Tule Lake Japs End Hunger Strike 24 Hours After Disclosure on Stolen Food Supply

Thirteen disloyal Japanese officially ended their "hunger strike" at Tule Lake segregation camp in Modoc County, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) revealed yesterday, some twenty-four hours after their fast was exposed as an apparent fraud.

The Japanese, who began their strike July 19 with the declaration they would continue without food until released from the camp's isolation stockade for troublemakers, were sent to the camp hospital Sunday, after breaking their fast.

They will be returned to the isolation area "as soon as possible," officials said.

The decision to abandon the "hunger strike" came after the WRA declared Saturday food-stuffs which were in the isolation area kitchen June 29 apparently had been hidden "to be eaten later" during the strike.

The stock which included 115 pounds of fish, 300 pounds of rice, and meats, eggs, bread, vegetables and milk, has disappeared, officials said.

The strike was started by fourteen internees, but one decided to eat again after being hospitalized July 25.
Taking Risks With Security

A CONGRESSIONAL committee investigating the practices and policies of the Federal Communications Commission has reported the seizure of confidential Government documents in a Washington apartment jointly occupied by two Federal employees—one an American-born Japanese and the other a native of Japan.

The legal representative of the commission has suggested that the matter is of no consequence, while admitting the "impropriety" of the obvious diversion and apparent concealment of the documents.

He bases this remarkable assumption on the fact that the documents, while comprising "restricted" information, only related to matter "which any one can intercept with a good short wave receiver" and were not important in the sense of being "security material."

The matter, however, is of very great consequence.

It illustrates the willingness and determination of responsible Government agencies to take GREAT RISKS WITH NATIONAL SECURITY in the furtherance of their program giving freedom of the country to the potential enemies of the country.

It illustrates, moreover, one of the most persistent and pernicious policies of the Roosevelt administration.

It is a direct result of the Administration policy of CODDLING the Japanese.

Undoubtedly coddling of the Japanese is a ROOSEVELT policy.

It could not otherwise be so persistently pursued.

Both of the Japanese involved in this incident were formerly interned in war relocation centers, and were subsequently released to take employment with the Federal Government where they had access to confidential documents.

What they did with impropriety in this case—if that is ALL they did—they could conceivably do in other circumstances with great harm to the country.

Why should such a chance be taken with the vital interests of the country?

Indeed, what RIGHT has any Government agency to take chances with national security?

It may be perfectly true that these Japanese Federal employees were innocent of any wrong or any disloyal intention.

Let us hope that is true, because if they were CAPABLE of disloyalty they were certainly given every opportunity to perform disloyal and harmful acts.

The Federal Government does not seem to be able to realize, in its coddling of Japanese residents of the United States, that we are at war with Japan.

It refuses to recognize the fact that among these Japanese residents are the entire body of Japanese spies, saboteurs and subversionists established in the United States before the war—and highly trained and extensively organized for the purpose of conducting war against the United States.

Of course there might be innocent and even loyal Japanese among them.

But what American official or agency can be relied upon to distinguish between them?

The United States Army certainly did not consider itself capable of making that distinction, because one of its first acts after the outbreak of war was to isolate ALL Japanese who were residents of the Pacific coast region.

The War Relocation Authority has purposely and consistently undermined that sound program.

It released two thousand Japanese in a year and a half to the Middle Atlantic and New England States alone.

It paid their train fare and meals en route.

It gave each Japanese a grant of forty-five dollars on arrival at his destination.

Now we find two of the beneficiaries of this program which the Federal Government has undertaken at such great risk turning up in the confidential employ of the Government itself—guilty of at least an "impropriety," and in a position to do much worse.

The Army program for dealing with the Japanese should have been our PERMANENT national program.

It was a humane program.

It was a sensible and safe program.

It unquestionably saved the Nation from a wave of damaging and perhaps crippling sabotage early in the war.

The authority over the Japanese should have been retained by the Army, and should now be restored to the Army—and not left in the hands of irresponsible Government agencies.
Legion Post Votes To Put Back Removed 'No Japs Wanted' Signs

PORTERVILLE (Tulare Co.) Aug. 6.—The Porterville American Legion Post No. 20 has voted to re-install sign boards which read 'No Japs Wanted In Porterville' at the north and south entrances to the city.

The signs were first erected several years ago, but were removed in 1940.

Commander Frank H. Pratt, Adjutant R. M. Dunbar, A. M. Falconer, Roland Conklin, J. Claude Nelson and Carl H. Brehler were chosen delegates to the state convention in San Francisco August 16th, 17th and 18th.
Search Begun for Jap Spies in U. S. Employ
Secrets Denied to Congress Allowed to Fall Into Alien Hands

By RAY RICHARDS
San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Investigators for the special House committee probing the Federal Communications Commission have started a search for a ring of Japanese racial agitators and possible spies in the heart of the United States Government, it was learned today.

Racial agitation of a DANGEROUS sort already has been proved, and espionage is highly possible under present conditions, it was declared by John J. Sirica, chief counsel of the committee, which is headed by Representative Clarence Lea, California Democrat.

One of the first developments of the new line of inquiry was the fact that neither the United States Civil Service Commission nor the War Relocation Authority will voluntarily furnish a list of Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens employed in the Government, or even name the total.

Secret Documents Given Jap

The investigation was touched off by the disclosure at a committee hearing July 25 that a Japanese-American employee of the FCC had furnished copies of HIGHLY RESTRICTED Japanese war intelligence reports last March to his roommate, a Japanese alien who had just joined the Office of Strategic Services.

The reports had been held in such confidence by officials of the FCC, it was stated today by Sirica, that even members of Congress had been denied access to them.

The Japanese-American in the case, John Kitsako, WAS DENOUNCED BY SIRICA AS A RACIAL AGITATOR because of articles he has been writing for publications in the War Relocation Centers operated by the War Relocation Authority for evacuated west coast Japanese.

Racial Agitation Charged

The articles, Sirica said, speak in inflammatory fashion of treatment accorded Negroes, and of discrimination against the west coast Japanese because of their race.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities established some time ago that prewar Japanese agents were active among the Negro population, and had created several subversive Negro organizations under Mohammedan names, notably at Detroit, Mich.

So far as can be learned, through the blankness of FCC, OSS and WRA secrecy, both Kitsako and the Japanese alien involved in the committee's testimony, Fred Nitta, are STILL IN THE EMPLOY OF THE GOVERNMENT, although the July 25 hearing drew admissions that war security regulations had been flagrantly violated by both.

EXPLANATIONS.

Civil service explained that it does not break down the list of Federal employees into racial divisions, and therefore it has no knowledge of the number of Japanese in Government work.

The WRA's explanation is that it operates with as much secrecy as possible in placing Japanese from the relocation centers in any kind of employment, as a means of keeping down public prejudice.

As a further means of keeping down public prejudice, the FCC committee investigators have learned, Japanese employees in Federal bureaus in Washington are required to leave their offices SEPARATELY, and must not eat twice in succession in the same restaurant.

The FCC investigating committee is to meet early in September to hear a report on the present probe into the activities of Japanese in Government departments.
DENVER, Aug. 9—Purported laxity of United States soldiers in guarding German prisoners of war was cited today by a defense witness in the treason trial at Denver of three Japanese-American sisters accused of aiding two captured Teutons to flee. The case is expected to go to the jury tomorrow.

Mary Shitara, young sister of the three defendants, testified that the Nazi war prisoners had a "free hand" at the Winger ranch near Trinidad, Colo., where her sisters first met two ex-Afrika Korpsmen who escaped. The three sisters face possible death penalties, if convicted.

"The German prisoners came into our house at the farm, read magazines, maps and funny papers, helping themselves to them and taking some away," Mary Shitara testified.

She declared the Germans "loafed in the afternoons" at the farm, saying "they had nothing to do after they finished their farm quotas."

The Government charges that the three defendants—Tsuroko Wallace, 34; Florence Shibze Otani, 33; and Shitara Tanigoshi, 31—plotted with Henrich Haider and Herman August Loescher, Rommel troopers, to escape, and drove the pair into New Mexico after providing them with money, clothing, maps and other things. None of the three defendants will take the stand in her own behalf, Kenneth Robinson, defense counsel, announced.
Showdown on Japs Due


By RAY RICHARDS
The Examiner Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Fixed determination to overcome New Deal bureaucratic secrecy and reveal the number and activities of Japanese in the American war-time government was expressed today by Representative J. Glenn Beall, Maryland Republican.

He said he believed almost as many Japanese aliens as Japanese-Americans had been placed in war agencies by the War Relocation Authority, which administers the affairs of 115,000 evacuated West Coast Japanese.

After his announcement Friday he would introduce a resolution for a special congressional investigating committee, Representative Beall arranged today for a conference with officials of the Lea House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

The Lea committee at its latest hearing found that a Japanese-American employe of the FCC had disclosed restricted war information to a Japanese alien, also a Government employe, whom he had known less than a month.

The War Relocation Authority has flatly refused to make a voluntary report on the number of aliens or Japanese-Americans in the federal departments and bureaus.
'Silly Sentimentalists' Denounced

Congressman Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle, a Lieutenant Commander of the Naval Reserve who served on the aircraft carrier Enterprise on its Tokyo mission, yesterday denounced "silly, stupid, sentimentalists" seeking to free Japanese internees from relocation camps.

He spoke to the American Legion convention as a representative of new members from World War II, and praised the legion for its "eternal vigilance on the home front," as expressed by the national commander, although I don't agree with all he said. He referred to Monday's militant address by National Commander Roane T. Waring.

"I am so glad you spoke up against silly, stupid, sentimentalists who take up our time during war to tell us that 15 or 20 Japs are loyal and should come back here," he declared. "I would like to take these sentimentalists to Guadalcanal where Japs shot in the back doctors who were treating them; to the Jap prison camps in the Philippines where conditions are—not so good."

"And here's something the legion should hit hard: I understand that there are some Japs let out of concentration camps into colleges, while our boys are taken out of colleges to fight the Japs. This is no time for such mollycoddling."

"The home front has got to perk itself up. And I'm hoping that no wave of optimism sweeps the Pacific Coast because of what may happen in Europe. We are still facing the most formidable, most desperate and most despicable foe to the westward."

Magnuson also declared: "Congress has been a great whipping post for criticism; some of it justified, most of it. But Congress is trying to do a real job," and he added: "Bureaucracies are no respectors of parties. I think if we took off some of the exemptions for bureaucrats and put some of the kids from Guadalcanal in their places, the war would be over sooner."

Representatives of the army, navy and marines who saw service in the Pacific related their experiences to the convention and reminded the Legionnaires of their dependence on the home front. Representatives of the women's services described their activities and sought co-operation.

Lieutenant Beth Veley, army nurse at Corregidor, brought down the house and drew a standing ovation when she described the men who fought at Bataan. She was introduced by Ursula B. E. Silver, vice commander at large and World War I army nurse.
Legion Convention

WARREN URGES ‘PLANNING NOW’ FOR SERVICEMEN AFTER THE WAR

"Planning now" for the return of servicemen after victory was the theme of yesterday’s morning session of the American Legion State Convention here.

Governor Warren sounded the keynote, saying:

“We want these boys of ours to come back, not just to jobs, but to opportunities. We want them to come back to the same opportunities, the same freedoms, the same incentives for individual effort that you and I enjoyed in our youth— incentives which have been fast disappearing in recent years the world over.

“We want them to know theoppel of the confusion which has so far shadowed their lives. We want them to learn through experience that the principles for which we fought 23 years ago, and for which they continue to fight today, are not the mere residues of past dreams, but can be made the virulent force of tomorrow. They will look to us for proof and we cannot afford to fail.”

PROGRAM BEGUN

The Governor declared a start had been made in California in Legion-sponsored legislation to meet individual needs of service men and aid them in acquiring homes, adding:

“We owe them a much greater obligation than that. Government itself on every level must be made responsive to the need. We must make plans now to eliminate red tape and waste, regimentation and needless restriction and all else that stifles individual initiative.”

After reminding that many of the boys fighting around the globe had never felt the benefits of normal American life known to Legionnaires of the past war, that they had felt the impact of 10 years of business depression which deprived them, through no fault of their own, of many things to which they were entitled, the Governor declared:

“More I think of this war—and regardless of what slogans are coined to emphasize what we are fighting for—the more I am convinced that it all reduces itself to the dream of every good man and woman—the desire to have a home and a fireside—to have happy, healthy children, taught by a good mother the virtues of mankind as she might choose to interpret them from the Good Book and to feel the influence of those virtues in their daily lives and in our Government.”

The convention, at the request of the American Legion, planned three days of meetings and discussion of problems in the post-war world, too.

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"We have many theorists and idealists traveling the country talking of social revolution. It may as long as the American Legion exists, there can be no such revolution," he declared. "We are two American organizations. We will protect together our country.

"I can foresee intelligent, forthright planning to preserve those things we hold important. We have the initiative, the machinery. There is no reason why our men can't come back to jobs at proper hours and wages," he continued.

ALIVE JAPANESE

"I read the strong statement of your commander against the return to this country of alien Japanese. I want to tell you we took similar action. These people are not assimilable. They should be sent back to the country in which they believe."

He warned the group not to hold responsible the rank and file of labor for the actions of "one mongrel." He said that California with 5 per cent of the Nation’s population had produced more than 11 per cent of the Nation’s armament. Only one construction job, he added, had failed to exceed schedule, and that was completed on scheduled time.

Nat J. L. Paper, FBI agent in charge, San Francisco, told the convention "we of the FBI as you are dedicated to a better future. We worked together in war and peace and we are going to work together in peace again.”

"We can’t become apathetic," he warned. "We still have saboteurs; we still have potential spies. We of the FBI want you to know we will do our part so men returning will know they have not fought in vain. We’ll have problems in the post-war world, too.”

GRATITUDE

He thanked the legion for its cooperation and said “we of the homefront have been fighting this war—with the help of real Americans and the leadership of the American Legion.”

Warren H. Atherton, unopposed candidate for national commander of the legion from Stockton, reviewed his trip to the war fronts with National Commander Roane T. Waring, and paid tribute to the men and military leadership.

"There is a place," he added, "where the war can be lost. I call it the rear. The rear is usually the most undesirable part of anything, today it is the worst part of the United States.

"It is the people who hold their goods for black market prices; it is the people who buy in black markets. It is the people who blow their money in preference to buying war bonds. It is the price fixer, the contract stepper, the slow-downer, and the strikers. It is the slackers, the draft dodger and conscientious objector. It is the men who sold faulty airplanes to their country. It is the men who hoarded junk. It is the men who cost us 300,000 tons of steel by quitting the coal mines in defiance of the President."

"Now is the time to pass ammunition as it has never passed before to save the lives of our sons out there fighting for us.”
Why Is WRA Allowed To Spend Money This Way?

During the period when the Japanese were being evacuated from the west coast—a matter of vital concern both to the residents of California and the areas where they would be reloacted—the War Relocation Authority assumed an attitude of studious silence.

In fact, it was the opinion of Dillon S. Myer, the national director of the WRA, that if little enough were said about the evacuated Japanese the public soon might forget they even existed. Indeed, this end might have been accomplished if it were not that the peculiar ineptness of the WRA itself constantly made the public painfully aware of the presence of the Japanese. The point is, however, that when it was to the advantage of the Americans to be informed of the evacuation the WRA was singularly tongue tied.

Now, the public relations department of the WRA has come suddenly to life. Fat envelopes, sent under government frank, are pouring from the WRA offices, stuffed with out and out propaganda in behalf of the Japanese. The purpose of the propaganda is to extol the virtues of the Japanese in the relocation centers; the obvious intent is to soften up the public for their release.

Included in the latest batch is a copy of an address delivered by a Japanese, a 12 page sheath of photostats of favorable newspaper items, and a reprint of an article in Fortune, with illustrations. The last was reprinted by the American Council of Public Affairs and mailed in government, postage free envelopes.

The extraordinary thing about this is that it establishes some sort of a new precedent in the use of government funds to propagandize in behalf of any group of persons.

The same principle would be involved if the efforts were being extended in behalf of people named Smith.

Thousands of dollars in salaries are paid to the WRA's propagandists annually, in addition to the cost of printing, mimeographing, photostating and mailing.

Most persons will regard these expenditures as a decidedly improper use of government funds. Also, how does Myer explain the silence of his press relations department on one occasion and its extreme verbosity on another?

Fresno Bee
Aug. 19, 1944
IT IS some ten days now since I returned to the United States from the Pacific battlefronts by way of India. I have talked to many people since I came back. And I have encountered such SMUGNESS, such BLINDNESS to ACTUALITIES that I shiver for the America of tomorrow.

Don't get me wrong, please. I am no political wiseacre, and I hate phony armchair strategists, and I bring no cures-for the evils around us. I am merely an average American who was fortunate enough to have traveled during this war, and lucky enough to have come back whole.

As such, however, I saw what I saw and I know what I know. And I am costly concerned about the dream world in which so many of our citizens are living, and about the remarkable overoptimism that exists in connection with the Japanese war, and about the sickening propaganda that the Japs are just pleasant little kiddies after all.

I claim the war with Japan is so far from over that, unless Russia steps in—and I hate to think of the price if she does—it can easily take from two to three years, plus the landing of millions of men on Japanese soil, to accomplish the victory.

LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES. THE JAPS, FANTASTIC CREATURE IN WARFARE, ARE CRUEL, TREACHEROUS, BARBARIAN. HE WILL NOT STOP—BUT TO CONQUER HIM YOU HAVE TO KILL HIM.

If the people at home in Japan will realize what we are fighting for, they will surely gobble votes on a "bring-the-boys-back-home" platform, and a smart move in the war effect is absolutely certain.

MEANWHILE, the propagandists will be working. They're working diligently at this moment—and if we don't handle this war properly, we may find ourselves no longer "willing bedfellows" strange, and history proves that the victory chant of the people will never curdle. But, sadly enough, there will be an end to wars only when we are able to change human nature—and since we know this, it behoves us to stay a little stronger when we are able to change human nature.

THE more I travel and the longer I live, the more convinced I become that we have very few weapons WISHERS BEYOND OUR OWN BONDIERS. Politics and war make bedfellows strange, and history proves that the victory chant of the people will never curdle. But, badly enough, we will be working. They're working diligently at this moment—and if we're not very careful, they'll have us in a negotiated peace with Japan before we quite realize what is happening to us.

THAT HAS BEEN EXPENSIVE. IN ORDER TO BE A HUNDRED TIMES MORE EXPENSIVE TO KEEP CHINA IN THE PEACE. The time is now, what can we expect when Germany falls? If there is dancing in the streets right now, what will we have when the European war is over? Politicians will surely gobble votes on a "bring-the-boys-back-home" platform, and a smart move in the war effect is absolutely certain.

We must hold the China front in order to keep a strong position when the great struggle comes. We will educate them into being better people in a far better world. We cannot save the world. We can only save our own. We must be kind to the Germans and the Japs, because we know that the Japs are really brothers under the skin, and it's not the fault of the Japs themselves anyone anymore—it's only the leaders.

Leaders, my foot! The Jap is the devil, the most despicable torturer the world has ever known. He has NO sense of HONOR, NO sense of DECENCY, NO sense of HUMANITY.

He is the Scum of a Warped Civilization—and we must make such a Warless War against him, that he will be crushed for all Time as a Potential World Power.

And beware of the lofty soul who tells you otherwise. Beware of the idealist who tells you we must be kind to the Germans and the Japs, because we know that the Japs are really brothers under the skin. It is only the leaders who we must educate into being better people in a far better world. We cannot save the world. We can only save our own. We must be kind to the Germans and the Japs, because we know that the Japs are really brothers under the skin, and it's not the fault of the Japs themselves anyone anymore—it's only the leaders.

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I claim the war with Japan is so far from over that, unless Russia steps in—and I hate to think of the price if she does—it can easily take from two to three years, plus the landing of millions of men on Japanese soil, to accomplish the victory.

But the partnership situation in India today is any demonstration of that promise, then may the Lord have mercy on our bond of love and friendship.

Aid Admiral Mountbatten, supreme commander in southeast Asia, has all the qualities of a fighting leader, and he is unquestionably the best England intends to go all the way with us in the battle against Japan.

But if our partnership situation in India today is any demonstration of that promise, then may the Lord have mercy on our bond of friendship.

Admiral Mountbatten, supreme commander in southeast Asia, has all the qualities of a fighting leader, and he is unquestionably the best English friend we Americans have in that part of the globe. Unfortunately, however, HIS HANDS ARE SO TIED that he'll never get into action unless he digs up Hindley. Mountbatten is able, energetic, brilliant—but the political OVER-TONES in INDIA TODAY WOULD STIPULATE THE GREATEST WAR that EVER LIVED.

China? Very sick. The picture is complicated. Conquest and double-dealing blur the canvas wherever you look. For our own protection, we have done everything possible to keep China in the war.

Britain? Well, about all we can do in that direction IS HOPE FOR THE BEST. Time alone will provide the answer to Churchill's promise that he will make the Jap quit.

We all know, or should know, that the actual winning of the war must be able to hold out more than a month in that direction IS HOPE FOR THE BEST. Time alone will provide the answer to Churchill's promise that he will make the Jap quit.

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Nazi Prisoner Pleads for Jap Women in Treason Case

By HAROLD HEROUX

DENVER, Aug. 18.—The "inside story" of how a German prisoner of war attempted to take the "rap" for three Japanese-American sisters convicted of conspiracy to commit treason was learned exclusively tonight by International News Service.

The German, wearer of the iron cross, second class, pleaded for the sisters, terming them "seduced women."

Sentenced were: Tsuruko "Toots" Wallace, 35, given two years; "Billie" Taniguchi, 31, and Florence "Flo" Shizue Otani, 33, each given twenty months. The trio, former residents of Inglewood, Calif., also were fined $1,000 each by Federal Judge J. Foster Symes who denied a defense motion this morning for a new trial.

PLEA FOR MERCY

It was learned Pte. Herman August Loscher, ex-member of Rommel's Afrika Korps, wrote a letter to Judge Symes, asking the jurist to consider him and his co-defendants for "plea of mercy."

Another German war prisoner, Cpl. Heinrich Haider, "us the more guilty part, not the seduced women."

Haider and a third war prisoner, Martin Backus, were alleged to have made love to the Jap girls on a farm near Trinidad, Colo., to enlist their aid in an escape plot. Snapshots of Haider and Backus hugging and kissing the Jap sisters were introduced into evidence at the sisters' trial.

Prosecutor Ivor O. Wingren gave this reporter a copy of Loschers letter to the judge. It displayed a Nazis attempt to use English to save the "seduced women."

SISTERS WEEP.

The mask of oriental stoicism disappeared for the first time from the sisters as the jury pronounced sentence. They wept in their eyes and fell down their cheeks, as the judge pointed out that they were "Americans and had been given just as fair a trial as any of American."

"Toots" got the maximum reformatory term after Prosecutor Wingren pictured her as a "suspicious character of the waterfront at Terminal Island, Calif.," who had been closely watched by United States naval intelligence officers and FBI agents as a suspected "contact" of Japanese naval and merchant marine officers.
Japanese Purchase of Land Is Probed

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 19—(AP)—George Sehlmeyer, master of the California State Grange, left yesterday for Portland, Ore., to attend a conference of western grange masters called to discuss the asserted buying of land by Japanese.

Sehlmeyer's office gave a statement declaring:

A number of other western states are becoming aroused at the infiltration of Japanese who, it is reported, are buying land at premium prices for settlement purposes, and the conference has been called to discuss the situation and exchange views so some unified program can be made.
Six Nisei Given Army Honors for Service in Saipan

Six American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, four of them Californians, were reported by the Pacific Citizen, Japanese-American newspaper published in Salt Lake City, to have been cited for meritorious service during the Saipan invasion, the War Relocation Authority disclosed yesterday.

Five of the Japanese-American soldiers who took part in the invasion were awarded the Bronze Star, the sixth received a citation, the article said.
Grangers Ask Ban On Return of Nisei

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 21 ((AP))—Grange masters representing 125,000 Grange members in five western states asked the Federal government today to prohibit persons of Japanese extraction from returning to the West Coast after the war.

The Masters, representing Granges in Oregon, California, Washington, Idaho and Montana, made their request in a resolution.

The same resolution condemned the War Relocation Authority for "conducting a propaganda campaign to arouse public sympathy for persons of Japanese extraction," adding that such persons "have failed to assimilate themselves and can never be assimilated into American community life."
Camp Pinedale Gets Soldiers Of Japanese Descent

Colonel W. H. MacDonald, commandant of the Western Signal Aviation Unit Training Center, Camp Pinedale, today announced the arrival of a small contingent of American born soldiers of Japanese descent for aviation signal training.

The colonel's formal statement points out the contingent will be broken up immediately with the assignment of the men into various signal units and that their stay here is temporary.

Only Facilities Available

MacDonald declared Camp Pinedale is the only station with the facilities and the curriculum for advancing the training of the men along the lines in which the men are best qualified.

The colonel's statement follows:

"Highly trained as communications specialists, these soldiers will be assigned to signal units now in a field training stage."

"Arrival of these troops comes close on the heels of the recent communiqué from the Italian front reporting the outstanding work of the 100th Division, comprised solely of American soldiers of Japanese descent."

No Check On Origin

Army spokesmen at Camp Pinedale said they have not yet had the opportunity to interview the men or examine their records to ascertain from whence they came originally.

They admitted the possibility some may even have lived in Fresno and other parts of the San Joaquin Valley before entering the armed forces.

The men arrived from an Eastern station, where they have been in training.

Army spokesmen further said they do not know whether this is the first sizable contingent of soldiers of Japanese descent to be stationed in California.

They added, however, that on numerous occasions in the past, Japanese American soldiers have been at a number of 4th Air Force installations.

The men all have been selected for their individual qualifications as communications specialists.

MacDonald added they will be treated the same as other soldiers in regard to passes and other privileges.

Army spokesmen reiterated the mere fact they are being assigned to various signal units now in a field training stage shows their stay at Camp Pinedale is only temporary.

Some Already Assigned

They said some of the men already are assigned to units undergoing field training under actual combat conditions.

Further details as to their background were promised by the camp public relations staff.

"You can rest assured they are all loyal Americans," they added.

The now famed 100th Division in Italy is commanded by Caucasian officers.

The Pinedale contingent also was directed by white officers upon its arrival here last night.
Japanese Treachery

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The day the evacuation of Kiska by the Japanese was announced, one news interpreter commented: “The United States of America and Japan signed a treaty under which we agreed not to fortify the Aleutians, whilst Japan was to leave the Kuriles unprotected. We lived up to our agreement literally. Meantime the Nipponese built a little Gibraltar at Paramushiro.”

Yet blundering idealists among United States citizens were still vocal as our troops were restoring the Stars and Stripes on Kiska. Even then they were complaining of our treatment of Japanese at evacuation centers. These were the same folk who also had shouted: “Don’t fortify Guam, lest we offend the Japanese.” They were powerful enough to carry their point in congress, blind to what the Nipponese had constructed on nearby Saipan. We still are paying in taxes and blood for that failure to fortify Guam. Our boys suffering tortures today in Japanese prisons are a part of the cost of this mistaken idealism.

CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE,
H. J. McClatchy, Executive Secretary,
Sacramento.

Falkner Bee
Aug 23, 1944
Tulare Correspondent
Defends Stickers

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I would like to say a few words in reply to P. E. L. of Fresno, who protests the use of stickers which read, "No Japs wanted in California." The people of California mean just that. It is our warning to them. Perhaps P. E. L. has forgotten Pearl Harbor, and the gallant boys who went down in that dastardly sneak attack, or the ones who fought for their lives through flaming oil and burning ships and came out blinded and maimed for life. Please remember we were not at war. The attack on Pearl Harbor was made possible by American born Japanese keeping Tokio informed of our every movement, as has been proved again and again, and many of the leaders of that sneak attack were American born Japanese, who had had every advantage of our American freedom, and had been educated in our schools only to use their knowledge to try to destroy us. That is the Japanese way of doing things, and they never change. We still enjoy our freedom, not because of the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans, but in spite of them.

The case of three Japanese-American sisters convicted of assisting German prisoners to escape is only one case, but it is typical. As for the rich fertile lands and large properties held by the Japanese in the United States, that is another proof we either have been asleep or some people think more of a dollar than they do of an American boy. When all the fraud in connection with some of the land deals is brought to light, I am sure the Japanese will be only too glad to sell their holdings and get out. We do not want them here, and we hope drastic action will not be necessary to make them understand.

M. C. M.
Tulare.

Fresno Bee
Aug 23, 1944
Bonesteel Called in Nisei Exclusion Suit

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (UP)—Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor today ordered Major General Charles Bonesteel, commanding General of the Western Defense Command to show cause why Japanese-Americans of proved loyalty should not be allowed to return immediately to the Pacific Coast.

General Bonesteel and subordinate officers were ordered to appear before Federal Judge Peirson M. Hall September 13 to answer a writ which challenges the constitutionality of Army regulations excluding citizens of Japanese descent.

Plaintiffs in the action against the Western Defense Command were Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of a soldier killed in action in Italy; Masaru Baba, honorably discharged war veteran, and Dr. George Ochikubo, a dentist who has applied for military service.

In their complaint—supported by the American Civil Liberties Union—they said that military authorities had no legal power to enforce the exclusion orders without resort to courts.

75,000 Would Be Affected By Court Suit

An estimated 75,000 Japanese-American citizens would be immediately affected by the outcome of the Los Angeles suit, recent figures of the War Relocation Authority disclosed.

These are American-born of Japanese ancestry included in the 112,000 Japanese evacuated from the Coastal area shortly after Pearl Harbor. A total of 5700 were removed from San Francisco, the majority of whom were American-born.

Some 27,000 of the total evacuated already have been relocated in areas other than the Pacific Coast outside of relocation camps.

The case is believed to be the first real test of the order barring Japanese from the Coast.

LS Chronicle
August 23, 1944
Two Nisei Can Remain On Coast

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (AP) — U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr announced today that military authorities have exempted two American-born Japanese, Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu and Masaru Baba, from the order excluding Japanese from the Pacific Coast defense zone and particularly from Los Angeles county.

Carr asked Federal Court to dismiss suits brought by a Civil Liberties Union attorney to test the right of the military to exclude Mrs. Shiramizu and Baba. He said army officials had advised him that there were no facts on record indicating that Mrs. Shiramizu or Baba might jeopardize security. Mrs. Shiramizu’s husband was killed while fighting with American forces in Italy.
Vets Urge Jap Deportation

Distinction Drawn at VFW Meeting

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—(INS) — The return of all disloyal Japanese and Japanese-Americans to Japan was urged today in a resolution adopted by the Forty-fifth Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

A distinction must be made between loyal and disloyal Japanese elements in the country, the veterans declared, so that the first group can receive the "treatment to which they are entitled as American citizens."

The resolution was submitted by the Department of California. Jean A. Brunner, a real estate man of Forest Hills, N.Y., today was elected commander in chief at the concluding session.
VFW Admits A Nisei to Membership

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have admitted into membership a Japanese-American who volunteered for military duty from the Relocation Center at Manzanar, the War Relocation Authority revealed yesterday.

The new member, Sergeant Karl G. Yoneda, 38, currently fighting in the Burma theater, was elected to the Howard A. Sperry Post No. 3570 in San Francisco, composed entirely of union members. Yoneda, who lived at 68A Endicott Park before the war, is a member of Local 10 of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and former vice president of the Alaska Cannery Workers, Local 5, both affiliated with the CIO.

Sergeant Yoneda was described by post members as "a long-time fighter against Japanese Imperialism and fascism of any kind."

Sgt Karl Yoneda
"Fighter against Fascism"

S.F. Chronicle
August 25, 1944
Japanese-American Soldier Is Killed, Another Is Wounded

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Death of one former Fresno student while in army training, and battle injury to another on the Italian front were reported today in information on casualties among American soldiers of Japanese ancestry received by R. B. Cozzen, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority at San Francisco.

Private George Ota, 24, of Parlier, was killed while in training with the first battalion, Company D, 442nd Infantry, when a trench mortar exploded.

His death, with no additional details, was reported to his parents, Kaisuto and Yone Ota, who are evacuees living in the WRA Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona. Two sisters, Mary, 19, and Mitsuko, 6, also survive him.

Ota was graduated in 1941 from Fresno Technical High School, where he specialized in auto mechanics. Active in community sports while he was at the Gila project, Ota worked in the transportation division. He was in the third group of men drawn from Gila, whose inductees, together with those from other regions, have helped to swell the total of Japanese Americans now in the armed forces to the 12,000 mark.

Wounded in battle action on the Italian front was Private John Sakai, 26, honor graduate of Selma High School in 1938, and student of commercial merchandising until 1940 at Fresno State College, where he was a member of the track and basketball teams. He is a member of Company G, 442nd Infantry.

While Sakai was in the Gila center he worked first on the horticultural nursery project and later in the camouflage net factory. With his wife, the former Masako Lyeno of 129 E Main Street, Santa Maria, he relocated in Klickewood, Mo., and volunteered for army service from there.
Quaker Groups to Aid Returning Nisei

Aid to American of Japanese ancestry seeking to return to their former homes on the Pacific Coast has been promised by the Pacific Coast Association of Friends, according to an announcement here yesterday.

The Friends, representing Quaker groups in California, Oregon and Washington, said they would approve any plan which made feasible a "just and fair relocation of these people in their former homes or at some other place of their choice."

S.F. Chronicle
August 26, 1944
Sergeant Eldred O. Hennigan of Oakland, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for combat achievement in Italy, an (AP) dispatch from Rome reported yesterday.

Sergeant Hennigan, according to the report, was knocked unconscious by an enemy shell when extricating his assistant driver from a burning bulldozer but recovered and, trying to evacuate the wounded man, with a knife killed a German who attempted to capture him.
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—(INS)—The act of allowing two American-born Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast indicated today that return of the Japanese to the Western Defense Command Area would be determined in the future by individual cases. Through dismissal of a suit to test the right of the military to exclude the Japanese, Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of an American-born Japanese killed fighting with the United States forces in Italy, and Masaru Baba, who holds an honorable discharge from the United States Army, were allowed to return from mid-west relocation centers.
U. S. Won't Appeal Tulelake Dismissals

The twenty-seven Tulelake Japs by the government, whose indictments on draft dodging charges were dismissed by Federal Judge Goodman of San Francisco, sitting in Eureka a month ago, will not be further prosecuted to appeal the case.

Frank J. Hennessy, United States attorney, who said he had received instructions from Washington, will not be further prosecuted to appeal the case.
Threat of Jap Return Told

New Deal to Act After Election, Says Houser

ALTURAS, Aug. 28.—The New Deal administration plans to permit the return of Japanese to California immediately after the November 7 election, Lieutenant Governor Frederick F. Houser declared here today. Speaking before residents of Modoc County, scene of the Tule Lake Japanese camp uprising, Houser said the decision to bring the Japs back to California already has been made.

“They will be returned to California for resettlement regardless of the fact that California is still in the war zone and regardless of objections Californians have to such a move,” Houser asserted.

Houser is making a campaign tour of northern California counties. He will spend most of next week in the San Francisco Bay district.
Nisei Return Called Test Of Our Ideals

The American people face a test of their belief in democracy when the Army rescinds its order excluding Japanese-Americans from the Coast, Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, told a group of Berkeley business men.

"The time will eventually come when the Army will reconsider the continuance of the military zone as a military necessity," Cozzens said at the meeting which was held in the Berkeley Congregational Church.

"These people will have a right to return to their homes and their property under constitutional guarantees."

Cozzens referred to forces within this area who seek to exclude the Japanese-Americans from returning.

"They talk glibly of mass deportation when the war is over. So far as I am concerned, any person of any nationality who has been disloyal to this country by word or deed should be stricken from our lists of Americans. But all should enjoy the due process of law provided them.

"We should not submit to the un-American philosophy that all persons of Japanese ancestry are guilty until proved innocent. Those who have advocated this philosophy already have given too much propaganda bilge to the enemy."
Sees Education Need

Editor of The Bee-Shu. Every once in a while we read or hear over the radio where some are sympathizing with the Japanese and it burns us up. Their idea is to let the loyal ones come back and start all over again, etc. We must get all the Japanese out of this country, for when our boys come home they will take over and prove what they fought and suffered for. Only those who have no loved ones over there or do not care for them make these statements. Going through all this sorrow and grief is no fun. We will not be able to trust the Japanese until they are educated and understand civilization. It will all take time.

Bass Lake. G. WILLIAMS.

Friends see
Sept 2, 1944
THE March of Events  
By BENJAMIN DE CASSERES

SOME curious things may happen in the coming presidential election. It may be decided by two such entirely opposed blocs as the native Japanese vote and the soldier vote.

The startling fact about the possibility of the Japanese vote was first made public by Jack Lait in a recent column in the New York Daily Mirror, as follows:

"The Nisei Japs, American-born citizens, will be solidly behind Roosevelt. Their leaders have so instructed them. While they were at first hostile to the New Deal, they have decided that it is a guarantee of keeping in office their good pal, Harold Ickes, who superintended their relocation and sees that they're nicely coddled. Of those transferred from the west coast, 70,000 can vote, even if behind barbed wire. They have been concentrated in central western States, where elections usually turn on a few thousand votes. Wyoming in 1940 went for Roosevelt by 7,000; Idaho, doubtful now, went Democratic by 21,000; Colorado voted for Willkie by 14,000; these States all have heavy Jap contingents and practically hold the balance of power over some thirty-five electoral votes. Of Japs released from relocation centers, some 20,000 citizens are living in Chicago; Illinois is considered a 50-50 bet this year."

Wouldn't that be one of the supreme jokes of history, if Roosevelt were to be elected by Jap-American votes?

THE other probability is that the outcome of the election may not be known for a month because eleven States will not count their soldier votes on election day. The Associated Press says in regard to this contingency:

"Should the election be unusually close the winner might not be known until as late as December 7, when canvas of Nebraska's absentee vote could determine whether the State's seven electoral votes would be cast for President Roosevelt or Governor Dewey."

"The soldier vote is likely to be decisive in most of the eleven States which do not immediately tabulate it, and the eleven—including Pennsylvania with 36, California with 22 and Missouri with 19—have a combined electoral vote of 118."

 THESE possibilities will, of course, recall the one election that brought us to the verge of another civil war. That was the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876. The election turned on the contested returns from South Carolina, Florida, Oregon and Louisiana. The election was finally put up to a commission, which declared Hayes President five months after the election. By common consent today it is admitted that Tilden was elected and that he had been fraudulently defeated. It was due to "Sam" Tilden's advice to the Democrats of the Nation not to start a civil war that we are indebted to peace in the '70s.

I do not anticipate any such dispute in the coming election, but if it is very close and the Jap-American and the absentee GI vote are decisive factors we may see some exciting days and nights.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(AP)—More than 30,000 Japanese Americans have left war relocation centers on indefinite leave and they are going out at the rate of 400 a week, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) reported today.

