



SENDING A GIFT TO TOJO—George Watanabe, an American-born Japanese student at Park college, writes his name on a giant Kansas City-made block-buster destined to be dropped on Tokyo. George is eager for the Allies to crush the Axis and free the world of military tyranny. Exhibit of the bomb was an attraction at a county-wide bond rally and welcoming ceremony for the navy V-12 students at Parkville last night. That small college town was jammed with people from all parts of Platte County who went there to see the navy boys on review. At the left is Capt. C. E. Kennemer, Jr., of Dallas, Tex., who is attached to the 2d ferrying squadron of the air transport command stationed at Fairfax airport. The cub lion is mascot of the ferrying squadron.

Japanese Romance



Sentinel photo.

▲ romance between two Americans of Japanese ancestry which started a year ago in a relocation camp at Poston, Ariz., will culminate in marriage in Milwaukee Friday for Tokio Shiomichi, 26, now in the army stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., and Miss Carol Yamamoto, 21, a student at the Vocational school here. They will be married at the First Methodist church, 1010 W. Wisconsin Av., by the Rev. J. E. Olson. Miss Yamamoto is sewing insignia on Shiomichi's sleeve.

THE DENVER POST
October 13, 1943

JAPANESE-AMERICAN FOUGHT NIPS ON ATTU

U. S.-Born Sergeant, Home From Alaska to Take Bride, Tells of Fighting on Visit to Parents At Heart Mountain

Heart Mountain, Wyo., Oct. 13. — (I. N. S.) — Japanese soldiers of American birth, in addition to fighting Nazis in Italy, have fought against Nipponese soldiers in the Pacific theater of war, it was disclosed Wednesday.

Sergt. Kunihiro Nakao, a Japanese-American formerly of Sacramento, Calif., arrived at the war relocation center at Heart Mountain as a veteran of hand-to-hand combat at Attu.

Sergeant Nakao and his bride of a few days, the former Kuni Muto of San Fernando, Calif., spent part of their honeymoon at the WRA camp visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kamjiro Nakao, recent transferrees from the Tule Lake, Calif., camp of the WRA.

Despite his reluctance to talk of his experiences, Sergeant Nakao revealed to fellow Japanese that he had been stationed in Alaska for about a year, and that he was among those who landed on Attu where he said he was frequently under fire.

"Captured Japanese rations proved a welcome addition to the emergency fare on which Sergeant Nakao and his buddies were existing, and the Caucasians learned to relish enemy delicacies," the camp newspaper reported, in disclosing Nakao's return to the United States via plane to become a bridegroom. The marriage took place at Salt Lake City. Following the honeymoon, Sergeant Nakao will return to his army post in Alaska.

Training the Japs in American Methods



—Associated Press photo.

A SOLDIER of the U. S. Army's "All-Japanese" Infantry Battalion talks over his portable radio set during maneuvers.

This man was born in Hawaii, and is a member of a battalion composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

HERALD-JOURNAL (Syracuse, N. Y.)
October 7, 1943

20 U. S.-Born Japanese Among Students at S. U.

American-born Japanese or Nisei, both young men and women, brought from relocation camps, are students at Syracuse University, where they are receiving their education on scholarships from various religious organizations. Eight women and 12 men of Japanese blood entered the University for the present college year, some early in the spring, and others through the summer, University authorities said.

Four of the young women are in the nurses' cadet corps, Bernice Himoto, Memi Ishigaki, May Ohmura and Florence Takahashi. Five men are enrolled in the department of architecture, three as first year students and two juniors. All are transfers from Western universities.

The first Nisei to arrive at the University was Frank Watanabe, a senior in the College of Journalism. His home is in Ridge-wood, N. J. Warren Tsuneishi, who entered the University in the spring, and last fall volunteered for military service, is expected to receive his A. B. degree at the next commencement.

James and Kiyomi Shimizu, brother and sister, are enrolled in the School of Citizenship, and Mr. and Mrs. George Kitazawa are majoring in forestry and zoology. Miss Chiyoko Tsuruta, majoring in the graduate school of education, is the only Japanese-born student in the group. She came to the United States from Nagasaki in 1940.

TOLEDO TIMES (Ohio)
October 12, 1943

American-Born Japs Rescue Paratroopers

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The United Nations' radio at Algiers said tonight a detachment of the parachute troops was led by American-born Japanese soldiers, Sergt. Yutaka Nazu, after four days under fire recently near Benevento, finally entered the town and rescued 22 U. S. parachute troops who had been behind enemy lines more than two weeks.

"Capt. Taro Suzuki, a native of Honolulu, was leading his force forward in that hotly disputed area when their fire baptism came," said the English-language broadcast, recorded by the U. S. foreign broadcast intelligence service.

"Three machine guns opened up on us," Suzuki was quoted. "But we took care of them. Subsequently the Nazis opened everything they had—they let go with mortars and artillery, but our mortars subdued all this Nazi wrath."

