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CLIPPINGS - MISCELLANEOUS

1945

C-A  
171

SINCE

1888

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

JUNE 21, 1945

## Honored Nisei Dead

The current news brings an eloquent reminder that Japanese-American boys have not confined their Americanism to mere heroics; there has been heroism as well.

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have suffered 2111 casualties in the European war; 361 killed in action, 49 dead of wounds, 1651 wounded, 34 missing and six captured. The last figure is interesting: not only the indoctrinated, fanatical island Japanese is hard to capture, but his "decadent" Americanized cousin as well.

It may well be that these casualty figures are heavier in proportion than American casualty figures at large. Nor do casualty figures, possibly suggesting blind courage, tell the whole story: as early as June of last year, nine out of ten men in the Nisei 100th

Infantry Battalion had received Purple Hearts which, with 60 other decorations in the Battalion, bespoke the capacity to risk life intelligently and to military advantage.

All of these are cold figures recommended to the reflection of armchair hotspurs who would deprive all Japanese-Americans of their constitutional rights.

SINCE



1888

# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

KLAWAITH FALLS, ORE.

NEWS & HERALD

JUN 5 - 1945

## Nightmarish

**H**ERE'S a nightmarish thought for the WRA: Suppose the Japs do succeed in sending crew-carrying balloons over the ocean, and these crews begin parachuting to earth on the west coast. What will that do to the present policy of permitting Japanese-Americans to return to their west coast homes?

During the exclusion period, any Japanese found on the west coast was suspect. It would have been almost impossible for a spy, saboteur, plane or balloon crew member of Japanese blood to get around without being singled out.

But now, with many Japanese-Americans permitted to go at will in the coast area, a Jap foe could get away with posing as something else, or might not be questioned.

If the Jap balloon menace, which now seems fantastic, develops into something real, it would certainly make the exclusion revocation premature.

What if the WRA had to start evacuation all over again?

ESTD 1860  
A  
Allen's  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND, CALIF.

PLACERVILLE, CALIF. TIMES  
Cir. 1,525  
JANUARY 3, 1945

268 EDITORIAL

CONGRESSMAN WONDERS WHY—

"We admire Japanese-Americans who made a fine record in Italy or anywhere else. But we are wondering why they should be set apart and built up as though they were the only ones in the entire army who have a glorious record. There are hundreds—and perhaps thousands—of units in our army which have made as good or better record than that of the 100th Battalion and other Japanese-American units. No bureau is sending out brochures telling of *their* glorious exploits."

Congressman Clair Engle and J. Leroy Johnson jointly protested to the house appropriations committee very vigorously the use of tax money to exploit the deeds of Japanese-Americans in the American Army.

Careful reading of a letter printed in the Sacramento Bee entitled "Dual Citizenship at Its Worst" condemns the Jap as owing allegiance *first*: to the Sons of Heaven idea; *secondly*, to his fatherland, and *thirdly* (if born on American soil) to a *claim* of American citizenship:

First published in the Vancouver, B. C. Sun:

"Editor, The Sun: Sir—We, the undersigned American born Japanese, hereby register our strong protest against the publication by the Vancouver Sun . . . of a cheap and disgusting cartoon designed to bring contempt and ridicule upon and to insult their imperial highnesses, Prince and Princess Chichibu.

"We refer to the cartoon appearing on the front page of the issue in question depicting their imperial highnesses shaking hands in bowing position, with a so-called Mr. and Mrs. Vancouver (whoever those things may be,) representing just two ordinary common Canadians.

"As loyal and patriotic Japanese, it is our duty to remind the Vancouver Sun that we Japanese people regard our imperial family as divine and whose sanctity is inviolable. The divine persons of the imperial family are not to be profaned by being made subjects of such insulting cartoons or caricatures.

"The Vancouver Sun cannot be of such short memory as to forget that not so long ago a cartoon by a contemptible American Red concerning the person of our emperor was the subject of a sharp and just protest to the American Government by our ambassador and an official apology was obtained from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

"A recent editorial in the Vancouver Sun, unjustly condemning the peace loving Imperial Japanese Empire of militarism, while at the same time professing to welcome their imperial highnesses, goes to prove the cartoon was subtly designed both to insult their imperial highnesses, Prince and Princess Chichibu, and to offend local Japanese loyal feeling. Taking the most charitable view possible, the cartoon showed very bad taste and a complete ignorance of Japanese traditions and noble ideals.

If the Vancouver Sun and the Canadian public in general had kept their eyes open during the recent visit of Prince and Princess Chichibu, they would have observed that no Japanese looked down on the august procession of their hoyal highnesses from the windows above, so great is our respect for the divine persons of our imperial family.

"That no objection was made to Canadians and other foreigners doing so was merely a concession on the part of the Japanese people concerning those who do not as yet fully appreciate their highly patriotic feelings. The brazen attempt, on board ship, on the part of a motley rabble of news reporters to gain audience with their imperial highnesses, and thus interview them directly and ply them with profane questions, was another unfortunate indication of the complete ignorance of Vancouver's newspaper fraternity concerning matters pertaining to our ruling imperial family.

"We Japanese are a proud and sensitive people, and the Imperial Japanese Empire has a way of dealing with those peoples and nations who show their insincerity by disregarding and flouting our most sacred sentiments and feelings . . . ."

The letter continued, but is not necessary to print more. The

thing the Japs told the people of Vancouver, B. C. applies to all of us here in the U.S.A. The Shinto priests have been schooling their subjects (with our permission) right here in California—and don't think for a minute they teach American patriotism when they teach allegiance to their "*imperial highnesses*." The Japs are coming back to California with the approval (maybe more or less silent) of the *present* Administration. Are we here in California going to allow the Shinto priests to further poison the American-born Jap? Will our Commander in Chief keep our boys from "*looking down*" upon their "*imperial highnesses*" and our bombs from falling where they will do the *most good*? Do we revere Hitler as an *imperial highness* to be spared? These birds of a feather should be bombed together in order to prove to all peoples, whether friend or foe, that *right* is more powerful than the brutality of "*imperial highness*" worshipers wherever they may be found. "Bombs away, boys, where they will do the *most good*."—GRB.

1933 4 1940  
**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL., INDEPENDENT  
Cir. 6,438

JANUARY 3, 1945

## Other Editors' Opinion

### Ickes Will Have To Explain This

268  
Sad news for Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, the American Citizenship Committee on Fair Play, etc.:

Seventy-five American born and so-called loyal Japs at Tule Lake have repudiated their American citizenship according to a report made by a representative of the census bureau sent to their internment camp. These are some of the individuals who have been petted and pampered by the War Relocation Authority, and by Dillon Myer, directing head of that organization, who referred to opponents of the return of the Japs to the Pacific Coast as "barroom patriots", thus ridiculing the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Native Sons and Native Daughters of California, and thousands of plain American citizens.—*Martinez Gazette.*

1945



1945

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

RICHMOND, CAL., INDEPENDENT  
CIR. 6,079

JANUARY 4, 1945

## California Clubwomen Urge Impartial Treatment For Japanese-Americans

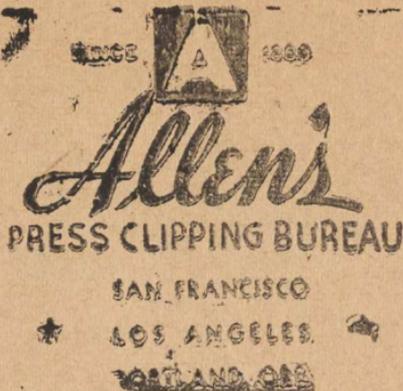
Impartial <sup>268</sup> treatment of Japanese-Americans who are permitted under orders of the Western Defense Command to return to their homes in this area is urged by the California League of Women Voters following a recent executive board meeting of the league.

Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, chairman of the committee of minorities, recommended the action. "Whenever the military authorities of the Western Defense Command consider it wise to permit the loyal Japanese-Americans to return to this area, the California League will urge that these Japanese-Americans receive impartial treatment by all local authorities," the recommendation read. "The league will also urge that they have unimpeded opportunities for reem-

ployment, housing, education and reintegration into the community to which they return.

"Those of the group who are citizens, should enjoy their full rights of citizenship as guaranteed by the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States."

As a result of this stand by the State League's governing group, local leagues throughout the State will cooperate with civil and military authorities in measures which accord with these principles, Mrs. McLaughlin states.



REDDING, CALIF.  
RECORD-SEARCHLIGHT  
JANUARY 11, 1945

## AMERICANS <sup>268</sup>

**T**HE WAR department today released a list of 2,937 American soldiers wounded in action in the European theater. There were 23 from Northern California, including these:

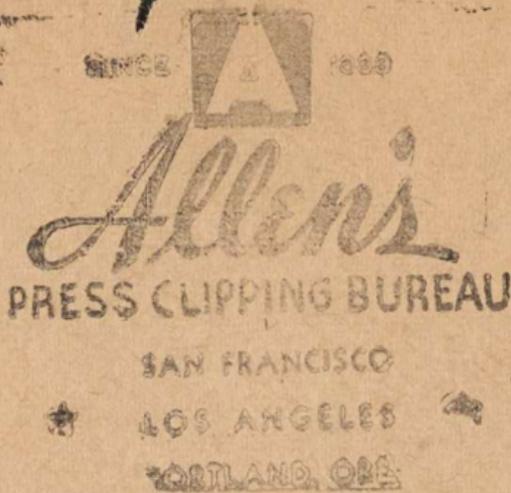
Pfc. Yasuaki G. Abe; brother, Katsumi W. Abe, Newell, Calif.

Pvt. Wataru Oye; sister, Mrs. Yei Uchida, Tule Lake.

Pvt. Frank T. Tonizaki; mother, Masarau Tanizaki, Newell, Calif.

(Newell is the name of the postoffice at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center.)

There are all sorts of Americans giving their lives for their country. Some of them have English or Dutch or Scandinavian ancestors, and we think nothing of it. Some of them have German or Italian ancestors, and we do not discriminate against them because of their family trees. Some others have Japanese ancestry.



Bakersfield, Cal., Californian  
Pr. 15,873  
JANUARY 16, 1945

## TULE LAKE JAPS

**T**HE Attorney-General of the United States in a recent address pointed out that 5000 Japanese in the relocation camp at Tule Lake have applied for repatriation to Japan. This bit of information will have the approval of the people of the Pacific Coast. They recognize that the great majority of those 5000 owe allegiance to no other country except that of the Rising Sun. The history of the Tule Lake Camp is such as to justify the conclusion that there is no value in a continuation of residence in this country to such Japanese as are assembled at the camp in question. They have defied authority there and every thought expressed by them has been in the interest of their home land. Whatever sentiment they might express now or hereafter is not the sentiment that is in their minds and hearts; we have not only no need for them in the United States but their continued residence is a menace to the welfare of this country.

A recent expression in a neighboring paper noted that the average Japanese owes only loyalty to his own country. It is not strange that that should be true and since it is, why should we desire to encourage continued residence in this land by a people who never can become supporters of its government, who will always find themselves loyal to the land from which they or their forebears came?

But until the war is over of course those people at Tule Lake Camp will be left where they are, under control of our authorities. They can do less harm there than anywhere else and their petition must necessarily go over to a time when hostilities shall have ceased and peace has been established.

**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND

ALBANY, ORE., DEM.-HERALD

CL. 4.15

can be transferred and pay  
old address.**Ground for Suspicion** *268*

While much support has been accorded the Hood River American Legion post for its attitude toward the government's policy of returning so-called Nisei or native Americans of Japanese parentage to the Pacific coast while the U.S.-Japanese war is in progress, the Legionnaires have also been subject to much criticism.

Charges of race prejudice, economic expediency and of disregard for the constitution of the United States have been flung at the Hood River war veterans by their critics.

Before the Hood River question is finally settled the Hood River Legionnaires should be given a hearing, which has been done yet only to a limited extent.

The entire squabble started when the Hood River post erected a memorial plaque to veterans of World war No. 2. According to members of the post the original list of names inscribed on the plaque included those of several Japanese who it was found had retained Japanese citizenship.

They were, in other words, dual citizens — American citizens by reason of being born here and Japanese citizens by reason of a Japanese law which renders as citizens of Japan all Japanese born of Japanese parents.

It has been claimed by Legion critics that the Nisei accordingly should not be penalized for dual citizenship since their situation is not of their own making but that on the other hand they are mere victims of a circumstance over which they have no control.

This contention is made, however, without regard to amendments to the Japanese law which permit Japanese born in other countries to renounce their Japanese citizenship.

It should be noted that not all names of native born Japanese were removed from the plaque, the deletions being confined only to those Nisei who have not seen fit to renounce their Japanese fealty.

There is more, however, than this in the background of the Hood River situation.

The purchase of land by alien Japanese was prohibited in Oregon by a state law passed in 1923 in order to curtail the then alarming growth of Japanese colonies, but the Japs circumvented that law with the aid of government sponsored banking interests in Japan and succeeded in acquiring tracts of valuable land by using the names of children born in this country as purchasers.