Director Dillon S. Myer said about 60,000 remain in the eight regular centers and 18,500 are in a segregation center for persons of questionable loyalty at Tule Lake, Cal. In addition, 5,000 are now outside the centers on seasonal leaves, working in such activities as canning, beet thinning and harvesting.
Nisei Political Deal Charged By Houser

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP)—Lieutenant Governor Fred F. Houser, Republican nominee for United States Senator, charged in an address prepared for delivery at an Admission Day celebration tonight that the Administration had planned to grant civilian rights to Japanese in two California Relocation Centers and later abandoned such plans until after election.

"In my travels through Inyo county, where Manzanar Prison Camp is located, and through Modoc county, where the Tulelake Internment Center is, I talked with many officials, and from three definite and reliable sources I was informed that the Administration more than two months ago had planned to return to civilian liberty the interned Japanese, and that now is being deferred until after the November election," Houser said in his address for the meeting of Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

The Tulelake Camp houses Japanese who have not established their loyalty to the United States. The Manzanar Center is occupied by American-born Japanese evacuated from Pacific Coast States of the Army's Western Defense Command.
CALIFORNIA AVOIDS A JAPANESE ISSUE

Proposed Amendment to Bar Livelihood Is Lost Through Lack of Signatures

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9—Californians intent on making it economically impossible for persons of Japanese descent to earn a living here after the war have failed, for lack of enough signatures, to get an initiative measure on the November ballot intensifying the State’s alien land law.

At the office of Frank M. Jordan, Secretary of State, at Sacramento, it was stated today that the Japanese Exclusion Association had filed petitions bearing 77,875 names, which is 100,000 short of the total required to insure a vote on the measure.

Defenders of Japanese-Americans in this area pointed to the failure of the petition as evidence that Californians on the whole were not so rabid on the Japanese issue as they had been represented by some speakers and editorial writers.

The present alien land law, passed in 1920 and amended since, prohibits any alien who is ineligible to the United States citizenship (therefore including Japanese aliens) from owning any land in California and from leasing agricultural land. It permits the aliens, however, to lease commercial, industrial and residential properties even though they cannot own them.

District attorneys in many sections of the State have protested that Japanese aliens have evaded the law by registering deeds and leases in the names of their American-born children, who are citizens. Demands have been made that such evasions be prevented.

The Japanese Exclusion Association sought to extend the present law to prevent any Japanese alien from owning or leasing any kind of property in California. Further, it would exchequer to the State any property acquired contrary to the act and it would classify such transactions as penal offenses.

Offshore fishing by Japanese would be forbidden also under the proposed measure. About 700 Japanese living in California were fishermen before the war and the theory has been advanced that they spent as much time charting the coastline as they did hauling in fish.

Asking if this failure would not cause the East and Middle West to think that Californians who had been shouting loudest about shutting out all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war were a small minority, E. A. Murray, who represented the Japanese Exclusion Association, said he had warned potential contributors that this would be the case.

“It was not a question of getting enough good signatures,” he said. “It cost $5,000 to $6,000 to ‘precinct’ the names after we got them and there are other expenses. Many who should be interested just would not contribute. I had to finance most of the campaign myself.”

Mr. Murray said the move to amend the law might be revived at some future time “if people are interested.”

The Sacramento figures aroused the interest of Mrs. Ruth Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

“We always said it was the vocal minority that was making the big noise,” she said. “Many people who just after Pearl Harbor were quite agitated over the question of loyalty of Japanese-Americans have had their minds changed by the fine records made by these Japanese Americans in the Italian campaign and by the absence of sabotage.”

Court-Martial Convicts Rankin

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Sept. 9 (UP)—A general court martial convicted Lieut. Col. Harvey R. Rankin last night of a series of irregularities in administering the office of base quartermaster, sentenced him to dismissal and fined him $1,000.

[Signature: New York Times]
[Date: September 10, 1944]
U. S. Japs Guilty Of Refusal to Serve

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 13—(AP)—Three Americans of Japanese ancestry—the first of 35 indicted by a federal grand jury—were convicted in federal court jury today of refusing to bear arms for the United States.

Convicted today were Jim Hajime Akutsu, 24, and Hitoshi Gene Akutsu, 18, brothers, and Yoshito Smith Hayami, 19, all of Seattle. Each testified that he regarded himself as a citizen of Japan, rather than the United States, and said that he was registered at birth in Japan as a Japanese citizen.
Japs Sentenced on Bootleg Charges

TULE LAKE, Sept. 15—Three Japanese aliens found guilty of making and selling rice wine were each given ninety day suspended sentences and placed on probation for a year at the Tule Lake Relocation Center today. Sentences were pronounced by Acting Project Director Harry L. Black. The three were Umekichi Frank Sakuraba, 42; Hadeyoshi Murakami, 42, and Zenroku Keiunji, 59.

Black sentenced Katsuei Sumiyashi, 42, to six months in jail on charges of assault and battery and of threatening violence to other residents.
Hear-Move To Balk Alien Land Holding Delayed

The hearing on a petition to seize a 30 acre farm near Fowler for violation of the state alien land law was continued without date yesterday by Superior Judge Dan F. Conway on stipulation of the district attorney's office and counsel for the alleged Japanese owners of the property.

Under the stipulation the hearing on the petition may be set at any time on 30 days' notice by either party to the action.

Filed By - Prosecutor

The petition was filed by Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and District Attorney James M. Thuesen, naming as respondents Tokio and Kikou Shirakawa of the Rivers, Ariz., Relocation Center; Miyoko Shirakawa Toyota of Wooster, O., the American born daughter of the Shirakawas; Margaret Robertson, holder of a trust deed on the property, and Louis P. and May Finley, tenants.

The petition charges Tokio Shirakawa, an alien Japanese, with actual ownership of the farm which stands in the name of Mrs. Toyota. The place is said to be worth between $15,000 and $20,000.

Witnesses Are Delayed

Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thompson said wartime exclusion regulations make it impossible for the defendants to be present and to bring Japanese witnesses to a local hearing. He said obtaining depositions would be a costly process, since some of the witnesses are in the East.

He asserted a lis pendens notice filed in the case will prevent sale of the property by the owners until the escheatment petition has been heard. An attempt is planned to obtain amendment of the alien land law at the next legislative session to permit the appointment of receivers in alien land cases.

francis Rex
Sept. 17, 1944
Dewey Voices Concern Over Coast Industry
Nominee Assures West Against Reconversion Discrimination

SEATTLE, Sept. 18.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey carried his campaign for the presidency to America's Pacific frontier today and, within an hour of his arrival in Seattle on a swing that will carry him down the coast to San Francisco and Los Angeles, he let the people of the West know that he is keenly alive to their unique problems.

At a press conference which served as a curtain raiser to his major address at Seattle's Municipal Auditorium tonight, the Republican nominee voiced these firm assurances, in the event of his election in November:

PROGRAM SCHEDULED.
There will be no discrimination against the West in post-war reconversion to peace production.

A program for disposition of Japanese, evacuated from the coast for security reasons is being studied, and additional information will be gathered at first hand from experts during his stay on the coast, with particular regard to whether the Japs should be permitted to return to this area.

The problem of island bases for United States air and sea power in the Pacific is under study, and because of its vital importance to national security, will probably be discussed in a major address later in the campaign.

POWER DISTRIBUTION.
Power generated at the great Federal water projects (Shasta Dam in California is a case in point) will be distributed "according to the wishes of the people of the State or region."

In a brief response to the welcome given him when the nominee's special train rolled in at 9:30 this morning, Dewey reiterated his belief that the "development of the West has just begun—there is no place for defeatism here." Crowds jammed around Dewey's car applauded his declaration that "the New Deal will never provide the necessary leadership."

He later made clear his belief that the New Deal will discriminate against the West in reconversion.

CONVERSION ISSUE.
When he was asked to comment on a recent statement by Senator Claude Pepper, who indicated that the East and Midwest will be allowed to convert when Germany collapses, leaving the West to carry the industrial burden of the Pacific war, Dewey said: "Senator Pepper is the President's spokesman so I assume he talks with authority."

"Therefore if the New Deal is re-elected, the East will reconvert first. I can assure you that if there is a new administration, the East, the Midwest and the West will each receive equal treatment.

"It will be difficult, and it will require a degree of competence never yet exhibited by the present administration."

Questioners who referred to his recent declaration that a "western man in the next Cabinet is essential," and tried to pin him down to specific names, were brushed aside with the rejoinder: "I am not indulging in any Cabinet making until after November 7."

S. F. Examiner
Sept. 19, 1944
Page 9
SEATTLE, Sept. 18 (en route with Dewey campaign train)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, expects “to get first-hand information” on the question of the return of wartime evacuated Japanese to Pacific Coast States “from the people with whom I confer this week” in California. The Governor is withholding comment on the Japanese question until after these conferences.

Dewey said he would include in a later speech his views on the question of the United States retaining naval bases on islands of the Pacific after the war.
### More About Emmons

#### No Japanese Will Be Returned to Pacific Coast Area, Says General

Continued from Page 1

**Edward F. Howard, Jr., the Pearl Harbor commander, says, commenting upon the military-civil conflict between the commands:**

"It was announced yesterday that General Delos C. Emmons, who was General DeWitt's chief of staff, was named as commandant of the Western Defense Command after General DeWitt's retirement. General Emmons had served in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army. He was stationed at Crissy Field here as a Second Lieutenant there, and was stationed June 1, 1936, to March 1, 1939, at March Field at Riverside. From 1925 to 1928, he served with General Emmons in the GHQ Air Force and during his tour in Hawaii was appointed a permanent Major General of the Army. He is rated as a command pilot, the highest rating for air officers which exists in the Army.
Nisei's Return
To Pasadena
School Upheld

PASADENA, Sept. 20. (U.P)
—Return of Esther Takei, Japanese-American, from a relocation center to continue her education at Pasadena Junior college, is a matter of state law, the Board of Education today told a committee protesting the girl's presence in the community.

"We cannot dismiss Takei from school," Mrs. J. D. Rinehart, president of the board, told the committee, headed by Mrs. Della Scammahorn. "You will have to go to higher power because it is a matter of state law. Miss Takei was the first American citizen of Japanese decent to be re-admitted to the west coast area to continue her education.

Her transfer was ordered by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Bonesteel, commanding officer of the western defense area.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20 (U.P)
Legislative amendment of the California school code would be necessary to keep Esther Takei, Japanese-American, from continuing her education at the Pasadena Junior college, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, said today.

He quoted a section of the school code that the "principal of any four-year junior college shall admit...any pupil who has completed the tenth grade." Miss Takei is a graduate of Venice High school.

SAN DIEGO JOURNAL
9-20-44
FIGHT RETURN

PASADENA, Sept. 21—Return of Esther Takei, Japanese American, from a relocation center to continue her education is a matter of state law. The board of education today so informed a committee protesting the girl's presence in the community.

"We cannot dismiss Miss Takei from school," Mrs. J. D. Rinehart, president of the board, told the committee, headed by Mrs. Della Scammahorn.

Miss Takei was the first American citizen of Japanese descent to be readmitted to the west coast area to continue her education.
What's Your Answer...?
By JOE BAER
The Inquiring Reporter

(The Daily Journal will pay $1 for each interesting question submitted by a reader and used in this column. Today's question was submitted by Katharine Dunnon, 3742 Eighth ave.)

THE QUESTION
Should the Japanese be allowed to return to San Diego after the war?

WHERE ASKED
Spreckels Theater lobby.

Charles Gavitt, assistant theatre manager, honorably discharged from the United States Naval Aviation service, 1528 30th st. — "I don't want them near me. After seeing what happened to my buddies in the South Pacific, I'm just afraid to trust myself near them. To me, they're not human. Those who are citizens of the United States now should be sent to an American island of their own—maybe the Philippines."

Jean Starbuck, Consolidated clerk, 4740 Muir ave., Ocean Beach — "Certainly they should be allowed to come back after the war. After all this is America and it's a free country. I think democracy means freedom of movement for all citizens. And citizens in a democracy have the same rights regardless of race or color."

Cpl. Stanley Yelton, 769th A.A. Gun Bat., Balboa park, whose home is Riverside, Calif. — "Japanese who have lived here should be allowed to return. From the experience I had with them up in Riverside, where my dad has a ranch, I would say let them come back. My dad and I grew oranges and had a lot of Japanese working for us. We found them very capable and also good American citizens. I can't think of anyone who disapproved of them. I'm against importing others into this country, however."

Louis Urquhart, hardware merchant, 207 E. Hawthorne ave. — "The Japanese shouldn't be allowed to come back to San Diego. On several occasions they've taken advantage of this country by carrying on espionage on the West Coast. If they are kept inland they will not be in a position to do any harm."

Jim Robertson, carpenter, 1017 Seventeenth st. — "If they were good enough before the war I don't see why they shouldn't be good enough after the war. There will be no danger there. The Japanese are good vegetable farmers. Besides, as citizens they have rights. After the war they would not sabotage their own efforts."
STOCKTON, Sept. 21.—(INS) — A ruling by Superior Judge Raymond M. Dunne of San Joaquin County, in a suit charging evasion of the alien land law, cleared the way today for the State of California to gain possession of land owned by Japanese aliens but registered in the names of American born Japanese.

The precedent-setting ruling granted the State permission to institute escheatment proceedings against about thirty acres of San Joaquin Valley farm land after District Attorney Chester Watson offered evidence tending to show that beneficial ownership rested in Kiyoshi Watanabe, an alien interned in a midwestern camp, while the registered owner of the acreage was Watanabe's son-in-law.
Dewey Meets Leaders, Speaks at L.A. Tonight

Governor Dewey's California trip, highlighted by his speech in the Civic Auditorium here last night and another scheduled for the Los Angeles Coliseum tonight, marks the first occasion on his 6,700 mile transcontinental campaign tour that he has given two major speeches in a single day.

In addition to his formal speeches, the candidate will participate in innumerable political conferences devoted to the practical problem of carrying the Republican ticket in a State with a 700,000 Democratic majority in the registration. In many of these talks, which began at noon yesterday and will continue until Dewey leaves Los Angeles at 11 a.m. tomorrow, Governor Earl Warren of California will take part.

That Dewey is taking keen interest in California problems, and has given them serious study, was disclosed yesterday at his press conference, which followed shortly upon his arrival at the St. Francis Hotel, his headquarters while here.

He took a vehed dig at Secretary of the Interior Ickes on Jap's power distribution policy, announced he is amassing first hand information from leaders here on the Japanese problem, and displayed clear-cut views on other issues of western concern.

Asked for his opinion on final disposition of the Japs evacuated from Pacific Coast States, Dewey said he realized that "this is the State where that is more of a problem than anywhere else."

"I intend to discuss it here while here with Governor Warren, Lieutenant Governor, Fred E. Houser, and others," Dewey added.

"The California Central Valley project, he declared, is of "very great importance." The long delay in completing it he described as "unfortunate," and said it ought to be finished at the earliest possible moment by either the Federal Government, the State, or by both working in agreement.

HETCH HETCHY PROBLEM.

Obviously showing awareness of San Francisco's long struggle with Secretary Ickes over the right to market its Hetch Hetchy power as the city sees fit, Dewey said:

"The distribution of power should be subject wholly to the desires of the people in the area affected. It should be sold by, or to, whatever private or public agencies the local authorities designate."

Dewey showed deep concern over the availability of political news to members of the armed services abroad. Asked if he was satisfied that his views were being reported adequately to "the GIs abroad," he replied, significantly:

"I wish I had more information about that." He said he did not know whether his speeches are being broadcast abroad or sent overseas in soldier reading matter. He voiced the opinion that the servicemen's views will be the same as those of the people at home, adding:

"We have to rely on the fullness of Army reporting and Army publications and on such speeches as are broadcast by the administration headed by my opponent."

COAST REACTION GOOD.

Dewey declared that so far as he could learn, the reaction to his two previous speeches on the Pacific coast has been good. He said he was "very gratified" by reports reaching him about the Seattle talk blasting the New Deal labor policy, and his Portland address ridding the myth of the "indispensable man."

Immediately after his press conference, Dewey began the series of huddles which will continue virtually without interruption until he boards a train in Los Angeles Saturday morning.

Republican organization leaders have been working for two months in preparation for Dewey's visit to California. The "unity delegation" to the national convention was their first step toward binding old wounds within the party, and before Dewey leaves the State they hope to complete the work by welding every Republican in California into a co-ordinated, hard fighting machine.

BID TO DEMOCRATS.

"More than that," explained William Relichel, chairman of the northern California Dewey-Bricker campaign committee, "we expect to bring into the fight with us hundreds of thousands of Democrats who are awake to the fallacies and the dangers of the New Deal, and want an end of one man government and regimentation."

Our fight is for a return to free government in the United States, and the result of Governor Dewey's two day visit to this pivotal State will be shown when California is entered in the Republican column next November."

Governor Warren, National Committeeman Ray L. Haight of Los Angeles, Mrs. Jesse Williams, son of Berkeley, national committeewoman; Senator Ed Tickle, former State chairman and now in charge of county organization, and Roland Tognazzini, San Francisco County chairman, were among those participating in the conferences yesterday.

Major public event was a luncheon in Dewey's honor attended by county chairmen and vice chairmen from all northern California counties. Southern county officials will be similarly honored in Los Angeles today.

Lieutenant Governor F. E. Houser, Republican nominee for United States Senator, wired his regrets from Los Angeles yesterday to Governor Dewey at being unable to greet him here, and expressed his delight at the meeting scheduled for today in Los Angeles.

S.F. Examiner
Sept 22, 1944
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Tule Lake Jap
Sent to Quentin

Teruyuki "Tiger" Terao, 23-year-old Japanese-American internee at Tule Lake, formerly of Los Angeles, was sentenced to San Quentin prison yesterday for assault with a deadly weapon. Terao pleaded guilty to threatening four residents of the Tule Lake segregation center with a knife and was given a ten year term by Modoc County Superior Judge Wylie of Alturas.

War Relocation Authority officials here also announced that James Shinichiro Hagimori, 24 year old internee formerly of Glendale, was sentenced by Acting Project Director Harry L. Black to thirty days in the Klamath County Jail at Klamath Falls, Ore., for stealing a five pound pork loin from the camp commissary.
Drive on WRA Japs Urged
Native Sons Groups to Take United Action

Ten San Francisco parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West were urged yesterday to create a "more solid front in the fight to free California from orientalism through connivings of the War Relocation Authority (WRA)."

The request was made by Webster K. Nolan, president of Stanford Parlor No. 78, before a meeting of more than 400 Native Sons. The group adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to ignore Hawaii's Statehood plan until the territory "comes to the conclusion it is not fitted to solve locally national problems such as legislation affecting Japanese residents."

(S.F. Examiner)
September 27, 1944
Citizens Fail To Protest Jap Pupil

PASADENA, Sept. 27 (UP) George L. Kelley's "ban the Japs" march on the Pasadena Board of Education turned into a lonely stroll today as citizens failed to back up his protest against the admission of Esther Takei, American-Japanese student, to Pasadena Junior college.

Kelley threatened court action if the board refused to heed his objections and those of the "indignant citizens" he asserted were his supporters.

The board earlier had ruled it had no authority to dismiss Miss Takei, Venice honor student, who returned here to continue her education by order of Maj. Gen. Charles Bonesteel, commanding officer of the Western Defense command.

Mrs. Gladys Rinehart, board president, said she had received approximately 100 letters supporting the board's action and one letter of protest. That, she said, was from Kelley.
Teacher Nips One-Man Poll Over Jap Girl

PASADENA, Sept. 28 (UP) George L. Kelley, self-appointed committee of one to protest return of Esther Takei, 19-year-old Japanese-American, to continue her education here, today announced he was kicked off the Pasadena Junior college campus yesterday.
Kelley named Archie Turrell, assistant principal, as the man who "escorted" him off the campus when he visited it to conduct his own poll on how the student body felt about Miss Takei's return.
He told the students he didn't believe Superintendent John A. Sessson's report that 90 percent of the school approved her enrollment.
Student Editor Carl Palmberg, a discharged veteran, said a recent poll conducted by the PJC Chronicle, showed 90 percent of the student leaders had favored Miss Takei's continuing her education on the west coast.
What Brand Loyalty?

At the national convention of the American Legion in Chicago, Thomas W. Miller of Reno, a department commander and a former congressman and federal official related a story which casts some doubt upon the claim of the War Relocation Authority that all Japanese are investigated before being released from the relocation centers.

Miller said a certain Japanese alien was a leader in the Japanese colony in Ruth, Nev, prior to Pearl Harbor and was an active member of the Japanese organization, Hei-musha-kai.

In this capacity he solicited funds from his fellow Japanese to be sent to Japan for war purposes. Following the outbreak of the war, the Japanese was taken into custody, sent to an internment camp in Missoula, Mont., and later transferred to the WRA center at Tule Lake.

Apparently the WRA was satisfied with his loyalty, as he was released from Tule Lake and, Miller said, has returned to Ruth and resumed his activities. Is this a sample of the WRA's appraisal of loyalty to the United States?
The Nisei Issue
Temper of Public Opinion Has Changed, Myer Says in L. A.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, today told an interfaith meeting that persons who were unaware of the Japanese-American problem a year ago have begun to express themselves on the subject and that during the past few months the temper of public opinion on this issue "has been changing rapidly and unmistakably."

The meeting addressed by Myer was sponsored by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Myer recalled the exploits of the 100th Infantry Battalion, consisting entirely of soldiers of Japanese ancestry. He reminded his hearers that this group has now received a total of more than 1000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses and three Legion of Merit Medals.

"One of these soldiers," said Myer, "wrote directly from the front lines in Italy to the Secretary of the Interior after reading some of the worst examples of discrimination against Americans of Japanese ancestry. He suggested that those responsible for such discrimination be sent over here to relieve the 100th Infantry Battalion."

Myer pointed out that "today there are well over 10,000 American men of Japanese descent in the U. S. Army uniform." He added that they are serving in Italy, Burma, China, and the South Pacific islands "against the fanatical hordes from the main Japanese islands."

Some heroes among these soldiers, Myer added, "are more American by far than the people who shipped scrap iron and oil to Japan" before Pearl Harbor.

"The most tangible evidence of widespread public acceptance of the Japanese-Americans in most American communities," said Myer, "is the progress made in relocating more than 30,000 evacuees who have left the relocation centers on indefinite leave. On the average, 425 persons a week bid goodbye to the restricted life of the centers and take up new jobs and new lives on the outside."

Many of these, said Myer, will never return to the Pacific Coast.

S. F. Chronicle
Oct. 3, 1944
Page 5
Court Upholds Army On Exclusion Order

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Peirson M. Hall has upheld the Army in its order excluding Dr. George Ochikubo, Japanese-American dentist, from the Pacific Coast.

The jurist refused to grant a petition which sought to restrain Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, chief of the Western Defense Command, from preventing Dr. Ochikubo’s return. The dentist, formerly of San Francisco, is now in a Topaz, Utah, relocation center. Six other Japanese-Americans have similar petitions pending in Federal Court here.
Roundup of Japs Who Honor Black Dragon Chief Urged

By RAY RICHARDS.
Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Asserting that thousands of members of the Black Dragon society of Japan are still undetected in the United States, Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, issued a statement today urging the Government to be on the lookout for memorial services for Mitsuru Toyama, whose death near Tokio has just been revealed.

Toyama for 60 years was chief of the world-wide Black Dragon league of assassination, sabotage and espionage, with a personal and especial interest, according to reports of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs, in the society's extensive activities on the American west coast.

RITES INEVITABLE.
Memorial rites for Toyama are inevitable in all the relocation centers for evacuated west coast Japanese, Costello said, declaring those who attend can be marked certainly as Black Dragon members and therefore subject to transfer to the War Relocation Authority's huge camp for subversive Japanese at Tule Lake in California.

He added that Toyama's death has improved the chances of stamping out the Black Dragon Society after the war to keep it from becoming an effective underground movement and the mainspring in Japan's ambition to rebuild from defeat and once more attempt the conquest of the Caucasian race.

INFAILIBLE MEANS.
Representative Costello is chairman of the Un-American Affairs Committee's subcommittee on the handling of the wartime Japanese resident problem by the War Relocation Authority.

"It is the duty of the War Relocation Authority and United States intelligence agencies to mark every Japanese alien and Japanese-American who shows reverence for Toyama's name," Costello said. "The time will come when we must make disposition of the virulently disloyal Japanese in this country, and here is a method of identification that can hardly fail."
By MARQUIS CHILDS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11—I've discovered out here what seems to me the silliest piece of deception—self-deception, if you want to be charitable—that has yet been injected into this campaign. But at the same time it carries a charge of dynamite dangerous to play with in times like these.

Speakers at several Dewey meetings in California have asserted that the Japanese-American citizens removed from the West Coast were relocated in pivotal States in the East so they could vote Democratic and return the New Deal to office. This was part of the talk that Superior Judge Goodwin J. Knight of Los Angeles county made in Sacramento last month in opening the Republican campaign there.

Ninety-five per cent of the relocated Japs are registered Democrats, Judge Knight said. He intimated that their votes in such States as Illinois and Ohio might swing the election.

"That's why they have porterhouse steak and hamburger and go to the movies," he was quoted as saying.

Judge Knight tells me he based his statements on a newspaper column he read. He is now, he says, investigating the facts, which would seem to be the reverse of the order followed by responsible office holders.

RACE ISSUE

On the face of it, the charge is so silly that it would be hardly worth while refuting it if it were not tied up with the explosive issue of race hatred. The number of Japanese removed was less than 110,000. Of the total, approximately 70 per cent were American citizens by virtue of birth in this country.

Not more than 15,000 to 20,000, at the most, are eligible to vote. They are largely settled in war relocation camps in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Wyoming. It is highly doubtful if any substantial number have established voting rights in these States, which cannot be considered pivotal.

This is an effort to trade, politically, on the race theme. It will make more difficult the final solution of a problem which for the entire West Coast is bound to be grim.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

What is to happen to the 75,000 Nisei, the Japanese-American citizens who were removed from their homes in this area in the emergency immediately following Pearl Harbor? That is a question which deeply concerns responsible officials here. So far, they have been unable to get any hint of policy from Washington.

The tragedy of the Nisei is one that cuts deeply into the pattern of thinking out here. They have proved their loyalty on many fronts of the war, and yet their families are regarded with suspicion and distrust at home.

Shortly before I left Washington, I talked with a friend just back from the Burma-India theater. He told how, at first, commanders in the field had been reluctant to use the Nisei. Then, after they had proved their worth and their loyalty, the demand for them was so great it exceeded the supply.

They have been especially valuable, of course, in intelligence and propaganda work. In advance patrols, they often completely deceive the enemy and give us an advantage we could not possibly have otherwise. What is disheartening to these American soldiers is to get letters from home telling of the ill-will and suspicion that is the lot of their families.

Understandably, it is hard for those whose nearest and dearest have suffered torture and death at the hands of the Japs to be tolerant. But those who deliberately inject race into politics do a vicious wrong to the whole country. We're going to have a hard enough time steering a straight course without that.

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Exclusion Illegal, Says Nisei Counsel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Counsel for a Japanese-American held in a Utah war relocation center complained to the Supreme Court today that only in Nazi Germany could a similar "imprisonment program" be found.

Wayne M. Collins, San Francisco attorney, questioned the constitutionality of army evacuation orders under which Fred T. Korematsu was taken from his San Leandro, Cal., home and held at the center more than two years. Korematsu was born in Oakland, Cal., of parents who were nationals of Japan.

"There is no legal precedent for a mass imprisonment program of this nature," Collins told the court. "The only comparable program is that by Hitler, where German citizens whose ancestors were Jewish were imprisoned."

Korematsu was convicted in the Northern California Federal District Court in violating a civilian exclusion order affecting persons in military areas. The court placed him on probation for five years. He was put in custody of the army and taken to Utah. Korematsu in petitioning for Supreme Court aid, said he deliberately remained in San Leandro although he knew of the exclusion proclamation of Lieutenant General J. L. Dewitt.

Collins, questioned frequently by the Justices, contended that: A "genuine military necessity did not exist for immediate internment of any citizen," unless a hearing was first granted in each case; Dewitt's action was based on "prejudice and suspicion"; neither Congress nor the President intended "such mass imprisonment's" Korematsu's loyalty to the United States was unquestioned; Korematsu was arrested after the Japanese had suffered major defeats and there was no danger of invasion of the West Coast.
Nisei and the Constitution

The Supreme Court Hears Attorneys on Exclusion of Two California Japanese

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Supreme Court took to its conference room today for decision of one of the most complicated legal problems faced by the Government since Pearl Harbor—the constitutionality of evacuating and confining American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The justices listened through five hours of argument and fired pointed questions frequently at attorneys as they developed unique legal points involved in appeals of a young man born in Oakland, Calif., and a young woman born in Sacramento.

The man, Fred T. Korematsu, asked the high tribunal to rule on validity of evacuation orders which resulted in his being placed in a war Relocation Authority center at Topaz. The woman, Miss Mitsue Endo, demands freedom from the same center and a court declaration that she has the right to go wherever she pleases.

The court was told that there is no question of the loyalty of either to the United States, and that there was no evidence involving any Japanese-American citizen in espionage or sabotage on the West Coast.

The cases arose from a proclamation by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from certain West Coast areas. Attorneys for Korematsu argued that neither Congress nor the President intended such action and said that only in Nazi Germany could a similar "imprisonment program" be found.

Counsel for Miss Endo contended that the only legal ground for her detention was "implied authority" said to be conferred by Congress and the President. He said she had been told she may leave the camp if she does not return to California or several other West Coast states. But she refuses to leave unless she can go to her home.

"Does that imply," demanded Chief Justice Stone, "that she will be loyal in one place, and not loyal in another?"

Solicitor General Charles Fahy urged the court to consider circumstances involved in the cases in the light of sacrifices made by millions of other citizens so far in the war.

"Many persons have been required to endure dislocations," Fahy said. "Hundreds of thousands already have been casualties. Those who have been injured, temporarily, in relocation efforts should be asked to view their cases alongside of our great hardships millions of our people have already endured in this war."

He argued that after the attack on Pearl Harbor evacuation and detention were necessary, said it has always been the Government's plan to restore evacuees to full liberty as soon as circumstances permit, and stated the people concerned had been treated in a "fair and decent manner."

Dillon Myer Criticizes Anti-Nisei Farm League

SEATTLE, Oct. 12 (UP)—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, today admonished the "Remember Pearl Harbor" League organized by farmers who oppose the return of evacuated Japanese to "let those who want to fight go overseas to do it."

At a conference with Corydon Garrett, Sumner, Wash., newspaperman and spokesman for the recently organized league, Myer declared that returning war veterans "are going to be particular about what liberties are taken with our constitution."

Garrett remarked that the league wanted "to save fighting the Japanese later."

"I'm not afraid that there is going to be bloodshed," Myer said. "At the most we may expect only a few isolated incidents created by hotheads who have been drinking too much."
Keep the Japs Out

THE people of the Pacific coast, particularly the people of California, are nearly unanimous in the opinion that their safety and peace demands the future exclusion of Japanese residents from this area.

As is true of all solidly popular opinions, this one is FOUND ON FACTS that cannot be argued away on premises of sentiment or philanthropic theory.

THE FIRST IS THAT JAPAN IS OUR GREATEST AND BITTEREST ENEMY, AN ENEMY MOTIVATED BY THE MOST VIOLENT ENVY, RANCOR, MALICE AND HATRED.

Its corollary is that the unassimilable Japanese, both by nature and circumstances, must always remain OUTSIDE our social life.

Japan is fighting us on a racial basis, with a VENOM and FURY possible only to a people who demands OUR EXTINCTION and is willing to risk annihilation to inflict it.

Reason, nevertheless, will admit that conceivably there are Japanese who in spite of all this, could and would be loyal to America.

The difficulty lies in finding the irresistible test of that loyalty, and even then, to find the way in which Japanese blood might decently and properly mingle with ours as German, Italian and other stocks have harmoniously done.

That is something to be worked out in centuries and millennia, not something to be arranged by technicalities, compromises or doctrines that overlook facts.

We are faced with a condition of EMERGENCY, an IMMEDIATE and ACUTE problem measured in terms of our lives, fortunes and independence.

Calmly and judicially, therefore, with full recognition of the ideal that envisions the brotherhood of mankind, we must still insist on the precaution of excluding the Japanese.

COMMON SENSE DEMANDS IT.

The wide and intense objection to legalistic arguments that would permit the infiltration of Japanese back to the Pacific coast, even while the Pacific war approaches its climax, is thus predicated on a correct instinct.

THE PEOPLE DON'T WANT THE JAPS BACK, AND THE PEOPLE ARE RIGHT.

Any government or official attempting to contravene this public decision will find trouble and amply deserve all blame for the nasty headaches that would afflict all parties concerned.

S. F. EXAMINER

October 16, 1944

EDITORIAL PAGE
Returning Evacuees

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The Pacific Coast is being played for a sucker in the case of the Japanese. While our minds are busy with the war and the election, they are slipping the Japanese back to the coast and telling us we like it. Soon they will be put back into good positions, even civil service, and we cannot get them out. Something should be done before it gets started. A. R. Fresno.

Oct 18, 1944
Japs' Goods Burned
FRESNO, Oct. 18. — (AP) — Fire damaged a garage filled with stored goods belonging to Japanese evacuees last night, causing a loss estimated by Acting Fire Marshal J. M. Speed at $10,000.
Grange Opposes Japanese Return To Pacific Coast

By HAMILTON HINTZ
(Agriculture Editor, McClatchy Newspapers)

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 20.—Adoption of a resolution opposing return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast and demanding their deportation after the war was among the final acts of the seventy second annual California State Grange convention which is scheduled to end four days of varied activity in the Memorial Auditorium here tonight.

The action on the Japanese question reaffirms the position taken by the convention a year ago and came after the legislative committee, headed by Merle Mensinger of Escalon, San Joaquin County, had held an extended discussion on it.

No Confidence

The resolution states the government has demonstrated it has no confidence in the patriotism of the Japanese, whether American or foreign born, and advocates the deportation from the continental United States and all its possessions or all Japanese.

High lighting the closing session today are the scheduled installation of officers and completion of action on resolutions.

Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

Urging import duties on foreign products to prevent their sale at a price below the American cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

Endorsing legislation extending social security benefits to agricultural workers.

Opposing the principle of the general use of subsidies and declaring they should be used only where other means of encouraging production without causing inflation are not workable.

Urging an annual state appropriation of $150,000 for predator control.

Supporting a vigorous campaign to champion the rights and interests of the family size farm.

Supporting legislation to enhance the position of the domestic rabbit business by taking rabbit control out of the hands of the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

Proposes Fund Campaign

An overflow crowd attended the annual home economics department breakfast this morning in the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

At the breakfast Mrs. Mabel Glenn of Sacramento, state chairman, proposed a fund raising campaign to erect a state grange building in Sacramento.

Emphasizing the grange's youth training was the juvenile grange program staged yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Cordia Hannah, state chairman of that activity. She outlined the war activity of the children, such as participation in salvage drives.

Grange Victory Maid, the registered heifer awarded the State Grange by the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association For War Bond Sales Activities, was sold to Miss Pat Struve, a 4-H Club girl of Santa Clara County, for $210. The sale was made by the Santa Clara County Grange, to which it was awarded by the State Grange.

Assured Of Reelection

George Schlemer of Sacramento appeared today to be assured of reelection as master of the Grange. Results of secret balloting have not been announced. But no opposition to Schlemer has been apparent among the delegates.

Earl Chappell, regional supervisor for agricultural education of the state department of agriculture, announced members of the Future Farmers Organization in California had produced:

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[Handwritten note at bottom of page: "Freinam Bex"
"Oct 20, 1944"]
Japanese Evacuation Policy Is Questioned

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It has puzzled me greatly these last two and one half years just why 100,000 or more of our Japanese American friends have been evacuated to concentration camps, with their incomes and businesses lost, while many millions of our German American and Italian American friends have escaped. Is that the American way?

I think all fair minded folks will concede there has been, conservatively speaking, 10 times as much espionage (real and attempted) among the German Americans in this country as among the Japanese Americans.

I well remember back through the years when there was fully as much race hatred against the Chinese as there now is against the Japanese, but China is our ally in our war against Japan. And for China's help we have given her aliens in this country a chance to become citizens and have repealed other discriminating and unfair, un-American legislation.

The Filipino and the native of India, along with the native of Japan, still are barred from citizenship and the Chinese would be in the same boat if they had not been fighting our enemy, Japan.

We are told in the Good Book that God is no respector of persons. We are told further Jesus of Nazareth admonished mankind to love their enemies. It seems many of the white race would change that to a policy of hating our enemies. Most of us would agree that the Master had the better way of building a happy world.

FAIR PLAY.

Fresno.

Oct. 30, 1944
Bunk, Unadulterated

Reports that Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes plans to create plans to create a large colony of former west coast American born Japanese in the Central Valleys Project area have been dismissed as pure bunk both by the secretary of the interior and by the facts.

Even if Ickes had any such idea, which he does not, it would be impossible because all lands capable of being served by CVP water are privately owned.

This is another example of the efforts by enemies of CVP to hamper the project and discredit Secretary Ickes and, indirectly, the Roosevelt administration which has made this great undertaking possible.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, gave warning today that the War Relocation Authority has decided definitely to turn more than 21,000 admittedly disloyal Japanese loose on the west coast again as soon as the Army says they are no longer a direct military menace.

Costello said he had come upon the information in his work as chairman of the Japanese Affairs Subcommittee of the House Un-American Affairs Committee.

PHILIPPINE EXAMPLE.
The disloyalists, he explained, are the 12,500 Japanese-Americans and the 6,500 aliens in the Tule Lake segregation center in California, and the approximate 2,000 Japanese who have indicated loyalty to Japan but were allowed to remain in war relocation centers, mixing with Japanese who profess allegiance to the United States.

Costello said all the Japanese in the United States are the exact prototypes of Japanese who dwelled in peacetime in the Philippines, and who spontaneously turned against the flag that had benefited them and aided the invading Japanese Army with sabotage, espionage and guidance.

"There will be more than 140,000 Japanese at war's end in the United States," Costello said. "None of them had a chance to strike a real blow for Japan on our mainland, as did their brothers in the Philippines. But who can say with assurance which of them are loyal to us?

AIDED BY BIDDLE.
"Of the 140,000, more than 21,000 did not trouble to conceal their allegiance to Japan when they thought Japan would win. They brazenly stated disloyalty to this country.

"Since they began to realize that Japan must lose, all have attempted to retract their statements, and in this endeavor they are being ably aided by our New Deal Attorney General, Francis Biddle."

Costello was referring to Biddle's Congressional committee testimony that all the professedly disloyal Japanese should be given a chance to erase their original disloyalty statements before being marked for deportation. Congress acceded to Administration wishes in passing a vague expatriation measure, under which it is held by west coast Congressmen no Japanese at all will be sent out of the country.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt yesterday lifted martial law and restored the privilege of habeas corpus in Hawaii, ending almost three years of military law which began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

The president issued a proclamation terminating martial law and at the same time the White House made public a proclamation by Ingram M. Stainback, territorial governor of Hawaii, also restoring the writ of habeas corpus and terminating martial law. The president’s proclamation becomes effective immediately.

Roosevelt also issued an executive order directing Secretary of War Stimson to designate a military commander for Hawaii and authorizing military areas so precautions can be taken against attacks in the territory.

