

TIMES-NEWS (Twin Falls, Idaho)  
September 28, 1943

## EVACUEES WILL FILL FARM NEED

Belief that there will be "at least as many Japanese farm workers in the Magic Valley this year as last year, and possibly more," was expressed Friday by Chester L. Mink, employment officer for the war relocation authority, as D. T. (Bert) Bolingbroke, county agent, said a certain amount of labor shortage at the peak season appears inevitable.

Mink said that 676 Japanese are now doing farm work in the Magic Valley, and that orders are in file for 662 more. More than half these orders may be filled by the 350 farm workers among the 1,500 Japanese scheduled to arrive at Hunt this week from the Tule Lake relocation center. In addition to these, there will be 250 high school boys available from Hunt during the harvest vacation.

### Need 300 in County

There are now 275 Japanese working in Twin Falls county, and 300 more are wanted. There are also orders on file for 50 more Japanese at Paul, 60 at Oakley, 79 at Shoshone and 75 at Hazelton. Others are wanted by farmers who fill furnish their own housing.

Bolingbroke, who represents the extension service in the handling of farm labor, said the extreme need for labor to harvest eastern Idaho potatoes could be expected somewhat to curtail the Magic Valley's supply of Mexicans.

"Up till a few days ago," said the county agent, "it was thought 250 Mexicans were coming, of which Twin Falls county was to get 150, and 100 were to go to Burley. Now, however, it appears that Twin Falls county will get only 100 of this group, and there will be an adjustment made to permit part of them to go to eastern Idaho."

### "Big Pinch" Coming

Bolingbroke said the fruit in the county will be out of the way in another week, releasing men for work in beans, but that the big pinch or heavy farm labor would come with the potato and beet harvest. There are 16,000 acres of potatoes in the county, 3,000 acres of beets, and between 88,000 and 90,000 acres of beans. Last year's bean crop came from 77,000 acres.

"Our worst labor shortage now," said the agent, "is in women workers. We need 400 more women right now to fill all the bean picking positions in warehouses at Twin Falls, Kimberly and Filer.

A survey is now being conducted in Twin Falls by 47 women working under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Pomeroy, Hunt, to determine the number of women who may be expected to help with beans and in general harvest work.

# 'We Are Loyal, Tough Americans' American-Born Japs Fight With 5th Army

By REYNOLDS PACKARD  
United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 4—The first Japanese-American troops to go into battle in any theater of the present war are mostly from Hawaii. Many of them are volunteers who were especially trained in the United States.

When I first saw them moving up to the front I was startled by their resemblance to the Jap soldiers I had seen in the Far East some years ago.

But Sergt. Burt Tanaka soon put me straight.

"You don't need to worry about us," he told me. "We're glad of this chance to show the world that descendants of Japanese are just as good and loyal American citizens as the descendants of Italians and Germans who are also over here fighting."

Tanaka, who speaks "perfect American," is a graduate of San Diego High School and San Diego State College.

"We've been yelling for a chance to get over here and show what loyal, tough American soldiers we are," he said. "We are here and we are going to make good."

Capt. Jack Mizuha, also from Hawaii, explained that most of these troops are "Nisei," or second-generation Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"All of us speak American English better than we do Japanese," he said.

I asked the men whether they didn't think they would be more valuable fighting the Japs in the Far East, but they agreed they could be employed to better advantage here.

"It's more practical that we fight in the European theater, because we lock so much like Japanese," said Lieut. Sakae Takahashi. "There cannot be any confusion here in Europe. In the Far East there also is the danger that the Japanese might try tricks to get among us or even pretend they are similar units.

Pvt. Albert Shimazu told me "we are really ready to fight. Just watch us before this show is over."

CHIEFTAIN (Pueblo, Colo.)

September 22, 1943

## EVACUEES SAVE VALUABLE CROPS ON VALLEY FARMS

LA JUNTA, Sept. 21.—Use of farm laborers of Japanese ancestry has been a contributing factor in avoiding a critical labor shortage in the Arkansas valley, H. R. Schmid, county extension agent, said Tuesday. "Without their help there would have been a portion of the crop which might not have been harvested," Schmid said.

"Some of the evacuees who are working here came out of evacuation camps last fall to work in the sugar beet harvest and have worked thru the entire year," he said.

In clarifying reports regarding the evacuees in Otero and Crowley counties, J. W. Fennell, war relocation authority representative, said the majority of the workers are American citizens against whom no charge has been made. They were evacuated from the Pacific coast as a matter of military necessity to allow a segregation of the loyal from the disloyal. The segregation has been completed this month and approximately 15,000 evacuees have been put in the Tule Lake center in Howell, Calif., because of loyalty to Japan. Loyalty of all the occupants of nine other centers, including Granada, has been determined after a year of investigation, Fennell said.





**EDUCATION IS A SERIOUS MATTER** to these American-born Japanese students enrolled at the University of Kansas City. Left to right they are Sadayuki Mouri, 22, San Jose, Calif.; Maryo Natsuhara, 21, Auburn, Wash., and Keyichi Noda, 22, Hanford, Calif. All are on leave from relocation centers—(Kansas City Star photograph).

## NEW VALUE TO LIBERTY

### JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CENTERS ENROLL AT K. C. U.

#### The Education of Four Young Men and a Girl Born in America Will Be Resumed After War Interruption.

Five American-born Japanese students are enrolled at the University of Kansas City. All are happy over their opportunity to complete their educations after having lived in relocation centers.

In the group are four boys and a girl, all of whom work for their board and room in the private homes where they live. Either they or their parents pay their tuition and incidental expenses.

#### FROM A WYOMING CENTER.

Sadayuki Mouri, 22, was given leave from the Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center after eleven months there.

"It was good experience," Sadayuki said, referring to the center. "I'll never take freedom for granted again."

Three years of college work in the field of foreign languages lay behind Sadayuki when he went to the relocation center. In June he will be graduated from the university.

Until the war he had chosen as his career the role of interpreter in the consular service. Now he hopes to be accepted by the army.

The girl in the group is Maryo Natsuhara, 21. She will complete her course in nursing, begun at the University of Washington, here. Her father was a rancher and drygoods merchant in Auburn, Wash., until the family went to the Tulalake Calif., relocation center.

Keyichi Noda, 22, is not alone here. His parents also live in Kansas City, where they are employed in a private home. Before the war his father owned a restaurant in Hanford, Calif.

#### EDUCATED IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS.

"We served American food," Keyichi said. "We were educated in American schools, and we think and feel like Americans."

Keyichi and his parents are on leave from the Jerome relocation center at Denson, Ark.

Keyichi is taking a liberal arts course at the university with sociology his major subject. He had attended Visala Junior college two years before going to the relocation center.

Kenneth Nagamoto, a freshman at the university, is the second generation of his family to be educated in Kansas City. His father, a dentist in Los Angeles, received his training at the Kansas City Dental college. Kenneth is taking a pre-dental course. He came here from the Amache, Colo., relocation center.

Victor Makita, holds a bachelor of science degree from the University of Southern California in engineering. He, like Sadayuki, is on leave from Heart Mountain, Wyo., relocation center. At the university he is preparing for a medical career. His wife is doing her internship in a Tulsa hospital.

#### LEARNED FEW JAP CUSTOMS.

Sadayuki, Maryo and Keyichi agreed that their parents were so intent on their Americanization that they were taught little of the customs of the land of their forefathers. The only bit of training of Japanese origin of which they are actively conscious is respect for their elders.

"That respect we pass on from our parents to our teachers," Sadayuki said.

"Of their knowledge of the Japanese language, Sadayuki said: "Our generation speaks pidgin Japanese, while our parents speak pidgin English."

In writing to his parents, Sadayuki usually writes in English, which is interpreted to his parents by one of his brothers or sisters. If his parents write to him in Japanese, it must be in simple form for him to understand it. Usually a brother or sister writes letters for his parents.



