Nisei-Owned Hotel
Destroyed by Fire

The Toya Hotel in Concord, owned by three men of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The hotel has been vacant since last summer, when the hotel was closed down by local authorities. No one was injured and no other property was destroyed.

Chief of Police Harry Kerrigan said he noticed the smell of kerosene about the premises when the blaze had subsided and believed the fire had been started deliberately.

S.F. Chronicle
5/3/45
Tulelake Internees Fight Fire in Town

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, May 2—Japanese-American fire fighters from the Tulelake Relocation Center today helped city firemen extinguish a fire which destroyed the Homestead Cafe and had threatened an adjacent hotel. Damage was undetermined.

The center's fire department, under Fire Chief Samuel Owen, was called to the fire nine miles from the center when the town's volunteer fire department could not cope with the blaze.
WITH THE AEF IN OCCUPIED GERMANY — (#) — Sometimes when there is something to do the Doughboys get to thinking more than they ever did during a battle and eventually they are bound to be philosophical.

It was that way with a bunch of Dogfaces in the 76th Infantry Division the other night when they got to talking about Stanley. Stanley was a staff sergeant. I say "was" because the Silver Star they gave for gallantry in action had to be awarded posthumously.

The boys felt bad about that but somebody got philosophical and said well anyway Stanley could not have worn his award down the street at home because he could not go home again the way things were.

Then somebody talked about how he came to get the citation. A member of the air section of the 302nd Field Artillery Battalion, Stanley was on his way with five other enlisted men and their air officer to make a reconnaissance for an air strip near Idstein, Germany, one day shortly before the war ended.

Suddenly the party was ambushed by a group of about 20 Germans. A hot fight broke out and the Americans succeeded in capturing five of the Germans.

But just as they were lining them up along the road the remaining Germans suddenly opened up with such intense machine-gun fire that the Yanks were forced to take cover behind a bank. The situation was then extremely critical because the outnumbered Americans soon would be surrounded by the German riflemen and grenade throwers while the machine gun kept them pinned down.

Stanley saw something had to be done quickly. Without being told he did it.

Locating the source of the machine gun fire which was coming from the edge of the woods across the road, he slipped from the protection of the bank and crawled to a better but more exposed firing position.

From there he silenced some of the enemy riflemen but still could not put an end to the relentless machine gun fire. So once again he saw what had to be done and did it.

Armed with only a light carbine, he arose and walked across that open road in the face of the blazing machine gun, firing as he walked.

Somehow he managed to outshoot the machine gunner without getting scratched and once their main weapon was neutralized the Germans quickly withdrew.

But even as they went one retreating Nazi pulled the pin of a grenade and tossed it back at Stanley and a fragment of it did the job.

The citation mentioned Stanley's full name—Staff Sgt. Stanley T. Ichiki—but it did not mention his slanting Nisei eyes which shot so accurately.

It did not mention the reason why he felt that he could not go home to California from where he entered the army—because his father had been transported out of there and shipped to a Japanese relocation camp at Magee, Ark.

The citation did not say that Stanley held no rancor and somehow cheerfully understood why his country had shipped his Japanese-descended parent inland.

It did not add that the only reason he did not want to return to the West Coast home he had left to join the army was his well-earned quiet soldier's pride, which would not permit him to go anywhere he was considered undesirable.

All it said after telling how Sergeant Ichiki saved his comrades' lives was this:

"This courageous and forthright action remains an inspiration to those with whom he served and exemplifies the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."
NSGW Protest
Return of Jap. During War

SAN FRANCISCO—(UP) — Exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast for the duration of the war with Japan was asked yesterday by the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The organization resolved that the Native Sons request the United States Army to rescind its order and again prohibit all persons of Japanese ancestry except those actively in a branch of military service of the United States or having an honorable discharge therefrom, from the Pacific Coast for the duration of the present war with Japan.

Richard F. McCarthy, Oakland, was elected grand president; R. Grover Power, Colusa, was chosen first vice president; and trustees included Ellsworth Willard of Placerville.

San Francisco
5/22/45
Letters to the
ICE BOX

Proud of Cal

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations to The Californian and Patricia McGregor for the editorial of April 26, "Fascism, American Brand."

The stand against persecution of Americans of Japanese ancestry taken by President Sproul, the ASUC, the YMCA, the student cooperatives and students in general makes one proud to be a University graduate.

Pvt. George E. McCabe '41

Daily Californian
5/24/45
p. 1
Sacramento Jap Girl Gives Up Local Home

Mitsuye Endo, 25, American-born Japanese, who carried a test case to the United States Supreme Court to determine legality of her confinement to a relocation center, will not return to Sacramento, from where she was sent to the center, but will reside in Chicago.

The court ruled last December that Miss Endo, as a United States citizen, could not be confined to the relocation center against her wishes.

The girl said she remained at the center after the court ruling because her parents wished her to stay with them.

She and her parents will live with her sister, Mrs. George Yamamoto, in Chicago.

SELECTING TRIAL COURT IN ANTI-JAP CASE

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — Officers of Local 6, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO), began naming a trial court to hear charges against the Stockton unit, suspended because some members had refused to work with Americans of Japanese descent.

A meeting of the local's executive board here unanimously approved action of local President Richard Lynden in suspending the unit Tuesday night.

A committee of 10 will be elected from various ILWU units, with five to be chosen as members of the court. Date of the hearing was not announced.

The board, called into session here Wednesday night, upheld Lynden's action and instructed officers to "vigorously prosecute" ring leaders of the Stockton rebellion.

Morris Watson, information director for the union, said those members who signed pledge cards signifying their intention and willingness to abide by the union's constitution would have their rights protected.

An "overwhelming majority" of unit members had signed pledge cards before a 6 P.M. deadline Wednesday, Lynden added.

TWO SUSPECTS QUIZED IN FRESNO CASE

FRESNO — (AP) — Investigation into activities of vandals who have fired upon homes of three Japanese families since last Sunday resulted in questioning of two suspects, but has not yielded evidence linking any individuals or groups with the offenses.

This was announced by Sheriff George Overholt and District Attorney James Thuesen after a conference with the investigating officers and a representative of the Military Intelligence Service.

Thuesen and Overholt said the suspects denied firing any shots and the investigating officers were unable to uncover any proof they were guilty of the acts of terrorism.

Both Thuesen and Overholt agreed the case, in which rifle shots were fired into two homes early Sunday morning, have no connection with the incident Tuesday night, when a shotgun was discharged near the Charles Iwasaki home near Parlier.

They also said they are convinced the shootings are not the result of community animosity, but were committed by individuals acting on their own initiative.

NEWELL — The body of Miyoto Abe, 66, Japanese, was found in his apartment at the War Relocation Authority's Tule Lake Center by internal security officers. A preliminary examination disclosed he took his own life by hanging because of illness.

WILL SEEK DISMISSAL IN JAP TERROR

(By Valley News Service)

AUBURN — District Attorney Tindall said yesterday he will go into Superior Court here today to ask that charges of illegal use of dynamite, filed against Claude P. Watson, be dismissed on grounds of insufficient evidence.

Watson was arrested in connection with two raids on the ranch of Sumio Doi, returned Japanese, last January. His brother, James, and two Redding brothers, Alvin and Elmer Johnson, were acquitted on similar charges. Claude was charged with being present on the second raid only.

James Watson is scheduled to appear in Superior Court Monday for arraignment on six charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors, charges arising from testimony given at the raid trials

Jacto Union
May 25, 1946
California Justice Defends Self Against Ickes in Jap Case

WASHINGTON—(P)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes yesterday criticized the disposition by a Parlier, Calif., peace justice of a Japanese-American shooting that, Levi Multanen, a Parlier rancher, received a six-month suspended sentence after admitting he fired four shots into the home of Charles Iwasaki, an evacuee.

Ickes said that Multanen told the court he was led to fire the shots in the belief his nephew had been killed by Japanese in the Pacific. He said he received a letter the next day from the home of Charles Iwasaki, an evacuee.

Commenting on the reported observation of the justice, L. B. Crosby, that there was no intent to injure anyone, Ickes said: "This is an unfortunate case. If California has any law by which it can reach out and denote this justice of the peace, it should do so immediately."

JUSTICE CHALLENGES IKCSES TO PUBLIC DEBATE

PARLIER—(P)—If Secretary of Interior Ickes thinks Peace Justice L. B. Crosby ought to be demoted because of his leniency to a young farmer who shot into the home of a returned Japanese family, Crosby will welcome Ickes to debate of the question before the Parlier voters who elected the officials.

"I am 65 years old, but I will be able to defend myself and my decisions against anything the Cabinet member has to say," said Crosby.

Ickes, in Washington, D. C., called Crosby a "disgrace to the bench."

"I take full responsibility for the decision, but in a measure, it was not my decision—it was a community arrangement," said Crosby.

Advised by People

"There was a crowd of Parlier farmers and townspeople in the courtroom before the trial started and we talked the situation over all of us."

"We agreed we didn't want any more shootings in our community and we agreed we would each of us act individually to see that there would be no more."

"It was brought out that 98 per cent of the people of the community feel the War Relocation Authority was wrong in sending the Japanese back here at this time, and that a jail sentence for Multanen would fan anger to the point where other violence would be likely."

No Severe Punishment

"It was the arrangement that there would be no severe punishment and that the shootings would stop. I think that was the important thing," Crosby said before the sentence was pronounced he asked Iwasaki if he had any objection, and was told the complaining witness had none.

He said two army intelligence officers also were asked if they had any objection and offered none.

Crosby declared:

"I am sure I can guarantee there will be no more cases of this kind in the Parlier community if they will simply leave us to handle the matter."

WIDER RULE IS ISSUE ON JAPANESE LABOR

FRESNO—(P)—The Fresno District War Relocation Authority office disclosed Japanese released from relocation centers may be brought to the San Joaquin Valley to serve as agricultural laborers even though they were not local residents when placed in the centers.

"No new policy is involved in bringing former non-resident Japanese into an area to act as farm workers," said Leon Anderson, WRA Relocation officer in charge of the Fresno office.

"WRA is not making it a policy to carry out or encourage such transportation of laborers."

"However, when they are released from the relocation centers, the Japanese are free to go anywhere in the United States—just as you and I. It is possible for any farmer or rancher or company to offer employment to the released Japanese and to arrange for their transportation."

GRANGE WOULD DEPORT ALL ALIEN JAPANESE

ANDERSON—Deportation of all alien Japanese to Japan after the war was urged in a resolution adopted by the Shasta-Trinity Pomona Grange.

The grange favors a Constitutional amendment to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry from becoming citizens.

The resolution maintains that because of racial and cultural differences the Japanese cannot be assimilated successfully into American life.

Grange members also suggested that the Federal Government encourage American-born Japanese to migrate to Japan to aid in establishing a democratic form of government there.
Ickes Blasts Handling of Nisei Case

Secretary of the Interior Ickes issued another vigorous criticism of the West Coast terrorist attacks on Japanese-American citizens yesterday as Department of Justice attorneys indicated Federal action was possible in only one out of 19 cases which have been referred to them.

Ickes in a press conference, criticized Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby of Parlier, near Fresno, saying he was "a disgrace to the bench because of his "trivial handling of a case of threatened attack on a returned Nisei family, the United Press reported.

Crosby gave a six months' suspended sentence to Levi Multanen, Fresno county rancher, and placed him on probation last Monday for the misdemeanor of using a gun in a "rude and threatening manner." Multanen had confessed to firing a gun loaded with buckshot into the home of Charles Terasaki.

"I'll say it was damned rude," Ickes told the press men.

"If California has any law under which it can reach out and denounce that justice of the peace," he continued, referring to Crosby, "they oughtn't to lose any time."

He said Crosby had implied that the War Relocation Authority was at fault for returning Japanese-Americans to their homes. But WRA, according to Ickes, was only attempting to get the evacuees back to a normal life.

"Certain parts of California instead of having law and order as their ideal have law and disorder," the Secretary said, "it's terrible."

Justice Crosby replied from Parlier yesterday, according to Associated Press:

"I am 65 years old, but I don't stem my fender and I will be able to defend myself and my decisions against anything the Cabinet member has to say."

"I take full responsibility for the decision," he continued, "but, in a measure, it was not my decision; it was a community arrangement. There was a crowd of Parlier farmers and townpeople in the court room before the trial started, and we talked the situation over, all of us.

"We agreed we didn't want any more shooting in our community and we agreed we would each of us act individually to see that there would be no more. It was brought up that 98 per cent of the people of the community feel the WRA was wrong in sending the Japanese back here at this time, and that a jail sentence for Multanen would fan the anger to the point where other violence would be likely."

(The Department of Justice gives its position on prosecution of terrorists; non-resident Japanese-Americans return as farm laborers. See page 12.)
NISEI ATTACKS

U. S. Says It Can’t Handle Terrorist Cases---Leaves Them to Local Men

The Department of Justice indicated yesterday that terroristic acts against Japanese-American citizens would have to be handled largely by local authorities, the United Press reported from Washington. This information came at a time when the West Coast Nisei incidents were again brought to the front by a blast from Secretary of the Interior Ickes (see page 1) and the disclosure by the WRA office in Fresno that Nisei who were not previous residents may enter California from relocation centers as agricultural laborers.

FEDERAL ACTION

Nineteen terrorism cases had been reviewed by the Justice Department and the attorneys concluded that Federal action was possible in only one. Eleanor Bontecu, Federal attorney, disclosed that investigation of that one case was not complete. She said Federal authorities could step in only under special circumstances, such as at the request of a state governor, if force is used to deprive Japanese-Americans of property or civil rights or if Federal laws are violated.

Of the reported California cases of attacks on Nisei citizens returned to their homes from relocation centers, two have come to trial. One was the Multanen case in Parlier; the other was in Auburn.

'White Man’s Land'

The jury in the Auburn trial last April acquitted two A. W. O. L. soldiers and one civilian in connection with the firing and attempted dynamiting of property owned by the family of a Japanese-American soldier.

The defense attorney summed up his case with the statement: "This is a white man’s country."

The Fresno office of the War Relocation Authority opened up a new aspect of the Nisei question with the disclosure yesterday that Japanese citizens released from relocation centers may be brought back to the San Joaquin Valley to serve as agricultural laborers even though they were not local residents before going to the centers.

Several ranchers, it was said, are arranging to alleviate local agricultural labor shortages by bringing in Japanese-American families.

"No new policy is involved in bringing non-resident Japanese into an area to act as farm workers," said Ieon Anderson, WRA officer in charge of the Fresno office.

"The DRA is not making it a policy to carry out or encourage such transportation of laborers," he continued. "However, when they are released from the relocation centers, the Japanese are free to go anywhere in the United States—just as you and I. It is possible for any farmer or rancher or company to offer employment to the released Japanese and to arrange for their transportation."

Stockton Warehousesmen Will Be Tried June 16

The date for formal trials of members of the Stockton unit of CIO Warehousesmen’s Local 6 accused of refusal to work with Japanese-Americans has been set for Saturday, June 16, it was announced yesterday.

S.F. Chronicle 1/1/45
THIS WORLD TODAY

Approval

By ERNIE HILL

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BUENOS AIRES, June 1—Miguel Carcano, historian, diplomat, and doctor of jurisprudence is now being boomed as candidate for the presidency in the promised coming popular elections here.

The candidacy of Carcano, who has served as Ambassador to Great Britain since 1942 and for four years prior to that was Ambassador to France, is viewed as likely not only to be approved by the present Argentine regime but to win strong backing from powerful British interests in Argentina.

United States interests in Argentina, however, are reputedly much less enthusiastic over Carcano, who has been close to both the diplomatic and financial British interests as a result of his London assignment.

Reports current in Montevideo have it that the Ambassador, who was attending the San Francisco Conference and recently told the conference that the Farrell-Poletti regime had emerged from the Argentine government because it had failed to hold nearly 3000 political prisoners of whom, they say, only 10 per cent were Axis sympathizers.

Informants here are skeptical regarding the announced willingness of General Edelmiro Farrell’s regime to hold a general Argentine election. They say that such elections, if ever held, would be carefully engineered.

Through its declaration of war on Germany and Japan, scores of former political prisoners have taken refuge here after exercising their option to leave Argentina.

Among them are persons who spent months and even more than a year in jail or concentration camps.

Yesterday I met a Czechoslovakian who had been released from Villa Devoto Jail after more than a year’s imprisonment.

He said he had been arrested with many other Europeans and Argentines on the ground he was working for the United Nations.

Persons opposing the Argentine regime estimate Argentine jails still hold nearly 3000 political prisoners of whom, they say, only 10 per cent were Axis sympathizers.

Multanen, a retired officer of the Argentine Navy, told this correspondent that he and his wife were searched by 16 police armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and carbines in a hotel in Buenos Aires.

He said he had been arrested on the day Berlin fell and on VE day.

One traveler, a retired officer, reported that he and his wife were searched by 16 police armed with pistols, sub-machine guns and carbines in a hotel in Buenos Aires.

The same informant said that persons opposing the Argentine government were being searched and violently protected by Argentine police in curbing political demonstrations when Berlin fell and on VE day.

In the same way the Argentine regime is attempting to suppress any criticism of the current Argentine government.

Sources here told of the continuing arrests of newspapermen and the violent methods employed by the Argentine police in curbing political demonstrations when Berlin fell and on VE day.

One traveler, a retired officer, said he was given a choice of leaving the country or ceasing to draw caricatures for a living and was given a choice of leaving the country or ceasing to draw cartoons “unsympathetic” to the Argentine government.

Most of the exiles still are wary of criticizing the Argentine government, even though they are well aware of the while.

S.F. CHRONICLE

JUNE 2, 1945
The Nisei Question

Threats of Terror ‘Major Problem’; Parlier Judge Challenges Ickes

Outstanding development yesterday in the controversy over returning Japanese-Americans was:

1. Threats of violence against Japanese-Americans is a “major problem” facing the War Relocation Authority, Dillon Myer, WRA chief, told a committee of Congress.

2. Representatives Anderson and Engle of California criticized the policy of returning Japanese-Americans to this state while war against Japan continues.

3. U. S. District Judge Peirson M. Hall in Los Angeles upheld the power of the Army to exclude Japanese from military zones in wartime, but said the Army lacks authority to use soldiers to effect such exclusion.

4. Judge L. B. Crosby of Parlier, criticized by Secretary Ickes for his conduct of a recent trial involving a terrorist attack upon a Japanese-American, challenged Ickes to “define the question before Parlier voters.”

ECONOMIC INTEREST

Dillon Myer told a House Appropriations Subcommittee that “in certain areas, particularly on the West Coast, during the last three months, we have had many occurrences such as shooting into dwellings, boycotts, and other atrocities on the part of misguided un-American patriots and a small group of people who have an economic interest in opposing the returning of evacuees.”

Myer said that the agency expects to close eight remaining relocation centers by the end of the year. Associated Press reported. He said the Tulelake segregation center will be turned over to the Department of Justice at that time.

Of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast in 1942, about half are returning, Myer said.

A MISTAKE

Representative Anderson in a statement to the subcommittee declared it was “an unfortunate mistake” to permit return of the Japanese-Americans while the war against Japan continues. He said that “unfortunate incidents” were “bound to happen under the circumstances.”

Representative Engle joined Anderson in a statement that the Japanese-Americans should have been spread over the entire country to prevent their establishing social and economic units, and to cut down the prejudice against them in areas where they live in large numbers.

The Congressional committee recommended an allotment of $25,000,000 to wind up the work of the WRA. The agency had requested $55,000,000. The WRA expects to go out of business by June 30, 1946.

United Press reported.

Federal Judge Hall’s opinion was rendered in an injunction action brought by the American Civil Liberties Union to restrain the Western Defense Command from interfering with the return to the Pacific Coast of three Japanese—Dr. George Ochi, Kato, Oakland dentist; Edith S. Shimamoto, San Pedro fisherman, and Ryoichi Shigekawa, Los Angeles attorney.

NO POWER OF REVIEW

Declaring that the court had no power to review wartime military orders, Judge Hall added: “Modern wars are not limited to clashes at arms on particular fields of battle. . . . Sabotage and espionage are just as serious in their consequences, if not more so, in modern warfare, than a national invasion by armed men.”

Judge Hall insisted that the judgment of one man as to whether there is danger of espionage or sabotage should not be substituted for the combined intelligence and judgment of Congress, the President, the Secretary of War, the combined chiefs of the military staff of the United States, the commanding General of the military establishment under his command.”

ARMY ARRESTS

But the Court held that the Army may only arrest violators of exclusion orders, and then must turn their cases over to the U. S. Attorney under present law.

Secretary Ickes had said in Washington that Justice of the Peace Crosby of Parlier was a “disgrace to the bench” following a suspended sentence of six months given Levi Mulligan of Parlier, convicted Monday of an assault on the home of Charles Iwasaki, a Japanese-American evacuee.

Judge Crosby, in challenging Ickes to debate the issue before Parlier voters, said he was glad to assume responsibility for the decision, but that “in a sense the decision was a community arrangement. There was a big crowd of Parlier farmers at the trial, and we talked it over. Ninety-eight per cent of the community felt the WRA was wrong in resettling these people.”
Army to Get ‘Jap Course’ From Nisei

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UP) — American troops being shifted from Europe to the Pacific will learn how to fight the Japanese from American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, it was revealed today.

Special teams of Nisei—Japanese-Americans—will demonstrate Japanese uniforms, weapons and methods. These teams have been undergoing special training at a camp in Maryland in readiness for providing instruction to soldiers returning from Europe.

Teams consist of 15 members including two officers and 13 enlisted men, 11 of the latter being Nisei.

Retraining is incorporated in a comprehensive Army ground forces course covering eight weeks of work, divided into weekly units. Not all divisions will have the opportunity to go through the full course.

Others who will spend longer intervals in this country will receive additional training in company, battalion, regimental and divisional exercises, these so-called “combined training” in which the activities of various arms—infantry, artillery, armor, anti-aircraft and reconnaissance units—are co-ordinated.

The work is arranged in order of importance so that a unit which could get only four weeks of training would receive instruction in the most important matters.

Two pools are going in at Camp Hood, Texas, and another at Camp Roberts, California.
Anti-Nisei Terror
Civil Liberties Union Urges Kenny
To Intervene in Fresno County Case

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday called on Attorney General Robert W. Kenny to file felony charges against Levi Multanen, Parlier rancher, who drew a six months' suspended sentence after he admitted firing shots into the home of a returned Japanese-American.

Kenny's answer was that the Fresno county law enforcement officers were doing a good job in trying to enforce the law and in trying to protect returning Japanese. In this particular case, he said, "the local law enforcement officers should be encouraged rather than superseded."

"EXPLOSIVE SITUATION"

In a letter signed by Ernest Besig, local Civil Liberties Union director, the Attorney General was asked to enforce the law more adequately than local officials had done.

"Decisive action in this explosive situation," Besig said, "should have the support of those who believe in tolerance instead of the race doctrines of Hitler."

The Civil Liberties group action followed a sharp criticism by Secretary of the Interior Ickes of acts of terrorism against returning Japanese-Americans in California. Ickes called Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby of Parlier, who pronounced sentence against Multanen, a "disgrace to the bench" because of his "trivial handling" of the case.

Multanen was brought into Municipal Court after he admitted firing two shots with a double-barreled shotgun into the home of Charles Iwasaki on the night of May 22, while Iwasaki, his wife, three children and a grandfather were inside.

In answer to Ickes' blast, Judge Crosby declared that the decision was "a community arrangement."

Seeking further action, the Civil Liberties Union reminded Kenny that "District Attorney James M. Thuesen, in filing only a misdemeanor charge, is not adequately enforcing the law."

KENNY'S REPLY

Before receiving the letter directly, Kenny told The Chronicle that "at least Fresno county has done more than any other county thus far in taking steps against Japanese-American terrorists."

He said: "Both the District Attorney and the Sheriff's office of Fresno are on their toes. At least, they got an arrest and a conviction, which is more than has been done in other California cases. There is nothing to indicate a breakdown of law enforcement there."

"However," he said, "there are other counties in this State about which I don't feel so sure."
NCISCO NEWS

COURT FREES 5 JAILED NISEIS

Five Nisei youths, sentenced to the Tule Lake Center Jail for terms of from 120 to 370 days by the camp manager, were released Tuesday, it was disclosed late yesterday by Wayne Collins, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Collins said the youths liberty had been taken from them without due process of law since the camp manager had acted as both accuser and judge in charges that the boys had disturbed the peace of the camp and otherwise broken camp rules.