The military commander will have authority to establish blackouts and curfew periods, organize air raid precautions, regulate the conduct of enemy aliens, take anti-espionage precautions in the military area, control the possession and use of weapons, set up harbors protections, regulate travel, and regulate the publication of newspapers "published in a foreign language or in dual languages."
CIGARETTES TO BE SOLD WITH COUPONS

The long awaited purchase order of 5 cases of Lucky Strike Cigarettes has arrived recently. From the request by the Block Managers' Headquarters, the Co-op had sold 3 cases of Lucky Strike Cigarettes, which leaves us 2 cases. This has been undertaken with the approval of the residents, to send the Co-op as follows:

I am an average of 118,785.17

GIFT—The Tule Lake Co-operator, published as a camp paper by Japs at Tule Lake relocation center, announces that three cases of cigarettes have been set aside as a gift from Tule Lake Japs to Japanese imperial soldiers.
CARTER LASHES
ICKES ON JAPS

Congressman Albert E. Carter of Oakland, candidate for re-election in the Sixth District, yesterday lashed out at Secretary of the Interior Ickes and his subordinates for their handling of the problem of disloyal Japanese, and declared that “a legal way must be found to send these Japanese out of the country and never permit their return.”

Declaring that there are several thousand native-born Japanese—“American citizens, if you please”—who absolutely refuse to state they are loyal to the United States. Congressman Carter said:

“During times of peace they were willing to live in this country and accept its benefits and protection, but now they decline even to say they are loyal.

“There are those in high stations in the present national Administration who want to return the Japanese to California at once.

“Some are being permitted to return. What else could you expect from a man like Secretary Ickes, who at this very hour is employing a number of Japanese on his farm in Maryland?

“The War Relocation Authority, headed by Director Dillon S. Myer and having control of the Japanese, is within the Interior Department, which is headed by Secretary Ickes. With such men as Ickes and Myer in charge of the Japanese, California can expect to get them back here just as soon as they can give them to us, unless a legal method is found for blocking such a program.”
WRA Plan for Returning Jap Evacuees Is Revealed

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, Oct. 30.—New maneuvering by the federal War Relocation Authority to clear the way for a mass return of California Japanese was disclosed today, together with a prediction that both native and foreign born evacuees will begin filtering back after November 15.

Social Welfare Director Charles M. Wollenberg informed Governor Warren’s executive council he was approached recently by WRA representatives who asked that his department survey sentiment in various California communities as to the acceptability of returning Japanese to their former homes.

Wollenberg said he flatly refused the request on grounds that any such survey would tend to stir up factional sentiment, and that it was outside the province of his department.

“The Federal Government took them away, and it is their job to send them back,” he said.

Wollenberg said he understood there were plans afoot some time ago to begin returning Japanese from relocation centers, but that the plans were dropped.
Poll of State Sentiment on Nisei Refused

Charles Wollenberg, State Director of Social Welfare, at Sacramento yesterday told the monthly meeting of Governor Warren's Cabinet that he had been asked by deputies of the War Relocation Authority from Washington to sound out sentiment in California counties on returning Japanese to this State.

He said, according to Associated Press, that he had flatly refused the request and that "the State of California would have nothing to do with it."

"I told the WRA officials," he said, "it was an imposition to even ask the State to do such a job. My reply was that Federal officials evacuated the Japanese from California and it was their duty to return them."

In San Francisco Robert B. Guzzens, assistant director of WRA, was not in town, but other WRA officials, questioned regarding Wollenberg's statement, said the entire decision of returning Japanese comes under Army control.

"The WRA," said a spokesman, "merely takes care of the actual job of relocation, handles the Japanese evacuees' property and administers the relocation for the 33,000 Japanese who have been moved to other areas."

Wollenberg said that as a result of his refusal "the plan fell flat," but added, "I have an idea the Japanese will begin to filter back to California after November 15."

He explained that the State Social Welfare Department was approached on the proposition by WRA because that department, through its tieup with the Social Security Board in Washington, assisted in the Japanese evacuation.

"If the WRA now moves a Japanese family into a certain county, and the Social Security Board in Washington makes a payment to it under law—and thereby orders my department to supplement the payment under our State law—I will have to do it," he said.

He asserted that the Army has declared California is no longer a critical war area.

Regarding this statement, Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, Commanding General, Western Defense Command, had no comment last night.
American Japanese

The War Relocation Authority has issued a pamphlet extolling the bravery and devotion of American-born Japanese. The object is to break down the intransigent attitude of some Americans on the subject of the Nisei. We doubt if this method by WRA will achieve much in that direction. On the contrary, this Government bureau stepping out to influence American opinion is far more likely to add fuel to the flames of controversy and increase bitterness of prejudice.

We are friendly to the aims of WRA in general and we do not contest the facts in incidents cited in the pamphlet. There have been many deeds of heroism and sacrifice by the Nisei. We have not opposed the infiltration experiment to reestablish the American-born Japanese, nor have we approved of "feather-bedding" this or any other element in the population.

Settlement of this delicate problem requires education by normal process of information and not propaganda pressure by a Government bureau. One need is the understanding that our Japanese enemy is in Japan and should be dealt with there, not here.

We believe that the American people will have to settle this, and all other problems, without the influence of Government bureaus.

S.F. Chronicle, Nov 2, 1944

J.F. Chronicle

November 2, 1944
Solon Reveals Rioting

By Ray Richards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Representative Lowell Stockman, Oregon republican, revealed today that between 7000 and 8000 Japanese disloyalists staged a violent outburst at the Tule Lake segregation center in California Monday, making prisoners of 100 Caucasian men and women, including War Relocation Authority Director Dillon S. Myer.

Myer and civilian officials and teachers of the Oregon border district, who say a warehouse was burned at 1:15 to 4:50 p.m. by a destructive, screaming mass of Japanese Stockman said he was informed today by the owner and the editor of a newspaper at Tule Falls, Ore.

The informants said the Japanese administered a serious beating to Dr. Reece M. Pedigord, camp physician.

KRAMER INJURED

Stockman said he was informed the Japanese also inflicted injuries on N. C. Wilkinson, a Tule Lake farmer, and damaged Wilkinson's automobile and the automobiles of white civilians at the camp.

The insurrection did not subside, Stockman was told, until reinforced military units surrounded the camp with tanks and machine guns and threatened to fire.

By agreement between the war relocation authority and the war department, the army maintained a guard outside the camp only.

NEWS CENSORED

The Oregon informants, Editor Malcolm Epley of the Klamath Falls News Herald, and Frank Epley, owner of the paper, said they had been forbidden by the war relocation authority, under threat of censorship penalty, to disclose the revolt.

Representative Stockman said he was announcing the facts by virtue of his congressional authority.

Epley and Jenkins informed him by telephone from Klamath Falls, Stockman said, that feeling in Klamath valley residents is failure inflamed by the news of the revolt, and that serious disorders appear certain unless the army takes over.

Turn to page 2, col. 3.

We have laid, to our own satisfaction, the myth of Japanese iniquity.

The enemy high command must be warning tonight—prepared to do their best to stop here. They know we do not mean to stop here. They know we cannot halt our advance.

Halsey praised the surface task force which bombarded upper and lower Bougainville before the enemy has begun an orderly retreat northward, it was announced today.

Admiral Halsey, northern Solomons at 7:30 a.m. Nov. 1.

"You cannot measure in mere miles the advance we thus made toward our ultimate objective—" he told the House of Representatives Monday, and paid tribute to the airmen whose rends the enemy air bases on the island ineffective.

"The facts of our advance will be a revealing tonight. The enemy has been beaten back and several thousand of his soldiers killed and great quantities of equipment captured," aMoscow correspondent announced to the Associated Press.

According to this announcement, more than 3300 other rape and men were killed in Tuesday's fighting from the black sea up to the heart of the Dnieper.

Reds Slay Thousands of Nazis

By Natalia Rene

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (NS).—A large scale offensive to secure the eastern bank of the Dnieper river has been beaten back and thousands of German soldiers have been killed and great quantities of equipment captured," a Moscow correspondent announced to the Associated Press.

According to this announcement, more than 3300 other rapists and men were killed in Tuesday's fighting from the black sea up to the heart of the Dnieper.

RACE ACROSS STEPPES

More than 74, inhabited localities—17 of them big towns or villages—were evacuated by the red army columns racing across the Caucasus steppe and surging up the Nogais steppe and surging up the Crimea after retreating German forces.

Allied Guns Retreat on R

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, MARGERS, Nov. 3 (INS).—The German line below Rome is breaking before pounding allied attacks and the enemy has begun an orderly retreat northward, it was announced today.

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STEADY ADVANCE

A steady advance by American armies in the west and by British forces in the east, driving through heavy Nazi tank attacks, plunged three miles deeper into the enemy defenses in high ground less than 90 miles south of Rome where the German line designed to keep the search on the Italian capital began disintegrating.

Both the American and British armies continue moving to the line.

NAZI RETREAT

The Germans appeared to be dropping back into mountainous mountainous defenders above the Garigliano river where they will need additional troops for a longer line, the commentator said. The retreat probably was forced by continuous heavy battle losses.

Both Isernia and Venafro, central pivots of the German defenses, were brought within close artillery range by the advancing Americans who captured the key towns of Gallo, three miles north of Isernia, and Pratella, two miles beyond Allano.
JAP CAMP RIOT
(Continued from page 1)

the entire administration of the camp.

TO DEMAND ACTION

Stockman said he will inform the house of the report of the administration when the body reconvenes Thursday and will demand complete army control.

The war relocation authority has placed in the camp about 15,000 openly disloyal Japanese, who were among 167,000 west coast Japanese evacuated to 10 relocation centers in the spring of 1942. The Japanese classified themselves as prisoners of war last week and refused to produce even their own food on the camp farm. West Coast congressmen thereupon predicted that serious disorders would eventuate at the camp unless the army took it over.

CHARGES MADE

Director Myer has been the nation's most effective proponent of the release of all the west coast Japanese, and his administration has been accused for more than a year of codding the evacuees and endeavoring to protect every individual of them from the " stigma" of special restrictions.

But no sooner had Myer reached the camp Monday on an inspection tour, Stockman said he was informed, than a committee of 254 Japanese called on him at the administration building to present a set of demands as to their future treatment. The committee was followed to the administration building by a big throng of Japanese, Epley and Jenkins reported, and soon the number surrounding the structure was a "conservatively estimated" 7000 to 8000.

SHOUTING MOB

Soon the mob was shouting abuse and sedition, according to the Oregon newspapers.

Bringing on the first climax, former Wilkinson drove into the camp to collect a debt from one of the Japanese.

The actual disorder began when Wilkinson was dragged from his automobile. Fists beat him to the ground, where he was kicked repeatedly, Stockman was informed.

The report said Wilkinson's automobile was damaged when the Japanese attempted to upset it. The mob bent the fenders and bodies of other automobiles.

OFFICIALS SEIZED

Then the raging crowd of disloyalists, according to Epley and Jenkins, began seizing white officials and teachers, including many women, and hustling them into the warehouse. It was then Dr. Pedigord was beaten.

When Myer made an appearance on the porch of the administration building, he also was seized and thrown into the warehouse, according to Stockman's informant.

Packedghoulishly around the structure, the formidable throng of Japanese dared the prisoners to leave the building.

And in the building they remained until a call for troop reinforcement brought response. Tanks and guns appeared, and the commanding officer of the military police sent word into the inclosure that unless the disturbance died and the mob disbanded the troops would charge into the camp.

STORY CONFIRMED

The battered and bruised Wilkinson took the story to the outside world. Epley told Stockman it was shortly confirmed by other witnesses.

The camp director, Ray Best, admitted that Dr. Pedigord had been beaten as a large crowd surrounded the administration building, and that the Japanese had served a set of demands on Myer, but Best told the editor that the whole occurrence was subject to military censorship and that the newspaper would be heavily penalized if the story was printed.

PROBE DEMANDED

"So Best and Jenkins turned to me, and my congressional right as 'appropriate spokesman,' to reveal the seriousness of the situation and to demand military control of the camp," Representative Stockman said.

"I shall demand that the house pass a resolution to avert the danger that has been planted on the California border by the war relocation authority." On the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, last December, thousands of Japanese rioted in celebration at the war relocation centers at Manzanar in California and Poston in Arizona.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the Japanese evacuees carried into the camps the virulently pro-Japan secret societies to which they had belonged on the west coast before the war.

-money can run stronger Roosevelt. Hence the general belief that he will be drafted for another term.

As a result of Tuesday's election, Republican senators and congressmen are moving toward a GOP nominee in the national campaign by renaming the Long Island senator against Mr. Roosevelt. Hence the general belief that he will be drafted for another term.

NO FLASH IN PAN

Dewey has convinced his observers that he is in the lead. He won by about 20000 votes in the primary last year. Now he has his own candidate for governor in a test year, and the other two have no convention that can perform the same feat.

Late reports indicate Dewey's nominee, State Sen. N. Hanley, will defeat the Democratic nominee, Lt. Gen. N. Haskell, by greater majority than Dewey received a year ago.

To republicans this promises Dewey's administration has won the complete approval of the voters for Roosevelt's home. Hence there can be no surer fact that Dewey has won the 1944 New Jersey race.

There was considerable dissatisfaction among the candidates and Dewey's administration.

However, the Republicans in New Jersey, World War I, former U.S. vice president and former ambassador to the United States, easily defeated matching the Republicans of the state next year even Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for governor.

In Washington observers of the New Jersey outcome including the Republicans of the state next year, even Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for governor.

In the New Jersey outcome the Republicans of the state next year, including Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for governor, easily defeated Mr. Dewey's administration.

In Kentucky, the fact that Dewey won without any Democrat in a test year promises Dewey's administration.

In New Jersey, the fact that Dewey won without any Democrat in a test year promises Dewey's administration.

In New Jersey, the fact that Dewey won without any Democrat in a test year promises Dewey's administration.
DENVER, Col., Nov. 9 (UPI)—Colorado voters seemingly defeated Amendment 3, designed to prevent Japanese aliens from owning land in Colorado, in Tuesday's election, according to the latest reports received here from all but 13 of the State's precincts.

The total number of votes for the amendment 3 was 159,406 while 199,031 persons voted against it.
Tulelake

Attorney General Biddle has called on the FBI to investigate the trouble at Tulelake Japanese internment center. This is just what is needed. The FBI will cut through the smoke and get at the facts. The less noisy and the quicker the remedy, the better.
No Absentee Ballots Cast From Tulelake

TULELAKE, Nov. 10 (AP)—Not one absentee ballot was cast by the Japanese-American citizens who are residents of the Tulelake segregation camp, War Relocation Authority officials said today. No provision was made for balloting within the compound.
Wounded Japanese-American Soldier Ejected by a Barber, WRA Charges

POSTON, Ariz., Nov. 11—The War Relocation Authority reported today that a crippled Japanese-American Army private, wearing many service ribbons, had been ejected from a civilian barber shop near this WRA center because of the owner's objection to his ancestry.

Andy Hale, the barber, acknowledged he had ordered the soldier Thursday not to come into his shop but denied shoving or forcing the infantryman.

The WRA said the veteran, walking with a crutch, had been shoved from the establishment.

Hale, father of three sons in the armed service, said a sign on the front of his Parker (Ariz.) shop reads: "Japs keep out, you rat."

"I didn't want none of their business," Hale asserted. "They might close me up but I sure as hell won't work on a Jap."

"ALL THE SAME"

Hale, in answer to a question, said it made no difference to him whether the Japanese Americans were civilians or soldiers. "They look just alike to me," explained the Fort Worth (Tex.) native who has lived 20 years in Arizona.

Mrs. Pauline Brown, reports officer for the WRA center, said the soldier was Pvt. Raymond Matsuda, 29, former resident of Hawaii, who was shot in the knee on the Italian front July 22.

Matsuda, Mrs. Brown related, was wearing seven army ribbons and badges, including the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Purple Heart.

He served two years overseas, she reported, with the 442nd regimental combat team, an outstanding unit on the Italian front.

NISEI'S STORY

Mrs. Brown said Matsuda came to visit friends here. He has been at the Army's Hammond General Hospital at Modesto, Calif. She re-
Freed Jap's Return to Be Fought

Rep. Anderson Raps Secrecy By WRA

James K. Yamamoto, Japanese-American strawberry farmer who leased his six acre farm near San Jose when he was evacuated early in 1942, yesterday ordered his farm vacated immediately pending his arrival early next week.

Yamamoto issued the order through the Nucleus Building and Loan Association, custodian of his Cupertino District farm, without announcing who had authorized his release from a War Relocation Authority (WRA) center at North Ogden, Utah.

B. F. Hollenback, who leased Yamamoto's property in 1942, said he understood at least one other nearby grower had received notice to vacate Japanese owned property.

OTHERS REPORTED.

At the same time, Congressman John Z. Anderson, preparing to leave for Washington, D. C., announced that there were reports that other Japanese-Americans would be returned to Santa Clara County and to San Mateo County.

Representative Anderson indignantly asked "if they're going to send the Japs back, why don't they tell us?"

"I have contacted both the War Department and the WRA on this subject and have received only non-committal answers. I certainly intend to look into this subject when I get back to the capital."

Meanwhile, questioned about Yamamoto's return, a WRA spokesman here said: "Call the Western Defense Command." A spokesman for the WDC said "the Army has no statement to make—period."

(Probe of Jap return to coast planned. See Page 8, Column 4.)

San Francisco Examiner
November 15, 1944
Page 1
Washington, Nov. 20—The War Relocation Authority reported today Japanese-American civilians evacuated from the west coast have been relocated in every state except South Carolina.

Eleven states each have absorbed more than 500 relocated persons, the report showed, with Illinois topping the list, having 8,085 evacuees, the majority living in Chicago.

Other states reported as having more than 500 evacuees were: Colorado with 3,332; Ohio, 2,599; Utah, 2,146; Michigan, 2,121; Idaho, 1,638; Minnesota, 1,296; New York, 1,283; Washington, 914; Missouri, 650; and New Jersey, 555.

Eleven United States Army
WRA said Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Montana each have more than 400 relocated Japanese-Americans living within their boundaries.

The report disclosed 2,146 Americans of Japanese ancestry left relocation centers to join the United States Army and are in domestic camps and on fighting fronts in France, Italy, Burma and the Pacific.

A resolution urging the American Legion sponsor legislation placing all Japanese in the United States under control of the United States Army has been adopted by the Legion's national executive committee in Indianapolis.

Leon Happel, national executive committee member from California, who introduced the resolution adopted yesterday, charged both American and foreign born Japanese are being returned to the coast by the WRA.

Another resolution asked congressional legislation to postpone the return of foreign or American born Japanese to west coast areas until after the war.

Root Of Opposition
Daniel G. Marshall, executive committee chairman of the Los Angeles Catholic Interracial Council, charged today in a letter to Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey fear of economic competition from evacuated Japanese Americans is the root of opposition to return of Nisei to the west coast.

Top officials of the American League of California, demanding American citizens of Japanese ancestry be permanently barred from their coast homes, are engaged in or connected with the fruit and vegetable business, Marshall asserted.
Editor of The Bee—Sir: In a recent issue of a paper, I read and saw the picture of a Japanese boy, who after spending two years overseas, and having been wounded in action, against our common enemy, Germany, was ejected from a barber shop in Poston, Ariz, because he was of Japanese ancestry.

I am a former officer, who served in the Southwest Pacific in 1942 on Guadalcanal, and during the course of the fighting I saw my own men killed by the Japanese. I hate the Japanese soldier produced by the Japanese Army as much as any one else, and for good cause.

But that is just exactly what I and my buddies were fighting against, racial prejudice. To me, it is not the democratic way, and above all, it does not reflect any great glory on the persons in Arizona who were involved. I am not alone in my feelings on the matter, as my associates feel the same way.

Any man who fights for America should be considered an American, and we should be proud of him. AN EXARMY OFFICER.

Fresno.

Nov. 23, 1944
Wants Japanese Relocated Until The War Is Over

Editor of The Bee—Sir: No Japanese should be allowed on the west coast, whether foreign born or not, as long as the war lasts, and especially during the Pacific war.

We read of a Kmematsu Osada, foreign born, who is in Sacramento and has been there for two weeks. We must not forget what went on at Tule Lake last Summer. Also how one of our sentries was arrested for defending himself when a certain Japanese truck driver refused to obey orders in that camp.

We read the state guard will step in if there is a disturbance over their return. Men and women of California have sent our loved ones over there to give their lives and blood to save our homes and country. They are to come home to peace. How will they feel when they hear we let them spill their blood for nothing?

We were promised not one Japanese would return before the war is won. Now they are coming back because they have essential things stored, and protected by our government, which we cannot buy. The material must be used for war machines to fight them.

We were promised not one Japanese would return before the war is won. Now they are coming back because they have essential things stored, and protected by our government, which we cannot buy. The material must be used for war machines to fight them.

We must remember Pearl Harbor, and we here do, very distinctly. It was caused by a slip on our side. How do we know they are not doing the same thing by letting the Japanese come back? Are we being sold down the river like the French people were? We must keep the Japanese out until the war in the Pacific is won.

MRS. MARY BAURENFUS,
Selma.
Public

Army Sergeant Questions Hostility To Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The treatment of American citizens of Japanese descent seems to me to be one of the most serious problems facing our nation today. The entire matter presents itself as a test case: as a precedent which may help shape the future of a free America.

Should an American citizen be deprived of the right to live in the place of his own choosing, the right to enjoy the freedom which is our mutual heritage, and the right to personal happiness merely because of the accident of race?

There are apparently two basic arguments for keeping Americans of Japanese descent out of this area. The first is military in nature. Its thesis is that all Japanese are alike—that they constitute a powerful menace to defense installations in this area. That argument no longer can hold water. All potentially dangerous individuals were moved into the interior some time ago. The dangerous groups were segregated from those not subversive. And let no one imagine our military authorities are so stupid as not to possess the intelligence capable of making an accurate differentiation.

But of course, the really telling answer to this claim of danger from within is to be found in the failure of military authorities in the Hawaiian Islands, where Japanese, both aliens and citizens, constitute a large percentage of the population, to take any action in moving out the Japanese after Pearl Harbor.

The other argument for blocking the return of loyal Americans of Japanese descent is economic. Congressman John Phillips expounded this line with unabashed clarity when he said (as quoted in The Bee), "... the WRA now proposes to return the Japanese in ever increasing numbers, as rapidly as lodgings and farms can be found, until the florist, plant nursery and market garden industries are once again Japanese monopolies." It seems that here lies the real fear of Congressman Phillips and so many other patriotic and loyal Americans.

Yes! It is something to make one stop and think when you read about a wounded veteran of our war against the European end of the Axis being shoved out of a barber shop because his parents happened to have been born in the nation with which we are at war in the Pacific. Let us stop and think now, before our emotions gain the upper hand and reason gives way to force. In this war against hatred and intolerance let us not fall into the trap which our enemies have woven for themselves.

Sgt. H. M. E.

Treas. Bee
Nov. 24, 1944
Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read with much interest the editorial in The Bee of November 17th entitled Secrecy Policy In Return Of Japanese Is Resented. Subscribers of your paper are fortunate in having your publication to keep them posted on what I claim is a very serious menace: namely, the possible return to the west coast of Japanese, whether foreign or native born, during the prosecution of this terrible war.

It is a disgrace to have our government officials who are in charge of evacuation see fit to start returning these Japanese in our midst. What are we fighting this war for, anyhow? Our boys in the South Pacific are giving up their lives fighting the Japanese in order to make our country safe against this maniac race. It looks like some of our government officials desire to start another war, a racial war right here on the west coast. Do not be surprised if it really happens.

I am sure fathers and mothers who have their boys fighting Japanese overseas have enough worries without having to face these Japanese on our streets during the prosecution of this war. I sincerely trust the officials who are at the head of Japanese evacuation will put a stop to the practice until we have won this war.

Fresno, Subcriber.

Nov 24, 1944
Native Sons of Golden West

Laud President on Barring Japs

This nation "does not want another Pearl Harbor—either in the Hawaiian Islands or on our own western shores," the Native Sons of the Golden West declared yesterday in a statement complimenting President Roosevelt on his recent pronouncement regarding return of Japanese to the Pacific coast.

In a telegram dispatched to the White House, Raymond D. Williamson of San Francisco, Native Sons grand president, said:

"Press dispatches state that it is your policy that former Japanese residents shall not return to the west coast. Native Sons of the Golden West have seriously considered this major subject and compliment you on your stand..." Our position has always been in opposition to the immigration of Japanese, we feeling that they were not assimilable. The Oriental exclusion act of 1924 limited the number in California to merely 100,000. We know that without that law there would have been millions instead in California on December 7.

"We do not want another Pearl Harbor either in the Hawaiian Islands or on our western shores and believe our stand has been proven justified."
Favors Deportation

Editor of The Bee—Sir: To be an American is more than being born in this country. There is a certain loyalty, a certain honesty and certain principles involved. There are hundreds of persons born in this country who never will be Americans. We have hundreds who have become Americans by adoption who never will be Americans in principle.

Have we not been trying to teach Americanism to the Japanese for 50 years, and how far have we gotten?

I wonder if Dillon Myer and the sob sisters who advocate the return of the Japanese to California heard the radio program Sunday evening which told how the Japanese made the American soldiers bury their wounded comrades alive.

Then they cry for their return here.

The army may say they can come back and we cannot do much about it, but there are certain things the Americans can do without committing violence which will prevent them from staying.

My father and both grandfathers fought to make this country one of unity, a country of principle. Did they fight in vain?

Send the Japanese back to Japan where they belong.

Fresno, AMERICAN.

Fresno Bee
Nov 26, 1944
Army Officer Protests Prejudiced Comment

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The time has come to stop printing all this drivel about not allowing the Japanese Americans to return to their homes in California. These loyal Americans by birth and conscience will come back, no matter what we say.

Our own constitution, the world's greatest instrument of justice, has provided that. The evil stirred up by prejudiced talk and writing against our Japanese American neighbors is sowing the seeds of intolerance which can bring us only trouble and shame in time to come.

My family arrived in America in 1610 at Jamestown Colony, as it then was called. There they saw courageous young English women arrive by the boatload to marry pioneering settlers they never had seen before. This is our hallowed tradition. What is all this silly talk about Japanese picture brides? Why this anti-American stuff?

On December 7, 1941, I was at Camp Roberts undergoing infantry training. Our Japanese American buddies were the eager bearers. They were the boys called on to show us how to set up a 60 mm. mortar, because they learned how better than we did. They wanted to prove they could fight for America, too. They have proved it in blood and heroism on the field of battle.

Stop crucifying these American buddies of mine, and their families.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD Fresno, W. SPALDING.
Contrasts Treatment

Editor of The Bee—Sir: With all the hardships and treatment our boys have suffered at the hands of the Japanese, it made me angry when I heard over the radio the other day about one of our boys—I do not know whether he was a civilian or a service-man—being fined $1,000 for knocking a Japanese down.

The Japanese in America are being well taken care of, even allowed to continue their college educations, while our boys had to discontinue theirs to go and fight, yes fight the very same, thankless, inhumane, uncivilized race we are treating so well. Why give them an advantage our boys do not get? No other nation on earth is such a softie!

I think we all know the treatment our people received in Japan, and our boys and our allies were misused brutally. I am sure our boys will not want to see them here when they come back, for they will want to try to forget what they have been through. How can they if they see Japanese here? Our boys have had to suffer enough. I know all Americans feel the same, but I do not suppose there is anything the average citizen can do.

Fresno.

[Handwritten note: Fresno Bee
Nov. 27, 1944]
Keep Quarantine

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Having little about law, which I believe is just common sense applied to custom, perhaps I may be all wrong in this.

Suppose if importing cocoanuts from Cocos Island into this state became a detriment to the welfare and health of the people, would it not be common sense and customary to quarantine those cocoanuts? If the Japanese have become dangerous to our well being and a menace to our lives, it would seem to be not only the right but the duty of the state to quarantine the Japanese.

Here is where the bite comes in. Quoting from The Pathfinder, October 9, 1944, “Japanese knew about our B29’s six months before the Super Forts went into action, according to Japanese intelligence reports recently seized in the Burma theater. They not only had performance data but knew about so many would be used during the first eight or nine months of operation.”

Our Democracy is a government by the people, for the people and answerable to the people, so why would a couple of appointed politicians foist one of their pet schemes on California against the wishes of its millions of inhabitants? We all have been laboring under the impression that we are fighting a deadly and murderous war in the Pacific but judging from Dillon S. Myer’s actions we are just having a harmless little game of ring around the Rosie with the Japanese.

Oroville. C. H. WHEATLEY.

Fresno Bee
Nov 28, 1944
Center Opposes Japanese Return

SQUAW VALLEY (Fresno Co.), Nov. 29—The Squaw Valley-Dunlap Farm Center, holding its monthly meeting last Friday evening, adopted a resolution opposing the return of Japanese to California either now or after the war. The resolution read:

“Whereas, the situation on the west coast at present is one of unrest.

“Whereas, the Japanese race has been a menace to the United States, particularly on the west coast, and always will be.

“Therefore, be it resolved the Squaw Valley-Dunlap Farm Center goes on record as being absolutely opposed to their return to California now or at any future date.”

Frank Long, the chairman of the center, ordered the secretary, Sherry DeVine, to forward copies of the resolution to Governor Earl Warren, Tennis H. Erickson, the president of the Fresno County Farm Bureau, and the press.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 29, 1944
Editor of The Bee—Sir: There is an angle to the American born Japanese which I never have seen mentioned in any paper and I think should be presented to the public. The question is, is a child of alien Japanese parentage a legal citizen?

It is admitted the law does not allow alien Japanese to own any land. As a means to defeat that law the Japanese have given birth to children and have had deeds for property made out in the name of a child even while it was still nursing at the mother's breast, thereby making of that child a pawn in a conspiracy against our laws.

It does not stop at the parents, for even other Japanese buy lands in the name of that certain child who does not and cannot realize in any way what kind of transaction is being carried on. It appears to me children in such a conspiracy should not be considered American born citizens. It is their misfortune the same as though they were born helpless cripples.

There is another angle. Ever since the Japanese have succeeded in the deception of acquiring lands through their pawns they have obtained title to an enormous acreage of our best real estate. As there is no law to control the amount of land any individual may own, alien Japanese have been systematically securing more and more property until the amount they now own is alarming. Not only that, but they have been freely boasting that before long all white people will be working for them.

Our law makers are certainly blind to these facts or they would stop it by limiting the amount of property any Asiatic may legally own. It is well known they are vegetarians and can live on less than it costs to feed a horse. The Japanese are not unlike a destructive weed creeping silently to destroy us.

SUBSCRIBER.

Fresno.
PARLEY SOUGHT ON JAP INFLUX

By RAY RICHARDS
The Examiner Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The California Congressional delegation voted today to invite an explanation from the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and the War Department for the increasing return of evacuated Japanese to the west coast.

At a special meeting, at which a better program for the employment of imported Mexican farm labor in California also was discussed, the delegation asked that Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, and a high officer of the War Department appear at a meeting next week.

DANGER CITED.
A number of the California Congressmen confessed failure in efforts to learn individually on what grounds the department and the authority are authorizing the return of many of the west coast Japanese population evacuated shortly after the start of the war as an urgent security measure.

The Californians say that a large number of Japanese on the west coast now would be very nearly as dangerous as in the first weeks of the war.

LABOR PROBLEM.
Representatives John Phillips, Republican, and Jerry Voorhis, Democrat, were appointed to appear before the House Appropriations Committee this week with a plea that California farmers be informed well in advance as to the prospective supply of Mexican labor for each harvest season.

The director of the budget is opposing any further allotment this year for transportation, camps and other Federal expenses in importing the Mexicans. He has suggested that funds for 1945 be appropriated by the new Congress convening in January.

Phillips and Voorhis will argue that California farmers contract for their spring acreage and planting in the fall, and that to produce crops demanded by the Government they must know in advance just what labor they can depend on.
Too Much Like Hitler

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Any citizen of Japanese ancestry residing at Tule Lake is considered dangerous to our country if he resists the authority vested in the War Relocation Authority.

Some of our local citizens apparently by the same token, plus a little loose word slinging, become super patriots, willing to sacrifice their entire vocabularies if necessary to protect their own profits and make life miserable for any minority which happens to have been born on the wrong side of the racial fence.

I have had ancestors in every war of ours since the Revolutionary, and I have an only son in the Pacific. But I strongly resent the imputation that we are fighting to make the world safe for bigger and better intolerance. Japanese baiting here looks no prettier than Jew baiting in Germany.

Let us leave race baiting to Hitler. On him it looks better.

Fresno

MRS. J. M.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — The War Department in Washington, as distinct from the Western Defense Command, has assumed for the first time a share of direct responsibility in the return of evacuated Japanese to the west coast, the California Congressional delegation was informed at a meeting today.

Newly placed in charge of the War Department's part in the problem, Brig. Gen. Miles Reber promised the Californians he will provide them with a complete statement of the Department's policy within a few days.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Location Authority, which administers the affairs of 107,000 Japanese removed to war relocation centers from the Army's west coast prohibited zone, informed the meeting that 34,492 of the Japanese have been released from the centers to date.
Legion to Ask Ban on Japs

Will Propose Control Be Given Army

BY WALTER NAUGHTON.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 7. — American Legion executives from all parts of the State are gathering here for the semiannual department executive sessions.

Demand that all Japs, including native born, be excluded from west coast States and that control of Japanese, in and out of relocation centers, be taken away from the War Relocation Authority (WRA) and given to the Army is due to be made by executives representing this State's 90,000 Legionnaires.

With the State Assembly rooms as the scene, Department Cmdr. Ed W. Bolt of San Francisco will conduct the two-day sessions tomorrow and Saturday. Meetings will be held tomorrow afternoon and evening and all day Saturday.

TO AID WIDOWS.

The Legion executives are also scheduled to set up committees in each city and community in the State to protect widows and wives of servicemen from racketeers attempting to defraud them of mastering-out pay and other benefits. A Statewide survey of this situation shows that it is steadily increasing throughout the State. The resolution will be offered by the Fourth Area, made up of 219 posts and 40,000 Legionnaires in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Governor Earl Warren, himself a Legionnaire, and other prominent State officials are expected to attend the sessions.

Nationwide plans for widening of the Legion's child welfare program were completed here today.

Rep. Johnson first asked that the bill go over for a week, later objected to consideration. This means the bill will not pass during the present Congress.

The bill would have permitted Filipinos now in this country to apply for citizenship, and would have made those who enter under a quota after the war eligible for naturalization.

There are now 45,000 Filipinos in the United States and between 30,000 and 40,000 in the Hawaiian Islands, the House was told.
Myer Admits Servility To Enemy Japs at Tule

WRA Chief Tells House No Efforts Made to Quell Outbreaks

By RAY RICHARDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), publicly confessed today he allowed Japanese enemies of the United States to dominate an agency of the American Government in California for four days last month rather than take the warlike step of summoning nearby troops.

He entered the statement before the Costello subcommittee of the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities a few minutes after he had admitted conscientious objectors and other types of pacifists are on the payroll of the WRA.

"The enemy was in control of the situation and held all the cards," Myer told the subcommittee, in giving his version of the uprising in the Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese. "It seemed the best strategy to go along with them for the time being."

His testimony showed he allowed the Japanese to have nearly everything their own way during the four days of the insurrection, but in the end, two days after he had removed himself from danger, it was necessary to call the troops.

GAVE IN 5 TIMES.

Myer was compelled to admit that in five separate matters, affecting himself personally and the official administration of the camp, he gave in easily to the wishes of the avowed enemies of his country.

The Japanese compelled Myer to treat with a committee despite Myer's previous plans to the contrary, they caused him to make a speech when he had not intended to do so, they forced the suspension of all Caucasian doctors and nurses at the camp hospital to give Japanese full control there, and they demanded and obtained the dismissal of two WRA white employees to whom they objected.

Continuing as abject a confession of inability to meet a given situation as any Government official has rendered in a long time, Myer said a radio transmitter in the hands of the Japanese broadcast "apparent signals" throughout the four days until the Army moved in, found it and silenced it.

JUDO NOT ENDED.

Myer read a statement indicating the transmitter was in full blast on the wild last night of the insurrection, two days after Myer had left fear stricken Caucasian employes at the center and had removed himself to safety.

Although Myer promised the Dies Committee at hearings last July that Judo, a form of ceremonial emperor worshipping Japanese wrestling, would be taught no longer in the relocation centers, he included in his confession today the statement that there is still at least one Government paid Judo instructor in each of the ten relocation centers occupied by west coast evacuee Japanese.

The point came up when he revealed that just before the soldiers were summoned at Tule Lake a gang of Japanese Judo experts had assaulted Willard Schmidt, chief of the WRA "internal security" police. This attack, Myer's report stated, took place at about the time a mob of Japanese were assaulting Guard E. J. Borbeck with wooden "Kendo" swords, and just before the Japanese move that finally brought the call to the soldiers—a threat against the person of Ray Best, camp director. Best himself called the troops.

FREE USE OF CARS.

Myer admitted the camp's motor "pool" was unprotected from the insurrectionists, which accounted for the fact that on the last night of the enemy demonstration trucks with Japanese at the wheels and radio receivers on were running all over Tule Lake camp.

He testified the WRA has released 26,362 Japanese from the relocation centers to go where they will in the United States, admittedly with no greater investigation of their loyalty than their own statements.
Return of Japs Held Up to Army

War Department Takes Responsibility

By RAY RICHARDS
 Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—California congressmen held tonight that the War Department has at last assumed full and formal responsibility for any subversion, disorders or untoward incidents that may attend the present gradual return of evacuated Japanese to the far western coastal area.

A letter from John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, advised a meeting of the California House delegation that each Japanese returning to the west coast is closely checked from the war security standpoint by Military Intelligence and is not released from a war relocation center until the test has been passed.

In reports of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, written in 1942, McCloy was described by Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the league, as "the mainspring of the movement to return all the evacuees to the west coast before the war ends."

McCloy's letter indicated the War Department's concern over the pending outcome of an action placed before the United States Supreme Court by California Japanese to declare unconstitutional the Army order which ousted 115,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens from western California, Oregon and Washington in 1942.
Not Many Cheers

(From the Los Angeles Times)

As good Americans, the great majority of Pacific Coast residents will accept, with the best grace possible to muster, the army decree permitting the return to this seaboard of the evacuated Japanese. But there will not be many cheers.

In other words, we shall take it but we shall not pretend to like it.

On all counts, it seems to The Times that the order is a grave mistake, due to snap judgment under political pressure from some nonmilitary source. However "gradual and well screened" the process, the return of some 100,000 Japanese to communities where their presence will be bitterly if not actively resisted will not be good for the communities, for the Japanese or for anybody or anything else.

The war effort least of all. The order is officially predicated on the fact that an enemy invasion of the Pacific Coast on a large scale is no longer a substantial possibility. This is the same as saying that, if there were still such a possibility, the Japanese would NOT be returned.

Why not? Obviously because of the likelihood that such an invasion would get support from on-shore Japanese, or from enough of them to make a serious difference to the American defense. This amounts to admitting that, under those circumstances, the presence of a large number of Japanese, even supposedly "loyal" ones only, on this coast would be dangerous.