This process was carried on in the Hood River valley. Fabulous prices were paid for initial purchases. Crowding of Japanese families upon small tracts depreciated values of adjoining property, which was purchased cheaply, whereby as a whole the Japs really procured bargains.

The Japs of their own accord, not through operation of any laws, kept to themselves, working industriously, it is true, but maintaining a low standard of living which enabled them, blessed as they were by remunerative American markets, to gain large profits, all or most of which were sent back to Japan.

The American-born Nisei had been participating in these operations without distinction from their alien kinsfolk and, though American citizens, they chose to remain members of the colony, which grew so rapidly that by 1940 it comprised nearly 10 per cent of the population of the Hood River valley and owned 2,898 acres of land, 7.8 per cent of the total farm land in the valley, finally controlling, in 1941, 20 per cent of the dollar value of all farm production in the Hood River district.

As a whole these operations were conducted under control of and primarily for the benefit of the Japanese government through the agency of governmental emissaries who came here as bankers, or by Buddhist priests who came here ostensibly for missionary work but who exerted close control over the social and economic affairs of the colony.

It is true that many Nisei were inducted into the American military forces, and have served with credit, but few if any are reported to have actually entered combat against Japanese military forces.

This is in contrast to thousands of German-Americans.

To those Nisei who have demonstrated their loyalty to the United States by renouncing their Japanese citizenship and by thus risking the displeasure and vengeance of their own ancestry the Hood River Legionnaires were willing to and did pay the homage due them. Only those who gave ground for suspicion of their loyalty by clinging to their Japanese citizenship were expunged from the honor roll. The Legionnaires recalled that the Japs had fooled us once before, officials and laymen alike.

In the light of these facts it is apparent that there is some merit in the attitude that the return of the Japanese to this coast should be, even though the disloyal are thoroughly screened out, attempted only with caution.

It is hard to believe that a Nisei who has been contributing of his earnings to Japan, probably with full knowledge of the purposes for which they might be used, can be at heart a loyal American.

The people of Hood River can hardly be blamed for being skeptical

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Seattle (Wn) Times  
January 23, 1945

2208  
For Test of Loyalty

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON of California has a bill before Congress to "denationalize" all persons who, during the war, fail to answer affirmatively the question of the government as to whether they will swear allegiance to the United States and forswear all other allegiance.

No doubt the California representative has in mind the manner of future dealing with alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans of doubtful loyalty to this country. Alien Japanese are not eligible for citizenship. Any American-born Japanese refusing to answer affirmatively deserves to be denationalized and deported.

The Johnson Bill would apply to "all persons," and could not be construed and administered against Japanese only. There is too much disloyalty in this country, both overt and furtive. If fairly enforced, the Johnson Bill would bring to account a considerable array of assorted nationalities.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*

**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES ★

PORTLAND, ORE.

SEATTLE, Wn., DAILY TIMES

(Circ. 129,541)

JAN 24 1945

268  
**Tell the Army, Governor**

**A**LTHOUGH the orderly return of the Japanese people to their Pacific Coast homes already has begun on a small scale, Gov. Mon C. Wallgren expresses grave doubts as to the wisdom of that course.

Governor Wallgren says information in his possession, soon to be made public, leads him to the belief that it is still too early to lift the ban in the Coast states.

The governor's views were shared by some, though by no means all, Pacific Coast citizens when removal of the restrictions was first announced. Although protests against the return of the Japanese received, for instance, by this newspaper were vehement and indignant, they were surprisingly few in number. There was little evidence that public opinion was greatly disturbed.

The information which belatedly alarms Governor Wallgren must be available to the military authorities. If it is not, it should be placed in their hands immediately. It is not too late to halt the program if there is real necessity. But that should be done only on the basis of military security. Of that the Army should be the judge.

\* \* \*

SINCE 1866



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

ROBERTS BROS., REGISTER-CLIPPING

Circle 17,200

JUN 2 - 1945

## CALM COURAGE IS DEMANDED

Once more Secretary Harold Ickes has burst forth with emphatic and picturesque condemnation of mob violence directed against Americans of Japanese origin whom the War Relocation Authority seeks to return to homes and business on the Pacific Coast.

We agree with Mr. Ickes! But we question his methods. We doubt if the cure for violent feelings is the language of abuse.

At Parlier, California one Levi Multanen was charged with firing four shots into the home of Charles Iwasaki, a returned farmer. Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby let Multanen off with "six months, suspended." Of the Parlier JP, the indignant Mr. Ickes says:

"He is a disgrace to the bench. If California has any law to reach out and demote that justice of the peace they ought to do it at once."

The department of justice is combing federal law to see if federal jurisdiction cannot be extended to protect these relocated citizens of Japanese origin. That may have to come, not only for the Japanese citizens but for the protection of negro citizens (and not only in the South) but, in the long run the cure will not be found in any kind of FORCE.

We need justice, courts that we can count on to be courageous and swift in meting out appropriate punishment for mob violence wherever it appears. We need police officers who will not "funk" or evade their plain duty.

But to get this quality of action in California or any other place, we need a PUBLIC which knows the meaning of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights. If there were in Parlier, California, or any other place a proper PUBLIC OPINION, these outrages would not occur, and no JP or policeman would "pull punches."

That is why we question the wisdom of Mr. Ickes' repeated tirades, although we share his sense of outrage and agree entirely with his purpose. The cause of tolerance needs the day in and day out service of every preacher, every school teacher, every editor, every public official, every union leader, grange leader, every responsible citizen, saying:

"No American citizen can ever afford to try to take the law into his own hands. Nor can he afford to deny to any other American citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, any of those rights which we all claim. Why? Because if you sit silent while a mob takes away some other citizen's rights, you are forgetting that the same thing can happen to you!"

That California gunman should have received the MAXIMUM penalty of the law! But little is gained by excoriating the bumbling JP. The evil which we need to eradicate is buried deep in that amorphous thing called "the public mind."

It may require ages to eliminate prejudice and suspicion and greed and all those other ugly emotions which contribute to build up HATE, but our front-line foe is plain IGNORANCE. Too many American citizens simply do not know the Constitution to which they give lip service, and they

have not been taught that "danger to anybody's rights means danger to MY rights."

A very able New York editor recently suggested that a rich prize be offered for a brief "catechism" outlining the rights—and duties—of the American citizen. It is a very interesting project. In the troublous post-war we may need such a "catechism" to prepare the PUBLIC MIND to uphold and defend its own rights.



# Allen's PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

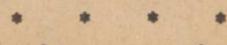
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
PORTLAND, ORE

HONOLULU, H. I., ADVERTISER  
No. 19,235, Sunday 27 012  
JUNE 11, 1945

## Tarred With The Same Brush

268  
A California court has sentenced a rancher to six months in jail for firing a gun into the home of an American of Japanese ancestry—and has suspended the sentence. The offender's plea was that a relative had been killed in the Japan war.

There was no more reason for leniency in this case than there would have been if the defendant had fired into the home of an American of German, Italian or any other ancestry. It was an outrageous and unforgivable act; a disgrace to California.



The incident emphasizes one point that it is to be hoped Hawaii's Americans of Japanese ancestry, and alien Japanese residents here, will not overlook in their natural indignation as what obviously was a case of racial discrimination. This point is the racial discrimination which some of our people of Japanese blood practice against haoles and other racials in Hawaii.

Alien Japanese residents of Hawaii and Americans of Japanese descent here have been shown the utmost consideration since the land of their ancestry brought war upon the United States. There has been a sincere effort to relieve them of any embarrassment. The attitude of this community toward them has been in favorable contrast to that which unfortunately has existed in some other parts of the country.



Most of Hawaii's people of Japanese blood have recognized and appreciated this practical application of the principle of Americanism, and have shown their appreciation by their acts. Unfortunately, some have not. Instead, these have sought to take advantage of the situation; have assumed the attitude that they are entitled to something special; are warranted in returning rudeness for courtesy; sulky defiance for fair dealing. They have been disrespectful alike of the law, their contractual obligations and the simple tenets of common decency.

They have absented themselves from work at will, have quit their jobs without explanation or warning, have bluntly and defiantly retorted, "Want to make something of it?" when rebuked for disobedience of orders, or have pretended misunderstanding whenever it suited their convenience or their whim. In general they have brought sorrow and shame upon the good people of their blood.



Some of these offenders apparently believe that they are getting away with this un-American practice; that the people of this country are too tolerant or too dumb to resent their attitude. They are fooling no one but themselves. Americans want to be friendly and kindly. They will accept a great deal of inconvenience to maintain this position. But their memory for wrongs is long and relentless. One day they will bring these recalcitrants to book; not because they are of Japanese blood but because they are not good Americans.

Persons, regardless of their ancestry, who neither appreciate nor honor the privileges that come to them through their American citizenship or their American residence are no whit better than the California ruffian who fired a gun into the house of a neighbor because he didn't like the color of his skin. They are tarred with the same brush.

PAGE



1930

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian

Cir. 15,873

JUNE 11, 1945

### AS TO RETURNING JAPS

THE War Relocation Authority should find interest in the resolution introduced at Sacramento by Senator Tenney relative to the program for returning Japanese evacuees. That resolution noted that the first five Japanese sent back to one California county have a history of espionage; and this is indicative of the lack of care that is now being exercised.

Says Senator Tenney: "It is common knowledge that the FBI and officers of the Navy and Army Intelligence have not been consulted by the War Relocation Authority in reference to the character or loyalty or integrity of the persons being released." And he adds: "The Federal Civic Service is employing Japanese against whom counter-espionage cases may be filed at any time. Some of them with an open, notorious and well-known disloyal attitude are being released to work in war plants and on wharves and docks and this is attended by dangers of sabotage."

SINCE 1889



**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

★ LOS ANGELES

★ OAKLAND, CAL.

MERCED, CAL., SUN-STAR  
Cir. 6,028  
JUNE 13, 1945

## News Versus Propaganda

A few weeks ago one of our subscribers took us to task for not printing propaganda in favor of the returning Japanese. She seemed to feel quite strongly that it was the duty of this newspaper to print propaganda. We had intended to answer it then but were busy at San Francisco and elsewhere.

A newspaper prints only news. It does not print propaganda. Many people are not aware of this and flood newspapers with selfish publicity that exceeds the bounds of legitimate news. Each day we fill several waste baskets with this. So much comes in that the paper shortage would be solved by its elimination.

If we wanted to print propaganda for some cause, we would not have the newsprint to do so. Newsprint is scarce. Newsprint is rationed. Each newspaper has a quota that it cannot exceed. Our quota is used to the hilt now taking care of legitimate news and advertising messages.

However, we do not want to vary from legitimate news. We would not do so even if there was no limit on newsprint. Otherwise, we would soon become lost in a maze of causes, each clamoring for free space. Our news columns would be cluttered with matter that had little general interest. Subscribers would drop away. Soon we would cease to exist.

This Japanese returnee problem is a vital one. It should be given careful consideration. It should be discussed. We will be glad to print expressions from our subscribers on it, just as we printed the letter on it that criticized us. We do not have the space to reprint the booklets that have been printed on it. That is not the province of a newspaper.

If the writer of the letter will call our attention to any live news stories bearing upon the local phase of the Japanese returnee question, we will be happy to print them. For example, if she or any one else forms a club to protect the returnees, this is news and we will print it. If she or any one else will stand guard over their houses to protect them, we will print this in its rightful place as live local news.

What we are trying to do is to distinguish between news and propaganda. It happens in this particular matter that the propaganda against the Japanese returning to California now is much heavier than that in favor of their return. Those who want them to stay away now would be offended by printing anything favoring their return. Those who favor their return at this time would be offended by anything opposing their return.

In this matter, as in all others, it is much safer and simpler to stick to legitimate news. This we have always aimed to do. This we shall continue to do. Only a newspaper is fully aware of the host of issues being sponsored today. All seek free space in each media of expression. Each sponsor is convinced that his or her matter will save the world. If the door were opened to any of them, they would flock in with wild-eyed demands for just as much space as was given to the new universal language of the new calendar or Father Ryker's new system of government why we should be vegetarians.

So, on the returning Japanese matter, we will be glad to print all the news about them. We will do this wherever this falls. We cannot print propaganda for or against their return.

EDGE

1939



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

JUNE 23, 1945

### The WRA "Directorate"

The <sup>268</sup>press may have been properly barred from Thursday's meeting of the War Relocation Authority. We doubt it.

In any case, we want to read some facts of life—and rhetoric—to Charles Miller, regional director of the WRA. The press was barred, according to Miller, because WRA officials "had a lot of dirty linen to wash" and were entitled to privacy, "like a meeting of Standard Oil Company's board of directors."

Re dirty linen: "To wash dirty linen" is generally understood to mean to take part in a mutually disreputable disclosure. We doubt if Miller meant to imply this. If he meant instead that the record of West Coast hoodlumism was reviewed, we remind him that ~~the public~~ is a party at interest.