# The Public Examines the Legion

## We Are Heard

Today's editorial page is devoted almost exclusively to letters of criticism and support of the editorial written by ex-Editor Mary Ogg concerning the American Legion. Many more were received than could possibly be printed, we are sorry to say. It will be noted that the majority of the writers are not people from campus, but citizens of the state in general. With but one exception, printed below, all letters congratulated The Californian on its editorial opinion.

We feel that these letters are significant for several reasons:

They show, as we believe, that by no means all the members or ex-members of the American Legion agree with the obstructionist views of the Legion's leaders.

They show that the men who are fighting and will fight this war do not want to be spoken for by men like those of the Legion representing World War I's veterans.

They show that the Legion has been quite immune to attack from the press because of the Legion's expansive control over monied interests.

And above all, the letters show that the collegiate press is not just a feeble voice that goes unheard in our complex community. They prove that the collegiate press can be a determining factor in promoting clear, constructive, democratic thinking among the public as well as students.

We can and have spoken what we consider to be the truth. We have spoken for what we believe to be right. We hope that the students on the papers of every college in the nation can and will do the same. We are sure that we will be heard, and we are not afraid of opposition.

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*Editorials and features in The Californian reflect the opinions of the writer. They make no claim to represent student or University opinion. All unsigned editorials are by the editor.*

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## ICE BOX . . . . Lower Shelf

### Taxes are Wasted

TO THE EDITOR: I read with dismay your attack on the American Legion. After recalling the queer antics of our undergraduates during the last 50 years I have begun to feel that much of the tax money that I have contributed toward the upkeep of the school has been wasted. For instance, I talked to a newsboy the other day (he had not even finished grammar school) but to my mind he showed the

highest of intelligence for he showed a grasp of our public affairs such as I have never read in our university paper. Scan your files to match this deduction on his part. "Most of our domestic and foreign problems stem from the fact that we have no formal rule forcing all public officers to qualify as to either ability or honesty."

I challenge you to produce anything from your files that excels or even matches this untutored gem (What price University training?)

B. Herrod.

The queer antics of our undergraduates are as nothing in comparison to those queer antics of our Legionnaires which cause self-respecting citizens to race for the nearest shelter when the Legion comes to town. As for your newsboy, may we commend him for his clear political insight, and nominate him as the principal speaker at the next national convention of the American Legion—Ass't Ed.

## We Become Mature

TO THE EDITOR: As an American citizen and a university man I thank you for your notable editorial concerning the proceedings of the recent American Legion convention in San Francisco. You have hit the nails on the head on every important point.

You are pointing the way for a new and significant opportunity for university and college newspapers, to speak out on issues concerning which the daily press in general, owing to trammels of the business office, is almost universally silent. There are certainly many editors all over the land who envy you your freedom and wish they might emulate your courage.

May we hope that student communities in the United States are coming out of their traditional pupillage and beginning to exercise the privileges and duties of maturity? At least this editorial of yours offers high hope to that long-desired end.

Edward O. Sisson,  
Professor Emeritus,  
Reed College.

## A Menace to Freedom

TO THE EDITOR: I want to congratulate you for having the ability to see the need of your "American Legion Editorial" and the courage to print it. I heartily agree that the American Legion is a potential menace to our real freedom and I

cannot tolerate its blatant narrow-minded banner waving doctrine.

It is we, the generation that is dying and killing, who shall decide our future, not those ranting bigots who failed their opportunity. By their din and obviousness, they move silently, knowing full well that you will be loudly condemned as "some damned smart college kid." I am grateful to you for your vision and vigor.

Fresno State Collegian,  
Spring '43 Editor,  
Jack Curtis,

## A Soldier Writes

TO THE EDITOR: Thank God for the collegiate press, particularly The Californian and the Daily Bruin. With P.M. and one or two other all too infrequent exceptions, they constitute the "free" and "honest" press of America.

My stomach did flip flops all the while the American Legion held its travesty in town and every time I read an account of one of their speeches I was not only nauseated but disgusted and angered. As a soldier the thing that hurt most was that nobody raised a loud voice of protest and intelligence and ran them out of town. Today I saw in the Chronicle an article on your editorial—the only item I saw locally that had the guts to say what needed to be said. God bless you for it. Give 'em hell. Stay after 'em even though they'll bring pressure and give President Sprout trouble before the Appropriations committee in the Legislature.

The Californian has a great tradition for honesty and liberalism and you're to be congratulated for being true to it.

This all comes from an ex-UCLA, ex-Daily Bruin boy whose calloused cynicism isn't often moved to this sort.

Charles K. Ferguson.

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# LETTERS TO THE ICEBOX

## A Marine Reports

TO THE EDITOR: I was surprised to read in one of the local papers of your editorial on the American Legion and was also glad to know that someone had the guts to tell the truth.

You deserve congratulations on exposing the leaders of the American Legion.

**I am enclosing a publication by George Seldes who has facts on how corrupt the American Legion is which our so-called free press does not print.**

I am 47 years of age, served in the last war and am on limited duty in the Marine corps now, but feel like you that the American Legion is a dangerous organization and if we do not cooperate with our Allies, after the war we may as well get ready for another war.

**St. Sgt. Alfred J. Rushnorth,  
Marine Section,  
Fleet Post office,  
San Francisco.**

**St. Sgt. Rushnorth sent us a copy of In Fact.—Ed.**

## Phoney Americanism

TO THE EDITOR: Having read an article in the Aug. 20 edition of the Sacramento Bee about an editorial by the Daily Cal referring to the American Legion as the American Fascist organization, I would like to obtain a copy of the editorial in question, as the article in the Bee was sketchy and incomplete.

**From what I can gather however, it is quite apparent that you have "hit the nail squarely on the head" when you call a spade a spade and dub the American Legion for exactly what it is. The political policies, both national and international, as expounded by Roane Waring, are not in keeping with my concept of democratic government.**

Keep up the good work. There are a lot of us, despite newspaper publicity and flag-waving on behalf of the Legion, who are not taken in by the phoney Americanism which they preach and who also are not so gullible as to believe all that our

"free and unbiased" press dishes out.

**Rodney McWilliams '36,  
Sacramento.**

## A Handful in Control

TO THE EDITOR: In spite of the fact that the American Legion is composed of all of America's fighting men, it is doubtful that more than a pitiful handful control its policies. To say that the views of its national commander represent the views of the majority of the Legionnaires would be an admission of the Fascist leanings of our veterans. This we do not believe to be true.

**We, who will comprise the new body of the American Legion, will join this organization only if radical changes as to policy and administration are forthcoming. Who are the present leaders of the Legion? Are they not making another attempt at "American First-ism?"**

Above all we defend the right of anyone to criticize the policies of any organization, even the American Legion, without being damned as "un-American."

**"Fathers of ?"**

## A Daily Reminder

TO THE EDITOR: Permit me to thank you for your excellent editorial in Thursday's paper, "They actually said it." I don't get your paper but read the reprint in the Chronicle. I cut it out and pasted it over my desk. Keep up the good work.

**R. B. Marsh.**

## Politicians and Babbits

TO THE EDITOR: Many thanks for that editorial about the American Legion. Knowing that you will get many crank letters from members of this strutting group of super-duper Americans, I want you to know that there are many who feel the same about them as your editorial.

**I feel I have a right to declare myself on this point for I am a veteran of the last war—left the University class of '19 to enlist in May, 1917 and served overseas 'til '19—so am not ever going to take my hat off to the majority of those super-dupers—many were in only a month or less and never left these shores, but they holler the loudest.**

I joined Post No. 5 here in Oakland in 1919, but soon realized it was a pressure group for politicians and "Babbits." Ever since Hearst has taken charge of them, they have grown more and more "nationalistic" arrogant and as you so aptly put it—Fascists, not to mention Nazi.

**I know one person in San Francisco who was affiliated with the Silver Shirts when they were in their hey-day, and I assure you he held more than one high office in one of San Francisco's leading American Legion units.**

Anyone who says "it can't happen here," doesn't know how close we came to that in 1933.

Thank you again for a real service to our country—let us hope it will some day have a free press.

