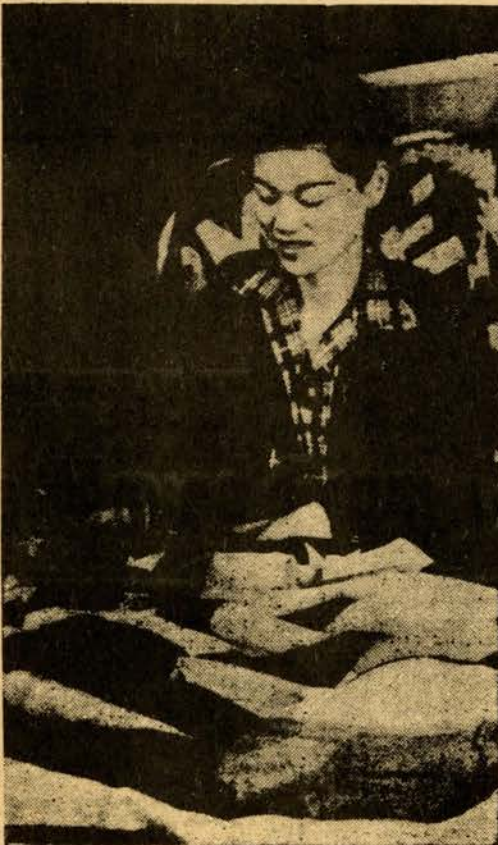
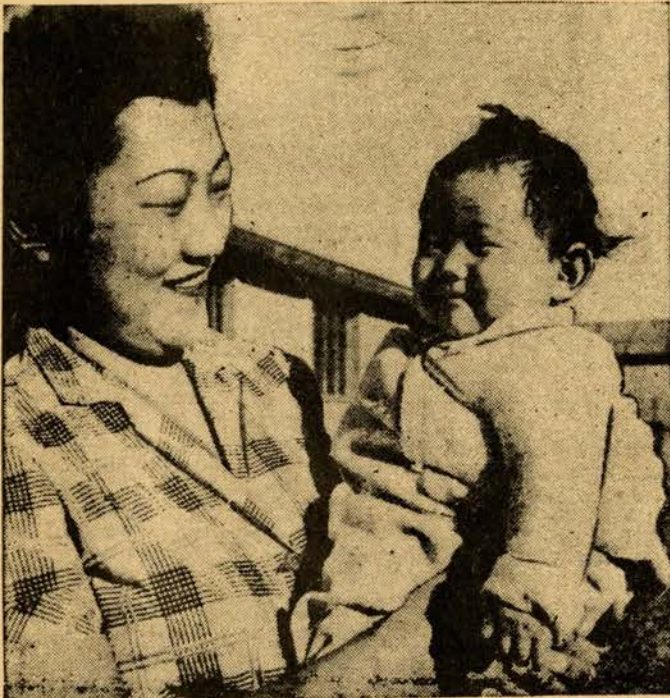


Japs Moved From Coast Do Well in Denver



DEVOTION—
A West Coast evacuee mother and her youngest child, above, survey their new surroundings, with baby smiling and mother smiling right back at him. Here they'll stay until relocation authorities complete the shifting of persons of Japanese ancestry back into their normal routine. Mrs. Yoshiye Abe, left, has completed many American flags since she was employed by a Denver flag manufacturer in February, 1943. As former Los Angeles resident she was evacuated in October, 1942,