As to his comparison with Standard Oil, Mr. Miller apparently will learn here for the first time what any high-school civics student knows: that Standard Oil of California is a private corporation accountable to the public only as to keeping the public laws, whereas, the WRA is a board of public officials; that is, employees of ours, and entitled to no more privacy than trial of a lawsuit. If Director Miller wants privacy, private employment is the place to get it.

SINCE



1939

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS

Cir. 132,431

JUNE 23, 1945

### Contrast

In <sup>268</sup>one day's gist of news we read that—

Thirty-three acts of violence against returning Nisei have occurred in California since Jan. 2—

AND—

Four hundred ten Americans of Japanese ancestry gave their lives fighting under the Stars and Stripes in Italy. Sixteen hundred fifty-one were wounded. Thirty-four are missing. And six were captured by the enemy. That is a total of 2111 casualties in this small group of citizens whose conduct under fire brought them citation after citation for distinguished service.

In judging them and their fellow Japanese-American citizens who have pledged loyalty to the United States we must give fair credit. Although our nation still is engaged in a bitter war with the country of their ancestors, they have chosen to throw in their lot with us, even to the point of laying down their lives for the principles upon which our democracy is founded.

Can we ask more of any man, or

woman? Can we justify any attitude toward them different from that toward any other fellow citizen or group of citizens?

In good conscience, of course, we cannot. And must not.

\* \* \* \*

SINCE



1908

*Allen's*

PR

SHIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. TIMES, ET.  
JUNE 27, 1945

## Methodist Leaders Take an Impractical Course

Leaders of all kinds—in government, business, labor unions, churches—have a particular responsibility during these trying days of war and reconstruction. They owe to their followers and to the nation the duty of careful, sincere examination of current problems. They should exercise common sense and be willing to have open minds. They should not go off at tangents. They should not follow blindly a traditional line of conduct or cling to a viewpoint merely for the sake of being considered "liberal" or "conservative."

Yet the leaders of the Methodist Church in the Southern California Conference meeting at Pasadena have just committed their church, by resolution, to a number of hazy, ultra-leftist objectives which many of their own pastors and lay members privately deplore.

This followed similar action last year, when some resolutions in connection with the war were so distasteful that numerous preachers admittedly were ashamed of them.

Should these leaders commit a great church to such things in the name of religion?

It is safe to say that not one ordinary church member in 1000 is aware of the full text of resolutions passed by the conference virtually advocating abolition of private ownership of property and proposing a super state. The mere fact of the nebulous phrasing of these resolutions makes them all the more pernicious in view of their general and very obvious tenor.

As an example, the conference this year passed a resolution asking greater government control of the social and eco-

nomie life of the United States. It demanded an immediate disclosure to the Japanese of the terms of surrender—a demand which repeatedly has been made by advocates of a "soft" peace. It provided monetary support for conscientious objectors. It reiterated—and quite properly so now—its appeal for protection of persons of Japanese ancestry returning to California, apparently forgetting that its own zeal in helping to force this return contributed to the very "incidents" which all right-thinking persons deplore but which all clear-thinking persons knew would be inevitable.

Every church member, like every other good citizen, should be privileged to make up his own mind on these crucial issues.

He should not be bound by the dictates of a small group of professional leaders who cling tenaciously to their own pet theories and who are urged on by vociferous pressure groups which seek by hoodwinking sincere, well-meaning "front" groups to destroy American fundamentals.

The church has a moral responsibility to lead. Yet its leaders abuse their great trust if they permit themselves to be duped by exploded governmental theories and the like, and in turn dupe their own followers.

The Pasadena Methodist conference, typical of those of some other denominations, too, is no discredit to the great church as a whole. But it is a discredit to those leaders who are too easily swayed by shallow fallacious arguments and who stumble into blind alleys in the name of Christian conduct.

True piety is not afraid of the illuminating guidance of common sense.

EDICE



1899

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

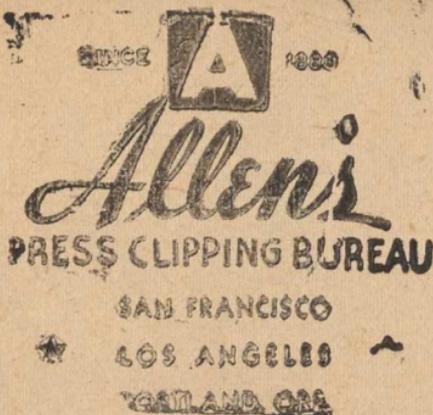
E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

CIR. D. 151,584; SUN. 210,764

JUNE 27, 1945

## Vigorous Action

We agree with R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco, that there should be thorough Government investigation of the .22 shot fired through the window of the James Edmiston home at San Jose. Edmiston is the WRA officer in that city. He has been active in returning evacuated American-Japanese to their homes. If the shot was fired to intimidate Edmiston from doing his duty the Federal Government is immediately concerned and should act vigorously.



S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD  
Cir. 14,300.  
JUNE 6, 1945

## California's disgrace

<sup>268</sup>  
A federal attorney says that the Department of Justice can "step in" to protect the civil rights of American citizens of Japanese descent from the current attacks and terrorism shown particularly in California, only under special circumstances, "such as at the request of a state governor."

This puts the issue squarely up to Governor Warren and the state administration.

Either the state of California must enforce the law, or the federal government will. And the state has so far made some good speeches and that's about all.

Either it must show results in deeds, or stand condemned of incapacity or willful malfeasance.

Secretary Ickes is wholly justified in his sharp rebuke to Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby of Parlier for placing a man who fired into a Japanese-American's house, on "probation."

Ordinarily, anyone who shoots into an inhabited house would have multiple charges filed against him: attack with deadly weapon; attempted murder; illegal possession of arms; destruction of property, and many other offenses.

Ickes is right in exclaiming that the charge of "using a gun in a rude manner" is farcical. And the connivance of Justice Crosby and a crowd only transfers the charge to one of conspiracy against all concerned.

The state of California must stop such farces or admit its own collaboration in them.

ENGINE



1888

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

JUNE 8, 1945

## Senator Quinn and Exile

State Senator Irwin Quinn, Eureka, has proposed that Dillon Myer, whose attitude toward the West Coast Japanese as War Relocation Authority director has angered Mr. Quinn, "be removed from office and shipped to Japan."

We reserve the right, of course, to agree or disagree with Mr. Myer as the circumstances may dictate, but to Senator Quinn's proposal that any American be sent to Japan we have a counter-proposal: that the electorate of the Third Senatorial District of California arrange at the polls that Senator Quinn be shipped back to Eureka as a private citizen.

SINCE

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# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

LOS ANGELES

COOS BAY, OREGON

COOS BAY, OREGON

JUN 4 - 1945

### *Fair Play by a Jury to a Jap*

268  
An Oregon City trial jury in 15 minutes revealed the inherent sense of justice prevalent in the rank-and-file of Americans. It did so by granting Masayuki Fujimoto permission to return to the 60-acre berry farm he owns in Clackamas county.

Fujimoto is a 28-year old American citizen of Japanese parentage. He was born in Portland, attended grammar school, high school and Reed college there. When he was interned in 1942 he leased his farm, the lessees agreeing to surrender the property after 30 days notice following the termination of the national emergency. Fujimoto was released from internment in Idaho this year and served notice he wished the lease abated. The lessees refused possession. The jury last week gave Fujimoto possession.

Patently the jury reasoned that Fujimoto, no matter his ancestry or color, was an American citizen. As such he was entitled to own land. To forbid him peaceful possession, save as a wartime measure, would be an attack on the rights of any American to retain any property he had lawfully acquired.

Citizens should not confuse such cases with the question of Japanese aliens. Nor should they be confused with Nisei Japanese, who in peacetime returned home, took oaths of allegiance there, then returned to this country to assume a dual citizenship. American law does not owe them, nor does good policy dictate, any such treatment as afforded Japanese in our midst who are full citizens.

We are fully aware that the pressures of war and the highly justifiable resentment against Japanese treachery, makes it easy for many worthy Americans to wish to root out all persons of Japanese ancestry in our midst, no matter their legal status. The Oregon City jury is to be commended for resisting the hatreds war inspires and giving full justice to the claim of an American citizen whose kinsmen now war against us. In the long pull of the future, it is this inherent sense of justice which will make the entire world emulate America.

SINCE



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# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

\* SAN FRANCISCO \*

LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE., STATESMAN

Circ. 9,700

JUN 1 - 1945

### Clackamas Verdict *268*

The promptly rendered decision of a jury in the Clackamas county circuit court in favor of the plaintiff, a Japanese-American who was suing to recover possession of his land which he had been forced to leave and to lease because of the evacuation, is an appropriate answer both to the agitators who have sought to foment public prejudice against the Japanese and to those alarmists who feared the structure of our liberties was falling because of that resort to kluxism. The jury heard the testimony and the arguments, retired and in 15 minutes brought in its verdict. The orderly processes of the law had been observed and undoubtedly will be complied with.

This decision makes it clear that Japanese-Americans are secure in their rights as citizens. The only other step needed is to give them fair treatment as individuals, allowing them to buy and sell and to participate as Americans in American life. Their ties with Japan have been permanently severed, save for the few still retained in segregation centers. We need to indoctrinate them fully with American ideas and ideals so they may not become an isolated, alien element.

With the use of temperate judgment and a measure of forbearance in both directions the west coast can solve this racial problem. We must preserve our laws which after all are the bulwark of the liberties of white, native-born citizens, and should not impute guilt to Japa-

SINCE



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# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

★ SAN FRANCISCO ★

ANGELES

RECORD CITY, ORE. NUMBER 127

No. 2,945

JUN 1 - 1945

### *Hurried Justice*

2-68  
While the decision that Masayucki Fujimoto should have possession of his property near Damascus is just, in face of the facts and the constitution, it is regrettable that such action should be taken before the end of the Japanese war.

There are several reasons why we hold this view, all of which have been given before, but there is one that needs repeating—that the boys who are fighting the cousins and spitting images of these very same American Japs should have been brought home after the war before the Japs were allowed to return to their former homes on the west coast.

Despite what is right, in a judicial or constitutional manner, the wishes of the boys who are fighting and dying to preserve that constitution should be on hand to guide the decision of its application in relation to the Japs. How do we know that these boys will want to live alongside the American Japs? How do we know that the boy who lost a leg to the sword of a grimacing Jap officer wants to come home and meet the image of that officer on the streets of his own home town?

It appears to us that the army and the War Relocation Authority made a serious blunder in ordering the Japs to return to their homes on the coast when the emergency evacuation period ended with the danger of Jap invasion of the coast eliminated.

SINCE



1856

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

ANAPHEM, CAL., BULLETIN  
CH. 3, 228

JUNE 1, 1945

## THE RETURNING NISEI

268  
Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, a man not noted for his mildness of manner or speech when aroused, has verbally taken the hide off a California justice of the peace for having released a man accused of having unloaded four blasts from a shotgun into the home of a returned Japanese-American.

The man involved has allegedly admitted the attack, saying that he acted as he did in a "spirit of revenge."

From the standpoint of justice, the California jurist was probably wrong. If a man confessed firing a gun into your house, you would probably be somewhat upset if the judge released the culprit with a six months suspended jail sentence. The fact that the Nisei inside the house were uninjured, and the fact that those inside the house were Nisei and not white people should not be taken into consideration in administering justice under the law. Here in America, a man is entitled to protection from assault and from fear regardless of race, color or creed.

Up to this point, we say Ickes is right.

However, as we pointed out editorially some time ago, the case in question only proves that the government was wrong in allowing the Japanese-Americans to come back to the coast in the first place. They were wrong because they failed to take into consideration the feeling Californians have toward the Japanese—a feeling that has developed over a period of years and came to a head with Pearl Harbor. Most Californians will abide by the law—they will not molest returning Nisei. But, there are some—too many, perhaps—who will take matters into their own hands in an effort to convince the Japanese-Americans that they are not welcome on the west coast.

All the legislation in the world won't stop that sort of thing, and the Supreme Court can uphold the claims of Japanese-Americans from now till doom's day, but the feeling will still be here, and more "incidents" will take place.

So far, there have been no Nisei killed in attacks by west coast residents—that is fortunate. But, there is no way of guaranteeing that no Nisei will be killed. We sincerely hope that nothing like that will ever happen.

In the meantime, Ickes had best recognize the situation as it exists. If he would prevent further attacks and possible bloodshed he should do all in his power to keep Japanese-Americans away from the west coast—for their own protection.

NEVADA DIVORCES

EDICE



1939

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
APRIL 27, 1945

## They Are Americans, Too

Two American soldiers have asked the U. S. Government to protect their parents from terrorist shooting raids on their California home. Vandals ride by in an auto, firing into the house of the invalid father.