**F. C. Holm ex-'19.**

## Reactionary Leaders

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to congratulate you for having the "guts" to criticize the American Legion convention as reported in the San Francisco Chronicle last week. I left the American Legion years ago for similar reasons.

It is my hope that the veterans of this war will either form their own organization or take over the American Legion lock, stock and barrel and throw out the present reactionary leaders.

**Richard Warfield,  
Palo Alto.**



The Daily Californian 8/19/43

FOUR (in Press Review of 9/8/43)

## They Actually Said It—

*These are excerpts from speeches made at the American Legion convention which closed yesterday in the San Francisco Civic auditorium. The excerpts are taken from San Francisco newspapers:*

**NATIONAL COMMANDER ROANE T. WARING:** "I'm no isolationist. I don't believe in isolationism. Modern science has made this world too small for an isolationist to exist. I am a nationalist. I am not in favor of placing the destiny of this America of ours in the hands of any international organization of any kind under any circumstances."

"The vice-president of the United States made this statement. 'The social revolution is on its way and the devil and all his angels can't stop it.' Well, Mr. Wallace, the devil and all his angels might not be able to stop it, but, by the eternal God, the American Legion will."

"Our congress has finally recognized its own responsibility as the law-making branch of our government and has asserted itself. Stand behind it and let it know that the overwhelming bulk of American people approve and applaud its courage regardless of whether you agree with what it did or not."

**DEPARTMENT COMMANDER LEON HAPPELL:** "We must look at this problem as of 100 years from now, when 150,000 Japanese will have multiplied and multiplied. This is not the time to take the Japanese out of the camps and put them back into universities."

**GOVERNOR WARREN:** "We don't want the boys returning from this war to have to organize to help themselves. There is no group better able than the million members of the American Legion to initiate plans and put a driving force behind these plans."

**MAYOR ROSSI (to the Legionnaires):** "Who is best qualified to tell the people of this country what we should do for our victorious youth? You are! Public officials must and will heed your word."

## Here's What We Say

The quotations which appear above are their own commentary. The intolerance, bigotry, and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who believe in American principles that the American Legion is a potentially dangerous organization.

It has often been said that if Fascism comes to the United States, it will be called Americanism. Newspaper reports of the San Francisco convention reveal that this militant, well-organized, politically and economically influential, and purportedly 100 per cent American organization contains the seeds of Fascism.

**The group in control has laid down a policy which is rampantly nationalistic, intolerant of other nations and other peoples, intolerant of minorities within the United States, lacking in regard for the rights of citizens, and strongly emotional in its approach to social and political problems.**

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It has left no doubt about the part it expects to play in the formation of American policies after the war. It expects to play a leading part.

The Legion claims that its program is as American as the Stars and Stripes, that it aims to save the United States from Japanese, bureaucrats, "bleeding hearts" in Washington, and all other enemies which may threaten her. But it is not necessary to look farther than Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Bay area newspapers for evidence that American Legion leadership would threaten the democratic principles upon which American government is based, and utterly sabotage post-war international collaboration.

From newspaper accounts, always either objective or sympathetic, we learn that the Legionnaires utterly disregard the rights of citizenship in their commendations on the problem of the Japanese in the United States.

In a resolution against "pussy-footing" with the Japanese-Americans, they actually advocated use of "investigated" Japanese for farm work outside combat areas under Army supervision—a wholly unconstitutional proposal. American citizens who have no charges of any kind against them cannot be forced to labor at the point of a gun.

From newspaper accounts we also learn Legionnaires have demonstrated that they will hinder collaboration with our present Allies after the war. "I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations, or Soviet Russia, or poor China, or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot," declared Roane T. Waring, national commander. "That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we'll step out, as America, and fix it."

"We'll step out, as America, and fix it." Nationalism, national egoism, and distrust of Allied nations cannot be more strongly expressed.

If the Legion were really interested in vigorous prosecution of the war on the home front, they would stop blasting bureaucrats and examine the pressures brought to bear upon them by business and industrial interests.

Other statements, other actions, could be taken at random from newspaper accounts of the convention to show that the American Legion pays only lip-service to American principles, and is in no conceivable way qualified to envision a future for the United States of America.

Yet we look in vain in the newspapers for criticism of the Legion.

Instead we find statements in praise of the Legionnaires by public officials. Everywhere they are welcomed, honored, congratulated.

It isn't hard to understand. Politicians cater to them for votes. Would-be critics are frightened off by the Legion's loudly-proclaimed patriotism. But it is high time for citizens who have the intelligence to see what this organization is and the courage to call it by its name, to speak up in protest against the Fascist principles the American Legion is airing in the name of Americanism.



## We Went

We went down to speak to the American Legion yesterday.

They invited us to come and express our views and they listened to us express our views. But not enough of them listened with minds open and willing to accept our thesis that the abrogation of civil rights in the case of a minority group like the Japanese was the first step toward abrogation of the rights of the majority.

**They called us strict constitutionalists and talked grandly of protecting our mothers and our sisters. They completely ignored the fact that the Japanese have been moved away; that the Army has no quarrel with the job the civilian authorities are doing; and that you can't force American citizens to labor at the point of a gun.**

It was evident from the remarks they made and the questions they hurled at us that most of them had not read our editorials nor the speeches made by their national commander, Roane Waring. Nor had they seen the reports of government and Army officials on the War Relocation authority's management of the Japanese problem.

They couldn't or wouldn't understand that the statements made by their national commander could reflect discredit on the individual members, and that statements issued by their leaders should be examined, and should reflect the opinions of the majority. They didn't seem to realize they had a duty to go to sources for facts, not depend on hearsay, and examine the situation before acting.

**We were encouraged when some of the men came up to us afterwards and said that "All of us may not have heard, but there are some who did, and we thank you for putting the problem so squarely."**

But these were not the men who stood before us and argued that deporting American citizens of Japanese ancestry was the "American way" of doing things; that our whole idea was misinformed and erroneous because we said that **membership** at several Bay area posts had dropped.

They circumvented the main points and concentrated on the fact that membership in these Bay area posts had NOT dropped. We're sorry. While our knees were shaking a little as we stood before nearly a hundred slightly antagonistic Legionnaires we said "membership" when actually "attendance" was written in the text of our speech. (The Legion does have now the largest paid membership of any time in its history—approximately 1,110,000.)

Then a past commander, Jack Edwards, got up to tell us at length that the American Legion was one of the most unemotional groups in the country, while we thought of one of Waring's wild statements:

**"The vice-president of the United States made this statement. 'The social revolution is on its way and the devil and all his angels can't stop it.' Well, Mr. Wallace, the devil and all his angels might not be able to stop it, but, by the eternal God, the American Legion will."**

of the resolution to deport all Japanese to South Sea islands and of the time when Legionnaires flooded the streets of Los Angeles, broke plate windows, injured people and threw a davenport out of the top floor of one of the hotels.

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Mr. Edwards ended his little tirade by shouting at us, "Do you happen to be a child of a man who didn't join the Legion?" But as he continued demanding our political beliefs and those of our ancestors, the rest of his colleagues booed him down.

We appreciated the sentiment behind this demonstration—that most of the Legion members were able to listen quietly to criticism offered in good faith, and that they adhered to their code of fair play.

**We are extremely grateful for the attention with which they listened to our opinion. But they defeated our purpose. They came up after the meeting to congratulate us for having the "guts" to speak before them. We weren't testing our bravery. We came at their invitation to clarify to them the opinion of a thinking college youth.**

We were given a ride home by a Legionnaire who maintained that civil liberties were suspended to the same degree when the government froze him to his job as when an American citizen was forced into virtual slavery. We were wearying of useless bickering when our driver picked up Max Radin, professor of law, who came to our defense magnificently with—"When you threaten the civil rights of the lowest sharecropper or the meanest Japanese you threaten the civil rights of the president of the United States."

The Legion invited us to come back and listen to the Legion's side, and offer any defense we would be able to muster.