But if Japanese in large numbers on the Pacific Coast are dangerous under one set of wartime circumstances, they are dangerous under all sets of wartime circumstances. Isn't it rather absurd to assume that Japanese in America who are disposed to help their country against us will do so only it and when a Nipponese army lands on our shores? Does actual invasion create the only conditions under which saboteurs and fifth columnists can operate to the detriment of our war effort? As a matter of fact, they would be less dangerous if we were about to be invaded than other times, because we would then be acutely on guard against them. If they, or any of them, constitute a potential peril, as the army by implication conceives, why give them an opportunity under the more favorable (for them) conditions created by supposed safety and lack of alertness on our part?

Sancto Bee

12/12/44
Deportation or Exclusion Urged
On State Senators

Vehement pleas for the deportation or exclusion of disloyal Japanese from California were voiced by authoritative witnesses here yesterday before a State Senate fact finding committee investigating Japanese relocation problems.

Highlights:
1—Deportation "of every Japanese who, during the course of the emergency, has failed to render every available service he possibly could" was urged by H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee.
2—Deputy State Attorney General Theodore A. Westphal advocated permanent exclusion from the West Coast of all Japanese claiming dual citizenship—that is, those who although American citizens had agreed to obey the Japanese Emperor.

The meeting was the sixth and last of a series held by the Senate group, preparatory to making recommendations to the legislature. It is headed by State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock. McClatchy emphasized that his organization is against relocating Japanese during the war emergency.

"The War Relocation Authority is forcing the military's hand in sending the Japanese back to the coast," he said.

His organization also favors banning of Japanese language schools which promote allegiance to Japan, and favors a peace treaty provision which would indicate a place to which disloyal Japanese-Americans may be deported, if Japan will not accept them.

Deputy State Attorney General Westphal disclosed that already $250,000 in Japanese owned land has been forfeited to date in California through discovery that the land was in "dummy" names. That is, he said, it was owned by Japanese aliens—although legally they can not own land—but was in the names of American citizens.
Japanese Property
Investigation of Titles Is Proposed For Possible Violations of Alien Law

By EARL C. BEHRENS

Statewide systematic search of the Japanese land titles in each of the 58 counties of California to determine whether there are hidden violations of the alien land law, was proposed yesterday by Senator George J. Hatfield, Merced county, at a session here of the State Senate Fact Finding Committee of Japanese Resettlement.

Hatfield proposed that the Attorney General's office be given ample funds to do the "investigating job" after testimony was given before the Senators that numerous cases had already been uncovered of fraudulent purchases by alien Japanese of California lands.

$300,000 RECOVERED

Approximately $300,000 already has been recovered by the State in suits instituted by the Attorney General's office against alien Japanese now in WRA relocation centers.

Deputy Attorney General Theodore A. Westphal Jr. told the committee of the world already done by the State in searching out violators of the alien land law.

The committee reiterated its opposition to the return of any Japanese to California until after the war's end. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the handling of returning Japanese by the Federal agencies and the refusal of Federal departments to give the committee a satisfactory explanation of its policies.

800 HAVE RETURNED

Robert B. Cozens, regional director of the WRA for the western area of the United States, told the committee members approximately 800 Japanese internees have returned to their former homes in Washington, Oregon, Arizona and California.

He testified the return of the Japanese was entirely in the hands of the military authority and all releases were made under authority of the Western Defense Command of the Army. Applications, he said, were made by the internees directly to the Army.

Former Attorney General U. S. Webb reviewed the history of the California alien land laws from 1909 to date.

Webb said he favored an amendment to the 14th amendment to the Federal constitution barring persons of Japanese ancestry from citizenship in the future.

ONLY POSSIBLE GROUNDS

At Washington the California congressional delegation had received a letter from John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and made public by Representative Lea, stating that mass exclusion can be sustained only so long as military necessity requires it.

The War Department, McCloy wrote, according to an Associated Press dispatch, is interested in any possibility of disorders resulting from return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast because of possible retaliation against American soldiers held by the Japanese.

The Department, he said, has "every faith that the people of the West Coast will show their good citizenship by abiding by the military judgment."

The delegation, Lea said, has been assured that efforts would be continued to settle the Japanese in other States.

LOOPIHOLE IN LAW

R. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, told the Senators there was need for tightening up loopholes in the present State anti-alien land holding laws. He said his group opposed to the return of Japanese during the war, but knew there was nothing that could prevent Japanese-American citizens from returning after the war.

McClatchy urged abolition of foreign language schools wherever they might be under the control of foreign governments of agencies. He said he favored strict supervision by the State of all foreign language schools in the future. He also urged establishment of a Federal tribunal to determine the loyalty of the Japanese, alien and American-born alike, in the WRA relocation centers.

Deportation of all Japanese who had not been loyal to the United States during the war was urged by the witness.

Senator Hugh Donnelly, Modesto, chairman, and Senators Herbert W. Slater, Santa Rosa; Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka, and Hatfield were in attendance at the meeting.

The committee members will continue in session today, working on a report to be submitted to the Legislature in January.
Supports The Army

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In reading the varied comments of the army's announcement of the revocation of its security order under which the Japanese of the west coast were evacuated, I am reminded of what I once heard a priest say from the pulpit. He said, "When one hears the criticisms and comments sometimes directed at the rector by parishioners, one is led to believe there are persons in the parish holier than the pope himself."

The army is through with the situation, the purpose for which the Japanese were evacuated. It no doubt wants it off its hands to make way for other more necessary things. Any objection or needless obstruction can only hinder the army's effort. What does a city mayor or a congressmen know about army strategy? All he knows is votes. I, for one, think the army made a pretty good survey before it moved and in all likelihood knows what it is doing. It must.

This is not a political game. This is the army. The army is duty bound to see that the best interests of the country are served in relation to things within its sphere. Render the things that are Caesar's to Caesar, I say. They know, I guess. So far as the housing is concerned, the army can get the housing, all right. It got the relocation centers.

E. A. ROTERING.
Sacramento.

Against Return

Editor of The Bee—Sir: This is the first time I have ever written to The Bee, but I think it is my duty. I think the American people are an intelligent race and if this is a Democracy the people have the say. As Lincoln said, this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

I think all the boys fighting the Japanese should have some say whether these Japanese should return or not before the war is over. Our boys are fighting them in the Pacific and we are turning them loose here. It is like killing a lot of potato bugs at one end of the field, and turning a lot loose at the other end. Why do not the American people get busy and do something about it?

C. R. P.
Sacramento.

Speaks For Japanese

Editor of the Bee—Sir: I have read many letters in this column in regard to the Japanese coming back to the coast cities of California.

To begin with, I am not a Japanese lover. But why shouldn't they be allowed to go and come in the land they have chosen to make their homes in? And do you realize many of their boys are fighting for this country? Suppose we turn the tables around? Suppose you went to Japan years ago before war was ever thought of. You liked it there. You made a good living. You made friends. Then Japan went to war with your country, the United States. Also, suppose Japan was at war with Germany. You want to show Japan you appreciated the privilege of living and making your home there, so you helped Japan by fighting against Germany. Don't you suppose Japan would appreciate that much more than we here in California appreciate what the Japanese boys in our army are doing for us?

I have a brother I love very dearly. He is in the South Pacific. My son was in the South Pacific and he is home now and has a discharge. He is not the same as when he went away, but thank God. I can say I have no hard feelings against our foes. As from the beginning of time, there have been wars.

MRS. G. VOGE.
North Sacramento.

Sacramento Bee
12/12/44
Japanese Property

Investigation of Titles Is Proposed
For Possible Violations of Alien Law

By EARL C. BEHRENS

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The committee members will continue in session today, working on a report to be submitted to the Legislature in January.

New Brigadiers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP) — Three Marine Colonels were nominated today by President Roosevelt to be Brigadier Generals. They are: John T. Wallace, La Jolla; Merwin H. Silverthorn, Washington, and Murice C. Gregory, Philadelphia.
State Senate Panel Against Nisei Return

By EARL C. BEHRENS

President Roosevelt, Western Defense Command and the War Department yesterday were "strongly" urged by the State Senate's Committee on Japanese Resettlement "not to permit the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast, and particularly California, for the duration of the war."

The committee, which has held hearings throughout California for the past year, concluded its sessions here by adopting its resolution of protest against return of Japanese evacuees and discussing its recommendations to the Legislature next month.

Attention was called to testimony of Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of WRA, that more than 800 persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens, had been permitted to resettle in California, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona.

The Senators said it was evident the war in the South Pacific "will last a long time," becoming "more intense, bloody and on an increasing scale, and that the war effort in California will become vastly greater, and that ammunition, material and equipment will be shipped through our ports in ever increasing and tremendous volume."

The resolution declared the war's demands necessitated "security and freedom from turmoil or the threat of turmoil in our State" and said "the menace to our national security by the presence of Japanese

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1
More About Nisei
Riots and Bloodshed Predicted
If Former Residents Come Back
Continued from Page 1

In our midst, as announced by General John L. DeWitt, still continues.”

The people of California, the committee declared, “are overwhelmingly opposed to the return of any Japanese during the war.”

“We believe that because California is required to make an all-out war effort, that to allow the Japanese to return during the war is inadvisable because it would cause riots, turmoil, bloodshed and endanger the war effort.”

STAND IS REAFFIRMED

Chairman Hugh P. Donnelly, Modesto, said the action taken yesterday reaffirmed an earlier stand of the committee, signing the resolution also were Senators Herbert W. Slater, Santa Rosa: George J. Hatfield, Newman, and Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka.

The committee yesterday discussed proposals for tightening up California’s alien land laws at the 1945 session of the Legislature to prevent post-war abuses.

While the Senators were urging the President and the Army to stop further resettlement of Japanese on the Pacific Coast, members of the California delegation in Congress added their demands for action.

Democratic Representative Harry R. Sheppard, San Bernardino county, said he believed return to the West Coast of any Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, would not be “feasible” at the present time.

Sheppard is chairman of the committee which is to draft a letter to Secretary of War Stimson outlining the views of West Coast Congressmen on the Japanese question. He said the letter probably will be sent to the War Department and to WRA tomorrow, according to the United Press.

QUESTION OF SAFETY

Sheppard said return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast not only was a question of military security but also involved their own personal safety as well as the housing situation in war production areas in California, Oregon and Washington.

“We must, of course, adopt definite policies regarding the relocation of American citizens of Japanese descent and alien Japs,” Sheppard said.

Return of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast is likely to result in wholesale bloodshed and violence.”

Democratic Representative Clair Engle, Red Bluff, told the Associated Press at Washington.

Representative Clarence P. Lea, Santa Rosa Democrat and chairman of the California Congressional delegation, said the Sheppard letter will not be critical of the War Department’s policy, but will merely outline the reasons why Pacific Coast Congressmen oppose a mass return of the Japanese.

REPLY TO McCLOY

The letter will be a reply to that sent the California delegation a few days ago by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. McCloy made it clear the Washington authorities would expect local law enforcement officers to prevent any interference with Japanese evacuees returned to California.

“I realize also that many persons may say that there is a possibility that disorders might occur if persons of Japanese descent are permitted to return to the West Coast,” McCloy declared. “The War Department is interested in this question because any serious trouble might result in retaliation against American soldiers who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese.

“If the military authorities determine the military consideration no longer requires mass exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, we have every faith that the people on the West Coast, as have those in other areas in the United States into which persons of Japanese ancestry originally removed from the Coast have been relocated, will show their good citizenship by abiding by the military judgment and do their utmost to prevent acts of discrimination against these people who may be permitted to return.”

At San Diego, a proposal favoring acceptance of Japanese-American girls for training in San Diego County Hospital’s nursing school was rejected, 5 to 1, by the hospital advisory committee. Chief opposition came from D. C. Zaun, American Legion post commander, who contended the Japanese continue to have dual citizenship.

Dr. H. P. Emels, committee member, declined to vote on the proposal. He questioned whether any taxpayer could be deprived of the right to train in a tax supported institution.

S.F. Chronicle

12/13/44
PLANT TO RETURN JAPS SCORED

Legislative Committee Acts for Continued Expulsion

A State senate fact finding committee yesterday warned against return of Japanese to California, in a resolution which will be presented to the State legislature in the near future.

The resolution pointed out:

"The Army and Navy have stated that the war in the South Pacific will last a long time, become more intense, bloody, and on an increasing scale; the war effort in California will become vastly greater: ammunition, material and equipment will be shipped through our ports in ever increasing and tremendous volume."

"MUST BE FREEDOM."

There must be "security and freedom from turmoil or the threat of turmoil in our State," the resolution continued, declaring that "the menace to our national security by the presence of Japanese in our midst, as enunciated by Gen. John L. De Witt, still continues."

OPPOSED TO RETURN.

"We find," the committee continued, "from testimony and evidence presented by many citizens and officials of California, that the people of California are overwhelmingly opposed to the return of any Japanese during the war, and we are advised that Japanese are being allowed to return from the relocation camps to California and the Pacific coast. We believe that because California is required to make an all-out war effort, that to allow the Japanese to return during the war is inadvisable because it would cause riots, turmoil, bloodshed, and endanger the war effort."
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Return of Japanese Americans to the west coast is apt to result in “wholesale bloodshed and violence,” Representative Engle, Democrat of California, said today.

Secretary of a subcommittee of the California Congressional delegation instructed to watch for developments in the west coast Japanese-American situation, Engle told a reporter he would also call to attention of governmental agencies these other possibilities:

1—Returning Japanese-Americans might resort to sabotage which would impair the war effort.

2—Their return would accentuate a critical housing situation on the west coast.

Representative Sheppard, Democrat of California, chairman of the subcommittee, said he would ask the War Department and the War Relocation Authority to give Congress information on each Japanese-American released from relocation centers. He said he would ask specifically which people are being released and where they are being settled.

The Californians’ comments stemmed from a letter to the State’s Congressional delegation by Undersecretary of War John J. McCloy which stated any removal of the exclusion order which cleared the Japanese-Americans from the Pacific coast at the outbreak of the war would be accompanied by an “individual” exclusion program.
Citizens' Return

Regardless of what the State Senate's Committee on Japanese Resettlement may say about it the question of permitting American citizens of Japanese descent to return to their homes is solely one for the army. It was the army that took them away from their homes and for an army reason. When the army finds its reason for holding these people in detention no longer exists its war emergency power to hold them vanishes and no one else can say to them where they shall or shall not live.

It is true that it was on General De Witt's order that the people of Japanese origin on the Pacific Coast were removed from their homes. But it is to no point now to appeal to his 1942 judgment that the measure was then necessary. That was the army's judgment at that time and it ruled then. Now it is the army's opinion that this detention is, in some cases, no longer necessary. Now, as in 1942, it is the army's judgment that must govern. There was no other basis for so extraordinary an action as the nullification of the rights of citizens.

We do not accept the committee's statement that the people of California "are overwhelmingly opposed to the return of any Japanese during the war." We think rather that the majority of the people of California would pay no attention to the return and presence of Japanese here and there. This is said to be so in the case of some Japanese who have returned.

We are inclined to think the present uproar over the mooted return of citizens of Japanese descent is largely artificial. If the committees that have been stirring the question up publicly and the legislators and Congressmen who have been using the issue as a vehicle to get publicity for themselves would subside, the issue would subside along with them. The people have a good many other more important things to think about.

At the same time we do not like Assistant Secretary of War McCloy's hint that there may be a mass release and return of these people to their homes. We do not think this would be wise. While in our opinion the majority of Californians would not concern themselves, there are hotheads who cannot realize that these are not the Japanese we are fighting in the Pacific islands. A very few firebrands could make a large amount of trouble, both for American self-respect and for Americans now prisoners in Japanese hands. A gradual return will be best for the homecoming citizens themselves and for all of us.
Hood River is a small town on the Columbia River fifty miles east of Portland in a smiling and beautiful orchard country. If you have had occasion in more expansive days to drive up the Columbia River Highway, you will remember the countryside, but possibly not the town, for it is like any other small and prosperous American agricultural community.

During the Old War it contributed its due quota of young men to the fight on the ancient German will to power, and these are now in late middle age, now substantial townsmen and in some cases leaders of the civic life. Some of them are members of the American Legion posts which dot America in large cities and small, taking part in the local and national problems confronting the nation, as is their right and their duty.

From the Hood River region in the past three years have gone sixteen American citizens of the Japanese race into the armed forces raised to fight again the ancient German will to power. Because simultaneously we were compelled to fight an equally ancient Japanese will to power, these Japanese-American soldiers have been used sparingly in the Pacific, usually for intelligence purposes, and the bulk of them have been assigned to the war on the Germans.

Several thousand have been fighting on Italian soil for over a year, and have made an extraordinarily good record. We are not told whether the sixteen from Hood River have been in Italy, but it may be presumed some of them have seen combat service there.

Originally the names of these men, with their white compatriots, were installed on the county memorial of the kind usually in the keeping of the American Legion post in small American communities.

About two months ago the Hood River post voted to erase these Japanese names from the memorial. It is not probable this was the unanimous will of the Hood River post, or represents the unanimous will of the citizens of Hood River. But it was deliberative, and without doubt is the majority will of the post. The other day the effacement of the names was actually accomplished, the announcement made.
Continued from Page 1 by Commander Jess Edington, of the post.

In this connection the Associated Press office in New York sent the following dispatch yesterday: "Sixteen American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been invited to become members of the Captain Belvedere Brooks Post No. 450, American Legion, after the war. Post officials took the action because they felt a 'black eye' was given the Legion by the Hood River Post . . . .

It is therefore apparent that the American Legion, as an organization of men who sacrificed for their country in their youth and who are dedicated to maintain its integrity and its institutions, will not give unanimous assent to the kind of action taken by the Hood River post. On the contrary, it is apparent that there are members who will oppose this kind of action as damaging to the purposes and ideals of the American Legion.

And this is a good sign, for if the American Legion is to become an instrument for the furtherance of prejudices impairing our fundamental law and our professed ideals of republican government, then its function as a patriotic, constructive and far-seeing institution in our American scheme will be lost.

Now, the larger Japanese question is one developing great heat on the Pacific Coast these days. There are all grades of opinion on it, all legal in a free country so long as it does not act in defiance of law, or advocate such defiance. An opinion on the constitutional aspects of the question was expressed here recently. But let's stick to this Hood River manifestation of it, and see if we can discover what it means in bedrock terms.

These Legion men in Hood River who voted to erase the Japanese names were once put in jeopardy of their lives in opposing an enemy of the United States. For this they claimed and still claim honor, and it was and is due them, as it is due all men who fight for their country since Pericles so nobly put the case in Athens 2400 years ago.

But now they deny a like honor to sixteen men who, in the vicissitudes of history, happen to have been put in the same jeopardy of their lives in opposing the same enemy of the United States. They deny it because they are overcome by their prejudices, because the sixteen have a brownish pigment in their skins, because of several related prejudices having nothing to do with the integrity and destiny of the United State in war.

All right, let's still stick to Hood River, and skip all the cosmic legalities for the present piece. You can whip up a Grade-A argument on it anywhere, anytime, and most of us are a little foggy on the finer points.

But most of us know in a general way, as our grandfather's did, what this country is about. That's why we've got it. Most of us insist it requires a reasonably cool faith in the national integrity and destiny, a struggle to subordinate natural prejudice and personal welfare to the long-range public welfare, and a tolerable fair-play as between all who live on our soil and subscribe to our way.

It is submitted here that the Hood River Post of the American Legion has jumped the American track in this instance.

December 14, 1944
Stimson Lauds Japs in Army
Defends Those Who Have Proved Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—(AP)—Secretary Stimson said today it was "wholly incongruous" that servicemen of Japanese extraction who have demonstrated their loyalty to this country should be subjected to "unworthy discrimination."

Responding to a question at his news conference, the War Secretary said he had no first-hand knowledge of "regrettable reports" of discrimination against Japanese-American soldiers on the West Coast and therefore could not comment on specific cases.

At the present time, however, he added, there are 13,000 Japanese-Americans who are serving or who have served in the armed forces.
Stimson Calls
Nisei Critics
Undemocratic

By EARL C. BEHRENS

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at Washington yesterday entered the controversy over the return of Japanese evacuees to California and other Pacific Coast States with a statement that any discrimination against soldiers of Japanese ancestry would be "wholly inconsistent with the American ideal of democracy."

At home, the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and other organizations and individuals joined in sending a telegram to Representative Clarence F. Lea, chairman of the California delegation in the House, "repudiating" the resolution adopted here several days ago by the State Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement urging President Roosevelt and the War Department not to permit return of Japanese evacuees to California during the duration of the war.

SENTIMENT DENIED

The committee also denied the assertion of the Senate committee headed by Hugh P. Donnelly, Modesto, that the "overwhelming sentiment" in California was against the resettlement of the Japanese in this State.

The committee said the Senators did not announce they were sounding out California opinion and had not called before 15 persons known to be opposed to racial discrimination.

The State Senate group, the committee telegram to Lea declared, "ignored the statement of Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy (issued on December 6), declaring the War Department's faith in California maintaining constitutional authority and asking acceptance of the War Department's program of no further discrimination."

Continued on Page 6, Col. 7

Defense of the Nisei
More About State Legislators and Other Groups Opposing Exclusion Policies

Continued from Page 1

for those evacuees who were permitted to return to the West Coast."

CAROL GOSPEL OF FEAR

The State Senate committee further was criticized for advancing a "gospel of fear" in predicting disorders.

Those who signed the telegram said the Senators "failed" in their "duty" of making a statement of principles in keeping with the War Department request for co-operation.

The California department of the American Legion said State Adjutant James K. Fisk believes that World War II veterans of Japanese descent should be permitted to return to California upon discharge from the armed services because they "have proven their loyalty" to the United States.

Fisk said the Legion did not favor the resettlement in California of Japanese-Americans or alien Japanese who are still in WRA centers.

Today's issue of the California Legionnaire, official publication of the organization, carries an editorial stating the Legion's position in the present controversy.

HOOD RIVER ATTITUDE

The executive committee of the Legion met last week prior to the action of the Hood River, Oregon, American Legion post in removing from roll of honor the names of 16 Japanese-Americans who went into service from that region.

Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference that it was "wholly incongruous" that servicemen of Japanese extraction who have demonstrated their loyalty to the Nation should be subjected to "unwarranted discrimination." Stimson paid tribute to the Japanese-Americans serving in the Army. He said there are 13,000 Japanese-Americans who are serving or who have served in the armed forces.

OUTSTANDING RECORD

Stimson said the 100th Infantry Battalion, in combat on the Italian front, is made up entirely of Japanese-Americans. It has an outstanding record and has been cited for gallantry, Stimson said, according to Associated and United Press dispatches.

The 442nd combat team, also Japanese-American, has since been organized, Stimson said, and has fought "bravely and well on the European front."

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of WRA, sent a letter of protest to Commander Jesse Edington of the Hood River post of the Oregon Legion. Cozzens himself is a legislator.

Edington was also the recipient of a letter of criticism from the American Legion post in Cheney, Washington. The commander, Paul Roselle, said the action of his Hood River comrades was "contrary to the Americanism we have sworn to support and defend."

Edington had "no comment" to the criticism verified at his post by Secretary Stimson and the others.

AFL PAPER COMMENTS

The Oregon Labor Press (AFL) editorially commented: "We have laws to take care of any citizens who are disloyal to our country, and we should not violate our Constitution by denying the privileges given by it to any group, regardless of race, creed or color."

The Captain Belvidere Brooks Legion post in New York City, declaring the Hood River action reflected on the entire Legion, invited the 44 Japanese-Americans whose names had been removed from the honor roll to join its membership.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, there were two posts composed of Japanese-Americans in the California Department of the Legion. State Adjutant Fisk said these charters were suspended since the removal of the members to relocation centers made it impossible for them to continue their meetings.

THOSE WHO SIGNED

The telegram sent to Representative Lea by the Fair Play committee with the resolution of the State Senate committee opposing return to Japanese evacuees.

Organizations signing the telegram included the American Council of Racial Relations, the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Commission on Race Relations of the Northern California Council of Churches, the International Institute of San Francisco and the San Francisco branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A resolution adopted yesterday by the board of directors of the San Francisco Council of Churches opposed legislation denying the rights of Japanese-Americans to return to their homes on the Coast.

The resolution said: "We vigorously oppose all legislation proposing to cancel or to deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of citizenship," and added, "any Christian should cooperate with the military and other proper authorities in deciding matters of public safety.
Robert C. Miller, veteran United Press war correspondent, who has seen service from Guadalcanal to France, recently returned to the United States for treatment of a serious arm wound suffered in France. During part of his trip home, Miller traveled by hospital plane with a wounded Japanese-American lieutenant, whose parents reside in Japan. Miller's story about the officer is given here:

By ROBERT C. MILLER
United Press Staff Writer

PACIFIC COAST ARMY HOSPITAL, Dec. 15—Carrying five citations and suffering a shattered left leg, Lieutenant Dick Hamasaki, 23, is en route to his home in Hawaii today, traveling slowly by stretcher from hospital to hospital after two years of war.

On his chest is the Purple Heart with three oak leaf clusters awarded by a grateful Government for four wounds received in the battle for Europe. There is also a Bronze Star for gallantry in action and a shattered leg caused by an exploding German shell.

Dick, a member of the famed all-Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion—better known as the Purple Heart Battalion—is coming home to his brothers in Hawaii. Of his parents he knows nothing. He left them in Japan four years ago, where he attended school as ordered by his father.

FATHER'S WILL

"Because of my Japanese ancestry, I was forced to bow to my father's will, despite the fact that I was born an American citizen in Hawaii," said the sturdily built lieutenant, "and it was at his insistence that I went back to Japan for my education.

"Had my mother not prevailed upon him to allow me to return to my brothers in Hawaii I would probably be in the Japanese army today."

Dick was inducted along with several hundred other Hawaiian-born Nisei shortly after Pearl Harbor. For the first time in his life he was brought to the mainland.

"That first winter in Wisconsin," he explained, "was pretty rugged. None of us had ever seen snow before and we kept the hospitals full of cases of pneumonia.

"From there we went to the deep South where we were hated bitterly and distrusted. Believe me, none of us was reluctant to leave."

Dick got his first Purple Heart when a high explosive shell sprayed him with jagged pieces of steel a few days after his outfit went into action for the first time.

The first Oak Leaf Cluster came in the Italian campaign where more shrapnel pitted his left leg, sending him to the hospital for six weeks last spring.

Purple Heart number three and the Bronze Star came simultaneously in the bloody fight for the Volturno river crossing, where Dick received his commission in the field after the majority of his company's officers had been either killed or wounded.

His last wound occurred when a German tank shell fired at point-blank range shattered his left leg.

A fellow American officer, Captain L. Leo Sautter, Long Beach, Calif., expressed it this way:

"The job these kids did and are doing in Europe is one of the toughest and most heart-breaking ever given any body of men."

"They gave everything they had—many of them their lives. And we're going to see to it that the those who do come back are given every consideration possible."
With all the agitation, most of it artificially stirred up and some of it malicious, and the rest of it unreasoning, over the military policy of returning a few American citizens of Japanese ancestry to California, under military certification, it is well that the voice of reason has also been given conspicuous publicity, from sources of recognized "respectability."

The list begins with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy, and is known to have the approval of President Roosevelt. Among the organizations protesting are the representative heads of nearly all the religious and educational organizations in California, as well as many posts of the American Legion and other patriotic bodies.

Among the individuals separately protesting are the heads of the principal universities, with the known inchoation of the others, and well known men of conspicuous success in business and in their respective professions. Religion and scholarship may not yet be entirely "respectable," when race prejudices are involved, but business, commerce, industry and the professions have certainly attained this rank.

Moreover, the present attitude of the Government and of the military authorities is in accordance with the plain language of the Constitution and the consistent judicial interpretation of it throughout our history by all the courts. And it is the logical outcome of the very military policy under which the Japanese were originally evacuated, regardless of individual merits.

At that time the military decision, under war powers delegated by the President under authorization of law, was that an early air attack on the California coast was to be anticipated, and that there was no time to investigate which of the Japanese in California could be trusted, in that event, and which might be dangerous. So, under a law which permitted similar action on all or any of us, the evacuation was, in practice, limited to those of Japanese race, even though it was the expressed army judgment that a large part of them were trustworthy. The Japanese themselves accepted this military policy.

Now it is the judgment of both the civil and military heads of the army that this situation no longer exists, except as to certain Japanese of known disloyalty, who are already segregated. However, there is no present plan of "wholesale" return, and there is a definite policy of settling elsewhere those Japanese, alien or citizen, who have been finding occupations where they are needed and are acceptable.

Most of the few now here are veterans of the American army, who have served loyally and bravely overseas, and have been returned, honorably discharged, some of them wounded, from divisions where many of their comrades were killed. There has been little or no objection to these, individually, in the communities where they are. But there has been much excited protest, elsewhere, based on pure theory and imagined local dangers. Such agitation, in a free country, cannot be suppressed, except when it undertakes to incite violence or other lawlessness. The best remedy for it is counter agitation, from responsible sources. This has now been provided.

Confessedly, this situation has its emotional complications, concentrated largely in California, where most of these Japanese lived. A certain caution, therefore, is very properly being used, not from any national fear of properly accredited Japanese, but from uncertainty as to "Caucasian" Americans. The time will, however, come when it will be an individual matter. Any American citizen, unless there are individual reasons applying to himself regarding race, has the right to move into any State or locality in America, whether he is locally wanted or not. And no State has the right to deny to any person, citizen or alien, the equal protection of its laws.

This has always been the law, and is the announced policy of the Government and of the army. The problem is not whether the rule of law shall prevail. It must and will. The real problem is how sensibly and loyally we will accept it. And the indications are that, except from a dwindling few but noisy agitators, we are doing just that.
consider them as a group, as has been necessary in the past. "I consider it of great importance that the people of the West Coast understand and appreciate that the most careful scrutiny of the vast amount of information now available has led to the conclusion that the great majority of Japanese-Americans have severed all connections with Japan, and are prepared to assume all the responsibilities of their situation as Americans."

ENEMIES EXCLUDED.

He admitted the investigation disclosed there are "still a considerable number of persons of Japanese ancestry, both in the citizen and in the alien group," who do not wish to be Americans, and who are willing to sacrifice themselves to advance the interests of Japan."

Military necessity requires that such individuals continue to be excluded, he said. Admitting there will be "many adjustment problems" for the returning Japanese—such as transportation back, housing, and employment—he said such problems will largely be the responsibility of civilian agencies.

IN TWO CLASSES.

Thirty Army officers and a considerable number of clerical help will visit all the relocation centers currently housing the Japanese to obtain data on each Japanese.

By January 2, General Pratt said, it was hoped that the Japanese will be divided into two classes—those eligible for return, and those who are not. "Any individual who receives an exclusion order will have the right of appeal before a board which will report its findings to me," General Pratt declared. The 18,700 disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake Relocation Center will be examined just as the others are, he continued, adding that "there are a few there who will not be returned, for military reasons."

AT WRA EXPENSE.

The War Relocation Authority will bear the expense of returning to the west coast those eligible Japanese now in relocation centers. Washington dispatches disclosed that the Department of the Interior intends to put into effect a program based on a gradual and orderly return. "Our main hope under the plan is that there will be no immediate influx back," said General Pratt. "I believe it will be a gradual process, and that those who want to return won't be in too much of a hurry to come back." Identification cards will be issued showing that a returned Japanese has been cleared by the Army, "although we have no right or authority to compel any

Japanese to accept one," General Pratt disclosed. "Priority" for those returning will be given to eligible Japanese having a son or daughter in the United States armed forces.
Warren Asks Law's Protection for Japs

Urges 'Compliance' With Army Decision; Legion, Dullea Promise Support

The problem of treatment of Japanese returning to the west coast evoked concern yesterday from Governor Earl Warren, State American Legion leaders, and Police Chief Charles Dullea—all of whom pleaded that there be no disorders or unrest.

Governor Warren urged that the military decision be given "cheerful compliance." State Department Commander Ed W. Bolt and State Adjutant James K. Fisk, of the Legion, admitting they received the exclusion repeal order with "deep shock and regret," promised to support the Governor's plea.

PROTECTION PROMISED.

Chief Dullea declared that "Japanese returning here will get all the protection they're entitled to under their constitutional rights."

Governor Warren said: The decision of the commanding general of the Western Defense Command to revoke the mass Japanese evacuation order and to permit the return of those who have established their loyalty to the satisfaction of the Army is based on the military situation as it exists today, and is, therefore, to be respected and carefully complied with by the government and the people of this State as were prior orders on the same subject.

"I am sure all Americans will join in protecting constitutional rights of the individuals involved and will maintain an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorders. It is the most important function of citizenship, as well as governments, to protect constitutional rights and to maintain order. In this situation both must combine to accomplish that result.

WARNs AGAINST UNREST.

"Any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort and particularly the flow of needed materials to our boys in the Pacific, who are moving steadily but at great sacrifice toward their ultimate goal—Tokio."

"Most California families have a boy or girl in the armed forces. Military decisions such as these are designed for their ultimate success and speedy return to the homeland. As civilians, it is our duty to comply with such decisions as loyally and as cheerfully as they do."

LEGION STATEMENT.

A joint statement by Legion Department Commander Bolt and Department Adjutant Fisk called upon all California Legionnaires to assist Governor Warren and his officers "to maintain law and order, one of the established precepts of the Legion."

Their message, directed to Legionnaires, follows:

"Since the military authorities have authorized the return of loyal Japanese-Americans to this combat area, we are calling upon all California Legionnaires to be the first to see that these citizens have accorded to them the rights to which such citizenship entitles them—the rights which you demanded for yourselves, which you fought for, and for which your sons are now fighting.

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion, by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then by those acts you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

S.F. Examiner
12/18/44
P. 4
Nisei Return During War Is Called Policy Error

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 9 — H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, today condemned the wartime return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast as "a grave error of policy," but declared that the rights of those who are allowed to come back to their former homes must be protected.

Military authorities who ordered the relocation of the Japanese after Pearl Harbor have allowed the Japanese to return as a result of "a continuing pressure from the War Relocation Authority and other interests selfishly seeking some gain for themselves," McClatchy told the executive committee of the California Department of the American Legion.

SPIRIT OF UNREST

"Such a return," McClatchy said, "is bound to create a spirit of unrest and must necessarily increase the protective efforts of those agencies charged with security measures. But our committee is unanimous in holding that if the military authorities revoke previous orders as to the Japanese then those who are American citizens are legally entitled to move freely anywhere in the United States, not excepting California or the Pacific Coast."

"You, as Legionnaires, are bound by your oath of membership to see that every citizen does peacefully enjoy the rights of citizenship, because each and everyone of you has agreed to 'maintain law and order; to make right the master of might,' to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy."

LEGION COMMENDED

Governor Warren commended the legion for its support of a $30,000,000 bond issue approved by the voters at the November general election for the purpose of making loans to World War II veterans for the purchase of homes and farms.

Warren said interest rates on the loans must be kept low and expressed satisfaction with California's postwar veterans readjustment program.

Donnelly Hearing

In S. F. Tomorrow

MODESTO, Dec. 9 — State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the Senate Fact Finding Committee, announced today that a hearing will be conducted in San Francisco Monday on Japanese resettlement in the State.

The meeting, which will start at 11 a.m. in the State Building, will be attended by H. J. McClatchy, secretary of the Joint Immigration Committee, U. S. Webb, former State Attorney General, and Senators George J. Hatfield, Jeff R. Dorsey, Irwin T. Quin, and Herbert W. Slater, members of the Fact Finding Committee.
Bataan Mothers Club
Silent on Jap Order

Salinas Area Comment Indicates Compliance With Ban Lifting

SALINAS, Dec. 17.—Salinas Valley mothers whose sons were in the last desperate stand on Bataan, today, greeted with silence news of the Army order permitting Japanese to return to the Pacific coast.

"There will be no comment from members of the Bataan Mothers' Club," said the club president, Mrs. C. F. Lang. "There are still nearly 100 Salinas boys in Japanese prison camps."

But while no official club statement was forthcoming, one individual member expressed bitter resentment against the order, declaring that Japanese here "know what happened on Bataan and won't want to face us any more than we will be able to stand meeting them."

OTHER COMMENT.

From elsewhere throughout the area whence came a sizeable portion of the doomed Company C, 194th Tank Battalion—formerly the Fortieth Tank Company of the California National Guard—came these comments:

Howard Weile, commander, Salinas Post 31, American Legion: "We don't want Japanese here, and we said so bluntly in a recent resolution. There appears nothing we can do about it, however."

Fred McCargar, secretary, Salinas' Chamber of Commerce: "There will certainly be many persons who will be upset by the Army order, including 3,000 Filipinos in the Salinas Valley. However, Salinas certainly doesn't want any 'incidents' and probably time will work out some solution to the problem."

STATEMENT TODAY.

Jack Bias, secretary of the Grower-Shippers Vegetable Association, which has opposed return of Japanese to the west coast, said the organization probably will authorize a formal statement tomorrow "after we have had a chance to digest the Army's order."

District Attorney Anthony Brazil and Sheriff Alex H. Bordges of Monterey County declined comment, save that they had received a teletype message from Governor Warren urging "adequate and cheerful compliance with the order of the military commander."

CHURCH WELCOMES BACK JAPANESE

Controlled return of the Japanese back to the West coast was endorsed yesterday by heads of the San Francisco Council of Churches.

They pledged cooperation with the authorized agencies in "relocating and assimilating" those evacuees permitted back, and extended to them "a cordial welcome and greetings to our fellow Christians as they look forward to resuming their normal church and community relations."
Statistics showing the disposition of the 110,000 Japanese evacuated from the west coast States of California, Oregon and Washington, and the 1,000 evacuated from Hawaii, were released by the War Relocation Authority yesterday.

Meanwhile, Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, said that plans for returning of the relocated Japanese would be announced today.

Of the total Japanese evacuated, 32,800 were settled in States outside the Western Defense Command.

Current population of the eight relocation centers, located primarily in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, is 61,000.

At the Tule Lake Segregation Center, for disloyal Japanese, there are now 18,700.

A total of 2,500 were inducted into the United States Army.

In the relocation centers there were 4,300 births and 1,300 deaths; 1,200 are currently in institutions and hospitals, and 3,000 are on seasonal harvesting leave.

A total of 2,440 were released by the Department of Justice for internment.

RECORD MIGRATION.

The original evacuation order, decreed in 1942 by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commanding general of the Western Defense Command, precipitated the greatest controlled migration in the Nation's history, and was impelled by "military necessity," General DeWitt said at that time, adding:

"The security of the Pacific coast continues to require the exclusion of Japanese from the area, now prohibited to them and will so continue as long as that military situation exists."
Governor Urges Compliance With Japanese Return Order

Governor Earl Warren, in urging the people of California to cooperate in the Western Defense Command order permitting loyal Japanese to return to the west coast, said the order is a military one and therefore is to be respected and complied with.

Notifies Authorities
The governor said he has notified all chiefs of police and sheriffs, and has called upon all public officials to join in an effort to develop uniform plans to prevent intemperate action and to promote cheerful compliance with the military decision.