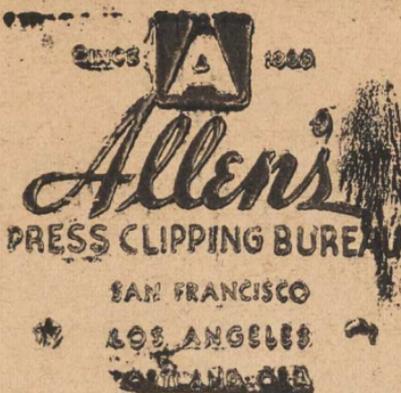
How can such a thing happen in this country? Well, the victims are Japanese-Americans. And there are some in this country who don't think those people have the same right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and to protection by the law, as the rest of us American citizens.

Because Japan is our enemy and guilty of atrocities, some think we should take it out on these Americans, of Japanese ancestry. Fortunately, they don't try to punish Americans of German ancestry for Nazi barbarism. But they think that Japanese-Americans somehow are different.

The record shows the Japanese-American units fighting in Italy are among our finest soldiers. They have earned fair treatment for themselves and their families here at home.

Not only in justice to these fellow-Americans who have proved their patriotism the hard way, but also for our own self-respect and the preservation of American ideals, our law officers must protect the equal rights of all citizens regardless of ancestry. We can't win a war against barbarism by becoming barbarians ourselves.

\* \* \* \*



STOCKTON, CAL., RECORD  
Cir. 29/34  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1945

## San Joaquin Wants No More of It

<sup>268</sup> San Joaquin County is not proud of its first reported case of violence against a Japanese-American family. All decent-minded people — the vast majority — are heartily ashamed of and deplore the Acampo incident in which some night rider fired a bullet into the home of a woman whose son has patriotically served the United States with an all-Nisei 442nd combat group in Europe. We wonder whether the miscreant who fired the gun has done as much for his country.

Fortunately the mother and her two minor children, who were in the house at the time, escaped injury. How wrought up we all would be if any of these innocents, members of an absent service man's family, had been wounded or killed! What a stigma it would have placed on the fair name of San Joaquin County!

A Nisei corporal, member of another Acampo family, has just been awarded the Bronze Star Medal posthumously for heroic achievement with the 442nd Infantry during the battle of the "Lost Battalion" in France. His game performance in continuing to fire his Browning automatic rifle after being mortally wounded was a primary factor in the success of his company's attack on the enemy. "His courage and sacrifice," says the citation, "exemplify the finest traditions of the United States Army."

This corporal and the son of the woman whose house was fired on this week are among the many Nisei who have given high service to the country. Young Americans of Japanese blood have won the plaudits and esteem of officers and GI's generally. But here on the home front individual or collective terrorists think that hounding Japanese-American families, including those of absent Nisei warriors, is the thing to do.

The great preponderance of the citizenry deplores such night-riding, cowardly, criminal tactics. So do returning soldiers who know of Nisei valor and ask the "why" of such persecution. Let us hope that the Acampo incident is the last of its kind.

1945

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1945

**Allen's**  
**PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

S. F., CAL., WALL STREET JOURNAL  
Cir. 4,037

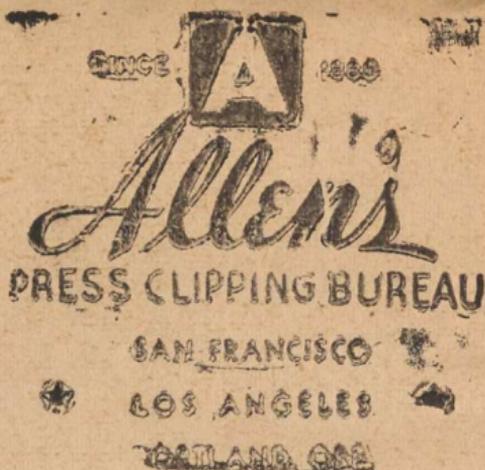
SEPTEMBER 28, 1945

**JAPANESE-AMERICANS**, fearful at first when permitted to leave Government relocation centers, preferred Eastern homes two to one according to spokesmen for the relocation authorities. Latterly and especially since the end of hostilities, the position is reversed and two to one or more are seeking locations on the West Coast. Basic reason is deemed to be that this was the area with which they were most familiar before concentration and also because such business interests or possessions as the Japanese have left are in the area.

According to those dealing with the release and location of the Japanese-Americans from the concentration camps, prejudice has eased considerably since Japan's surrender but is felt most keenly in the California valley agricultural areas where it existed strongly before the war.

Although there is likely to be a large Japanese population again on the West Coast, estimates are that it will probably settle down to be at least 30% to 40% smaller than in 1940, due both to locations elsewhere and to extent of repatriations to Japan under Department of Justice determinations. It is expected that Mountain states will have considerably larger Japanese populations as a result of the war changes.

It is estimated that eight relocation centers still contain upwards of 30,000 classed as Japanese-Americans, exclusive of those due for deportation to Japan.



SANTA ROSA, CAL. REPUBLICAN  
Cir. 2,569

SEPTEMBER 6, 1945

## 268 *Uncomfortable Incident*

ALL LOYAL Americans, including those of Japanese ancestry, should be pleased to learn that our government plans to deport some six thousand Japanese who have declared their allegiance to imperial Japan. It was announced semiofficially this week that the Japanese concentration program, with exclusion of all Japanese from the Pacific coast area, is terminated, and that all persons of Japanese descent are now free to go where they please, with the exception of those persons who are still loyal to Japan. It was said that these will remain in concentration camps until arrangements can be made for their disposal, presumably by deportation to Japan.

Virtually all Californians can agree on the righteousness and advisability of sending all disloyal Japs back to the land they love. All agree that would be "good riddance." But not all agree on the propriety of permitting American citizens of Japanese ancestry to return to California civilian life. The situation has brought the people of the Golden West face to face with an embarrassing and uncomfortable situation—an incident unique in our national history.

In theory our action in sending Japanese-Americans to concentration camps was a violation of the cherished fundamentals of the American constitution. Having violated the terms of the constitution in discriminating against a certain class of our citizens, we are now faced with the embarrassing duty of receiving them back into so-called society.

We have no way of knowing what historians will write down about this banishment of Jap-Americans from the coast. At the time it seemed imperative and wholly in line with the general program for national safety.

Be these matters as they may, we are now assured by the commandant of the Western Defense Command that nobody is being permitted to return to the freedom of California but loyal citizens, and we are told that it is our duty to acknowledge that they have the same privileges accorded other citizens.

It is every American's right to associate with those he likes and shun those he dislikes; to patronize those he regards as worthy of patronage and withhold patronage wherever he considers it advisable. We would not attempt to lay down any guide to conduct where returning Japanese-Americans are concerned, but it is our firm conviction that all good Americans must abide by the constitution and refrain from any unlawful actions against Japanese or citizens of any other specified race.

STAGE **A** 1960  
*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND OREGON

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

CIP. 132,431

SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

## The Only Course

268  
It is to be hoped the demonstration of minor violence against returned Japanese now housed in the Buddhist Temple on Pine-st was by irresponsible mischief-makers. But we agree with Police Chief Dullea that his department must take it seriously and guard the Japanese from any repetition of the incident.

Police officers have only one alternative in these cases and that is to enforce the law, which guarantees the Japanese the same rights, privileges and safety accorded all other citizens and residents of the same status. Any one who attempts or commits physical injury to the person or property of Japanese who are here by permission of Federal and state authorities violates the statutes and the broad principle of human liberty expressed in the Constitution of the United States.

It should be the firm purpose of the San Francisco police to make crystal clear that acts of that kind will not be tolerated in this city and that those who commit or attempt to commit them will be dealt with very severely.

\* \* \* \*

1933 A 1933  
**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO \* \*

LOS ANGELES \* \*

PORTLAND, ORE

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian

Clr. 15,873

SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

268  
**PERU AND JAP IMMIGRATION**

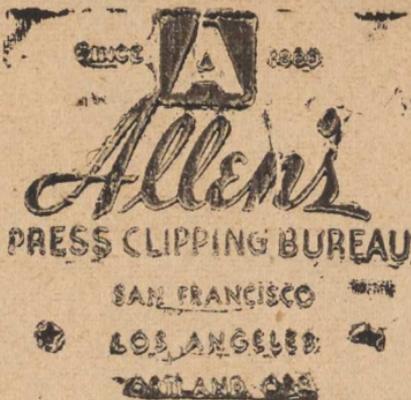
SEEMINGLY the propaganda disseminated throughout the country with the alleged view of "protecting the future" of Japanese residents is increasing as the evacuees from the West Coast are authorized to return to their former home. No one questions that citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry functioned well in our armed forces. But that does not mean that consideration must be given to a vast number of others who hope to live and prosper here but whose real interest is in the welfare of their homeland.

That viewpoint is attracting the interest of South America and other countries, their first thought being the protection of their own people, rather than the advancement of alien Japanese residents. In that connection an article relative to "a new deal for Japs" in Peru appears in a recent issue of Time Magazine and has a value here in the United States as well as elsewhere. Quoting therefrom, "Peru was considering ways last week to avoid another experience with Japanese infiltration. A senate committee was studying a bill to prohibit Japanese immigration altogether. Among its provisions is a bar to the return of Japs deported after Pearl Harbor."

Then the article proceeds: "Peru's first Japanese immigrants were harmless enough but about the time of World War I a disturbing pattern began to show. New style Japanese arrivals were well educated and financed. \* \* \* Under direction from Japan they bought control of cotton plantations, worked their way into department stores and industrial enterprises and by Pearl Harbor day, Peru, with a population of seven million, had some 25,000 Japanese inhabitants stoutly loyal to Japan. Strict discipline made sure that Peru-born Japlets grew up authentic Japs. The males went to Japan at eighteen for army service and returned more authentic than ever."

Then it is related that after Pearl Harbor 1500 of the leaders came to the United States and the quotation concludes: "The 1500 deportees are still in the United States. Peru did not care what happened to them as long as they were not shipped back to Peru."

Which causes us to wonder what our immigration laws will be with reference to Japan in the years hereafter. We recognize that American-born Japanese have the same rights under our Constitution and laws as do other native born citizens but certainly there should be some restriction as to immigration, restriction that will prevent further infiltration from Japan where ideas of civilization have been fully emphasized by the testimony of returning soldiers.



STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD  
Cir. 29,034  
SEPTEMBER 22, 1945

## Color Against Color

It appears to us that a Negro should be about the last person to show racial animus toward other Americans of color. Yet in Alameda County a Negro garage employe is one of a pair charged doubly with attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon after assertedly firing shots into the homes of returned Japanese-Americans. He was the companion of a white farm tractor driver in an alleged terrorist foray. The tractor driver is quoted as saying that he "wanted to kill the Japs."

No race knows better than the Negro the meaning of racial prejudice. Through the years the race has been subjected to intimidation and terrorism in parts of this country. Their spokesmen reiterate pleas for non-discrimination and equal opportunities for members of their race.

In this instance a single Negro has violated the best precepts of his own people. The race is not at fault, but if Negroes are to get sympathetic consideration, they must earn respect. Through this single act a reflection has been cast upon all Negroes who are law abiding and who strive to avoid violence. The last thing that should have happened was this demonstration of spleen against other racials.



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

WALLA WALLA, WASH. UNION-BULLETIN

SEP 9 1945

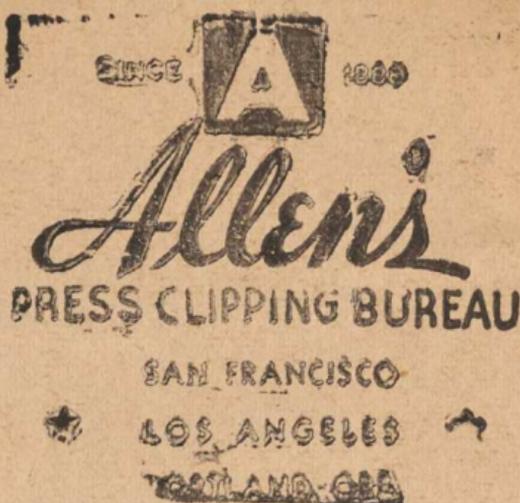
### The Nisei Return

Men of moderate views are hopeful that with restrictions on their movements lifted, our residents of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from areas adjacent to the Pacific seaboard will avoid resettlement in the same pattern as they settled before the war with Japan.

In California, especially, it was noted that people of Japanese ancestry had occupied lands adjacent to flying fields and naval bases and possessed sizable fishing fleets in some of the harbors that were used extensively by our navy. Japanese with American citizenship may come and go as they please, under the law, but there has been much thought given to the suggestion made by various individuals and organizations that Nisei avoid settling in such places and that heavy concentrations be avoided.

Persons in closer touch with the Japanese whose loyalty to this country appears definitely established, feel that they are anxious to sever ties with the land of their fathers across the Pacific. The native-born have caught on quickly in American ways and in instances where they have had opportunity to prove the fact of their transition, have gone all-out to do so. The record of Nisei in the U. S. army, which sent large numbers of them to fight first in Italy, is cited in support of the claim they are unquestionably American in every respect.