We'll marshal our facts again, we'll gird our loins again, we'll go down again, but although we are more than ever convinced of the truth of our sentiments, we're doubtful if we can make the American Legion think about not just listen to our criticisms.

**Mary Murray '44, Virginia Bottorff '44.**



## Legion vs. Civil Rights

Every part of the American Legion's resolution concerning Japanese adopted at last week's conference was either meaningless or vicious.

Meaningless because in most cases action is being taken in the matter by **proper** governmental authorities; or vicious because it impinges on civil liberties.

**In this resolution the convention advocated Army control of all Japanese relocation centers; immediate elimination of all Japanese from our armed forces; segregation and deportation of all Japanese known to be disloyal; use of investigated Japanese for farm work outside combat areas under Army supervision; immediate arrest of those Japanese who have shown treason or helped the enemy and a congressional investigation aimed at determining a policy of post-war action regarding Japanese in this country.**

Taken point by point the resolution is indicative of the American Legion's policy of discrediting the United States government and its agencies, and thus reflecting credit on itself.

In regard to Army control of Japanese relocation centers, the Army guards these camps as effectively as it deems necessary which should be good enough for the Legionnaires.

More important, the Army has expressed no desire to be charged with the administration of these camps. It has had no quarrel with civilian authorities. Since there was no blanket charge of treason against the Japanese-Americans and they could not be considered enemy aliens, the affair was placed in civilian hands. There was and is no need of burdening the Army of the United States with a home front matter when it is busily engaged on the fighting fronts.

**The Legionnaires' contention that all Japanese should be immediately "eliminated" from our armed forces is ridiculous. Lt. Col. Sarrant L. Turner, commanding the 100th Infantry Battalion, USA, formed from Americans of Japanese extraction, has this to say about his men—"I have never had more whole-hearted, serious-minded cooperation from any troops than I have received from my present command."**

Segregation of all Japanese known to be disloyal has already been accomplished. Deportation is a harder matter. A happy medium has to be struck between those Japanese who want to go and those whom the Japanese government will accept. All of those who fit these qualifications will be sent back on the Swedish liner Gripsholm in exchange for American prisoners of war.

Forcing American citizens to labor at the point of a gun is manifestly unconstitutional. Depriving a minority of its civil liberties endangers the protection granted by civil liberties to the majority. A government granted the freedom to pick and choose its favorites isn't a democratic government.

**The Legion implied that the government was allowing traitorous Japanese to remain at large, when actually the FBI began making investigations and arrests immediately after Pearl Harbor. Cases of proven Japanese treason have been few. Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, Hawaiian department, declared—"Having been in charge of military intelligence activities since June 1941, I am in a position to know what has happened. There has been no known act of sabotage, espionage, or fifth column activities committed by the Japanese in Hawaii, either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."**

As for the congressional investigation aimed at determining a policy of post-war action regarding Japanese in this country—we think the Legion has really hit upon something.

But if that investigating committee is influenced by men such as those who have propounded the above resolution, its decision against the Japanese will be only the beginning of a purge to rid America of all those not of impeccable American Legion ancestry—**Virginia Bottorff '44.**



## New Life for Newcomers

By Taisto Hayrinen

Co-ops have always been known as a melting-pot group, on a local as well as international scale. One of the most interesting examples close to home is the membership of the co-ops supporting Central States Co-operatives in Chicago. Races and colors of every description are represented, working together in the best possible harmony, both as members and employees. Other wholesales and retail co-ops thruout the country have also, from the start, been some of the best examples of melting together racial and nationality boundaries. No racial riots have ever bothered the co-ops. How the negroes spared the co-ops in Brooklyn during the recent riot was a splendid example of this.

Among new groups that have been accepted into the Co-op movement without regard to

their background, but as aggregations of fellow Americans, are numerous co-ops that have been established in the Japanese-American relocation centers. Theirs have been successful business ventures. Individual "Nisei", as the American born Japanese are called in their ancestral tongue, are also finding employment in other co-ops over the country, and are being accepted into co-op ranks.

Two girls have been employed by the Eastern Co-op Wholesale in its offices. Not in the light of their ancestry, but as newcomers coming from afar, into new surroundings, it has been interesting to note their reactions. The two girls, Miss Ariye Oda and Miss Sachiko Yamada, were caught in the exodus of the relocation program, which they now consider as something which was an emergency measure, over with now—tossed out of their lives into the storehouse of forgotten memories. They prefer to talk and think about the future.

The American way of life was theirs to begin with, so no serious adjustments were necessary. They experienced some "wilt-ing" when thrown into the hubub of New York City but quickly bounced back to normal, and have entered into the spirit of the co-operative movement with a delightful enthusiasm. Their associations with the other members of the staff are extremely pleasant. They write warmly of their surprise at the size of the co-operative movement in East and express pleasure at the democratic character of the organization. They were formerly employed in one of the relocation co-ops.

A newcomer to CCW-land, Chester Ogi has been employed by the CCW in its warehouse for the past several months. Chester says, "There has not been any difficulty in adapting oneself to new surroundings. It is not just the job here that is important, but also the spiritual values of working together. I certainly want to learn more and advance in my work." He is married and became a papa for the first time this summer. His family is now living with him in Superior. The employes have all taken an instant liking to him, and the faith of the young people is shown by the fact that he was chosen to serve on the District Executive committee of the Northern States Co-operative Youth League recently, which is considered a certain mark of acceptance here.



THE SUN (Merro Bay, California)  
September 3, 1943

## FARMER GRABS HOT-TO-HANDLE JAP CONTROVERSY

(The following article, relating to the Japanese question, was submitted by Alton B. Hall, for 30 years a California fruit and vegetable grower.—Ed.)

In any controversy, such as the one over what should be done with the Japanese in relocation centers, a good way to tell who is in the right is to look at the line-up on each side, then listen to both of them as you do when Johnny comes home telling how mean his teacher is to him.

In this case, we have on one side the Government as represented by the War Relocation Authority, the War Manpower Commission, and by the War Department; and these assisted by the churches. On the other side we have the Chamber of Commerce, Native Sons, American Legion and the Press. Not perfectly clear-cut, is it? The Government and the churches are not always right, the Chamber of Commerce may have been influenced by those who would profit by the elimination of Japanese competition, the patriotic organizations may have been influenced by retaliation, and the press by a desire for extra sales. And there may be unseen forces at work, too. I haven't mentioned the farm organizations; let's suppose them still at the crossroads.

Now to listen to both sides: we are familiar with the resolutions adopted by the commercial and patriotic organizations. To offset these, we might look up the resolutions passed by the leading fourteen denominations. But here are recent statements by the press, and the War Relocation Authority's rebuttal thereto:

THE PRESS: "The evacuees are well fed while we outside are rationed."

WRA: "They are rationed, too."

PRESS: "70% of the Japanese in one camp have refused to profess loyalty to the U.S.A."

WRA: "It is completely untrue."

PRESS: "We have no evidence of proper check being made before releasing Japanese."

WRA: "The Authority checks all available records. If there is any question about the individual, a further check is made of the records maintained by Federal investigative agencies . . . taking every precaution to safeguard national security."

PRESS: "Gasoline for pleasure driving."

WRA: "No evacuee is permitted to use a personally owned automobile at any relocation center."

PRESS: "Five gallons of whiskey per person."

WRA: "Untrue . . . for medical use only."

PRESS: "Japanese quit jobs and return to centers to get a second grant for traveling expenses."

WRA: "No second grant allowed."

PRESS: "Disloyal."

The Secretary of War: "The War Department has recognized the loyalty of many Japanese-Americans. The record of Japanese-American units in the Army has been excellent indeed. A certain number have rendered service against the Japanese Empire for which they have been decorated."

So it appears that the Government, in its solution of a difficult problem, is being opposed by propaganda and by people patriotically unpatriotic. But because I am a farmer, it seems to me that farmers should be more discerning. How could liberty-loving farmers vote to continue confining the good with the bad, using Hitler methods in a country fighting to preserve liberty for the world?