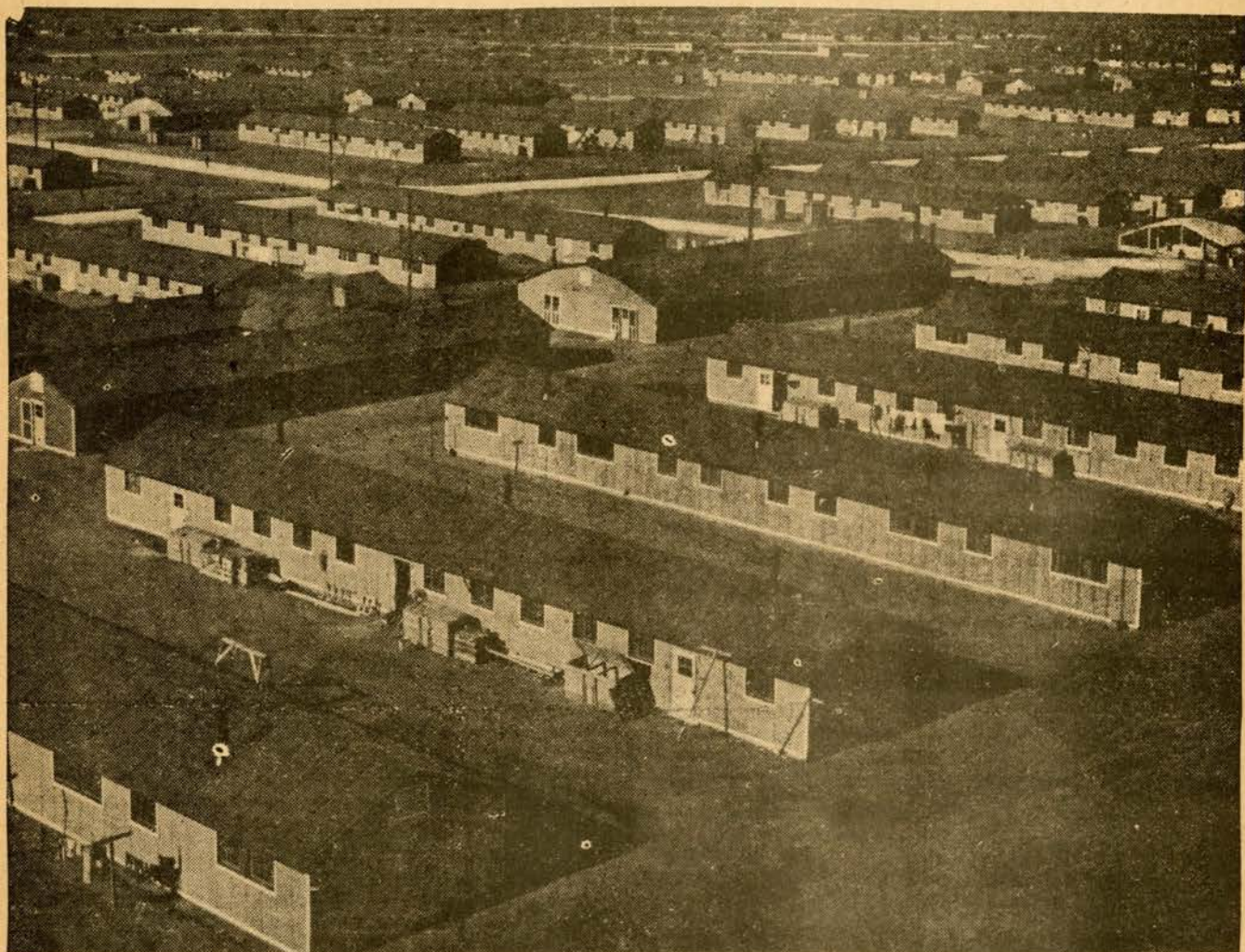


SEPARATOR—Mary Higuchi, above, who was a voluntary evacuee from San Pedro, Calif., in March, 1942, assists food production by separating eggs at an egg firm in Denver. About 90 percent of the eggs that pass thorough the plant go either to the army or for lend-lease shipment.



