlington and by train from there to Tule Lake—were Harry Okamoto, proprietor of the Oka Dye Works on State street; Kenzo Okubo operator, of the Sunrise cafe in Old Town, and Shima Sakamoto, West Holly street merchant.

TRUCK FARMER LEAVES

Tom Amano, Wiser Lake truck farmer, also was in the group.

The present proprietor of the Oka Dye Works, who bought Okamoto out, said Okamoto merely sold a year earlier than he had planned, as he intended selling the following year to go to California to engage in farming. He said he had received several letters from Okamoto's son but had not answered, though he later learned the son was in the U.S. army. He said further he did not believe this family would return to Bellingham.

Amano's farm at Wiser lake was sold, either when he left or shortly afterward, and none of his former neighbors expect him to return.

Best known of the younger Japanese were the Kunimatsu brothers, Isamu, who was nicknamed "Eke"; his older brother, Sabro, and Shiro. They were prominent in athletics at Bellingham high school, played football and baseball, and Sabro was valedictorian of his graduating class.

Isamu entered the U. S. army after he left here and was killed in Italy early in 1945 while serving with the American expeditionary forces. Sabro also entered service. When last heard from, about a year

and a half ago Shiro was in Chicago, Ill.

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S. F. News

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Woodland, Mail

Prof. S. W. Meade, who was so painfully injured when struck by an auto on May 17, has recovered to the point where he is able to carry on most of his duties at the university.

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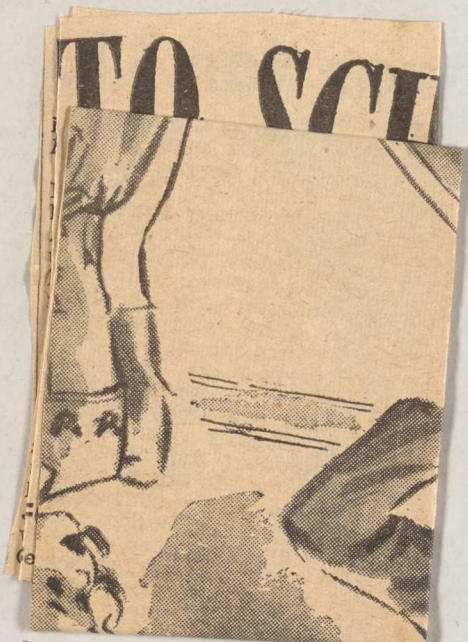
mal surrender ceremony, we
see General MacArthur signing
the Allies as a whole, with
Admiral Nimitz countersigning for
U. S. and Admiral Fraser for
British.

Winters, Express

Proclamation Ends

San Fernando high school 1942. He says he feels fine particularly now that he is leave.

San Fernando, N.M.



New York (N.Y.) Post

September 7

Niseis Invaluable to U. S. Army

Special to The News

FORT SNELLING, Minn., Sept. 7. —American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, trained at the Military Intelligence Service language school here, will be "absolutely essential to the successful occupation of Japan and to the winning of the peace," Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, assistant chief of staff of G-2, said today. Addressing a graduating class

at the school, General Bissell said former Nisei students here had won praise from General Douglas MacArthur and from field commanders in the Pacific area who credited them with saving hundreds of lives through information they extracted from captured Japanese documents. General MacArthur, he said, called them "indispensable."

Other Japanese-Americans were credited with bringing many prisoners into Allied lines by persuading them to surrender. Some Snelling graduates lost their lives in the process, General Bissell said.

He told the present class that they and others would serve in the Allied occupation forces as translators in censorship offices, would screen the Japanese press and would assist in psychological warfare programs designed to counter the Nipponese militarist spirit.

Much of the Nisei record of valor in World War II has been withheld from the public for security reasons, General Bissell said, but it is "a record of which every American can be proud." Japanese-American soldiers have proved their loyalty beyond question, he concluded.