It seems arrogant for me, a mere individual, to pass judgment on a great organization like the Farm Bureau, whose leaders I have always looked up to, and whose fellow-members are my friends. And I wouldn't do it if I hadn't been present at a meeting where these resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were similar to those previously adopted by city chambers of commerce. An imported speaker told of poverty life in Japan, arousing race hatred. The other side was not presented; there was no report on conditions in the centers, no mention of the aims and methods of the Authority in its separating the loyal from the disloyal, and its resettling the loyal in places distant from this coast. So the vote was taken; and good citizens, who would spurn the idea of interfering

with the Government in its war effort, or in its operation of the Post Office, for instance, seemed unconscious of the fact that the men chosen for the Authority are men specially fitted for the task; and so they voted to take it from them and entrust it to the Army, an organization created for a different purpose. If the Farm Bureau finds that it has been unjust, undemocratic, unconstitutional, I have faith in it to believe it will someday reverse its attitudes.

Furthermore, now that a move is on, for China's sake, to repeal the Oriental Exclusion Act, but make an exception of Japanese immigrants, the exception need not be made. All that is necessary to avoid another congestion of Japanese on this coast is to secure federal distribution of immigration by quotas among the States. It should never be said of us, and we should never have to admit it of ourselves, that while we have been able to assimilate millions of slaves and other lowly peoples, we shut out a few hundred a year of a race whose farmers and merchants were at least our equals, whose children were the best behaved of any racial group, and whose young people took more than their fair share of honors in our high schools and colleges.

The way to prolong a war started by insults is to add more insults. The way to defend the Constitution is to do as it says—grant liberty and justice to all. Must California continue to be Uncle Sam's problem child, demanding unwise policies, or will she cooperate with the Federal Government in putting its house in order and preparing for a lasting peace?



DESERET NEWS (Salt Lake City, Utah)  
September 25, 1943

## Soldiers Add To Meetings

### Visiting Service Men Supply Leadership

Route Four,  
Hattiesburg, Mississippi,  
September 1, 1943.

The Deseret News,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### GENTLEMEN:—

Reading each month some report from some of the army camps and the wonderful work being carried on by the boys of the Church, we are anxious that you carry a little report from Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

This camp is 12 miles from the City of Hattiesburg. We do not have a chapel in Hattiesburg, but hold our meetings in the home of Sister Ida Norton about three miles from town. Each Sunday for the past several months we have some of the boys come up from the camp to our Sunday School, and many of them remain for Sacrament service. Many have been misled about our meeting place due to the publication in the Church Directory of 714 Buoiie Street as headquarters. We are glad to state that we have a faithful sister living at this address, but sometimes she is away and then it is necessary that the party seek other information leading to our whereabouts.

We have enjoyed much having these boys augment our services. Our Branch is small and sometimes we do not have a leader until one of the boys from the camp comes who holds the priesthood. They always take part in our serv-

ices and we have had many inspirational meetings in which they bore strong testimonies.

One of the striking things in our meetings is the fact that we have had several of the American Hawaiian boys. They are very interesting to us, and we are thankful Camp Shelby was chosen for the training center for the Hawaiian soldiers. They lend much interest to our meetings, and we think it wonderful to hear them bear such strong testimonies.

On June 20th we had district conference in Columbia, Mississippi. Pres. W. H. Whitaker from Idaho was presiding. These Japanese boys were asked to sing a song. They sang "We Thank Thee Oh God for a Prophet." President Whitaker was so much impressed, he arose from his seat and asked for other numbers. The boys then sang some Hawaiian songs.

The boys are under a Baptist chaplain in Camp Shelby and on one occasion the chaplain asked them wherein they differed from the Baptist in their belief. Several of them were anxious to show him the difference, and had the privilege of a nice long talk with him. This chaplain is a good musician, has visited in the West, and on one Sunday evening, he had charge of a musical program given at the First Baptist Church in Hattiesburg and he placed the Japanese boys on the program. They gave two numbers—"Come, Come Ye Saints" and "We Thank Thee Oh God for a Prophet." They sang well, speaking the words very distinctly. After the program they were entertained in the reception room by some of the

ladies of the church and together with other Japanese boys sang Hawaiian songs.

Some of these boys have now been transferred, possibly going across, but we still receive letters from them. These are good letters, speaking of the gospel all the way through, how they are having the privilege in so many places of talking to someone, giving them the advantage of our views on the gospel. In their letters they are admonishing the other boys behind to live the gospel, and one of them requested the boys in Camp Shelby to try and impress on one particular boy the importance of his refraining from profanity.

We are much the better people for having known these boys, and it makes us happy to have them in our midst. We have never had such a strong group holding the priesthood in our meetings. One thing that was very impressive to us was when President Whitaker rose to speak in one conference, forcefully declaring that these Japanese boys were the children of our Heavenly Father the same as we Americans.

We trust someone reading this will have a feeling to rejoice in that the Gospel has gone to so many peoples.

Yours very truly,  
Mrs. Pearl M. Thames.



STAR BULLETIN (Honolulu, T. H.)  
August 24, 1943

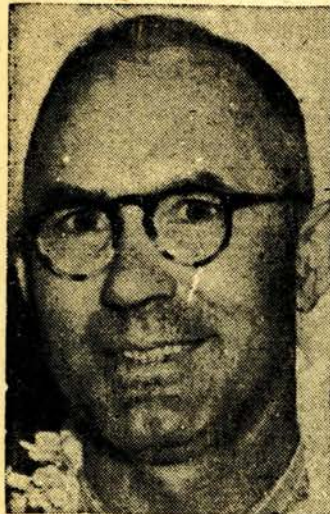
# Evacuee Handling Upheld

Dr. Miles E. Cary, recently returned after directing educational activities at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, in a talk today strongly defended the war relocation authority's policy in handling Japanese evacuees from the west coast.

Speaking to the Lions club at the South Seas, Dr. Cary said the WRA's policy represents a "forthright effort to help American Japanese to make the best of conditions in the relocation centers and at the same time to recenter the main stream of American life."

"It is my belief," he asserted, "that this program has been hurt by the race baiting of the reactionary press, principally on the west coast, and certain activities of the Dies committee.

"I believe our government, including the war department, has



Dr. Cary

tried to carry out the evacuation-resettlement program humanely and constructively."

Dr. Cary will assume the principalship of McKinley high school, from which he was granted a leave of absence a year ago to become educational director at the Poston center, at the request of federal authorities.

Reviewing his impressions and beliefs gained from his experiences at Poston, Dr. Cary outlined these as follows:

1. That few mainlanders know the American Japanese.

2. That the attitudes of the mainlanders toward the Americans of Japanese ancestry are unstable.

3. The west coast evacuation was the result of long standing desire on the part of certain California groups to get rid of the Japanese; the feeling of insecurity caused by sabotage rumors after Pearl Harbor, and fear of invasion.

4. A general failure to distinguish between Japanese militarists now controlling Japan and the American Japanese, both issei (first generation) and nisei (second generation), who looked upon America as their homeland.

5. The dynamic nature of loyalty; that the evacuation and incarceration actually made some west coast Japanese become disloyal, where a different treatment would have had the opposite effect.

6. Weakness in our propaganda policy: Failure in our war propaganda to differentiate between Japanese militarist-fascists in Japan and the liberal group (underground) in Japan; denial of citizenship to issei.

7. WRA policy is humane and constructive.

8. International implication of evacuation. Are we to continue with a policy in which oriental peoples are treated as inferiors? Partial answers are furnished by our treatment of American Japanese, our maintenance of naturalization laws barring foreign born orientals from citizenship, and our postwar tariff and cartel policies.

DAILY TRIBUNE (Chicago, Ill.)  
October 1, 1943

## REVEALS PLENTY OF JOBS AWAIT JAP AMERICANS

Says Discontent Grows.

Shirrell lamented "the deterioration taking place in Japanese Americans in relocation centers," and said he did not know whether the blame lay with war relocation authorities or with the inhabitants and their leaders.