At a court hearing on Aug. 20, Asst. U. S. Atty. Robert McMillan argued that since the youths were minors and citizens, although their parents are Japanese citizens who have asked for repatriation, the boys are free to leave the camp any time. As long as they elect to remain at the camp with their parents, however, they must abide by the camp rules, he said.

In Federal St. Sure's court on Sept. 10, dismissal of the charges against the boys will be sought.
Race Segregation
FHA and Contractors Blamed for Holding Up Non-Restricted Homes

Lagging applications for priority to construct 500 open-occupancy homes in San Francisco and the Peninsula, yesterday brought into the open a tangle of protests and accusations. The protests included these allegations:

1. The contractors are unwilling to construct open-occupancy homes— that is, homes without racial restrictions.
2. That the Federal Housing Administration is countenancing the extension of segregated areas in San Francisco and the Peninsula.
3. That Negroes are refusing to buy homes in segregated areas, which any landlord would question in undesirable districts.

ONE APPLICATION

The protests were made when Dewitt McGinness, director of the FHA, said that only one contractor planning to build open-occupancy homes had made application for priority. Prioritization had been set aside for 660 such homes to be erected at a cost of not more than $7500 each. At the same time, McGinness said, more applications have been received than can be accommodated for all other types of home construction allowed under the recent lifting of restrictions here to permit erection of 2500 homes in all.

In reply to McGinness' statement, Lawrence Hewes, regional director of the American Council on Race Relations, declared that FHA is participating in restricting the construction of open-occupancy homes. He points out that open-occupancy does not mean Negro occupancy, but applies to home occupancy by all races.

FHA, Hewes asserted, is reluctant to grant home construction priorities to non-Caucasians in any area predominantly white. In the second place, Hewes said, FHA is reluctant to aid in financing construction of homes by Negroes in predominantly white areas. And in the third place, he declared, FHA is reluctant to underwrite bank loans made to Negroes for such construction.

"In all these actions," said Hewes, "the Federal Housing Administration here assumes the strange position of a Government agency promoting Jim-crowism in a community where Jim-crow ideas are not traditional."

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

Stating the case for the Negroes, Joseph James, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said:

"NAACP looks with disfavor on community building which would intensify segregation patterns. Besides, there are few areas not covered by restrictive covenants."

James referred to the practice of covenants in the past as a means to prevent Negroes from buying homes in predominantly white neighborhoods. He said he believes that while many areas are covenanted, there are nevertheless sufficient areas of non-covenanted property to permit construction of open-occupancy homes without intensifying segregation patterns to which Negroes with justice object."

Prosecutor Defends His Earlier Case

FRESNO, June 4—District Attorney James M. Thusen today denounced what he called the "schoolboy opinions" of the American Civil Liberties Union concerning prosecution of anti-Nisei activity in Fresno County.

Thusen's statement followed the request of Ernest Besig of San Francisco's Civil Liberties Union official, that the State Attorney General's office file felony charges against Levi Multan, who recently was given a six months suspended sentence for shooting at the Parlier home of Charles Iwase, a Japanese-American.

Thusen said the Civil Liberties Union should "get the facts before popping off."

S.F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 5, 1945
Tenney Wants More Care in Nisei Return

Asserting that War Relocation Authority is not taking due care in releasing subversive Japanese, Sen. Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles, introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday urging FBI and army and navy intelligence to scrutinize the character and records of Japanese-Americans released from relocation centers.

The resolution charges that federal civil service authorities are approving employment of Japanese "against whom counter-espionage cases may be filed at any time."

"It is common knowledge that FBI and army and navy intelligence offices have not been consulted by War Relocation Authority in reference to the character or loyalty or integrity of persons being released," the document states.

Of the first five Japanese returned to one California county, the resolution asserts, "all have a history of espionage. This is indicative of the lack of care now exercised by WRA."

Sacramento Union
June 5, 1945
Disloyal Japs at Tule Lake Freed by WRA

Capital Agencies Alarmed by Secret Action

By RAY RICHARDS

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Relocation Authority has started secret, systematic discharge of confessedly disloyal Japanese-Americans from the segregation center at Tule Lake in northern California, it was revealed today by worried intelligence agencies in Washington.

The disclosure was among a number of revelations of "unwholesome conditions" in regard to the Japanese population made by the agencies as a public warning—their only recourse because direct counter steps are prevented by the tender manner in which the WRA and its superior, the powerful Interior Department, are handling the Japanese.

Shinto Meet.

Other situations made public by the agencies are:

1. The WRA, through its District of Columbia regional director, Emory Fast, is planning a large meeting of Japanese Buddhists in Washington soon.

2. Two of three Japanese war prisoners who escaped May 25 from the prison stockade at Camp McCoy, Wis., are still at large.

3. Japanese interpreters employed by the foreign broadcast monitor section of the Federal Communications System in Washington are also correspondents for Japanese language newspapers.

4. One hundred and sixty books by Japanese writers, shipped by the International Red Cross and the Spanish Government from Japan for the use of Japanese military prisoners in this country, found their way first to the war relocation center at Topaz, Utah.

5. One of the most notorious Japanese propagandists in the United States before the war, jailed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a time after Pearl Harbor, is now employed by the State Department.

Loyal to Japan.

All the 18,000 Japanese at Tule Lake except children, including at least 12,000 Japanese-Americans, declared loyalty to Japan in the early stages of the war. When they believed Japan would win.

Offered an opportunity for deportation to the land of their choice after the war, 7,000 Japanese-Americans in the camp asked for forms with which to request expatriation. But, as American air power began the destruction of Japan, only about 1,000 actually filed applications.

San Francisco Examiner
June 6, 1945.
Japanese in Stockton Case May Be an Alien, WRA Says

The War Relocation Authority announced yesterday through its Stockton office that Fukuso Yama-moto, 41, storm center of racial discrimination charges, may be an alien Japanese. There are no records to prove his citizenship, the WRA says.

The announcement was met immediately by a statement from an official of CIO Warehousemen's Local 6 in San Francisco that Yamamoto's citizenship has "nothing to do with the principles involved in this case."

Members of the Stockton unit of the union who refused to sign cards pledging they would not practice racial discrimination are scheduled to go on trial before a union committee June 16.

It was an effort by union officials to place Yamamoto, then supposedly an American citizen, in a warehouse job which started the dispute.

John R. Robertson, manager of the Stockton WRA office, told the Associated Press that Yamamoto lived in Japan from 1904 to 1918 and then apparently came to this country. Robertson said the man insists he was born in Hawaii.

The union spokesmen in San Francisco contended it is the responsibility of the Government "to screen these people, not the union. What we're interested in is seeing to it that there is no discrimination agitated among our members."

The 600-member Crockett unit of the Warehousemen's Union has voted unanimous support for the demand that there be no racial discrimination, Richard Lynden, president of the local, announced yesterday.

S.F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 6, 1945
FHA DENIES BARRING LOANS FOR NON-RESTRICTED HOUSING

Intimations that the Federal Housing Administration in "permitting the spread of Jim-Crowism" was contributing to the delay in constructing 500 open-occupancy homes in San Francisco and the Peninsula, were denied yesterday by a spokesman for FHA, who said: "We take no sides. We are merely acting as an agent in this particular project for War Production Board and National Housing Agency.

"Our records show that we have always underwritten loans which meet the requirements of FHA underwriting procedure, regardless of race, creed or color. There have already been built any number of non-restricted war housing units."

Meanwhile, Laurence Hewes, regional director of the American Council for Race Relations, declared: "It is true that there are still unrestricted areas," he said, "but it is also true that as soon as housing for a minority group starts, in a specified area, real estate interests get a restricted covenant on that area.

"It is in fact, segregation itself and prejudice which causes the depreciation of property feared by homeowners, according to Dr. Aubrey Haan, executive secretary of the Council for Civic Unity. Speaking before the Haight Fillmore District, Inc., which feared property depreciation caused by a possible influx of returning Japanese-Americans, Dr. Haan, representative of a group which "attempts to build civic unity, thereby precluding bigotry, racial discrimination and oppression of any minority groups," said: "It is the restricted covenants in San Francisco which causes the 'ghettos' of minority groups. These, in turn, with their congestion and concentration cause the depreciation of nearby property rather than the mere fact of a member of a non-Caucasian group moving into a white area."
ILWU Says U. S. Agent Raised Citizenship Issue

An official of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service instigated the revelation that Fukuko Yamamoto, center of a racial discrimination dispute in Stockton, is a Japanese alien, Morris Watson of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union declared yesterday.

"We have checked very carefully on this," said Watson, "and find that the Immigration Service man tipped off a reporter in Stockton, that the reporter went to War Relocation Authority, and that WRA confirmed the fact that Yamamoto travels on an alien permit."

Union officials said the disclosure makes no difference in plans for trying some 60 members of the Stockton unit of Warehousemen's Local 6 on June 16 on charges of practicing racial discrimination.

UNION MEETING

"The Government has never denied aliens the right to work," said Watson, "and Yamamoto has been given complete clearance by the Army."

Richard Lynden, president of Local 6, scheduled a meeting of the Stockton unit last night, members to be admitted by invitation card only.

Harold Wyatt, attorney for the accused 60 members, said in Stockton that so far as he could learn none of his clients, who have been suspended from the union, had been invited.

W. Noel J. Breed, president of the Stockton Inter-Racial Council, announced that the Council at its regular meeting Tuesday night adopted a resolution praising the union for its stand against discrimination.

OFFER REPORTED

Wyatt said union officials had offered his clients cancellation of their trial if they would discharge their attorney, issue a statement that they regretted the things said in the heat of controversy which they regretted, and sign the non-discrimination pledge cards which were issued after instances of racial discrimination were reported.

"My clients felt that would be no compromise, but just unconditional surrender, and they turned it down," said Wyatt.

War Relocation Authority officials will meet in Fresno June 21 to discuss problems connected with the return of Japanese, Associated Press reported. Dillon Myer, national WRA administrator, is planning to attend.
State Senators Join Agitation Against Nisei

Leaders of various agencies seeking to avoid disturbances over the return of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast got little help from Sacramento yesterday when three State Senators indicated sharp disapproval of the return.

Senator Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, chairman of the military and veterans affairs committee, said in a committee meeting that "as far as I am concerned, Dillon Myer ought to be shipped off to Japan."

Myer is national head of the War Relocation Authority. Quinn made the comment during discussion of a resolution by Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles asking for complete investigation of Japanese-Americans returned by the WRA in accordance with Army orders. Action on the resolution was postponed.

Quinn asserted Myer had shown "complete lack of understanding of our West Coast problems."

Senators Nelson Dilworth of Hemet and George Hatfield of Merced county both said "that goes for us, too."

S.F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 7, 1945
Center of Nisei Labor Scrap Proves Alien

STOCKTON — (AP) — John R Robertson, manager of the local office, War Relocation Authority, said that records disclosed Fukuse Yamamoto, 41, storm center of racial discrimination charges, was an alien Japanese.

Members of the local unit of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union recently voted not to work with returned Japanese-Americans, and the union's officers later brought charges of discrimination.

Sixty members of the Stockton unit who refused to sign cards pledging they would not practice discrimination are to go on trial June 17.

Robertson said Yamamoto, known as James Yamamoto, lived in Japan from 1904 to 1918, then apparently came to this country. His mother was evacuated from Delano, in 1942, and taken to the Gila River Relocation Center.

Yamamoto was released from the center last May 7 and the longshore union assigned him to work here.

He later went to Lodi to obtain employment. He still said he was born in Hawaii, but did not have records to prove it.

SEN. QUINN WOULD SHIP WRA HEAD TO JAPAN

Sen. Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka, chairman of the Senate Military and Veterans Affairs Committee, said in a committee meeting yesterday that "As far as I concerned, Dillon Myer ought to be shipped off to Japan."

Myer is national head of the War Relocation Authority.

Quinn's comment came during discussion on a resolution by Sen. Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles, asking for a complete investigation of Japanese Americans who are released to the West Coast by WRA. Action on the resolution was postponed.

Senators Nelson Dilworth, Hemet, and George Hatfield, Merced County, supported Quinn.

FRESNO — (AP) — War Relocation Authority officials will meet in Fresno, June 21, to discuss problems connected with return of Japanese to the area, C. F. Lane, Fresno district WRA official, announced. Dillon Myer, national WRA administrator, is planning to attend.
Men Identified As Leaders in Anti-Jap Row

STOCKTON — (AP) — The CIO International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union yesterday identified what it called "the five ringleaders" of a group of warehousemen who refused to work with Japanese-Americans and set their union trial for June 17.

Joseph Lynch, second vice president of Local 6, IL&WU, to which the five belong, said they will be charged with "violation of the union constitution and principles of non-discrimination."

A group previously had threatened to strike in protest to the order of longshoremen's President Harry Bridges that they continued to work with returned service men.

Lynch said the five leaders subject to trial are J. M. McNear, O. A. Schmidt, C. V. Sheehy, Alva Bone, and Nicholas Smith, and that he had evidence they "brought pressure to bear" upon members of the unit to stop signing of non-discrimination pledge cards.

Addressing a local session, Lynch announced that as soon as feasible after the trial the suspended unit will be restored to regular functioning. Lynch has been administering the unit's affairs since its suspension.

THREE JAP GARAGES ARE SET ON FIRE

HANFORD — (AP) — Three garages owned by Japanese-Americans were damaged last night by fire.

Oil had been spread on the floor of George Omata's garage. The fire spread to adjacent garages belonging to Harry Totsukawa. Damage was estimated at $250.

In the last three months shots have been fired into the homes of at least seven Japanese-American families in Fresno, Tulare, and Kings Counties.

Jack's Clinic
June 8, 1945
Japanese-Owned Garages Set Afire in Hanford

Fires deliberately set damaged three garages owned by Japanese-Americans in Hanford, King county. Fire Chief W. D. Cackler of that town told Associated Press yesterday.

In the last three months shots have been fired into the homes of at least seven Japanese-American families in Fresno, Tulare and Kings counties.

ILWU to Try Five in Stockton Case

STOCKTON, June 7—The number of members of CIO Warehousemen's Local 6 to be tried for racial discrimination has been definitely set at five, and as soon as possible after their trial, June 17, the suspended Stockton unit of Local 6 will be restored to regular functioning.

These announcements were made by Joseph Lynch, second vice president of the local, who has been administering the Stockton unit's affairs since its recent suspension.

Lynch was reporting decisions stated by Louis Goldblatt of San Francisco, secretary of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, at a meeting of unit members here Wednesday night.

The "five ringleaders" facing trial for allegedly stirring up sentiment against working with returning Japanese were said by Lynch to be: J. M. McNear, O. A. Schmidt, C. V. Sheehy, Alva Bone and Nicholas Smith.

Lynch said he had evidence to show that the five accused men had "brought pressure to bear" upon members of the unit to prevent them from signing pledge cards prepared under the direction of Harry Bridges, international president of the union. The cards pledge signers to refrain from any act of discrimination because of race, color or creed.

Lynch said that while only signers of the pledges had been invited to the meeting at which Goldblatt spoke, 15 non-signers who showed up were permitted to attend. Some 60 members are reported as having still refused to sign.
Fellowship Helps Broaden Horizons in Relations With Loyal U. S.-Japanese During Tense Period of War

Typical Japanese-Americans at Work and Play—They Were Among the 110,000 Removed From the West Coast After Pearl Harbor

Left: Miss Mary Salto takes dictation from Miss Patricia Parmalee, Associate Director of Boston’s International Institute. Center: These young people are continuing their interrupted studies at the University of Connecticut. Right: Recess time for sixth graders at Relocation Center
Big Problems Confront Nisei In Relocation

Greatest assistance found by grapevine route of friendliness — Housing major problem.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pacific Northwest
Relocation of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast is a complicated process. By comparison, their evacuation, three years ago, was simple.

It is largely by the grapevine route of friendliness that individuals and families are finding placement. A young stenographer, for instance, returns to her native city and friends help her find lodging in an overcrowded apartment and a position in an office friendly to young Americans of Japanese ancestry. Meanwhile, she keeps searching for the two things essential to the return of her parents, housing and employment, which may take months to find.

It is a slow process and there are still 60,000 persons in Relocation Centers who must be out by the end of the year, according to the War Relocation Administration.

Many Difficulties

There are several difficulties. Those remaining in the Centers are older persons who in general are more difficult to relocate than the thousands of more employable Nisei who have already found places throughout the nation. Some of them have become accustomed to depending upon the Government for support and are reluctant to begin over again on their own. In many cases they are now quite penniless.

The theory which prevailed a few months ago, that evacuees should not return until assured of housing and employment, is being discarded.

But the question is, where to house them when even wanted workers have difficulty in finding a place to live? To meet the need, one proposal is that temporary hostels be provided where shelter may be found while they are becoming established.

Need to Pioneer

Those who are returning, come with the knowledge that there will be pioneering to do, more rigorous than their first-generation parents went through. They do one of two things. Stick it out, or go to friendlier localities farther East. As they return they meet the two extremes — friendliness and antagonism.

One “Japanese” farmer, for instance, was helped in the first order by a contingent of students from the University of Washington and the next day found a “No Japs Wanted” threat on his property.

One family who had returned to their home had kept their children huddled inside the house because of fear of rocks being thrown, until one day a delegation from the Friends’ Center came and painted out unfriendly signs, cut the grass and mended broken windows.

Work Sought

Another young man returned with high hopes, resolved no matter what came, to meet the challenge. He returned to a locality where his father had been in the trucking business for 20 years. The plan was for him to get established and then send for his parents. Weeks passed but he could not obtain a license for his truck because no insurance company would grant him liability coverage on it. They were reluctant, he found, to grant such insurance where, in case of accident, a Nisei client might be tried by a prejudiced jury. When last seen this young Nisei, however, was still optimistic and had just got a clue to an insurance company that might sell to a Japanese-American.

To those working with the returnees the situation is often discouraging. Despite the fact that all those returning are approved by the Federal Bureau of Investigation there are still those who threaten to take the law into their own hands, even to homes where there is a service star in the window.
before the spectators would allow
the show to go on.

Various scores are drawn up
for the music of this ballet, with
one piquant little number perform-
ing to a bit of "Three Little
Maids" from "The Mikado." At
the end, to echo the sadness of the
star who has forsaken everything
for her art, there is even some-
ing from "The Lost Chord."

WASHINGTON, June 8—The
Army of Women

Sherburne

Says Mysteriously that he has Re-
turned from 3,000 Miles in the
illegible.

The director of the Theatre Com-
pany in Chicago, under the orders
of the regimented soldiers of the
company, is to work on the play of
"Men in the Moon." He will then
undertake the direction of a ballet
for the music of this ballet, with
one piquant little number perform-
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A return to the legible.
Faire Deals to Nisei Grow Despite Pacific War Fury

By R. H. Markham

An encouraging current development is the beginning of fairer treatment for Americans of Japanese origin, even as the three other racial minorities are being urged to meet the test of the Pacific War in the same manner as the rest of the American people.

I recently visited the head-quarters of the Emergency Committee in Philadelphia and was received in one of the offices by a Japanese, rather than a white, man. He was a minister of a church filled with many churches are situated, and visited one of them. It was filled with people, large and small, and spent most of its time in the institution.

I later went to a office in St. Louis, in which I found a group of people, well dressed and professional, deeply loved by her one of the most useful and efficient, businesslike secretaries of Japanese origin.

Plainly they deeply loved their church, and moving letter such as many others have sent in grave danger. An attempt by Japan to land forces on the West Coast was by no means unthinkable. It is not fair to ask of any American citizen to meet the test of the Pacific War in the same manner as the rest of the American people.

As the pastor read this letter, the men were inspired by the fact that Americans of Japanese origin have proved themselves brave soldiers in United States Army.

The United States has for the last ten years been engaged in a war against Japan. The Japanese have fought on two fronts, one in the Pacific and one in China. The United States has also been engaged in a war against Germany and Italy. The United States has also been engaged in a war against Germany and Italy.

Americans of Japanese origin have proved themselves brave soldiers in United States Army.

T/4 Taniguchi visits his wife and daughter at a Relocation Center before returning recently to the Pacific, where he fought in the Burma jungles, serving on the British ‘Chindits.’ He volunteered for the United States Army in 1942.

Many Displaced Nisei Have Found Jobs Again

Formerly of Fresno, Calif., Harvey Abi has been relocated in Cambridge, Mass., where he is now a shop foreman.

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As the pastor read this letter, the men were inspired by the fact that Americans of Japanese origin have proved themselves brave soldiers in United States Army.
KLAMATH FALLS—(P)—Marines and state policemen searched through timberlands adjacent to the marine barracks here for two men a Pacific combat veteran identified as Japanese.

The veteran, Pfc. Wayne Curtis, stationed here, said he came upon the men near the barracks while hiking.

Curtis said he could not be mistaken in his identification. "I saw plenty of Japanese on Guadalcanal," he added.

He said the pair stepped into the road about 50 yards ahead of him. They did not see him immediately. He called out: "Hey! You there!"

The pair ran through dense brush, and headed up the mountainside.

Curtis reported to Col. George Van Orden, commandant, who sent out patrols and notified state police.
The Editor’s Mail

“LOYAL JAPS.”
To The San Francisco Examiner:

It seems to me, now that the Hood River (Oregon) American Legion has closed the door on the Japanese-American soldiers, by the removal of the names of Nisei, heroes of many a battle, from a War Memorial.

This post should be congratulated for helping to bring about race hysteria, and a threat to the unity of our people.

How can democracy be so blind when it allows to discriminate against the very people who are fighting for the preservation of democracy.

We must remember there are loyal Japanese and other nationalities fighting this war on our side. Fighting and dying together to win a war for the four freedoms.

I refer to the well known all Japanese combat team, the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regiment. One of the most decorated battalions to come out of this war and one who received more than its share of casualties. If we allowed this un-Americanism and discrimination against minority groups, we are losing on the home front the things which the men on the battlefields are dying to achieve.

T/Sgt. TED DIAZ,
Patient, Dibble General Hospital

June 13, 1945

S.F. Examiner
DEMONC03ATIC UNITY
To Editor Tribune:
While many newspapers over the State have given erratic and sensational reporting to events that have accompanied the return of loyal Japanese-Americans to California. The Tribune has followed a sane and consistent policy. You have given fair and unbiased reporting of State and national news as well as of reports of Nisei fighting men in the United States Army.
The publicity that The Tribune gave the Japanese-American Hostel open house on May 20 was excellent and helped to make it a community wide success. The Tribune can share in the honors that are due our city and county for the orderliness, democratic way in which these Americans of Japanese ancestry have been received. It is not mere coincidence that Alameda County has been free of incident, but it is a demonstration of how a correctly informed American public will react.
—ROBERT INGLIS,
Temporary Chairman,
Council for Civic Unity.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE
JUNE 13, 1945
Kenny Has Some Callers About Nisei

Representatives of five organizations interested in developing good relations between racial groups called on Attorney General Robert W. Kenny yesterday to discuss acts of violence against returning Japanese-Americans.

Ernest Besig, American Civil Liberties Union attorney here, after the session said:

"There is some disagreement between Mr. Kenny and myself as to what should be done."

KENNY'S REPLY

Kenny, informed of what Besig had said, replied:

"Government by statement will not cure anything. I was very pleased to meet with these people; very glad to discuss the whole situation with them. We are going to do everything possible to see to it that a few hoodlums do not take action against Japanese-Americans of which the vast majority of Californians would thoroughly disapprove."

Besig said Kenny "has the right general attitude about all this," but, "some of us feel that enough things have happened already so that the Attorney General's office should take some action without waiting for new cases to come up, whereas Mr. Kenny feels that it is his duty to wait."

PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

The other members of the delegation, who said they preferred to make no statement to the press, were: L. I. Hewes, American Council on Race Relations; Joseph James, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Galen Fisher, Committee on Fair Play; Miss I. Ishida, Japanese-American Citizens League.

The California Preservation Association, formed to oppose the return of Japanese-Americans to California, yesterday in Sacramento asked that control over the Japanese in this country be taken away from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, United Press reported.