Constable F. J. Hamilton and his
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Placer Ref

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Hoodland, Democrat

Winters, Express

Proclamation Ends

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San Fernando Sun



L.A. Times



New York (N.Y.) Post

September 7

BOYINGTON ARI

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Dispatches indicated Major Boy-

S. F. News



L.A. Times



New York (N.Y.) Post

RIGID RESTRICTIONS ARE SLATED FOR JAPANESE

The following instructions have been issued to the Japanese police in Tachikawa, according to an announcement received here yesterday:

1. All civilians must remain in their homes from sundown to dawn under penalty of death.
2. All members of the police force must wear their regular uniforms at all times and must carry lanterns at night.
3. The sale or other distribution of alcoholic beverages within the district is absolutely forbidden until further notice.
4. Acquisition or use of American manufactured clothing, foodstuffs, tobacco, household furnishings, automobiles, etc., is prohibited with the exception of such items in the possession of the owners before the entry of American occupation troops.
5. Those found purchasing or exchanging goods with American soldiers will be sentenced to death or subjected to 20 years imprisonment.
6. All civilians must respect the Americans.
7. Japanese riding any kind of a vehicle must not overtake any vehicle carrying Americans under penalty of being fired upon.

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San Fernando, Sun

All Enemy Aliens Allowed to Return To West Coast

Public Proclamation No. 64 has been issued by Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, rescinding all individual exclusion orders issued in the early part of the war directed at alien enemies.

Inasmuch as the military situation, the order states, no longer requires the restriction, all persons are permitted to return to the West Coast and should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded to law abiding American citizens or residents.

The order became effective Sept. 4, 1945.

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Woodland, Record

RETURNED JAPS EXCEED 1900 IN FRESNO COUNTY

268
FRESNO, Sept. 6.—The total of Japanese who have returned to Fresno County from relocation centers was sent past the 1900 mark today as 80 more ex-internees arrived here and in Reedley from the War Relocation Authority center at Poston, Ariz.

One group, containing about half of today's returnees, detrained at Reedley, where they are being housed temporarily in a labor camp until they can be returned to their former homes in the Selma, Reedley and Sanger districts.

Those arriving in Fresno were housed in temporary hostels, including the Buddhist Temple, until they can return to their

former homes in this area, with a few going to Clovis.
Theodore Lewis, Assistant W.R.A. Area Director, said he expects few more of the internees to return to the county. Many, he added, have resettled in the Middle West and East. Some remain in the relocation centers but must move soon, while additional thousands, aliens or those who have renounced American citizenship, are kept in special internment camps under the Department of Justice.

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Democrat

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Davis, Enterprise



L.A. Times

Placer Refuses To Aid Japs

AUBURN, Sept. 17 — Placer county board of supervisors yesterday unanimously passed a motion that the county will not be responsible for any indigent Japanese returning to the county from a relocation center.

The action followed request by Mrs. Belle Wilson, welfare director, for approval of county aid for an elderly Japanese who wishes to return to Placer county.

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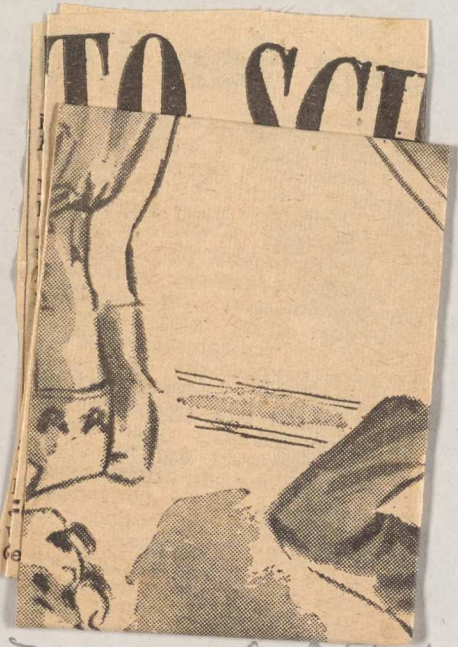
268

The War Department has issued Public Proclamation No. 24 which became effective at midnight, Sept. 16, according to bulletin received from the San Francisco Presidio, headquarters of Western Defense Command, and signed by H. C. Pratt, Major General U. S. Army.

In part the proclamation states that in view of surrender of the Imperial Japanese Government armed forces to the Allied forces, and since the military situation no longer requires the hitherto restrictions within the designated areas of Western Defense Command, "All individual Exclusion orders heretofore issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and now in effect are rescinded."

"The effect of the rescission is to remove all former restrictions imposed by authorities. All persons permitted to return to West Coast areas should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded law-abiding American citizens or residents.