The honor of taking their first prisoner was shared by Sergt. Edward Kiota of Honolulu and Sergt. Daniel Wada of Kawaihae, as

THE DENVER POST
October 12, 1943

AMACHE JAPS LEAVE TO TAKE JOBS IN EAST

Amache, Colo., Sept. 12.—(A. P.) Eighty-one Japanese-Americans have left the Granada relocation center so far this month to take jobs in eastern cities, James K. Lindley, project director said Tuesday.

More than 1,300 evacuees at the center have obtained permission to leave the camp for permanent outside employment since the project was established a year ago, Lindley said.

In addition, 945 center residents are on temporary seasonal leave at present, engaged mainly in farm harvest work in Colorado and Nebraska.

The center population, Lindley said, is slightly more than 6,400. Nearly 1,000 new residents were received in September from another relocation center on the west coast.

CHRONICLE (Muskegon, Mich.)
October 12, 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. So far as appears, he is a scholar of attainment and repute.

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 Japanese. There are some good Japanese. For the sake of our own souls, if for no other reason, we must not become ignorantly intolerant, merely because we are at war.

October 9, 1943

Chester Rowell

Revoking Citizenship of Native Born Americans.

Various commentators have objected to statements attributed to this writer that the Constitution makes it impossible to deport to Japan all the American citizens of Japanese ancestry in this country. They point out that the Constitution itself could be changed, by the processes provided therein, if there were votes enough. And certain very vocal groups in California, some of them representing large memberships, have announced their purpose to promote such an amendment.

All this is, of course, technically correct, just as it would be theoretically possible, by the same process, to vote out the republic and set up Earl Browder as king, with the power and obligation to confiscate all private property and abolish the liberties protected by the Bill of Rights. The people could do this. But everybody knows they won't. Browder himself would vote against it.

The vote against depriving Japanese Americans of the citizenship to which they were born and dumping them on Japan, without its consent, by force of arms, would not be quite so unanimous, since there are persons in California who proclaim that they wish to vote for it. But here is how it would have to be done:

First, Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, would have to propose an amendment abolishing the birthright of these citizens and their descendants forever, on racial grounds alone. Any subterfuge of formally assigning some other ground would run into impossibilities. It would also abolish the citizenship of too many persons of European ancestry, who are among our most valued and loyal citizens. Or, if done on racial grounds, it would raise the other question of whether to do it like-

wise to our most numerous and long our most victimized racial minority, the Negroes.

Also, while enough American votes could change the American constitution, they could not undo that of Japan except by force. And almost the last thing to which Americans would consent would be the use of the army and navy to compel Japanese admission of a few thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry, most of whom Japan emphatically does not want.

Even if somebody could devise a form of amendment whose language would get around these obstacles, and could secure the required two-thirds vote in Congress, it would still be necessary to pass it in both houses of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions elected for this purpose in each of those States. California alone would have no power in the matter, even by passing a law to that effect. Neither would Congress.

The abolition of citizenship and the decree of deportation would include the Hawaiian-born Japanese now fighting with other Americans in Italy, under "white" regular army officers, who had also served in Hawaii. The Associated Press reports these officers as "unanimously enthusiastic about the quality and spirit of the men."

How many American States would vote to penalize these American soldiers, now offering their lives for America, for the sins of anti-Americans of similar complexions and features, who are now our enemies across the sea? Not the thirty-six States, certainly, which it would require. Would there be even two? Or one?

To the present military measures, by military orders, in a military district, during the military emergency, no substantial group

is objecting, not even the few who doubt the constitutionality of the law authorizing them. The "rumored" movement to this effect is a fiction, invented by those who know better.

In fact, the only actually and numerous organized movement is the exact contrary effect. Its announced objective is to extend these military measures after the military basis of them has ceased, applying them permanently to a whole race of people and their descendants forever. Nobody pretends that this could be done constitutionally. Few who have looked into the facts imagine that the votes could be had to do it by constitutional amendment.

The objection, then, is not to this movement itself, which, being impossible practically, is of no practical importance. It is to its mental and emotional processes. It is to the deliberate confusion of the minds of a lot of sincere but uninformed people, by purposely misinforming them. It is the rousing of hysteria, on the one subject on which it is locally easiest, by some who are also sowing the seeds of other hysterias, which, even when deludedly innocent, coincide shockingly with imported propaganda known to be of enemy origin.

Two sorts of warfare are being directed against us. One is military. On that we are unanimous, and we are winning it. The other is psychological. On this our best defense is continued loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, just as written.

This includes the only issue on which there is any publicly organized movement to the contrary. Since this movement centers in California, and is fooling a part of us, it is the one on which our first duty to ourselves is the clarification of our thought regarding it.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN ITALY



FIGHTING THE GERMANS—Japanese-American members of the United States Army forces battling Germans in Italy, advance across a coun-

try bridge with bayonets fixed on guns held ready for action. This is the first picture made public showing Japanese opposing Germans.—Wirephoto.