Warren issued the following statement:

"The decision of the commanding general of the Western Defense Command to revoke the mass Japanese evacuation order and to permit the return of those who have established their loyalty to the satisfaction of the army is based on the military situation as it exists today and is therefore to be respected and carefully complied with by the government and people of this state as were prior orders on the same subject. I am sure that all Americans will join in protecting constitutional rights of the individuals involved and will maintain an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder. It is the most important function of citizenship, as well as government, to protect constitutional rights and to maintain order. In this situation both must combine to accomplish that result."

Would Retard War
Any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort and particularly the flow of needed materials to our boys in the Pacific who are moving steadily but at great sacrifice toward their ultimate goal—Tokio.

Most California families have a boy or girl in the armed forces. Military decisions such as these are designed for their ultimate success and speedy return to the homeland. As civilians, it is our duty to comply with such decisions as loyally and as cheerfully as they do.

Sacto Times
12/18/44
P. 4
Coast Awaits Mass Return of Army-OK’d Japs

In one of the most significant developments to affect this area, since the start of the war, the Pacific Coast today awaits the mass return of thousands of former Japanese residents, under terms of an Army order effective at midnight next January 2.

The new ruling——permitting the return of all alien-born and American citizen Japanese who have satisfied the Army as to their loyalty——was issued by Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding general, Western Defense Command.

REASONS ADVANCED

It came, the general said, because of the “steady improvement in our military situation in the Pacific during the past year.”

It produced these immediate developments:
1. Army and War Relocation Authority officials estimated that many of the 110,000 Japs originally excluded from the vital Pacific Coast region will not choose to return here—and that there will be no “hasty rush” by the Japs back to their former homes.
2. Governor Earl Warren and Mayor Roger Lapham issued formal statements calling for “cheerful compliance” with the Army’s decision and for “fair consideration” for the returning Japanese.
3. Public opinion appeared sharply divided, with some groups protesting the Japs’ return and others praising the move as a just one.
4. Government agencies prepared to meet multiple new problems arising from the Japs’ re-entry into the coastal zone—namely the housing question.

General Pratt’s order, an-

Return of Japs To Coast Awaited

Continued From Page One

ounced at a Presidio press conference, will revoke the Jap exclusion orders issued in 1942 by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt when it goes into effect January 2.

It provides, however, that new — individual — exclusion orders will be issued against any Japanese found to be disloyal to the United States.

The “screening” process is virtually complete, an Army spokesman said, on the basis of intensive investigations made during the exclusion period by the WRA and a final checkup now in progress and expected to be completed in time for the January 2 deadline.

Any Japanese — citizen or alien-born — will be permitted to go anywhere in the United States if he is not individually excluded.

“The most careful scrutiny of the vast amount of information now available has led to the conclusion that the great majority of the evacuees will be closed in less than six months. He anticipated all would be closed within a year, however.

This gave rise to questions as to what would be done with the Japanese in the Tule Lake Segregation Center—all of whom have professed loyalty to Japan and who have participated in a number of violent outbreaks at the camp.

Japs wishing to return to their old homes in San Francisco face a major housing problem, with the city already jammed with war workers and the old Japanese center, Japantown, taken over virtually entirely by Negroes.

O. K. With Negroes

Joseph James, spokesman for the city’s Negro population, said "the present Japantown residents would not oppose the return but of the contrary would intensify our efforts to get decent housing for ourselves and the Japanese, too."

Robert Cozzens, WRA director here, pointed out that only a few of the Japantown homes had actually been owned by Japanese, and that former tenants would have to settle elsewhere unless they had existing leases to the property.

Coozzen added that the effect of the return on the WRA would be merely to expand its resettlement activities, under which it has moved many Japanese from relocation centers to the Middle West and East Coast.

No Mass Exodus

He said the return movement of loyal evacuees “will be conducted in an orderly manner, and no mass exoduses from the relocation centers to any part of the country is contemplated.”

Emergency sessions of California law enforcement leaders were expected in the wake of the return order, with state officials scheduled to discuss the move today at Governor Warren’s monthly council session at Sacramento.

One chief problem was the control of possible “incidents” following the Japs’ return—notably in areas such as Salinas, with large Filipino populations and with many boys lost on Bataan.
Coast Awaits
Mass Return of
Army-OK'd Japs

In one of the most significant developments to affect this area since the start of the war, the Pacific Coast today awaits the mass return of thousands of former Japanese residents, under terms of an Army order effective at midnight next January 2.

The new ruling—permitting the return of all alien-born and American citizen Japanese who have satisfied the Army as to their loyalty—was issued by Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding general, Western Defense Command.

REASONS ADVANCED

It came, the general said, because of the "already improved" in our military situation in the Pacific during the past year.

It produced these immediate developments:

1. Army and War Relocation Authority officials estimated that many of the 110,000 Japs originally excluded from the vital Pacific Coast region will not choose to return here—and that there will be no "hasty rush" by the Japs back to their former homes.

2. Governor Earl Warren and Mayor Roger Lapham issued formal statements calling for "cheerful compliance" with the Army's decision and for "fair consideration" for the returning Japanese.

3. Public opinion appeared sharply divided, with some groups protesting the Japs' return and others praising the move as a just one.

4. Government agencies prepared to meet multiple new problems arising from the Japs' entry into the coastal zone—especially the housing question. General Pratt's order, an

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Return of Japs
To Coast Awaited

Continued From Page One

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Any Japanese—citizen or alien-born—will be permitted to go anywhere in the United States if he is not individually excluded.

"The most careful scrutiny of the vast amount of information now available has led to the conclusion that the conclusion that the great majority of Japanese Americans have severed all connections with Japan and are prepared to assume all the responsibilities of their situation as Americans," the general said.

"The fact that those who are to be permitted full freedom of action, including the privilege of returning to the West Coast, have been chosen by the military and that those who are potentially dangerous will continue to be excluded, should reassure any who may question the adoption of the new program.

Governor's Plea

"It is my sincere hope that the return of those persons of Japanese ancestry who choose to come back to the coastal areas may be accomplished without undue incident." Governor Warren added that "any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from intemperate action will of necessity retard the war effort and particularly the flow of needed materials to our boys in the Pacific who are moving steadily but at great sacrifice toward their ultimate goal—Tokyo."

Route Uncharted

Just how many of the 110,000 evacuated Japs—and particularly the 5,290 removed from San Francisco—would return to this area remained a question no official attempted to answer.

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, in a statement issued in Washington, declared 35,600 of the evacuees have already been transferred from relocation centers to places elsewhere in the country.

Tule Lake Problem

He said those who wished to return to the Pacific Coast would be given WRA aid in transportation and housing, and added he expected no relocation center to be closed in less than six months.

He anticipated all would be closed within a year, however.

This gave rise to questions as to what would be done with the Japanese at the Tule Lake Segregation Center—all of whom have expressed loyalty to Japan and who have participated in a number of violent outbreaks at the camp.

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Revocation of Ban Stirs Varying Reactions

Conflicting sentiments by California leaders today greeted news of the Army's decision to lift the blanket exclusion of Japanese-Americans from the coastal area.

Governor Earl Warren called upon citizens of the state to join in preventing the unrest and bloodshed many have feared will accompany return of the Japs to this state.

Protection Asked

"I am sure," the governor said, "that all Americans will join in protecting the constitutional rights of the individuals involved and will maintain an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder.

"It is the most important function of citizenship, as well as government, to protect constitutional rights and to maintain order. In this situation, both must combine to accomplish this result."

In Los Angeles, prewar residence of thousands of Japanese, Mayor Fletcher Bowron angrily termed their impending return a heavy burden. He said:

"We have adjusted our whole economy to their exclusion," Bowron said. "Negroes from the South have taken their houses. Other war workers have taken hotels, apartments and rooming houses owned by native-born Japanese."

"If they come back and start putting out war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be. With our police force inadequate because so many of its officers are in the armed forces, we just can't guarantee them protection.

"No one wants to deny the constitutional rights of a native-born citizen and certainly there will be no prejudice because of race, but I think it is a mistake to bring them back while we are busy fighting a war."

Security Problem

"It is a question not only of security for ourselves but also for those who are returned."

Before the war, southern California had 43,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the largest concentration in the United States, Bowron pointed out.

Police Chief C. B. Horrall of Los Angeles expressed a "wait and see" attitude on the matter.

"Whether it will mean trouble, I don't know," the law enforcement head said.

W. A. Smith, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, expressed regret at the War Department decision to permit the Japanese to return.

"I was one of the first to urge that the Japanese be removed from the coastal area," Smith said. "Now that they are away, they should be kept away until after the war is over."

Legionnaire Heard

Others who voiced protests over the action included Norman B. Dunbar, commander of the Fourth Area of the American Legion, who said:

"There exists no reason why the American Legion should change its present and often reiterated stand to keep the Japanese out of coastal areas. . . . Return of the Japanese will invite sabotage."

In Sacramento, H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, termed the Army action a "distinct shock," but urged Californians to safeguard the rights of the evacuees.

A statement issued here by the Interracial Commission and directorate of the San Francisco Council of Churches favored the lifting of the Japanese ban.

'Tradal Welcome'

"We extend them (the evacuees) a cordial welcome and send fraternal greetings to our fellow Christians as they look forward to resuming their normal church and community relations among their friends in this area," the statement declared.

It was signed by Rev. Donald F. Gaylord, Grace United Church of the Mission; Rev. John C. Leffler, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and Dr. Hughbert H. Landrem.

At Salinas, which saw scores of its youths go to Bataan, where they either were killed or captured, officials expressed a hope there would be "no incidents."

The Bataan Mothers' Club said it would have no comment to offer, while American Legion Commander Howard Welie declared:

"We don't want Japanese here."

Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and a former San Francisco attorney, declared in Salt

Lake City that the Army action was "a vindication of the loyalty of the Japanese-American population to the United States."

Representative Harry R. Shepard (D., Cal.) in Washington called upon West Coast residents to "keep their heads cool" while he predicted no great number of evacuees will return to this area.

Housing, he said, is not available.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps

"Buy War Bonds and Stamps—"
Kenny Urges Liberals To Unite

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 — Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California joined last night in calling for united action by American liberals to maintain a strong foreign policy abroad and a progressive home front program.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Lawyers' Guild held in Kenny's honor, Douglas said he felt the greatest problem facing the world was "the maintenance of a free society."

"The way we manage it," he said, "may mean the life or death of our civilization."

He said American liberals "must be realists. We must expect compromises and concessions in foreign affairs, but we must adopt an attitude of mind which refuses to permit a wedge to be driven between the Allies."

Douglas warned that unless human values are placed first in the world, "there will be new foundations laid for war."

Liberals, he said, "must work for positive rights at home, with equal opportunity for all. If we fail at home we can hardly expect to win the fight for a free society on other continents."

Kenny is in Washington to open offices for the Colorado Water Board in opposition to the proposed treaty with Mexico dividing waters of the Colorado river. The board represents California, Colorado and Arizona.

Kenny told the meeting that liberals "somehow cannot stand the vicissitudes of success."

"When we have lost an election we are loving brothers," he said. "When we have won one we seem unable to stand together." After victory as well as before, Kenny said, liberals must stand together for a united nation and united world.

"Don't let small issues disrupt national or international unity," he said. "Our objective must be to strengthen the United Nations and prevent reaction from taking control of the home front."

St. Chronicle
12/18/14
P. 3
Exclusion Ends
No Mass Return Is Expected; Transportation, Housing May Stay Migration of Thousands

100,000 Are Affected by New War Department Rule, Canceling 1942 Order

The Western Defense Command yesterday lifted restrictions prohibiting the return of almost 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were excluded from California, Washington and Oregon in 1942 for reasons of military security. Major General Henry Pratt, commanding General of the Western Defense Command during the absence of Major General C. H. Bonesteel, announced the War Department's repeal of restrictions against the racial group at a special press conference at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Improved military conditions in the Pacific, which have transferred the nation's first line of defense from Hawaii and the Pacific Coast more than 6000 miles westward to the home islands of Japanese, were considered the determining factor in the War Department's decision.

Associated Press reported that the revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude will continue to be barred from the Coast States.

More than 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas on the West Coast, the States of California, Washington and Oregon. The majority of them were transferred to relocation centers located chiefly in the Mountain States, including Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

NO MASS RETURN

No mass migration to California and the other Pacific Coast States is expected, despite proximity both with the persons who were evacuated on orders of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, then commanding general of the Western Defense Command.

The majority of San Francisco and Bay Region Japanese Americans now living at the Topaz, Utah, War Relocation Center. In a telephone interview with The Chronicle, Project Director D. O. Hoffman of the Center said:

"Some do and some don't want to return. It will be a question for the individual to determine. I don't anticipate any mad rush back to California."

Factors which will decrease any tendency toward mass migration to their former homes will be transportation, available funds, housing and business opportunities, all generally controlled by changed economic and social conditions influenced by war.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE

Return of the evacuated Japanese Americans to California and the Pacific Coast has been one of the most bitterly argued questions of the past two years.

Economic and social groups have been divided on the question. Those opposing the return have adopted generally the attitude of General DeWitt, expressed during the first months of the war, that "A Jap's a Jap" and none of the racial group would be admitted.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5
Official Says Only Loyal Japanese Will Be Released

RIVERS (Ariz.), Dec. 18.—Leroy H. Bennett, director of the Gila River War Relocation Center here, in commenting on relaxation of an army west coast exclusion order, emphasized that only “loyal” residents of the centers will be released.

He said the government already has gone far in screening out the disloyal Japanese and sending them to Tule Lake, Calif.

“However,” he added, “Not necessarily all the present residents of the WRA centers are loyal.”

There are 2,300 Japanese at the WRA establishment here and not all of them are eligible for release, Bennett said.

An additional 11,200 are held in the Colorado River WRA center in Poston, Ariz. Most of those in the Arizona camps are from California. More than 5,000 from the Rivers camp and 6,000 from the Poston center have been relocated in inland states.
WRA Gives Out Statistics On Japanese Coast Evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, today announced statistics relative to the number of Japanese evacuated from the west coast's three states and their distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evacuated from west coast's three states</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuated from the Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In institutions, hospitals, etc.</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births in relocation centers</td>
<td>2,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Released by justice department from internment</td>
<td>119,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under WRA responsibility (approximately)</td>
<td>32,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians relocated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Inducted into army from centers</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died in centers</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present population in eight relocation centers</td>
<td>38,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tule Lake segregation center population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On seasonal leave (harvesting)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimated more than half of 12,000 now in United States Army service are from mainland and includes those who were inducted through selective service from October, 1940 to June, 1942 when inductions of Japanese-Americans ceased, being resumed January, 1944. In April of 1943 the 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese-Americans was authorized by the secretary of war, 1,200 volunteering from the relocation centers. These figures of 2,500 inducted from centers from January, 1944, do not include those who were inducted from points of relocation in Midwest, East and South by their local draft boards.

Sacto Bee  
12/18/44
Secretary Ickes said today the interior department will expand its relocation program to send resettled persons of Japanese ancestry back to their west coast homes.

At the same time, he expressed the belief that a large proportion of the more than 35,000 Japanese Americans relocated in other parts of the country may choose to remain.

Ickes emphasized that there will be no "hasty mass movement" of evacuees.

His statement, following the war department's revocation of the west coast exclusion order, effective January 2nd, said it "is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship to do everything he can to make easier the return to normal life of those people...."

"They are entitled to their full constitutional and legal rights and perhaps something more than ordinary consideration because they have really suffered as a direct result of the war. In a real sense, these people, too, were drafted by their country. They were uprooted from their homes and substantially deprived of an opportunity to lead a normal life. They are casualties of war."

Of the 110,000 persons of Japanese descent originally evacuated, said Ickes, more than 35,000 have been relocated by the WRA outside the west coast area.

The great majority of these, he asserted, "have become satisfactorily adjusted in their new locations and probably will want to stay where they are." Many of them will doubtless now make arrangements for having their parents and other family members still at the centers come out and rejoin them at their new homes.

There originally were 10 "centers" to which west coast Japanese were evacuated. One later was closed and another was set up as a "segregation" area for those who had expressed preference for the cause of Japan.

The WRA program calls for returning only those whose resettlement plans are approved by WRA. They will be eligible for travel assistant which the authority now extends to those relocating in other parts of the country.

Travel assistance includes payment of rail or bus fare to the point of relocation and transportation of personal properties such as household furnishings.

"Since most of the evacues at the relocation centers have had little opportunity to accumulate savings over the last two and a half years," Ickes noted, "they will doubtless need such assistance. Only a few evacuees therefore are expected to leave the centers, either for the west coast or any other destination, without first having their plans checked and approved by WRA."

Ickes said no center will be closed in less than six months but that it is anticipated all will be closed within a year.

He added that "funds have been provided to the Federal Security agency for public assistance through state and local welfare agencies for those evacues who are incapable of self support."

Ickes concluded:

As the WRA enters the final phase of its program its immediate aims, as always, will be to restore the loyal and law abiding evacuees of Japanese descent to a normal American environment, to relieve local manpower shortages and to cut down government expenditures for the maintenance of a displaced segment of the population. Its long range objective will be to bring about a better economic adjustment and a more satisfactorily nationwide distribution of a minority group which was doubtless too heavily concentrated before the war in one particular section of the country.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP—

The text of the war department announcement of the rescinding of the Japanese exclusion order follow:

Preliminary progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments, has resulted in a determination by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command, with the approval of the War Department, that the continued mass exclusion from the west coast of persons of Japanese ancestry no longer is a matter of military necessity.

For this reason mass exclusion under which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast area in 1942, were revoked today through the joint action by Major General Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, and of the proclamation No. 21.

Will Exclude Individuals

The rescission order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about whose information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude will continue to be excluded on an individual basis. Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the tests of army scrutiny during the last two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal aliens.

The decision to revoke the exclusion order first applied on March 24, 1942, was prompted by military considerations. Since the evacuation, our armed forces have pushed the enemy in the Pacific farther from our shores and closer to the Japanese homeland.

Although hard fighting has been carried ahead in the Pacific, it no longer can be said, as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion on the west coast on a large scale is a substantial possibility.

Determine Loyalty One

In 1942 it was impossible to make an immediate determination of which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not. Mass treatment of all Japanese ancestry was, therefore, a necessary military precaution. Since that time, persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the west coast area have been thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of loyalty, probably more thoroughly than any other segment of our population.

As a result of these investigations, it has been possible to make progress in separating those who may be dangerous from those who are loyal to the United States. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the army itself in selecting those persons of Japanese ancestry who were acceptable for the army, initially as volunteers and later under selective service. Many of these men were recruited from relocation centers and many of them have families in the centers.

The outstanding record which these men have made fighting for the United States in Italy, in France, and in the Pacific has shown conclusively that it is possible to make sound judgments as to their loyalties.

The war department is aware that the resumption of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations. It believes, however, that adequate solutions for these problems exist. The department of the interior has informed the war department that it intends to put into effect a program based on a general evacuation order to the west coast and a vigorous continuation of its efforts to relocate persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States.

The war department believes the people of the Pacific Coast area will accord welcoming persons of Japanese ancestry all the considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law abiding residents.

Santo Bae
12/18/44

P. 4
High Court Rules
Loyal Japanese Must Be Free

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The supreme court today declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the west coast which the army applied in March, 1942, and revoked it only yesterday.

The court's majority opinion by Justice Black on the issue of exclusion did not rule on the constitutional questions involved.

In another opinion, the justices ruled unanimously that the removal of an American woman of Japanese descent is entitled to unconditional release from a War Relocation Authority center—because she is conceded to be a loyal citizen. She is Miss Mitsuye Endo, 24, of Sacramento, Calif.

The court majority said in reference to the constitutional issues it was sufficient to pass only upon the order which Korematsu violated by refusing to leave the California area affected by the army civilian exclusion order.

To cast this case into outlines of racial prejudice, without reference to the real military dangers which were presented merely confuses the issue.

Justice Murphy, Jackson and Roberts each wrote dissenting opinions. Justice Frankfurter wrote a separate concurring opinion, saying the exclusion "an obvious racial discrimination," Murphey said it was one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law.

Murphy said he found no adequate reason given "for the failure to treat these Japanese-Americans on an individual basis by holding investigations and hearings to separate the loyal from the disloyal, as was done in the case of persons of German and Italian ancestry.

The court's decision came down a day after the war department revoked its order by which, since March, 1942, persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic areas of California, Washington and Oregon. The army revocation did not, however, extend to citizens of Japanese ancestry of known pro-Nipponese sympathies.

In another separate concurring opinion, Justice Murphy said he is of the view that detention in relocation centers of persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of loyalty is not only authorized by congress or the executive but is a necessary part of the constitutional resort to racism inherent in the entire evacuation program.

Miss Endo was born 24 years ago in Sacramento. Described by the justice department as a loyal, citizen, she demanded transfer from the center in Topaz, Utah, and a court declaration that she has the right to go anywhere she pleases.

Justice Roberts wrote a separate dissenting opinion in which he said the court was "squarely faced" with the constitutional rights of Miss Endo.

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Separate Opinion
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Sacramentans today viewed with mixed emotions the action of the war department in permitting Japanese-Americans to return to their homes in coastal areas, but the general feeling seemed to be that despite the possibility some trouble may be engendered by ill will toward the evacuees they are entitled to protection as American citizens.

There were 2,879 Japanese evacuated from Sacramento when the Western Defense Command barred the Pacific Coast to persons of Japanese ancestry. Of these, 1,905 are citizens and 974 are aliens. Altogether, there were 93,717 Japanese evacuated from restricted coastal areas in California, of whom 60,148 are American citizens.

Trouble In Schools
Declaring the public schools are one place where there might be friction, the children giving vent to feelings expressed at home, Governor Earl Warren requested Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, to call a meeting of school superintendents in Sacramento to discuss problems which might develop through the return of Japanese children.

“We certainly want no untoward incidents in our public schools,” he said. “When the war is over our reputation for all out participation may depend to a large extent on how we comply as a state to the military order permitting the return of loyal Japanese to California.

“It will be a test of our patriotism to follow the order as cooperatively and orderly as the men in the armed services follow their orders.”

Will Make Adjustments
J. R. Overturf, city school superintendent, said “we will make the necessary adjustments to fit the situation.” About 1,000 Japanese children left the city schools, but he does not expect many will return.

“The Japanese have received educational training in the war relocation centers and we will examine the records and fit the students who return to our schools into the proper classes,” he asserted.

R. E. Golway, county superintendent of schools, believes the return of the Japanese at this time “is a most unfortunate occurrence,” adding:

“It seems to me it could have been held up until after the completion of the war in the Pacific.

“As far as the county school system is concerned we will do everything possible to assist the students in fitting them into their proper places in the educational system.”

Asks Cooperation
An appeal to Sacramentans to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in the maintenance of peace and order when the alien and American born Japanese return was (Continued on Page 4, Column 6)
Sacramentans View Return Of Evacues With Mixed Emotions
(Continued From Page One)

voiced by City Manager Elton B. Sherwin.

"It is the duty of every American citizen to protect the constitutional rights of the alien and American born Japanese," he said. "It is incumbent upon all to assure the safety and fair treatment of these people.

"Our local authorities will be on the alert to prevent any disturbances."

Police, Sheriff Will Help

Police Chief Alec K. McAllister and Sheriff Don Cox said they will do everything possible to protect any Japanese who return.

Cox said he believes the government is "flirting with trouble" in permitting the Japanese to return.

Farmers Are Factors

Other observers asserted the extent to which the Japanese re-establish themselves in agriculture in Sacramento County largely is up to the attitude of the Caucasian farmers.

Before their evacuation in 1942 the Japanese were a considerable factor in the orchard, vineyard and vegetable sections of Sacramento and other nearby counties. In general, they owned or controlled vineyard and strawberry properties, leased vegetable acreages and operated as tenants or contractors on orchard land. There also were those who worked as farm laborers.

County Agricultural Commissioner A. E. Morrison reported that after the evacuation many of the Japanese sold their farms, but many still hold ownership and under the civil laws are entitled to return and claim possession. This is particularly true for vineyards and strawberry land.

Farm Adviser E. L. Stanley likewise said there is no way of telling what the final attitude of the people in the farm districts will be in regard to accepting the Japanese back again.

He said the Japanese were an important factor in Sacramento agriculture before the war, owning and operating a considerable acreage and being an important source of farm labor.

Feeling Is Against

George Feil, manager of the Florin Fruit Growers Association, said a survey shows between 60 and 70 vineyards in the Florin district still are owned by Japanese although a large number of ranches were sold by them since their evacuation.

He stated the feeling in the Florin district is not good in regard to the return of the Japanese, but there appears on the surface to be no organized opposition.

Feil holds power of attorney for a great many of the Japanese properties and so far has not received any notice from any Japanese owners of action to reclaim possession.

Ted Elwert, commander of the American Legion City Council, declared the Legion, while opposed to the return of the Japanese, must see "no undue violence occurs."

A strong warning was voiced by Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, chairman of the assembly interim committee on Japanese problems, who predicted the Japanese Government might attempt to smuggle in agents "by submarine" to mingle unobserved with the Japanese-Americans.

"There's going to be plenty of trouble," Gannon said. "The anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific Coast is not engendered by the war alone—it is something which has prevailed for years."

State Will Review

Meanwhile, William K. Smith, executive officer of the state personnel board said consideration of the status of 87 men and women of Japanese ancestry, whose employment with the state was interrupted when they were moved to relocation centers, probably will be reopened next week.

Charges seeking dismissal of the employees on the ground their loyalty to the United States and the state was questionable were filed early in 1942, but was suspended by the personnel board January 20, 1944, "until after the war or to such other time as the defendants are free to return and remain unrestricted in California."

Cites Housing Shortage

City Manager Sherwin pointed out one of the principal difficulties confronting the released evacuees will be the acute housing shortage in Sacramento. He pointed out the homes formerly occupied by the Japanese now are rented by other people.

Officials of the rent control division of the Office of Price Administration state Japanese who rented their homes at the time of their evacuation will be entitled to re-possession provided they file a one month's notice of their intention of returning to their residences.

Arthur F. Delano, secretary of the Sacramento Real Estate Board, said a large percentage of the Japanese residents of Sacramento owned their homes at the outbreak of the war and turned the property over to real estate firms for rental during the period they were to be in relocation centers.

No Change In Bank

The return of the Japanese to Sacramento is not expected to affect the status of the Sumitomo Bank of California, which was closed December 9, 1941.

The bank has been liquidated 100 per cent under the direction of the state superintendent of banks. All depositors' claims were honored last Spring. The only business pending, according to state bank officials, is the formality of determining whether interest also is to be paid on the deposits.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18—(AP)—Japanese removed from the Pacific Coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon and Washington after January 1st. Major General Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, announced yesterday the war department has decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. The move, General Pratt said, is because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific as well as other developments." Hereafter, he said, they will be excluded only when the army considers them personally dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

Not Mass Movement
The Western Defense Command said revocation of the order does not mean a sudden return of population overtaxing war adjusted housing. Instead, the army expects the War Relocation Authority to see that the return of Japanese is gradual. Those who return will be carefully screened.

Policy Is Explained
General Pratt made these specific elaborations of the new Japanese policy:

1—The revocation order applies to all the Pacific Coast states, but not to the Territory of Alaska.

2—Alien and American born Japanese may return to the Territory of Hawaii if they can get transportation and if they can satisfy the commanding general of the Hawaiian command of the desirability of their return.

3—Those affected by the new individual exclusion order will not be on a permanently excluded list. The people so excluded will not be made public. Those permitted to return will carry cards certifying to their release.

4—About 30 officers with clerical assistance will visit all segregation camps and will have personal conferences with all Japanese on the excluded lists and examine their records to see if release is desirable.

5—Those Japanese who have been relocated by the relocation authority may inquire as to whether they are on the excluded list.

6—It is expected some Japanese even from the Tule Lake Shasta County, segregation camp will be allowed to return. This statement, however, Pratt said, would not indicate what proportion of the excluded Japanese can be expected to return to the coast. The Tule Lake camp has been designated by the War Relocation Authority as a "suitable" center for Japanese disloyal or potentially dangerous to American security.

7—Persons excluded will have the right to appeal to a three officer board which will make a full examination of the applicant's case and recommend to the commanding general of the western defense area whether he should be allowed to return. The final decision will be the commanding officer of the region.

Many Go Elsewhere
President Roosevelt, at a news conference last month, estimated 20 or 25 per cent of the people transferred from the west coast have left relocation centers and taken up life elsewhere in the country.

Reaction in West
Reception of the announcement throughout the West was varied. In Los Angeles, outspoken Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that the existence of inadequate police (Continued on Page 4, Column 5)
War Office Will Allow Japanese Back On Coast

(Continued From Page One)

Santo da 12/10/44
PP. 1 + 4
Dual Citizenship Is Bar To Japanese Loyalty

The evils of dual citizenship practiced by the Japanese in America long have been recognized by those on the west coast who have observed its workings at first hand. But it remained for an American soldier of Japanese ancestry to relate the graphic story of what this iniquitous and unAmerican system has meant to the Nisei.

Under dual citizenship, the Japanese fathers registered their American born children with the consulate as citizens also of Japan, thus making them subjects of the emperor as well as of the United States.

As such they were liable for military duty under the Japanese flag just as much as if they had been born in Japan. While they had the privilege of renouncing their allegiance to Japan, few did because of the inevitable censure of their fathers and their virtual ostracism from certain Japanese circles which the renunciation would involve.

En route from the Italian front, where he was cited five times for bravery, to his native Hawaii for hospitalization of his wounds, Lieutenant Dick Hamasaki said:

"Because of my Japanese ancestry I was forced to bow to my father's will, despite the fact I was born an American citizen in Hawaii. It was at his insistence I went to Japan for my education, and had not my mother prevailed upon him to allow me to return to my brothers in Hawaii I would probably be in the Japanese Army today.

The early part of Hamasaki's story might be repeated thousands of times for the Nisei on the west coast prior to the war. Unfortunately, however, many—too many—did not have articulate mothers to prevail against the hard and fast will of their fathers.

Strict parental obedience is a Japanese mandate which reaches to the Japanese in America. And when an alien father registered his American born son as a citizen of Japan and ordered him to Japan for his indoctrination, he had to obey or suffer the consequences.

The strongest indictment against the Japanese is that they do not become assimilated into the American way of life.

And dual citizenship is one of the great barriers to assimilation unto the second and third generations, and it will continue to be so long as it is practiced.

Indeed, in the face of the lifelong indoctrination which begins from the time they are in the cradle, any American born Japanese who rise above the traditions, teachings and training adhered to by their alien parents and become loyal to America without mental reservations really perform a miracle.

Before the Japanese can hope to become integrated into American life, it first will be necessary for them to renounce dual citizenship.
Sergeant Toki Miyahara of Sacramento was wounded on the French battle front October 30th while serving with a Japanese-American combat outfit.

Word of his injury came from the war department to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matsu Miyahara of Sacramento, now in the Central Utah War Relocation Center at Topaz.

Sergeant Miyahara was inducted into the army December 1, 1941 while attending the Sacramento College, and went overseas last August.
Sutter Is Confident
Order Will Prevail

YUBA CITY (Sutter Co.), Dec. 18.

Sutter County officials, while taken by surprise by the war department's order permitting the return of loyal Japanese, said they are confident there will be no disturbances here.

Before the wholesale evacuation there were 800 Japanese engaged in farming in Sutter County.

Sheriff A. W. Kemerer said that while some persons naturally resent the order, he feels the citizens will join in respecting the war department's decision.

Chief of Police Lewis A. Duncan of Yuba City said that every precaution will be taken to make the return of the Japanese orderly and without disturbance.

Chief Duncan said:
I feel confident the people of Yuba City, no matter what their personal opinions may be, will abide by the decision of the war department and respect the order permitting the Japanese to return. It is too early to anticipate the reaction of some individuals but I am sure there need be no apprehension as to law and order prevailing when the return of the Japanese starts.
Yolo Legion Opposes Return Of Japanese

WOODLAND (Yolo Co.), Dec. 18. V. F. McReynolds, commander of Post No. 77, American Legion, pointed to the post's previously adopted resolution in commenting today on the war department's order permitting the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast.

The post stands on record opposing the return of all the evacuees for the duration of the war.

San Joaquin
12/18/44
p. 5
Roseville Veterans Hit
Return Of Japanese

ROSEVILLE (Placer Co.), Dec. 18.—Veterans organizations here are on record as opposing the return of any Japanese to heretofore restricted coastal areas during the war and for permitting only Japanese-Americans of proved loyalty to the United States to return after the war.

Organizations so on record are the George A. Marshall Camp of the United States Spanish War Veterans, the Roseville post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Alyn W. Butler post of the American Legion.

John W. Nendel, long active in the affairs of the USWV, said: “The veterans place emphasis on the word ‘any’ in opposing the return of Japanese before the end of the war. They further are on record as favoring the deportation at the end of the war of all disloyal Japs and at that time permitting only the return of Japanese of proved loyalty.”

He added he considers Japanese serving in the armed forces of the United States as those with proved loyalty.

Elwyn H. Gregory, Placer County superintendent of schools, called a meeting of trustees and principals of all elementary and high school districts in the county which had Japanese children in attendance before the evacuation.

The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 31st, at 8 P.M., in the Loomis Elementary School. Gregory specified the meeting is open only to trustees and principals.

He said: The purpose is to discuss the various ramifications of the return of Japanese pupils to the schools. Governor Warren has stated the people are to accept them.

Sacto Union

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p. 5
Warren Calls on People to Accept Japanese

"It is important that we accept the Japanese as our neighbors. They are members of our society and we need them to thrive as a nation. It is time to move past the division and embrace peace."

RETURN OF JAPANESE WILL BE SLOW, ORDERLY

The decision to repatriate the Japanese is a complex one. It is important that we proceed with care to ensure the safety and security of all involved. The process will likely take time and require careful consideration to ensure a peaceful transition.

20,000 of Jap. Evacuees Will Quit Arizona

The numbers of Japanese removed by the Army from various points are as follows:

- From west coast states: 119,000
- Evacuated from Hawaiian Islands: 3,500
- Relocated to inland states: 119,000

Salinas, Heavy Loser on Batan, Silent on Return of Japs to West

The facts about the return of Japanese-Americans to the United States are as follows:

1. Japanese-Americans will return to the United States under the provisions of the War Relocation Authority. The process will be orderly and slow to ensure safety and security.

RETURN OF JAPANESE WILL BE SLOW, ORDERLY

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McClatchy Asks Jap Fairness

Action of the War Department lifting restrictions on Japanese-Americans brought the following statement from H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee.

"Announcement by the War Department of the immediate release of all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and the lifting of restrictions as to their return to the west coast will come as a distinct shock to Californians.

"But it is the duty of all Americans to safeguard these Japanese-Americans and make certain that their rights as citizens are fully protected.

"I speak for the California Joint Immigration Committee when I call upon all loyal citizens to do everything possible to maintain law and order and to assist in every possible way in assuring safety and fair treatment for all citizens without regard to race, color, or creed.

Sacramento Union
12/19/44
Western Solons Reticent on Jap Return

WASHINGTON — (AP) — West coast Congressmen available last night discussed with reticence the Army's action rescinding the order excluding Japanese from the west coast.

"After all, most of those who will be readmitted are citizens whose right to go or do as they please is guaranteed by the Constitution," one Congressman commented.

Most asked time to study the Army's statement.

Told Week Ago

The California delegation was told a week ago that the War Department was considering possibility of lifting the exclusion order and advised that civilian government agencies would keep a close watch on those who were allowed to come back within the military zone.

Congressman Lea (D-Calif), who acted as delegation chairman at that meeting, said yesterday he hoped that many of the Japanese who left California would remain away, and added that the War Relocation Authority had given assurance that it would continue efforts to find places for Japanese families in other sections of the country.

Considerable Feeling

Representatives Coffee (D-Wash) and Stockman (R-Ore) said there was still considerable feeling against Japanese in some parts of their districts—the Puget Sound country in Washington and Hood River in Oregon, in particular.

Stockman said he thought the local communities were quite capable of settling the problem in their own way.

Representative Ellsworth (R-Ore) thought it would have been better if the order had been allowed to stand until the bitterness engendered by the war had died down.

Sacto Union

12/18/44

p. 1
Jap West Coast Ban Lift

War Department Cuts All Restraint
Held on Evacuees

THE War Department yesterday revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast, as reported from Washington.

An announcement by the Army said that the revocation order was issued by Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, with approval of the War Department. The order becomes effective midnight, January 2. Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments, was given as the reason for the revocation. The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude will continue to be barred from the coast states.

More than 11,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from strategic areas in California, Washington and Oregon, the majority of whom eventually were transferred to relocation centers, will be allowed to return to their homes.

NO REASON NOW EXISTS TO MAINTAIN CAMPS

The decision to revoke the evacuation order, President Roosevelt said, was made on the basis of a mass return of Japanese-Americans to the west coast. It was now possible to determine in all fairness the loyalty of Japanese-Americans in the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.

WAR DEPARTMENT REVOKES EVACUATION ORDER

The Army, in yesterday's announcement, said that in 1942, when the evacuation order was issued, the Army was frightened by the prospect of invasion. President Roosevelt, at that time, said that evacuation was necessary because the Japanese-American population was hostile to the war effort.

Mass treatment of all Japanese-Americans, therefore, was a "necessary military precaution."

ALL EVACUATED JAPANESE HAVING BEEN INVESTIGATED

Since May, 1942, when the evacuation order was first issued, hundreds of thousands of Japanese-Americans have been investigated thoroughly by the Army. It was said that no exception to the exclusion order could be made today.

U.S. estimates that 14,000 Japanese-Americans are in United States armed forces, and the rest in the civilian community elsewhere.

No wholly Japanese-American units have been reported in action since the war started. The Army said it would prefer that the Japanese-Americans take part in the war effort in the United States.

MAJ.-GEN. HENRY C. PRATT

The evacuation order was prompted by Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command. The Army said: "Since the evacuation, all persons of Japanese ancestry have been thoroughly investigated and a small number have been sent to relocation centers."

Mass evacuation will create certain problems. The Army said today that it would like to get the problem across to the people, but it added: "We, like another, do our best.

The Army, in yesterday's announcement, said that in 1942, when the evacuation order was issued, the Army was frightened by the prospect of invasion. President Roosevelt, at that time, said that evacuation was necessary because the Japanese-American population was hostile to the war effort.

No wholly Japanese-American units have been reported in action since the war started. The Army said it would prefer that the Japanese-Americans take part in the war effort in the United States.
Douglas, Kenny Urge Strong Liberalism At Home, Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec 18—(UP)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California joined in calling for united action by American liberals to maintain a strong foreign policy abroad and a progressive home front program.

Speaking Saturday night at a meeting of the National Lawyers Guild held in Kenny's honor, Douglas said he felt the greatest problem facing the world is, "the maintenance of a free society."

"The way we manage it," he said, "may mean the life or death of our civilization."

He said American liberals "must be realists. We must expect compromises and concessions in foreign affairs, but we must adopt an attitude of mind which refuses to permit a wedge to be driven between the Allies."

New Foundation For War

Douglas warned that unless human values are placed first in the world, "there will be new foundations laid for war."