This Proclamation shall not affect any previous offense, conviction or penalty for violations of provisions of public proclamations, civilian exclusion or restrictive orders, or individual exclusion orders. All previous proclamations and restrictive civilian orders in so far as they are in conflict with this Proclamation are amended. All such orders referred to herein are those issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command."



New York (N.Y.) Post

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Placer Refuses

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Woodland, Democrat



L.A. Times

Freedom Rings for 1,526 New Jersey Nisei

By FERN MARJA

Post Staff Correspondent

Bridgeton, N. J., Sept. 7—Freedom has been taken off the luxury list for 1,526 Japanese-Americans from relocation centers who are now working and living at Seabrook Farms, seven miles from here.

The Nisei began to arrive in May, 1943, after local officials had pledged their cooperation, and the last group of 167 checked in at midnight, Labor Day.

"I have a longing for Los Angeles, where I was born," admitted Mrs. Sam Seno, 31, "and we all have hopes of going back after a few years. But this is so much better than the relocation center. There is so much freedom and it feels so big to do what you want to do, go where you want to go."

AFL Members

Mr. Seno is a former produce merchant turned welder, averages \$39 a week. All the employees of Seabrook, a large vegetable production center stretching 50 miles from Cape May into Pennsylvania, are members of the Meat and Cannery Workers Union (AFL) and receive scale wages ranging from 57½ cents per hour for unskilled labor to \$1.05 for technicians.

When Mrs. Seno, who was nursing her three-months old daughter, was asked which country she had wanted to win the war, she sat up straight, flung back her head and said, "Well, America! I am an American citizen and this is my country."

Although the Nisei usually lapse into strained quiet when the subject of West Coast discrimination and relocation camps is introduced, Pfc. Juichi Kamikawa was more articulate. "Some people have been pretty small," he reported frankly, "but the service men have been swell to us."

A tall, good-looking, breezy kid of 22, wearing the Presidential unit citation of the famed 100th Battalion, Kamikawa represents the 200 boys drafted from the little community to serve in the Armed Forces.

Pearl Harbor left him "kinda shocked," and he volunteered on the following day, only to be politely rejected because of his Japanese blood. When his family was sent to the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas after 49



NISEI girls attending the Bridgeton High School seem to enjoy icecream as much as any teen-age kids. (L. to r.) Frances Kawajiri and Mori Miyazaw.



HERE'S a group of Nisei children on their way to school at Seabrook Farm. They have managed to get along despite a quiet resentment on the part of some Bridgeton residents.

years in Fresno, Cal., Kamikawa tried to get into the Military Intelligence. This time he was turned down because his Japanese was inadequate.

No Prejudice

He finally made it last November via the draft and has had six months of cverseas service. He will follow his brother and a brother-in-law to Japan after brushing up on his Japanese at the Military Language School.

Bridgeton's population has displayed no active prejudice against the relocatees, but there is an undercurrent of resentment. A high school girl insisted, "The Japs are in the majority here and we don't like it."

A waitress exclaimed, "They're all right to get along with and they're all right in their place, but their place is Japan, not here."

Charles F. Seabrook, president of Seabrook Farms, received crank letters threatening him with death, ruin and injury. "Just hullabaloo over nothing," he commented today. "It's good business



"I HAVE a longing for Los Angeles where I was born," said Mrs. Sam Seno shown here with her daughter, three months old.

and fair play to give the Japanese-Americans a chance here. That's what democracy's for, isn't it?"

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Winters, Express



New York (N.Y.) Post

Proclamation Ends Wartime Exclusion of Nisei on Coast

Declaring that all Japanese-Americans returning to their former homes in this area "should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded law abiding American citizens or residents," H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, U. S. Army, issued a public proclamation ending the wartime exclusion orders applied to the Nisei.

The new order is effective midnight, Sept. 4 and repeals all previous Individual Exclusion Orders issued by the Western Defense Command.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the original document removing Jap-Americans from the West Coast areas on Feb. 19, 1942.

Several Nisei have already returned to former residences here and no untoward incidents have been reported. Among the returnees was one old man with four sons in the American Army.