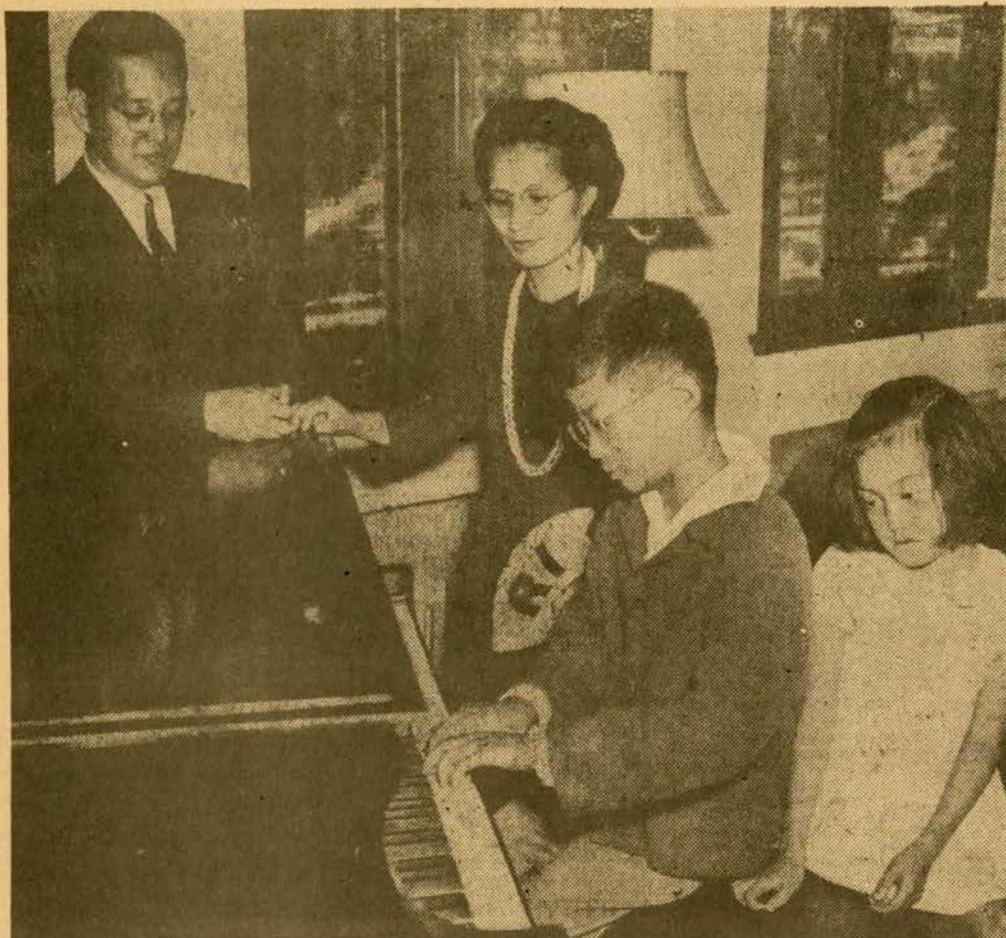
V-DOLLS—Jane Nagai, left, and Boots Sotomura, above, display dressed-up Victory dolls, fashioned by Girl Reserve groups in the Granada Center. Each doll represents a different war-work activity in which women participate. At left, Joe Sitsuda, a former Los Angeles fruit and vegetable clerk, masters the intricacies of the hardware business as he weighs nails for a customer in a hardware store in Denver. Sitsuda was evacuated from the West Coast and spent several months at the Poston Relocation center in Arizona before he was employed at the hardware store in December, 1942. Many of the evacuees have found their newly-acquired skills and trades learned at the relocation centers as remunerative as the sources of their livelihoods before the war tore them from their former communities.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
September 5, 1943



The camp at Amache. Uprooted from their homes in the Pacific Coast area following the outbreak of war, thousands of Japanese families were moved inland to camps like this Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colo. Here they discovered a new pattern of life, through which they can resume occupations outside the center.

Language of Music Wins Him Friends



Lewis Izumi, eleven, plays for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Izumi and sister, Satoka. The Japanese-American boy is a piano virtuoso

Japanese-American Boy's Piano Playing Attracts Attention

The first Japanese-American family to be brought here by the War Relocation Authority is counting on the international language of music to win friendship in Philadelphia.

Already Lewis Izumi, 11, has attracted attention for his piano playing on the Swarthmore College campus, where the WRA is temporarily housing the family. Accustomed to long hours of practicing, Lewis is playing Bach, Schubert and Beethoven, unaware that audiences daily gather outside the family's home to hear him.

Soloist at Seven

This fall Lewis will study on a Curtis Institute scholarship, awarded on the recommendation of his teacher, Theodore Saldenberg, formerly accompanist to the school's

director. The boy was soloist at the age of seven with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, conducted by Leopold Stokowski in the Hollywood bowl.

Lewis' father, Charles, who has made arrangements for his son to be tutored in regular school subjects to give him more time for music, is also hoping to continue his profession of musical instruction.

Before the war, Izumi did private teaching and school work, first in Hawaii, where he was born, and then in Los Angeles.

Father Organized Choruses

When the family was interned in the WRA camps in California and Colorado, Izumi organized large choruses among the workers to bolster morale. Arrangements for the

family to come here were made by Henry C. Patterson, of the Philadelphia WRA office in the Stephen Girard Building.

Izumi's wife, Ruth, and a daughter, Satoka, eight, are hoping that the family will soon visit the Liberty Bell, Betsy Ross House and other historical sites.

Recalling that another Izumi son, John, is now in the United States Army, Lewis explained the family's desire for sightseeing by saying: "That way, we'll get to see things and then we'll understand better what John is helping our country fight for."