Selling this fact, however, is the task that still remains. Because Japan, in our recent war, was guilty of numerous breaches of international agreement regarding treatment of prisoners, both military and civilian, there is still much indignation. Not all persons are quick to differentiate between a Japanese in the homeland and a second or third generation Japanese-American here. Until we have more widespread understanding of fundamental differences, precautions to avoid unpleasant incidents are being suggested.



Bakersfield, Cal., California  
Cir. 15,873  
SEPTEMBER 7, 1945

## THE RETURNING JAPS

268  
UNDER governmental order the evacuation program insofar as it affects those of Japanese ancestry is to be ended at an early day and some 33,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens will be liberated from eight camps. At Tule Lake the seventeen thousand concentrated there will remain for a time pending a more thorough sifting to segregate the loyal from the disloyal.

According to the proclamation issued by the government, "the order shall not operate to affect any offense heretofore committed or any convictions or penalty incurred because of violations of the public proclamation heretofore issued." The schedule covers the camps in widely separated places and the inmates will be able to return to the Pacific Coast area from which they were barred in the early days of the war. Rightly the government proclamation says, "All persons permitted to return, 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."

Let us hope that the governmental order is based upon wisdom, that those responsible for it have a full understanding of the problem which must now be solved.

Meantime, the estimate is that four hundred thousand American soldiers will be kept in the Japanese homeland for the purpose of insuring the safety and security of this nation and of other Allied countries. But the task of control has its difficulties here at home as well as abroad.

The decree, as it is explained by the War Relocation Authorities, says that further detention or future liberation, "now rests solely with the Department of Justice." And it adds, "In the meantime the WRA will assist in finding homes and employment for approximately 45,000 men and women."

So again we are reminded that all the problems pressing for solution do not present themselves in time of war. Those of the era of peace are likewise complicated.

EDGE A 1000

**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES  
OAKLAND, CALIF.

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian  
Cir. 15,873  
SEPTEMBER 8, 1945

268  
**TWO POINTS OF VIEW**

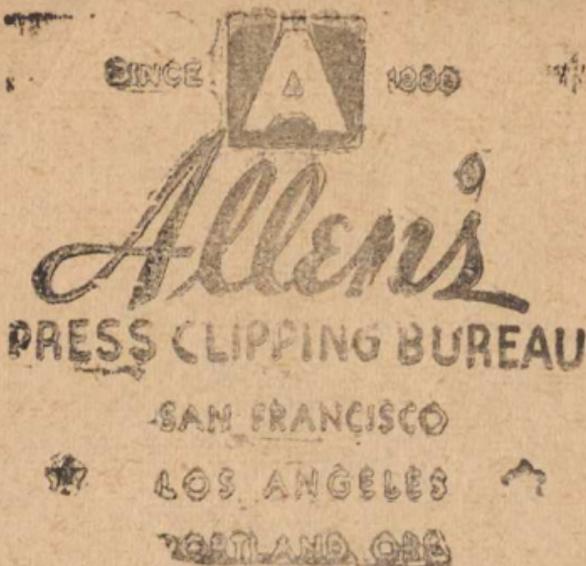
IT IS an absurdity to read in one column of your newspaper of the horrible atrocities that have been perpetrated by the enemy in Japan and earlier by the enemy in Germany and then in the next column to read an appeal from some official source to the people of America to treat with the utmost kindness the returning Japanese evacuees. Not that any person who values the American way of life wants to treat them harshly. It was necessary to evacuate them from the Pacific slope during the progress of the war but that was accomplished under the most favorable conditions. The evacuees were well housed and fed. In fact their food supply, whose flow was continuous, was made possible only through a rationing program that deprived thousands of homes of those essentials to which they were accustomed. As a result, when the war ended and the order came to abolish the camps the population thereof were in prime physical condition; most of them had access to food supplies to which they were accustomed and all of them were hale and hearty as the result of the careful and humane treatment as decreed by our authorities.

But as these Japanese return to their homes, as they are now privileged to do, American prisoners of war are being liberated in Japan and Asia and the stories of their experience shocks not only the American people but the civilized world. Some of them were daily beaten unmercifully; some were forced to occupy quarters inadequate for their housing; some were saturated with gasoline and burned alive. All of them were inadequately fed as is attested by their present physical condition, and all include not only the enlisted men but officers of high rank. And yet we haven't heard a deprecating word from some of those who are so concerned about the treatment of Japs, no word relative to the future of the American unfortunates just now released and who will soon be returning to their homes.

Remarkable isn't it that we should have been at war with two nations, widely separated, both of whom favored the same policies and placed them in operation, policies which caused the greatest possible suffering to prisoners of war, many of whom faced unheard of cruelties during the period of their incarceration.

It all makes us wonder how these nations could have created such a government, civil and military, as existed in the enemy lands. Imagine what would happen if men enlisted in the army of the United States received an official order to visit such cruelties as were common in Germany and Japan upon prisoners of war. And what would happen to a government that decreed such a policy and sought to enforce it? Neither the men in our armed forces nor those serving in official life could have conceived such a program and sought to make it effective. And if they had we may say that, discipline to the contrary, orders would have been ignored by our armed legions.

Again it may be said that nobody favors misusing the evacuated Japanese and that is true despite the nation-wide sentiment of disesteem in which they are held. Perhaps some of those who are fearful that the returning Japs will be badly used might do well to give their attention to those Americans who are the victims of Japanese cruelties sanctioned by her authorities and by her armed forces.



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
SEPTEMBER 12, 1945

## Richmond Prepares

In the near future when friction arises between citizens of different racial groups in Richmond the cop on the beat will know how to handle the situation in an amicable, constructive way. Or, better yet, he will see the situation coming up and act to prevent it reaching a critical stage.

At least that is the hope of City Mgr. Wayne B. Thompson who this week designated a specially picked group of officers to start training in inter-racial relations.

It is Mr. Thompson's theory that the new population problems created by war congestion must be understood to be properly met by law enforcement agencies. In communities where people of different racial backgrounds are thrown into close contact troubles cannot be avoided altogether, but they can be lessened considerably by anticipation and preparedness by the authorities.

The police officers to be schooled under his plan will meet with representatives of the state attorney general's office, social workers in the field of race relations and leaders of minority racial groups. Thus it is hoped to give them an all-around view of the problem that will enable them to deal intelligently and sympathetically with disputes that arise, while at the same time enforcing the law impartially.

This is a wise approach to a situation that is causing apprehension in many communities. The Richmond experiment will be watched with interest throughout the state.

\* \* \* \*

SINCE 1860



# Allen's

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS  
Cir. 132,431

SEPTEMBER 19, 1945

## Quick Action

Alameda County authorities are to be congratulated upon moving so promptly to apprehend the perpetrators of the latest act of violence against returned Japanese residents. Two men, one of them, ironically enough, a Negro, have been arrested on suspicion of firing shots into the homes of two Japanese families in Centerville, a suburb of Alameda.

If the men under arrest prove to be the guilty ones we hope this prompt work of the arresting authorities will be followed by equally prompt action of the courts, with penalties sufficiently severe to fit the crime.

Meanwhile we should like to hear that the Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture will take steps to change the thinking of a majority of its members who voted in a recent poll against permitting Japanese to return to the valley. When that organization was reorganized two or three years ago it adopted a progressive and forward-looking program. Discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry is not in consonance with such enlightened policies as the chamber proclaimed at the time of its rebirth.

\* \* \* \*

SINCE 1880



PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Clr. 132,431

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945

## Closed Incident

Final termination of the Japanese exclusion program by the Western Defense Command is as much a part of victory as was the signing of surrender papers in Tokyo Bay. The United States no longer is at war with Japan. Japanese American citizens and alien Japanese thus automatically return to their pre-war status.

Every Californian would do well to take most seriously the words of Major General H. C. Pratt, commandant of the Western Defense Command, in proclaiming the final termination of exclusion. Said he:

"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."

The important point is that these persons of Japanese ancestry have the same rights and privileges accorded other law-abiding citizens or residents of California and the United States. And they are subject to the same laws. Henceforth, it is the responsibility of the U. S. Department of Justice to make sure their conduct is not inimical to the interests of the nation.

Ending completely the internment of West Coast Japanese closes a necessary but uncomfortable incident in the democratic history of the nation. Theoretically, it violated the most precious fundamental of our Constitution. Yet practically, at the time the action was taken, it appeared to be an imperative necessity of national security. Just how it will be regarded in the light of future history it is too early to judge.

But, regardless of its implications, the fact remains to the credit of the Army authorities and the country that it was done with a minimum of hardship and discomfort to the people affected, all circumstances being considered.

\* \* \* \*

SINCE



1888

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

WILLIAM ORE. JOURNAL

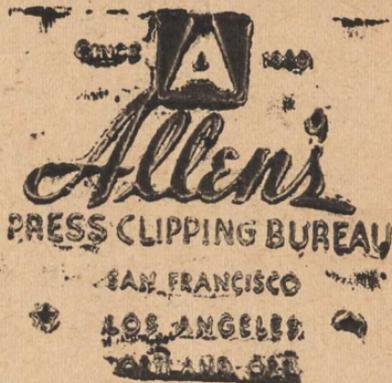
Ch. 162,923; Sunday 164,812

MAR 30 1945

### In the Case of Fujimoto 268

GRESHAM, March 26.—To the Editor—  
 The Journal has thrown much light upon the present confusion of thought and action regarding the return of some of our citizens, and some loyal aliens, to their homes on the West Coast. Yet, it seems to me that such headlines as one that appeared in The Journal on February 27 regarding the Masayuki Fujimoto-Dal Beigh case, near Damascus — “Japanese Try to Oust Pair From Farm”—but serve to fan the flames of race hatred and prejudice. Such coloring of the news but serves to increase present tensions. It is my understanding that Fujimoto is a citizen. If so, the interest of social understanding would have been better secured with a headline more in harmony with the facts. Even if Fujimoto is not a citizen, the headline would tend to arouse rather than allay race hatreds.

Mark A. Chamberlin.



LODI, CALIF., TIMES  
Cir. 2660  
SEPTEMBER 29, 1945

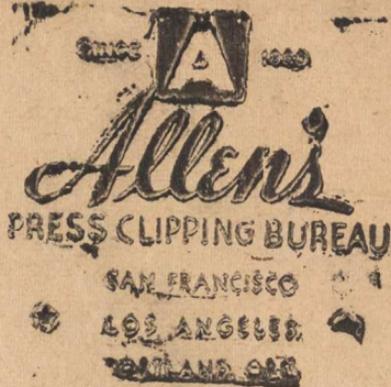
## 268 A MOST COWARDLY ACT

**N**ORTHERN SAN JOAQUIN got a black eye when irresponsible and highly unpatriotic citizens fired revolver shots into the home of Mrs. K. Imada near Acampo. So far in California 21 such outrages have been committed upon returned Japanese. This local instance was the first to have occurred in this state within nearly four months. It is regrettable that Lodi now bears the stigma of being included in the California communities that have attempted the lives of Japanese.

Mrs. Imada is a widow. Her daughter, 10, was in the house when the shots were fired into it. Jim Imada, son of the widow, is with the all-Neisi 442nd Combat Team in Italy. He served with distinction in the Italian campaign.

It is hard to believe that the Lodi hoodlums actually attempted to murder the Imada family. No doubt they intended to so scare the widow and her children that they would pull up stakes and get out of here. But the overzealous patriots (?) surely did not display either bravery or patriotism when they fired into the Imada home. These misguided Americanse chose the coward's hour to fire—2 a. m.

The officers are on the trail of the shooters and, although no clues were left, an arrest is expected shortly. There is a standing reward for the arrest and conviction of persons committing acts of terrorism against returning Japanese-Americans. Snitchers are counted upon to turn in the guilty parties, for the lure of cash is a strong incentive, and friendship generally ceases when cash money is in sight.



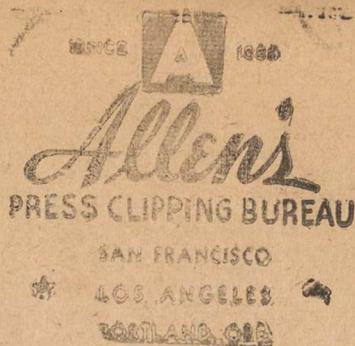
STOCKTON, CAL. RECORD  
Cir. 29,034

SEPTEMBER 28, 1945

## A Rock for a Warrior's Sister

268  
It happened in Seattle. Isako Takahashi is a 22-year-old Nisei student at the University of Washington. While studying in the front room of her home a few nights ago, she was startled by a rock thrown through the window by some unknown assailant. The rock missed her, but it did hit a service flag hanging for her brother, Mitsuru. A veteran of two major battles in Italy and wearer of the Purple Heart, the brother still is overseas.

Some hero, that home-front, night-riding heaver of the rock!