September 8

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Good Shepherd—505 Bedford Dr. J. J. Goncalves
Res. 922 No. Detroit. 8:15. 7:15. 8:15.
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Main St. near Second. MI. 3583. 6. 7. 8.
ST. VIRGINIA'S—Rt. Rev

CATHOLIC

Almeo Sample McPherson
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The Annual Birthda
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AT. OFF



Stockton, Record

1325 Potrero Ave.
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Borden's
DAIRY DELIVERY CO.

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S. F. Call-Bulletin

Placer County

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Mrs. Mary Epperson,
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S. F. Examiner

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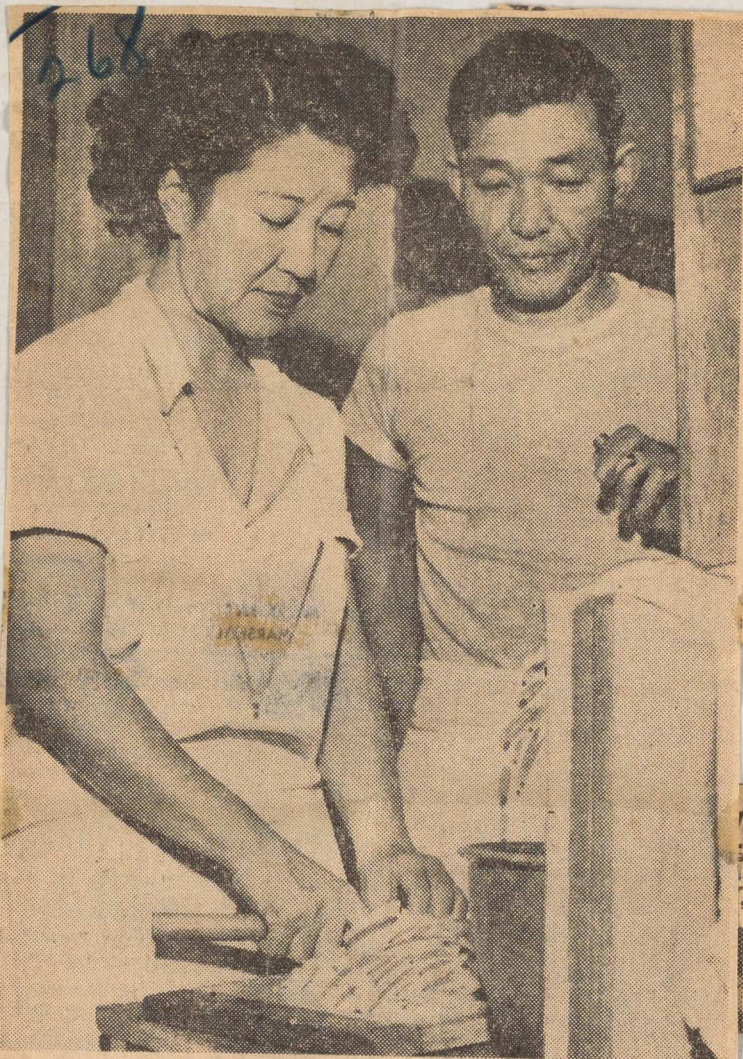
S. F. Chronicle

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ANCESTOR—
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Woodland, Democrat

September 8



Times photo

AT IT AGAIN—Although Los Angeles' Little Tokyo won't regain its prewar Nipponese population some Japanese are returning to resume their life there. Haru Kaziinaga and George Tarichara are back at work in restaurant.

LITTLE TOKYO SHOWING SIGNS OF OLD ACTIVITY

Little Tokyo is coming to life again in Los Angeles as the hub of Japanese activity, but it probably will never again reach its prewar Nipponese population, the War Relocation Authority offices here disclosed yesterday.

In fact, it was authoritatively stated, the Southland, which once had 80 per cent of the nation's 136,000 Japanese population, has been forsaken as "home" for internees released from relocation centers.

Figures compiled by the W.R.A. show that of the 22,224 Japanese freed since the first of the year, only 7047, or 31 per cent, announced intention to relocate in California. The majority of these moved into Southland counties.

Illinois Draws Many

Because the Western States were considered a military zone and Japanese were barred from here until last Jan. 1, except in rare instances, those who relocated from internment camps went to other States. There they have established homes and summoned their families, probably never to return to Southern California.

Figures show that Illinois is the second greatest drawing card for Japanese, 13.9 per cent indicating a desire to live there, while Utah and Colorado are tied in the next spots with 6.7 per cent.