They Still Help Keep Nation's Automobiles Rolling



The Americans of Japanese ancestry pictured above were employer and employee in Los Angeles before the war. Joe Shimada (right) owned a garage and Ken Kozasa (left) worked for him. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor brought both to Madison, and now they work together as auto mechanics at the Koch Rent-A-Car Co., 313 W. Johnson st.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
September 18, 1943

Idaho Bar Admits Japanese Women

BOISE (UP) — Rei Kihara of Moscow, a Japanese, is the fourth woman graduate of the University of Idaho law school and the 16th in the state's history to be admitted to the practice of law in Idaho, supreme court records showed Friday.

Miss Kihara, who was admitted Wednesday, said she is attempting to find a position in Boise. She is a graduate of Washington State college and the Idaho university.

The four law school graduates to be admitted are Mary Schmitt, Mrs. Alberta Phillips, Bernice Bacharach and Miss Kihara.

The first woman to be admitted was Helen L. Young on October 26, 1895.

SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER
September 21, 1943

Japanese Loyalty

To The Post-Intelligencer:

Congressman Magnuson recently stated in a public meeting in Spokane that there were not fifty Japanese among the evacuees who are loyal to this country.

The complete and, what to the congressman should be the final, answer to that assertion is President Roosevelt's statement in his letter to the senate accompanying the WRA report. The President said: "The great majority of the evacuees are loyal to the United States."

If Mr. Magnuson did not know this he is derelict in his duty as a representative of the people. If he did know it he is all the more to blame for pandering to prejudice.

FRED W. SHORTER, Seattle.

75 Loyal Nisei Come to Madison as 'New Pioneers' to Work, Study

Jap-Yanks Help to Ease Labor Shortage

By MAT-MOORE TAYLOR
(State Journal Staff Writer)

Japanese-Americans are at work — some 75 of them — in Madison homes, hospitals, offices, shops, garages, and restaurants.

They are a new type of pioneer — West coast residents forced from their homes by war and starting new work lives in a section where labor is needed and where their presence is not considered dangerous.

The Madison settlers are among the 12,000 loyal Nisei established in new work posts through the War Relocation Authority whose Madison office is in the Washington bldg. John Putz is relocation officer, and a committee of 26 men and women headed by Benjamin H. Bull and the Rev. Alfred W. Swan assists in the work.

Madisonians may meet the Nisei in any number of places, for they are working in 13 types of jobs. There are graduate nurses who care for the sick, hospital floor maids, domestics, bus boys, a recreational leader, shipping clerks, stenographers, accountants, mechanics, nurse cadets, office clerks, warehousemen — and a male beautician. Some are students.

Loyalty Established

Most of the Madison evacuees are young and some were in college when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and forced the United States to clear the west coast of Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry. All relocated here were born in this country, and their loyalty has been established by the WRA and army-navy authorities. They range in age from 17 to 35, and more than a third

are women. The majority are single, but seven have families.

Two men, both with families, were reunited here their summer after not seeing each other since they were evacuated from Los Angeles in the spring of 1942.

Joe Shimada owned a garage in the California city, and Kenneth Kozasa had worked for him for three years. They were sent to different camps when the controlled migration began. Shimada came to Madison four months ago and is employed at the Koch Rent-A-Car Co. Kozasa landed here in July. Shimada learned of his arrival and called him, and now the former employer and employee are repairing cars side by side at Koch's. Both were born in Los Angeles.

"Madison is a nice town," said Shimada who lives with his wife and two children at 310 N. Lake st.

"It's like old times to be working with Joe," smiled his former employee. The Kozasas, who also have two children, live at 320 W. Dayton st.

On Indefinite Leave

Before coming to Madison, the Nisei were in camps built by the army and operated by the War Relocation Authority. When they find jobs, either through their own efforts or with WRA assistance, they receive indefinite leaves from camp but must report changes of address. Others, especially farm workers, may get seasonal leaves, but all in the Madison area are on indefinite leave, Putz said.

All males released for work must indicate their willingness to serve in the armed forces of the United States if called, the WRA officer explained. The background of each man and woman is investigated and checked against Federal Bureau of Investigation records before he leaves camp.

Because of the nation's growing manpower shortage, the relocation

program has made "satisfying" progress since it was begun last January, officials point out. In some sections more jobs of certain types are available than can be filled from the ranks of the royal Japanese-Americans. WRA expects to have 25,000 Nisei in jobs by January, twice the number now at work.

