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The WRA Information Division on the West Coast was established on an all-coast basis during a conference between Director Dillon S. Myer, Information Chief John Baker, Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director in charge of the West Coast and the writer in May of 1944 to meet a growing tension against Japanese-Americans on the West Coast.

Recognition was given in the conferences held in Washington to the race-baiting tactics of those who for economic reasons, prejudice or just through misinformation were instilling further race hatred toward persons of Japanese ancestry who were charges of the War Relocation Authority in its ten Relocation Centers.

The drive was obviously on to freeze-out this racial group during the war, with but few voices raised against this tangent of bigotry.

Earlier experiences in operation of news dissemination had proved that any attempt to shut out the press from all and every fact concerning the activities of the evacuees in an effort to present a picture of "sweetness and light" within the camps had proved the wrong approach.

A complete program was worked out in Washington under Mr. Myer's okeh for the establishment of an Information Division, with a chief in San Francisco (the writer) under Assistant Director Cozzens, with Reports Officers in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle under the writer's direction. "Reports" in broad definition were to be sent to area offices, district offices, centers and the public in general through all public relations sources. In turn centers were to channel information to the San Francisco Information Chief and to cities and towns from which the evacuees came.

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An intensive program of better public information was planned through every media available -- newspapers, radio, lecture platform and motion pictures.

The basis for the information program was to be the assembling of pertinent facts, the answering of fictions, the record of Nisei in the service of the United States Army, the casualties and decorations channeled from the center's Reports Officers to the West Coast field office and to the home city of the Nisei concerned, with stories of contributions on the home front both individually and collectively.

Direct contact was kept with newspapers, wire press associations and radio commentators for the dissemination of this information. On occasions photographs were made available. Pamphlets prepared by the Washington office were mailed from the San Francisco field office to a mailing list of 1200 persons who had professed favorable attitudes toward the evacuees. Pamphlets, feature story matter, reprints of editorials and news features, were mailed occasionally to all daily and weekly newspapers on the Coast. Later this service was confined to daily newspapers.

Three newspapers wrote to request discontinuance of this service, stating that they didn't want "Jap propaganda" or that "it is a waste of taxpayers' money". These newspapers were in Merced and Manteca, California, and Medford, Oregon. Congressman Clair Engle of Red Bluff issued a statement in Washington that the franking privileges were being violated by the War Relocation Authority in mailing out voluminous packets of such information. Mrs. Florence Wagner, editor of Script Magazine, Los Angeles, a liberal weekly, said that she did not want any more of the information "because I feel so wrought up by the injustices practiced on these people whenever I read anything about them".

During this time a policy of open door for newspaper information was reaffirmed, with every story or item of interest from our centers, no matter what its connotation, being rushed to San Francisco newspapers, and San Francisco headquarters of the wire press associations as well as radio news services.

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These spot stories included an incarceration of recalcitrants, a hunger strike at Tule Lake Segregation Center, the murder of George Hitomi, Tule Lake, the Andy Hale barber shop eviction of a returned disabled Nisei veteran at Parker, Arizona, the Tule Lake fire department (evacuees) assisting in quelling a blaze in the Tule Lake town main street, and similar items.

This established friendlier relationships with the newspapers and press associations and eliminated a previous attitude of distrust and a feeling that WRA was operating in secrecy.

But to cut back to the attitude of the West Coast as revealed in editorial attitudes and the slanting of "news" revealed that in May and in June of 1944 a crisis had been reached.

A review of this reaction, the base from which public relations had to work back to better understanding, was as follows:

A review of the newspaper clippings, news stories and editorials for the month of May and half of the month of June revealed a predominantly unfavorable attitude on the West Coast toward the return of Japanese Americans to this area. In one notable instance, three Peninsula papers south of San Francisco, Palo Alto Times, Redwood City Tribune, and Burlingame Advance-Star, hitherto conciliatory in their attitude, recently openly opposed the return until after the war is over.

In Oregon, the Grange, through its master, Morton Tompkins, has apparently started a campaign against the return of the evacuees. The same story, word for word, appears in such papers as Grant 's Pass Bulletin, Carlton News, Hood River News, Madras Pioneer, and Portland papers issued by Tompkins. Tompkins says, in part, that "we have abided by this policy -- but it seems that while we have been refraining from making our position in this matter clear, sentimental sob sisters from other parts of the Nation have been laying the groundwork for returning evacuees to this area . . . We would like to have Mr. Myer and those who take similar views know that Oregon, California and Washington are still a part of the Union and before any action of this nature is taken we want

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to have something to say about it."