The Association charged that "it is common knowledge that only a small percentage of the so-called Japanese-Americans and Japanese are in truth and in fact loyal or trustworthy."
Senators Vote Funds to Back Tenney Probe

The Assembly let its hair down yesterday on the "little Dies committee" issue, and eventually, after a lively session of name calling and recrimination, voted down the Dickey resolution to appropriate $20,000 to continue the Tenney joint Un-American Activities Committee. The upper house nullified the action, however, by voting the required appropriation to continue the investigation of subversive activities. It will take only 41 votes to get the measure through the Assembly.

Tenney's leadership of the committee was scored by Assemblyman Albert Decker, Ralph Dills, and others. Dills charged that "even the committee members were ashamed of some of the things they have done" under what he termed "biased leadership."

"Would the $20,000 be used for a political campaign?" he asked, pointing out that Tenney was a candidate for the United States Senate last year. Dekker said the committee played "cops and robbers."

COMMITTEE STILL HOLDS TO BAN ON JAPANESE

The committee submitted its final report which reaffirmed its position that Japanese released from War Relocation Authority camps should not be returned to the west coast until the war is ended.

The committee's conclusion included the following:

"The WRA is criticized for calling attention to the fighting efforts of Japanese-Americans as a means of supporting its position in returning the Japanese to the coast. . . ."

"The propaganda mill of WRA indulges in the use of the term 'loyal Japanese-Americans' for the obvious purpose of raising by trick and device the question of the constitutional rights of citizens."

"The issue involved turns not on this point but on the loyalty of the Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans to the government of the United States and the renunciation of allegiance to the emperor of Japan."

"In view of the foregoing quoted official findings on the 'loyalty' of great numbers of Japanese, both alien and American born, we again criticize Harold L. Ickes and the WRA for the use of deceptive and diversionary tactics in disseminating false and misleading information to the public in regard to this subject."
CHARGES LISTED.

In a lengthy documented final report to the legislature, the committee charged:

"The propaganda mill of the WRA indulges in the use of the term 'loyal Japanese-Americans' for the obvious purpose of raising by trick and device the question of the Constitutional rights of citizens.

"The issue involved turns not on this point but on the loyalty of the Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans to the Government of the United States and renunciation of allegiance to the Emperor of Japan."

SAFETY HAZARD.

After citing extensively from a special report made by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, formerly commander of the Western Defense Command, on the Japanese evacuation from the West coast in 1942, the committee reaffirmed that:

"It is dangerous to the public safety, and to the safety of the Japanese aliens, and those of American birth, to return them to this vital defense area during the war with Japan."

"The committee is not unmindful of the bravery and valor of the Japanese-Americans in the Army, but citing their sacrifices to bolster up public opinion in reference to disloyal Japanese-Americans only complicates the problem that these brave soldiers—the pick of the lot—must face in coming out into civilian life. There would be no 'Japanese' problem if all the Nisei and Kigei, or a substantial majority of them, would have taken a leaf out of the book of these great soldiers who had the courage to throw aside the tradition of emperor worship."

The report quoted from many newspapers to indicate general sentiment against return of Japanese to this section during the war, and to a lesser degree, feeling against their return here at any time.
The five trial committee members will be selected from a panel of ten union members. The defense, under the union constitution, has a right to three peremptory challenges.

The case arose when Fukuso Yamamoto, a Japanese returned recently from a WRA center by Army approval, was dispatched by the union to work in a Stockton warehouse. A controversy developed as to whether the union members should be asked to work with Yamamoto.

Harry Bridges, international president of the ILWU, has backed Lynden throughout the case, insisting that the union "must not help fascism by encouraging the growth of fascistic racial sentiments."
A Fighting Man Writes About Nisei

A soldier who fought with the Nisei in Italy, Private First Class Philip E. Lerman, 87th Mountain Infantry, APO 345, Care Postmaster, New York, urged, in a letter received by The Chronicle yesterday, Stockton longshoremen to work with Americans of Japanese ancestry. His letter read in part:

"I want to take the privilege as an American trade-unionist, and a soldier, to excoriate the type of worker that refuses to work with a Nisei.

"Just a short month and a half ago my company pushed off on the offensive that saw the complete defeat of Nazism at its end. We had fought in the mountains and finally broke through to the Po valley.

"All this was made possible because a regiment of Japanese-Americans had a few days previous started a diversionary attack on the Ligurian coast.

"These men did not stop to consider what you would do or say. They picked up their weapons and savagely advanced against the Nazi.

"Those of us who have had the privilege to fight alongside the Nisei look upon him as a brother, a comrade who has fought and suffered with us as Americans. We do not ask you to let them work with you. WE DEMAND IT.

"We have not left our homes, our wives and children, our future to allow men like you to start another holocaust in 10 years. Yours is the mentality that breeds Fascism. Too many Americans of Japanese, Irish, Slavic, Jewish, Negro and other descents have died to give you the privilege to live in our midsts.

"To the union trial committee I say 'Hats off!' Make our homes worth coming back to. Down with bigotry and ignorance."

S. F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 18, 1945
Tule Lake Parents Get
Award for Slain Boy

Posthumous award of the Purple Heart has been made to Pfc. Niyoshi Nakaya, 20, who was killed in action in Italy April 17. The medal has been presented to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tsunetaro Nakaya of the War Relocation Center, Tule Lake. Nakaya took his combat training at Fort Sill, Okla. and served with the 422nd Combat Team.

Santa Clara
June 19, 1945
Stockton Trial
In Jap Case
Kept Secret
STOCKTON — (P) — An International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union trial committee Sunday tried five of the union's Stockton unit members on charges of discriminating against a Japanese worker, but announced no decisions.

Joseph Lynch, acting administrator of the Stockton unit, said the outcome would be made public in "about two weeks."

Press and public were barred from the trial session. Admission was by union book only. Lynch gave this account of the proceedings:

45 Not Yet Tried
Alva Bone, Nicholas Smith, O. A. Schmidt, James McNair, and C. V. Sheehy were tried. Approximately 45 other members who failed to sign a no-discrimination pledge cards were not tried and their cases held over.

Sheehy refused to testify. He objected to being tried on the ground that the trial committee was not formed according to the union constitution, that he was not in Stockton on the dates specified in the charges, and that Richard Lynden, president of ILWU Lodge 6, acted as witness, complainant and prosecutor.

Support Sheehy
The other four members on trial supported Sheehy in his objections to Lynden, but did not refuse to testify.

Smith told the committee: "I'll abide by all the rules and regulations of the constitution of Local 6, but I hope you don't send another enemy alien to work with us."

The trial committee was made up of members of Local 6 units in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, and Stockton. It will meet again within a few days and review "a couple hundred pages of evidence," Lynch said.

Recommendation Later
The committee will make a recommendation which will go to the union's general executive board for a decision, and then to the units at San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton Petaluma, and Crockett for concurrence.

In the meantime, Lynch said, units other than Stockton have voted to uphold the "no discrimination policy."

"I know offhand that Japanese are working in San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose," he added. "There is no way to tell how many because records of the union do not show race, creed, or color of members."

Saito Umino
June 19/45
Los Angeles—Resettlement on the West Coast of approximately 24,000 Japanese-Americans who have been screened by the army is expected before the War Relocation Authority closes its centers next January, Dillon S. Myer, WRA's national director, said.

"I believe, however, that not more than 50,000 will return to the Pacific states during the next four or five years," he said.

Here for a check-up of facilities, Myer said there are now about 48,000 Japanese-Americans still in relocation centers, exclusive of the 17,500 at Tule Lake segregation camp, which is in charge of the army and the Department of Justice.

About two-thirds of the West Coast's 100,000 Japanese-Americans are scattered through midwestern and Eastern states.
Bureau of railway economics

California Agricultural experiment station
Maps in cooperation with David Weeks.

California taxpayers' association
Income and expenditures of government in California, 1900-1935. 1936.

California tree fruit agreement.
1935 Bartlett pear control. 1935.
Report of the Manager covering the 1934 Bartlett pear control program. 1934.

Rural electrification in Broome county. 1936.

Farmers emergency relief conference, Sioux Falls.
Fruit growers supply co.
Annual report, 1935.

Idaho State planning board
Objectives, methods and planning.
District planning. 1935.

Kansas rural life conference
Proceedings, 1st, 1935.

McConnell, Baxter & Eastman
The Canadian cupboard; a study of food products in the United States. 1935.

Minnesota Agricultural extension service
Agricultural outlook and farm family living outlook in Minnesota for 1936. Ext. div. pamphlet 36, 1935.

Montana Agricultural experiment station

The sugar beet industry of Nebraska, by Esther S. Anderson. Bul. 9, 1935.

Oregon Agricultural experiment station

Social science research council
Annual report, 1934/35

Stokdyk, E.A.
The economics of cooperative loans. 1936.

Tax policy league
The Townsend plan analyzed. 1936.

U.S. Agricultural adjustment administration
Shipments of California plums by varieties, by districts, 1935 season.
Daily, weekly, and season totals for each variety, by size and type of package, comp. by Paul B. Studt. 1936. MANUSCRIPT.
The Canadian trade agreement and agriculture in the north central states. 1935.
The Canadian trade agreement and fruits and vegetables. 1935.
The Canadian trade agreement and wheat. 1935.
The Canadian treaty and livestock foods. 1935.
Japs Would Aid Lack of Labor, Says Myer

LOS ANGELES—Partial solution to two West Coast economic problems—the domestic help shortage and lack of housing for returning Japanese-American evacuees—was offered last night by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

"There are thousands of West Coast homes," Myer said, "where domestic help is needed and desired—homes which can provide rooms as a supplement to salary. In these times, with domestic wages at their current standard, I think that many of the evacuees would be quick to accept that type of work."

Myer spoke at a meeting of Occidental College, sponsored by the Friends of the American Way.

Scotces at Beliefs

Outlining difficulties under which WRA has operated, Myer assailed as unsupportable myths what he said were popular beliefs that all children born in the United States by Japanese parents owe allegiance to Japan; that the religion of all Japanese, no matter where they live, binds them to the emperor.

He also denied that Nisei soldiers are barred from service in the Pacific theater on grounds that the army does not trust them to fight against the Japs.

"The fact is," he said, "that Nisei soldiers are serving in every battle area of the Pacific and in Burma."

Defends Decision

Myer defended the WRA decision to release 50,000 loyal evacuees from the eight relocation centers before January 2 of next year, with a five-point argument:

1. The institutionalized life of the centers is destructive to initiative and normal family ties.
2. The job of resettlement should be completed now, when the wartime demand for workers makes jobs more plentiful than ever.
3. Public and private welfare agencies are in excellent position to help re-establish evacuees.
4. Members of Congress have repeatedly demanded that WRA quit spending public funds to maintain persons able to take their place in normal life.
5. As long as the centers remain occupied their residents will be targets of suspicion and hostility.

ANTI-JAP UNIT WILL BE FORMED HERE

A local chapter of the California State Preservation Association—anti-Japanese group—will be formed at 8 P.M. Monday in the Native Sons Hall, Dr. George F. Beard, local optometrist, and treasurer of the state group, announced.

The local chapter, Beard said, will follow lines of the mother organization, principal objective of which is to keep Japanese from returning to the state, "at least until after the war."

Aims of the state group, which recently completed organization at a meeting in Sacramento, include refusal to sell or rent land or property to American Japanese; confiscation of lands belonging to American Japanese; amendment of government statutes to permit such confiscation.

VICTIM OF TERROR RAID MUST ENTER ARMY

AUBURN—(AP)—Sumio Doi, 26, American-born Japanese rancher and central figure in a recent terror raid case, has been retained in Class A-1 by his Selective Service Board, it was learned yesterday.

Date of Doi's possible induction was not revealed. He had sought exemption as an agricultural worker.

Several defendants recently were acquitted on arson charges after Doi's ranch buildings had been fired.
WRA Chief Offers Nisei As Domestics

LOS ANGELES, June 19:--
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The job of resettlement should be completed now, when the wartime demand for workers makes jobs more plentiful than ever.

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As long as the centers remain occupied their residents will be targets of suspicion and hostility.

S. F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 20, 1945
Honored Nisei Dead

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

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

It may well be that these casualty figures are heavier in proportion than American casualty figures at large. Nor do casualty figures, possibly suggesting blind courage, tell the whole story; as early as June of last year, nine out of ten men in the Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion had received Purple Hearts which, with 60 other decorations in the Battalion, bespoke the capacity to risk life intelligently and to military advantage.

All of these are cold figures recommended to the reflection of armchair hotspurs who would deprive all Japanese-Americans of their constitutional rights.
Press Shooed
As WRA Sifts
Jap Problem

Yesterday was washday for War
Relocation Authority officials as
they ousted the press from their
two-day discussions of California's
Japanese problem at Fresno and
went over "a lot of dirty linen" in
executive session.

After hearing that the return of
Japanese compared to the great
"Okie-Arkie" migration of depres-
sion days, National Director Dillon
Myer and Regional Director Charles
Miller of San Francisco held a
whispered conference and schooled
newspapermen.

Miller, the Associated Press said,
explained that the "24 WRB officials
present had a lot of dirty linen and
defended the agency's secrecy by
comparing the meeting with "one
held by the Standard Oil Company's
board of directors."

Earlier, Hubert Phillips of the
Fresno State College faculty, told
the delegates the "returning Japa-
nese problem" is the seventh minor-
ity question to confront California.
These questions, he said, usually
grew out of economic factors, pri-
marily because of the seasonal de-
mand for labor.

"California is not conscious of a
minority as long as it needs them,"
Phillips declared.

California always has regarded
minority groups irrationally, he
charged. "Although any established
group is suspicious of newcomers,
the dislike by Californians of per-
sons different from them has been
accentuated."
State Prepares Probe of Jap Land Buying

By BERNICE BATTERTON

With appropriation of $200,000 by the legislature, the attorney general's office now expects to instigate extensive investigation into violations of alien land laws on the part of Japanese and other aliens.

The Justice Department has been hampered by lack of funds for probing questionable land titles and by considerable inertia on the part of county district attorneys.

Passage of another bill which authorizes the state to pay to the counties one-half of all proceeds from lands which escheat to the state through conviction of illegal ownership, should give considerable impetus to investigations on the county level, Attorney General Kenney's office declared.

The nature of such a probe makes it involved and expensive.

Used Devious Methods

Testimony before the legislature from a Senate committee of which Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly, Turlock, was chairman, indicates that many Japanese resorted to devious methods in acquiring title to property they were not legally entitled to purchase.

Many cases on record reveal titles vested in very young children, in corporations or in the name of American Japanese who are not actually owners of the land. Such cases require extensive investigation and are hard to prove.

Governor Warren has not yet signed the appropriation bill, and in view of a necessity to cut the vast appropriation figures approved by the legislature he may be inclined to slash the amount set up for this purpose, but if he does so it will defeat the purpose of the Donnelly committee, which reported extensive violations are indicated by their interim study.

There are no actual figures available to the state on how much land is owned legally, or fraudulently by persons of Japanese ancestry and other aliens in California.

STATE TO CLAIM MONEY ABANDONED IN BANKS

Another investigation authorized by the legislature should bring in additional revenue to the state and will be handled through the attorney general's office.

This is the measure which was recommended by Kenney to provide that abandoned accounts in federal banks, unclaimed for 20 years, shall escheat to the state. Kenney estimated that the treasury would gain by about $1,000,000 through this source.

The original bill provided that abandoned customer's deposits in the hands of public utility firms would also go to the state, but an Assembly committee amended that provision out of the bill when it became controversial and Kenney conceded it was not of major importance if it threatened passage of the bill.

With $1,600,000 in sight for the state from the abandoned accounts of federal banks, and only a few thousand in prospect from deposits not collected by gas, electrical and telephone subscribers, he advised the committee not to jeopardize the bill.

"It would be silly," he told them, "to throw out the baby with the bathwater."

The new Uniform Procedure Act, which was passed by the legislature, will also be administered by Kenney's office. It sets up uniform administration of all state agencies which issue business licenses, and provides new procedures for hearings on complaints of violations.
The press may have been properly barred from Thursday’s meeting of the War Relocation Authority. We doubt it.

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

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

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

ACTOR IN S. F. AFTER 38,000-MILE TOUR, LAUDS NISEI TROOPS WHO FIGHT THE JAPS

Joe E. Brown, cavern-mouthed screen comedian, arrived in San Francisco yesterday, ending a 38,000-mile tour of Pacific fronts.

He was shocked by reports of hatred of Japanese coming out of California and he said he believed there was more hatred here than in the jungle foxholes.

"Don't misunderstand me," Joe said, during a press conference in his St. Francis Hotel room suite shortly after his arrival. "The boys over there don't like the Japs—but they don't hate them like the people do here.

"The boys at the fronts want it to get the thing over with. But they're great kids—they don't hate.

PERSECUTION OPPOSED

"As for persecution of the Nisei here—they think it's terrible. They think it's horrible. I know. I've had a number of round table discussions with them on that subject alone."

"I've seen many of the Japanese American soldiers doing an excellent job," Brown continued.

"They face great danger. From both sides. Their's, you see, is a double danger—because our soldiers have found Japanese dressed in our uniforms. Should a loyal Japanese-American be mistaken—he may just as easily be killed by our own side.

"DON'T MAKE SENSE"

"Most of the boys I talked to agreed with me on the subject. After all—what about people of German ancestry. Why should we discriminate against people of Japanese ancestry if we don't against the Germans?

"Look at Eisenhower, for example. He's of German ancestry. Should we hate him? Take his name off memorials? No! It just doesn't make sense.

"But the boys out there at the fronts," Joe continued, "they don't hate. That's wonderful. As long as we have them we don't have to be worried about losing the war—or the peace."

When interviewed he wore a brilliant red and pale blue plaid robe and stood in his stocking feet.

Looking down at his feet, the famed comedian grinned and curled his toes as he greeted members of the press.

"Sorry about my stocking feet," he drawled. "But I lost my slippers on Guam.

The traveled comedian visited the Philippine Islands, Guam, Iwo Jima, Saipan and Kusatsu during the past three months, doing shows under the auspices of the USO.

He brought back souvenirs for his family and friends which included Jap flags, Jap rifles and Jap baby clothing, found when a cave was captured on a Jap-infested island, or his family he brought shoes, both ornate and practical, purses for his wife.

"Look what else he brought me," Mrs. Brown, who greeted him here yesterday—beamed holding up a small box.

"A box of chewing gum."

JOE E. BROWN
Back with souvenirs, including a Jap flag

J. E. CHRONICLE
JUNE 23, 1945
SAN JOSE, June 25.—A .22 caliber rifle bullet was fired into the Monterey highway home of James Edmiston, War Relocation Authority (WRA) representative, Saturday night, he reported to Sheriff William J. Emig today. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) also was notified.

R. B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director here, said he asked the FBI to investigate the shooting as "an attempt to intimidate a Federal agent in the performance of his duty."

Cozzens said the shot could not have been accidental. Its upward trajectory into the breakfast room of the house indicated it had been fired from nearby, he said.

Edmiston has had charge of relocating Japanese-Americans who have returned to Santa Clara and San Joaquin Counties.

Approximately 700 Japanese-Americans have returned to Santa Clara County, the largest number in any single California county.
WRA Aide's Home Fired On at San Jose

James Edmiston, War Relocation Authority officer at San Jose, yesterday reported that a bullet had been fired through a breakfast room window of his home on the Monterey highway, two miles south of San Jose, Saturday night.

Informed of the incident, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of WRA in San Francisco, immediately requested a thorough investigation by the FBI, contending that "here was a deliberate attempt to intimidate a Government agent during the performance of his duty."

Edmiston, who has aided Japanese-Americans to relocate in Santa Clara county, heard the shot as he was working in his garden. He thought it was fired on a nearby target range.

In the house at the time, but not in the breakfast room, were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Helen Slingluff, San Jose school teacher, and two grandchildren. The father of one of the children was killed in the first aid raid over Germany while the father of the other is in the Army Air Force in the Pacific.

Mrs. Edmiston at first thought one of the youngsters had broken something. It was not until Sunday morning at breakfast that the bullet hole in the window was discovered after shattered glass was found on the floor.

The spent .22 caliber bullet was subsequently found under a piece of furniture.

Edmiston has aided a total of 711 Japanese to become relocated in their old homes in the valley. He has been particularly active in investigating acts of terrorism against returning Nisei.

4400 Nisei Back in State; 700 on Relief

SACRAMENTO, June 25.—Approximately 700 out of 4400 Japanese evacuees returned to California in recent months have had to go on State relief rolls, Charles W. Wollenberg, State director of social welfare, said today at the monthly meeting of the Governors council.

He did not elaborate on the statement, other than to say the 4400 figure on the number returning is what his department definitely knows about, that "there are probably 5000 or 6000 returned Japanese evacuees in all."

Hubert Scudder, State Real Estate Commissioner, said that 1300 new real estate brokers' licenses were issued last month, a record number, and 48 new subdivisions filed papers with his office, reflecting a sharp increase in real estate activity.

"There is a trend toward buying homesteads in the mountain, desert, and back country for summer residences," he said.

Paul Scharrenberg, director of industrial relations, declared that the minimum wage law of 45 cents an hour for women is "being violated up and down the State." Out of 31 retail outlets checked in the Sacramento valley alone, seven were violating this law, he said, and one department store was ordered by the State to pay $11,000 in back wages.

S. F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 26, 1946
A CALLER
To Editor Tribune:

Sometime on Friday afternoon, June 22, 1945, I answered my doorbell and was confronted by a briskly smiling young woman.

She began speaking rapidly in an efficient, well-rehearsed monotone. "We're raising a petition among the homeowners of California to prevent the returning Japs, recently released and those being released in the future from internment camps and elsewhere, from purchasing any business or homesites or occupying any property owned previously to their internment, in California. If you will sign this petition and donate 10 dollars to the general fund, we can take steps to see that you don't have any Japs for neighbors." She held out a pencil to me.

I think I looked pretty silly standing there with my mouth hanging open but I was too dumbfounded for a more normal expression. How was such a thing possible that in clear daylight a seemingly normal young woman could be willing to make such an asinine statement.

—WILLIAM L. OSBORNE.
Oakland, June 25.
War Relocation Board Considers Bids for Moving Nisei Property

The procurement division of the War Relocation Authority yesterday began consideration of bids from coast drayage companies for the moving of personal property of Japanese-Americans from WRA warehouses to new locations throughout the United States. Awarding of contracts will be announced not later than July 1, Thomas C. White, WRA procurement officer, said.

White said it is estimated that it will cost approximately $300,000 to pack, crate and move this property. He added that the moving contracts will be, in principal, renewals of contracts ending the fiscal year on June 30, as property has been moved to some extent during the past two years.
EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, June 25.—Director of Social Welfare Charles M. Wollenberg told the Governor's Council today that approximately 700 of 4,400 Japanese returned to California in recent months have been placed on State assistance rolls.

Wollenberg estimated between 5,000 and 6,000 Japanese have been returned since security restrictions were relaxed. He said the relief cases were found among 4,400 cases checked by his department.

Paul Scharrenberg, director of industrial relations, related another outgrowth of the European war's termination. Employment in shipbuilding has receded 40 per cent from its 1943 peak, he said, while aircraft industry employment has dropped off 36 per cent. Shipbuilding workers have decreased from 282,500 in September, 1943, to 169,600, while aircraft plants which once hired 243,000 persons now have 156,100, he said.

Wollenberg told the council repatriated Americans who have been prisoners of war in the Pacific theater are creating a major problem for his department, returning here after years in the Far East. Many are without family ties and means of maintaining themselves, and last month $600,000 in federal funds were spent to aid them, he said.
Vigorous Action

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

S. F. CHRONICLE
JUNE 27, 1945
EDITOR: Quoting from Saturday’s issue of your good newspaper, “Myer blamed Nisei opposition to economic consideration and campaign of misinformation that has been carried on up and down the West Coast for 40 years.”

Every utterance of Dillon Myer shows either misinformation or ignorance of the Japanese situation. Has he learned in a few months more than the people on the West Coast have learned in their experience and contact with these people in nearly 50 years? Many of these opposers grew up with them and have formed their convictions, not on hatred and prejudices as Myer supposes, but with a thorough knowledge and understanding of the Japanese and their intentions.