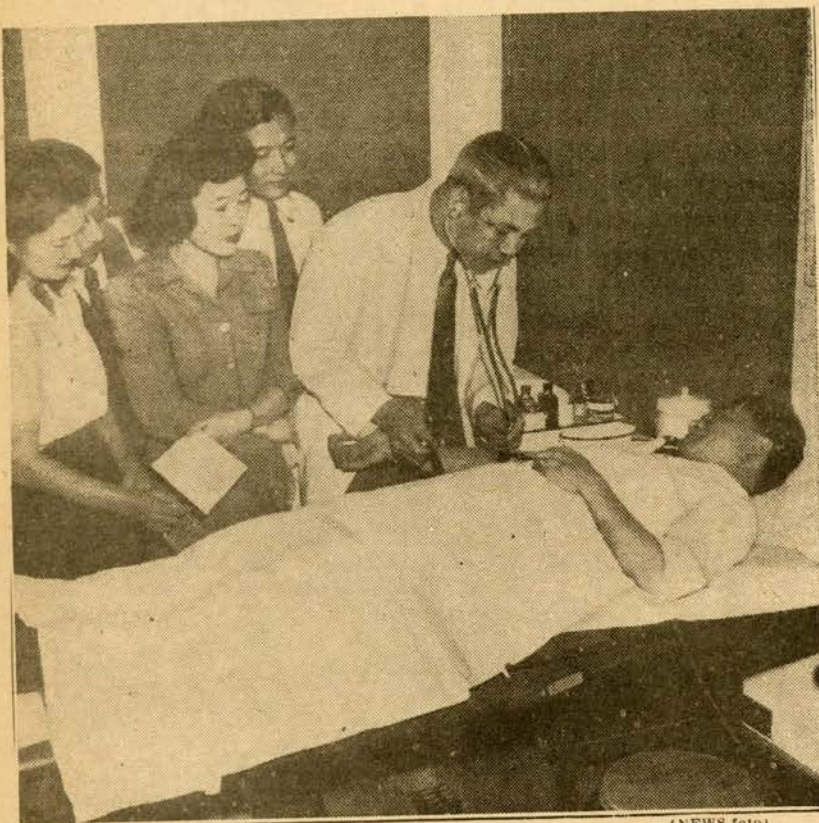
The task of the WRA in Madison or any other community is to sound out public sentiment as well as line up work opportunities for the evacuees. Lists of job openings are sent to the 10 relocation camps, and the individual then contacts the prospective employer by mail. If he is accepted, he leaves camp for Madison or wherever work has been promised.

Nisei settling here have had trouble finding living quarters "but no more trouble than anybody else coming to our crowded city," Putz said. "The War Housing center has been most cooperative, and we have found little discrimination. The room situation is eased a little by the fact that many of our people are working as domestic in homes where living quarters are furnished."

The Japanese-Americans are not "cheap labor," WRA officials emphasize. They are paid at existing wage scales in the community. In lining up jobs Putz works closely with the Madison branch of the U. S. employment service.

About two-thirds of the evacuees in Madison were brought here through WRA efforts, and others made their own arrangements.

The new settlers come from a variety of backgrounds. Some hold degrees from west coast universities, among them the University of Washington and the University of California. Some had their own business establishments in coastal cities. Many had several years of experience in offices, homes, or shops.



JAP BLOOD FOR CHINESE. Twenty-five Japanese-Americans donated their blood to the Chinese blood bank yesterday. Ernest Liyama gives his blood as compatriots wait.

Japanese Give Blood for China

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) They were just 25 more New York blood donors, but they come under the heading of democracy at work in America—they were Japanese, contributing their blood for the Chinese army.

Headed by Miss Sono Okamura, Hawaiian-born Japanese librarian at the Associated Press, the group appeared at the Chinese blood bank as representatives of the Japanese-American committee for democracy, to mark the 12th anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Three Chinese doctors and nurses' aides, including Miss Adet Lin, daughter of Lin Yutang, author and philosopher, helped care for the group.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT
September 14, 1943

RUN OF The NEWS

He Caught On.

Yesterday morning a friend of ours was helping to get his young son ready for his first day at school.

After the little fellow had got about half dressed, he fell over on the bed, looked at his daddy and said,

"Gee, daddy, I sure wish this was Saturday morning."

"This Is the Army."

Tickets are going fast to "This Is the Army"—scheduled to be presented here September 24 at 8:30 p. m.

Every seat in the house goes for five bucks, all of which goes to the Army Emergency Relief. The Army has taken 500 tickets and the State House 100 which is close to half the house.