"I do know, however, that the most industrious, frugal group of workers this country has ever known is deteriorating shockingly," he said. "When they come out of the centers they immediately begin to complain—particularly about how hard the work is, when before the Pearl Harbor attack many of them were in the habit of working from dawn to sundown.

American Japanese might as well face it, Shirrell declared as he warned: "They will have to start life over again when they leave the centers. No matter how fine their former positions were, they will be obliged to start at the bottom. They will get plenty of chances for progression in the middle west, but they must first show this area what they can do."

Must Start Work Now.

Shirrell, charging that those living in the centers are losing their will to work, said they evidently are afraid of losing face by accepting jobs beneath their capabilities. After 375,000 new workers by Dec. 1 if the war they will have an even city is to carry its allotted load of harder time, he prophesied, unless they begin now. Not only jobs, he said, but housing will be scarcer the centers to come to Chicago," then, "because returning soldiers will have first chance at any vacancies, and persons of Japanese descent will be at the bottom of the find housing facilities. Several employers wanting groups of 50 or 100 workers have agreed even to provide the housing."

"Try to make your people see the wisdom of giving up an artificial cooperative existence for a normal life on their own," Shirrell urged. "Otherwise, at war's end we will have a new Japanese Indian reservation problem in America."

## WLA Spokesman Warns of Growing Unrest.

Employers in the Chicago area are clamoring for American Japanese workers because 3,500 job offers are going begging, Elmer L. Shirrell, supervisor for the war relocation authority in this area, told delegates from the 10 western relocation centers meeting yesterday in the Morrison hotel.

Urging delegates to use their influence in persuading loyal Americans to leave relocation centers and return to normal life, Shirrell asserted that Chicago must find jobs for the war they will have an even city is to carry its allotted load of harder time, he prophesied, unless they begin now. Not only jobs, he said, but housing will be scarcer the centers to come to Chicago," then, "because returning soldiers will have first chance at any vacancies, and persons of Japanese descent will be at the bottom of the find housing facilities. Several employers wanting groups of 50 or 100 workers have agreed even to provide the housing."

"Try to make your people see the wisdom of giving up an artificial cooperative existence for a normal life on their own," Shirrell urged. "Otherwise, at war's end we will have a new Japanese Indian reservation problem in America."



From:  
Rapid City Daily Journal  
 Rapid City, South Dakota  
 September 20, 1943

**RAPI**

## **American Intolerance**

The United States has made pretty much of a mess of its treatment of Japanese in America. How vile has been its treatment of Japanese-American citizens may be sensed by considering what we would think if the same treatment were meted out to us. The country has been influenced too much by the violent prejudice of the Pacific coast states against Orientals.

Our attitude toward Japanese-Americans should be the same as our attitude toward German-Americans or Italian-Americans. Consider how fearfully short of that standard it has fallen.

The vast majority of Japanese-Americans in relocation camps are as loyal as Joe Doakes on your street. The only excuse for their having been evacuated and put behind barbed wire was our own failure to plan ahead when we knew that war with Japan was inevitable.

All feasible investigations have been made long since. Barring overt anti-American acts, the WRA will know no more next Christmas than it did last Easter about who is loyal and who is not.

Yet avowed pro-Japanese have been left mingled indiscriminately with good Americans—left free to argue, taunt, tease, threaten, cajole the good Americans; to weaken their Americanism by reiterating the injustice of their incarceration.

\* \* \*

They recall to them how little constitutional rights mean if one has a yellow skin and mongoloid features; to ask them why they should expect that they can ever again mingle with Caucasian Americans on a basis of friendship and equality.

Because pro-Japanese, self-avowed, were left mingled with pro-Americans of Japanese ancestry, Caucasian Americans had no way of knowing which was which, and too often have adopted the very unfortunate viewpoint of General DeWitt that "a Jap's a Jap, and it makes no difference if he is an American citizen."

Unpreparedness and hysteria caused us to do an injustice to 70,000 American citizens—to deprive them of liberty and property for reason solely of race and color.

\* \* \*

Because most of them are patient, long-suffering and philosophical, there still is time to rectify our mistake. The first step, which should have been taken long since, is to segregate bad Japs from good Japanese-Americans. That now is to be done, we are told.

The next step is to get busy and relocate the good Jap-Americans, so that they can begin to rehabilitate, by the sweat of their brows, the lives we have marred. Let's hope that that will be neither delayed nor mishandled.



## American-Born Japanese Cited For Teaching in Navy School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—When the Navy Department's Japanese-language school, conducted here by the University of Colorado, recently graduated as ensigns a class comprising the "largest group of Caucasians ever to learn Japanese," a signal honor was conferred upon that 90 per cent of the faculty consisting of Nisei or American-born Japanese.

Capt. Frank H. Roberts, director of all Navy courses on the campus, presented each of these instructors with an engraved certificate "for outstanding faithfulness and diligence despite conditions of racial unrest," thus testifying to the fact that the school's grand achievement could not have been accomplished without these "Americans with Japanese faces."

### Course Cut to Year or Less

The difficulty of obtaining adequate instruction was one of the greatest barriers to success of the school, and was originally cited by a die-hard group of teachers of Oriental languages as a reason why the school's announced goal, teaching Japanese in one year or less to Occidentals without previous knowledge of it, in place of three to five years generally assumed as the minimum, would be impossible.

It has proven possible, and the nisei are the reason. According to Miss Florence Walne, in charge of instruction, it was found that such intensive instruction would be impossible if it were necessary to depend upon Caucasian instructors who had learned Japanese through college courses. The pace was too fast.

Some instructors already had taken from the nisei, including some who never had done any teaching. Miss Walne set out to find more. She traveled from one Japanese relocation camp to another, going over personnel records, interviewing applicants, and finding many able Americans of Japanese blood who had been born into families where both Japanese and English were spoken from their birth, and were therefore truly and instinctively bilingual.

### Continuing Task Well Done

She obtained the release of the cream of these, and they came to Boulder to become members of the ever-increasing faculty which the ever-increasing size of the school demanded. There were doctors, lawyers, landscape architects, music students, teachers. Each was given a short but intensive course in instruction, and took over the task of teaching students, driven,

both by Navy Department standards and their own patriotism, through one of the hardest courses of language instruction ever set up in America. How well the Nisei have done their continuing task, proven by the awards just given.

The city of Boulder lies within reach of Japanese colonies comprising several thousand persons, in the Northern Colorado irrigation district. However, it had seen few Japanese in peacetimes. The newcomers were received without discrimination, were invited to faculty teas—each is a member of the University faculty—found homes side by side with Caucasians, have had no complaint of rents or other conditions. They have been received in churches, and their children go to Boulder schools.

Perhaps there should have been a special award to the community, as well as the nisei, since the school was only transferred to Boulder months after Pearl Harbor, and since then a campaign of hatred against all Japanese, native or foreign, has been whipped up in the region following charges against the conduct of the relocation centers in the mountain region.

NEWS (San Francisco, Calif.)  
September 25, 1943

## U. S.-Born Jap Boys Sing Patriotic Song To Interned Parents

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Justice Department officials told this story today:

A group of Japanese at the Crystal City, Tex., "family" interment camp maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service were scheduled to leave at 6 a. m. one day last month to embark on the exchange ship S. S. Gripsholm. In the group was a Japanese couple whose two American-born sons had elected to remain in this country as United States citizens.

For hours prior to the departure, the Japan-bound group was feted with speeches and songs by other German and Japanese internees. At sunrise, a guard went to the flagstaff around which they were gathered and raised the American flag.

When the flag reached the peak, the two youths who had come to the camp for a final visit with their parents went to the foot of the staff, looked upward to the flag and sang "God Bless America."

The crowd of enemy aliens, including the boys' parents, remained silent and made no attempt to stop them.

## Changes Urged in Handling of Interned Japs

A special Dies subcommittee investigating un-American activities in Japanese war relocation centers yesterday issued a majority and a minority report agreeing on two out of three recommendations to improve center operations.