If the opposition is only on the West Coast, why not try to relocate them in other parts of the nation where the people want them, and let other states get acquainted with them, so they can understand our convictions? I heard Myer speak on this subject, and he shows besides ignorance of the situation, a great determination to shove the Japs down the throats of all or any who oppose them. He did not convince anyone in his audience the Japs should be released till the war is over.

I grew up among them. I worked in the school where their children attended, have talked with them, and know how they were taught about their parents' homeland. From my actual contact and experience, I believe there is no such thing as a loyal Jap. However, I am in no sympathy with any but legal opposition, and would not condone any act of violence against them or their property.

Winters. C. P. CULTON
Pratt Explains Authority on Jap Return

Headquarters of the Western Defense Command in San Francisco has full authority and responsibility concerning the return of persons of Japanese ancestry, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general, announced.

““It has become increasingly apparent,” said Pratt, “that an erroneous impression is being conveyed to the public as to the responsibilities of the various agencies concerned with the return of these persons. "As commanding general of the Western Defense Command, and pursuant to presidential executive order, I have the responsibility of determining which individuals of Japanese ancestry may or may not be permitted to return to the designated exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command."

“The War Relocation Authority was created to assist in the proper relocation of those persons who were required to leave their homes. The formation of the Authority was a result of the recognition on the part of our government of its obligation to alleviate the hardships imposed upon many thousands of our citizens,” Pratt said.

“The WRA has no authority or responsibility whatever in determining which individuals will be allowed to return, nor does this agency attempt to exercise this authority."
EDITOR—Local 1-17 of the Warehousemen’s Union has issued the following resolution:

“In view of the fact that certain elements in society see fit to make a practice of spreading racial hatred and intolerance, and

“Whereas, the Constitution of these United States, of the International, and of our local expressly prohibit such discrimination,

“Therefore, we wish to commend the officials of the International and the officials of Local 1-6, ILMU, for their prompt action in the recent occurrence in Stockton.”

NOTE—This letter refers to the recent trouble in Stockton in which some members of a union refused to work with Japanese.

Sacramento Union
July 1, 1945
EDITORIAL PAGE
U. S. Will Act In Jap Auburn Dynamiting

Following an investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Frank J. Hennessy, United States attorney, announced he would ask the federal grand jury in Sacramento to take action in the Sumoi Doi dynamite case.

Doi, a Japanese American returned from the Laramie, Colo., relocation center, complained last January that an attempt had been made to dynamite a packing shed on his farm near Auburn. Two soldiers and a civilian were tried in a Placer County court on a charge of attempting dynamiting and were acquitted. Hennessy said he will ask the grand jury to indict the civilians, James E. Watson, 28, and his brother, Charles Watson, 35, on charges of illegally possessing dynamite and conspiracy to violate federal explosives law. He said the grand jury likely would meet in August.

SACRAMENTO UNION
July
$1000 Reward in Nisei Terror Cases

Attorney General Kenny Announces ACLU Offer for Convictions

SPECIAL to The Chronicle
SACRAMENTO. July 6—A $1000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person attacking a Japanese in California was announced today by Attorney General Robert W. Kenny.

Although State law does not permit the payment of such rewards from public funds, Kenny said, the reward will be paid by the American Civil Liberties Union for each case resulting in a felony conviction.

Kenny made the announcement in addressing a one-day conference of the California Council of Civic Unity, which was attended by representatives of several races, including a number of wounded American Japanese soldiers back from the European war fronts.

The identity of persons earning such rewards would not be revealed, Kenny said, adding that rewards are retroactive to cover incidents against American Japanese since their return to California. The rewards, he said, "should prove an incentive to all peace officers."

PUBLIC OPINION
The greatest deterrent to anti-Japanese feeling in California however, should be public opinion, Kenny said.

"No matter how willing peace officers are to protect civil liberties, their efforts will be ineffectual unless supported by the citizenry of their towns and counties," he said.

Elaborating on the subject, Kenny said the peace officer finds his work hampered by the "prejudice and suspicion of his people"; if he insists on equal rights he is branded a "Jap lover" and unpatriotic.

"Even local, honest and kindly persons are confused by repeated and irrational attacks made by the prejudiced and by those who have an economic interest in keeping the Japanese out." The Attorney-General said anti-Japanese attacks have become less frequent in recent weeks and the reward announcement may curb it entirely.

"WHITE MAN’S COUNTRY"
Although repeated attacks on Japanese-American homes have been reported since the first of the year, there have been only two trials in California.

The first trial was held in Auburn last April. In this case three defendants, James E. Watson, 38, and Elmer Johnson, 20, and Alvin Johnson, 18, brothers and both AWOL army privates, confessed to the firing and attempted dynamiting of the packing shed of Summio Pol, a Japanese-American.

The jury acquitted the trio after defense attorney cited the "Death March" from Bataan and argued "this is a white man's country."

The second trial was held in Fresno during the latter part of May, when a 33-year-old rancher, Levi Multanen, drew a six months' suspended sentence after pleading guilty to firing two shots into the home of a returned Japanese-American evacuee.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE
Multanen was given a suspended sentence because District Attorney James M. Thuesen said he had used only a shotgun to fire into the house of a Japanese-American when he might have used a powerful deer rifle he owned and, therefore, "did not intend to injure anyone."

Last month Thuesen told Attorney General Robert W. Kenny that offering rewards for the apprehension of those using terrorist methods against returning Japanese-Americans was not necessary in Fresno county.

Although more than half a dozen cases of anti-Nisei terrorism have been reported in Fresno county during past months, Thuesen said "officers in Fresno county are using all of the facilities at their command to apprehend these criminals."
Devers Calls Nisei Soldiers 'Among Best'

General Jacob L. Devers, commander of the Army Ground Forces, considers the 20,529 Japanese-Americans in the armed forces "among the finest soldiers in the United States Army."

He made the statement in a letter to a Pasadena group organized to combat anti-Nisei terrorism.

"It is my fervent wish," General Devers wrote, "that America never forget the struggles and sacrifices of its fighting men, including these Nisei, who, like the rest, have fought so courageously."

The letter was made public by Assistant WRA Director R. B. Cozens, who declared the Japanese-American troops have suffered more than 3000 casualties.

His announcement followed Attorney General Robert W. Kenny's offer Friday of $1000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person attacking a Japanese in California.

Kenny announced the reward at a conference of the California Council of Civic Unity in Sacramento as "an incentive to all peace officers."

He said it would be paid by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Cozens also announced yesterday that an anti-Japanese-American resolution presented in June to the State Legislature by Senators Tenney and Hugh Burns was later "amended behind closed doors."

"After giving notice and publication to fearless fictions and falsehoods, the Senators amended their resolution and struck out the charges which made newspaper copy...but made no public announcement that they had been in error," Cozens stated.

He added that the resolution had passed the Senate in its amended form but did not get out of committee in the Assembly.
Closing Dates for Nisei Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON, July 13 (T)—The War Relocation Authority today announced closing dates for the eight Japanese and Japanese-American relocation centers.

The centers and the dates by which they will be closed are:
- Granada at Amache, Col., October 16
- Central Utah at Topaz, Utah
- and Minidoka at Hunt, Idaho, November 1
- Hart Mountain, Wyo.
- and Gila River at Rivers Ariz, November 15
- Colorado River at Poston, Ariz.
- and Manzanar, Cal., December 1
- and Rohwer, Ark., December 15

Plans for disposition of the Tule Lake segregation center at Newell, Cal. will be announced later.
Purchase Urged of Jap Center

An effort to get the State to purchase the Japanese relocation center at Manzanar to provide shelter and care for some 2000 sick and indigent Japanese expected to be returned shortly to Los Angeles County was made late yesterday by the Board of Supervisors.

The proposal that the State buy the center from the Federal government was made by William A. Smith, chairman of the board, who asserted that the property, complete with hospital facilities and many buildings will soon be abandoned by the Federal authorities and put up for sale as surplus property.

Smith also pointed out that the center could be built to a maximum security unit to house juvenile delinquents who are now overcrowding both State and county institutions.

Following the proposal, the board ordered County Manager Al Campion to confer with State officials.

L. A. TIMES

July 19, 1945
WASHINGTON, July 18. (AP) Secretary of the Interior Ickes today announced the first jail sentence has been given for threatening Japanese-Americans who have returned to the West Coast from relocation centers.

Ickes said Mrs. Wilma Insigne, alias "Kitty Ferguson," was sentenced yesterday to 90 days in jail at Walnut Grove, Cal., for "wilfully and unlawfully disturbing the peace" and "using vulgar and profane and indecent language."

Pvt. Yoshio Matsuoka, who has just returned to the United States after 10 months in a German prison camp, charged the woman threatened to have his father's home burned down if the family remained in Walnut Grove.

The "threatening" incident was the 33th, according to Ickes, since Jan. 2, when the Army approved return to the West Coast of most of the evacuees.
WRA to Start Closing Camps In October

Forty-five thousand West Coast Japanese-Americans will be forced out of relocation centers to find individual homes again when the centers begin closing in mid-October.

The closing program will bring to an end the War Relocation Authority under which more than a hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were moved out of the West Coast area following Pearl Harbor.

All camps will be closed with the exception of the Tule lake segregation center for interned persons who got out of hand in other camps. The 17,000 at Tulelake will be held there until the Department of Justice decides what to do with them.

The War Relocation Authority here reported that about 50,000 Japanese-Americans have already left the camps under the easing of restrictions at the first of the year.

However, only 35 per cent have returned to the West Coast. The remainder took up business or settled on farms in other parts of the country.

NO PLACE TO GO

Still left in the camps, excluding Tule Lake, are 45,000 Japanese-Americans who have been unable to find a place to go.

So far about 7000 have returned to California, where groups or individuals opposed to their return have already caused such incidents as shooting, firing of property and other vigilante-style activities.

Japanese-Americans leaving camps are assisted to the place of their choice through the War Relocation Authority's $25,000,000 budget. (When this budget was adopted by Congress it provided for dissolution of the Authority by June 30, 1946.)

Besides a railroad ticket, the returning Japanese-Americans get $25 per person in a family up to a maximum of $100.

The schedule for closing, as released yesterday by the authority is: Granada, Colo., October 15; Central Utah and Minidoka, November 1; Hart Mountain, Wyo., and Gila River, Ariz., November 15; Colorado River, Ariz., and Manzanar, Calif., December 1; Rohwer, Ark., December 15.

Central Utah, closing November 1, Japanese-Americans were held. About 700 have returned here and the camp closing will force out nearly 6000 still remaining.

REPLY TO CHARGES

The list of camps to be closed was given in news release issued yesterday. In this release, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the Authority, replied to charges made in Congress Tuesday by Representative Harry Sheppard (R., Cal.).

Sheppard had accused the WRA of seeking to perpetuate itself and of "conspiracy" to release Japanese from internment camps. He urged continued internment of Japanese-Americans, but under Army, rather than WRA control.

In reply, Cozzens said:

Internment camps have always been operated by Department of Justice, not WRA. The WRA releases only persons whose names are on a "cleared" list of the Western Defense Command. The WRA does not seek to perpetuate itself. It expects to be out of business at the end of the fiscal year.
SPECIAL TO THE CHRONICLE

STOCKTON, July 19 — Pacific war veterans attending the College of the Pacific here worked today at the extracurricular activity of restoring a desecrated Japanese cemetery.

The 28 veterans voluntarily assumed responsibility for the restoration of the burial ground which was torn up by irate residents during the early days of the war.

The men are filling in holes dug in the graves and restoring smashed and uprooted headstones. They also plan to reseed the plots and care for the graveyard until the Japanese return to look after their own.

"I don't see how anyone who calls himself an American could pull anything like this," said Jack Vineyard of Stockton, director of the group. "I know how I'd feel if my parents were buried in another country and I came home and found their graves desecrated because they had foreign names."

All the men were as bitter about the citizens who "sat by" during the vandalism as they were about those who committed the acts.

"I thought we were fighting against this sort of thing, not for it," said ex-Marine Bob McNamara of Pacific Grove.

Jack Yadgar of Yonkers, N. Y., who fought with the Army in Europe said:

"If anyone should forget past animosities, I think that we must. Forty per cent of these graves belonged to infants."

"They told us that the only good Japs were dead Japs. That makes these good ones," commented Don Edwards of Ontario, Navy veteran.

These men, who were shoveling dead Japanese into coral trench graves a few months ago, said they won't give up until the job is finished and the Nisei return to take over.
BERKELEY, July 20.—A 70-year-old Japanese, Jikichi Tomizawa, recently released from the Topaz (Utah) Relocation Center, hanged himself in the First Methodist Church, 1221 Derby Street, last night.

Tomizawa had been conducting services for Japanese in the church since his return from the relocation camp July 1.

Police attributed his suicide to confusion accompanying his release from camp, public opinion against his race, and the fact that he was old and without relatives.

His body was found after a search of several hours by the Rev. W. Walter Groebeek, 2005 Lincoln Street, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Jiryz R. Sujii, 1710 Carleton Street, who had been notified by Mrs. Takino Hoda, 2834 McGee Avenue, Tomizawa's landlord, that he was missing.

A form note, such as he was in the habit of leaving, was on the dresser of his room, saying that he had gone to the church to pray. He became alarmed about his absence when he failed to return for dinner.

His body was found hanging from a two-strand piece of clothesline 12 feet long which had been tied to a metal banister on stairs leading to the church basement.

Groebeek said Tomizawa had suffered no indignities from Berkeley residents and as one of the older Japanese residents of Berkeley was looked upon as a leader by members of his race. He was a bachelor.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE

JULY 20, 1945

War Veterans Protect Jap Graveyard

Stockton—Fifteen discharged veterans of the South Pacific war, now students at College of the Pacific, yesterday denounced what they termed the “hate campaign” against Japanese-Americans and have restored a desecrated Japanese graveyard here.

“I thought we were fighting against this sort of thing, not for it,” Marine veteran Bob McDonnell, Los Angeles, said.

Upon discovering that tombstones had been knocked over and holes dug in graves, the group restored the cemetery and announced that they would act as caretakers during their off hours.

Jack Vineyard, Stockton, former Navy medical corpsman attached to a Marine raider battalion at Guadalcanal and Saipan, declared: “I don’t see how anyone who calls himself an American could pull anything like this.

“I know how I’d feel if my parents were buried in another country and I came home and found their graves desecrated because they had foreign names.”
Train to Bring
Japanese Here

Four hundred and twenty-five Japanese-Americans will leave the Rohwer, Ark., War Relocation Center, Thursday, for their homes in Sacramento, and other sections of the state.

Transported in an 11 car train, there will be 125 families aboard, including about 100 children under 15.

The War Relocation Authority in San Francisco, which announced the return of the Japanese-Americans evacuated from the west coast during the early phases of the war, added that the train would consist of seven day coaches, one tourist sleeper for the aged and the sick, a diner and two baggage cars.

The majority of the Japanese will return to homes in Sacramento, Lodi, Stockton, and Fresno, although some plan to return to Pueblo, Colo., and Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sacramento Union
July 4
Richmond Refuses to House Jap Families

RICHMOND, July 20.—Efforts of the War Relocation Authority to locate approximately 1000 Japanese-American families here was disclosed today by Charles Strothoff, executive director of the Richmond Housing Authority.

Strothoff said a representative of the W.R.A. appeared yesterday and requested housing for the 1000 families. The housing head reported he denied the request because all available units are being turned over to the Navy for workers at Hunter's Point and Mare Island.

The executive director said that a similar request by the W.R.A. to the Standard Oil Company here was also turned down because company officials felt "it would not be a good policy to hire Japanese at this time."

The W.R.A. official did not indicate as to where the returned Japanese would be employed, but it is assumed they would be utilized in local industries.
GETS THIRTY DAYS FOR BAITING AMERICAN BORN JAPANESE IN ARMED FORCES. — Mrs. William Inouye has been sentenced to 30 days in California jail for threatening to burn house of Pvt. Yoshio Matsuoka. She will also have to move out of town after finishing sentence.
Train to Start for Coast With 425 Japanese-Americans

An 11-car special train carrying 425 Japanese-Americans to their workers' ranch homes will leave the New York, N.H. & H.R.R. terminal in Los Angeles Thursday, the WRA said yesterday.

The 125 families aboard will include about 300 children under 15 years.

One lonely sleeper has been allotted for the sick and aged, and most of the passengers will ride in seven-car coaches. A dinner and two baggage cars will be provided.

The train will leave Los Angeles July 21, but only most of the passengers will leave the train at Porterville, Calif., 60 miles from Los Angeles, to travel in seven-coach trains to their homes in the Imperial Valley and near Imperial Valley, Calif., as far south as Pinto, Calif.

The train will pass through the San Bernardino and Los Angeles valleys for 50 miles before entering the desert, and will proceed through the desert to the Imperial Valley. It will then proceed to Los Angeles, and will arrive at the Union Station in Los Angeles July 28.

The special train will be used in connection with the transportation of Japanese-Americans from Los Angeles to their homes in the Imperial Valley.

Use of the special train for the transportation of Japanese-Americans was announced by the WRA in Los Angeles.

The train will be the first used by the WRA for the transportation of Japanese-Americans from Los Angeles to their homes in the Imperial Valley.

The WRA has announced that it will use the special train for the transportation of Japanese-Americans from Los Angeles to their homes in the Imperial Valley.

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Uncle Sam Steps In

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

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

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

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

* * *

S. F. NEWS
JULY 26, 1945
EDITORIAL
EDITOR: Your anonymous contributor of July 23 advances these arguments as grounds for indiscriminate hatred of all Americans of Japanese descent: first, that some Japanese have been guilty of duplicity and espionage; second, that Japanese have been guilty of duplicity and espionage; third, that the American government cannot distinguish loyal from disloyal Japanese.

Allow me to point out that the first argument—that of duplicity and espionage—can be made with equal force against some Americans of German descent; yet we do not whip up a fury of hate against all Americans of German descent. The second argument, that of dual citizenship, was not merely a sore point but a contributing cause of the War of 1812; yet we do not indulge in epileptic furies toward Americans of British descent. The third argument, alleging incompetence on the part of American civil authority to handle the problem, is completely false and unfounded. The Federal Bureau of Investigation had both jurisdiction and competence to handle the situation. The War Relocation Authority has actually segregated the loyal from the disloyal, and is returning the former to their pre-war domicile; the disloyal are still in detention at Tule Lake. We can accept as loyal fellow-Americans those released by the authorities.

I regret that my absence from the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor prevented me from observing the situation here; but my inability to discover any precedent, and the reluctance of officials to discuss the matter, lead me to suspect that the officer responsible for issuing the order of removal and relocation at that time acted in defiance of the law and in excess of his authority. It is interesting to note that only those of Japanese descent were molested. Citizens of German and Italian blood continued in untroubled freedom in the vital industrial centers of the East and the Midwest. Even the Japanese in Hawaii, a more vitally strategic location than Americans on the mainland, were not uprooted en masse.

What, as your anonymous contributor repeatedly asks, did the young Japanese do about it? A good many of them fought and died for us in a series of bloody campaigns, upholding our and their American traditions with the highest honor and the most devoted selflessness. The really pertinent question is: What are we going to do to remedy our injustices toward them? I think that first of all we should recognize that hatred of the Japanese has been based on the fact that he is a strong competitor in commerce and agriculture—a characteristic to be commended, rather than explored, and which ultimately redounds to the general prosperity of the country.

Second, we should recognize that as loyal Americans, these people of Japanese descent place their affections in America, just as many people of English descent did in the American Revolution. My ancestor was shot at by Englishmen, but he bore no grudge against the comrade from London who fought beside him against the armies of George the Third. I have been bombed, strafed, and hunted by Japanese, but I have only the friendliest feelings for my compatriots Abe and Salo, Americans. These fellow-citizens of ours are people—human beings—and loyal despite our injustices to them.

Third, I hope we may profit by our experience of the last war, when distinguished citizens of German descent were barred by the philistine mob, and Beethoven, Goethe, and Wagner were banned as un-American. The loss was ours, as it would have been admitted when a performance of Tannhauser was presented as "the work of an unknown composer." Such sentiments are appropriate to book-burning Nazis; we should do better to hate tyrants, despots, and the fomenters of this internecine strife!

This problem is more serious than a mere question of domicile. If an American citizen can be deprived of the right of free movement simply because he is of Japanese descent, then other American citizens can with equal logic be deprived of liberty because they are of German descent, and still others may find themselves the subject of a bill of attainder merely for making anonymous contributions to the circulations of dirty newspapers. Every one of us is vulnerable, as a member of some minority; if we permit ourselves to be played off against another, it will need but a few years to reduce us to the chaos and subjection of Central Europe. Every one of us is strong, as an adherent of the Constitution which makes all natives citizens and all petitioners equal before the law. We are at our strongest when we insist on equal treatment for our fellows, regardless of personal feelings; for then we increase through practical demonstration the strength, the indivisibility, and the cohesion of our Union through all groups of society and through all gradations of individuals.

As for the responsibility of the press, I consider that editor unworthy of his profession who fails to speak in the strongest terms against all invasions of our rights. The past decade has witnessed frightening attempts against the last citadel of our civil liberties, the independent judiciary. The executive power has multiplied to enormous proportions; in the strain of war and of the economic unbalance which follows, many opportunities arise for executive power to transgress its proper limits under pretext of national self-preservation. Until peace returns, and there is opportunity for the slow weight of public judgment to restore balance, only the press and the judiciary (among whom there are too many cowardly judges) can prevent these internal aggressions.

I consider it significant that your subversive contributor chose to remain anonymous. In a matter of such gravity, it is important that we know who our enemies are, and what their associates may be; let him step forth and be identified.

Richard C. Newmeyer.
The Racial Issue--in S. F., Auburn
Effort to Block Laundry Sale Criticized; U. S. Tells Soldier's Story on Doi Case

Anti-Chinese Act Called Dangerous, Un-American

The Council for Civic Unity yesterday criticized the efforts of two neighborhood business organizations to prevent a Chinese-American veteran "from purchasing a business in their district."

The council's chairman, Harold J. Boyd, replied to a statement made by C. E. Rankin, secretary of the Park-Presidio Improvement Club, in the case involving the attempted purchase of a laundry at 3325 Geary boulevard by P. T. Wong, an honorably discharged veteran.

Both the improvement club and the Geary Boulevard Merchants' Association, earlier in the week, had protested the proposed sale to Wong of the Lyonnaise French Laundry, owned by Albert and Joseph LaCoste.

In a petition to Dr. J. C. Geiger, City Health Officer, the improvement club put its complaint on record.

The club's secretary, C. E. Rankin, told The Chronicle that his organization has "tried to keep this a nice district," and that they are "interested in keeping the Asians and Negroes out of this district."

Subsequently, Wong's efforts to buy the laundry were abandoned.

Chairman Boyd said, "Mr. Wong met the requirements of the Health Department to operate a laundry business, according to Dr. Geiger. He evidently was willing to pay Mr. LaCoste, the owner of the property, a satisfactory price for the business."

"In other words, the merchants of the Park-Presidio District are denying Mr. Wong the right to operate under established rules of American free enterprise--rules which the merchants use for their own protection."

"Furthermore, Mr. Wong is a veteran of World War II. He fought for his country like millions of other Americans for the right to be a free and equal citizen. Yes, for the right to buy a business in the Park-Presidio district or any other district in this city or this country, if he had the money to do so."

"Mr. Wong also fought to keep this country free of the dangerous and un-American practices that would divide us on a basis of race, religious and color into antagonistic groups. This is exactly what the Geary Boulevard Merchants' Association and the Park-Presidio Improvement Club are doing in preventing Mr. Wong, because of his race, from purchasing a business in that district, whether they know it or not."

"The statement of Mr. Rankin, that 'we have tried to keep this a nice district' by keeping Chinese and Negroes out is regrettable to put it mildly. There are thousands of San Franciscans who have tried to keep this a nice city--nice and free of undemocratic prejudice."

"We say that all of San Francisco belongs to all of its people, Chinese, Negro, Irish, Jew and others, all have equal rights and equal responsibility to keep this a democratic city."
Racial Restrictions in S. F.

MERCHANTS PROTEST CHINESE-AMERICAN VETERAN'S ATTEMPT TO BUY A LAUNDRY

San Francisco's racial question came to a head yesterday when a Chinese-American laundryman . a discharged serviceman . . . attempted to buy business property in the exclusive Park-Presidio section.