Since the Robb-Rowley Theaters are giving all of the proceeds to the Army Emergency Relief, \$6,385 will be handed over, once all the tickets are sold.

Here is a chance for you to see a famous show which has broken records all over the nation—as well as helping one of America's No. 1 causes. Be sure to go!

Democracy in Action.

At a local bowling alley we have a perfect example of democracy in action.

A certain Chinese restaurant in Little Rock is sponsoring a team in the Classic League. And who is on their team? Five Japanese! . . . Yes, sir—this is America.

Chester Rowell

General Emmons Has Settled Japanese Issue

CHRONICLE
(San Francisco)
9/21/43

The excellent statement of General Delos Emmons regarding military policy toward the return to the Pacific Coast of the Japanese-American evacuees should satisfy everybody except those who want something which neither General DeWitt, General Emmons nor anybody else could do. That is a present pledge that, regardless of future and unpredictable military conditions, none of these Japanese-Americans will be returned to California, at least until the last treaty of peace with the last nation in the war is signed, ratified and put into effect.

In fact, even this is not what the loudest and most persistent of the agitators want. What they seek—and some of them have formally and publicly said so—is the permanent exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from any part of California. Indeed, many of them also urge that the constitutional citizenship to which they were born be revoked, and that all persons with any fraction of Japanese blood be made permanently ineligible to American citizenship, by either birth or naturalization.

That there are persons who wish this is undoubted. In fact, they say so. But there are some things that simply can not be done, no matter who wants them done. For the constitution of the United States is still the supreme law of the land, binding on all legislative and executive officials. State and national, and on all the courts. It is binding even on the majority of all the people, unless and until, by the methods provided in the constitution, they amend out of it the rights guaranteed in the bill

of rights to individuals and minorities. And nobody has even proposed such an amendment.

In a military emergency, some things can be done, by military order, on military grounds. This has been done by General DeWitt, and is now continued by General Emmons, under authority delegated by the President, as commander in chief. Whether this order by the President and the military action under it were themselves constitutional may be academically debatable, and may ultimately come before the courts for their decision. But as a matter of practical policy, none of us are debating it, and the question is not raised.

In time of war we take orders and let their validity be determined later, if at all, after the military situation has become history. This is what happened after the Civil war, when certain orders of President Lincoln were declared to have been unconstitutional, in a decision written by one of his own appointees to the Supreme Court. The same thing is happening now, and the question of any change in the policy already adopted by both Generals does not exist as a practical problem.

Neither does the question of making permanent, as a civil policy, a temporary military order, based expressly on military conditions. Neither General DeWitt nor General Emmons ever claimed any authority or purpose to take any such course, and they would have been acting contrary to their own orders and in excess of their authority if they did.

As a matter of law there is no question about this at all. The only contrary opinion is that of

the chairman of a committee of the Native Sons, echoed almost verbatim in an argument before the Federal Circuit Court by former Attorney General Webb, which the court turned down, from the bench, summarily and unanimously without even retiring for consultation.

And as a matter of orders, it is equally clear. General Emmons has put it excellently. So long as the military situation exists there is and will be no change in the military policy. When and if the military situation ceases, so will his authority and jurisdiction, and the matter will return automatically to the civilian authorities, under the civil law. He hopes they will settle it, among themselves, and will, if desired, help them in any way within his power. That is all, and it is the whole story.

Since the question, in its practical form, is thus settled, and since, in the form desired by the agitators, it does not exist and can not be brought into existence, there is no reason but confusion for discussing it. Practical men face facts, and the practical facts, in this case, include the constitution of the United States, the uniform decisions of the courts on it, and, the military orders, all of which are coherent, consistent and intelligent.

If there are those who do not like these facts—and there are—they should inquire of the nearest person who happens to have read the constitution of the United States (how few these are!) who there is who has authority to do anything about it. And if the answer is—as it will be—"Nobody," then that is a fact, too.

Fire Danger Not Over, Says Grazier Tells Idahoans To Maintain Constant Vigil

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
9/7/43

Tribune Intermountain Wire

POCATELLO, Idaho — Lauding cooperation of a variety of groups in the state in the now near closed 1943 fire season, F. H. Miller of Boise, regional grazing service fire supervisor, visiting Pocatello Monday, warned that the season is not yet over.