Those who have returned to Los Angeles' former Japanese center, Little Tokyo—First St. east of San Pedro and adjacent streets—have quickly sought to re-establish themselves in what became Bronzeville, a Negro section, during their absence.

Small Businesses

Like before, they are operating small businesses, cafes, cleaning shops, hotels, grocery stores and novelty shops.

It is their aim, as before, to be a separate community, catering to their own race and self-supporting at all times.

Coincident with release of the Japanese population figures, the W.R.A. disclosed that many Los Angeles Nisei (American-Japanese) trained at the U.S. Army

school at Ft. Snelling, Minn., have been sent to Gen. MacArthur's command to join many other American citizens of Japanese descent in intelligence and

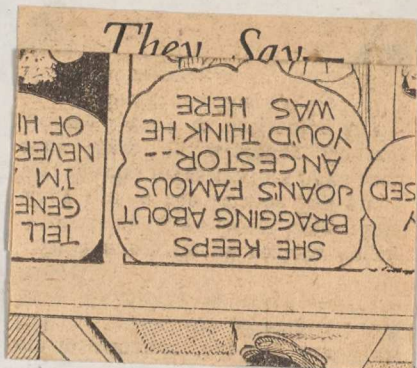
Half of Canadian Japs to Return to Japan

OTTAWA, Sept. 7. (AP)—Nearly half of the Japanese-Canadians in Canada have voluntarily agreed to return to Japan, it was learned today.

interpreting work for the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan.

Placer County Denies Relief to Alien Japs

AUBURN, Sept. 7. (AP)—An official policy of refusing county relief to alien Japanese returning from relocation centers has been adopted by the Placer County Board of Supervisors.



Woodland, Democrat

Bulletin

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AT. OFF



Stockton, Record



SHE'S VERY MUCH AN "ORPHAN" NOW

Seated among correspondents "some-
where in Japan" is Iva Toguri, 29 year old
former Los Angeles Nisei, who has been vari-
ously identified as "Tokio Rose" whose mu-
sical programs delighted our armed forces

in Pacific, but whose propaganda blasts fell
flat. Iva claims she is not "Tokio Rose" but
only "Orphan Annie" who was platter turner
and announcer for the musical selections.
She now languishes in military custody.

—International News Photo from U. S. Navy Photo via Radiophoto from Guam.

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S. F. Call-Bulletin

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S. F. Chronicle

They Say—
268 NISEI FLAREUP
The flareup over the employment
of a Jap evacuee in the repair
barn of the Municipal Railway in
San Francisco was settled by tak-
ing a democratic vote of the work-
ers. The vote was two to one in
favor of the Japanese-American's
privilege to work. The officials in
the bay area also upheld the demo-
cratic principle that any American
citizen, regardless of origin, must
have his rights respected and pro-
tected.
In Walnut Grove certain suspi-
cious fires have been happening.
They are in the former Jap quar-
ter. Special investigators have been
sent there by Attorney General
Robert Kenny to determine if ar-
son is involved. Sheriff Don Cox
should be making a similar inquiry,
as should the constable in the delta
community.
Sacramento county must be kept
free of outlawry and lawlessness in
any form, whether it involves cit-
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HOLLYWOOD CHURCH—Jean Valentine
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ST. VINCENT'S—Figueroa at Adams, P
ST. PAUL'S—Washington and Bronson
ST. JOSEPH'S—Francisco and Bronson
SAN FERNANDO MISSION—Charles Burns,
PRECIOUS BLOOD—Hawker and Occidental S
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—9th and Green
ASCENSION—Figueroa and 12th.
Res. 922 No. Detroit, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15.
CATHEDRAL CHAPEL, 927 S. La
Main St. near Second, Mt. 3583, 6:7, 7, 8.
ST. VIBIANA'S—Rt. Rev

CATHOLIC

Almeida Sample McPherson
Founder

1 p.m.—"TO HAVE A
Rev. Kelso
2:30 p.m.—"AS HE
Dr. Rolf K.
10:30 a.m.—"W
A lasting memorial for
"A MEDAL
1100 GLENDALE BLVD.
ANGELUS
The Annual Birthday
of Bradford Morse
Wednesday

1325 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco

Borden's
DAIRY DELIVERY CO.