The laundryman, Py T. Wong, retired from the scene under pressure of Geary boulevard merchants and anonymous telephone calls from persons who threatened to kill him.

Wong had deposited $100 for the property of Albert and Joseph Lacoste, the Lyonnaise French Laundry at 3325 Geary boulevard.

But yesterday, the Lacostes said they had made a "mistake" and Wong withdrew his $100 to look for an investment somewhere else.

MERCHANTS PROTEST

The Wong application for a permit to operate the laundry drew strenuous protests from the Geary Boulevard Merchants Association and the Park Presidio Improvement Club.

A petition of 92 names protesting the change of property was submitted to the Board of Health by C. E. Rankin, secretary of the club.

Nevertheless, Dr. J. C. Geiger, director of the Board of Health, granted the permit. He said:

"I will not tolerate for a single moment the idea of a protest on purely racial grounds."

Shortly after, according to Joseph Lacoste, he began receiving telephone threats, one caller threatening his life.

RANKIN'S POSITION

Last night, Rankin said of the telephone calls:

"I wouldn't know anything about that. We are interested in keeping the Asiatics and the Negroes out of this district. They've already got into the district around Cook and Geary. Nobody wants to buy property next to a Chinese or Negro.

"We have made this a nice district. You know what Fillmore street used to be. That was a nice district, too. Until the Negroes got into it. We've tried to keep this a nice district.

"If they move in here they have to have a place to live. They can't sleep in a laundry.

"What's Geiger trying to do anyway? We built this district before Geiger was in there.

"I've talked to the Lacostes. He says he made a mistake. He doesn't want Chinese or Negroes in here."

Lacoste, who said he had received threatening phone calls, said he believed the callers thought he was the Chinese.
Nisei GI Poses Race Query

SPokane, Wash.—Sgt. Spady Koyama, Japanese-American patient at Baxter General Hospital, offers this sidelight on the "race question":

A 500-pound Japanese bomb hit 10 feet from his jeep on Leyte where he was serving as an interpreter in the invasion. The explosion broke an eardrum, cut his eye and wounded his leg. He managed to crawl to a cot before his jeep went up in flames.

"My driver, a tall blond Swede and a great guy, didn't manage to get out," he said.

"An immense Negro soldier picked me up, cot and all, and lowered me into a landing boat."

"My treatments included transfusions. I now have five pints of Irish blood in my veins, and hold an eternal gratitude to the people who donated that blood."
Nisei Regiment Wins Its Third Unit Citation

ROME, July 28—The Second Battalion of the famous 42nd Regimental Combat Team, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry, was awarded its third unit citation yesterday for "superb combat actions in France and Italy."

The battalion, commanded in France by Lieutenant Colonel James M. Hanley, and in Italy by Major Robert A. Gopel, Little Rock, Ark., was credited with "striking the enemy paralyzing blows from all directions while storming a hill near Bruyeres, France, October 19, 1944."

It also was credited with eliminating nearly an entire German company near Diffontaine, France, October 28 and 29, and thus checking an enemy threat to the flanks of the U. S. Third and 45th Divisions.
Reasons given by a trial committee for recommending expulsion of two members of the CIO International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and suspension of three other members, were made public yesterday by Richard Lynden, president of Warehousemen's Local No. 6 of the union.

The five men are accused of having violated the union's constitution by persuading the Stockton membership to prevent J. Yamamoto, a returned Japanese evacuee, from working under the union's jurisdiction.

The trial committee's report declares that Alva Bone, whose expulsion along with that of O. A. Schmidt the committee recommends, has "admitted that on May 17 he issued an anonymous statement to the press," in which he declared that "the Japanese are anti-union as a race, and that the Stockton warehousemen will not work with them until they prove they are no longer anti-union."

In the case of C. V. Sheehy, whose suspension for six months the committee recommends, it was declared that "Sheehy showed an extremely bad attitude," and during the trial he constantly interrupted, making it impossible to conduct an orderly hearing.

Nicholas G. Smith, whose suspension for six months is recommended by the committee, "was asked whether he is willing to work with a Japanese-American, and he refused to answer. He also stated that in his opinion it is not a violation of our union constitution for a member to discriminate on the job against another person because of that person's race, color or creed."

In the case of J. M. McNair, whose suspension for six months was recommended by the committee, it was declared that "McNair testified that he approves all of Wyatt's statements to the press."

In this connection, the committee calls attention to the May 29 press statement of Wyatt, in which he calls the San Francisco officials of the union Fascists. "McNair claimed," the report continued, "that Japanese-Americans are not and cannot be citizens of this country and therefore this showed a racial prejudice on the part of the Government. In this respect, McNair was entirely wrong. Every person born in this country is a citizen of this country, regardless of his race."

Charles J. Ciolino is chairman of the trial committee. The other members are J. Pinkham, Blase J. Talia, Charles Murray and Frank E. Maxey, Maxey objected to the suspension of three members, on the ground that if Schmidt and Bone were expelled, the three should be expelled also.

In making the report of the trial committee public before the union membership has acted on the recommendations Lynden made the following statement: "We consider the Stockton trials solely a matter of inner union procedure. However, one of the defendants has seen fit to comment on the decision of the trial committee prior to its acceptance by a majority of our members. I, therefore, submit to the public, without comment, the trial committee's report in its entirety, so that the facts in the case may not be distorted."
SAN FRANCISCO — The CIO Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Local 6 yesterday censured Alva Bone of Stockton for disclosing he had been recommended for expulsion for refusing to work with Japanese-American union members.

While stating “the Stockton trials are considered solely a matter of inner union procedure” local President Richard Lynden said that in view of premature release the findings of the trial board therefore were open to the public.

Bone and O. A. Schmidt face expulsion, he said, for public expressions avowing “the Japanese are an anti-union race” and that it was no violation of the CIO local's constitution to “refuse to work with another person by reason of race or color.”

Lynden confirmed Bone’s revelation that C. V. Sheehy, Nicholas G. Smith and J. M. McNair had been recommended for suspension for their part in refusing to work with J. Yamamoto, a returned Japanese evacuee.
Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding General of the Western Defense Command, yesterday announced that responsibility for permitting the return of individuals of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast rests with him and him alone.

In a statement absolving the War Relocation Authority from all responsibility in the matter, General Pratt declared that in line with the Presidential executive order of last December he has the responsibility of determining which individuals of Japanese ancestry may or may not be permitted to return to the designated exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command.

Declaring his statement was motivated by the "erroneous impression being conveyed to the public as to the responsibilities of the various agencies concerned with the return of Japanese to West Coast States," General Pratt said:

"In making this determination of which Japanese may return to this area, I have been governed solely by military considerations and by none other, for there exists no legal authority for anyone to restrict the movements of an individual within the United States because of economic, social or other similar reasons.

"In executing this responsibility I have access to the records of the various intelligence agencies of the Government and am assisted by a large staff of experienced personnel.

"Possibly, although I doubt it, certain individuals may possess information against persons of Japanese ancestry which I do not have. If such is the case, it is the patriotic duty to convey that information to me, and I will welcome such assistance.

"The War Relocation Authority was created to assist in the proper relocation of those persons of Japanese ancestry who were required to leave their homes. The War Relocation Authority has no authority or responsibility whatever in determining which individuals will be allowed to return to the exclusion zone of the Western Defense Command, nor does this agency attempt to exercise this authority or assume this responsibility. It is repeated—this authority and this responsibility is that of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command."

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, said the announcement "should set at rest the fancied fears over the return of evacuees to the West Coast."

"For several years," he said, "the WRA has been a target of attacks by those who knowingly or unknowingly were whipping up racial antagonism against one group of Americans and law-abiding aliens.

"Meanwhile the sons, brothers and fathers of this group of Americans of Japanese ancestry and law-abiding aliens have attested their loyalty in the service of the United States Army, in every manner of sacrifice and in every theater of World War II. More than 20,000 are now in United States Army uniforms and the contingent which fought in France and Italy wears more than 3000 Purple Heart awards as well as hundreds of other decorations.

"More thousands have been giving loyal service in war plants, factories and farms for the past three years to assist in the ultimate victory over the Japanese enemy.

"General Pratt has clearly stated the responsibility of the Western Defense Command, the extent to which his command has gone to screen all persons of Japanese ancestry, the rights of all residents regardless of ancestry and the duties of the War Relocation Authority to assist these people to reestablish themselves in normal American life."

In line with General Pratt's announcement, some 425 Japanese left the Rohwer Relocation Center in Arkansas by special train last Thursday, bound for various points on the Pacific Coast. Officials of the WRA said that very few of this number are expected to resettle in the San Francisco Bay Area, since the majority of Northern California Japanese have been encamped at the Central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz. Only five San Francisco Japanese were aboard the special train which arrived here late yesterday. These included George Morino; Mr. and Mrs. Kimiko Hayashi and one child, and Miss Shumiko Cio.
Returning Japanese

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

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

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

S. F. CHRONICLE

July 31, 1945
MARYSVILLE—Arnold Bean, Yuba County dairy operator, announced the California Preservation Association will present a panel of speakers in opposition to return of the Japanese to this section at an open meeting in Marysville August 8.

Bean, a member of the association, said action may be taken at that time in the formation of a Marysville unit of the association, depending on the reaction of the people to attend the meeting.

The association, he said, believes Japanese should not be allowed to return here at the present time for their own security and to forestall any differences between local people who disagree on the issue.

He said only the association’s views on the question will be aired, and those who believe the Japanese should be allowed to return should call their own meeting.

The meeting will open at 8 P.M. in Hotel Marysville.
Sacramento Residents Eat in Three Relays

"It is my problem to feed these people," said Mrs. Harada. "A lot of our men have been working on farms and ranches. When they ate at the ranch they were forced to turn over their ration books to the ranch cooks. When they were returned the books had been stripped of coupons that weren't valid for months to come.

Rationing Confusing

"We don't understand the rationing system yet. In the relocation camps we had no rationing and it is very confusing for us to return to a maze of tokens, coupons and stamps."

Mrs. Harada has been in Sacramento since the hostel was established three months ago.

The men and women, who must eat in three relays because of a lack of adequate dining space, do their own cleaning, washing and cooking and tend a flourishing victory garden in the garden outside.

"We are having a difficult time," said Mrs. Harada, "but we stick together in finding each other homes and jobs. And most of all we are out of the relocation camps and are free."

First of three relays sit down for dinner at the Hostel No. 2, sponsored by the Japanese-American Citizens League, for the temporary shelter of Japanese Americans who are returning from relocation camps. Because of cramped dining space the hostel's residents must eat in three groups. Left to right are, Mary Nakano, Dorothy Mitsuura, Tsuneyo Saka, Ono Matuno, Mrs. Sue Harada, director of the hostel, and Tomeno Nakano.

Jammed Living For Japanese Shown Here

Within five blocks of the State Capitol building 30 American citizens are compelled by a lack of adequate housing to live in a three-room hostel.

Some of these people, all Americans of Japanese ancestry, are the mothers, fathers and wives of men who are serving with the army overseas.

The hostel, 522 N Street, sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League, is one of four set up in Sacramento to provide temporary housing for Japanese families returning to the west coast from war relocation camps.

The Japanese-Americans have encountered difficulties in returning to normal life as American citizens.

Husband in Europe

Mrs. Sue Herada, manager of the hostel, is the wife of an army captain serving in Europe with an evacuation hospital. Capt. Yoshizo Harada was a practicing dentist in Sacramento before entering the army.

Sacramento Union
July 31, 1943
FRESNO, July 31.—Although arrival last night of 77 Japanese-Americans evacuated from the Fresno area more than three years ago was without untoward incident, at almost the same time police were called upon to investigate an attack upon a garage operated by a former evacuee, Tom Inuye.

A bullet from a .22-caliber rifle was sent crashing through the building, which had been closed for the night.

The incident occurred some time between 6 p.m. yesterday and 8 o'clock this morning. Det. Capt. Dan Lung said the shot evidently had been fired from a car parked at the curb about 20 feet east of the main entrance of the garage.

After a preliminary investigation, Lung conferred with Dewey Johnson and J. M. Brut of the War Relocation Authority. Inuye told Lung neither he nor his family has been molested since their return to Fresno and said he has no reason to suspect anyone. The Fresno officer of the War Relocation Authority said Inuye's wife and 15-year-old son returned to Fresno from the Rohrer Relocation Center in McGehee, Ark., last April.

Many of the returning evacuees were met by their former employers and rushed to ranches on which they formerly worked. The evacuees are among approximately 400 who returned to California from the relocation center at McGehee, Ark.
Japanese-Americans
---Return and Terror
450 Back in L. A. After 3 1/2 Years In Arkansas

LOS ANGELES, July 31—A special train arrived here today with 450 Japanese-Americans from the Rohwer Relocation Center at McGehee, Ark.

The men, women and children traveled the 2000 miles from their war-time homes in crowded day coaches. As they debarked they laughed and chattered and pointed to familiar landmarks they hadn't seen since that day three and a half years ago when the military sent them away.

They comprised the first complete train load of returnees. Others will follow, as the War Relocation Authority begins closing its camps October 15.

NEW SIGHTS FOR CHILDREN

One tourist sleeping car was hooked to the train for the aged and ill, and one baggage car brought their personal belongings.

In the group were young children, still wide-eyed over their first sight of a train, buildings of more than one story and oranges on trees.

At Sacramento a group of service men, wearing campaign ribbons showing they had fought the Japanese in the Pacific, gathered around a young Nisei mother holding a baby in her arms.

"I've got a baby, too," one of them said. "About that size."

SERVICE MEN'S PARENTS

Nearby was Mrs. H. Kanow, a widow, of Long Beach, whose husband died at Rohwer. She has four sons overseas, all of whom have been wounded in action.

Also on the train were Asajiro Miyake, 69, and his wife, Umeyo, 63. They got off at Fresno, where they had lived for 40 years prior to evacuation. They have five sons in the services.

Another returnee was Mrs. Cecelia Saito, of Los Angeles, and her 18-month-old daughter, Christine. Her husband is doing intelligence work in the South Pacific.

A Shot Is Fired Through Fresno Garage Window

FRESNO, July 31—A new case of terrorism against a returned Japanese-American was reported today to Chief of Police Dan Lung.

Tom Inouye, 43-year-old owner of a garage at 1402 Kern street, told Captain Lung that a bullet had been fired through the garage window sometime during the night. No one was present in the garage at the time.

Police investigators, who admit they have no clues other than the spent bullet, said the shot was apparently fired from an automobile on the street.

The weapon was a .22 caliber pistol, the chief said, and the bullet was a "short." It entered a front window of the garage, struck the cash register, and shattered into three pieces.

The bullet could have been fired any time from 6 p.m. Monday, when Inouye closed his garage, to 8 p.m. today when he opened it.

Kern street is on the west side of Fresno, on the outskirts of Chinatown. So far the police have been unable to find anyone in that neighborhood who heard a shot.

Residents of a nearby rooming house—all of them returned Japanese-Americans—told the police they had neither heard nor seen anything unusual.

With his wife and 15-year-old son, Inouye had returned recently from the War Relocation Authority's camp at McGehee, Arkansas, to reopen the garage he was forced to close when the exclusion order against Japanese-Americans on the West Coast became effective.

This was the second such attempt within the city limits since internees began to return to the West Coast at the beginning of the year.

The other case involved Mr. and Mrs. K. Komoto, through whose window a piece of concrete was thrown two months ago. No one has been apprehended as a suspect, the chief said.

S. F. CHRONICLE
AUG. 1, 1945
Japanese Americans Return, Hopeful...But Anxious

They're Not Sure Of Attitude by New Neighbors

Thirty Japanese Americans returned to San Francisco from the War Relocation Camp at Topaz, Utah, yesterday. Many of them hoped to reoccupy their old homes from which they were taken on War Department orders after Pearl Harbor, and to resume the routine of their pre-war lives.

Others were not too sure that they would be permitted to do so and apparently feared "the attitude of neighbors." Some, due to changing conditions, had no homes to go to and these furnished a housing problem for the authorities.

Representatives of three hostels for returning Japanese-Americans met their train, the Southern Pacific Challenger, at the Ferry building and arranged temporary housing.

These hostels are the Methodist Hostel, 1330 Pine street; Sturge Memorial Hostel, 1316 Post street, and the Booker T. Washington, 1031...
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“The chief problem, aside from housing,” said Tatsuno, “seems to be jobs. The outlook for placing these people is not too good. Those qualified for secretarial work have fair chances of employment. And there is a need for Japanese-American domestics.”

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The 30 arriving here were part of a group of 73 discharged from the Topaz camp. The others had dropped off at their “home towns” along the way.

Ellen Shimada, 15, said she came back to San Francisco to attend junior college. The rest of her family is still at Topaz,” she said.

Then there was Martha Nonawa, graduate with the class of 1943, University of California, and her father, Bomoyaki Nonawa.

“The district where we plan to live,” she said, “is not a Japanese district. I don’t like to give the address now. We are not altogether sure of our neighbors as yet.”

Returning Japanese Americans

To Increase Sharply

The Office of the War Relocation Authorities in San Francisco announced yesterday that more and more Japanese Americans are arriving in California and will continue to arrive during the next few months.

A special train from the War Relocation Center at McGehee, Ark., carried 450 returnees to Los Angeles Monday, and a number to Fresno, scene of the latest outbreak of violence directed against the Japanese-Americans.

Fresno Police Study

Second Terror Attack

Meanwhile, at Fresno, Police Captain Dan Lung said that his investigation of the latest terror attack on a returned Japanese-American had uncovered “not one iota” of new evidence.

He said he had been looking over the Kern street garage of Tom Inouye but had found only the spent bullet which was fired into the garage from a 22-caliber pistol. The bullet, which lodged in the garage cash register while Inouye and his helpers were absent, was fired Monday night, presumably from a passing car, police said.

This was the second instance of
Returnees Face Housing Shortage
Army Will Help Settle Japanese

An agreement whereby unused Army housing facilities will be made available to Japanese returning to California from relocation centers has been effected in Washington, it was learned yesterday.

The agreement, however, still left the War Relocation Authority with a major problem, for it must provide housing for thousands of Japanese to be returned to the State within the next few months.

WRA has committed itself to closing all of the relocation centers by December 31 with the exception of the Tulelake Camp for disloyal Japanese.

There are approximately 45,000 persons remaining in the camps, about half of them elderly and many of whom do not speak English, officials declared, and the problem of finding quarters for them, particularly families, is expected to be acute.

The army units would be of a dormitory nature. Arrangements would have to be made for feeding the tenants.

REALISTIC ATTITUDE

It was learned that efforts are being made to get Washington WRA officials to accept a more realistic attitude toward the San Francisco housing situation.

The Topaz, Utah, center, where most of the Japanese from the Bay Area are located, is scheduled to be closed November 1. It is estimated that about 4000 Japanese from this area are at that center.

Under the arrangements made with the Army, the Federal Public Housing Administration will manage the facilities for the WRA when they are made available by the Army.

Local officials were doubtful that sufficient facilities would be thus found to meet the needs and have contacted the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce with a view to getting that organization interested.

NO OPPOSITION

They made it clear that there was no opposition to the return of the Japanese to the community, but fear was felt that many of them will be unable to obtain housing and will suffer new hardships if the camps are closed on specified dates before other arrangements can be made.

Already about 400 Japanese have returned to San Francisco and officials estimate that about 3000 of the 4000 who were here before the war eventually will return.

Indictments Sought in Japanese Terror Case

Indictments against James E. Watson, 38, and Claude P. Watson, 26, in connection with the attempted dynamiting of the property of Sumio Doi, Japanese-American farmer, will be considered in Sacramento on Monday by the Federal Grand Jury.

This announcement was made yesterday in the State Capital by U. S. Attorney Emmett J. Seawell who said that two charges will be lodged against the Auburn, Placer county, brothers in the proposed indictment.

One will carry a maximum penalty of two years, imprisonment and a $10,000 fine, and the other, a one-year sentence and a $5000 fine.

Following the attempted dynamiting last January, a Placer county Superior Court jury acquitted James Watson and charges against his brother were dropped before he came up for trial.

Two soldier brothers, also involved in the case, Alvin J. Johnson, 18, and Elmer Johnson, 20, face an Army court-martial for being AWOL. They are being held at Camp Stoneman and Seawell said the Government would not seek indictments against them.

At the same time in Fresno Police Captain Dan Lung declared he has uncovered no further clues in connection with the city's most recent terror attack on a returned Japanese-American whose garage was fired on last Monday night.

Captain Lung said:

"If we knew who done it we would have him in jail and besides, we can't do nothing when we got no dope."
County Seeks Taxes on Jap's Buried Money

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 2.—Ernest Takaki, Japanese who sold his Delano drugstore just after Pearl Harbor and buried $12,000 in his garage before being sent to a midwestern relocation center, may have to pay two years' county taxes on the money.

The county has filed an attachment action to collect $739.20, Assessor J. H. Hanks disclosed today.

Takaki, who returned temporarily in April to dig up the money, allegedly told Police Chief H. L. Martin that the total amount was $12,000, but insisted that he did not see why he should pay taxes on it. Takaki reportedly argued that since he had paid taxes on the drugstore and money was from the drugstore, he did not see why he should pay taxes on the money, too.

Action to recover the taxes was filed in Justice of Peace Frank Noriega's court in East Bakersfield by the County Counsel.
It Could Only Happen Here

Chinese Welcome Japanese-American

Masao Satow thought he must be dreaming when the message was delivered. It couldn't be so and yet his callers seemed so sincere. Well, he had taken chances before and he'd take this one too.

So Masao Satow, Japanese-American, showed up last Thursday night at the Y. M. C. A. in Chinatown.

Any doubt about his being welcome vanished as he crossed the threshold. Facing him were some 200 Chinese boys and girls.

One approached with outstretched hand, "We are all Americans and this is the land of democracy. Why shouldn't we all get along together," he said with a smile.

Masao Satow nodded. He felt the same way. He came away from the meeting with the feeling that there was no reason in the world why all races couldn't get along together, if they tried.

Sato was for 10 years secretary of the Los Angeles Japanese Y. M. C. A. Upon his release from a relocation center in 1943 he became affiliated with the "Y" National Council and has been touring the country assisting in the resettlement of Japanese-Americans.

"Nothing embarrassing has happened to me," he reminisced, "I generally volunteer the information that I am Japanese-American but if people say: 'What are you, Japanese or Chinese?' I reply, 'I am an American.'"

Some people appear puzzled at the candid answer. Most of them pass it off with a casual remark about us all being Americans. Some of the American boys who have fought overseas warm up and say they're fought alongside Japanese-Americans.

Satow has a brother, Roy, serving with Army intelligence as an interpreter in the Pacific.

"About 45,000 have been resettled but the hardest work is ahead," he said yesterday. "Those evacuated have been the young, the single and the aggressive. There are 35,000 more, including many aged for whom starting life anew is hard. They need more help."

"To find housing is the principle problem. Then again we have the aged parents whose sons volunteered for the service knowing their parents were provided for in the centers. Before the war these sons provided for these parents. Now other arrangements must be worked out."

Satow has traveled 70,000 miles handling resettlement problems since his release. "Nothing embarrassing has happened to me," he reminisced, "I generally volunteer the information that I am Japanese-American but if people say: 'What are you, Japanese or Chinese?' I reply, 'I am an American.'"

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S.F. CHRONICLE

AUG. 5, 1945
Leader of Nisei Regiment Protests VFW 'Injustice'

ROME—Aug. 6 (UR)—Colonel V. R. Miller of Winneconne, Wis., commander of a Nisei regiment, sought the aid of the War and Interior departments today in combating discrimination in the United States against Japanese-American war veterans.

Miller was roused to action by rejection of an application of PFC Richard H. Naito of Spokane, Wash., a former member of his 442d Infantry Regiment, for membership in Post 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Spokane. Naito was wounded while fighting in Italy.

Miller sent bluntly-worded letters to U. S. Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy protesting discrimination against Nisei servicemen.

Miller also sent a letter to Dean Helbig, commander of Post 51, asking him to "correct this grave injustice to an individual and to a great American tradition."

Miller's letter to Helbig, along with Naito's letter to the post and Fifth Army Commander Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott's recent praise for Japanese-American soldiers, were published across five columns at the bottom of page one of the Stars and Stripes today.