"Control and preventive condi-

tions have been excellent," he declared, "but now I find an inclination throughout Idaho to consider the fire season past. Recent cold temperatures and rains have caused many farmers to drop their guard, heedlessly burning stubble from grainfields and starting minor fires. Indications are that the fire hazard will last into early October."

Blazes this year are untolded, Mr. Miller said, but are expected to number slightly more than 300, as compared with 411 last year. Acreage burned thus far is much less than for the corresponding time last year. However, man-made fires have been far more numerous than expected, Mr. Miller added.

"The excellent control was the result of help from Japanese at Hunt relocation center; Jamaicans and Mexicans throughout southern Idaho, and Gowen field, Pocatello and Mountain Home army air base personnel. They have all proven excellent fire fighters, and special

recognition should be given the Japanese at Hunt. Without these groups fire control would be pretty hopeless, because our normal fighter supply has gone into war work and the army."

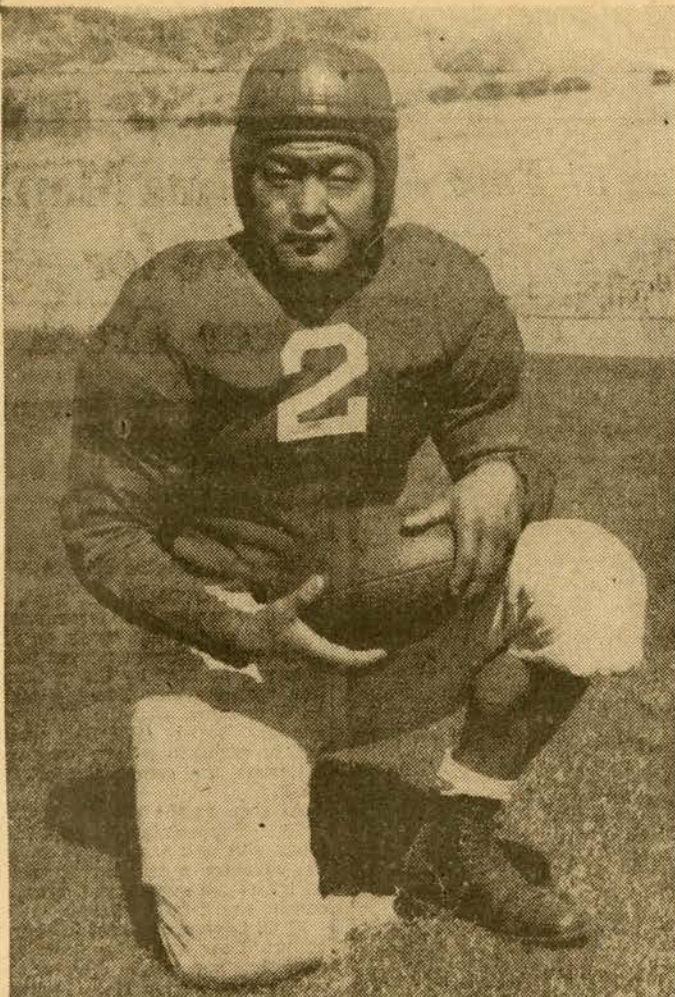
Owyhee grazing district in western Idaho and Hood river district in south central Idaho have had more fires than other districts. The fire season has not closed in any of the districts, he emphasized, pointing out that a serious blaze covered a large section of brush land near Burley Saturday, despite low temperatures.

The grazing service will maintain its lookout-radio warning system until fire danger "is definitely past," according to the supervisor. One of the more successful lookout systems, completed this summer, is located in the desert west of Aberdeen in the Lost river grazing district. Use of radio in fire warnings is relatively new in Idaho.

Farmers must continue to obtain permits to burn vegetation from land adjacent to or near government grazing land, Mr. Miller warned.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
September 21, 1943

Rose Bowler Joins Redskins



Jack Yoshihara, who played with the Oregon State college Rose bowl team of 1941-42, is expected to add considerable punch to the Utah university backfield this fall.

DAILY NEWS (Wash., D.C.)
September 25, 1943

INTOLERANT PROTESTS

CAUCASIANS in and around Northampton, Mass., are protesting the temporary appointment of Dr. Schuichi Kusaka, American and Canadian educated Japanese physicist, to the faculty of Smith College as a lecturer.

Such protests do not speak well for the tolerance and democracy of the protestants. There is no allegation against Dr. Kusaka except his national origin. He has been investigated and is vouched for by both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI.