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
JANUARY 25, 1945

## Race Relations on the Pacific Coast

*The following is the last of four installments of the text of an address on "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast," by Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of The News, before the Commonwealth Club*

These minority groups are anxious to do their part. One of the most interesting experiments in education is going on at the Raphael Weill School, as a matter of school routine. Here 42 per cent of the children through the sixth grade are Negroes. There are white children and children of Central and South American parentage; there are Chinese, Filipinos, and perhaps soon some Japanese will return. The faces in a classroom range in color from pale towhead to coal black. They get along together. Later on, in junior or senior high school, of course, they are not so chummy, as they become conscious of racial and other differences. But adult frictions can be greatly reduced by these early contacts and associations. The parents of racially under-privileged children are anxious to assist in development of the educational process. They are good disciplinarians. And living in one room for all family purposes as many of them do, it is amazing how they keep their children so clean.

Not far from the school is the Booker T. Washington Center, where Negro children receive additional instruction in their obligations of citizenship. At this center the Pacific Coast representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met recently. At the first session, they were discussing the program, and member after member suggested topics and "demands." Finally one young man arose and said: "We're doing a lot of talking about what we want. Let's talk about what we've got to offer, how we are going to improve ourselves." And they did.

That is the spirit of all these racial minorities. For these people are not bred by some dark alchemy in a test tube to become inert masses in the lap of the community. They are human beings. They need sympathy and assistance and recognition of their efforts. They crave security—or at least a feeling of security. The interest of such practical business and professional men as the members of this club should center upon the efforts of the San Francisco Racial Unity Committee, headed by Mr. Maurice Harrison; the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Mr. Robert Sproul is chairman. This latter committee sponsored a two-day conference here last week, during which the situation was canvassed and some preliminary recommendations made. Speakers for all minority groups were present, and courteously but firmly outlined their expectations.

I understand there is now being made for the Commonwealth Club a series of surveys of conditions affecting racial minorities. The con-

clusions and recommendations should be MUST study for every member, and if practicable, be made available to the public.

Governor Warren in his message to the Legislature emphasized a basic truth when he said, "In their hearts, our people possess a desire to break down artificial barriers which give rise to demonstration of racial prejudices. The accomplishment of this purpose will do more to insure lasting peace throughout the world than all the other factors combined. What we strive to do in world affairs, we should most certainly augment by practices here at home," and the governor then called for creation of a Commission on Political and Economic Equality for the purpose of studying minority problems. The commission would have the responsibility of investigating and reporting to the governor and the Legislature upon the enforcement of laws which prohibit discrimination, and of offering recommendations for new and necessary legislation.

Good work is thus being extended to iron out some of our inter-racial difficulties, but the success of all these efforts by government or by civic committee will be in vain and of little avail unless programs they develop have the attention and backing of practical leaders in labor, industry and the professions. Economic opportunity—a job, commensurate with ability—is the prerequisite to inter-racial progress and understanding, and to domestic tranquility.

Many legal steps have already been taken to forbid discrimination in racial employment, and more are in prospect. The United States Supreme Court has ruled, in substance, that a closed shop contract is incompatible with the practice of racial discrimination by a labor union. This had to do with employment on some railroads in the South. The Marinsip case, which involved the refusal of the Boilermakers Union to admit Negroes to full membership, has been decided in favor of a group of Negroes, but probably will be appealed. These Negroes, by the way, behaved remarkably well. Responsible leadership of their own color kept a firm hand on the situation, or there might have been some ugly incidents.

Employers and unions must adjust their sights, and in a free economy consider seriously the employment of more colored people of all races. Otherwise they may face compulsory legislation. The federal Fair Employment Practice Committee has done an excellent job in this region, handling hundreds of cases to the satisfaction of employer and employe. Its pitifully small staff has managed by rare tact to overcome objections and create new understandings and appreciations. Of course, these are war times, and workpower is needed. This committee will not be so successful in peace time unless its purpose has the sympathy and support of practical men who want the best workpower there.

is. This committee should be made permanent, possibly as a part of new labor relations machinery. It should function as a fact-finding and public information agency, with sufficient funds to do a good job.

But there is a proposal that this committee, if made permanent, be given certain coercive powers. I believe that would be a dangerous step; but it may be taken if as free people we do not of our own volition solve this problem in human economy. There are many places where races could not be mixed without threatening other liberties; but there are many industries where the races do and can continue to work together. If we would use our available talent to the best advantage, if we would stimulate the honest personal competition which has contributed so much to our better standard of living, then we must abandon the practice of hiring the non-white last and discharging him first regardless of comparative ability.

Fired by the fuel of war, our racial melting pot is indeed near the boiling point. It is an insult to our intelligence, and to our Americanism, to pretend there is nothing we can do about it. It is a cruel indictment of every fine thing done by man to conclude that human nature can not change for the better; that such is a mere dream of Utopia. But there is no ready formula for a catalyst in this melting pot. There is no panacea, even if we are cowardly enough to seek one for the burns its heat may inflict. Neither does the pot contain a witches' brew—for it need not be hot with inner turmoil; just warm with human hopes. But let us not dare to cover it tightly, and stick our heads in the sands of our own affairs in the hope that we will not be caught in the resulting explosion, for caught we certainly shall be!

In this problem of inter-racial relations, we will not find it easy to develop tolerance. The achievement of understanding is not completely attractive. On the one hand, people are tempted towards racial isolation; on the other, arrogant expectation. Neither of these should be the purpose of anyone; but neither should there be an assumption that the races must throw themselves into each other's arms with hysterical extremism. There is a sound and effective middle road.

The call is for mutual patience, but of the positive progressive **do something** brand. "We the people" must answer the call. Our course of action should be clear. Our effort must come from the very grass roots of democracy, by honesty in action, by evolution in policy and conduct. Thus we will strengthen the industrial and social sinews of our democracy; thus we will reveal our character to the world; and thus we will qualify for sincere participation in the peace.

The exercise of such virtues will provide both spiritual and material substance for our Republic; and can serve as guarantee of a glorious destiny.

(The End)

MARCH 1934



**Allen's**  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

WILMINGTON

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Cir. 132,431

JANUARY 23, 1945

Number 2

## Race Relations on the Pacific Coast

*The following is the second of four installments of the text of an address on "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast," by Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of The News, before the Commonwealth Club of California last Friday noon.*

In a free economy such as ours—and free it should remain—the natural question is "Well, why not? Should these racial minorities have been coddled? Let them take their chances like the rest of us."

But at no time have they had anything like an even chance. By sheer will power and some luck a few have been able to achieve places in our economic system, but it hasn't been "like the rest of us."

The California Indian has been the victim of human greed, of inexcusable neglect. And how has he repaid the Republic which treated him so badly—with so few California voices raised in protest? The young men of the tribes are serving in the armed forces, the women and the older men are in the war effort—doing all sorts of things — track repair, factory work, agriculture, to help meet the manpower needs of these critical times. Last Sept. 24, the people of California were invited to celebrate "Indian Day," as a recognition of "the loyalty and sacrifice of the Red Men during the war years." Truly that was a bit of sardonic humor—a crowning touch indeed to the years during which they suffered every form of treachery.

The Chinese have fared little better. Towards them for years we have maintained a paternal attitude characteristic of some parts of the South toward the Negro. They were feared by whites of a somewhat similar economic status because they would work for lower wages, which was about the only way they could get employment. They have farmed, and some have become wealthy; others have accumulated fortunes in trades of various kinds. But the great bulk withdrew into tight colonies for mutual protection and because of housing restrictions, there to provide breeding places for disease. Even today, the tuberculosis rate is increasing in that colorful Chinatown to which we point with such pride as one of the sights of San Francisco. The patience and loyalty of the Chinese under these conditions is amazing, and the part they are playing in the war effort is splendid to behold. Their inspiration has not alone been their concern for their fatherland. It has also been love of their new land, of which more and more every year are becoming citi-

zens by right of birth. Their help is valued now, as it was in the sixties. What of their future in peace?

The Japanese became suspect on Pearl Harbor Day. Those of doubtful loyalty were on the lists of the FBI and the Army and Navy Intelligence. But there was a hazard if the loyal majority of this portion of our population remained in the coastal security zone. There was danger not only to themselves from white reprisals; but also because of the possibility that Nipponese would land in commando-like raids or attempt to infiltrate our coastal defenses for sabotage, and accomplish their purpose after mingling with the population. Following the legal doctrine of instant peril, the Army under directive by the President ordered these people, citizens and aliens alike, to leave; those unable to do so were removed to relocation centers. There has been a great deal of mischievous talk about these people in the last three years, especially as they are now given permission to go where they please. Much of it stemmed from the text "You can't trust a Jap," a dangerous generalization which many fall back upon when carefully obtained official statistics give the lie to charge, rumor and report. But prior to the war, before gossip about sabotage, coddling, and all the rest of it, the Japanese-American had his problem, and it was a grave one. His situation was similar to that of the Chinese, but he seldom enjoyed the same esteem. We considered him a cocky little person with a chip on his shoulder, overly aggressive and often with little patience. As a competitor, especially in agriculture, he was feared chiefly because he was not afraid of work. He is still so feared—which is one of the reasons why resolutions for boycott have been passed against him and those who deal with him when he returns. I imagine such things went on in the dead days when the Nazis started on their road to ultimate reproach and final infamy.

The situation of the Filipino is a little different from that of the other peoples who came across the Pacific. Little heard of unless he commits a crime, he is a cook, a washer of dishes, a hewer of wood and dfinder of water. The same with the Mexican. Like a lost tribe, most of them wander the face of the state, harvesting the crops, helping to perform the stoop labor necessary to our vast and diversified agriculture. When they were needed, there they were. When not needed, they made out as best they could. But these two groups are also becoming more articulate, and must now be reckoned with.

Against all these people were set their national origin, their early alien status or their all-too-brief possession of citizenship. So it is easily understandable why Mexican authorities are now restricting their nationals, during the war emergency, to temporary emigration. Neither their Government nor ours wants these people to become public charges when the peak of unemployment has passed.

Which brings us chronologically and practically to a new complexity in our racial relations. We have in San Francisco today a Negro population of approximately 20,000, in the East Bay more than 40,000. The total for the Bay Area is about three, perhaps four times what it was before the war. It represents a new phase of California's old problem, but all of us are familiar with their history, why and when they originally came to America, the legislation which has given them constitutional freedom, their gradual spread over the face of the United States. War-born need provided the impetus to seek opportunity in new territory, and they came here in response to the lure of jobs, promises of good places to live and bring up their children, to enjoy political and economic equality. But instead of the vine-covered cottages promised by public and private recruiters, far too many are crowded into slum-type dwellings. But they did find jobs, and they also found they could come and go freely—just like white folks. For most of them this caused quiet satisfaction, resulted in a determination to become good citizens. But for a pitiable few, previous inferiority bloomed into the intoxicating flower of arrogance—they had at last crossed the Jordan into the Promised Land, donned the golden slippers—and this was the year of Jubilo!

Most of them merit praise as good workmen. Like the Indians, the Chinese, the Japanese, and citizens of Mexican and Filipino origin, the Negroes also are serving in the armed forces, and with distinction. You have heard in this room from some of their fighting men. There are a million of them in uniform. Will the history of the Negro minority in California, after the need for their work power and their fighting power has been removed, be similar to that of the others?

(More tomorrow.)

(NOTE: In the first installment of this text yesterday, the date for conclusion of the "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan was given as 1910. The correct date is 1907. The Editor.)

SINCE



1889

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TIMES, CH.  
250,000, Sun. Cir. 550,000  
JANUARY 22, 1945

## For Japanese to Decide

If Mr. Dillon S. Myer were to be placed in the ranks in the Pacific fighting area he would not be so anxious to have the Japs back on the Pacific Coast area. If any Jap is truly loyal to our government his very loyalty would restrain him from wishing even to return to so vital a territory. He would be willing to forego any personal feelings for the sake of proving his loyalty.

FLORENCE E. MENDEL,

La Jolla.

equ...  
It is as d...  
adians as it is to us, and more immediately  
painful. But as a neighbor, and a partner,  
we have a vital interest. Rounding up 6300  
slackers and punishing them, or putting them  
on a transport, is not the whole answer.

## Night Riders - S.F. Chronicle

Night riding tactics like the attacks on the  
Japanese-American farmer who returned to  
his Placer county home come pretty close  
to an invitation to the FBI to take an interest  
in the matter.

Such instances are not quite on a par with  
disturbances which, although they deal with  
constitutional rights, are held clearly and ex-  
clusively the responsibility of local author-  
ities.

American citizens of Japanese antecedents  
who were removed from their homes and held  
under military guard have been Government  
wards. No amount of legal sophistry can  
alter that practical aspect. If local peace  
officers cannot protect these persons in rights  
which were disturbed in the first instance by  
the Federal Government it seems to be up to  
the Government to find a way to do it.

## Comic Strips

Dr. Paul A. Witty of Northwestern Univer-  
sity has reached some interesting conclusions  
about newspaper comic strips. He is not con-  
cerned with how comic the strips may or may  
not be. Nor does he probe for the quality that  
makes some of the least comical the most  
popular. It is the effect on juvenile minds  
that Dr. Witty has tried to determine.