Naito's letter to the VFW said:

"Twelve months ago, on a hot day, I was lying in the fields near Pisa. That day I didn't know if I would ever return home to the people for whom I fought and suffered.

"Today, on American soil, thousands of miles away from my country, I have been wounded again by another weapon—hypocrisy or prejudice, call it what you will. Little did I expect that upon my return home to the people for whom I fought and suffered I would be repudiated."

Miller wrote to Helbig:

"When supposedly reputable organizations such as yours violate the principles and ideals for which we fight, these young Japanese-Americans are not the only ones to wonder about our war aims."

"Millions in Europe and Asia, too, will learn of your action and question the sincerity of American policy and ideals."

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S.F. CHRONICLE

Aug. 7, 1945
U. S. Indicts Brothers in Nisei Case

Special to The Chronicle

AUBURN, Aug. 6 — A Federal Grand Jury today returned indictments against two Auburn brothers who allegedly participated in a night raid on the farm of Japanese-American Bumlol Dol last January.

The brothers were released in Superior Court from arson charges growing out of the firing of Dol's packing shed and an attempt to blow it up with dynamite.

The federal indictments charge the brothers, James E. Watson, 38, and Claude P. Watson, 35, with violation of the federal explosives act in possession of dynamite and conspiracy to violate the same act.

Bail for the pair was set at $1500 and a bench warrant was to be issued for their arrest.

S. E. CHRONICLE

Aug. 7, 1945
McCloy Urges The Defense of Nisei Rights

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP)—Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said today that "Americans everywhere can only do themselves honor by condemning any abuse of the full rights" of American servicemen of Japanese descent.

McCloy, who arrived in Rome last night, issued his statement after reading a letter in the service newspaper Stars and Stripes, written by a wounded Nisei veteran of the 442d Infantry Regiment, whose application for membership in a Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Spokane, Wash., had been rejected.

Referring to the 442d Regiment, McCloy said: "Wherever one goes among troops in Italy praise for the battle prowess, skill and bravery of these soldiers is heard. "They have more than justified every faith which the War Department and the country reposed in them. It really is incongruous that anyone should be called upon to defend the rights of American-Japanese soldiers who served their country so steadfastly and with zeal."

S. F. CHRONICLE
AUG. 8, 1945
Nisei Blackball
By Legion to Get Review

SPOKANE—(AP)—Frank Funkhouser, Spokane attorney and spokesman for Post 51, Veterans of Foreign Wars, said yesterday a meeting of the post's trustees would be held tonight to consider the case of Pfc. Richard H. Naito, Japanese-American veteran, whose rejected membership has aroused several protests.

"There were only three unfortunate votes rejecting Naito's application for membership," said Funkhouser. "The trustees will discuss the question of asking for an amendment to the by-laws, either through the state or national VFW organization, to correct the situation."

The latest protest against the rejection of Naito's application for membership came from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, who said in Rome that "Americans everywhere can only do themselves honor by condemning abuse of the full rights" of Nisei servicemen.
CIO Asks for Investigation Of 'Racial Tensions' in S. F.


The council requested both officials to take "immediate action," to make a prompt investigation of "wrongful acts against minorities in San Francisco" and to punish those guilty of racial discrimination.

In identical letters, signed by the council's president, George Wilson, the two officials were sent a resolution passed by the last council meeting.

"There have been recent indications that tensions are mounting in San Francisco under the stimulation of reactionary and bigoted persons and organizations who advocate violent discrimination against racial and religious minority groups," the resolution said. It condemned intolerance and discrimination and called for "steps to eliminate such evils before San Francisco becomes the scene of serious outbreaks."

The resolution cited several recent cases—one concerning neighborhood business groups who took action against a returned Chinese-American war veteran who wished to buy a business and another involving a young girl of Japanese descent who was discharged from her employment because of threats received by her employer.

S. F. CHRONICLE

AUG. 12, 1945
Filipino Veteran Beaten
Police Are Holding Merchant Seaman, Who Thought His Victim Was a Jap

While the whole world awaited a decision from the Japs, Clarence "Curly" Wheeler, 32, a seaman, stood on the corner of Laguna and Sutter streets early yesterday and talked it over with a sailor.

"I sure hope they don't let 'em surrender," he was saying. "I hope they wipe them off the map. They don't deserve to live."

A little man named Timoteo Leano, 52, of 835 Kearny street, overheard the conversation —Wheeler later told police—stepped up, and told him:

Japanese good people! Americans no good!"

Wham! Wheeler tore into Leano with both fists flying.

"Kill him!" the sailor yelled—shortly before he took off down the street.

"Don't hurt that man any more," a Negro woman said. "You shouldn't a-done that."

"That ain't a man," said Wheeler, still working with a bloody right fist. "That's a Jap!"

Two policemen called by the Negro woman, Herbert Brandt and Edward J. Evans, found Wheeler picking Leano up and knocking him down. They arrested him for investigation.

Leano was taken to San Francisco Hospital in a serious condition with a possible skull fracture, multiple cuts and bruises, tendons severed in his left hand. Late yesterday he was still semi-conscious and unable to tell his version of the story.

To his version, Wheeler added as he sat in the city jail:

"It's awful the way the Japs have treated our boys overseas—cut them up, mutilated them. They don't deserve to live.

"I didn't want to mess this guy up too much—but he just wouldn't stay down."

Wheeler said he had been a merchant seaman "off and on since 1929."

He didn't know that Leano, a Filipino, was honorably discharged from the Army three weeks ago.
'Tempered Joy' Urged by Nisei League President

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 14 (AP)—The "one million casualties suffered by America" in the war should temper V-J Day celebrations, Saburo Kido, National President of the Japanese-American citizens League, said today.

"We Japanese-Americans are happy but we think our elation on V-J Day should be tempered by the realization that over one million casualties have been suffered by America," said Kido. "It is the responsibility of all free, victorious people to preserve and extend the ideals for which they fell. "We have won the shooting war. The great job of winning the peace lies ahead."

S. F. CHRONICLE

AUG 15, 1945
Rites of Sorrow Held by Internees Loyal to Japan

TULELAKE, Aug. 14 (AP)--Some of the 16,000 Japanese internees in the Tulelake camp held "services of sorrow" at the news of their homeland's surrender, camp officials said today.

The services were held in private apartments by individual families intensely loyal to Japan, many of whom had relatives in areas hit by atomic bombs. War Relocation officials said there were no group demonstrations.

A large increase in applications for relocation was reported among persons eligible to leave the camp. The Tulelake center has two sections: A segregation camp for those loyal to Japan, and a relocation camp for those who have declared loyalty to this country.

S. F. CHRONICLE

AUG. 15, 1945
Nisei Garage Is Looted in Berkeley

Masami Oda, returned Japanese-American, reported to police today that he found the garage of his home at 1744 McGee Ave. robbed of household articles and five tires taken from his car when he took up residence here again.

Missing, according to police reports, were a vacuum cleaner, a lawn mower and a rug, in addition to the tires.

Investigating Officer M. M. Thomas cited that the Statute of Limitations states that criminal action in court on a misdemeanor must be started within one year after the commission of the crime.

At the present time, there were few clues leading to placing the actual date of the thefts, but investigation was underway to do so.
Nisei Fought To See Tokyo ... In a B-24

Now that he's had his chance to help in the battle for freedom, Technical Sergeant Kuroki is ready to go home.

Throughout the war, this Japanese-American fought alongside his fellow countrymen, he says, he's "almost won the battle against discrimination."

He and his brother volunteered for the Air Force two days after Pearl Harbor. There were delays in accepting him, "temporary assignments" and the nickname of "Keep 'Em Peeling" for his frequent detail to kitchen police.

Then he was assigned to duty with the Air Force in Africa, Sicily and Italy. He won the Distinguished Flying Cross for his part in the raid on the Ploesti oil fields.

Back in the United States after 39 missions (the turned down a chance to come home after the 25th) Kuroki started a campaign for himself, "to visit Tokyo in a Liberator bomber." After more than five months, he was assigned to the 20th Bomber Command, 313th Bombardment Wing. He found that a uniform and a medal couldn't save him from discrimination at home, but in the Pacific it was different.

Since the fall of 1944 he has flown 27 additional missions and added four oak leaf clusters to his air medal. He has 128 discharge points.

When asked how it felt to bomb Tokyo, Kuroki, whose "best friends are in the U. S. Army" responded: "I don't feel any different from any other American."

In answer to a question on discrimination in the group, his flight Captain, James R. Jenkins, replied firmly: "There is none. He's a member of the crew and we named the plane after this gent 'Honorable Sad Saki.'"

Kuroki will probably stay in the Pacific until his group is detached. Then he wants to get back to his home in Hersher, Neb., and "get more education under the G.I. Bill of Rights."
Japanese-American Vets Are Popular in Italy
Nisei Troops Will Lead a V-J Day Parade

By MEYER BERGER
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LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 18—Some 3,000 Nisei troops, bearing their historic battle flag with its three presidential unit citation streamers and single white combat streamer, were designated today by Brigadier General Francis H. Oxx, area commander, to lead the V-J Day parade here. Altogether 15,000 U.S. soldiers will be in line.

They will be in the van in this history march as they were when they spearheaded the attacks that opened the Vosges mountain door to Strasbourg last October and when they snatched the 36th Division's lost battalion of Texans from the encircling Nazis. These actions cost them 2,300 casualties in three weeks.

Colonel V. R. Miller of Winneconne, Wis., who commands the Nisei, will lead them in the march. Beside him will stride Major Mitsuyo Fukuda, a Honolulu high school teacher who is the last remaining member of the 100th Nisei battalion still in Italy.

FELLOW AMERICANS
Simultaneously with General Oxx's announcement that Japanese boys will hold the honor position in the V-J Day parade came a petition from all of the men in D company of the 168th Infantry, a white regiment stationed here, promising that unit's full aid to the Nisei boys when they have to face readjustment problems back in the States.

The communication said: "From Co. D, 168th Inf. Regiment, 34th Division to the 100th Inf. Bttn. and the 442d Inf. Regiment:

"The undersigned members of Co. D, 168th Inf. Regiment, in appreciation of the heroic and meritorious achievements of our fellow Americans in the 100th Inf. Bttn. and 442d Inf. Regiment do hereby assert that our help may be counted upon to convince the folks back home that you are fully deserving of all the privileges with which we ourselves are bestowed.

"It is a privilege and honor to acknowledge the members of the 100th Bttn. and 442d Regiment as fellow Americans. We are duly proud to say 'well done' to you and yours.

"Sincerely, your American buddies of Co. D, 168th Infantry, 34th Division."

This document, a spontaneous expression from officers and men of the 168th, bore the names of every man in the unit from Lieutenant Maxwell Roblee, acting commanding officer, to the lower buck privates. There were 117 signatures all told.

'GO FOR BROKE'
Yank soldiers now in this district who fought beside the Japanese-American units from Lower Italy to the Alps are urging of their own volition that the Nisei troops be sent home on top priority because their readjustment problems will probably be the most difficult of any returning veteran group.

It was learned today that before the Japanese surrendered in the Pacific 173 Japanese-Americans boys in the Nisei regiment had asked for combat duty against Japan. It also came out that their casualties totaled 9,230, or three times their original battle strength and that the only A. W. O. L.'s against their record were six. These six were men who escaped from hospitals, without leave, to return to combat.

It was also disclosed today for the first time that the original shoulder patch designed for Nisei troops was a yellow hand clutching a yellow dagger. They rejected this unanimously and were given instead a white arm upholding a white torch of liberty.

Their battle slogan, not generally understood, though it is woven into their combat flag, is "Go for Broke." This is the Hawaiian Japanese dice game term for "all or nothing."

One Nisei Sergeant explaining the slogan today said "that's just the way we felt when we went into combat. We were ready, any time, to shoot the works to show that we are 100 per cent American."
THE EDUCATION OF A SOLDIER
All Races and Creeds Fought in Italy

By JACK FOISIE

The war never saw a more international fighting force than that which launched the final coast-to-coast offensive in Italy this spring. The roster makes more complicated reading than the Notre Dame football squad: in addition to American and British troops there were: Brazilians, Poles, Italians, Jews, South Africans, Maoris, New Zealanders, Canadians, Scots, Irishmen, Japanese-Americans, Negro-Americans, Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Basutos, Jats, Mahrahtas, Garhwalis, Punjabs, Gujarattis, Rajputis, Dogras and Bengalis, the latter 12 all being types of Indians.

Even captured German prisoners went into that last offensive against their late comrades. These men were Poles, and fought in the Polish Corps.

Directional signs along the front were always in two or more languages. In some cases, units fighting side by side had no common language, used different type weapons, were of different religious faiths, and, in a few instances, were political opposites in peace time. All this tended to make the complicated business of waging war more confused.

Perhaps the symbol of unity was the American jeep, one piece of equipment sought and used by all Allies.

A mutual desire to beat the common enemy was the unifying force, but it was not obtained without a lot of farcical diplomacy, some adept political maneuvers and tons of paper work. In gaining co-ordination, some toes were stepped on and some shins barked.

The Fifth Had Color

The British Eighth Army had always been the “empire army” and cosmopolitan difficulties were mixed with typical British colonialism. It was the American Fifth Army which became a colorful international fighting force,

In this new series of articles, Chronicle Reporter Jack Foisie describes some heretofore undisclosed facts about the three years of European war he witnessed. Yesterday he told what made American soldiers unpopular in Europe. Today he sums up worthiness of all Allied outfits in campaigns.

For some time three French divisions fought with the Fifth, Italian combat units came under their control, and so did the Brazilians.

Strangely enough, the South Africans preferred to fight with the Americans rather than the British.

Empire Indian units sometimes fought with the Yanks.

At one time there were more British troops in the American Fifth Army than there were Americans. Yet it was always commanded by an American, first by General Mark Clark and then by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott Jr. General Clark, when elevated to command the 15th Army Group, composed of the Fifth and Eighth, had the unique honor of heading a force two-thirds British.

Toward the end of the war the political complications grew into nightmares. For instance, the Second Polish Corps could hardly be contained when their London Polish government was sacked at Yalta. There is little question that Poles in Italy would have kept on fighting if they had met Russian armies— they hated the Russians intensely. So naturally when the Eighth Army began nearing the Red Army, all non-British troops were retied to the rear for “well-earned” rest.

Military operations and politics always intermingle.

Anglo-American co-operation, of course, was the paramount concern in this international force was to work effectively. Problems of planning and execution of operations were always solved jointly by the two nations, on both high and low levels. The third big factor—supply—was carried out independently, since American and British procedure differed greatly.

Differences Threshed Out

In blending their respective fighting machines, thousands of differences, some basic and some trivial, were threshed out at the conference tables. One of the amusing compromises came in the terminology of petroleum products and motor vehicles. It was decided for efficient paper work Yanks would describe gas as petrol, and the British would define their lorries as trucks.

One trivial difference never settled was the classification of Army records. The American heading always read: “SECRET” (Equals British “Most Secret”).

What the American soldier learned from his association with so many allies was respect for fighting men of all nations.

For the record, however, here is a summary of each Allies’ contribution in Italy, and how their combat forces stacked up:

FRENCH: Three divisions of native troops commanded by French NCOs and officers. American- equipped, they were fine fighters.

But when the Arab-driven jeeps were on the road, it was best to climb a tree. The Goums were rough on the Germans, but also roused on the local civilian population in Sicily. It seemed to be their way—rape and loot, although in combat they were well disciplined.

JEWISH BRIGADE: This was the only all-Jewish outfit in combat. Although, of course, the Jewish people were heavily represented in all Allied armies. The brigade, after a long period of training and non-combat duty in the Middle East, were finally allowed to fight the Germans. In their few weeks of action, they did excellently, then were pulled out.

EMPIRE INDANS: One Corps was with the Eighth Army in Italy. They were always good fighters, with seemingly little surface interest in the India question. Their special food requirements were always respected, even in combat.

CANADIANS: One Corps, which finally left Italy to join the Canadian Army in France. The SOUTH AFRICANS had one large armored division in Italy; the NEW ZEALANDERS, one infantry division.

Like all commonwealth or dominion troops, they were good fighters, with seemingly little surface interest in the India question. Their special food requirements were always respected, even in combat.

NISEI: The four battalions of Japanese-American infantries proved to be as great a fighting outfit as any.

(Next: Meeting the Red Army and Tito’s men.)
Race Called Sole Issue in Broker's Case

A hearing called "clearly discriminatory" by the American Civil Liberties Union was held here yesterday to question a Japanese alien who has applied for a real estate broker's license. There was no "racial issue" in the three-hour hearing at the State Division of Real Estate's San Francisco office, according to G. K. Nye, the hearing officer.

But Ernest Besig, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said there was "no other issue but race."

The case involved Nobusuke Nakinishi, 43, of 2033 Pine street, who returned last March from the War Relocation Authority's camp at Topaz, Utah, after three years' detention there.

Before his evacuation in 1943, Nakinishi was a real estate broker here.

In March, he applied for a broker's license, a procedure which Besig declared "usually takes about 10 days."

His hearing was scheduled for yesterday by Hubert B. Scudder, State Real Estate Commissioner, to test the applicant's "honesty, truthfulness and good reputation."

Seven witnesses testified that Nakinishi, when he held a real estate broker's license prior to the Japanese evacuation order, had had a good reputation.

His attorney, J. Hart Clinton, sought to show that there was "prejudice on the part of the State Commissioner against the Japanese enemy aliens, by calling to the witness stand the commissioner's deputy, Ralph C. Harrison, who, with Carl W. Wynkoop, deputy State Attorney General, had questioned Nakinishi and the witnesses. Clinton sought to establish how many German, Italian, Bulgarian and Romanian enemy aliens had been interrogated on their applications for a license.

But Wynkoop objected to the questions, saying the hearing was only to establish Nakinishi's reputation and not the motives of the real estate commissioner.

Nye sustained the objection. Clinton replied only one enemy alien, an Italian, had been ordered to appear for a hearing and his application had been approved.

Nakinishi had been placed on the army's "cleared list" by the commanding General of the Western Defense Command, one witness, J. H. Turner, of the War Relocation Authority, testified.

"These Japanese have been the most investigated group in the country," Turner said, "and, after FBI and Army and Navy investigations, Nakinishi was cleared of any suspicion."

(Race Issue)
Troops Watch Jap Evacues Return Here

Illustrated on Page 3, Part I

Coinciding train schedules brought 105 returning Japanese evacues into Los Angeles yesterday past an idly curious group of combat veterans on their way to San Luis Obispo and possible redeployment to Japan as occupation troops.

The Japanese came from the Hart Mountain relocation center at Cody, Wyo., and included men and women of various occupations and youngsters born during internment of the parents.

The service veterans were members of the Timber Wolves Division, who watched the arrival of the Japanese with good nature and talked about the accomplishments of their division in the Ruhr Valley in Germany, where, they reported, they were on the front line 197 days without relief. Most of the men were stated to have three years of service.
Soldiers for Alarm in Orient

Ending of the war with Japan's surrender. Less than a week after that accomplishment Marshal Stalin of the Soviet Union had the satisfaction of announcing to his people and to the world at large that the whole of Manchuria, with its 500,000 square miles of territory and 30,000,000 population, had been occupied by the Red army. Thus of all the victorious Allies in the Far East, the Soviet Union is the one to have reached all of its objectives with the least effort and trouble. Whatever problems the future is likely to see emerging in Asia from now on will be of secondary importance for the U.S.S.R.

To begin with, China, after eight years of war, unless one wishes to go back to the Manchurian invasion of 1931, in which case the conflict has lasted for over 14 years, is now faced by an uncertain status, with her internal unity seriously threatened and her position in Manchuria and her northern provinces in a state of confusion. Britain's position in the Far East is not likely to become simpler. France in Indo-China and the Netherlands in Indonesia are surely to be faced with additional worries and troubles.

STABILIZING FORCE

In all this vast and alarming picture the United States is generally considered to be the one stabilizing force. The eyes of Asia and the eyes of the world are turned to Washington, wondering just what attitudes America will take in facing her colossal obligations of the future. Presumably it will be our task to furnish most of the military and naval forces that will occupy Japan. From the political, moral and psychological angle, this will be extremely gratifying and vastly significant.

Gen. MacArthur to Land With 7500 Sky Troops

Continued from First Page

west of Tokyo Bay—Sunday (Saturday, United States time), guided by Japanese pilots.

The following day the Japanese must begin evacuation of all combat units from the occupation zone, leaving only the local police to maintain order.

Sometime next Friday (Thursday, United States time) Japanese militarists will be taken aboard the battleship Missouri—whose 16-inch guns only a month ago were bombarding Japan—where they will sign the articles of surrender that will restore peace to the Pacific.

As supreme commander, MacArthur will sign for the Allied powers. Adm. Nimitz and Sir Bruce Fraser, whose U.S. and British Pacific fleets paralyzed Japan's naval power, will sign for their countries.

Gem Hsu Yung-Chang, member of the board of military operations, will sign for China; Lt. Gen. Kuzma Nikolaevich Derevyanko will sign for Russia; Gen. Jacques Le Clerc, who had been designated chief of French forces to fight Japan, will sign for France; Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey will sign for Australia and Lt. Gen. L. H. Van Oven, commander of the Netherlands East Indies army, for the Dutch.

Still to Be Named

It has yet to be announced who will sign for Japan, and Canada and New Zealand still have not designated their representatives.

While the formal act of surrender is to be held in Tokyo Bay, Gen. MacArthur will arrive on Sunday in northern Japan to complete the formalities.
Soldiers Watch Japanese Return

COINCIDENCE — Japanese evacuees returning from relocation camp in Wyoming yesterday walked past group of combat veterans who were waiting to entrain at Union Station for San Luis Obispo and possible redeployment to Japan as occupation troops.
Atsugi Reception Setup
Has Party Atmosphere
Japs in Full Dress, Americans in Work Togs;
Orangeade Served to Military in Pavilion

TOKYO BAY, Aug. 28 (UP)—American officers dressed in work clothes were greeted on Atsugi Airdrome near Tokyo today by Japanese generals resplendent in full dress uniforms with clanking Samurai swords and beribboned blouses.

Two Navy torpedo bombers landed on the airfield 20 miles from Tokyo shortly after Gen. MacArthur's advance contingent of key men stepped out of olive drab transport planes at 8:30 this morning.

Later Comdr. Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and Comdr. Douglas Moulton, both of Adm. Halsey's staff, arrived to join discussions.

The first Navy bomber bore Liaison Officer Lt. William V. Bellew of Dallas, Tex.

The field was surrounded by battered hangars and wrecked and damaged Japanese planes.

Behind the field and to the left, Mt. Fuji rose dark against the bright blue of the sky, and in tiny gardens surrounding Atsugi, Japanese worked steadily, looking up only as planes came in.

**Warships at Anchor**

Out in Sagami Bay, big United States warships rode at anchor impressively as Japan began to feel the reality of the first occupation of the empire.

Lt. Comdr. Don Thorburn, former New York advertising man who is public relations officer aboard the Shangri-La, Vice-Adm. John S. McCain's flagship, rode in one of the Navy torpedo bombers landing on the strip.


In the other torpedo bomber were Lt. Comdr. John R. Gilmer, East Orange, N.J.; Shangri-La flight surgeon, and Pilot Lt. (jg) Douglas Herbert.

**Orangeade Served**

Comdr. Thorburn said the Japanese tried to present "a garden party" atmosphere leading Navy envoys and Army men to a pavilion where orangeade was served by scurrying Japanese.

Those Japs certainly had everything organized just like a lawn party," Thorburn said.

"Lt. Gen. Edzo Araioue of the Jap army general staff was the liaison committee chairman and the vice-chairman was Lt. Gen. Sel-yichi Kemata.

"We were given a mimeographed sheet which listed those serving on the committee. Among its functions was one titled: Reception general affairs and matters concerning Atsugi Airfield and other information in general."

"There also was a press relations officer, Toshiro Shimanouchi, who was reportedly graduated from Occidental College, Los Angeles, and Stanford University."

"We were taken on a tour of facilities and the Jap general was apologetic because the plumbing would not work in one of the buildings." One of the Jap officers seemed concerned about the social status after occupation," McDowell interrupted. "He asked me if I thought that Americans and Japs would be allowed to intermingle and we got to know each other after occupation."