Liberals, he said, "must work for positive rights at home, with equal opportunity for all. If we fall at home we can hardly expect to win the fight for a free society on other continents."

Kenny is in Washington to open offices for the Colorado Water Board in opposition to the proposed treaty with Mexico dividing water of the Colorado River. The board represents California, Colorado and Arizona.

Calls For Unity

Kenny told the meeting that liberals "somehow cannot stand the vicissitudes of success."

"When we have lost an election we are loving brothers," he said. "When we have won one we seem unable to stand together."

After victory as well as before, Kenny said, liberals must stand together for a united nation and united world.

He added:

Don't let small issues disrupt national or international unity. Our objective must be to strengthen the United Nations and prevent reaction from taking control of the home front.
Downey Approves Slow Return Of Japanese

WASHINGTON (D.C.), Dec. 18—Senator Downey, Democrat of California, commenting on Interior Secretary Ickes' promise that there will be no "hasty mass movement" of Japanese to the coast, said "the policy enunciated by the secretary will certainly minimize the possibility of any friction involving the Japanese."

He said it apparently is the policy of the War Relocation Authority to dissipate any returned evacuees, and added:

I approve of that. I fervently hope no citizen of California will indulge in any lawless activity against any Japanese who may be returned there which may result in reprisals against American prisoners being held by the Japanese.
Opposition To Japanese Return Is Expressed

PORTLAND (Ore.), Dec. 18.-Opposition to the return of Japanese to Oregon was voiced widely in this state today.

Penn C. Crum of Hood River, Oregon department commander of the American Legion, said: "There is a great deal of danger that violence will follow the return of the Japanese to coastal areas. There is high feeling against them."

The Hood River post of the Legion recently erased from the county war memorial the names of 16 Japanese-Americans serving in the armed forces.

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland said: "It is unfortunate that the army is taking such early action. I don't think the people are generally prepared to accept the Japanese."

Governor Earl Snell said in Salem: "I want to study the official notification further before I make any comment."

Daniel McDade, Portland, immediate past Oregon department commander and a national vice commander of the American Legion, said: "Sooner or later we will have to learn to live with the Japanese if we're going to solve the Pacific problem. There is no cause for alarm. Too many people are trying to do the thinking of the men who are doing the fighting."

Sheriff Martin Pratt of Multnomah County (Portland) added: "I'm afraid there will be violence when the Japanese return to communities where there are relatives of citizens who have died in Pacific fighting."

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Spectra Bee

12/18/44

p. 4
H. J. McClatchy Urges Protection Of Rights

H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, commented on the war department's action in lifting restrictions on Japanese-Americans by asserting it is the duty of all Americans to see that their rights as citizens "are fully protected."

McClatchy issued this statement late yesterday:

"Announcement by the war department of the immediate release of all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and the lifting of restrictions as to their return to the west coast will come as a distinct shock to Californians. But it is the duty of all Americans to safeguard these Japanese-Americans and make certain that their rights as citizens are fully protected.

I speak for the California Joint Immigration Committee when I call upon all loyal citizens to do everything possible to maintain law and order and to assist in every possible way in assuring safety and fair treatment for all citizens without regard to race, color or creed."

Sacramento Bee
12/18/44
P.4
Justice Department May Take Over Tule Lake

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Justice department is expected to take over and operate the Tule Lake (Calif.) segregation center for Japanese nationals and Japanese-Americans who have expressed a desire to return to Japan.

The eight other camps—designated as relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry who have expressed loyalty to the United States—are expected to be closed within a year.

There are approximately 18,700 persons in the Tule Lake area—a barbed wire enclosed camp. Most of these are Japanese citizens but some are Japanese-Americans who, despite having once become American citizens, have decided their national feeling is with Japan. Of the total, about 5,000 are younger than 18 years of age and have been placed in the Tule Lake area because of the status of their parents or relatives.

Information that the Justice department would take over the camp from the War Relocation Authority (WRA) was obtained shortly after Interior Secretary Ickes said the WRA will begin moving the Japanese from the relocation centers back to their west coast homes.
Somehow the conversation turned to the Japs and their return to California. "Better not let any of them get near me," this young sailor said, "I have a sword captured from a Jap officer and I'll use it on them. The only good Jap in my opinion is a dead Jap. We never take any prisoners, and we don't intend to." Yes, he was going back as soon as he had fully recovered from his wounds. His arm was still bothering him. More X-rays had to be taken. He didn't want to say much about that. He admitted his nerves were upset and the memories of what he had been through were still too vivid.

He was so young, so bitter, so cruel in his utterances, so bloodthirsty that he made a deep impression on those who had picked him up. They hoped their own young men, returning from the war, would not come back with so much hate in their hearts. This feeling must have transmitted itself to the passenger as he said, apologetically, "I know, I'm too tough. I want to fight everyone. If someone says the wrong thing to me I want to hit him. But you have to be tough where I come from, you have to be in order to stand all that you have to go through." Killing Japs, he confided, became like shooting ducks. The first time you didn't want to do it. After that you didn't care. The more you killed the quicker you felt the war would be finished.

The returning citizens of Japanese extraction—as are the alien Japs—are going to meet returned Pacific servicemen in California. It will not be a pleasant meeting for either. It is one of the problems that both must solve in their own fashion. The War Department, Governor Warren and the other authorities can urge that disorders be avoided. Appeals for tolerance can be made, but they do not reach everyone. They cannot change mental attitudes or allay hatreds.

When the Japanese were evacuated from California one of the Army officers said the War Department had to do the job, but didn't want to have the

(Continued from page 1) continued custody of the interned civilians. "It is our job to kill Japs, not keep them," he said. The returning servicemen have been taught to kill and hate. Their hatred toward the Japs is more intense than toward the European enemies. It is a hatred that is difficult to suppress, and it can mean trouble to innocent men, women and children who want to be Americans and who had no more to do with bringing on the war than did any other citizens of the United States. We refer, of course, to those of Japanese extraction. Even though they are returning to California life can never be the same for them here.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)
The Japs Return
To California

Whether California likes it or not the Americanized Japs are returning by order of the War Department. The only Japs who are to be retained in federal custody are the ones who refuse to pledge their loyalty or who have shown themselves to be inimical to the United States.

Those who are returning to the Pacific coast are citizens who were born in the United States, and alien Japs who are friendly to this country and whose records have been checked and verified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other authorities.

Governor Warren has called upon the people of California to accept this return without friction or civil disorder. Bringing them back is a military decision, just as taking them away was originally ordered by the Army. The return will be far more difficult for the returning Japs than it will be for the Californians who are called upon to accept them again as neighbors. They are the ones who must readapt themselves to their freedom, and they are the ones who know they aren't wanted and who must overcome the hatred that the war has directed toward them.

Many citizens of Japanese extraction have shown their loyalty to this country. They have shown it by entering the armed services and distinguishing themselves by their fighting valor. They have shown it by voluntarily going into detention camps, although legally the United States has never had the right to place them there. They have shown it by cooperating with the authorities in singling out and isolating those Japs who are loyal to Tokyo and on the emperor's side in the war.

The proper attitude for Californians to take is to permit these evacuated people to return and let them demonstrate by their conduct and by their attitude that they intend to help America to win the war, and do everything they can to assist this country in battling the enemies in the Pacific and in Europe.

Hawaii could not deport her people of Japanese extraction. She has managed to get along successfully with them during the war. California can do the same if restraint is shown by the people of the State toward those who were snatched from their homes when Japan brought the war to the United States.

America is a democracy, a land of freedom. One of the tenets of democracy is the fair treatment of people who deserve it. While we may oppose the return of the Japs we must recognize that legally they are entitled to come back, and that violence toward them is prohibited by the laws we are fighting to maintain. We believe the return will be peaceful, and that the returning citizens and friendly Japanese-Americans will help to overcome the animosity that has developed against them.
Court Declares In Favor of Jap Woman

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Supreme Court held unanimously yesterday that Mitsuye Endo, American woman citizen of Japanese descent, is entitled to an unconditional release from a War Relocation Authority center.

In the decision by Justice Douglas, the court declined, however, to rule on the questions of military law involved in the case.

The Douglas decision explained that, "We do not mean to imply that detention in connection with no phase of the Japanese evacuation program would be lawful."

In reaching its conclusion, the court said it did not "come to the underlying Constitutional issues which have been argued."

"For we conclude that, whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has no authority to subject to its leave procedure citizens who are concededly loyal.

Miss Endo was born 24 years ago in Sacramento. Described by the Justice Department as a loyal citizen, she demanded freedom from the center at Topaz, Utah, and a court declaration that she has the right to go anywhere she pleases.

She is a civil service employee of the State of California.

She was employed as keyboard teletype operator at the time she was removed to a war relocation center at the time of the Army's roundup of coast Japanese for removal from the area.

Prior to that, she had worked for the State Motor Vehicle Department.
SAN FRANCISCO—(AP)—Best estimates last night were that only 60,000 of the 119,000 Japanese excluded from the Pacific Coast in 1942 would return now that the Western Defense Command had revoked its mass exclusion order. It was indicated that even this number would be slow about coming back, taking a year and a half to complete the move.

Japanese from southern California at the Manzanar center actually were represented as being more in favor of relocating in the East or Middle West than returning to their homes.

Director Ralph Merrit said that a few property owners among the 3600 American-born and 1800 aliens at the camp might go to their former homes, but the majority were loathe to return to southern California.

The Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center likewise estimated that only 900, or less than 10 per cent, of the Japanese there would go back to the west coast.

Otherwise, reports indicated the 60,000 estimate by WRA sources was fairly accurate, although caution in testing west coast reaction was displayed at all the relocation centers where 61,000 Japanese still live.

Some 32,000 have been relocated in inland states, nearly 19,000 are at the Tule Lake segregation center, which the Justice Department indicated it expected to take over, and 13,000 were in the armed forces.

Director Luther Hoffman of the Topaz, Utah, center said not more than 10 per cent of the 5841 Japanese now at the camp—mostly from the San Francisco Bay area and Sacramento, were expected to return in the next three months. He said he expected it to be a year before the camp would be disestablished.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)
COAST GENERALLY QUIESCENT ON JAPANESE RETURN

March 18, 1942, which empowered the agency to relocate persons of Japanese ancestry. The War Relocation Authority was given authority to move disloyal Japanese to any part of the country, and said relocation work in all parts of the nation would be speeded.

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of WRA, issued the following statement:

"The War Relocation Authorities staff on the west coast will continue to carry out provisions of executive order 9066, which empowered the agency to relocate persons of Japanese ancestry. The implementation of the military order, the War Relocation Authority expects and hopes that relocation to the middle west, the east and the south will be intensified in the months ahead.

"With full Constitutional rights having been restored to the loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry and its law abiding aliens, many of the evacuees will be free to return to the west coast area. Those who are free to come back will be only individuals of Japanese descent who have won approval for freedom of movement.

"Individual exclusion will continue under control of the military. Movement of loyal evacuees will be conducted in an orderly manner and no mass exodus from the relocation centers to any part of the country is contemplated.

"Coast reaction to the return of the Japanese generally was voiced in typical of Governor Warren’s advice to Californians to see that Constitutional rights of the returning Japanese were respected.

San Diego County Sheriff Bert Strand said he expected to double his officer patrol along the county coastline because of the possibility Japanese saboteurs might be landed and mingle among returning members of their race.

Governor Shell of Oregon conferred by telephone with Governor Warren of California and Langlie of Washington in a common method of handling any problems that might arise from the return but he declined comment on their conversations.

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland said it was unfortunate that “the Army is taking such early action. I don’t think the people are prepared.”

But at Kent, Wash., Benjamin Smith, president of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, declared the Japanese are still dangerous to the war effort, and added that his organization has pledged 500 persons not to sell, land or rent farms, homes or stores to the returning evacuees. He said that “further steps” might be taken.

No Mass JAP EXODUS FROM CAMPS DUE

While the Army proceeded with screening Japanese at the various relocation centers, a process which began with announcement of the revocation of Executive Order 9066, the War Relocation Authority promised there would be no mass exodus of Japanese to any part of the country, and said relocation work in all parts of the nation would be speeded.

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Sacramento Schools Get Ready To Handle Returned Japanese

SACRAMENTO SCHOOL and police officials yesterday announced steps will be undertaken immediately to prepare for return of Japanese, but the housing shortage loomed as a serious obstacle to harmonious adjustment.

Following a declaration by Governor Warren that public schools might easily become a source of friction, J. R. Overturf, city school superintendent, said the necessary adjustments will be made to place Japanese children in suitable classes.

Overturf's statement was echoed by R. E. Golway, county superintendent of schools, who said "everything possible will be done to assist the students in fitting them into their proper places."

Governor Warren asked Walter Dexter, state public schools superintendent, to call a meeting of school officials within the next few days to work out a program for the state schools. "Certainly we want no untoward incidents in the schools, and a little preparation in the vacation period will prevent this, I believe," Warren said.

Declaring return of the Japanese offers a test of California's patriotism, Warren said he intended also to call meetings of law enforcement officers in Sacramento to discuss problems which will arise.

Police Chief McAllister and Sheriff Cox said they will take every precaution to protect returning Japanese in Sacramento. However, reports from City Manager Sherwin and agricultural agents indicate the Japanese will face a serious housing shortage.

Sherwin pointed out that homes formerly occupied by the Japanese are now rented to other people.

Homes owned by Japanese before evacuation will be turned back to them provided they file a one-month notice of intention to repossess, OPA announced.

A. E. Morrison, county agricultural commissioner, reported that many Japanese who sold their farms after evacuation will have to find new residences if they return.

Those who retained ownership of their farms are largely concentrated on strawberry and vineyard land.

Between 60 and 70 vineyards in the Florin district are still owned by Japanese, although a large number of ranches in the district were sold by them after evacuation, according to George Feil, manager of the Florin Fruit Growers Association.
Supreme Court Divided Over Jap Eviction

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Supreme Court yesterday declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the west coast which the Army applied in March, 1942, and revoked Sunday.

The court's 6-3 opinion by Justice Black on the issues of exclusion did not rule on the Constitutional questions involved.

In another opinion, the justices ruled unanimously that an American woman of Japanese descent was entitled to unconditional release from a War Relocation Authority center — because she was conceded to be a loyal citizen.

The opinion holding exclusion justified was given in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, who was removed from his California home to a War Relocation Authority center in Utah.

The court's majority opinion in his case held that the exclusion order should be affirmed "as of the time it was made and when the petitioner (Korematsu) violated it."

"In doing so," Black's opinion said, "we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American..."

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)
Divided Over Jap Eviction

(Continued from page 1)

We hold that the cases, as a group, have not been tried in the constitutional manner. The order as phrased and as enforced in this case is an order of martial law. The equal protection clause and the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States are violated by the order. The order deprives the respondents of liberty without due process of law and without the protection of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The order as phrased and as enforced is a denial of due process of law and is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

We conclude, therefore, that the order as phrased and as enforced is null and void, and that the respondents are entitled to a writ of habeas corpus.

We do not decide whether the order as phrased and as enforced is a deprivation of property without due process of law and without the protection of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

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Patrol Doubled for U. S. Japanese Return

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Sheriff Bert Strand today said that he probably would double the officer patrol along the county's coast line because of the return here of Japanese-Americans.

The sheriff said this would be done because of the possibility that Japanese saboteurs could be landed by submarine and then be able to mix with the Japanese-American citizens here undetected.

Strand said if the Japanese are returned gradually under the Government's revocation of the mass evacuation order he did not anticipate a great amount of trouble.

S. F. Chronicle
December 19, 1944
Exclusion Order

In effect the Supreme Court's two decisions on the detention of American citizens of Japanese origin give a legal OK to the Army's original evacuation order but says the loyal ones must be released. Thus they fit in perfectly with the Western Defense Command's order of the day before lifting all restrictions on the movement and settlement of loyal Japanese-American citizens. This timing almost persuades one of the truth of mental telepathy. Or perhaps this neat concurrence is due to some undisclosed power of radar.

The decisions also fit well the pattern of Civil War rulings by the Supreme Court in cases involving assumption of extraordinary powers over citizens by the Government and the military. These uniformly upheld the Constitution but as uniformly were so managed, by timing or otherwise, so as not to be a handicap in the exigencies of war.

So, the Korematsu decision of yesterday upheld the validity of the evacuation order as of its time and emergency but gave no general warrant for such exercises of extraordinary power. Any future like case, it appears from the opinion of the Court, will have to stand or fall on its own circumstances. Nor did the validity of the evacuation at the time it was made give it any continuing authority. As soon as the supporting circumstances ceased so did its legality.

On even this limited validation of the Army's order the Court divided 6 to 3. Justice Roberts, dissenting, found a clear violation of Constitutional rights. He did not accept the theory of the majority that the facts of the case were sufficient to establish an overriding right of the Army to protect the Nation. Justice Frankfurter, though concurring, disclaimed any approval of what the Army did. Justice Jackson, dissenting, had doubts like those of Roberts of the sufficiency of the military need. Justice Murphy declared the exclusions went over the brink of Constitutional power and "fell into the ugly abyss of racism."

In the Endo case the Justices were unanimous in declaring that no power exists to detain a citizen of conceded loyalty who has committed no crime. This decision was a foregone conclusion. If there should ever be another case like this exclusion order this ruling would put on the detaining authority a compulsion to release immediately any citizen whose loyalty it could not impugn. One might say that the two decisions say to the Government, "It was all right when you did it but quit it and you take all the risks if you do it again."

In general, these decisions of the Court with their accompanying concurrences and dissents strike a blow at racism. Justice Douglas summed it all up in, "Loyalty is a thing of heart and mind, not of race, creed or color." This, a universal truth, is the American denial of Hitlerism.
Chester Rowell

Japanese Order Taken In Reassuring Spirit

The big world news is of course Churchill's near fiasco on the political end of his perhaps otherwise defensible policy on the Greek crisis. Except that nobody cares to take the responsibility of putting him out at the present time and so assuming the burden of leading an alternative policy, it is quite evident that otherwise Churchill would be out now. But until he says more, or until he smokes out Roosevelt into saying anything at all, it is perhaps more intelligent to postpone further comment until we all know more.

But in California even this is overshadowed for the moment by the order of the military command and of the War Department, rescinding the 1942 order which had excluded from the West Coast all the persons, citizen and alien, of Japanese race then in the Pacific Coast States.

On the general principles involved in the order, this column has already said enough, and there is nothing different to say now except to point out the very fine spirit in which it has been received, by virtually all the responsible leaders concerned with the administration and enforcement of law in California, beginning with the outstandingly excellent statement by Governor Warren.

The order comes directly from Major General Henry C. Pratt, temporarily in command of western defense during the absence of Major General C. H. Bonesteel. However, General Bonesteel's entire record indicates that he would have taken the same position and he was doubtless informed of it for his informal approval.

It is also the order of the War Department, including Secretary Stimson and Assistant Secretary McCloy, and is known to be the position of President Roosevelt. And it is interestingly coincident with two decisions of the Supreme Court, one affirming the validity of the original order, as of the time and conditions of its issue, and the other indicating the return to force of the constitutional rights of citizens whenever the military situation should be declared ended.

Best of all is the appeal of Governor Warren that "all Americans will join in protecting constitutional rights of the individuals involved and will maintain an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder." "Any public unrest that develops from provocative statements or civil disturbances that result from in-temperate action will of necessity retard the war effort."

The commanders of the American Legion also call upon "all California Legionnaires to be the first to see that these citizens have accorded to them the rights to which their citizenship entitles them." If there are any who would deny to a citizen the rights which are his, "then, by those acts, you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

Similar declarations come from virtually all peace officers, and there will be organized steps to make them effective. Also, it is clear that there is no planned "mass return" of Japanese. Fully a third of them are already resettled where they will probably prefer to remain, As to the others, there are problems of housing and occupation in already crowded areas, which must be met as needed. And no persons who have not shown their loyalty will be returned. What is returned is the constitution of the United States, and the normal rights under it.

Particularly important is the Governor's warning against "provocative statements." And, so far, there is a welcome silence on the part of the very organs and groups which have been loudest and most reckless in those statements. Let it be hoped that they will continue to follow their own good example.

The only conspicuous exceptions so far are certain publicity-seeking politicians, who want the Board of Supervisors to pass an exclusion act, or demand that Congress command the Army and the War Department to repeal the constitution. They may still imagine that this is the buncombe that will get votes or circulation. All the responsible evidence is that even those who most regret this decision will accept it, and will refrain from provocative incitement to violence which would scarcely occur if left to the spontaneous action of the people.

This is the beginning of what was inevitable anyway. May it also be the end! And may there be no occasion for further comment on what, if properly taken, should be a finished matter.
Interior Department Lays Plans To Handle Return of Japanese

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Secretary Ickes said the Interior Department will expand its relocation program to send resettled persons of Japanese ancestry back to their west coast homes. Ickes emphasized that there will be no “hasty mass movement” of evacuees.

His statement, following the War Department’s revocation of the west coast exclusion order, said it “is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of those people. They are entitled to their full Constitutional and legal rights and perhaps something more than ordinary consideration because they have really suffered as a direct result of the war.”

In a real sense, these people, too, were drafted by their country. “They were uprooted from their homes and substantially deprived of an opportunity to lead a normal life. They are casualties of war.”

The WRA program calls for returning only those whose resettlement plans are approved by WRA. They will be eligible for travel assistance which the authority now extends to those relocating in other parts of the country.

Travel assistance includes payment of rail or bus fare to the point of relocation and transportation of personal properties such as household furnishings.

“Since most of the evacuees at the relocation centers have had little opportunity to accumulate savings over the past two and a half years, Ickes noted.

(Continued on page 4, col. 5)

Return of Japs Will Be Slow, Ickes Says

(Continued from page 1)

“they will doubtless need such assistance.

“Only a few evacuees, therefore, are expected to leave the centers, either for the west coast or any other destination, without first having their plans checked and approved by WRA.”

Ickes said no center will be closed in less than six months, but that it was anticipated all would be closed within a year.

He added that “funds have been provided to the Federal Security Agency for public assistance through state and local welfare agencies for those evacuees who are incapable of self-support.”

DOWNEY URGES PEOPLE TO AVOID VIOLENCE

Senator Downey (R-Calif), commenting on Ickes’ promise that there will be no “hasty mass movement” of Japanese to the coast, said that “the policy enunciated by the secretary will certainly minimize the possibility of any friction involving the Japanese.”

He said it was apparently the policy of the War Relocation Authority to dissipate any returned evacuees, and added, “I approve of that.”

“I fervently hope that no citizen of California will indulge in any lawless activity against Japanese that may be returned there which may result in reprisals against American prisoners being held by the Japanese.”

In the view of Representative Sheppard (D-Calif), chairman of the California delegation’s special committee considering the Japanese problem, the housing situation in many California areas may slow return of the Japanese.

California, he told a reporter, will be very careful to avoid a disturbance in the work of war production.

Representative Elliott (D-Calif) said that while he was not surprised that the Army had rescinded its order, he felt that it was a “bad move, while the Pacific war is in its hottest stage.”

Representative Engle (R-Calif) who was not available for comment, predicted last week that the return of Japanese to the west coast would “result in violence and bloodshed.”

Sante Union

12/19/44

pp 1+2
Returning Japanese Will Receive Aid

DENVER, Dec. 19.—(INS)—War Relocation Authority headquarters in Denver announced today that under certain circumstances limited aid will be given to Japanese-American evacuees who decide to move back to their prewar homes on the west coast.

Meanwhile, evacuees released from WRA centers and now holding essential jobs in inland states were advised by government officials to be in "no haste" to join the returning parade back over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, starting January 2nd.

"Those holding essential jobs are being urged to take a responsible attitude toward their employment and under no circumstances to leave without securing a release from their employer," a spokesman for the WRA said.

At the same time, it was disclosed Japanese evacuees still in the WRA centers are being encouraged to go only to the Middle West, the East, or to the South rather than to the western plains area, if they do not choose to return to the west coast.

Harry Bridges Praises Japanese Return Order

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, issued a statement today applauding the order permitting return of loyal Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

His statement:

The war department order permitting Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes on the west coast is clearly in line with the anti-Fascist purposes of the war. Our union never has believed the test of loyalty should be the color of a man's skin. Our brother Americans of Japanese descent have shown their patriotism the hard way as evidenced by our brothers on the battlefront. It has been their unfortunate lot to have to prove themselves by doing an even better job on the home front and on the fighting front than anybody else.
San Joaquin Leaders Oppose Japanese Return

FRESNO, Dec. 9.—(UP)—Farm and civic leaders here are united in protest against San Joaquin Valley resettlement of Japanese-Americans, as peace officers, terming the army's action "ill timed," expressed fear "incidents" un
healthy to the war effort might occur.

Assemblyman C. L. Guthrie of Porterville characterized the plan as "extremely hazardous."

"As long as our soldiers are being shipped back from the South Pacific in boxes or returning mutilated and crippled, people will remain resentful of any Japanese element—loyal or otherwise," Guthrie said.

Justice-Sheriff (Tennessee) Ott of Madera said he feels the movement is not fair to the Japanese, and that returning evacuees will be in a dangerous position.

"The government should realize they are far safer in their present locations. Were I so unfortunate as to be a Jap, I would not want to return—at least, not immediately," Ott said.

Congressman B. W. Gearhart of Fresno agreed with Ott, stating the federal government should convince Japanese "not to return here for their own protection." He said although loyal Japanese are entitled to protection under the constitution, the army's present plans were "inviting disaster."

Mayor Z. S. Leymel of Fresno, described the situation as a "headache until further developments."

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the senate fact finding committee on Japanese relocation, yesterday said he "bitterly regrets" the army's action.

He explained his committee has held numerous statewide investigations and that the majority of people definitely are opposed to Japanese return.

WRA Head Says Court Ruling Has No Effect

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(UP)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority expressed belief today that the WRA program will not be affected by the supreme court ruling that "loyal" Americans of Japanese ancestry be freed from internment centers.

Myer said the court's decision had, in effect, been complied with in advance of Sunday when the war department revoked the west coast exclusion ban to permit "loyal Japanese-Americans to return to their homes there.

The WRA, however, will continue to keep custody of disloyal Japanese-Americans but this phase of the program, Myer said, is in no way in conflict with the high court's ruling.

The court, in a unanimous verdict written by Justice William O. Douglas, ruled yesterday that Miss Mitsuye Endo of Sacramento, who had been found "loyal," should be given an unconditional release from Camp Topaz in Utah.

The order is to be welcomed as proof Americans will not accept either the Nazi nor the Japanese imperialist theories of a superior race.
Western Yoloans Decide To Boycott Japanese On Return

ESPARTO (Yolo Co.), Dec. 19.—Approximately 80 residents of western Yolo County at a mass meeting here last night voted unanimously to meet the projected return of Japanese to the district with a boycott.

Speakers at the meeting included Assemblyman Lloyd Lowery, President Jack Rickabaugh of the Western Yolo County Chamber of Commerce, and Albert Tandy, secretary of the organization. All expressed regret at the decision of the Western Defense Command to lift the ban on the return of Japanese to Pacific coastal areas before the war is ended.

The decision was reached to act in concert with the residents of Winters, who recently agreed not to have dealings in the future with Japanese under any circumstances. In Winters copies of a community agreement to that effect were circulated and signed freely.

Japanese prior to December 7, 1941, operated a vast acreage of orchard land in the Esparto area. Since the segregation of the Japanese many of them sold their holdings, but those who still retain their interests in this section make up a large number.

Speakers at the gathering expressed the hope the Japanese who return will not be met with violence, but agreed they should be boycotted.

Placer Supervisor Is Dissatisfied With Order

AUBURN (Placer Co.), Dec. 19. — Dissatisfaction over the order of the Western Defense Command lifting the ban on Japanese in the coastal areas was expressed here today by Chairman William E. Haines of the Placer County Board of Supervisors. "Many of us are much dissatisfied," said Haines, "but there appears to be nothing we can do about it.

The board of supervisors, adopted a resolution recently urging the Japanese be kept out of Placer County, at least until after the war is over, but it does not appear to have done any good." Haines said both the Japanese and the order permitting their return are "very unpopular" in the Auburn area. He said that while there was a considerable element of Japanese in and directly around Auburn the greatest concentration of persons of that race was in the Loomis-Penryn-Newcastle area, which he described as "Little Tokio."

Placer Officer Fears Anti Japanese Violence

NEWCASTLE (Placer Co.), Dec. 19. — Fears of outbreaks of violence in the Newcastle and Penryn districts if and when Japanese former residents, now ordered released from relocation centers, return to those districts, was expressed today by Constable Thomas A. French of Newcastle. "I cannot tell just what will happen, of course," said French, "but I believe there will be some real violence. It will be hard to handle."

The constable said that about half the populations of Penryn and Newcastle areas were Japanese prior to the removal of persons of that race from coastal areas as a war security measure.

300 Japanese Were Evacuated In Butte

CHICO (Butte Co.), Dec. 19. — Harry Pahl, field representative for the Federal Reserve Bank at the time of the evacuation of the Japanese, said about 300 persons of Japanese descent were evacuated from the Chico and Gridley areas. He was unable to state what proportion of them are American born.
60,000 Japanese May Return To Homes on Pacific Coast

(Continued From Page One)

the 7,500 Japanese still at Minidoka are from the Pacific North, west and wanted to return. The camp at one time housed 10,000. 

Kowther, Ark. — More than half the 6,400 Japanese still at Rowher are American citizens and about 700 are next of kin of servicemen. Camp officials have no estimate on the number desiring to return to the west coast.

Some of the Japanese-Americans affected in the Poston, Ariz., center do not plan to return to their former homes.

“Don’t see me going back to California in less than six years and more likely ten years, if at all,” said middle aged Henry Kuwahara. He added he had lived in the southern part of that state many years.

May Go East

Japanese born in Southern California in the Manzanar, Calif., center actually are represented as being more in favor of relocating in the East or Middle West than returning to their homes. Director Ralph Merrill said a few property owners among the 3,600 American born and 1,800 aliens in the camp might go to their former homes, but the majority are loathe to return to Southern California.

The Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center likewise estimated only 900 or less than 10 per cent of the Japanese there would go back to the west coast.

(Continued From Page One)

More Than Half

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May Face Hardships

Others explained there are any number of them who are going to need help, some saying when they were moved hastily from their homes at the outbreak of the war, they had no time to dispose of their belongings at low prices. Brand new 1942 automobiles were sold as low as $100 and long established homes which ordinarily would have rented around $45 a month, were let to “friends” for $5 a month.

Older Japanese men and women who spent a lifetime establishing small businesses which they had to let go of as best they could, feel there “just isn’t any starting over” for them.

It is believed the relocation center will be maintained in Poston another year at the least while the Japanese-Americans are gradually released.

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(Continued From Page One)
Realty Men Confer About Japanese Housing Here

The Sacramento Real Estate Board met at noon today in an effort to find a solution to the housing problem which must be faced when evacuated Japanese return to the city after January 1st. The War Relocation Authority estimated approximately 1,400 of the 2,879 Japanese evacuated from this city in 1942 will return. The WRA emphasized the return will be gradual, with approximately 10 per cent being brought back by April 2nd, but local real estate men said even this number would create a new crisis in the housing situation here.

Steve Williams, president of the board, said, "We are at a loss what to do in view of the return of the Japanese, even if only 60 per cent of those evacuated come back to Sacramento.

"The housing situation is so acute we can hardly handle the normal flow. Any influx, Japanese or otherwise, will present a crisis. I believe a housing project is out of the question as a solution, as we have been turned down by the Federal Housing Authority consistently during the last three years, as we sought to obtain additional projects in the Sacramento area as a wartime necessity."

Williams explained a "good portion" of the property on Third and Fourth Streets between I and N Streets where the Japanese were concentrated, still is owned by Japanese, although it is occupied by Negroes and other minority groups.

Can Demand Property

The owners can demand their property, upon their return, he said, and can get possession in 30 days.

In preparation for the return to school of the Japanese evacuee children, Walter F. Dexter, California superintendent of public instruction, today called a meeting the first week in January in Sacramento for school superintendents as a move to prevent "schoolyard friction."

The meeting will be attended by superintendents of districts in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Realty Men Meet On Housing Crisis Here

(Continued From Page One)

which large numbers of children of Japanese ancestry attended classes before being moved to relocation centers.

Governor Earl Warren announced a similar meeting of peace officers would be held.

Legion Will Cooperate

Ward Hopkins of Sacramento, commander of the sixth district of the California Department of the American Legion, said he believes the American Legion will cooperate with law enforcement agencies to protect the Japanese returning to the coastal areas.

"The Legion still is officially against the return of the Japanese to the coastal areas for the duration of the war," Hopkins declared. "However, if the army permits them to return, then we are bound, as any other organization, to protect them from any violence."

A statement issued by the California department of the Legion to its members said:

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

Will Cost More

Another view of the situation was presented by State Finance Director James S. Dean, who reported the return of Japanese evacuees would necessitate the inclusion of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 additional money in the 1945-47 state budget to meet added costs of the additional school children and for other purposes in connection with the resettlement of the evacuees.

Sacramento Bee

12/19/44
California Solons Score WRA Propaganda For Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — Incensed that the War Relocation Authority has issued expensive brochures and other literature glorifying the exploits of soldiers of Japanese ancestry far out of proportion to their accomplishments of other American Army units, Congressmen Clair Engle of Red Bluff, Tehama County, and J. Leroy Johnson of Stockton, San Joaquin County, have asked the house appropriations committee to prohibit the further expenditure of tax money for this type of propaganda.

"We decided," Congressman Engle said, "that talking to Dillon Myer (national director) or any of his henchmen in the WRA was a waste of time, and that the only way to limit this activity of his agency would be to cut off funds used for that purpose."

Precedent For Action

Engle said there is precedent for such action and expressed confidence he and Johnson would be able to convince the appropriations committee of the justice of their position.

The letter follows:

Herewith please find some material which has been forwarded to us by The Sacramento Bee and Fresno Bee, both in California. This material was mailed to them by the War Relocation Authority and concerns the activities of Japanese in the United States Army. We particularly call your attention to the expensive and elaborate brochure entitled Nisei In Uniform.

Purpose Of WRA

The WRA, as its name implies, was set up to relocate persons of Japanese origin. They were not organized for nor were they authorized to conduct a propaganda bureau to glamorize these persons. We admire the 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 a better record than that of the 100th Battalion and other Japanese American units. No bureau is sending out brochures telling of their glorious exploits. It seems a little queer to us that this publication and others extolling this particular group have found such wide circulation among the American public, while many other units with equal or better records are scarcely ever heard of, and no government bureau is writing up their exploits.

Hit Use Of Tax Money

Tax funds should not be used to propagandize any racial group, and that is what this activity does. All citizens should willingly accept the obligations and the benefits of their citizenship. To hold up one group comprising perhaps 1/100 of 1 per cent of the army and with tax funds build them up as special heroes is a subversion of the money appropriated. We do not believe that your committee ever intended that the money appropriated for the use of the WRA was to be used for such a purpose, and we object to its use for such purposes.

We will appreciate your referring this letter and the accompanying material to the proper subcommittee for consideration, and also we will appreciate the opportunity of appearing before that subcommittee at the proper time for the purpose of urging a limitation on the funds appropriated to the WRA in such manner as to prevent a continuation of this practice.

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Return Of Japanese Puts
Responsibility On Many

In rescinding the order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast military zones, the war department has acted within its constitutional authority.

The army had the right to order the Japanese out. The army has the authority to permit them to return when it is satisfied as to their loyalty to the United States.

The Bee and an overwhelming majority of the people on the Pacific Coast are of the firm conviction the Japanese should not be allowed to come back to the strategically important military areas for the duration of the war.

But the army and the United States Supreme Court have spoken.

And it now becomes the duty of the people, no matter what may be their personal feelings, to respect the judgment of the military and the court and to accord to the Japanese—alien and citizen alike—the protection and treatment which Democracy contemplates.

Upon the military devolves the responsibility of determining which Japanese are loyal. This is no easy job. It is a job to be performed with consummate skill and care.

The traditional inscrutability of the Japanese—and the inability to separate the sheep from the goats—was one factor which induced General J. L. DeWitt to order the evacuation of all persons of Japanese blood.

It is to be hoped devoutly that the army since has evolved some infallible method of calculating their loyalty. For one error in judgment might cost the lives of thousands of Americans.

Of course, it goes without saying that alien Japanese about whose loyalty the slightest doubt exists should be kept in the relocation centers.

And after the war, the disloyal should be deported to Japan so their corporeal beings might be reunited with their souls.

America has no place for those not loyal to her, and that dictum applies not to the Japanese alone but to all races.

Perhaps upon the returning Japanese themselves will rest the greatest responsibility of all.

Sharing the benefits of the democratic way of life, they should register their gratefulness by eliminating those things which they have set up as barriers to becoming a part of that way of life, such as emperor worship and dual citizenship.

In the past, too many Japanese have been content to derive the benefits of a Democracy without making any substantial contribution to it. They can resolve now to prove themselves worthy of their American citizenship or, if aliens, of the freedom guaranteed to them by residence in America.

The army based its decision to evacuate the Japanese and now to release them solely upon the ground of military necessity.

From the point of view of the military that may be sufficient, but it does not solve all the problems with respect to their return.

The very cities in which the Japanese resided are the ones with the most acute housing shortages. Will defense workers be evicted from their homes to make room for the Japanese? Or will the government now spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in providing new housing after having expended millions in constructing the quarters in the relocation centers?

This is another vital reason why it would have been the better part of wisdom to have kept the Japanese in the centers, where they had become well established, until after the war.
Editor of The Bee—Sir: H. J. McClatchy has just presented in this column a review of the atrocities on helpless Chinese by Japanese soldiers. We should be reminded of the character of our enemy lest we lapse into a false assumption of an easy victory. McClatchy concludes with this remark: "Yet we still permit these monsters to enjoy, under our laws, dual citizenship?"

Were "these monsters" born in the United States of Japanese parents who did not renounce Japanese citizenship for their children? How else could "these monsters", under our laws, enjoy dual citizenship? Clearly such a statement is not true.

One must conclude that the intent of the statement was to identify all persons of Japanese ancestry with the vicious, inhuman violence practised by the worst elements among the military and civilian personnel of the Japanese nation. Such an intent is in violent opposition to the basic American principle that each individual shall be judged on his own merits. Expressed legally it goes something like this—no attainder shall work corruption of blood.

If McClatchy wants to eliminate the absurdity of dual citizenship for Americans of Japanese ancestry, well and good—1 for one am for it. But we must not violate reason and a basic American principle to achieve such a goal. Down that road lies the rankest kind of demagoguery.

PETER W. KNOLES
3670 Cutter Way, Sacramento.
WRA Acts to Prevent Mass Return of Japs

None Allowed Back Without Housing, Means of Support, Ruling Says

To prevent any sudden, mass influx of returned Japanese to the west coast, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) has ruled that no returnees will be allowed back until they have assurances of a place to live, and means of support.

That disclosure was made yesterday as the State's war council's law enforcement advisory committee, which includes sheriffs, police chiefs and district attorneys, met with Governor Warren and pledged protection of the returning Japanese, declaring:

"There should be no difficulty involved in this transition unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness."