The Seattle Teamster charges "the utterly stupid policy of coddling Japs in this country while our American boys, prisoners of the Nips, are treated with the utmost brutality will soon be followed to its logical conclusion by returning the JoJo-man to the Pacific Coast, if Dillon Myer, replacement center director, has his way," in protesting their return.

Long Beach Press reports Mayor Carlton of Compton, California, returning from N.S.G.W. convention said, "he was told that when the true picture of conditions at Tule Lake are revealed, the public will be shocked."

San Rafael Independent quotes editorial from Marysville Appeal-Democrat attacking Secretary Ickes for "his harangue last week against Governors Bricker and Edge and Mayor La Guardia" on the Jap question.

Oakland Tribune reports East Bay war mother delegates returning from state convention at San Jose passed a resolution supporting N.S.G.W. against return of Japanese to California after the war.

Vallejo Times Herald says return "would be little less than calamitous" and "there is not the slightest doubt that serious disturbance with un-needed incidents will result."

Palo Alto Times, Redwood City Tribune, Burlingame Advance-Star, editorialize there should be no return "until the Japs are defeated and the war has ended."

Modesto Bee (McClatchy publication) lengthy editorial "suggests the relationship between American-born Japs and the home-land of their ancestry is not as remote as some would have the world believe" in commenting on radio Tokyo objections to Tule Lake shooting.

Long Beach Sun says "situation will be greatly improved when it is physically possible to transport large numbers of these admittedly disloyal persons (at Tule Lake) to Japan."

Seattle Times states "American people generally must wonder why Japanese Language school should be permitted in any relocation camp and particularly in a camp notoriously

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disloyal to American authorities."

San Francisco Commercial News columnist Edward F. O'Day objects to making martyr of Tule Lake shooting victim.

Santa Rosa Republican prints comments of W. C. Shipley, President Santa Rosa N.S. G.W., commending paper for editorial and declaring all should "combine and work together for the common good to forever keep Japanese from our shores if we hope to survive a free and democratic nation." In the same paper, State Senator Herbert Slater, blind senator, columnist, declares his opposition to return "of the Nips to California and Western states during the war."

Sonoma Index Tribune reports Mrs. John Stearns Thayer, past president California Federation of Women's Clubs, "I am certainly opposed to having any Japanese return during the war or that they be permitted to infiltrate into or colonize any other state in the Union. Their place is undoubtedly in the war relocation centers."

Fresno Bee letter to the editor from ex-Sergeant Robert K. Forrey - "When someone like Dillon S. Myer wants the Japanese returned to the West Coast, it takes the pep out of the boys fighting the Japanese in the Pacific" and "demands dismissal of Myer and Army take charge of WRA."

Corvallis, Oregon, Gazette Times says, "If Myer says the Japs should be allowed to return to their coast farms after the war, it is a pretty good sign that the Japs should be sent back to their native land."

Santa Monica Outlook editorial comments on War Department statement that no Nisei to be used against Japanese enemy and says, "shows to what fantastic lengths our soft-headed liberals of the WRA have gone in their championship of the Japanese on this coast."

Petaluma Argus-Courier runs resolution passed by Sonoma County Grange expressing resentment at being classed as unpatriotic and intolerant because of its stand against the Japanese.

Fresno Bee criticises Secretary Ickes for statement placing blame on soldier, which the Bee attributes to him, in Tule Lake shooting.

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Sacramento Bee letter to editor criticises leniency of Tule Lake officials in meting punishment to Japanese recalcitrants.

Herald Express, Los Angeles, quotes N.S.G.W. Walter H. Odemar criticising Congressman Hill for advocating return to this Coast "so that Colorado would not receive so many of them."

Salem, Oregon, Journal editorial criticises Myer for alleged pampering of Nip internees which "has produced some riots and numerous uprisings."

Los Angeles Herald Express editorial says West Coast Congressman "fully aware of the danger to the Nation if Japanese of doubtful loyalty are permitted to return to the Pacific Coast Area," and Western Congressmen united in their stand that "under no circumstances shall this be permitted."

Santa Rosa Press Democrat expresses N.S.G.W. state convention resolutions requesting congressmen revoke citizenship of disloyal Japanese and order their deportation.