**Americans Surprised**

American officers discussed business under pavilion tents, in easy chairs, on tables spread with white linen. The Americans were surprised at the peculiar "party reception" atmosphere which the Japanese tried unsuccessfully to create.

The Japanese general saluted the Americans, but since the naval men had removed their hats they did not return the salute.

It was an odd contrast between the hard-hitting Americans who won the war and the Japs. The Americans wore "work clothes." Japanese meeting them were resplendent in full dress uniforms with clanking Samurai swords and beribboned blouses.

**Japs' Press Officer Graduate of Occidental**

Toshiro Shimanouchi, the Japanese press relations officer who met the American advance party at the Atsugi airstrip yesterday, was an honor student in political science at Occidental College, graduating from the Eagle Rock institution in 1931.

Son of Yoshinobu Shimanouchi, former publisher of the now-defunct Los Angeles Japanese-American, daily newspaper, he was a brilliant student, entering Occidental with the "highest recommendations" of Pasadena High School and Pasadena Junior College authorities.

Born at Saga, Japan, Jan. 26, 1909, Shimanouchi returned to his native land soon after graduation with the intention to pursue journalism as a career.
Race Issue
Strike Threat

Muni Machinists Say They'll Quit if Nisei Takes Job

Machinists at the Municipal Railway bus barn yesterday threatened to quit if a Japanese-American goes to work there today.

Mayor Lapham was so informed when he went to the barn to ask them to accept the evacuee—an American citizen—and stay on the job.

The Mayor replied that they could quit if they wished to, but that he'd back the Japanese-American.

The controversy arose over Takeo Miyami, 37, born in Hawaii, a mainland resident for 19 years. An expert machinist, he was certified by the Civil Service Commission and sent to report for duty at the bus barn yesterday at Twenty-fourth and Utah streets. He recently returned from Tule Lake.

Departure of the buses was held up an hour, as 60 machinists, members of AFL Automotive Machinists Local 1308, walked out of the barn and stood in groups, refusing to go work until Miyami left.

Miyami, saying he did not wish to cause trouble, went to see the Mayor. The Mayor, accompanied by Utilities Commissioner E. G. Cahill, went to the barn and talked to the assembled machinists.

"This man is an American citizen," the Mayor told the machinists, "and the Army says he is all right."

"It is a common mistake to think..." Continued from Page 1

that all those interned at Tule Lake were considered enemies of the United States. But the Government tells me that of 17,000 at Tule Lake, 6000 are all right.

"I am in this position as Mayor—I must back the right to work of anyone certified by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Cahill and I have nothing to do with hiring workers, but it is our sworn duty to put them to work when they are properly certified.

"I know what wartime feelings are. My own son was on a carrier hit by one of those confounded suicide bombers. I have kinsmen who were in a Japanese prison camp. But this man is entitled to his job.

"I would very much regret it if any man in permanent status here, or with such status pending, gave up his job in this matter. You're all badly needed. But this is not merely a local affair. This will be watched all over the country. If any of you choose to quit, I'm damned sorry. But that's all there is to it."

Many of the machinists threw heated comments and questions at the Mayor.

"Remember Pearl Harbor!" shouted one man.

"I remember," said the Mayor.

"But I also remember that men of all races and countries and colors came here to follow the American way of life."

Thereupon one machinist, perched high on a big machine so he could see over the heads of the crowd, shouted:

"This is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. We elect men to office to represent public opinion. Here's a plain majority of us—in fact we're unanimous—opposed to having this man come here."

"Give us a break, your honor. And if you put it up to the vote of the people of this whole city, you'd get the same answer."

"The people have put it in the charter that I must give this man a job," said the Mayor, "and I'm going to do my duty."

"All right, then," came a shout, "I speak for all here when I say that we'll all either quit, or sit here and not work, if that Jap comes in."

This brought a cry of "Yes!" from many in the crowd.

Representatives of the War Relocation Authority joined the Mayor, and brought a film portraying the gallantry of Japanese-Americans in the American Army.

Local 6 of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union supported Mayor Lapham's stand.

"You may be sure of our heartiest concurrence in your action supporting the right of all Americans to a job regardless of race, creed and color," the CIO union wired the Mayor.

"Our union, 15,000 strong, congratulates you in your firm and enlightened position."

There was some belief among the men that Miyami would not try to come to work today. Cahill when asked if he was sure the man would report for duty again, said:

"No, I'm not sure, but I'm sure that if he does, he gets the job."

When the Mayor returned to the City Hall, he advised Miyami to report for duty at 6 o'clock this morning. Miyami did not say what he would do.

Miyami is married, has three children.

S. F. CHRONICLE
AUG. 28, 1945
STOCKTON ILWU RACIAL DISPUTE IS SETTLED

The dispute within the Stockton unit of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union over refusal to work with a returned Japanese-American has been settled, Richard Lynden, president of Local 6, announced yesterday.

The unit, suspended by the local on May 22 because some of the members urged others not to work with J. Yamamoto, was reinstated by the local.

In lifting the suspension, Lynden said, the executive officers of the local had satisfied themselves that the unit "is prepared to bring itself into full compliance with all provisions of the local's constitution." The constitution bans racial discrimination.

A trial committee ordered expulsion of two members of the unit. The unit was told by the local to "proceed to carry out that decision," and Lynden announced that the unit had unanimously concurred.

The decision also has received a vote of confirmation from every other division of Local 6.
Machinists Will Work With Nisei

Municipal Railway machinists yesterday voted to stay on the job despite their objection to having to work alongside Takeo Miyama, American citizen of Japanese ancestry.

Men of the day shift voted 41 to 18 to stay on the job. The night shift vote was to be taken later.

The day shift's vote supported the recommendation made by a committee of seven of the machinists, who conferred with State Senator Jack Shelley, president of the AFL Central Labor Council.

Shelley had urged the men to "keep the racial issue out and face facts."

The committee's report said: "We regret that this situation has been misinterpreted, misunderstood, and made to appear as an issue based on discrimination against Mr. T. Miyama because he is of Japanese descent.

"This is definitely not so. Our feeling is that these vacancies should go to veterans of this war who are San Francisco residents."

"It is our decision that we should all stay on the job and continue to do so whether Mr. Miyama comes to work or not."

"We do this with a protest to the Mayor, the Public Utilities Commission and the Civil Service Commission, and call upon them to devise ways and means to give these jobs to San Francisco veterans regardless of race, color or creed, and ask that this be taken up with the rehabilitation committee of the veterans' organizations and organized labor in San Francisco."

Little work was done during the day by the machinists, but technically they remained on the job.

Utilities Manager E. C. Cahill refused to comment on whether he would approve payment for the time spent by the machinists in talking about the problem.

The committee of seven named by the machinists, was composed of Arnold Galson, Wylie Crowder, Walter Attridge, Russ Reid, Ernie Kuboy, B. Sickel and Ronny Erquihaart.

Crowder said he agreed with Shelley's attitude.

George Lewis, division superintendent of bus lines for the Muni, Continued on Page 13, Col. 1

More About Machinists And Nisei

Continued from Page 1 system, gave this verdict after hours of talk:

"I feel sure the men will work all right. They will not go out of their way to hurt Miyama. They may just ignore him."

The machinists Monday, talking to Mayor Lapham and Utilities Manager E. C. Cahill, threatened to quit their jobs yesterday morning if the Japanese-American again tried to go to work on the job for which the Civil Service Commission has certified him.

Miyama reported for work as a machinist-electrician at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at the bus barn at Twenty-fourth and Utah streets.

The foreman, Charles McGuire, put him to work on a bus outside the barn.

The machinists left their work and went outside to the bus where Miyama was working. Negro bus drivers, members of a different AFL union, joined in the discussion which ensued.

"When Negro bus drivers went to work for Miyama," said Robert A. Gray, 23, Negro bus driver and war veteran, "there was some fuss at first, but soon everybody got used to it. If you boys let this man go to work, you'll find it'll be the same way."

James C. Burns, American Indian bus driver, said: "Do you want the sort of thing here that goes on in the old South?"

"We have to work with him, you don't!" was the chorused reply.

McGuire, fearing trouble, told the driver of the bus on which Miyama was working, to drive away. Miyama and Galson, one of the protesting machinists, stayed in the barn.

Valson warned Miyama: "No matter how good a man is, when he comes to work here, if the men don't want to co-operate with him, he can't make good. At the end of six months the man will be marked down as inefficient because he fails to get co-operation, and then he'll be out."

Valson is the man who would be directly supervising Miyama's work.

Finally Valson said: "Now you know what you're up against. What's your decision? Are you going to try to work here? The men don't stay if you do."

Miyama said that he didn't wish to cause trouble which would hold up the system's operation, but that he wished to consult with advisors. He talked with Fred Ross of the War Relocation Authority and with Joe Masaoka, secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Expelled Stockton ILWU Members Must Quit Work

STOCKTON, Aug. 28—Alva Bone and C. A. Schmidt, expelled from the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union on charges of race discrimination, must quit work in the warehouses here, a union official said today.

Elvin Ballale, business agent for ILWU's Warehouse Local 6, said formal notice will be sent to the Taylor Milling Company to discharge Bone under the contract with the union. Notice will be sent to the Smith-Hansen Grocery Company to discharge Schmidt.

The two men were found guilty by a union trial committee of inertia and racial discrimination among ILWU members against American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Then Miyama signed a statement:

"I wish to hold this position until I am eliminated by my employer."

Meanwhile, an Army General and a CIO leader wired approval of the Mayor for standing behind the Japanese-American.

Brigadier General F. B. Butler, Camp Claiborne, La., wired Mayor Lapham:

"The heroic Americanism of Hawaiian Japanese in our army in Italy leaves no other course to you in the mechanics' dispute. Their heroism was of the highest order."

Miyama was born in Hawaii. The machinists declare that they would concede a job in the barn to a Japanese-American veteran, but that since Miyama is not a veteran, they cannot see that he is entitled to the job.

Richard Lynden, president of CIO Warehouse Local 6 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, who recently had members of his union expelled in Stockton for refusing to work with a Japanese - American, wired the Mayor:

"Our local, 18,000 strong, congratulates you on your firm and enlightened position.

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S. F. CHRONICLE

Aug. 29, 1945
Hostels House
Returning Japs

Serving as a stop-gap between internment and liberation for Japanese-Americans who are trickling back from relocation camps to try to take up the threads of their past existence are a number of hostels scattered throughout California.

There are 10 in Los Angeles and vicinity alone.

Most of the hostels here are in churches. They are providing temporary housing for a total of 500 former internees. Although guests are supposed to stay only two weeks, none are turned out until they have found other quarters. Charges at the hostels are $1 a day for room and board—$2 for those who have found employment and can afford it. Each person also is required to spend at least 30 minutes a day helping in the kitchen or cleaning.

According to the War Relocation Authority under whose auspices the hostels are operated, the returning Japanese are having little trouble in finding opportunity to go back to farming or acquiring jobs as domestic help.
Machinists Work With Miyama; One Quits

Takeo Miyama, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, went to work as a machinist-electrician yesterday at the Municipal Railway bus barn, Twenty-fourth and Utah streets.

The AFL machinists who Monday threatened to quit if Miyama worked alongside them, and Tuesday, after much debate, voted to stay on the job, worked with Miyama.

One man, Sol Gerah, 2 Navajo street, quit.

Gersh, who went to work at the bus barn May 31, told George Lewis, Muni maintenance superintendent, that he didn't wish to work "under these conditions." He did not specify what the conditions were. He did not specify what the conditions were. He said he wished to go East.

Another man, Lucien McLean, 1340 Sanchez street, told Lewis that he intended to quit. But yesterday, although McLean was not working, he did not hand in his resignation.

Utilities Manager E. G. Cahill announced that he would ask City Attorney John J. O'Toole whether it would be legal to pay the men for the time they spent discussing the Miyama case Tuesday.

JOBS FOR VETERANS

Cahill, commenting on the contention of the machinists that they objected to Miyama holding the job because they wished the vacancies held for veterans of any creed, race or color, said yesterday:

"If those fellows are really sincere in that, about three-fourths of them, who are not themselves veterans, should resign to make room for veterans."

Cahill pointed out that veterans get an advantage over nonveterans taking civil Service examinations. A veteran, under the rules of the commission, is credited with five points in every 100 in an examination, simply for being a veteran.

Cahill said that this seemingly slight differential has enabled veterans to nose out other candidates for city jobs in several instances.

COMMENTS

Mayor Lapham said that while he has received many communications commenting on his action in sustaining Miyama's right to work for the city, only one of these comments had been adverse.

The letter disapproving of the Mayor's stand was signed by Charles G. Bird, Stockton, and said:

"I thought you had more intestinal fortitude. Any Jap who refused to assist in fighting our enemies is as bad as the Jap who shot down our boys and I admire your employees for refusing to work or associate with them. Any Jap who joined our forces in fighting our enemies should have the same consideration as our lads."

First Lieutenant John Creaghe, wrote from Dibble General Hospital, Menlo Park.

"I was particularly interested in your defense of Miyama's right to work. I was with the Tenth Division in Italy, and had ample opportunity to observe the Japanese-Americans. By denying Japanese-Americans the right to work we would be following the path which the Nazis followed in Germany. Fascism is still Racism whether it concerns Jews in Germany or Japanese in San Francisco."

S. E. CHRONICLE

AUG. 30, 1945
Civic Unity Council Asks Nisei Housing

Living conditions for Japanese Americans returning from relocation centers to San Francisco are so shocking that for the second time the Council for Civic Unity has urged governmental establishment of "interim housing centers."

With the situation growing worse by the hour, both Matt Crawford, acting executive secretary of the council, and Joe Masoaka, regional representative of the Japanese Citizens' League, reaffirmed their belief the government has no right to shift the burden to individuals, church groups and community agencies which cannot cope with the problem.

Typical of the San Francisco hostels is the Japanese American Methodist Church, 1359 Pine street. There, Pastor and Mrs. Shigo Shumada, their 1-year-old baby and Mrs. Shumada's mother, Mrs. Kamin Imae, all recently returned from the Topaz, Utah, Center, live in a single 13 by 16-foot bedroom.

WHAT IT'S LIKE

In an adjacent, closetless, clothes-littered room, filled from wall to wall with iron cots, live six Japanese-American women. A tiny kitchen doubles as laundry.

Across the areaway is the patronage building, where 17 persons occupy four cubicle-like rooms.

One couple and their two grown sons live in a room where the floor space is totally covered by a double bed and a double mattress on the floor. An electric plate is used for cooking.

One bathtub serves the entire 27 residents of the hostel.

Sharp in their criticism of the Federal Government for closing the relocation centers before adequate housing had been found for the evacuees, Crawford and Masoaka said an interim center should be established at the earliest possible moment. In addition, they urged opening of a "maintenance center" for the old and the sick.

"Many of the old people have been impoverished as a result of the hurried forced sale of their property at the time of the evacuation and also as a result of three years of institutional living.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT URGED

"The Government should provide housing and support for these people until the family's breadwinner returns. If there is no breadwinner, the Government should maintain continued care for them."

Masoaka said provisions for State and county aid were inadequate.

A special Federal old age assistance fund also should be created, Masoaka said, to assist those who can not qualify under legal aid categories because they are not citizens.

"Impoverishment brought about through evacuation leaves many old people dependent on their children. An unfair hardship is then worked on the Nisei children as parents are not eligible for the benefit received by parents, in the same position, who are citizens."
Professor Obata
Reappointed to
Old Post at U. C.

Chiura Obata, 59, Japanese-born
landscape artist and former teacher
at University of California, has been
reappointed to his old post, the
Board of Regents announced.
Obata recently returned from the
Topaz, Utah, Japanese relocation
center.
Commenting on his return, Obata
said the regents action was "a
realization of my faith in the Uni-
versity and the loyalty of my
friends."

S. E. CHRONICLE
Aug 31, 1945
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 30—Pleas of not guilty were entered in Federal Court here today by James Edward Watson, 39, and his brother, Claude, 35, charged with illegal possession of dynamite and conspiracy in connection with the attempted dynamiting of property owned by a Japanese-American in Placer county.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh set October 2 as the date for their trial.

The charges are the outgrowth of an attempted blasting of a packing shed on the property of Sumio Doi near Newcastle last January 18. Doi had just been returned to his home from a relocation center.

The Federal indictments do not mention the attempt to burn the Doi packing shed, but charge the brothers with possession of dynamite in violation of the Federal explosives act and with conspiracy to violate the act.

James Watson, along with two AWOL army privates, was acquitted of arson charges in a Superior Court trial last April. Doi since has been inducted into the armed services.
Temporary Homes Found Here for 500 Japanese

### Downtown Store Only - Seventh at Grand

No more offers. No C.O.D. No Extra Charge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Area</th>
<th>Second Floor</th>
<th>First Floor</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street Room</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.00</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Group of Negroes</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22.95 now</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shoes</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2.00</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Group of favorites</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.95 now</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gloves</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bags</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.25 to $5.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2.00 to $7.00</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lingerie</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.50 to $5.00</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional savings on favorites:

- **Children's sizes**
- **Men's sizes**
- **Women's sizes**

### Corner Shop

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Freight</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.95</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.25 to $3.75</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1.50 to $5.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.50 to $2.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional savings on favorites:

- **Handbags**
- **Purses**

**Additional Information**

- **One Warnerola with Automatic Controls**
- **One 30x34 Dowan, $5.50 Monthly**

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L.A. Times
Temporary Homes Found Here for 500 Japanese

SOUP—Chibbie Yamamoto gives Terry Shino a taste in kitchen of Buddhist hostel here which is housing 300 Japanese-Americans returned from relocation centers.

BATH—Michael Imamura is given bath by father in one of temporary housing quarters here for the Japanese.

MEALTIME—Japanese at mealtime in hostel here. There are 10 such establishments in Los Angeles area.

CROWDED—Bob Asano ties his shoes in room where he and three others sleep at the Buddhist hostel here.
Wedge of Fascismo?
EDITOR: I join Richard C. Newmeyer in his suggestion that those who sow the dragon seed of race hate in this country should neither wear a pillowcase mask nor hide behind "anonymous" when writing to a newspaper. I refer to the anti-Japanese-American letter of July 23, which takes over a column to brand your paper as an inciter to violence.

This is very disturbing: If that gentleman's words mean anything, they convey the threat that if those who continue to believe in the American way of life do not pipe down, there will be repetitions of the outrages in Auburn, Fresno County, and elsewhere. It is perhaps pertinent to suggest that if this gentleman has knowledge of such plans, he has an obligation to himself as a self-styled good citizen to give all the information he has to the proper authorities.

In his justification of his own position, however, your anonymous correspondent gives seven "reasons" for his support of the Anti-Japanese League and other similar Ku Klux Klans; those "reasons" boil down to plain "so what?"

The facts are that this anti-Japanese-American agitation is parallel to the anti-Negro sentiment among certain elements in the South; these agitators just plain don't like fellows whose skin is not Caucasian; when you add to that feeling of instability the economic factor prevalent in Carolina and California, you get the devil's brew now so disturbing.

My two boys are not, as are those of "Anonymous," commissioned officers, they are just front-line combat men; one a marine on Okinawa and the other Pfc. now en route from Germany to CBI; both of them would reject as totally unworthy the thesis of your "anonymous" writer; indeed, it is my great pleasure to talk to a great many front-line fighting men, and without a single exception so far they feel the current anti-Japanese-American campaign in this state is a disgrace to the country and a negation of all we are fighting for.

Some suspect it is the tip of the wedge of Fascismo, cleverly inserted under the guise of patriotism.

Let "Anonymous" advance and give the countersign!
—Guy W. Wolf

Find the Solution
EDITOR: Having lived past the half-century mark, and worked with people all my life, I have come to a realization that there is no problem for which there is not a solution. But it must be a human, and a human, solution. Else we are no better off than Hitler's regime. There is a solution to the present situation as to the future treatment of the American-Japanese citizen. This situation is no different in 1949 than it was in 1910, only nosier.

First—It is un-American, and totally unfair, to condemn every member of a lodge, or a set, or a union, or a religion, or a color, or a race, for the act, or acts, of a segment of that grouping.

Second—Solutions of problems are never obtained by vitriolic writings, calling of names, arguing, bickering, or unlawful administration of punishment.

Third—A realistic, unbiased approach to the subject, on an individual person, or family basis, to determine the facts, must be made by unbiased, unselfish, experienced investigators.

Fourth—Such findings, when obtained, must be utilized in promulgating a policy, which must be made applicable on the individual person, or family, status, and not be applied on a totalitarian standard to the entire segment of our citizenship.

Fifth—The reason that this must be on an individual or family basis, is that great numbers of these people have demonstrated an extremely high loyalty and dependability many times over. And the truth remains that their segregation into camps was as essential for their own protection from unwarranted assault, as it was to restrain the activities of those in doubtful circumstances.

Sixth—It was the pitting of race against race, the German versus the Hebrew, that put over the Nazi "way of death." This must not be permitted to start in any fashion here in the United States, if American ideals and "way of life" is to survive.

Debate, not argument, is needed, and badly so, at this time. Too many "hotheads" and rabble rousing speakers are attempting to befog the issue that has a vital effect on the course this nation is to pursue. I do not urge coddling, nor do I condone talation. I do speak as an American whose forefathers helped create and maintain this nation, and as a veteran of World War I. Let's stop this screaming at each other, this vilification. There is a solution. Let's be real Americans and find it, fairly, honestly, openly. And then—let's put it to work for every one's best interests.
—R. Cross.
The other day Technical Sergeant Yoshio Imoto, wearer of the Purple Heart and other decorations won with the 442nd Infantry, arrived on convalescent furlough at the Tule Lake internment camp. When he reached Tule Lake his father, Yolchi Imoto, was in a stockade with other internees who had declared their intentions of returning to Japan. They were being processed for a Department of Justice camp at Santa Fe.

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

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

"Hello, son. How are you?"
"Hello, father. Okay."
"You were wounded?"
"Yes, here."
"You've been in the hospital?"
"Yes, I have to go back."
"Where?"
"Palm Springs."
The father hesitated a moment, then he said slowly: "I've told mother everything. You will find out everything from her. Have you seen her?"
"No, I just went down in the Internal Security car and sister came out. She told me where you were and for me to come here and try and see you. I hurried up here and didn't go inside."
"Well, you ask mother about everything. There is only one course for me to follow. There is no other. I can go but one way. There can be no change. It must be as it is."
"Yes, father, I understand."
"Well good luck, son. Good-by."
"Good-by, father."

S. F. CHRONICLE
SEPT. 5, 1945
U.S. Japanese Can Return to Coast

All Japanese-Americans except those who have demonstrated or declared disloyalty to the United States have full American privileges again today.

They are free to go and come as they please throughout the United States, including the Pacific Coast States from which they were barred in 1942—California, Oregon and Washington.

No immediate mass migration is expected because thousands have to find homes, businesses or farms again.

Full freedom was restored at midnight last night by two proclamations, one by War Secretary Stimson and the other by Major General H. C. Pratt, commander of the Western Defense Command.

The only exceptions to the emancipation orders are 5000 to 6000 at the segregation center at Tule Lake, near the Oregon border. These either are Japanese born or American born of Japanese ancestry, who have declared their loyalty to Japan.

The Future

Their future, according to the announcements from Washington and the War Relocation Authority office here, rests with the Department of Justice.

It was considered possible they will be returned to Japan. The alternative appeared to be indefinite detention.

There are twice as many Nisei (American-born Japanese) at Tule Lake, however, who now are eligible for relocation wherever they desire. The War Relocation Authority will aid them in their rehabilitation.

The total affected in eight relocation centers other than Tule Lake was placed at about 45,000. At the peak of the relocation program there were about 110,000.

In December, 1944, the blanket exclusion order was revised. Thereafter, loyal individuals were allowed to apply for return to their original

Responsibility

He explained:

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

"Those who are not detained by the Department of Justice are free to relocate in any section of the United States, and it is the duty of the WRA to assist those who have not been detained in re-establishing themselves in normal community life.

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

"In the meantime, the WRA will assist in finding homes and employment for more than 45,000 still in the centers, many thousands of whom are members of the families of 20,000 Japanese-American veterans in the United States Army.

"More than three-fourths of the persons in the Tule Lake center have no detention orders against them."