PROBLEMS OUTLINED.

Commenting on the WRA edict that returning Japanese must have their resettlement plans approved by that agency, a WRA spokesman here declared:

"With the housing crisis what it is, together with the problem of obtaining employment, we are not going to just dump the Japanese back to forage for themselves.

"A few of the Japanese may have friends whom they can move in with, or are financially able to care for themselves. But the majority haven't much money—many either lost their homes or their businesses, and have no immediate prospects."

PEACE OFFICERS MEET.

The procedure for them will be to go to the United States Employment Service Office, or an agricultural employment office, near their relocation center, and apply for work. When they have assurances of a job and a home, they will be allowed to return to the West Coast.

Following its meeting with the
Japanese Not Happy Over Life in U.S.

While the west coast prepared for return of the Japanese excluded from this area for nearly three years, members of that race expressed doubt that many would come back for a long time and others said that exile had stripped them of the economic means of supporting themselves in the west.

Governor Warren scheduled a meeting with the Peace Officers Advisory Committee of the State War Council to discuss possible police problems arising from return of loyal Nipponese, which will be allowable after January 2 under terms of new Western Defense Command orders.

L. A. Police Opposed

The Los Angeles Police Commission, by a vote of 3 to 2, protested the return, declaring housing facilities were overtaxed and understaffed police forces could not cope with possible riots fanned by war feeling, Associated Press reported.

Esparto reported 80 Yolo County residents took a stand against violence but voted to boycott any Japanese returned to that area, where the American-born Japanese retain large orchard holdings.

But the Japanese themselves, speaking from the various relocation centers which still house 61,000 of their countrymen, showed no enthusiasm for coming back to the west—at least while the war was on.

Afraid to Come Back

Middle-aged Henry Kuwahara, former southern Californian, said at the Poston, Ariz., center, “You don’t see me going back to California for six years and more likely 10 years.”

Other Poston center Japanese said they would need help to go anywhere.

They said they had to move hastily from their homes when the mass exclusion order became effective, disposed of their belongings at low prices, sold 1942 automobiles for $100, rented $45 a month lodgings to “friends” for $3.

Hopes for Tolerance

Older Japanese businessmen who gave up lifelong small businesses said they “felt there’s no starting over again.”

Yoshito Fujii, chairman of the Minidoka Relocation Center Community Council at Hunt, Idaho, said he hoped Pacific coast residents would exhibit the same tolerance toward returning Jap-

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)
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Other Poston center Japanese said they would need help to go anywhere. They said they had to move hastily from their homes when the mass exclusion order became effective, disposed of their belongings at low prices, sold 1942 automobiles for $100, rented $45 a month lodgings to "friends" for $5.

Hopes for Tolerance

Older Japanese businessmen who gave up lifelong small businesses said they "felt there's no starting over again."

Yoshito Fujii, chairman of the Minidoka Relocation Center Community Council at Hunt, Idaho, said he hoped Pacific coast residents would exhibit the same tolerance toward returning Japanese-Americans as had been displayed in Idaho.

He said many "are happy to go back to their homes and businesses in California, Oregon and Washington, but others have lost homes and businesses, and have no immediate prospects."

He said many might stay in Idaho because "they like the country."

Project Director L. T. Hoffman reported the Topaz, Utah, center Japanese "realize it is difficult to find housing and jobs on the west coast," and that some plan to relocate in the east for a couple of years and others plan to "scout" the west coast before taking their families back.

Some More Hopeful

Rohwer, Ark., relocation center Japanese were more hopeful. James Takeda, American citizen and former Los Angeles newspaperman and food market operator, said "there will be no hardships worked on us by the people of California," but expressed belief return to the west would be gradual.

Chester Fujino, Japanese citizen formerly of Montecello, and community council chairman, said he did not "believe a large group will return immediately."

He asserted "a number of older people wish to return to the west coast. Others have sons and daughters who have established themselves elsewhere and will wish to join their children."

Gearhart Opposed

Congressman B. W. Gearhart said the Federal Government should use its influence "to convince any and all Japanese" not to return here, for their own protection."

"We have a duty to protect the loyal Japanese from the riots which are bound to occur as a result of the return of the disloyal and any sabotage which may occur."

"I believe, and have maintained the position all along, that the Government should use its influence to convince any and all of them not to return to the Pacific coast for the duration of the war, and if the Administration would take that position it would work."

"As it is, it is inviting disaster upon some who will be innocent."
Public Warned Not to Provoke Jap Trouble

The Law Enforcement Advisory Committee of the State War Council declared no difficulty should be encountered in returning Japanese to California "unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness."

The committee met with Governor Warren to discuss police problems in connection with the Japanese return.

The text of the committee's statement:

"We consider it our sworn duty as law enforcement officers to fully cooperate with the Army authorities in dealing with the return of the Japanese residents of this State.

"All persons, regardless of race, are entitled to full protection of the law.

"The Army has carefully investigated each person who is to be permitted to return, and will not allow those who are potentially dangerous to return.

"There should be no difficulty involved in this transition unless incidents are provoked by intemperate words and thoughtlessness.

"During this period of adjustment, the reputation of each of (Continued on page 4, col. 2)"
CALIFORNIANS were warned before the election that the Americans of Japanese extraction, and "friendly aliens" who had been evacuated would be allowed to return to their homes if President Roosevelt was re-elected. The move to send the Japs back was already underway. It only awaited the election outcome and the turn of the year to make it an actuality.

INASMUCH as Californians knew this and approved Roosevelt by a great majority of votes, most Californians must be in favor of the Jap return. Not but what it might well have happened anyway had Thomas E. Dewey been elected. Dewey sidestepped at San Francisco questions on the evacuation of the Japs and the possibility of their return. He said he had to talk to Governor Warren about that. Dewey knew, as any lawyer knows, that the Jap evacuations were illegal, that American citizens have rights no matter what their birth or their extraction. As an attorney he couldn't speak against the law and he didn't.

Sacramento Union
12/20/44
Put Jap Names Back on Roll

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—(AP) The American Legion Post which scratched 16 Japanese-American soldiers' names from its honor roll offered yesterday to replace the names of any soldier proving he has not dual citizenship.

Declaring that the names were erased because of belief "that they are citizens of Japan while claiming citizenship in this country," the post said every name would be reinscribed upon receipt of an authenticated statement that the soldier "has renounced Japanese citizenship."

In an 800-word resolution, the post denied having any economic motive in opposing return of Japanese-Americans to this area, but coupled its statement with disapproval of the move.

The statement, which pledged the Legion post to preserve order when Japanese return here, followed other indications of declining Oregon opposition to return of Nisei.

The Portland City Council agreed to issue business licenses to Japanese-Americans with the same freedom as in prewar days, although no licenses will be granted to any enemy alien.
Former Local Japanese
Killed in Action

U.S. War Relocation Authority yesterday reported that Pvt. George Miyaoka, 29, formerly of 1828 Third Street, was killed in action November 7 while serving with the U.S. Army.

Miyaoka is a brother of Y. Miyaoka, who has been interned at Minidoka Project at Hunt, Idaho. He attended Clarksburg High School and Sacramento College.
Housing Crisis Coming With Jap Return

Return of evacuated Japanese to Sacramento will bring a housing crisis, members of Real Estate Board were told at a meeting yesterday.

WRA estimates 1400 of the 2879 evacuated Japanese will return here, about 10 per cent of them coming back by April 2.

"We are at a loss what to do," Steve Williams, president of the Board said. "The housing situation is so acute we can hardly handle the normal flow.

No More Building

It is unlikely that a housing project will solve the problem, Williams said, for PHA has during the past three years turned down requests for war housing projects for Sacramento.

Much of the property on Third and Fourth between I and N Streets, where the Japanese were concentrated, is still under Japanese ownership but is occupied by Negroes and other minority groups, he added.

Owners can demand return of their property, and get possession in 30 days.

Legion Warns Members

American Legion, which fought return of the Japanese, has warned its members that citizenship right of the Japanese must be protected.

"The Legion still is officially against return of the Japanese to the coastal areas for the duration of the war," Ward Hopkins, commander of the Sixth District, which includes Sacramento, said.

"However, if the Army permits them to return, then we are bound as any other organization, to protect them from any violence."

California Department of the Legion has issued a statement warning members against "bringing shame and disgrace on the American Legion by denying to a citizen the rights which are his."

James S. Dean, State director of finance, said their return will mean $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000 additional must be budgeted in 1945-47 to meet added school costs.
Roseville Bodies Urge Continuing Japanese Ban

ROSEVILLE (Placer Co.), Dec. 20.—A meeting of representatives of organizations outspoken in their opposition to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast was held last night in the home of Mrs. Don L. Base.

The keynote of the discussion was that the return at this time may result in sabotage which would lead to bloodshed.

The group said it feared such an incident might bring about death or hardship to American prisoners of war taken by the Japanese.

The following resolution was adopted to be forwarded to the state departments of the organizations:

Resolved, That we feel this is not the time for Japanese to be turned loose as there is no certain method of telling a loyal from a disloyal Japanese. Millions of dollars and thousands of lives have been saved by the evacuation of the Japanese and bringing them back at this time will undo all the good which has been done.

Sacto Bee
12/20/44
Legion Post Amends Stand on 16 Nisei

HOOD RIVER, OR., Dec. 19 (UPI)—The American Legion Post which scratched 16 Japanese-American soldiers' names from its honor roll, offered today to replace the name of any soldier proving he has not dual citizenship.

Declaring that the names were erased because of belief "that they are citizens of Japan while clinging citizenship in this country," the Hood River Post said every name would be reinscribed upon receipt of an authenticated statement that the soldier "has renounced Japanese citizenship."

MOTIVES DISCUSSED

In an 800-word resolution, the post denied having, any economic motive in opposing return of Japanese-Americans to this area, but coupled its statement with disapproval of the move.

"Why not wait until the war is won?" asked the statement. "Will these Japanese be allowed to oust war workers from their homes and perhaps work on our national defense projects, shipyards, etc."

In the Pacific war, the post asserted, "the American educated Japanese were the most cruel. Young Japs from this county are serving in the Emperor's army and broadcasting from Tokyo."

The statement, which pledged the Legion post to preserve order when Japanese return here, followed other indications of declining Oregon opposition to the return of Nisei.

RESSETLEMENT PROPOSAL

At Gresham, a charter member of Oregon Anti-Japanese, Inc. proposed that alien Japanese be scattered thinly over the Nation rather than return to concentrated areas along the Coast.

C. G. Schneider, Gresham attorney, said the plan might avoid trouble during the war. "These who were born in this country," added Schneider, whose organization was formed to prevent Nisei from returning here—"are American citizens and you can't do anything about them."

The Portland City Council agreed to issue business licenses to Japanese-Americans with the same freedom as in pre-war days, although licenses will be granted to any enemy aliens. The State Police Superintendent pledged protection to Japanese-Americans, who "are just as much citizens as anyone else."

Meanwhile the State Board of Aeronautics interpreted the return of Japanese as an indication of no further danger along the West Coast and appealed for resumption of private flying.
Dual Citizenship Is Bar To Japanese Loyalty

The evils of dual citizenship practiced by the Japanese in America long have been recognized by those on the west coast who have observed its workings at first hand. But it remained for an American soldier of Japanese ancestry to relate the graphic story of what this iniquitous and unAmerican system has meant to the Nisei.

Under dual citizenship, the Japanese fathers registered their American born children with the consulate as citizens also of Japan, thus making them subjects of the emperor as well as of the United States.

As such they were liable for military duty under the Japanese flag just as much as if they had been born in Japan. While they had the privilege of renouncing their allegiance to Japan, few did because of the inevitable censure of their fathers and their virtual ostracism from certain Japanese circles which the renunciation would involve.

Enroute from the Italian front, where he was cited five times for bravery, to his native Hawaii for hospitalization of his wounds, Lieutenant Dick Hamasaki said:

Because of my Japanese ancestry I was forced to bow to my father's will, despite the fact I was born an American citizen in Hawaii. It was at his insistence I went to Japan for my education, and had not my mother prevailed upon him to allow me to return to my brothers in Hawaii I would probably be in the Japanese Army today.

The early part of Hamasaki's story might be repeated thousands of times for the Nisei on the west coast prior to the war. Unfortunately, however, many—too many—did not have articulate mothers to prevail against the hard and fast will of their fathers.

Strict parental obedience is a Japanese mandate which reaches to the Japanese in America. And when an alien father registered his American born son as a citizen of Japan and ordered him to Japan for his indoctrination, he had to obey or suffer the consequences.

The strongest indictment against the Japanese is that they do not become assimilated into the American way of life.

And dual citizenship is one of the great barriers to assimilation unto the second and third generations, and it will continue to be so long as it is practiced.

Indeed, in the face of the lifelong indoctrination which begins from the time they are in the cradle, any American born Japanese who rise above the traditions, teachings and training adhered to by their alien parents and become loyal to America without mental reservations really perform a miracle.

Before the Japanese can hope to become integrated into American life, it first will be necessary for them to renounce dual citizenship.
Plans of Evacuees

Reports Indicate Many Japanese Citizens Won't Return to West Coast

Reports from the eight relocation centers of the West, where citizens of Japanese descent have resided for at least a year and will be involved in the care of about 18,700 disloyal Japanese for several years after the outbreak of the war, 2500 Nisei have gone into the armed forces, 25,000 Americans from their honor roll, the 16 Japanese service men consider the Army order "the greatest Christmas present we could hope to receive."

George Nakaki, formerly of Los Angeles and now a member of the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, relocation center governing body, said: "Our conduct during the last two and a half years and the heroic fighting our boys have done in Italy and France should prove to the public that we are as American as anyone."

SLOW MOVEMENT

The movement of the Japanese is expected to be slow from the relocation centers that WRA officials are expressing a belief their agency will continue to operate all camps for at least a year and will be involved in the care of about 18,700 disloyal Japanese for several years after the outbreak of the war, 2500 Nisei have gone into the armed forces, 25,000 Americans from their honor roll, the 16 Japanese service men consider the Army order "the greatest Christmas present we could hope to receive."

Governor Warren met yesterday with the law enforcement advisory committee of the State War Council to discuss possible police problems arising from the return of the Japanese-Americans. The committee is headed by Police Chief Dulce of San Francisco.

The Los Angeles Police Commission protested yesterday to the return from relocation centers because housing facilities were already overtaxed, it said, and the police force of that city was understaffed and would "find it impossible to deal with any trouble."

The National Maritime Union yesterday placed itself on record in complete support of the Army order, Port Agent James Drury announced.

Citizens Won't Return to West Coast

Pacific Coast for the duration of the war."

SWORDS AND CAMERAS

Thousands of firearms, radios, cameras, and even Samurai swords, which were confiscated by police authorities a few days after war broke out, may not be returned to their Japanese-American owners for many months after their return, it was reported by U. S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy.

He said the return of these goods has been left "up to the discretion of the U. S. Attorney and I will have to get a report from Washington first before I make up my mind."

Most of the cameras have already been returned, Hennessy said. Individual applications must be made for return of confiscated goods to U. S. Marshal George Vice, and each application will be considered individually.

Although the Japanese-Americans are doubtful about returning to the area, many of the parents of Japanese-American service men consider the Army order "the greatest Christmas present we could hope to receive."

HOOD RIVER LEGION

At Hood River, where an American Legion post recently voted to remove the names of Japanese-Americans from their honor roll, the post executive committee met in secret session last night, but showed no indication of rescinding the action in face of a National-wide storm of protests.

Commander Jess Edington said he did not expect the committee to reply to requests from other Legion posts that the 15 Japanese names be returned to the roll of honor.

Government officials have been handling the question of evacuees with a great deal of care and have been quite prompt in bringing any legal cases to the attention of the courts.

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Homecoming for Nisei

MANY WILL NOT RETURN, BUT WARREN CLEARS THE WAY FOR THOSE WHO WILL

By EARL C. BEHRENS

Thousands of California's Japanese-American evacuees will not return to this State as permanent residents.

This fact developed yesterday as Governor Warren and other officials proceeded with plans to assure an orderly and quiet reception in the various counties of the State to which those of Japanese ancestry will return.

Next week, the Governor is expected to meet with a group of school authorities to discuss the re-establishment of the children of Japanese ancestry in the public schools.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, will call the conference of educators to meet with the Governor at Sacramento.

J. L. Roberts, administrative assistant to Dr. Curtis E. Warren, San Francisco's School Superintendent, said yesterday "absorption of the Japanese children into our schools will not present any particular problem." There were between 1000 and 1500 Japanese children in the local schools.

The biggest exodus of Japanese apparently will be from those resident in Los Angeles county prior to their removal for reasons of military necessity in 1942.

Household goods of Japanese who do not intend to return to Los Angeles are being shipped to various Eastern and Midwestern cities at the rate of four carloads a month, according to Earl W. Barton, area supervisor of WRA's properties division.

Many Los Angeles warehouses were said by Barton to be filled with trunks, household equipment, and other personal belongings of the 36,000 Japanese who were evacuated from that county.

Barton said "our records show that many of these uprooted people do not wish to return."

The shipment of belongings to other States has been going on for some months.

Manager A. T. Duerksen of the Fresno office of WRA said many Japanese will not return to their former San Joaquin valley homes.

Monthly shipments of personal belongings to Japanese evacuees who plan to locate outside of California have exceeded 60,000 pounds per month.

Duerksen said two or three carloads of farm or commercial equipment is currently being shipped to Japan, in addition to their personal belongings.

The Fresno WRA official said many Japanese who formerly lived in Powder, the Fresno area, Sanger, Dinuba, Bakersfield, Delano and Madera have requested WRA to ship their belongings to the East or Midwest where they already have located.

CHURCH PROTEST

Southern California church organizations sharply criticized Los Angeles' Mayor Fletcher E. Bowron yesterday for his attitude on the return of the Japanese and at the same time urged a calm attitude toward the evacuees who might come back to that section of the State.

The Southern California Council of Protestant Churches and the Church Federation of Los Angeles, sent letters to all Protestant churches asking that "all civic and community leaders, the press and all citizens and particularly those of Christian confession take a positive stand for a true demonstration of Christian and democratic principles."

Mayor Bowron's recent statement saying that he thought Army aid would be necessary to protect life and property at Los Angeles on the return of the Japanese brought forth a statement from Daniel G. Marshall, chairman of the executive committee of the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles.

"Mayor Bowron's ridiculous reception of the Army's revocation of the evacuation order disgraces the community," said Marshall.

"His (Mayor Bowron's) futile hand-wringing is his substitute for calm, courageous and American leadership. If he thinks that his grotesque statements will serve as an illegal threat against the lawful return of those Japanese-American citizens and aliens, he is wrong once more."

CONGRATULATIONS

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, sent letters to Governor Warren and to American Legion Commander Edward W. Bolt praising them for their respective statements urging full support of the War Department in its relaxation of the ban on the Japanese.

December 21, 1944
Grange Opposes Japanese Return

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 21.—Deputies of the California State Grange representing various areas in California issued a statement today opposing the return of Japanese of California as “extremely dangerous and ill advised.”

The statement declared if Japanese are permitted to return it will mean farmers will have to move out of houses they now are occupying and “with the extreme housing shortage, these people will find it very difficult, if not impossible, to find places to which they can move.”

The statement continued “as the war in the Pacific increases in tempo, it is only natural the feeling against Japanese will materially increase. It is neither reasonable nor just to expect that our men in uniform will accept the situation of the return of the Japanese, who will be occupying homes and farms now being operated by families and friends. The assumption opposition to the return of the Japanese may result in retaliation against American prisoners of war is neither reasonable or logic.

“We all know that nearly every Japanese child born in California was registered with the Japanese consul, thereby becoming a subject of the emperor of Japan, at the same time claiming American citizenship.”

The statement said rural California is almost unanimous in its opposition and the Grange “will use
Ickes Says Government Will Protect Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(INS) Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said today any interference with the right of Japanese-Americans to resettle on the west coast will be met with the full force of the government.

Commenting on opposition to the lifting of the ban on the presence of Japanese-Americans in the West, Ickes told a news conference the general reaction has been good, saying:

"The situation is much better than anyone had reason to expect. We are not very much concerned, although there are one or two bad spots. These will regret their action sooner or later."

Ickes said Governor Earl Warren of California has issued "a reassuring statement" and the California attorney general promised to use all the powers of his office to protect the rights of Japanese-American citizens.
Yubans Circulate Protests Against Return of Japanese

MARYSVILLE (Yuba Co.), Dec. 21—Arnold R. Bean, Yuba County rancher and leader of a group of residents protesting the return of the evacuated Japanese-Americans to this area, announced today petitions are being printed for circulation in Yuba and Sutter Counties asking that the evacuees not be permitted to return "until the temper of the times shall have moderated."

The petitions addressed to Major General Henry C. Pratt, acting commander of the Western Defense Command and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes state:

We, the undersigned residents of Yuba and Sutter Counties, being of the earnest, considered opinion that should former Japanese residents of the State of California be allowed to return at this time, to be employed, to buy or sell, lease or rent farms, homes and business properties, and generally to come in contact with the civilian population, the equanimity of this civilian population would be so disturbed by ill considered persons as might create incidents of violence to the Japanese, would endanger their safety and might well lead to reprisals against our boys now prisoners of the Japanese.

Seek Legal Action

Bean and his group conferred in Marysville and consulted attorneys as to possible further legal action to block the return of the evacuees. The Yuba County ranch owner said he and his associates had decided upon the circulation of the petitions as the best means of informing the war department and the Western Defense Command as to the state of public opinion in Yuba and Sutter Counties.

Bean said:

"Wherever I have visited in both counties, I have heard nothing but regret at the decision of the war department to permit the evacuees to return. We had been in hopes the action taken by the American Legion of both counties and the scores of telegrams sent to Governor Earl Warren and the California delegation in congress would serve to delay and postpone the lifting of the embargo at least until after the war, when intense public feeling would have cooled."

Violence Is Feared

"I am frank to say and hundreds of persons will bear me out that there is a bitter feeling here and while the people generally propose to obey the order there is under the surface an inflammable feeling which might break out into violence against individual Japanese."

Official records of Sutter County show that more than 800 Japanese-Americans, mostly small farm operators, were moved out. Nearly 200 were evacuated from the Marysville area.

Sacto Bee

12-21-44
Rare Meteorite Is Found In Utah By Japanese Students

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(B)—A rare meteorite discovered in the mountains of Utah by two Japanese-Americans searching for ordinary stones went on display at the national museum.

The 1,164 pound meteorite is the ninth largest to be found in the United States. It was discovered by Akio Ujihara and Yoshio Nishimoto of the Topaz (Utah) war relocation center.

As members of the camp's lapidary class, they were searching for rocks to be cut and polished for ornamental purposes when they discovered the meteorite last September on the north slope of the Drum mountains 16 miles west of Topaz.

"Other members of the class previously had hunted in the same spot with discouraging results," said Dr. E. P. Henderson, associate curator of mineralogy and petrology at the museum. "Probably several people had looked at the meteorite without recognizing it."

But Ujihara was affected by a peculiarly shaped rock partly buried on the mountain slope near a clump of sagebrush.

Rigging up a sled the men brought the rock into Topaz where they chipped off a tiny specimen and sent it to the museum. In
Freeing Japanese is Criticised By Marine League

The Sacramento Detachment of the Marine Corps League has adopted resolutions condemning the action of the war department in permitting the return of Japanese-Americans to California.

"We, as marines, know the Japanese people and their temperament far better than the average American," declared Frank E. Cornell, chief of staff. "We feel there is rarely such a thing as a loyal Japanese and we are providing an open opportunity for the infiltration of Japanese for the purpose of sabotage.

"Again, by permitting their return, we are laying ourselves wide open for plenty of trouble between the people of this country and the Japanese-Americans."

Cornell said the Marine Corps League realizes it is impossible to change the situation at this late date, but the league was desirous of placing itself on record as opposing the action.

In connection with the return of the evacuated Japanese-Americans, starting January 2nd, the housing committee of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce was to meet this afternoon for a general discussion of the acute home shortage in the Capital City. The problem of finding housing for the returning evacuees was expected to come up for consideration.

Many L. A. Japanese Will Not Be Back

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 21.—Thousands of Japanese who were removed from Los Angeles County by military order in 1942 have decided not to return and their household goods are being shipped to various eastern and midwestern cities at the rate of four carloads a month. So declared Earl W. Bar- ton, area supervisor of the War Relocation Authority's properties division.

Many local warehouses are bulging with trunks, household equipment and odds and ends left by many of the 36,000 Japanese who were evacuated from this county.

Barton, in an interview, said "the significant thing shown by our records is that many of these uprooted people do not wish to return." He said there has been no request by any of the Japanese for release of their property to any place in this area.
Prove This Is America

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The attitude that is taken toward our Japanese-American citizens as they return is a matter which affects the future of every American citizen, and as such is of no small concern to us all. And when public-minded citizens such as H. J. McClatchy and Governor Earl Warren of our own community, a national vice commander of the American Legion residing in Portland, Ore., and Secretary Ike Skice in Washington make statements in regard to the protection of constitutional rights with “something more than ordinary consideration,” everyday people like myself, who have been trying to keep their heads in the midst of the strong emotions aroused by war, are moved to a mood of the strongest commendation. We believe the army was farsighted and wise in making this move, and that those leaders who have expressed themselves in favor of safeguarding American citizenship are taking the only attitude possible under the circumstances.

It is a matter of congratulation that, while there are admittedly many in this community who do not want the Japanese back, however legitimately or unobtrusively they come, there has never been any such regrettable evidence of hysteria as that which took place in Hood River, Ore., and recently in Kent, Wash., where 500 American citizens, by signing an agreement “not to sell, lease, or rent . . . to the returning evacuees,” at the same time signed away their right to take the American oath of allegiance, which pledges “liberty and justice for all.”

We trust our leadership to reassure any returning Japanese that he is coming back, not to a mislaid bit of Germany, but to America.

MARION O. DOWIE.
Sacramento.
Racial Issue In Japanese
Evacuation Is Nonsense

Three members of the United States Supreme Court—Justices Jackson, Murphy and Roberts—have taken the position that the military order excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast was in violation of the constitution.

Of this trio, at least one—Justice Murphy—believes the order was predicated upon racial considerations. In a dissenting opinion, he declared such exclusion goes over the very brink of constitutional power and falls into the ugly abyss of racism.

The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast was no more racial in its fundamental aspects than is the war itself.

It was racial only to the extent that the United States is engaged in hostilities with a nation composed of another race of people.

Justice Murphy seemingly overlooked the simple fact America happens to be at war with Japan and inferred that those of Japanese blood were singled out for a special brand of persecution because of racial antagonism. Nonsense!

Too many people in this country are ferreting through every situation in an effort to find a racial issue.

The issue itself is no more ugly than those who continually are trying to find it—and failing to find it, conjure one up.

The Japanese problem on the west coast never has been inherently racial, except insofar as many of the Japanese themselves held themselves apart, persisting in emperor worship and fidelity to the traditions of the fatherland, refusing to enter into the American way of living, with some even conspiring against the country which gives them shelter and freedom.

The hold up business is odious whether it is directed by a ruffian with a gun or is the work of a striker in a war factory.

While the cigaret shortage may not be reducing the number of ifs it certainly is cutting down on the number of butts.

It does little good to bury the hatchet if you keep the hammer out.
Misuse Of Tax Money

Congressmen Clark Engle and J. Leroy Johnson jointly have sent a letter to the House Appropriations Committee vigorously protesting the use of tax money to exploit the deeds of Japanese Americans in the American Army.

This line of propaganda has been carried on in various ways by the War Relocation Authority, including the issuance of an elaborate brochure entitled Nisei In Uniform and the wholesale promulgation of press stories glorifying not only the soldiers themselves but their alien parents.

Congressmen Engle and Johnson aptly remark in their letter:

We admire the 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.

The words of the congressmen will meet with unqualified public approval. The practice of eulogizing the Japanese Americans out of proportion to others cannot help but create dissatisfaction and dissent.

Efforts to deal with Dillon S. Myer, National WRA Director, have proved unavailing, as might be expected. So the congressmen correctly have turned to the Appropriations Committee in an attempt to shut off funds to support this unjustifiable practice.

- Fresno Bee
Dec 22, 1944
ICKES WARNS ON 'RIGHTS' OF JAPS
Cautions Against Interfering With Return of Evacuees

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes yesterday expressed the "hope" that "a lot of Japanese-Americans will want to settle in the East and Midwest," but warned at the same time that any interference "with their "right" to resettle on the west coast would be met with the full force of the Government.

Commenting on opposition to the lifting of the ban on the presence of Japanese-Americans in the West, Ickes told a news conference in Washington, D. C., that general reaction has been good.

"The situation is much better than any one had reason to expect," he said. "We are not very much concerned, although there are one or two bad spots. These will regret their action sooner or later.

"If anybody interferes, the Japanese-Americans have the courts to appeal to and the full force of the Government behind them. The War Relocation Authority (WRA) will continue to relocate them . . . I hope a lot of them will want to settle in the East and Midwest. Those who want to go back to the west coast have a right to assume that they will be accorded their full legal rights."

Meanwhile, WRA officials in Los Angeles announced that thousands of Japanese who were removed from Los Angeles County in 1942 have decided not to return and their household goods are being shipped to various eastern and midwestern cities at the rate of four carloads a month.

Southern California church organizations urged a "calm" attitude toward the prospective return of evacuees.
Will Keep Sailing His Ship For Duration

Editor of The Bee—Sir: For the past few days I have been reading in your paper pros and cons about the merchant marine, so being a sailor myself I thought I would write a few lines.

Speaking for most of the fellows I have met all over the world, we do not consider ourselves a branch of the armed forces and are not asking for any of the glory which is rightfully theirs. We do, however, consider ourselves on a par with the defense worker right here in the states. We feel we are doing as much for our country delivering the goods as they are in making them.

I would like to exchange places with some of them for just one trip, especially the last one when our ship took nine shells in the port bow from a Japanese surface craft. I am sure when they got back home they would really appreciate the jobs they have here in the states.

Another thing—most of the fellows in the merchant marine either have been rejected by their draft boards as unfit for military service, or they quit defense jobs (like myself) which would have kept them safe from the draft. They quit because they felt they would be doing more for their country sailing their ships than sleeping and hanging around some so-called defense job where two men watch one man do the work.

I am not speaking of all the defense workers but quite a few do fit into that category. Certainly no one gets into the merchant marine for the so-called big money because it is not there as it used to be, and never will be. The average woman shipyard worker makes more than we do, and don’t tell me they take any more risks than we do.

I for one do not expect and am not asking for any favors either now or after the war. I am in the merchant marine for the duration and, call me what they will, I will keep sailing our ships until peace is won.

Quincy.

W. E. S.
RETURN OF JAPS.
To The San Francisco Examiner:
I agree with "Just Another Mother" 100 per cent. Is there one good reason why the Japanese should be allowed to return to California? I know the boys in service are very bitter regarding this matter, and who has a better right than they? Why not let the servicemen vote on it and see how many Japs return?

What are our boys fighting and dying for anyway? To give the Japs a home? Is there nothing we can do to prevent it? What sort of effect will this have on the morale of our sons who are so bravely fighting and dying over there?

With the Japanese free to come and go it will only add to the task of guarding our Pacific coast. Of course they will protest their loyalty to their country but haven't they proved they are treacherous and not to be trusted? I am only one mother with two sons in the Pacific because of our Nation's misguided trust that these sons of Nippon were human beings and not the fiendish beasts they are.

I say keep them where they can not do anything to hinder the speedy end of this war.

ANOTHER WAR MOTHER,
Richmond, Calif.

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Editor's
Mail Box

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Richmond, Calif.

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Ed. Page

December 23, 1944
Japanese Find Other Areas To Liking

More than 175 Japanese families a month decide never to return to California and ask WRA officials to ship their stored household furniture to points in the East and Middle West, where they plan to live.

War Relocation officials revealed yesterday that two warehouses in San Francisco, each with five floors which were once filled to the brim with stored household equipment, are rapidly becoming empty as the relocated Japanese decide there are other places in the Nation to live just as pleasant as California.

"Most of these people came to California from the Orient and settled in the first place they landed," explained R. B. Comens, Assistant Director of the WRA.

FRIENDLIER PEOPLE

"Now they have learned there are other places in the country that have the same advantages as California, and where the people may be a little more friendly."

The WRA filled 12 warehouses on the Pacific Coast with the hastily crated belongings of the Japanese-Americans shipped into relocation centers. The warehouses in San Francisco are located at 1565 Van Ness avenue and 1701 Van Ness avenue.

The owners of the stored goods can at any time ask the WRA to ship their belongings to any part of the country they decide to make their home. They must pay freight charges on all weight over 5000 pounds for each family.

A SHOP IN STORAGE

In the local warehouse, household furniture, radios and refrigerators are stored alongside a complete hardware store, and a shoe repair shop, with all machinery, and hardware goods neatly crated.

One manufacturer of soy sauce, an Oriental condiment, has stored many thousands of cardboard containers in which he sold his product. He has recently decided to set up business in Denver and has ordered the WRA to send him the huge shipment.

Many of the Japanese-Americans, however, are planning to return to their former homes in this State, and school and police authorities are laying plans to help the influx proceed peacefully.

In Placer county school authorities, who previously expressed public opposition to the return of the Japanese to their county, announced yesterday they would bow to the orders of the Western Defense Command.

SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED

They discussed plans for absorbing the Japanese students into the county's schools and adopted resolutions condemning foreign language schools operated without supervision of the State.

In Fresno, Kazuo Hayama, a service man, discharged because of a disability received while on duty in this country, will return today with his wife and two children to take over his farm, which he operated near Fowler before the war. He is returning under permission of the commanding General, Western Defense Command, but is not one of the new groups released by the recent Army edict, WRA officials reported.
**WRA Chief Defended in Wire to FDR**

A telegram expressing confidence in Dillon S. Myer as national director of the War Relocation Authority, was sent yesterday to President Roosevelt and the Chairman of the California Congressional Delegation, by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary, announced yesterday that the committee opposes the requests of West Coast Congressmen that Myer resign. Their defense in the telegram was based on the following points:

1. Excellent Relocation program of the WRA.
2. Director's recognition of international complications involved in the WRA program.
3. Director's determination to administer this unprecedented program within the best possible American tradition of fairness.
4. Mr. Myer's courage in the face of prejudice and misrepresentation.

"We further recommend," the telegram read, "due to the complex problems confronting WRA in Tulelake segregation center, caused partially by difficulties in obtaining adequate personnel: 1. Addition of experienced personnel, necessitating (a) recognition of need by Bureau of the Budget, (b) recognition of higher priority by War Manpower Commission."

The telegram was signed by Mrs. Kingman as executive secretary. Among the members of the Committee are, Robert Gordon Sproul, honorary chairman; Maurice E. Harrison, chairman; General David P. Barrows, Bartley C. Crum, Henry F. Grady, Robert A. Millikan, Richard M. Neustadt, Chester H. Rowell, Ray Lyman Wilbur, August Vollmer, Alfred J. Lundberg, Paul S. Taylor, and A. J. McFadden.

*Chronicle*  
December 23, 1944
Cooperation Is Urged When Japanese Return

Editor of The Bee—Sir: To some of the former Japanese American residents, the west coast was home for 50 years. During their return, which the press informs us will be gradual and performed with consideration, it is almost unthinkable that there are any of us who will not cooperate with the government. Uncle Sam has enough trouble on his shoulders with this cruel war, without his own citizens stirring up any.

Information I have obtained indicates the army executed the relocation to the centers with tact, good judgment and remarkable efficiency. The efficiency of the army, however, was matched by the excellent cooperation of the evacuees. The newcomers to the camps found some of the relocation quarters far from ready for occupancy. With patience and fortitude the new arrivals pitched in and finished the job.

There were many among them who were heartsick from learning about the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor. Letters published by Nisei related their sorrow. Some will doubt the sincerity of these letters. Will they doubt the press reports in some of our newspapers which told of Japanese Americans manning machine guns to fight the Japanese attacking Pearl Harbor?

Publications informed us that more Japanese civilians were killed by bombs which fell on and around Honolulu on December 7th than civilians of other ancestry. I have read of Japanese American doctors and nurses working tirelessly to save American lives during that frightful period.

Some are coming back to Fresno and as they have the reputation of being peaceful, with no gangsterism, burglary, holdup records to worry our peace officers, so we should not worry too much.

Let us all work together to the best of our strength.

Fresno. W. C. GOODRICH

Treat Accordingly

Editor of The Bee—Sir: As a scientist, I am interested in where and what is to be done with the different people who do not agree with our form of government, especially the Japanese.

Few people who say the constitution gives all equal rights look beyond the constitution for facts, and those who say all have equal rights according to the Bible do not look at the facts.

The Nazis, Fascists and Japanese have been educated to hate and look upon others as inferior. We, a semi Democracy, should look upon them accordingly and treat them as they would us if they had the chance, which we are not dumb enough to give them, even if some of the Americans would agree.

The present systems in Germany, Japan and Italy are far from the teachings of the Bible. The present governments which were in power were in the same class. This is what we must consider when we are discussing what to do about these countries, as none of their younger generation ever heard of Democracy.

To play safe, we must treat them as enemies, whether the majority agree or not. There is no vote needed on this question, only a little common sense.

Fresno. J. H. WISE.
Japanese-Americans

Many Await
The Reaction of
Coast Neighbors

MANZANAR, Dec. 23—"Go East, and spread thin" is the sentiment of many of the Japanese evacuees who are being released from the relocation center here and most of them say they are waiting to judge the reaction of West Coast residents before they decide where to move.

Despite the fact that numerous people have written from Southern California asking for gardeners and domestic servants, most of the evacuees are delaying return to their former homes to determine conditions of community intolerance, housing shortages and employment difficulties.

'A BIG MISTAKE'

Joe Shikami of Santa Monica, formerly active in the Red Cross, YMCA, PTA and other civic organizations, told a reporter he thought the residents of Manzanar have been displaced in their jobs for the duration of the war and they would make a big mistake to go back.

He advised them to take good jobs in the Midwest and East, "and I think that is what most of them will do."

Kakumosoke Arak, for 30 years an importer in Los Angeles, declared: "I feel that there would be little opportunity for me to go into business in California."

He added a few talked of going back with the idea of venturing alone without their families to look over the situation and decide if they want to enter hostile communities.

HOUSING CITED

A former Glendale real estate man who did not want to give his name said that lifting of the exclusion order raised the morale of the evacuees, but they were in no hurry to return to Southern California.

"They feel that the housing situation is bad and they do not want to make themselves more unpopular by attempting to evict people who are living in their homes," he said.

'Sell Your Land,'

Hood River
Legion Urges

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Dec. 23 (UP)—The American Legion post here, through paid newspaper advertising, today urged Japanese-Americans not to return to Hood River county but promised that if they did return the post would do its best to uphold law and order and would "countenance no violence."

The post recently gained nationwide attention by expunging from its war honor roll the names of 16 Japanese-Americans serving with the armed forces, deeding its action by declaring these service men were citizens of Japan while professing loyalty to the United States.