Seattle Times editorial criticises Myer's statement in recent release "to effect a wholesale Japanese infiltration of the main stream of American life, already somewhat congested with material not easily to assimilate."

Monrovia News Post editorial condemns delay in moving trouble makers from Tule Lake.

Willows Journal editorial defends those who do not want "Japanese either foreign-born or those born in the United States as their neighbors," and criticises Secretary Ickes on "loyalty of American-born Japanese."

Fresno Bee letter to editor criticises Myer and Ickes for their "idea of fair play to the Japanese," and says the only loyalty of all Japanese is "to the Jap god who rides a white horse in Tokyo."

Seattle Times editorial objects to the Japanese language schools in any relocation camp "and particularly in a camp notoriously disloyal and defiant of American authority."

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San Francisco Argonaut editorial asked why the Government permits grievance committee - "this sort of silly tommyrot at an enemy concentration center is beyond all common and reasonable conjecture." Draws parallel between treatment of our civilians in Philippines and declares the absence of grievance committee among such internees.

Sacramento Bee editorial takes objection to WRA "apparent eagerness to cast slurs upon organizations and persons whose patriotic motives never have been questioned." It refers to statements made by Myer and to an attack on Seth Millington, past president of N.S.G.W., by Robert B. Cozzens.

The Hayward Review is critical of Secretary Ickes for comment on Tule Lake shooting that stated that Secretary got his information from officials of WRA who were "the same who declared nothing had occurred when these same Japs at Tule Lake were rioting, beating up employees of the WRA, distilling liquor, using tractors as mounts in hockey games and refusing to work to produce their own food."

Vallejo Times Herald quotes Dr. Lechner speaking before the Rotary Club June 9, "We know that the WRA is definitely planning to return these Japanese to California . . . this whole plan is based on social experimentation and not on realism." Lechner quoted DeWitt stated after the evacuation attacks on ships ceased.

Pasadena Star News localizes St. Louis convention general Federation of Women's Clubs resolutions to transfer camps to Army.

Willows Journal states WRA claims that no Japanese Americans have been accused of subversive activities "vanished with the indictment at Denver of three American-born Japanese sisters." States "To those Californians who have known the Japanese for many years, it comes as no surprise." Says further, "While it may be Christian-like and kind not to allow the loyal to suffer because some are disloyal," should not permit disloyal to take advantage. Willows Journal attacks "pacifist boys and girls, groups of Pollyannas in Women's International League for Peace and Freedom," wrote it had praised WRA "for its efforts to set the entire evacuated West Coast population at large."

San Jose News editorializes on local release on 73 percent of all American-born Japanese have never been to Japan. Says should be turned around to point out that "over 27 percent have visited Japan. It is difficult to understand why the WRA should spend money and take the time of its employees to send out propaganda favorable to Japanese in whose veins runs the blood of our bitterest enemies."

Mokelumme Hill, California, Calaveras weekly, editorial quotes Congressman Clair Engle charging WRA "grossly inefficient and responsible for Tule Lake Rioting."

On the other hand, Salt Lake Telegram says Utah farmers protest against delays in assigning Japanese agricultural workers, but gives WRA a clean bill of health.

Arlington Times reports lengthy and favorable story on address of WRA's Robert E. Gibson before Lions Club.

Tucson, Arizona, Star Pleads for calmness and realism in reaction to Tule Lake shooting, stating Japan will grasp at every minor incident which can be twisted into a picture of American savagery.

Vista, California, Press reprints editorial from San Diego Union applauding removal of trouble makers to Tule Lake, stating relatively few Japanese have caused difficulty in any relocation centers.

Salem, Oregon, Statesman columnist Charles A. Sprague condemns Mott resolution rescinding citizenship and ordering deportation. "The fundamental wrong implied in Congressman Mott's bill is that it implies punishment on the basis of race and nationalism instead of upon individual guilt. It is the Nazi injustice over again without the shooting squads."

Long Beach Labor News, George Marshall, Chairman National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, states all Japanese Americans whose records have been examined should be permitted to live and work in any state and city. Says objections to Japanese "are not based on any question of national safety," but on race, color, and national origin.

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Pasadena Star News reports resolutions - Los Angeles Japanese American Association of Social Workers adopted resolutions urging Secretary of War to restore American citizens of Japanese ancestry full civil rights.

Pasadena Post gave space to Mrs. Lucy Adams, Manzanar Assistant Director.