Dr. Witty finds that most

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Jan 22/65

## Race Relations on the Pacific Coast

*The following is the first of four installments of the text of an address on "Race Relations on the Pacific Coast," by Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of The News, before the Commonwealth Club of California last Friday noon.*

These are days when, in between arm chair strategy on the war and discussions of rationing and Colonel Roosevelt's dog, people and statesmen are seriously concerned with the problems of the peace. When the war drums throb no longer, we hope to be ready in spirit, and to be prepared with a plan.

Implicit in this talk of peace is the expectation that it will be lasting, with a Parliament of Man, a Federation of the World.

The basis for such a great expectation is mutual understanding and respect among the races of white and black and yellow, to sustain the virtues, to recognize and deal sympathetically, but realistically, with the faults, one of another.

If there is to be peace, such must be our approach and our aspiration. Our statesmen must be armed with the knowledge that behind them an honest and united people exerts a positive and dynamic force.

To achieve this unity, to give validity to our program of international good will, we Americans must among ourselves achieve something approaching intranational understanding. A nation which does not win a costly war for ALL its people, is at the most only partly victorious; a nation which cannot settle its internal squabbles can bring little argument to adjust those among nations; a nation torn by racial intolerance can offer little more than pious platitudes at an inter-racial peace table; a nation which itself has not achieved domestic tranquility is cast in a poor role when urging the olive branch upon others.

The test of our international sincerity depends upon our domestic acceptance of such principles; and the integrity of our acceptance is in turn gauged by our past performance—nationally and provincially.

Our reputation—which is what we appear to be and what others consider us to be—is fair in our treatment of the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Cuba; but by no means what it should have been. But what of our character?—which is what we actually ARE.

We have sprung to arms to wage costly wars when we have perceived a menace to our own liberty in a threat to other nations who love freedom. We have been bereft of our loved ones on far-flung fields of battle, and we have endured slight inconveniences at home, all for the cause of justice and tolerance. Most of us have been outraged by examples of man's inhumanity to man, such as Nazi treatment of the Jews, exploitation of African tribes by

many nations, Japanese cruelty to the conquered. Our actions and professed emotions should mark us a people strong for the right, devoted to justice, skilled in practical idealism. But there are refinements of cruelty comparable in their way to baths of blood. And these, too, are indications of national character.

Let us look at our record in this regard—and to bring the matter more closely to home, let us check California's score in the treatment of racial minorities. It is well to see if we have some errors to correct before we add our voice to criticism of policy and performance on racial matters elsewhere in the United States or in the world at large; before we try to qualify for the glory road of international amity and constitutional equality of all peoples. Let us bear in mind as we examine successive treatment of the American Indian, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Mexican, the Filipino and the Negro by the white people of this state, that California has been the fountainhead of progressive ideas flowing from West to East.

The American Indian, of course, was here when our early settlers arrived. For a while they were useful; and then it appeared desirable to make certain adjustments to give the whites more opportunity, while according protection to the Indians. So there was concluded with the headmen of resident tribes in 1852 a series of treaties which ceded to the United States some 75 million acres of land; in return for which the Indians were to receive 8½ million acres, for reservations.

In addition, they were to get substantial amounts of goods of various kinds, and the services of teachers, farmers, physicians, and craftsmen to help raise them to civilized status. These treaties, duly completed by the headmen and the Federal negotiators, were sent to the United States Senate—and there rejected.

While the documents lay in dusty files, 200,000 settlers protested Indian ownership of fine lands and drove them out. From a population of 100,000, the tribes have been reduced to about 17,000. Eviction, starvation, murder and disease took this deadly toll. From time to time a handful of whites, official and otherwise, have demanded justice for the red man. But the great people of California either did not know or did not care whether justice was done.

The first Chinese came to San Francisco in 1848—a man and his wife. Soon many more were lured by ship captains to leave their homeland and seek easy fortune in the gold diggings. These people were industrious, honest, and were welcomed by the whites. But they found little profit in the "tailings" left them by white miners. A discriminatory license was imposed upon them. Soon they found their only livelihood as laborers. In this capacity they were imported by the thousands to help build the first transcontinental railroad—the Cen-

tral Pacific—meeting a manpower emergency of which our recent troubles on this score are reminiscent.

When the railroad was completed, however, a stream of whites rolled from East to West, the Chinese were needed no longer, their presence was resented, their competition feared. A great anti-Chinese drive was begun. Some were lynched by white mobs; others suffered repressive treatment which doubtless evoked that long-shot expression, "a Chinaman's chance." Laws were passed restricting their liberties, and in 1882 the first Chinese Exclusion Act was adopted by the Congress.

The exclusion of the Chinese resulted in another development as the state's agricultural economy expanded during the closing years of the last century. There had been few Japanese here up to 1890, but about that time they were encouraged to come in great numbers and continued for two decades. Then in 1907-8 a monetary panic had its effect upon employment even in this state, and persuaded by Californians, our Federal Government in 1910 concluded the "gentlemen's agreement" with the Japanese Government, which curbed the influx, but did not stop it.

Times became good again in the second decade of this century, more labor was needed in the fields and on the railroads. This manpower came from Mexico until the labor market was glutted again. So in the depression that followed World War I, Congress—in 1924—adopted the Basic Quota Act, which banned immigration of all Orientals, and restricted that from other nations. The Chinese were among those excluded until about a year ago when a quota was established. They are our Allies, too!

This Basic Quota law caused a reaction similar to that of the other restrictive laws; and in the late twenties—during the era of wonderful monetary nonsense and inflated paper profits—more labor was needed, and the Filipinos came—in such numbers that in 1935 they, too, were excluded from further immigration.

When World War II created a demand on this coast for great quantities of labor to build ships and planes and to do other war jobs, Negroes were lured from the East and the South, until today the population of this racial group in California is estimated at about 150,000—much more than the total number of Japanese at the time of their exclusion from the coastal security zones.

Such is the chronology, in brief, of our racial minorities and how and why they came—each, with the exception of the Indians, to meet a problem of manpower, perhaps to save our state economy, to contribute to national defense, all in times of crisis. Red race and yellow, brown and black—each one called to do a job, then abandoned to shift for itself.

SINCE



1888

*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

PORTLAND, ORE.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.  
CITIZEN-NEWS, Cir. 28,000  
JANUARY 18, 1945

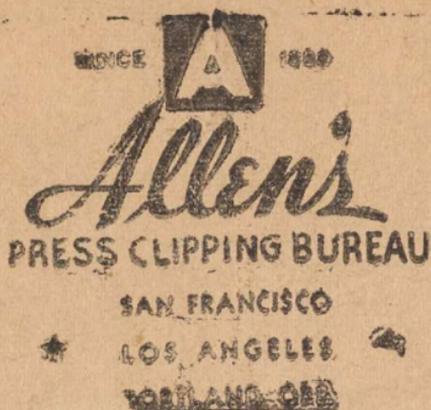
**Traditions** 268

AMERICAN CITIZENS OF Japanese descent who return to their jobs in the Los Angeles County government have the assurance that their civil service rights will be respected. That assurance is given in a resolution offered by John Anson Ford and unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

By this resolution, the supervisors show that they stand for the constitutional rights of American citizens without regard to race, color or creed. Their action upholds a fundamental American tradition.

Traditions like that are worth fighting for, and our men in the Armed Forces are fighting for them.

And the supervisors are backing up our fighting men when they defend at home the same traditions for which we are fighting abroad.



S. F., CALIF., PEOPLE'S WORLD  
Cir. 14,300.  
JANUARY 12, 1945

HASTILY YOURS

# 268 Six Nisei GIs Meet The Bay Area Press

By MASON ROBERSON

Six Japanese-American soldiers came through San Francisco this week on their way to their homes in Hawaii. Most of them had been snatched out of high schools and swept through training camps, through North Africa, Italy, several Army general hospitals here and in Italy.

Now the War Department had decided that they were physically unfit for further combat in defense of democracy, liberty, and the other rights incorporated in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and certified and maintained in the laws of human conduct by the complete effort of millions of just such soldiers as themselves.

And so the War Department was sending them back to their homes.

They were gaudied up a bit with citations and they were embarrassed at being inarticulate about the heroic deeds that won their (100th Infantry) Battalion more than 11 Distinguished Service Crosses, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars and three Legion of Merit decorations besides a Presidential Citation conferred on them as a unit. And they were, I think, confused a little, at being symbols of something-or-other regarding race relations.

They had been in hospitals here and overseas for nearly a year and for five weeks they had been on Angel Island "waiting for a ship."

## MEET THE PRESS

While on the island they read of Miss Teiko Ishida, acting national secretary of the Japanese-American Citizen's League at 1860 Washington street, and paid her a visit.

The reporters caught up with them there, sitting in Miss Ishida's third-floor office: Dick Higa, Harry Kuwahara, Shigero Tatsuno, Tsugio Mizota, Isamo Masaki and Stanley Sugimoto—six warriors come home, stiff and awkward in their double roles of representing their Nisei comrades who had harvested medals all over North Africa,

Italy, France, Burma and Germany, and as representatives of the Coast's "Problem in Democracy."

The reporters asked nice leading questions. Questions about blood plasma and about buying bonds and about "what are you gonna do when you get back home?"

And the boys gave polite, sometimes eager answers.

They said people here didn't seem to realize how great was the need for ammunition. They told how they had sometimes thrown away their food in order to carry more bullets. They told how it felt to be fighting and then to have the artillery support die for want of shells. They told how hundreds of their buddies had been saved by blood plasma . . . it was "very important."

Masaki was emphatic about that—plasma had saved his life.

When the reporters asked Higa, he told them how he had been wounded at Rome when he tried to recover his lieutenant's body. It had been mined by the Germans. The war in Europe, he said, "is REALLY tough."

## EASY QUESTIONS

The reporters asked them questions about how it felt being back home and were they going into war work or back to school or what . . . nice easy questions.

And they answered them all very nicely, sitting erect and "military" in their chairs. And it was all very nice and informal—only everyone was a little too conscious of the fact that the wrong people were asking the questions.

The big questions weren't even brought up. The questions about the Coast organizations who are so busy planning boycott and freezeout for the returning Japanese-Americans. The questions about democracy. The questions about asking a citizen to fight a war against something you try to practice at home. While he's at the front.

The question of what a man has to do to prove himself a good American.

NOV 22 1945

1945



*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
JANUARY 8, 1945

# ARTHUR CAYLOR

*2/68*  
**Strange Things Happen in  
Wartime—and Here's One**

Anybody who felt trigger-happy about a Jap soldier used to be able to step into the nearest fun-emporium and ease his yen on a target-machine—20 shots for a nickel. Now, in most places, he'll have to pick on Hitler. Somehow the Jap-soldier target has generally disappeared. Reason: machine-owners got the idea the police preferred it that way.



Although they had some discussion, my men, report, police officials never issued any formal orders. Fact is, there's some question whether that had any legal powers. But they're pretty vitally concerned with anything which might kick up racial trouble at the time when local citizens of Japanese ancestry may be coming home from the relocation centers.

It's one of the doggonedest paradoxes of the war. In fair-minded San Francisco, only a few people want to treat American citizens of Japanese race as if they had no rights in a free country. Indeed, all the organized efforts is by tolerance groups—and in the opposite direction.

At the same time, Uncle Sam's fighting men in the Pacific insist the need at home is to make everybody feel about the Jap soldier as they do. They want to shoot the yellow-bellied bustards. The bustard is a bird that is extinct in most places—and the extincer the better.

\* \* \*

PACIFIC  
PRESS CLIPPING  
BUREAU

SEATTLE, WASH.

This Clipping from:

Longview (Wn) News  
February 19, 1945

Editorials—

# Nisei Problem Brings Up Question Of Rights

The problem presented by the return to coast districts of the Nisei—American citizens of Japanese extraction—is coming more and more to the fore, as a result of the antagonistic attitude taken by the people living in districts where a concentration of Japanese was an economic factor before the war. In Longview the Japanese never were that, but the time will come when some of its former Japanese citizens will have to return and it is wise to discuss the matter from an objective point of view before it becomes something of actuality.

Only Nisei of proven loyalty are in mind in this discussion; they are the only people of Japanese extraction who constitute a problem. The others are obviously beyond the scope of compromise and can be disposed of with existing legal means just the same as any other obstreperous aliens and naturalized citizens.

The fact that we have permitted Japanese immigration in the past and that some have been admitted to citizenship and given the same rights as any other citizen must be considered as irrevocable and this nation's obligations must be met by all its citizens. That it might have been a mistake to permit Japanese entry in this country is probable, but it is not a point of discussion here.

The Constitution protects the rights of all citizens, irrespective of their ancestry, and to organize or conspire to prevent the full enjoyment of these rights by anyone entitled to them is un-American and dangerous. The return of the Nisei to the coast is resisted principally by the people who dislike Japanese competition. Their position is less tenable than that of the person who objects because of the Japanese incompatibility with our social concepts. The first are ungenerous, the second are bigoted.