"Let us face this issue squarely," the advertisements said. "Under the War Department's recent ruling you will soon be permitted to return to this county. Certain incidents have already occurred that indicate the temper of the citizens of this county."

"Public records show that there are about 55 or 30 families out of some 650 Japanese who have not already sold their property in Hood River County."

"We strongly urge these to dispose of their holdings. If you desire assistance from this post in disposing of your land we pledge ourselves to see that you get a square deal.

"If you do return we also pledge that to the best of our ability we will uphold law and order and will countenance no violence."

"In this program we ask the support of the citizens of this county."

Chronicle
December 24, 1944
Eastern Star Asks Removal Of Japanese

Enactment of legislation for "instant removal" from California of all Japanese, prohibiting their return and to "forever bar" the settlement of Japanese in California is asked of Congress in a resolution adopted by the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, according to announcement yesterday by Maud McWilliams Smith, grand secretary of the order.

The resolution was signed by Waldo F. Postel, San Francisco; Herbert D. Wise, Oakland, and Joseph M. Argabrite, Ventura; members of the Jurisprudence Committee.

Prime Objective

"The occupation of California has ever been the prime objective of the Japanese nation," says the resolution. "The settlement of Japanese in California is a part of the national Japanese program of ultimate territorial acquisition and conquest. Any present or future Japanese assault upon our Nation will be through the State of California. We firmly believe that the presence of Japanese in California constitutes a present and future menace to the welfare, security, happiness and prosperity of the United States."

Author of the resolution is Attorney Waldo F. Postel of San Francisco.

Sentiment

"I wrote it, drafted it, had it referred to my committee and passed it," said Postel. "We need to keep the pot boiling and keep the sentiment against the Japanese just as it was after Pearl Harbor—and I mean all the Japanese. When people have a different skin they can't be assimilated. I was a member of the Anti-Japanese Association 25 years ago and have been trying to keep the Japanese out of this State for all those years.

"Time heals everything and when this war is over men will want to do business as usual. It's just like Roosevelt's New Deal. Now when people are calling it a Bum Deal he wants to change it. People will want to forget about hating the Japs after the war."

Eastern Star Seen As Helping Tokyo

The anti-Japanese resolution of the Grand Chapter, Eastern Star, was protested yesterday by Herbert Reiner, San Francisco liberal and labor attorney.

"The approach taken is too much of a race issue, which when carried to its conclusion would involve other races," said Reiner.

"It will be right in the groove for Radio Tokyo to broadcast to other people. That radio station is already capitalizing on our recurrent Negro problems.

"The resolution doesn't differentiate between the governments which are misleading their peoples and the people themselves. The misguided people of Japan should be looked upon as human beings as should the misguided people of Germany.

"We should not give in to a program of extermination of peoples. Our purpose should be the extermination of their bad leadership."
We do not believe the Hood River (Ore.) post of the American Legion is on tenable American ground in the Japanese question. We do not believe it has improved the position it took when it voted to erase the names of Japanese American soldiers from the county memorial. We believe it has depreciated its already damaged position when Saturday it underwrote newspaper advertisements advising Japanese citizens not to return to the region.

True, the Post promised it would “countenance no violence” against those who insisted on returning. But it said to those Japanese citizens who have not already sold their property: “We strongly urge these to dispose of their holdings.”

We do not believe any citizen or group of citizens has a clear American right to “urge” any citizen to dispose of his property under a subtle community menace.
No Peace In Pacific

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I hope there is more of the holiday spirit back home than there is out here. This peace on earth, goodwill towards men looks fine in print, but it is anything else but that out here. Here it is the survival of the fittest. That's why we are left.

The things people can do to upset us are all too many. In our news we read of happenings back home that show no appreciation of what we are facing. I have had my fill, I mean it, and there are many hundreds more like me who are working hard on a future plan which will be a big surprise to the country when carried out.

I hope to hear soon of the Statue of Liberty being lighted once more. Designating there is one down and one to go. Since everything is moving so swiftly and away from us, but closer to Japan, we hope as Seabees to be able soon to complete our task here and keep pressing forward, building and fighting as we go. The Seabees' slogan, Can Do, always prevails.

CHARLES G. WISEMAN.
Central Pacific.

Understand America

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I know I am sticking my neck out by writing this but why not print what it says on the Statue of Liberty? If more people knew what it says, maybe they would understand what America is made of and why we have good and bad Japanese and Germans, as well as other people we could mention.

Sacramento.
C. M.

Scores Japanese Order

Editor of The Bee—Sir: What has gone wrong with the heads of the United States Government? Have the officials completely lost their minds or are they just selling us out to the enemy? Why send our boys to fight for freedom? What does freedom mean?

Shall we send our sons to free us and have them tortured and die and rot in their barbarous, filthy prison camps and then allow the Japanese to come back to the coast before the war is over?

For what? To spy! The loyal Japanese is merely a term. It is not a fact. That was proved at Pearl Harbor. Our home front works long hours, buys bonds, pays high taxes—for what? Just to let the Japanese run us and our government as they have said they would.

They intended to dictate their own terms at the White House. A little help and they will do it. Japanese have proved themselves disloyal and undesirable. Such people should be deported. I notice this has all commenced since the election "to return Japanese to California." Upon whom does the blame fall?

If the Japanese return to California, we may as well declare peace and let them run it all. What do you think about it?

F. G. KERNS.
708 Twenty Seventh Street, Sacramento.

Questions Are Asked

Editor of The Bee—Sir: May I compliment Mr. A. E. Silva on his letter on December 19th. I would like to say at least he has the blinders off his eyes and the plug out of his nose so he can see and smell a little. But many of us have been able to see and smell the workings of the New Deal for the last 10 years.

Thank God, Mr. Silva, you are at last beginning to get your eyes open a little.

I wonder what you think of Roosevelt's disavowal of the Atlantic Charter and also what do you think of his acquiescence in Churchill's and Stalin's division of the small countries of Europe? What do you think about the return of the Japanese to California? You might tell us your attitude on the strike situation. If the government can draft G. I. Joe and put him on the battle field why can't it draft the worker to make the ammunition for him?

Sacramento.
X. L. LONDON.
Editor of The Bee—Sir: The city council should adopt an ordinance providing that no more business licenses of any kind, except those now in force, be issued, unless upon application to the city council, which would pass on each applicant.

Require the applicant to obtain the signature of at least 50 citizens in the neighborhood where the proposed licensee wants to do business. Also provide that any such ordinance granting such license shall be subject to referendum. No undesirable person could get a license under these circumstances.

The city council has heretofore passed a resolution against the return of the Japanese to the coast, now let them follow that up with such an ordinance. The county board of supervisors could pass a similar county ordinance, and then all you would have to deal with would be the Japanese farmer.

The district attorney could be prevailed upon to enforce the law relative to the leasing and ownership of lands as provided by the state legislature.

If the public, does not get action now the squatters and blubbering brother will assist all the double-crossing enemies of this country to come back. It looks to me like it is the public to take action, but now.

SACRAMENTO.

Protests High Rents

Editor of The Bee—It seems to me we, the people, should have a voice in some things that mean so much to us and our children. I cannot understand why the time cannot be put back where it belongs when so many people want it.

In a recent trip I tried to find a room for the night, but do you think I could? I was talking to a friend who was renting an apartment, just a kitchen and a small room, for $75 a month. The tenants were allowed to keep it for only a month because the landlords could collect only such rent while they are here with us. The tenants were allowed to keep it for only a month because the landlords could collect only such rent while they are here with us. Here is the rub—they not only charge the war workers those prices, they also charge a service man and a wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages. It is a shame to see our serviceman and wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages. It is a shame to see our serviceman and wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages.

Another thing, why do we have those Japanese crammed down transients? If they stay over a month they are not transients. Here is the rub—they not only charge the war workers' prices, they also charge a service man and wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages. It is a shame to see our serviceman and wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages. It is a shame to see our serviceman and wife the same price when they know the service man does not get those high wages.

Would all of our boys be giving up, it does look as if these landlords could be made to give a service man and his wife a fair rent while they are here with us.

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Valley Schools Lay Plans for Jap Pupils

(By Valley News Service)

ROSEVILLE—Elwyn H. Gregory, Placer County superintendent of schools, called a meeting of trustees and teachers to discuss the impending return of students of Japanese ancestry. Meeting is scheduled for Thursday evening in the Loomis Elementary School.

George A. Marshall Camp of the United States Spanish War Veterans; Roseville post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the Alyn W. Butler post, American Legion, have announced they are against return of any Japanese for the duration and favor return of only loyal Japanese Americans after the war.

Veterans' spokesmen said: "The veterans place emphasis on the word 'any' in opposing the return of Japanese before the end of the war. "They further are on record as favoring deportation at the end of the war of all disloyal Japanese and at that time permitting only the return of Japanese of proven loyalty."

YUBA CITY—No disturbances are expected here when the Japanese start returning, Sutter County authorities stated. Sheriff Kemerer, who estimated there were 800 Japanese in the county before the evacuation order, expressed confidence that the people of his county would respect the decision of the War Department.

WOODLAND—American Legionnaires stood pat here yesterday on their recent resolution opposing return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to this county.
Placerans Urge Law Banning Japanese Schools

AUBURN (Placer Co.), Dec. 27. Elwyn H. Gregory, county superintendent of schools, forwarded requests to State Senator Jerrold Seawell and Assemblyman A. G. Thurman for legislative action to prevent the reestablishment of foreign language schools where uncertified teachers indoctrinate students in policies inimical to the United States.

The action followed a recommendation made at a meeting of administrators and school trustees in Loomis last week.

While no specific nation is mentioned in the resolution adopted by the educators, it admittedly was directed against Japanese language schools conducted in California prior to the war.

The educators asked that foreign language instruction be confined to public schools and private denominational schools already established, and that instruction be given by persons certified by the state department of education.
Japanese Citizens

Petitions are circulated in Yuba and Sutter counties asking Major General Pratt to suspend the order permitting citizens of Japanese ancestry to return to California habitations until "the temper of the times shall have been moderated." Warren N. Shingle, President of the Marysville Chamber of Commerce, supports it with the argument that the acute housing shortage will make the return deplorable at this time.

We cite these as typical of the curious misconceptions that the emotional factors of the issue impose upon persons who would not err in affairs of calmer judgment. The Western Defense Command has no authority to deal with "the temper of the times" or relieve the housing shortage by keeping persons out of their property. The order of exclusion was military for what seemed good military reasons. The reasons now existing no longer, the military authorities have no alternative to rescinding the exclusion. If there is legal means to prevent it, the law and not the Army is the correct agency. If there is not, the Army cannot do it illegally.

St. Chronicle
December 27, 1944
Editor of The Bee—Sir: At our job today, one worker asked if a Japanese could become a candidate for governor of California. I didn’t think so, but maybe they will later on when they are turned loose. Why let them come home? Why not let our boys come home? Well, veterans of World War I, let us get together. There are about 90 per cent of our boys over there. Cannot we do something? Sacramento. J. M.
70 Japanese at Camp Renounce U. S. Citizenship

Seventy Japanese held at the Tule Lake Segregation Center in Modoc county have renounced their American citizenship and are being transferred to a camp for enemy aliens at Santa Fe, N. M., it was announced yesterday by Ray R. Best, director of the Tule Lake project for the War Relocation Authority.

From now on these Japanese, some of whom were born in the United States and some elsewhere, will be under the direct supervision of the Department of Justice.

Renunciation of American citizenship was made possible by the recently enacted public law No. 485.
Against Return

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I want to express my opinion of the returning Japanese. I have four brothers in the war zone dodging bullets. Do you think for one minute my brothers, along with many other boys, want to come home with the thought they will be neighbors to Japanese? Let us keep the Japanese in concentration camps and not let our boys come home and have to face them.

E. H.

Elk Grove.
NEWELL (Modoc Co.), Dec. 28.—(INS)—Project Director Ray R.
Best announced 70 male residents of the Tule Lake Segregation Center for Disloyal Japanese administered by the War Relocation Authority, are being transferred to the department of justice internment camp for enemy aliens at Santa Fe, N. M.

The group being transferred consist both of alien Japanese and American born Japanese who voluntarily have renounced their American citizenship with the department of justice approval under the provisions of recent congressional legislation.

The cases of other residents of the Tule Lake center who are designated by the war department as ineligible for relocation will be reviewed by the war department and the department of justice. Those whose ineligibility is continued will be segregated in a center or centers which ultimately will be administered by the department of justice.

Applications to the Spanish embassy for repatriation and expatriation or any other action which formerly was considered in suspending these clearances by the War Relocation Authority no longer will be a basis for detention in a WRA center. Best stated only those persons designated by the war department or the department of justice will be detained.
MARYSVILLE (Yuba Co.), Dec. 28.—J. J. Collins, assistant dean of the Yuba College, today announced the topic, What Is The Proper Attitude Toward Returning Loyal Japanese-Americans, will be discussed at the recently organized men's forum at a luncheon meeting tomorrow at 12:10 P. M. in the social hall of the Presbyterian Church. Collins is the chairman of the group.

Twenty five business and professional men of Marysville and Yuba City will participate, including members of the Yuba-Sutter Post of the American Legion. Leaders varying in attitudes will be present and a spirited debate is predicted.

Discussion Will Be Open

This will be the first open public discussion of the subject since agitation over the removal of the Japanese-American soldiers, names from their alphabetical order from the roll of honor erected by Yuba County in memory of its patriotic dead. Segregation of the names brought about a stormy debate from individuals, members of the Yuba-Sutter Counties Ministerial Association and from individual members of the Yuba-Sutter Post of the American Legion.

Rodney Bean, leader of a group protesting against the lifting of the army exclusion order which permits the Japanese to return to California, announced that hundreds of names of men and women, many of them prominent in the civic, business and official life of Yuba and Sutter Counties have attached their names to the petitions of protest.

Japanese Make Appearance

The appearance of a group of a dozen Japanese-American soldiers on D Street during the Christmas shopping rush, the first Japanese seen in Marysville since their evacuation, caused a small sized flurry as small groups stood about to gaze at the khaki clad brown men, who are under medical care after suffering wounds in some of the heavy fighting in Italy.

Rev. Herbert Werner, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, organizer of the forum, reported there is a widespread interest in the meeting and predicted a large attendance.
Ickes Urges Nisei To Quit Centers At Early Date

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes today urged eligible Japanese Americans who were evacuated from their west coast homes in 1942 to leave evacuation centers as soon as possible.

The army recently rescinded the west coast exclusion order and the War Relocation Authority said the eight centers will be closed within a year.

The supreme court the next day held that those concededly loyal to the United States cannot be held in the centers. The tribunal also held, however, that the evacuation was constitutional when it was ordered shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Ickes' plea, contained in a year end message of praise to Japanese-American members of the nation's armed forces, said he was aware that departing from the centers will involve difficult readjustments but that "it is for their own best...

He added evacuees will be given ample time to make the move and that the WRA and state and federal welfare agencies will aid families in need for special help.

In his message to the soldiers, Ickes said the Nisei had fashioned a magnificent record of service to your country, and "all good Americans are proud of you."

Ickes described the lifting of the exclusion as a "well earned recognition of the loyalty of the great majority of them and a vindication for the "insubstantial" basis on which it was made, adding that "the eviction of certain American soldiers from the mainland and Hawaii whose parents came from Japan."

Ickes Accused

Ickes accused of attempting to continue the War Relocation Authority after it has outlived its usefulness.

Representative Henry Dworshak, Republican of Idaho, challenged Ickes to justify "a long range objective" for the WRA which has supervised internment camps for two years since persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded from the west coast military area.

Dworshak referred to an interior department press release issued December 18th following the war department's revocation of the exclusion order. The release contained this statement, attributed to Ickes: "Its (WRA) long range objective will be to bring about a better economic adjustment and a more satisfactory nationwide distribution of a minority group which doubtless was too heavily concentrated in one particular section of the country."

Purpose Is Accomplished

"In the first place," Dworshak told a reporter, "the purpose for which the WRA was created is accomplished as soon as the Japanese who have been under their charge indicate where they want to live."

"In the second place, an examination of the order creating WRA shows no authority for planning a long range program for the Japanese. If this program of better economic adjustment was made effective it could be applied equally well to any racial minority in any state or in any city."

"It appears to me that Secretary Ickes merely is laying the groundwork for continuing a bureau which has outlived its purpose and its usefulness."

Dworshak said he had been studying the subject to determine what might be done with the WRA camp in Hunt, Idaho, and what effect the departure of Japanese Americans would have on the labor situation in his state.

The Hunt camp, which houses about 7,000 persons, has supplied as many as 2,500 farm laborers during the peak of the harvest season. About 600 now are working outside the camp.

WRA officials told Dworshak they expect to close the camp in about six months but that hereafter, when an emergency comes up, they will get a full share of laborers and may not be readmitted. This farm work, according to the WRA, is being continued in the season seems to be fixed with the necessity of providing full time employment of these laborers, unless some Japanese settle in the state.

Dworshak believes the labor problem will be met in part by prisoners of war and by Mexican nationals under an agriculture department program.

The Idaho camp, he said, is located on public land and the disposal of disposal is not particularly acute.

The Minidoka Irrigation Project for which there never has been enough water and probably will not until the completion of Palisades Dam, after the war, on the upper Snake River.

Indian Victor Francis Negara taking the oath as a United States citizen.

920 Press 12/29/44

1944
Against All Strikes

Editor of The Bee—Sir: L. L. London wishes a few questions answered. Like most Americans, he received a jolt when we learned from Mr. Roosevelt's Atlantic Charter that GI Joe was a signatory. Now, as long as GI Joe is a signatory, least someone had affixed his name to them, and the first to tear it up was adjudged a scoundrel or something. In other words, just so much wastepaper, but at least they have treaties to face up to now.

A DISGRUNTLED HOUSEWIFE.

Rusting Tin Cans

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The letters in the people's column are read with interest even by the boys overseas. Here is what I am wondering about: you fellows have such a large number of tin cans allowed to lie about: Why are such a large number of tin cans allowed to lie about? It seems to us they should get in and do their out and help their fellowmen, a little time to think? Think of the Japanese, who fill thousands of graves and is wondering where all the Japanese. We do not have to use points if we draft GI Joes, why not draft GI Japanese? They have equal rights, and other professional sports per-

A DISGRUNTLED HOUSEWIFE.

Critical Of OPA

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I think the present action of OPA directing ration points proved to be just right. It is not only the 100
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Educators Will Study Japanese Return

A statewide conference of county school superintendents will be held in Sacramento next Thursday to discuss the return to California public schools of children of Japanese descent under the war department order rescinding the exclusion of Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast.

The conference was called by Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, at the direction of Governor Earl Warren. The governor in his request for the meeting said every effort should be made to protect the rights of the Japanese-American children and to discourage any friction from developing among the students.

The war department order permitting citizens of Japanese ancestry to return to California will become effective next Tuesday.
20 Japanese Occupied Places In San Jose Are Declared Unfit

SAN JOSE, Dec 30.—(UP)—Twenty buildings formerly occupied by persons of Japanese ancestry have been condemned by the city health and fire departments as unfit for human habitation.

The authorities believe the condemnation may complicate the problem of providing housing for relocated Japanese returning to San Jose.

City Manager John Lynch said both departments have been conducting a survey of housing for some time, and it is purely a coincidence that the condemnation followed so closely the relocation announcement.
UC Students Welcome Japanese-Americans

BERKELEY, Dec. 30.—(UP)—The executive committee of the University of California student body last night adopted a resolution extending a welcome to relocated Japanese-American students.

The resolution reaffirmed the belief "individuals should be judged by personal merits" and expressed opposition to the "doctrine of racism."

The resolution read:
The executive committee extends to relocated students the assurance of welcome admission to membership in our student body.

Sacramento Bee
12/30/44
Church Forum in Marysville Divides On Japanese Return

MARYSVILLE (Yuba Co.), Dec. 30.—The possibility of violence in the event of Japanese persons of ancestry evacuated from Yuba and Sutter Counties after Pearl Harbor, return in line with the recent decision of the Western Defense Command to lift the ban on such persons in the coastal areas, and pleas that the situation be met in a spirit of law and order were voiced at a meeting of the Men's Forum of the First Presbyterian Church here, at which the Japanese problem was the subject of a round table discussion.

The meeting was devoted solely to discussion and no resolutions were accepted. Approximately 40 persons at them prominent in the public life of the two counties attended. J. J. Collins, dean of the Yuba College, acted as chairman.

Law, Order Is Urged

The majority of the speakers, while deploiring the action of the army authorities in canceling the exclusion order before the war's end, declared their belief that Japanese who are permitted to return to the coastal areas should be accorded the full protection of the constitution and made secure in their civil rights.

Others expressed themselves as believing any attempt by Japanese to return to their former homes and occupations in Yuba and Sutter Counties would be met with violence. Still others expressed the belief the Japanese would be permitted to return without violence or disorder.

Senator Gives Views

State Senator W. P. Rich urged that "law and order prevail and security measures made by the citizens generally and by the constituted authorities to protect the rights of the Japanese under the guarantee of the Constitution of the United States."

He said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has spoken and no matter what individual personal opinions may exist, they no longer are the issue. As good and patriotic citizens we are obligated to respect and obey the decision of the highest tribunal in the land. The United States Army, which had the right and power to evacuate and exclude alien Japanese and American-born Japanese as a war and security measure has now decreed there no longer is danger in allowing them to return."

Another viewpoint was expressed by Claude Biggs, editor of the Yuba City (Sutter County) Herald. He said he is willing to abide by the decision of the supreme court and the Western Defense Command, but asserted that after the war he "will organize a league to drive every Jap out of the county."

Propaganda Is Feared

Fears that violence toward returning Japanese might supply the Nipponese war machine with material for propaganda amongst the people of India and China was expressed by former Mayor Walter A. Kynoch of Marysville.

"We are now engaged in a war for national and self preservation. It is unwise at this time to make an issue which will be turned against us by our enemies who will resort to every subterfuge and artifice to tell the rest of the world, particularly the people of India and China and other oppressed countries that we of the liberty loving United States, who profess to hold all men free and equal, are discriminating against brown men and black men.

"When we have won the war, then it will be time enough for the people of the United States to decide what policy we shall have and if we wish to exclude the foreign born, disloyal Japanese, we can do so by amending the Constitution of the United States."

Joseph B. Sheridan of Yuba City vehemently opposed the return of the Japanese and urged that steps be taken to convince the War Relocation Authority the evacues are not welcome.

"The Japanese should not be allowed to come into the state," he declared, "and public sentiment against them must become vocal so the WRA will know how we feel.

If the Japanese return we might have violence here."

Sheridan expressed belief the temper of the people is such it would be impossible to obtain a jury which would convict any person of violence toward a returned Japanese. Another viewpoint was expressed by Claude Biggs, editor of the Yuba City (Sutter County) Herald. He said he is willing to abide by the decision of the supreme court and the Western Defense Command.

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W. P. Rich
Jap Citizenship Curb Asked

Congressional action to revoke the citizenship of all Japanese except those serving in the armed forces of the Allied armies has been requested by the California Supervisors' Association, it was disclosed yesterday by Joseph C. Hunter, executive secretary of the association.

Hunter said the request already has been made to the California Congressional delegation, with the program necessitating an amendment to the United States Constitution.

Requests also have been made to Congress, Hunter said, for steps to be taken to prevent further acquisition of land by Japanese.
Japanese Pair Will Return To Palo Alto

Return to California of a Japanese-American woman and her 2-year-old daughter was announced here yesterday by the War Relocation Authority.

Mrs. Sakru Moriwaki, according to the WRA release, is scheduled to leave the Topaz Relocation Center in Utah next week to take employment in Palo Alto at the home of Mrs. R. A. Isenberg, 2175 Cowper street.

Wife of a serviceman fighting in France and sister of another American soldier, Mrs. Moriwaki formerly lived in Berkeley.

Her husband, Yoshiaki, a former University of California student, was an insurance broker and enlisted in the American Army immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Her brother, T/5 Ken Baba, also is a volunteer and is now in training at Fort McClellan, Alabama. Another brother, Tsune Baba, former chairman of the Topaz Community Council, is now teaching Japanese at the Civil Affairs Training School at Northwestern University.

Mrs. Moriwaki's small daughter was born at the Topaz Relocation Center.

Asked why she preferred to return to California instead of resettling in the East, Mrs. Moriwaki said:

"It will be much easier for my husband on the battlefront to visualize us in California, which is familiar to him, than to try to imagine us in some new strange place. Knowing that we are 'back home,' will give him peace of mind."

"I'm not afraid. I know people will be friendly. Americans are that way—their minds and their hearts are big."

S.F. Chronicle
December 29-30, 1944
Nation Is Proud of You, Says Ickes to Loyal Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Lifting of an order excluding Japanese-Americans from West Coast areas was described today by Interior Secretary Ickes as a “well-earned recognition of the loyalty” of the great majority of them.

In a message “to all American soldiers of Japanese ancestry,” Ickes said that action of the Western Defense Command in withdrawing the exclusion order was a victory for the “unflinching patriotism which has been so well exemplified by thousands of valiant American soldiers from the mainland and Hawaii whose parents came from Japan... All good Americans are proud of you.”

Removal of the exclusion order, Ickes stated, “forecasts an end of the need to provide the refuge of the reclamation centers for thousands of loyal and law abiding people who are now free to live wherever they desire.”

It was to their best interest and for the interests of all Americans of Japanese descent, Ickes stated, for them to leave the centers as soon as possible.

It is recognized, the Secretary said, that moving from the centers will involve difficult readjustments, but the War Relocation Authority will continue to assist the evacuees and Federal and State welfare agencies will aid families with special needs.
Legion Post’s Japanese Ban Angers GI’s at the Front

By CLINTON B. CONGER
United Press Staff Writer

WITH THE U. S. 7TH ARMY, ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Dec. 30.—Hundreds of veteran American soldiers were indignant tonight over an item in the Army Newspaper, Stars and Stripes, which said that an American Legion Post in Hood River, Ore., had advised Americans of Japanese ancestry to sell any property they own and leave town.

The dispatch, which moved dozens of GI’s to prepare to write letters of protest to President Roosevelt and Congressmen, said the Legion post had advertised in local newspapers that citizens of Japanese ancestry were unwanted.

There was violent vocal reaction among doughboys of Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch’s original divisions—the 36th and 45th—who know the gallant record of the 442nd Infantry regiment, composed mostly of loyal Japanese-Americans, and with which the 36th Division fought in Italy.

Reaction was particularly vituperative against the Legion post’s action, among the first battalion of the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division.

This battalion just two months ago today was rescued from a German trap near Bruyeres by Japanese-American troops who slashed through German lines to the isolated battalion at great cost.

There were 41 men on that encircled hilltop when they were rescued and 23 of those same men still are with the company, including Lt. Joseph Kimble, Scranton, Pa., and Sgt. Hiler Hull, San Antonio, Tex.


“Those boys deserve a hell of a lot more than the men sitting back in that Oregon town who don’t want them around,” one of them observed, “and we feel pretty lousy having to fight for the rights and liberties of people who do something like that to these Japanese-Americans fighting over here.”

Another said his father belonged to the American Legion but he “won’t when he gets my letter.”

One said he was of German descent but that didn’t make him an unwanted enemy and that the same should apply to a person of Japanese descent.

(For more news about Japanese evacuees see Page 4.)
Japanese Citizens: The NSGW Resolution

No doubt the Native Sons of the Golden West were motivated by the most laudable patriotic ideals in drawing up the resolutions they passed at their convention last week. Nevertheless they could not have devoted much thought to the full implications of one of them on the plane of essential ideas, the principles involved and the precedent it would establish.

The resolution in question calls for an amendment to the Federal Constitution barring the first generation of American-born Japanese from citizenship on the ground that "the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

This resolution was passed because a taxpayer's suit aimed at the political disqualification of the Japanese filed by the secretary of the Native Sons was turned down by the United States Supreme Court after it had been tossed out by the Registrar of Voters of San Francisco County and the intervening courts. This suit claimed, among other things, that "American-born Japanese are unfit for citizenship because of Japanese racial characteristics of dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy."

These are, of course, war-born attitudes. There has also been plenty of mass condemnation of our other major enemy, the Germans, but with a significant difference. The argument here, and it seems to me a perfectly valid argument, is that the Germans, or a sufficiently large number of them to work their will on the whole body politic, are the victims of a mass paranoia, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of the Japanese. Dr. Bricker and the others who advance this view condemn the Germans for being paranoids, not for being Germans. All of us know something about the German contribution to civilization, and no one can therefore sell the American people a mass excommunication of a nation that has produced a Luther, a Goethe, a Brahms, an Ehrlich or a Thomas Mann.

The Native Sons' mass excommunication of the Japanese suggests that they are not too well acquainted with the people they would cast into outer darkness. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Kurta of the Army Air Force, who got to know our Oriental enemy the hard way, fighting them in the South Pacific, says in his book, "The Japs are only people." This is practically identical with the conclusion reached by Albert Eustace Hayden, this country's foremost authority on Oriental religions, and Langdon Warner, who knows more about Japanese art than any other 50 men this side of Tokyo.

This proposal would, of course, repeal the 14th and 15th Amendments. It would also repeal science, American history and Christianity. There is not an anthropologist on earth, unless he be a German or Japanese paranoid, who will pass a moral judgment on a race. There is not a Christian teacher on earth who would agree that any race is inherently and unregenerately dishonest; this idea is, in fact, the cause of most of the trouble between the Nazis and the Catholic Church.

And the whole American system of law and education is based upon the principle that the individual transcends all considerations of race and class.

That such an amendment would, if passed, establish a precedent for the disqualification of any minority group against which any other minority group might choose to raise a clamor is obvious enough. That the amendment has no more chance than did the taxpayer's suit is also obvious. Nevertheless it is disturbing to see it published as the considered opinion of a representative California group. One hopes that the recent remarks of Governor Warren are more representative: "Now as never before our faith in the democratic form of government must be sustained to the utmost in unity against enemies who would divide us along lines of race or creed or origin." —Alfred Frankenstein
Army’s Tule Jap Grip Tightens

Passes Resumed For Visitors To Camp

Less than two weeks after the Army officially returned active control of the Tule Lake Segregation Center to the War Relocation Authority (WRA), it became necessary for troops to resume issuance of Army passes to all visitors, the Examiner learned yesterday.

It was not clear whether the new security policy at the camp was caused by conditions among the 16,000 disloyal Japanese within the camp, or because of fear of retaliation against the Japanese by residents of the area, aroused by the revelation of Japan’s barbarous treatment of war prisoners.

Workers Checked.

Nevertheless, even members of construction gangs now working in the center must obtain an Army pass for admittance. The WRA was issuing the passes after January 15, when the Army relinquished control and again became a mere “perimeter guard” outside the gates of the camp. Two days ago, the Army resumed signing of visitor passes.

At the same time, certain of the disloyal Japanese—under WRA control—were leaving the camp with WRA-issued passes, and residents of the area yesterday reported having seen “at least a half dozen trucks driven by Japanese, on the highway,” one of the trucks six miles from the segregation center. This was a repetition of privileges granted the Japanese prior to Army control.

The Army, in an announcement from the headquarter of the Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah, confirmed reports that a full company, including tank units, will have withdrawn from the Tule Lake Area by tomorrow.

Reduced to Normal.

Maj. Gen. David McCoach Jr., commanding general of the Ninth Service Command, said the withdrawal was in line with plans to reduce Army personnel at Tule Lake to normal. This removal of the company will turn troops at the camp to the complement before the November outbreaks when it became necessary to send Army reinforcements to the scene.

Meanwhile, these new developments were reported at the segregation center within the last forty-eight hours:

1. Pete Zimmer, assistant to Director Ray Best and a close personal friend of Best, has been discharged, reportedly on orders from Washington. This left only Best remaining on the “purge list” of high camp officials whose resignations the Japanese committees demanded of national director (Continued on Page 21, Col. 2)
Veteran Of Guadalcanal
Would Deport Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read many articles in your Public Thinks column since returning from overseas action. It is most disgusting to come home and hear about how “mean” we are to the so-called loyal Japanese. If they are so loyal, why can they not be content to sit in our camps where everything is furnished for their contentment, at least for the duration?

We veterans of World War II think there is only one loyal Japanese and he is a dead one. I think all Japanese should be sent out of this country. What do you think will take place when all the fellows come home and come face to face with all these Japanese. Their faces will bring back sad memories of dying buddies on the battlefields.

We are fighting for our dear country to be free and good, for our true Americans, not for disloyal Japanese. We veterans are honest Americans who have fought in this war and certainly do not wish to get into trouble after it is over. One of our greatest ambitions is to stay in the country where we can work hard and forget the sound of bombs and shells falling and bursting on the battle fronts, and also to get away from crooked politics.

For the protection of your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends, let the loyal Japanese be sent back to the country they are loyal to, for if you think we have a battle now just wait until all the veterans get home and find out how we have cuddled the enemy. The veterans will demand and get their rights they have so well earned in this war.

You sob sisters and brothers who think a soldier is so disgusting because he drinks and carries on while on liberty, just put yourself in his shoes and maybe you would do the same if you had to carry the memories he has on his mind. It takes a long time to forget and you are not helping him any when you continue to ask him over and over what happened over there.

We who really were on the front lines do not wish to relive it over and over. I have been asked to repeat my experiences over the radio but do not wish to. I have heard a lot of stories over the radio and know these boys. I know they came in months after we marines took the island. They got in on some of the cleanup but were not in on the thickest part.

Please let this be more than just words, as it is all more than just a story.

A VETERAN OF GUADALCANAL.
Kerman.
Scores Restrictions

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The barring racial groups from residential areas in Fresno through restrictive deeds is a matter of poor taste because where people of Armenian descent, who are of the white race, according to history, are put in the same class as inferior races or nationalities, it is prejudicial and foolish.

How does an Armenian who lives here and has children over there fighting for this country feel when his boys are not permitted to own property in the country for which they are fighting? Is it right to restrict American citizens in that light—intelligent, industrious and respectful, law abiding citizens?

This is about as silly as the law which used to allow dead men to control estates long after they had passed away. To deny a law abiding citizen his equal rights is entirely unAmerican. What will happen after the war if provision is not made in some light to guard the rights of individuals to earn and enjoy property according to their constitutional privileges?

If you were fighting in a foreign country, for this country, and read papers from here reporting your nationality is discriminated against in such a way, would you not naturally ask just what you were fighting for, and what thanks do you get? ED ROBINSON, Fresno.
$3,672 Value Is Set On Japanese Farm Machinery

A minimum original price valuation of $3,672 was placed on the Japanese owned farm machinery recently found stored near Biola in a letter sent late yesterday by District Attorney James M. Thuesen to Lyman Lantz, assistant director of the state agriculture department.

Lantz asked for the valuation figures for use in applying the state farm equipment seizure act to the property. Lantz said the development of procedure for condemning the machinery is going ahead.

Ability Must Be Proved

Lantz’ letter said he believes the state law will make it impossible to turn over the property to “any particular person.”

“I think it is right to assume that the person or persons to whom this equipment might be resold will be those who can demonstrate that they can use the same to the best advantage of the war effort,” he said.

The valuation list sent by Thuesen assigned a $1,700 figure to a four wheel tractor included in the inventory of 11 pieces of equipment. The dealer who made the appraisal said the original price of a disc may have been anywhere from $150 to $800.

OPA Officials Are Involved

Thuesen said the present resale value of the machinery probably will be subject to Office of Price Administration ceilings. He told Lantz that further appraisal is required. A state inheritance tax appraiser will be assigned to go over the property.

The machinery was stored by Sam Sakata, now in the Tule Lake War Relocation Center. Sakata, queried concerning possible purchase of the equipment, replied:

Sorry, but no sale on all implements of mine.
Migrant Farm Workers Are Declared Plentiful

Editor of The Bee—Sir: If the large farm associations would give thought to sanitary housing for seasonal migratory agricultural workers, at a fair rental, conditions certainly would be improved. But these farm groups, with an eye to obtaining cheaper and cheaper help, and keeping wages for the hard working fruit and vegetable workers to the lowest level possible, howl about labor shortage and cry for “citizens to volunteer, save the crops, sign up with the crops corps, etc.” They are crying for more nationals. Well, they do not need them. While they are doing this, hundreds upon hundreds of experienced agricultural families are unemployed, as they have to stay in districts where they get five to seven months’ work a year, or where they have housing and do not dare give it up.

In Fresno, two years ago, we paid $5 a week for a cabin, 12 by 16 feet, and one year ago we paid $6 for the same cabin. This month, we are paying $10. After the war these landlords will be glad to get even $5 a week for these smelly cabins. The OPA just put a ceiling on used cars. It should have put a ceiling on used house trailers two years ago.

A migratory farm family cannot afford to pay $600 to $900 for a home made trailer which cost $125 to $200 to build three to five years ago. Thirty six factory built house trailer companies sell small models for $850 and up, and they cost less than that eight years ago. Moderately priced 16 and 18 foot house trailers would solve several thousand migratory families troubles and give them year round work. Why does not the War Manpower Commission or the OPA do something and assure year round work for the migratory farm families? Or are they all members of the Associated Farmers of California?

MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK
Fresno, YENDIS.

Fresno Bee
1944
Farm Bureau Asks All Japanese Be Sent From Coast

Resolutions favoring the permanent removal of alien or disloyal Japanese to Japan at the close of the war and the immediate removal of all Japanese, including those in confined areas, from the Pacific Coast defense area and opposing a projected Fresno County tax levy jump to provide a fund for post-war projects were adopted by the executive committee of the Fresno County Farm Bureau in a meeting in the Fresno County Hall of Records late yesterday.

The executive board also voted to send Miss Alice Anderson, of Fresno, secretary of the bureau, to the three day conference of secretaries opening in Berkeley July 25th.

Endorse State Group Stand

The resolution concerning the Japanese, unanimously adopted, endorses the stand already taken by the state farm bureau and declared in part:

"We recognize that to insure public safety dangerous enemy aliens or others must be placed in protective areas in various parts of our nation... We believe the concentration of large numbers of persons in such camps continues to be a menace to public safety and security under present controls.

"We therefore request the administration of all such camps immediately be taken over by the United States Army, and all Japanese be removed from the Pacific Coast Defense Area.

"Be Removed Forever"

"We further request all alien and disloyal American born Japanese be removed forever from the United States and returned to Japan as soon after the war as possible."

The executive board then recommended the Fresno County Board of Supervisors set up not more than $300,000 from this year’s tax funds for postwar projects, added to the approximately $500,000 for that purpose already accumulated.

Unanimous endorsement of this move came when Tennis Erickson, Sanger, president, pointed out a $30,000,000 increase in assessed valuation set forth on the 1944-1945 tax roll means a jump in tax collections next year if the levy is not itself increased.

"An Unbearable Burden"

"Suggestions to greatly increase the tax levy to raise $1,000,000, or according to some calculations, even $2,000,000, for postwar funds in a single year mean an unbearable burden to the farmer and real estate owner," Erickson declared.

Miss Anderson was instructed to report on the discussion at the secretaries' conference of such topics as The Farm Bureau Structure, The Work Of The American Farm Bureau Federation, What's Ahead In Agriculture, Fundamentals Of Public Relations and Postwar Planning And The Farm Bureau.