Hollywood Citizen News editorial refers to Tule Lake shooting, adds "recently we have been cooling down somewhat and are a little more restrained in the evidence of our hate and prejudice, but the use of Axis powers are making of the killing of one Japanese should cause us to do a little more pondering over our attitudes."

Seattle Times gave space to national release on resettlement of 22,000 in other states.

Portland Oregonian, Portland Journal printed maps and story.

Pasadena Star News and many other West Coast papers drew story from sizes of two paragraphs to the largest being a half page in the Portland Oregonian.

Hollywood Citizen News, and others, reported 155 mothers awarded star pins for sons in service at Jerome.

Portland Oregonian says American Legion Post at large organized at Tule Lake.

Long Beach Press Telegram notes local Japanese inducted for military service, and other papers have used similar stories on local boys.

Palo Alto Times carried letter from Frank B. Duveneck, Los Altos, criticising Times editorial objecting to plan of Dillon Myer for relocation. Says "To question this plan would be either to question the judgement of the Army and the FBI, who obviously know more about the military situation than we do, or to question the loyalty of these fellow citizens of ours."

Hayward Review notes attendance at opening baseball season at Tule Lake, says "The hopeful sign is that baseball is of interest among the Japs."

Santa Rosa Press Democrat took cognizance of Seth Millington speech welcoming Ben Kuroki. Story received fair circulation in West Coast papers. Associated Press gave wide coverage on Cozzens' answer to Millington's objections.

The foregoing was the basis on which the WRA had to work back to recognition of constitutional and human rights of the evacuees who would one day be returning to the West Coast.

Although the program had started a review of the July, 1944, newspapers clippings disclosed four to one antagonistic newspaper articles and editorials, and an uphill fight was foreseen.

From Washington we secured copies of the film "Challenge to Democracy" but because of war demands were unable to obtain 16 millimeter projectors with sound. We, however, printed a pamphlet locally with pictures calling to the availability of the film for any gathering and sent the pamphlets to hundreds of groups, labor, churches, clubs and servicemen organizations. A number of the films were placed in education and library units on the West Coast and made available for club use. Letters of inquiry were referred to the nearest booking office in the many larger cities on the West Coast and those interested made use of the films. One private film booking agency in Pasadena and environs displayed the film more than a score of times in his own locality.

Because of the delay in securing a projector, the San Francisco field office borrowed a projector from the Park Service, Department of the Interior, and began an intensive campaign of film-showings, accompanied by speakers. Robert E. Gibson, Liaison Officer of the WRA, made a tour of coast towns showing the film and making a talk. Many difficulties were encountered, but whenever the sound equipment fell down, Mr. Gibson was able to keep on the continuity.

About this time we had lined up our Reports Officers in the three principal centers of the West Coast.

Earle O'Day was appointed Reports Officer in Los Angeles, being transferred from the War Labor Board. He, like those to follow him, spent two weeks in the San Francisco office familiarizing himself with the background, directives, history and purposes of the WRA.

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Robert Greenock was selected for the Reports Officer's post in San Francisco, and Florence West selected in Seattle.

All three were experienced newspaper people who had had a smattering of knowledge of the problem along with a deep understanding of the purposes and principles. Each also knew the problem of his own area, the long-standing attitudes, the prejudices and the people who opposed the return of the evacuees. They also knew the principal officials of their areas, including enforcement officers. It was apparent that enforcement officers would have to play an important part in guaranteeing law and order in each area. None was so optimistic as to expect that fifty years of prejudice could be overcome in a few years of education within the limits of our resources.

Each of these Reports Officers sat down with police commissions, sheriffs, district attorneys, police chiefs and others and using the weight of the Presidential Executive Order, the power of the Federal Government and the constitutional guarantees of our nation attempted to explain the grounds on which we were doing our job. Much of the influence was personal.

All sections, however, could not be reached or influenced. Political considerations were not always overcome. In many cases we found that important people did not know what the constitution guaranteed and what it restrained. There were many who were not aware that a person of any race born in this country had automatic rights of citizenship. Many believed that Orientals were barred from that privilege.

Although the 100th Infantry Battalion was beginning to gain some attention later in 1944, the War Department had announced that no persons of Japanese ancestry would be used in the South Pacific and this left a doubt in many minds that the War Department trusted this group. It resulted in recurrent letters to editors to prove their prejudices, or it cropped up in meetings at which WRA speakers were questioned. This might be considered one of the war contributions of the WRA employees for although they knew of the contributions of Nisei in the South Pacific it was not their part to reveal the strategy of the war sector. The War Department was still trying to keep from Japanese

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enemy information centers the knowledge that Nisei were infiltrating the enemy lines. It was not until stories began filtering out of the South Pacific about Nisei contributions in that area that WRA was able to dispel that distrust.