—ASK FOR LEO

us first. VALENCIA 6000
with. Don't decide now—call
nice fellows here to work
It's "essential." There are

They Say

TELL
IM
GENE
BRAGGING ABOUT
JOANS FAMOUS
ANCESTOR—
YOU'D THINK HE
WAS HERE
SHE KEEPS

Woodland, Democrat

S. F. Call Bulletin

Placer County

Mrs. Mary Epperson,
left, is shown with her
ten to death with a r. k at

College Veteran Group Praised for Restoring Japanese Cemetery

With the work of restoration of the desecrated Japanese-American cemetery over 50 per cent completed, letters commending College of the Pacific veterans group for the example which they have set by devoting their spare time to this project are still coming in.

Although a few of the letters come from local organizations and individuals, the majority of them are from the Middle West, the East Coast, and from service men in the European theater.

The sentiments of all of the members of the 442d Combat Team, "The Army's most decorated outfit," composed entirely of Nisei volunteers, is summed up in a letter to the veterans group written by a staff sergeant in the unit who acted as spokesman for the men of the unit.

HATS OFF TO YOU

The sergeant said, "Some of the patriotic 'flag wavers' we have at home should have been sent overseas to face the enemy, and learn just what we are all fighting for. I wonder just what their reactions would be if their sons' graves over here were to be torn up and vandalized."

"My hat is off to you fellows, and I hope that someday I can play some part in repaying you fellows for your unselfish service."

The chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Madison, Wis., American Legion Post told the vets, "You are to be congratulated on the job which you have done for us abroad and now on the home front."

LETTER FROM PACIFIC

A letter from a Stocktonian, now in the Army in the South Pacific said, "I read with interest in 'Stars and Stripes' of your organization's renouncing the hate campaign against the Japanese-Americans. As a former COP student and Stocktonian, I agree whole-heartedly. I know I don't want my two children to be raised in a community that has accepted the very principles of the enemy that I'm fighting against."

At present there are about 10 letters in the files of the veterans group, although there are quite a considerable number in the possession of the individual members of the group to whom they were addressed.

All of the letters, whether written by Nisei or just Mr. Average Citizen, paid tribute to the veterans for upholding all of the ideals for which they fought.

S. F. Chronicle

September 8

ton. Morning. "The Two Roads," evening address by Mrs. L. A. Goulter.
HUNTINGTON PARK—Rev. Ray Charles Jarman. Morning. "What Manner of Man Is This?"
CYPRESS PARK—Rev. P. Meredith McCluer. Morning. "Christ and Education"; evening. "Into Deep Waters."

Church of Christ
HOLLYWOOD CHURCH—Jean Valentine minister. Morning. "Yes, Lord!" evening.

ST. VINCENT'S—Figueroa at Adams. P.
 ST. PAUL'S—Washington and Bronson.
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1100 GLENDALE BLVD. "A MEDAL"
 A lasting memorial for

ANGELUS


The Annual Birthdays of Bradford Morse
 Wednesday

L. A. Times

shes in the sink and things
 ly be embarrassed by visitors

Q. How should Corporal John Jones who is a technician, fifth grade, sign his name? B. P. V. A. A technician, fifth grade is not a corporal although he is often given this title as a courtesy. Or-

AT. OFF



Stockton, Record

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S. F. Call-Bulletin

Placer County

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S. F. Examiner

No Relief for Japanese in Placer County

Special to The Chronicle

AUBURN, Sept. 7—The Placer County Board of Supervisors has decided there will be no county relief for indigent Japanese returning from war relocation camps.

In a resolution filed this morning in the county clerk's office, the supervisors made no relief for Japanese, an official policy in a motion introduced by Supervisor John McFadden and passed unanimously.

The question came up in the case of an unnamed elderly Japanese who had been a ranch worker in the county since 1929. He said that illness would incapacitate him for the rest of his life.

He is not eligible for State aid which cares only for alien blind and alien children.

Two months ago the supervisors denied an appeal for aid from a Japanese couple returned from a WRA camp to their ranch near Loomis.

The undercurrent of feeling against returning Japanese broke out early this year when an attempt was made to dynamite and fire a packing shed belonging to a Japanese-American.

They Say

TELL ME
 NEVER
 OF HIM
 SHE KEEPS
 BRAGGING ABOUT
 JOAN'S FAMOUS
 ANCESTOR—
 YOU'D THINK HE
 WAS HERE

Woodland, Democrat