Why should the college, deprived by the military services and by war work of its regular research and teaching staff members, not use such a man? There are many, many bad Japs. There are some good Japs. For the sake of our own souls, if for no other reason, we must not become ignorantly intolerant merely because we are at war.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE
September 5, 1943

The article of Mine Okubo which appeared in *THIS WORLD* was interesting and informative. Besides that, the sketches were delightful.

Another plus is that your magazine printed such a fair-minded article on a subject which has been so generally misrepresented. That took courage and these are days when we need more courage to face some facts. One young woman from Minnesota recently said to me, "We people in the Midwest are somewhat annoyed by the way California has gotten the country into a mess on this Japanese evacuation. It doesn't seem American to us."

Congratulations on an interesting, fair article.

AFTON NANCE,
San Francisco.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
September 4, 1943

Get It Straight, Mr. Carr

THAT WAS a most unfortunate statement former Governor Carr made in Portland, Ore., in which he blamed the position he took on the Japanese evacuation question for his defeat for the Senate last year.

"I told my secretary that this would finish me politically in the state, and my prediction came true," he said.

That is not correct. It is not only incorrect but unfair to Colorado voters.

Ralph L. Carr, as governor, was honest and forthright and courageous in facing the Japanese evacuation issue. As he said at the time, the equal rights clause of the Constitution is still valid and to have condemned an entire race and to have refused to accept American citizens of that race into the state would have been fearfully wrong.

This newspaper supported him in the position he took, and we believe a considerable majority of Colorado citizens agreed that he was right.

But the Senate contest was not determined by that issue—indeed, that issue was not even brought up by either Governor Carr or Senator Johnson.

Ralph Carr was one of the ablest governors Colorado ever had. But he made errors and, on too frequent occasions, needlessly antagonized some influential members of his own party. And he happened to be running against the most consistent vote-getter in the state's political history.

No, his stand on the Japanese question did not beat him. Ed Johnson did.

We have respect for Ralph Carr as a conscientious and highly competent public official and affection for him as an individual. But we would respect him more and like him better if he kept his facts straight.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
September 23, 1943

Hearing War Prisoners

Editor Tribune: Since my letter about Tokyo prisoners' broadcasts, my wife and I have heard short-wave messages from three Utah boys and numerous others. Recently messages were heard for families in Maryland, Illinois, New Mexico and Washington; also England.

Communications from families of these boys make me think the families are suffering more than the prisoners. A recent prisoners' broadcast was devoted to music and singing. It would have reassured any parent to have heard them sing "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," with emphasis on "What the hell do we care." They sang it with gusto, to use a musical expression.

Some of the boys have mentioned the availability of hospital service; others of prison libraries and prisoners' orchestras. Sometimes the sounds of industry—switch engines and fast-moving trains, etc., are caught on the transcriptions. Many say they work eight hours a day in a near-by factory, for which they get "a little" money. So, if the boys' own words mean anything, they are fairly treated. Also, they get some Red Cross food, etc.

Could dozens of Americans be made to say they are fairly treated if they weren't? Answer that and you have the answer to how the Japs treat them. The answer may be of some comfort to families who deserve every consideration.

Richard S. Morrison,
Delta, Utah.

OREGONIAN
September 17, 1943

Japanese Americans

To the Editor: I was not aware of Superman's recent contribution to constitutional Americanism until I read the protesting letter of J. F. White and E. H. Peterson, both of Eugene, in The Oregonian.

These gentlemen accuse Superman of misstatement when the latter is made to say, by his authors, Seigel and Shuster, "It should be remembered that most Japanese-Americans are loyal citizens."

Suspicion of disloyalty is not proof of disloyalty. How many Americans of Japanese ancestry have been shown in any of our courts of law to be disloyal to this land of their nativity?

The only trials of this nature, I recall, have involved Germans or Italians.

I do not contend that all Japanese-Americans are loyal, but certainly on the evidence that very few of these citizens have been acted against by our protective agencies. Most of them are good Americans. Furthermore, there is incontrovertible evidence that those who have lost this standing have lost it more as a result of the attitude displayed by Messrs. White and Peterson than because they have any use for Japan's emperor.

Apparently our army and navy are inclined to agree with Superman. This nation's constitution affords, or rather seeks to afford, equal protection to all our citizens without regard to race or creed. We hold, as a people, that any of us is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty.

If those who cry out against Americans of Japanese ancestry have specific evidence of disloyalties, let the facts be the subject of indictment. Our courts are still functioning.

A. B. LARSON,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Room 519, Hotel Benson.