The center Reports Officers, under direction of the Washington office (M.M. Tozier, successor to John Baker) sent story after story to small and large West Coast Newspapers about local Nisei who had suffered death, wounds or received decorations in the war. Such stories late in 1944 were run alongside local attacks on the Japanese Americans in general. Slowly it began to dawn on the consciousness of both editors and readers that this group of Americans were making important contributions toward the winning of the war, and at the same time displaying their loyalty to the United States.

A check of the newspaper clippings for a year ending August, 1945, showed a switch-over in public sentiment on the West Coast from a position of four-to-one against in July and August, 1944, to four-to-one in favor in July, 1945.

The change in sentiment began with the first reports of the valor of the Japanese American soldiers in the European Theater in the Fall of 1944, and with constant insistence on the constitutional rights of the American Japanese, finally converted some and took the wind out of the sails of the opposition to a degree that it was becalmed into accepting the relocation program, even if many didn't like it.

The statistics as lined up in the accompanying chart do not present the entire picture, because these figures do not depict the length, position and general attitude of the newspaper stories as published. A year previous the sentiment was extremely antagonistic, groups and individuals were active and vocal in their opposition, unfavorable stories were given space and prominence, while the favorable publicity was largely from WRA releases or actions of groups or individuals in sympathy with the program. This favorable publicity was given scant space or "buried".

The late 1945 picture was entirely different. The majority of the press was won

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over, the rights of the Japanese defended by streamer headlines, editorialized news, by cartoonists and columnists, by the general public in letters to editors, and incidents of terrorism and discrimination have subsided, although not entirely eliminated.

These results were not achieved by passive means. True, the heroism of the Nisei soldiers carried great weight, but while they were fighting and dying for their country, members of the American Legion were active to bar them from membership and to prevent the return of the Japanese to the West Coast. The incident at Hood River, Oregon, when the American Legion removed the names of all Japanese Americans from the honor rolls, months after the Italian campaign where the Nisei had played so prominent a part, is only one indication of the difficulty faced in winning over those opposed to the American Japanese into reaccepting them in their home communities.

So adamant was the stand of those citizens of Hood River, representing much of the attitude of rural communities on the West Coast, that it was only after nationwide condemnation of the action of the Hood River American Legion, by severe censure from Secretary of War Stimson -- "It is wholly incongruous that servicemen of Japanese extraction....should be subjected to unworthy discrimination"....from Mr. Cozzens of WRA "You have betrayed the Legion by a deliberate insult to our Army, its uniform and the brave men who wear it. You have attempted to loosen the cornerstone of our democracy by striking at one racial group of descendants...." and from other Legion Posts and members of the armed forces the world over that the names of the American Japanese were restored to the honor rolls.

Commencing with the first period, during which the hunger strike at Tule Lake played an important part in the news, it was "let 'em starve", "ship 'em back to Japan", etc. During August and September, there were increasing attacks on WRA spending, "spreading Japanese propaganda while our sons are dying"; Granges were organizing against the WRA and the program of returning the Japanese to the West Coast, while individual Japanese began to sue for their rights under the Constitution to return to their homes.

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The return of Esther Takei, a high school girl, to attend Pasadena Junior College, precipitated a deluge of publicity in Southern California, with one George L. Kelley trying to stir up a vociferous protest against her return. Excitement ran high, but when it was revealed by the authorities that the return was with the endorsement of the Western Defense Command, and that the Army and WRA had observers watching the situation, the storm soon blew itself out.

Then came a period filled with adverse public reaction to the information circulating that the Japanese were to be permitted to return to the West Coast, and counter-acting it, mounting reports of the performances of the Nisei troops in the Italian campaign. Sentiment of the first group was counterbalanced by the second, as individuals and groups began definite action against race discrimination in the face of such reports.

There followed the recommendations of the California State Senate Fact Finding Committee to President Roosevelt, The Western Defense Command and the War Department "strongly urging" them "not to permit the return of Japanese to the West Coast and particularly California for the duration of the war," because of threats of "riots, turmoil and possible bloodshed".