Representative Eberharter (Democrat) of Pennsylvania concurred with the majority in recommending that the War Relocation Authority speed segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese in relocation centers and that WRA institute an Americanization program among Japanese remaining in camps.

Upon the second recommendation of the majority, establishment of a special board composed of officers of the various intelligence agencies of the Federal Government as well as WRA representatives to pass on the release of evacuees from the camps, Eberharter dissented.

He said the WRA was already closely cooperating with intelligence agencies.

Chief reason for issuance of the minority report appeared to lie not in the recommendations but in the material covered in the majority's document.

Eberharter protested because the majority repeated the charge that evacuees were being supplied better food than the average American is receiving.

"This charge," Eberharter said, "is repeated in the report of the majority members but it is not brought out that the evidence received before the subcommittee completely rebutted the charge."

Members signing the majority report were Representative Dies (Democrat) of Texas, chairman; Starnes (Democrat) of Alabama; Costello (Democrat) of California; Mason (Republican) of Illinois; Thomas (Republican) of New Jersey, and Mundt (Republican) of South Dakota.





MISS REI KIHARA of Moscow, above, has just been admitted to the bar in Idaho. She's the fourth woman graduate of the university of Idaho school of law to win this distinction.

## Japanese Girl Plans Career In Idaho Law

By FRANCES HESS

Idaho now has one Japanese name on its "Portia" roll—the list of names of women who have been admitted to the practice of law in the state.

Miss Rei Kihara of Moscow, admitted to the state bar this week, is the fourth woman graduate of the University of Idaho Law school and the sixteenth woman in the state's history to be sworn in before the supreme court as a lawyer.

Miss Kihara made it clear in an interview that, although her name is Japanese, she is an American.

Born in Wapato, Wash., little more than 20 years ago, Miss Kihara took her pre-legal work at Pullman and was graduated from Washington State college. Three years ago she moved to Moscow to enter the University of Idaho law school. She was graduated in June this year. She took the state bar examination in June and qualified to practice in the courts of Idaho.

In speaking of the war as it has affected her family, Miss Kihara said that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Kihara, are in the Heart Mountain relocation center after having been moved from a military area with other Japanese nationals and persons of Japanese ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Kihara had made their home in Wapato since coming to this country from Japan. Miss Kihara said her father, who is ill and unable to work, writes that he is receiving superb medical care and that he takes a philosophical view of the trials necessitated by war.

Miss Kihara's brother, also born in Wapato, is Corp. Taketo Kihara, serving in the Army at Camp Shelby, Miss. He was inducted in January, 1942.

Miss Kihara, who is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bowler, 616 North Sixth street, at present, plans to make her home in Boise because "it is the state capital, the largest city in the state and most of the legal work is done here." She hopes to become affiliated, she said with a Boise law firm. She thinks there is a possible future for her in some phase of international law when the war is won.

Expressing the hope that the war soon will come to successful end, Miss Kihara said that she had had no unpleasant personal experiences since its outbreak and that members of her family had met nothing but a sympathetic attitude from citizens whose legal status is less equivocal than theirs.



# WRA Aid Explains Japs' Presence in Oregon

Edward M. Joyce, was yesterday appointed information specialist for the War Relocation Authority in their San Francisco office.

At the time of the announcement of his appointment, Joyce made public the following statement which he said he hoped would clarify the statements previously made by Representative Lowell Stockman, Oregon Republican, regarding the purchase of farm lands in Malheur County, Oregon, by Japanese who are American citizens.

"I am making this statement because I feel the public is entitled to know the facts regarding a situation which is so closely identified with the war and its effective prosecution.

"We appreciate, too, that the press is always glad to receive facts on any situation, and my statement is in pursuance of WRA's national policy to cooperate with the press at all times in providing the public with factual information.

"Malheur County is an agricultural center. As in many other parts of our country the farmers in this section were faced with a severe labor shortage. To solve this problem a committee was formed. The committee consists of a representative from the United States Employment Service, the department of agriculture's county agent, a representative from the Amalgamated Sugar Company and one from the county Farm Labor Committee.

"An attempt was first made to secure Mexican labor. When this failed in large part, the committee found it desirable to utilize Japanese labor from relocations centers. To meet requirements of WRA the committee agreed to sponsor all Japanese entering their farm area.

## RECORDS QUOTED

"The records show there are 646 Japanese who entered this area on seasonal leave, and 217 on indefinite leave, or a total of 863.

"Prior to the war, 160 Japanese who are American citizens settled in Malheur County, either as farm owners or as lease-holders or share-croppers. Since the war, approximately 300 Japanese who are American citizens have settled in this community on the same basis, with farm owners far in the minority. The majority of this last group moved there when General DeWitt issued his first edict concerning Japanese of American citizenry, asking them to move voluntarily out of the West Coast restricted zone. The rest who have settled there are those who have been released from relocation centers on indefinite leave, after careful check in accordance with WRA require-

ments. It has been stated that not more than approximately ten Japanese-Americans have bought farms in Malheur County since the relocation program started.

"It should be noted that WRA has no authority whatsoever over business transactions of Japanese-Americans who are on indefinite leave. Neither has WRA any authority over Japanese-Americans who voluntarily evacuated themselves pursuant to General DeWitt's edict.

## 200 MILES EAST

"It is also a matter of interest that the area in question is 200 miles east of the eastern boundary line of the West Coast restricted area.

"Those Japanese, in this area, who are either on indefinite or temporary leave, and are being hired by the season, which lasts from April to November, will be urged by WRA representatives in that area to find work in the Middle West at the end of this agricultural season.

"A check I made yesterday shows no evidence that the Japanese are meeting with organized opposition in Malheur County. The local papers have been friendly and cooperative. Agitation stems apparently from the West Coast proper.

"The consensus of opinion, as I found it, was that while there is bound to be individual community agitation in connection with Japanese at this time, that the farm labor problem had to be solved, and that Japanese were the only ones available when other farm labor failed to materialize.

## ESSENTIAL CROPS GROWN

"If other farm labor had materialized, the restaurants and other facilities of the towns of Nyssa, Ontario and Vale would have been just as heavily taxed as they are with Japanese labor. And all agree that outside labor was essential.

"The importance of this agricultural area cannot be minimized in terms of the war. It produces essential crops of beets, potatoes, hay, grain, fruit, and a number of vegetables.

"I feel this whole problem should primarily be a matter of concern for the residents of Malheur County. It is their labor problem, their restaurants, and their land to buy and sell as they please."

Joyce leaves at the end of this month to assume his new position in San Francisco. For the last fourteen months he has been Pacific Northwest district supervisor of evacuee property for the War Relocation, with offices in Seattle. Prior to that he was evacuee agent handling certain phases of the actual evacuation for the entire Coast area. The announcement of Joyce's successor in Seattle will be made in the next few days.

THE DAILY HERALD  
(Gulfport and Biloxi, Miss.)  
September 27, 1943



**A SLAP AT THE JAP**—Pvt. George M. Tsujimoto, newly arrived recruit for the 442nd Japanese-American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., here allocates part of his pay for purchase of war bonds. In Washington, his wife, Mrs. Sally C. Tsujimoto, sells war bonds in her division of the War Relocation Bureau. Both the Tsujimotos are anxious to see the Third War Loan drive go over with a bang.



POST INTELLIGENCER  
(Seattle, Wash.)  
September 20, 1943

### Race Prejudice

To The Post-Intelligencer:

Speaking of recently evacuated Japanese—I have lived in Seattle continuously over thirty-five years, have met them on our streets, in libraries, parks and playgrounds and have had every chance to observe them closely. I have often remarked that no other race in our cosmopolitan city has a higher record in industry, sobriety, freedom from crime, loyalty to American ideals, ways and institutions and found general agreement that this was true.

But these are the very people some of my more or less white fellow citizens are trying to persuade me are essentially base, inferior, inhuman "rats," belonging to a criminal race, to be exterminated. All this I resent as utterly baseless.

