

WRAPPER.

Encl. 3. Oct. 22, 1906.
Clipping from Washington Herald
Oct. 22, 1906, giving long despatch
from Tokyo concerning situation there
in re exclusion Jap. children from
California schools.
MR. (Recd. Oct. 22, 1906)

Exclusion of Japanese.

INDEX BUREAU
OCT 24 1906
1797/3
DEPT. OF STATE

7



IMPERIAL JAPANESE EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

A PARAPHRASE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED
FROM THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

You are instructed to call the serious attention of the Secretary of State to the condition of affairs in San Francisco. The Imperial Government learned with great regret and concern of the anti-Japanese movement in that city and of the action of the local authorities concerned. It has, however, refrained thus far from bringing the matter to the attention of the Government of the United States, hoping that the necessary measures of prevention and remedy would be adopted in the usual course. Much to the disappointment of the Imperial Government the situation in San Francisco is evidently growing worse and worse. Japanese children are now arbitrarily excluded from ordinary public schools by the action of the municipal authorities. Japanese restaurant keepers are boycotted and all possible annoyances and obstacles are placed in their way, including acts of personal violence to persons patronizing such restaurants.

It is unnecessary to recall that the Japanese subjects are by Treaty not only entitled to full and perfect protection in their persons and property, but are assured, in matters connected with the rights of residence, both national and most favored treatment. It is sufficient to

observe

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WASHINGTON

observe that the equal right of education is one of the highest and most valuable rights connected with residence.

The Imperial Government is not aware whether the special schools, which the authorities of San Francisco propose to provide for the accomodation of Japanese children of school age, are equally good as the schools established and maintained for the instruction of the children generally of that city; ^{even} but if they were equally good, the fact that Japanese children, because of their nationality, are segregated in special schools and not permitted to attend the ordinary public schools, constitutes an act of discrimination carrying with it a stigma and odium which it is impossible to overlook.

In their eventful history of the last fifty years the people of Japan have not only learned to look upon the people of the United States as their warm friends in whom they could with justice place unbounded confidence, but to look with admiration to the high ideals of their national life. The hostility demonstrated against Japanese residents in San Francisco has, therefore, produced among all classes of people in Japan a feeling of disappointment and sorrow which is all the more intense because of the high regard in which they hold the people of the United States. The Imperial Government placing explicit confidence in the high sense of liberty, equality and justice, which guides the destinies of the American people, looks

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WASHINGTON

to the Government of the United States for the speedy
and spontaneous action to correct the injustice and abuses
complained of.

October 25, 1906.