What should be done is to immediately arrange to legally deport from this country all alien Japanese on the ground that they are generally infusible in the great American melting pot.

Their future entry should be prevented except for very short periods for business purposes, until such time as their own country will have amply proven that they have adopted the principles of the people's right to self government and so modified their own social and economic structure as to forbid class or group exploitation.

The Crimea Conference, while conforming in some respects to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, declared itself for intervention in countries which have shown themselves to be aggressors. It implies, by the method designed to reestablish autonomous governments in liberated countries, that the future world organization will be open only to such nations who, by their own governmental institutions, intend to respect international laws.

They need not forcibly be patterned on the democratic lines, but if they are not that, they must be the people's choice nevertheless and cannot be inclined to belligerency. If the majority of the nations would be able to maintain such a policy, the world's unity of purpose would be quite nicely assured and only when Japan would have proven her adherence to these principles, could some relaxation in connection with the entry of her citizens in this country be reconsidered.

One of the objectionable phases of Japanese participation in the production and distribution of goods in this country, is the fact that they live on a lower standard of living than do westerners and that the resulting larger margin between earnings and cost of living is often sent to Japan. This constitutes an evasion of our tariff regulations and the introduction within our economy of an alien principle. That practice should not be tolerated.

But in spite of all the objections we have against the Japanese, no true American will renege the national obligation to extend to the Nisei the same consideration which he does to any naturalized citizen.

SINCE



1856

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE



SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

SALEM, ORE

STATIONER

JHL 18 1945

news dispatches credited to it or no

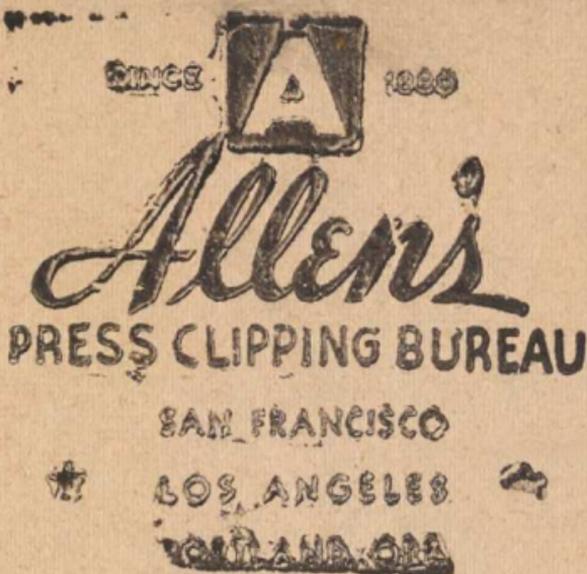
### WRA Centers to Close

The War Relocation Authority has announced its plans to close the centers where Japanese from the west coast have been housed by Dec. 15, except for Tulelake which will be continued as residence for Japanese ineligible for relocation. The Minnedoka unit at Hunt, Idaho, where many of the Japanese from Oregon have resided, is scheduled for closing Nov. 1. This means that present residents there will have to establish themselves outside the centers by that date.

The natural expectation is for the Japanese to return to their former places of residence; however, many already have found new homes for themselves in other cities and localities. Those who do return are entitled to resume their pattern of living, and should be assisted by friends and neighbors.

While there was some agitation against return of Japanese to this coast, sober thought has removed most of that objection. It is realized that those of American birth have full rights of citizenship, and that the Jap nationals have protection in their lives and property. Moreover, if the Japanese are offensive the west can't expect to shove them all off on other parts of the country. We must take our share. The important factor which has won them favor, however, is the fine record made by Japanese-Americans who have served as soldiers. They have demonstrated capacity and deep loyalty, putting to shame stay-at-home patriots who challenged them as a racial group.

In Marion county the Japanese were not very numerous but they were generally respected and uniformly law-abiding. Children in the schools made good records. They made many friends here who will stand by them if they return to this district, as they have the right to do. The Japanese in America have suffered deeply because of this war which was not of their making or desire. White Americans should not increase their burdens and suffering by unjust discrimination.



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., NEWS  
Cir. 132,431  
JULY 26, 1945

## Uncle Sam Steps In

268  
Intervention of Federal authorities in the attempted dynamiting of a Japanese home at Auburn puts a different and more serious aspect upon the business of terrorism in California. Perhaps it will have a restraining influence upon future depredations of hate-mongers and breeders of racial intolerance.

There is a world of difference between a U. S. district court and a justice of the peace court, or even a state superior court. Local sentiment and political pressure weigh far less heavily with a Federal judge appointed for life by the President than with a judge elected by the community, or appointed through the influence of local political bigwigs. Likewise, Federal juries are selected from a wider range of citizenry.

The two Auburn defendants, who were freed in the Placer County Superior Court and who now are to be prosecuted by U. S. Dist. Atty. Hennessy, have a real fight on their hands.

It is reassuring to the peace and dignity of California that Federal au-

thorities are taking a hand in the suppression of vigilantism attending return of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to their former homes in this state. We only hope it will encourage state police and court authorities to treat these cases more seriously.

\* \* \* \*

EDGE

1930



# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

OAKLAND, CALIF.

S. F., CALIF., EXAMINER  
CIR. D. 248,510; SUN. 509,000  
JULY 25, 1945

### Geiger and Geary 268

On outer Geary a Chinese-American laundryman, P. T. Wong, ~~attempted~~ to buy a laundry. The Geary Boulevard Merchants' Association and the Park Presidio Improvement Club submitted to the Board of Health a petition protesting the purchase. Dr. J. C. Geiger, Director of Health, granted the permit. Subsequently, due to the opposition, the laundry deal fell through.

C. E. Rankin, secretary of the Improvement Club, who presented the petition, had considerable to say about the matter. He does not want Chinese or Negroes in business in the area. Regarding Dr. Geiger's granting of the permit, Rankin is quoted as saying: "What's Geiger trying to do, anyway? We built this district before Geiger was in there."

We believe we can tell Mr. Rankin what Dr. Geiger was "trying to do, anyway." Dr. Geiger was acting in support of his oath of office as a public official. We add only that Dr. Geiger's oath of office is founded on an American principle which was prevalent and fixed in law before Mr. Rankin and his friends built the Geary Boulevard district.

SINCE



1868

# Allen's

## PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

PORTLAND, ORE.

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

THE DALLES, ORE., OPTIMIST

Jr. 1,815 JUL 27 1945

SUBSCRIPTION

### *The Voice of Greed*

Surveys recently published draw attention to the geographical distribution of atrocities by the "native-born" population against Japanese-Americans returning to California.

In the larger cities, in the urban areas, the Nisei have returned without incident or they have been welcomed back.

The unsavoury incidents of racial prejudice have all occurred in rural, farming districts where the Niseis' land had been held by the "native-born" during the period of internment.

It appeared to the sociologist making the survey that economic self-interest was closely related to the development of race hate in California.

The nearby example of the Hood River valley tends to confirm the sociologist's theory. On the other side, in Portland, people have accepted the return of the Japanese quietly. On this side, in The Dalles, returned Nisei walk the streets free from indignity.

But Hood River is the hot spot, Hood River where so many "native-born" farmers are operating productive Japanese orchards.

Jack Hanser of Parkdale gave a pretty clear analysis of the Hood River valley psychology in an outspoken letter to the Hood River News a few weeks ago.

"The ones doing the most yelping," he wrote, "are getting rich—and I do mean rich—off these Japanese places. Do they want to give up these places that were well farmed? They do not. It's just that they want to buy, at a fraction of cost, these places, and they think that, having had these places rented, they will have the first chance at buying cheap . . . Selfish greed is at the bottom of it . . . Look now and see if this isn't where you hear the biggest noise."

So race prejudice is apparently no mysterious plant, twisting reasonable minds to hate. Apparently it is just an offshoot of that solidest and most respectable of the seven deadly sins—Greed.

SINCE 1888



*Allen's*  
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

\* LOS ANGELES †

IDAHO, ORE.

BREMERTON DAILY NEWS

Bremerton, Wn.

JUL 18 1945

## Jap Question on the Coast

"Ku-Kluxism on the West Coast" is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of Collier's magazine, which sets forth the ideas which a great share of the nation's population holds regarding attempts to bar the American-born Japanese from the Pacific coast states. There is a great deal of local interest in the subject and for this reason The Sun reprints the editorial from Collier's, with the magazine's permission. The editorial in full is as follows:

"A thing called the Japanese Exclusion league has reared its head on the west coast, apparently rounded up some cash somewhere and begun a drive dedicated to legally, peaceably and permanently riding this coast and ultimately this country of the Japs."

"It means Japanese-Americans, who are Americans as fully as any of the rest of us, and many of whom have fought with great gallantry in this war on our side. The Japanese Exclusion league's official publication sports on its front page some anti-Japanese remarks by Adm. Halsey and Gen. MacArthur, neither of whom, to our knowledge, ever has advocated the deportation of American Japanese or the grabbing of their property by self-styled American patriots. These warriors believe in fighting the Japanese, not in fighting fellow Americans, and are doing rather a good job of it up to the present writing.

"The Japanese Exclusion league is one thing we could have expected to grow out of this war. We got the Ku Klux Klan, among other things, out of the first World War, and it sold memberships and hoods and night shirts to a considerable number of hoodlums, infantile adults, born joiners and chronic suckers. It lived on hatred of Catholics, Jews and Negroes. The Japanese Exclusion league no doubt will round up quite a number of present-day carbon copies of the 1919-25 Ku-Kluxers. The whole thing is most regrettable, and something for Americans to be ashamed of.

"It is most encouraging, however, to learn that strong opposition to the Japanese Exclusion league is springing up in areas thus far contaminated by it. Organizations are being formed to combat it legally; local officials in numerous places are being encouraged by influential citizens to do their duty against terrorists; and so on.

"And that is the best way to fight such movements. When influential people in any given community, actively oppose Ku-Kluxism in any of its numerous forms, that community rarely suffers from Ku-Kluxism. Which is a tip to influential people up and down the west coast. They can choke off this Japanese Exclusion league business if they will, though it may take a little time, and it certainly will take some courage."

ESTD

1889



# Allen's

## DRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES


~~YOKOHAMA, JAPAN~~

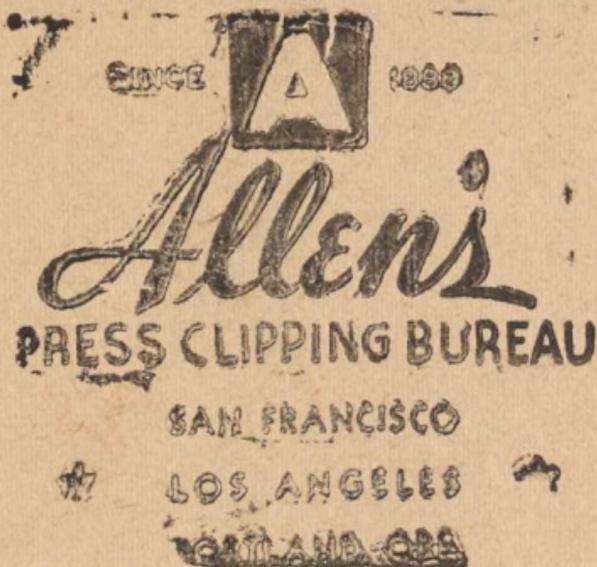
E. F. CAL. CHRONICLE  
 CIR. D. 151,584; SUN. 210,764  
 JULY 31, 1945

### Returning Japanese

It has been said before but in view of the continuing misapprehension Major General Pratt of the Western Defense Command does well to reiterate that sole responsibility for the return to West Coast States of persons of Japanese ancestry is his; it is not a matter for the War Relocation Authority or anyone else.

The reason for this is embodied in what Major General Pratt says. No legal authority exists to restrict the movements of an individual within the United States for any other reason than military considerations. The matter is thus wholly in his hands and in handling it he is governed solely by military considerations. With access to the records of the Government intelligence agencies and with the help of an experienced staff, the General says he is able to judge which persons might be dangerous to West Coast military security. None such, he says are permitted to return.

None of this, the General points out, is handled by the War Relocation Authority, which was created only to assist in the relocation of persons who were required to leave their homes.



S. F., CAL. CHRONICLE  
CIR. D. 151,584; SUN. 210,764  
JULY 29, 1945

## This Sort of Thing

As the War Relocation Authority made plans to close most of its centers by Christmas, returning California Nisei had these cheering bits of news last week:

In Stockton, 28 ex-servicemen at the College of the Pacific took over a Japanese cemetery desecrated by hot-headed citizens in the first days of the war. The veterans filled holes, restored smashed headstones, made plans to reseed the plots and tend the graveyard until the Nisei can resume the job. Said an ex-Marine: "I thought we were fighting against this sort of thing, not for it."

In Auburn, Sumio Doi's packing shed was back in the papers. James Watson, acquitted in a State Court last April of the burning and attempted dynamiting of the building, and his brother, Claude, never brought to trial, found themselves facing Federal charges of illegal possession of dynamite.