However, we need seek no rational explanation for this exterminating race mania for there is none. It could be begotten only of phobias of war and the rabies of race hatred. Let us leave that to the race-hating Fascists otherwise while fighting Fascism abroad we shall be fostering it at home.

ART D. WEAGE, Seattle.

DESERT MAGAZINE  
(El Centro, Calif.)  
September 1943

### Sabotage Fear Baseless

PHOENIX—Rumors of possible sabotage on Parker dam were dispelled by Harold Ickes, secretary of interior, who said they were "another Dies committee scarehead with nothing behind it." Investigation showed there was no danger of dam being blown up by Japanese from near-by relocation center, as was feared.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC  
(Phoenix, Ariz.)  
September 12, 1943

## Food Raised By Evacuees

SACATON, Sept. 11—The farm production program at the Gila River War Relocation Center calls for \$1,110,000 worth of food to be produced by the Japanese during the fiscal year July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944. This includes both livestock and vegetable crops.

The major production of this food will be consumed on the Rivers project, but some will be sent to other centers. It is estimated that the total vegetable production will be 15,000,000 pounds of which 7,000,000 pounds will be consumed on the Gila project.

Consequently much less food will be purchased from markets on the outside and the dehydration plant which recently has been put into operation will provide for current surplus of vegetables to be processed for later use in off seasons.

Vegetable production at the project reached 2,301,476 pounds for July, according to the monthly report of the agriculture division. This is the largest monthly output in pounds since the beginning of the project farm last year.

Watermelons topped the other crops by far with 922,032 pounds of which 26,000 pounds were shipped to the Poston Relocation Center and 67,389 pounds were sold to the local army quartermaster depot and to the appointed personnel.

Other crops grown by evacuee labor are various types of melons, tomato, celery, squash, soy bean, Mungo bean, peanuts, barley, alfalfa and cotton. Vegetables from the Gila River Relocation Center have been shipped to nine other relocation centers.

THE SPOKESMAN REVIEW  
(Spokane, Wash.)  
September 28, 1943

~~The Spokesman-Review~~  
BELIEVE AMERICAN—9/28/43  
BORN JAPANESE LOYAL

To the Editor of The Spokesman-Review: I am surprised that so many people take such an undemocratic attitude regarding the Japanese inhabitants of our country, and especially of the American-born. They are not responsible for what has happened any more than you or I are.

We hear of some of the supposedly atrocities inflicted on our people overseas, but we heard of similar atrocities inflicted by the Germans in the last war, which later were found to be untrue, perhaps these are also untrue. We do know that some Japanese were mistreated on our land immediately after Pearl Harbor and that was one of the reasons that the F. B. I. moved them out, partly for their own protection.

Regardless how much bungling our administration is doing, the F. B. I. is doing a good job and can not be commended too highly. They have carefully and painstakingly investigated every Japanese that has been released from concentration camps and have let them filter throughout the country and they are now employed in many ways and taking up jobs that would not be done if they were kept in prison. Our laundries are running days behind in their work and we have dozens of Japanese employed in this field alone. T. C. CASEY.

Orchard Avenue.



# Local Items

## Problem of a girl who wanted to take a walk

THEY STOOD AT 50th Street and Fifth Avenue, a young woman with an unbelievably complicated coiffure, and her mother.

"I don't know which way to go, Ma," said the Hairdo.

Ma replied, "if you walk east you'll see some nice windows and you'll see the Waldorf-Astoria. And if you walk west, you'll see Radio City and the theater district. That's nice, too."

The Hairdo shook her head. "That's not what I mean, Ma. I mean in which direction should I go so that the wind will blow my hair the right way."

## A Japanese family in New York runs into moving trouble

LAST WEEK WE VISITED a family recently released from the Japanese Relocation Camp at Hunt, Idaho. The family, to which we will give the fictitious name of Yamada, is living temporarily with friends on East 43d Street, in two rooms much too cramped for a family of four.

Mrs. Yamada introduced us to her two children, George, 10, who was working on a toy model of a Flying Fortress, and Eileen, 6, who was cutting out paper dolls.

"Both children were born in New York," Mrs. Yamada said, "but they were brought up on our farm near Seattle."

In the Idaho camp, the Yamadas lived in a single room, furnished only with four cots. Yamada built benches, tables and bookshelves out of crates. He was educational director of the camp's consumers co-operative and Mrs. Y. worked in the recreation department. "My pay was \$16 a month," she told us, "his was \$19. But the Dies Committee put a stop to all that. They felt all of us were potential saboteurs who shouldn't be pampered."

"Did it make you resentful?" we asked.

"No, it didn't. But I began to be disturbed by the effect it might have on the children. It seemed odd to have no Caucasians around. I could explain it to my son, but Eileen couldn't understand it. She thought we had done something bad to be put behind a barbed wire fence."

Caucasian friends of the Yamadas found her husband a job, Mrs. Yamada said, and, cleared by the FBI, they were permitted to leave the camp.

"He works in the laundry department of the YWCA," Mrs. Yamada said. "It's not much perhaps for a graduate from Washington State College, but we are very grateful to our friends for finding it."

The Yamadas' big problem now is to find a permanent home.

"We've followed up dozens of leads and many advertisements. Some of the agents in buildings that had *For Rent* signs outside would look at us coldly and say that they were 100 per cent rented. Some agents that we spoke to on the telephone would ask us twice the rent when we appeared in person.

"Someone suggested the Parkchester and we went there. It's a lovely place. But they don't want Orientals.

"Then we went to 380 Riverside

and the agent told us that they never took Orientals. He said they had refused to rent even to a Chinese banker and a Chinese lawyer!

"Some of the houses, we know, do the same to Jews and Negroes as they do to Orientals, but that's cold comfort when you haven't a place to live. I said to one of the landlords who exclude Jews, 'We're Gentiles, you know.' But he missed the sarcasm."



## U. S. Action In Concentrating Japs Deplored

The move in evacuating Japanese-American citizens without judicial hearing and full protection of their rights into relocation centers was decried by Galen Fisher in an address made to the Broadmoor Men's club Wednesday night on the grounds that it is a precedent which establishes a threat to all minority groups in the United States.

The action, he declared, is in contravention to constitutional rights and threatens all other minority groups of whatever nature they may be.

He pointed out that after the round-up of suspectedly dangerous aliens by the F.B.I. immediately after the outbreak of war, that each and every suspect was given a hearing, and in many cases suspects were released following such hearings.

In the case of the Japanese-American citizens, however, none was given a hearing before being sent to re-location centers.

Not only did Fisher decry the action on the grounds of its constitutionality, but also because it gives the Japanese propaganda bureau a powerful weapon with which to combat us throughout the Orient.

By distortion of known facts, playing up actions unfavorable to the United States and playing down favorable facts, the propaganda program of the Japanese is having a real influence among Oriental peoples by swaying them against their white allies, Fisher asserted.

The act, he pointed out, was against an entire racial group regardless of citizenship and irrespective of loyalties and it is an opening wedge which can be used against any other minority body-politic at some future time.

He declared the act was the product of an underhanded and concerted action, not entirely free of desire for gain on the part of many, and with ulterior motives of other sorts by other powers.

The least that could have been done, he declared, would have been to have given a hearing

of some sort to each, which could have been done in the interval between the time it was decided to evacuate the people and the time when actual evacuation took place.

Fisher came to the Broadmoor Men's club with a background of 21 years continuous residence in Japan from 1898 to 1919 and three long visits to Japan between 1930 and 1940.

He typified the generality of the people of Japan as being the dupes of the militarists and without ambitions for world conquest and a people who can more readily be indoctrinated with western ideas of democracy than the Germans.

While Fisher was listened to with attention by the some 200 members attending the dinner, at the same time throughout the talk indications were that members were not inclined to Fisher's way of thinking, to say the least, and numerous questions in the open forum period following the talk gave emphasis to the point.

Too many men had sons, brothers and other relatives in the service to give other than courteous attention, and they showed an implacable attitude favoring the action taken by the government in safeguarding the west coast from possible espionage and sabotage.