A plea for American tolerance and fair play came from General Pratt, in connection with the removal of restrictions. He said:

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

Chronicle Editorial To Be Featured On Broadcast

The Chronicle's editorial of August 10, titled "Ornella—Brave New World," will be featured on NBC's national network this morning with the exception of the San Francisco station.

The editorial, written by Vincent Mahoney, will be used on the program "The Voice of a Nation."

geographical areas or for permission to locate elsewhere. The difference between the two figures shows how many have relocated.

The process of readjusting the Nisei will be timed with the closing of the eight remaining relocation centers. The schedule:

Granada, Colo., October 15.
Minidoka, Idaho, and 'Central Utah at Topaz, November 1.
Gila River, Ariz., and Heart Mountain, Wyo., November 15.
Manzanar, Calif. (Owens Valley) a 4 Colorado River at Poston, Ariz., December 1.
Rohwer, Ark., December 15.
The relocation center at Jerome, Ark., was closed in June, 1944.

In practice, the new orders provide no change in the rehabilitation program already underway by the War Relocation Authority, according to R. B. Cozzens, assistant director, in charge in San Francisco regional headquarters.

Responsibility

He explained:

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 Tanks Nip Tokyo Rose
A NISEI FROM L. A. IS ARRESTED IN JAPAN--
SHE SAYS BROADCASTS WEREN'T DISLOYAL

By HAZEL HARTZOG
United Press Staff Writer

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 5—The Eighth Army took Tokyo Rose in custody today.

Pig-tailed Iva Toguri, 29-year-old Los Angeles Nisei who was the honey-voiced "Orphan Annie" of Tokyo's propaganda broadcasts beamed to American servicemen, was detained by U. S. military police at the Bund Hotel immediately after she finished a press conference with Allied correspondents.

It was uncertain what disposition will be made of her case, or whether any charges will be filed against her. First it must be determined whether she is still an American citizen.

The main difficulty was finding a place for her to sleep. The Army has no facilities for women detainees.

A LOS ANGELES GIRL
Miss Toguri, who regaled American doughboys with honey-voiced chit-chat, said she didn't consider herself disloyal to the United States.

She said she was caught in Japan by the war while she was visiting a sick aunt.

"I was just sitting on the fence as far as the war was concerned. I didn't think I was doing anything disloyal to America."

Iva was born in Los Angeles. She attended grammar school at Calexico and claimed to be a 1941 graduate in zoological research at the University of California at Los Angeles.

In Chicago Inez Toguri, sister of Iva, said the family had been relocated there, and operated a small grocery store on the North Side, the Associated Press reported.

PORTUGUESE CITIZENSHIP

Last April she married Philip Aquino, a Portuguese operator for the Domei News Agency—which gives her Portuguese as well as American citizenship.

Iva identified herself in Tokyo radio broadcasts as "Orphan Annie"—one of the four voices that American service men in the Pacific came to know as Tokyo Rose. She said she had been broadcasting by short wave since 1943 "for experience."

Iva said she was first asked to broadcast while she was working as a typist for Domei News Agency two years ago.

"I had an hour and 10 minutes' coaching from Cousins before my first appearance," she said. The Cousins kept right on coaching her through the final broadcast last August 13.

She insisted she hadn't been one of the Tokyo Roses who taunted American soldiers and sailors with the suggestion that their wives and sweethearts were unfaithful. That must have been somebody else, she said.

Correspondents asked question after question about broadcasts in which they said they had heard her voice. One of the broadcast statements they attributed to her was:

"The American Fleet has been beaten in the Philippines. Why don't you go home? This is God's word."

She repeatedly denied having broadcast propaganda. During her press conference in the Bund Hotel she appeared shy and scared. "Maybe you'll hurt me," she told a woman correspondent who tried to reassure her.

Other Tokyo Roses included Ruth Hayakawa, another Nisei, and June Suyama, who was born in Canada.
A LADY correspondent went ashore in Yokohama and ran across a Tokyo Rose. These girls are a dime a dozen over there, and of course they all have amnesia, that "where-am-I?" stuff the police hospitals get all the time.

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

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

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

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

Yesterday Soviet Russia served notice on the Japanese residents of Port Arthur that they must all get out. After the Japanese seized Port Arthur in 1905 and built a modern city, Chinese and Koreans were relegated to a sort of oriental ghetto, and were not permitted in the main town except as servants and ricksha drivers. There are now about 15,000 Japanese in Port Arthur, half the population.

Their forthcoming expulsion is a sensible course. But it is very small potatoes compared with the large masses of Japanese in Manchuria, Shanghai, Indo-China, the Philippines and other Far Eastern commercial centers. There are half a million Japanese in Manchuria, and probably another half million in China. Before the war Shanghai had about 35,000 Japanese residents, but it may be 100,000 by now. Peiping, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Batavia, all have for years contained large Japanese colonies. In Davao, in the southern Philippines, they simply took over the economy of the area, outnumbering the natives.

All these Japanese residing across the seas became nests of conspiracy first commercial and political, and ultimately military. None of them had any citizenship abroad, or any interests in their adopted lands beyond furtherance of the imperial interest. Any sound theory of migration involves a shift in interest, hence there is no sound reason why the Japanese should be permitted to dwell overseas any more.

This is going to be tough on thousands of Japanese who may have remained passive in the past fourteen years of aggression in Asia, but whose welfare is not paramount. Neither is the welfare of the whole Japanese people paramount. What is paramount is the welfare of the peoples of the Pacific basin, especially the peoples of Asia and the southern island world.

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

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

So now if the overseas Japanese can't be accommodated on Hokkaido, which is a bit crowded, it should be convenient for them to go to Hokkaido, but however they settle that, we should now raise a slogan. For many years they dinned their slogan as us—Asia for the Asians, which is a bad one, either, and ours should be just as good—Japan for the Japanese. Subject, of course, to certain supervisory techniques on our part now being arranged.

September 6, 1945
No Relief for Japanese in Placer County

Special to The Chronicle

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

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

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

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

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

The undercurrent of feeling against returning Japanese broke out early this year when an attempt was made to dynamite and fire a packing shed belonging to a Japanese-American.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (U.P.)—The War Relocation Authority announced today that four American-born Japanese veterans of the 442d combat infantry team will present $4300 to President Truman tomorrow to be used for a memorial to the memory of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The money was raised through contributions from members of the 442d.

The four veterans are PFC Jesse Hirata, 26, of Honaunau, T. H., holder of a Distinguished Service Cross; Sgt. Yeichi Kuwayama, 25, Long Island, N. Y., holder of the Silver Star; PFC Terumi Kato, 20, of Honolulu, who lost his right leg in the Italian campaign, and PFC George Taajimoto, 25, of Tracy, who was wounded in the Italian campaign.

All four veterans wear the Purple Heart.
Temporary Housing Here
For Japanese-Americans

Five hundred or more loyal Japa-
nese-Americans are to be given
temporary housing in this city un-
til they find permanent quarters
following release from war-time re-
location centers.

Space for 50 families and 200
single men is to be utilized near
Port Funston in quarters formerly
occupied by the Coast Artillery. An-
other group, all veterans and their
families, will be housed for the
time being in units vacated by
civilian shipyard workers at Hunt-
ers Point. The number to be housed
there will depend on the number
of applications received.

The San Francisco Housing Au-
thority, disclosing the plan yester-
day, said it was a "stop-gap" meas-
ure requested by the Federal Pub-
lic Housing Authority and the War
Relocation Authority. The reloca-
tion centers are being closed, start-
ing September 15.

Families of 10 Americans of Japa-
nese ancestry who served in the
Army already are housed at Hunt-
ers Point, WRA officials said, and
several others have been estab-
lished in barracks type buildings
in the Lindenville project near
South San Francisco.

Prediction was made that other
areas formerly used by the Army
will be made available on the Pa-
cific Coast, since the Army has of-
tered the fullest co-operation in
resettling loyal Nisei.

S.F. CHRONICLE

SEPT. 13, 1945
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<tr>
<th>JAPANESE FAMILY REPORTS</th>
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<td>TERROR SHOOTING NEAR LODI</td>
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**Special to The Chronicle**

LODI, Sept. 14—A Japanese family living near here reported to police today a shot fired from a passing car had pierced a wall of their home.

No one was hurt although Mrs. K. Imada, a widow, and two children were in the house.

Mrs. Imada's elder son, Kim Imada is in Italy with the all-Japanese 442nd combat team.

Apparently the bullet struck the lawn in front of the house and ricocheted through the wall.

It was the first reported incident against Japanese in San Joaquin county although there have been 21 shootings in California since the first Japanese returned to the State in January.

Few of the incidents have reached the prosecution stage.

**S.F. CHRONICLE**

**SEPT. 15, 1945**
Employers in Valley Oppose Nisei

Special to The Chronicle

WATSONVILLE, Sept. 17—Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture in the Pajaro Valley voted four and a half to one in a poll against employing returned Japanese, the Chamber announced today.

A questionnaire circulated by the Chamber among its members, which include farmers and business men, brought a similar vote against renting or selling property to Japanese and a five to one vote in favor of transferring them to the Middle West, the Chamber said.

Results of the poll will be sent to Congressmen John Z. Anderson and George Outland, to the War Relocation Authority, and to the State Interim Committee on Resettlement of Japanese, the announcement said.

The chamber said that the questionnaire was circulated to determine the social and economic reception that would await return of the 2000 Japanese evacuated from this fruit and vegetable growing valley.

S. F. CHRONICLE

SEPT. 18, 1946
Two Booked in East Bay
U. S.-Japanese Terror Case

Two men were booked by the Alameda County Sheriff's office for investigation yesterday in connection with the firing of shots into the homes of two Japanese-Americans near Centerville Sunday afternoon. One of them accused the other of firing the shots.

The two were Robert F. Hailey, 36, Warm Springs, former Texas tractor driver, and Charles Custom, 42, Centerville.

Hailey denied participation in the attacks, in which two shots each were fired from a shotgun into the homes of Toshiaki Idota and Mrs. Sumiko Motozaki, who returned August 27 from relocation camps.

But Custom told Sheriff H. P. Gleason and District Attorney Ralph Hoyt that Hailey, driving with him in Hailey's car, seized a shotgun as they passed the two houses and sent shots into the buildings. The occupants escaped injury.

He quoted Hailey as saying, "I'm going to kill those Japs. I used to work that land."

Sheriff's deputies, tracing sale of shotgun shells, had rounded up 12 men and sifted them down through questioning to Hailey and Custom.

The shooting was the first attack against returned Japanese-Americans in Alameda County, the 22d to occur in the State, and the second incident of the kind in the State within recent days. A similar shooting occurred Friday at Lodi.

Lecture on Welding

Lieutenant R. S. Hale, USNR, will discuss the welding of steel structures at a meeting September 24 of the San Francisco Section of the American Welding Society. Lieutenant Hale is stationed at the Hunters Point Naval Dry Dock.
No Charges Filed Yet in East Bay Terrorism Case

Alameda county's first case of terrorism against returned Japanese-Americans was being investigated yesterday in Centerville by Sheriff H. P. Gleason and District Attorney Ralph E. Hoyt.

Both officials said no more specific charges against two men being held for investigation would be made until witnesses in the Southern Alameda county town were questioned.

Held in the Alameda County Jail were Robert F. Hailey, 36, Warm Springs, a former Texas tractor driver, and Charles Custom, 42, Centerville.

Hailey has denied he fired shots into the homes of Toshiaki Idota and Mrs. Sumiko Motosaki, who returned August 27 from relocation camps.

Custom, who admitted he was driving with Hailey on Sunday, the day of the attacks, accused Hailey of firing the shots, Sheriff Gleason said.

The shooting was the twenty-second incident of its kind reported in the State.
Racial Terrorism in Placer County

U. S.-Japanese' Farm Is Burned

Special to The Chronicle

LOOMIS, Sept. 19—An elderly Japanese-American couple, parents of four hero sons, returned to their home near here this morning after three years in a relocation center to find their modest ranch house burned to the ground.

The couple are Mr. and Mrs. K. Sakamoto, for more than 20 years residents of the district and highly respected citizens of the community. One of their four sons was killed while serving with the United States Army in Italy. Two others, one attached to Army intelligence in Okinawa, and one still with United States Forces in France, were awarded high decorations for bravery above and beyond the call of duty. A fourth son likewise is still overseas with the Army.

The Sakamoto ranch, located in the Rocklin area some 10 miles south of here, was leased while the family was away. The fire was reported to the Sakamoto's good friend, Fire Chief (and Justice of the Peace) Garrett Doty of Loomis, who expressed deep concern over the "welcome" accorded the family.

He said he personally could make no investigation of the fire since the Sakamoto ranch lies in an isolated district outside his jurisdiction. He said, however, an investigation will be made by the State Fire Warden.

In Auburn the Sheriff's office said county authorities could take action only if the Sakamotos file a formal complaint.

Throughout Placer county threats have been voiced in recent months that Japanese ranch houses occupied by white families for the period of relocation would be found in ashes when the Japanese owners returned to take possession. Many of these ranches were taken over by itinerant farmers, most of them from Oklahoma.
A Colonel Denounces Terrorism

Perpetrators of incidents like the burning of the home of K. Sakamoto at Rocklin Wednesday night drew a stinging rebuke yesterday from Lieutenant Colonel Wallace H. Moore, U. S. Army Intelligence, decorated veteran of Pacific battles from the Buna campaign on.

Colonel Moore was particularly incensed for two reasons. One is that Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto are the parents of one son killed in action fighting for the United States, and of three other sons in service overseas.

The other reason is that he has been with Americans of Japanese descent, whose courageous conduct resulted in saving literally thousands of American lives.

WITH NISEI OVERSEAS

Colonel Moore's experience with them dates from 1942, when he took the first group of Nisei to go overseas into the Pacific for assignment with General Robert L. Eichelberger's First Corps.

One instance alone, Colonel Moore said, should convince all Americans that the 114 "incidents" and 22 shootings on the Pacific Coast, as well as the burning of the Sakamoto home, are "contributing to the destruction of the very foundations on which our country is built," and is keeping alive "the very thing our country went to war to destroy in the countries of Hitler and Hirohito."

"CANNOT BE TOLERATED"

The instance he cited was the finding of a small piece of paper on the body of a Jap in the South Pacific. In "grass writing" was the time of a scheduled Japanese attack the next morning.

One of Colonel Moore's Nisei was able to decipher the message, the Nip attack was repulsed with heavy losses, and the sergeant, now a Captain, who made it possible, was commended by the Commanding General.

"You have saved the lives of hundreds of your fellow Americans," the Commanding General said.

Colonel Moore declared that "when contributions of this type to our winning the war run into thousands, we cannot consider such atrocities as that committed against the Sakamoto family with anything but alarm."

S. F. Chronicle
Sept 21, 1945
An all-night police guard will be maintained at the San Francisco Buddhist Hostel, 1881 Pine street, to protect Japanese-Americans from a possible outbreak of terrorism, Chief of Police Dullea announced yesterday.

This action was taken, despite widespread belief that Wednesday night's disturbances at the establishment, where some 150 Japanese-Americans are temporarily quartered, were the acts of yotng hoodlums and drunks.

The Chief, emphatic in his declaration that this type of vandalism will not be tolerated in San Francisco, said "every effort will be made to apprehend the criminals who tossed a lantern, two beer bottles and pieces of plaster through windows of the building.

Wednesday's incident was the first of its kind to occur in San Francisco, where several hundred Nisei are awaiting relocation.

The Japanese-Americans at the hostel were inclined to minimize the occurrence and only three women indicated intention of moving from the establishment.

Chief Dullea said that from now on, radio patrol cars in the vicinity of the hostel would be on the alert to forestall possible acts of anti-Nisei hoodlumism.

Mayor Lapham also took cognizance of the situation by stating: "Such incidents are most unfortunate and I know the authorities are watching it closely."

At the same time, attention was focused on Stockton, where 35 civilian railroad employees of the Army Transportation Corps quit work at the Lathrop Reconsignment Point yesterday in protest over employment of James Tsujimoto, 28, Tracy.

E. H. Thorman of Stockton, an engineer at the depot, said the men objected to hiring of "an inexperienced Japanese-American when there are Americans available."

Thorman added: "I just can't bring myself to work with a Nisei."

He said his son was taken prisoner by the Japanese at Corregidor.

The Stockton office of the War Relocation Authority said its records show that Tsujimoto was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad as a helper and oiler for five-and-a-half years before he was sent to a relocation camp. Tsujimoto at one time was secretary of the Tracy local of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Colonel C. A. Hayes, of the Lathrop depot, said a brother of Tsujimoto was killed in Italy while serving with the United States Army.

Later in the day Army spokesmen at the depot said two crews of the "strikers" had telephoned their intention of returning to work.

Army officials said the civilians "realized the Nisei had as much right to work as they" but added that should the men prove "mean or surly or of their attitude is not right" they probably would be discharged.

Meanwhile, in Alameda county, investigation continued into the intimidation of two Japanese-Americans who returned to their homes in Centerville three weeks ago. Held in the Alameda county jail are Robert F. Hailey, 36, Warm Springs, a former Texas tractor driver, and Charles Custom, 42, of Centerville.

Hailey has denied he fired shots into the homes of Toshiaki Idota and Mrs. Sumik O. Motosaki.

District Attorney Hoyt and Sheriff Gleason said yesterday they expected to complete their investigation of the case this morning.
Outrage on Pine Street

There was nothing trivial about the incidents Wednesday night at the Japanese hostel on Pine Street.

Previous outrages against Japanese have taken place mostly in rural areas where, because of large and scattered police jurisdictions, the victims could not be afforded full protection and prompt redress. But the hoodlumism of Wednesday night took place in the heart of a metropolitan district.

There is nothing trivial in the fact that the acts were more or less aimless and dealt no harm. The Japanese-Americans quartered in the hostel are living there in a state of nervous suspense. It is always an ugly thing to have a lantern or a bottle hurled through your window or against your walls, but for occupants wondering if full mob violence is hanging over them, the crash of breaking glass can convey a shock far out of proportion to the normal impact.

We repeat what shouldn’t need repeating: we support a stern justice for the Japanese of Japan, who have earned it; we point out again that Japanese-Americans not only are mostly American citizens entitled to the protection of American laws, but are an American element hundreds of whom have earned on the bloody fields of Europe not only our protection but gratitude and honor.

The hostel should have been police-protected all along to prevent such acts of imbecile hostility. We owe the people living there a civic apology that this has not been done, and the police should make sure that enough force is kept there, for as long as necessary, to let these people have the peace to which they are entitled.
Housing Shortage Is Still Critical

Victory Increased Problems in S. F., Council for Civic Unity Reports

Victory has brought San Francisco more housing problems instead of helping solve them, the Council for Civic Unity's housing committee reported yesterday to Mayor Lapham.

The organization's recommendations will be presented to representatives of civic groups and housing agencies who will meet with the Mayor tomorrow to consider disposition of San Francisco's temporary war housing.

Returning veterans and the displacement of war workers and minority groups have made the city's housing difficulties even more complicated, the committee reported. It recommended:

1—War housing must remain until decent standard housing is available for present occupants of such units.
2—There should be no evictions from war housing of workers no longer employed in war industries.
3—Additional temporary housing should be built to take care of veterans and displaced war workers and minority groups.
4—Rents should be lowered in cases of hardships due to lowered incomes in accordance with the occupants' ability to pay.

The council approved the following recommendations by the Japanese-American Citizens' League:

1—Japanese-Americans should not be forced to leave relocation centers until the War Relocation Authority has located housing for them here.
2—Japanese-Americans unable to make adequate relocation plans before arrival here should be housed in a center or housing project, civilian or military.
3—A special Federal assistance fund should be set up to provide for aged persons who cannot qualify for aid because of alien status.
4—Permanent Federal housing should be provided for low income groups without segregation racially.

Members of the council's housing committee are N. W. Griffin, J. Espirito, Miss S. Hardy, Ann B. Browne, Helen Wheeler, Walter Hurd, Joseph James, Mariana Packard, Mary Sandoval, Mrs. Paul Heyneman, Mrs. George Bowman, Mrs. Richard Simon, Dave M. Tatsumo, Harold E. Winey, Philip Kortz, H. H. Landram, Sarah Hymes, Mrs. Charlotte Kempner, Edith Hofmann, Mrs.Ansley Salz, Mrs. Mary Shepardson and Matt Crawford.

J. F. Chronicle
Sept. 23, 1945
Washington, Dec. 20 — At long last the Interstate Commerce Commission is about to remove one of the gripes of the South and change most of the freight rate differentials which have hampered industrial development in the Southern States. This has been under study inside the ICC for many weeks and a decision favorable to the South is due any minute.

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt will not reappoint one Interstate Commerce Commissioner who has consistently favored freight rate differentials against the South. He is Charles D. Mahaffie, whose term expires on January 1. Another commissioner, J. Haden Alldredge, also reaches the end of his term on that date, but he hails from Alabama and will be reappointed.

The White House is also looking around for another fair-minded ICC commissioner for appointment around the first of the year.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars post "General William Starke Rosecrans" at Gardena, Calif., has banned the names of Japanese-American soldiers from its service plaque. This means that a soldier receiving the second highest military medal in the U.S.A. will be barred from recognition by the V.F.W. at Gardena.

He is Kiyoshi Muranaga of Gardena, Calif., who was killed in action fighting with the American Army in Italy. Muranaga was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism. Singlehanded, Private Muranaga manned a mortar in front of his own line, and dueled with the German 88 field piece which was imperiling the American forces.

So heroically did Private Muranaga fight with his one mortar against the big German gun that the enemy was forced to retreat. Private Muranaga stuck by his gun until he was killed. Now the Veterans of Foreign Wars in his home town will not include his name on their list of local heroes.

Prime Minister Churchill has been raising Cain with the White House and the State Department over publication in this column of his order to General Ronald Scobie to clean out the ELAS Greeks and treat Athens as "a conquered city."

Churchill demanded that future leaks in the State Department or around the White House be plugged and that his orders not be published in Washington columns, or else he would give no more information to U.S. diplomats abroad.

As a result the State Department has been conducting a third-degree investigation of its employees. Secretary Stettinius has unleashed his house detectives and told them to go the limit. He says he is determined to find the leak.

However, certain high officials inside the Administration who don't like to see American lend-lease tanks turned against our Greek allies point out that Churchill is in no position to withhold future information from U.S. diplomats. British officials claim that General Eisenhower OK'd the Churchill plan to clean up Greece. Which, if true, makes it pretty hard to withhold information from the United States.

These high officials also intimate that if Secretary Stettinius spent as much time cleaning up Allied policy toward Greece as in tracking down State Department leaks Allied relations would be a lot happier.

Assistant Secretary of State Berle had his job knocked right out from under him while he was chief U.S. delegate to the Chicago Air Conference. Berle was conducting an important and delicate negotiation when the President accepted his resignation and appointed a new Assistant Secretary. Berle, who knew nothing about the deal, was boiling mad.

A plan is under way to send Harry Hopkins to London to smooth out current wrinkles with Churchill. If consummated, it won't find much favor with Senators and war chiefs who remember all too poignantly how Harry
WRA to Give 'Limited' Aid to Japanese

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (AP)—Only Japanese evacuees with a job and a place to live or an approved plan for their future will be assisted by the War Relocation Authority in returning to the coast, Paul G. Robertson, WRA area supervisor here, said today.

Others may come and go as they please if they have Army approval, Robertson stated in a news interview, and no restraint will be put on those permitted to leave Relocation Centers.

Assistance given Japanese applying for aid in returning to their former homes will consist generally of transportation, advice on reclaiming their property, and medical aid, he said.

U. C. Student Committee Extends a Welcome

The Executive Committee of the University of California student body, has adopted a resolution extending a welcome to relocated Japanese-American students.

The resolution which reaffirmed the belief that “individuals should be judged by personal merits” and expressed opposition to “the doctrine of racism” lacked one vote of being passed unanimously, according to Richard Bond, student body president.

School Heads to Discuss Return of Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 30 (AP)—County superintendents of schools will meet here Thursday on call of Dr. Walter F. Dexter, state superintendent of public instruction, to discuss the reasimilation of Japanese children in the schools.

Dexters' office said the county superintendents were requested to extend invitations to city superintendents in cities where there was a Japanese population prior to relocation of all west coast Japanese.

Chronicle
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