But in December, amid loud protest from certain California legislators in the State and congressmen in Washington, the Army lifted the ban against the American Japanese to permit those known loyal to return to the West Coast. This brought forth a terrific repercussion from both the public and the press, but the movement to bring them back, backed by military authority and with the WRA running interference for them, went on. In January returnees began arriving, and with their arrival some opponents began to realize on their threats, and discrimination and terrorism sprang up.

There was a definite public reaction, however, to actual terrorism, which helped sway sentiment over to the American Japanese. Most of the law enforcing agencies set out to back up the laws of the State, and except for a few isolated instances of mockery, such as the Sumio Doi-Watson Brothers case, both law abiding and law enforcing citizenry stood ready to back up the Army in permitting the Japanese to return to the Coast.

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Press notices, with a decidedly unfavorable preponderance a year previous, teetered about evenly divided during the winter and spring. However, the tide definitely turned in favor of the program with the publication of the casualty and decorations lists from overseas -- with so many Nisei names among them -- and when the full impact of the implication behind racial discrimination against one group began to hit home; general realization that the stage was being set for further discrimination against other groups, thus violating the principles of Americanism and the purpose for which the war was fought.

No group gave louder voice to its reaction than did the fellow soldiers who fought with the Nisei, and the service overseas press. The West Coast press clippings during June and July became voluminous with these men making their sentiments known.

Labor unions also came into the picture with discrimination against individual Japanese as they tried to find work, but hasty action by union leaders furthered by WRA activities, soon quashed this form of opposition.

The Federal Government let it be made known that it meant business in permitting the Japanese to return. In the Sumio Doi case, the U. S. District Attorney's office took action against the defendant Watson Brothers, who had been whitewashed in the local courts, on illegal possession of dynamite, although again an acquittal was given the Watsons.

Finally came the first group evacuation from Rohwer, Arkansas, with much unfavorable comment, but the train moved on in, and for the most part the Japanese were welcomed back and permitted to take up their old lives or helped by WRA and sympathetic civic groups to make new ones.

The following chart, listing numerically press clippings for the various periods throughout the year, and the subjects predominating the news during that period is a cross-section sampling which shows the general trend of public and press sentiment.

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		<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>	<u>Factual</u>
July 15 to Aug. 15, 1944 (Tule Lake Hunger Strike)	Items	46	262	16
	Letters to Editor	2	0	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	1	7	1
Aug. 15 to Sept. 15 (Granges Organize--Nisei Sue to Return)	Items	139	499	25
	Letters to Editor	8	4	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	18	32	
Sept. 15 to Oct. 1 (Esther Takei)	Items	48	317	1
	Letters to Editor	2	3	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	10	15	
Oct. 1 to Nov. 30 (Reports of Nisei Soldiers Overseas--Anti-Jap Return Sentiment)	Items	755	750	14
	Letters to Editor	9	30	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	26	52	
Dec. 9 to Dec. 16 (Senate Fact Finding Committee Report)	Items	58	56	10
	Letters to Editor	7	0	
	Comments, Actions, Editorials	9	11	
Dec. 18 to Dec. 23 (Army Lifts Ban)	Items	31	76	10
	Letters to Editor	10	10	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	16	25	
Dec. 26 to Jan. 8, 1945 (Repercussion of Army Lifting Ban)	Items	100	79	
	Letters to Editor	22	31	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	14	9	
Jan. 9 to Feb. 10 (First Returnees)	Items	310	264	96
	Letters to Editor	45	60	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	71	73	

		<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>	<u>Factual</u>
Feb. 15 to March 24 (Incidents Grow Numerous)	Items	59	80	12
	Letters to Editor	5	0	
	Editorials, Actions, Comments	7	5	
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March 15 to April 30 (Civil Authorities Act to Protect Japanese)	Items	103	181	9
	Letters to Editor	12	10	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	19	17	
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April 30 to May 28 (Watson Bros.-Sumio Doi Dynamiting Case)	Items	381	230	8
	Letters to Editor	74	14	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	30	20	
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May 28 to July 7 (Casualty Lists Published- Union Actions)	Items	878	452	50
	Letters to Editor	114	75	
	Editorials, Comments, Actions	155	99	
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July 7 to Aug. 11 (1st Group Evacuation- U.S. Dist. Atty. takes legal action)	Items	706	179	29
	Letters to Editor	54	9	
	Editorials, Actions, Comments	25	21	
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