HERALD (Miami, Fla.)
October 8, 1943

Japs Fight For U. S.

AMERICANS of Japanese descent are fighting in Italy shoulder to shoulder with Americans of English, Irish, Scot, German, French, Italian and a score of other descents. They were enlisted largely in Hawaii. Their officers praise their military qualities.

The idea that Americans whose fathers came from Japan can't be just as loyal to the United States and its ideals as anybody else is pure poppycock. Americanism is not a product of blood or color but of education and environment. Visiting the sins of their ancestors on any racial group in our heterogeneous population is not the way to make good Americans of them.

TRIBUNE (SALT LAKE CITY)
October 9, 1943

11 Japanese-American Girls Join WAC

There are 11 Japanese-American girls going into the WACs who are going to be honored Saturday night at the Y W C A with a dance, given by the Friendship and Service club . . . which is a Japanese business girls' club in the Y W C A business and industrial department.

One hundred and fifty Japanese young people are to be present at the dance and it is expected that a group of WAC officers from the recruiting station will be present in mid-evening to conduct a drill.

U. S.-Japanese Private Wants To See Tojo Die

Says Rallies at Relocation
Centers Prompted 1,500
to Join Army and Wacs

Private John Yoshino, an American of Japanese descent who daydreams about witnessing Premier Hideki Tojo's execution, reported in an interview yesterday that spontaneous patriotic rallies resulted in the enlistment in the United States Army of 1,500 men in the ten national relocation centers had the enrollment of hundreds of girls in the Wacs.

An American citizen by birth, Private Yoshino, who until August was in the relocation center at Topaz, Utah, explained that he and other Americans of Japanese descent at the center who were citizens decided last February that the "best way of proving our loyalty" would be to engage in a campaign to persuade all able-bodied men in the centers to volunteer.

It had been impossible to stage such a campaign before, Private Yoshino pointed out, because until the beginning of 1943 the Army had been dubious about taking such volunteers. The first patriotic rallies in the camps, Private Yoshino added, were held in February at Topaz and soon the idea took hold in the other nine camps.

The thirty-three-year-old private, whose home is Alameda, Calif., and whose problems would be solved, he says, if he could only look as American as he feels, was one of the first at the center to volunteer. His two brothers, Paul and Henry, were close seconds. A

third brother, Joseph, enlisted in the Army before Pearl Harbor. Private Yoshino's mother and father and his six sisters are still in relocation camps.

Inducted in the Army Oct. 1 at Fort Custer, Mich., Private Yoshino is in New York on furlough. It is his first visit. He was interviewed at the headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union, Fifth Avenue and West Twenty-second Street, where he dropped in to say thank you for the work the union has done for Americans born in this country of Japanese parents.

As typically American in his speech and mannerisms as a Brooklyn Dodger fan, Private Yoshino said that "you may think I'm kidding, but the big wish of citizens like myself is to obtain the right to be drafted."

He explained that although some draft boards put American citizens of Japanese descent in 1-A, the majority still automatically place them in 4-C, the status of enemy aliens.

Private Yoshino enthused over his reception in the Army. He said that he had so far avoided all trouble "by answering all questions as to whether I'm a Chinese or a Japanese with the reply: 'I'm an American.'"

JOURNAL (Milwaukee, Wisc.)
October 13, 1943

They Fought as Americans

Twenty-two American paratroopers had been trapped for two weeks behind the German lines in Italy near Benevento. An American detachment was sent out to rescue them. The detachment was under fire for four days, finally silencing Nazi opposition and rescuing the soldiers.

It was not a spectacular military action—just a hard fought, small part of the major war in Italy. The only reason for calling it to the attention of every American is that the rescue detachment was composed of and commanded by American born soldiers of Japanese ancestry.

It was the first time that American born Japanese had been in the fighting, though they had previously served close to the lines. They fought well. They rescued their fellow Americans—of a different color. They fought as any Americans would. Let us all remember that.

CINCINNATI TIMES STAR
October 5, 1943

That's American

A captured German, led past a site in the Salerno area, over which flew the Stars and Stripes, saw with amazement a number of small, swarthy soldiers encamped there. Were they not Japanese, he asked the interpreter. "No, was the reply," they are Americans of Japanese parentage."

"Ach! That's American," said the German.

The prisoner said it all. Legally, the children (Nisei) of a Japanese parent, if they are born in this country, are as truly American as any of us. The Salerno army unit had underscored its right to the name. All its lieutenants and enlisted men were born in the Hawaiian Islands, educated in American schools there, trained in the Hawaiian National Guard, brought to this country and organized at Oakland, Calif., in June, 1942, trained for combat duty at Camp McCoy, Wis., and then at Camp Shelby, Miss. Its officers, most of them, are regular Army men who served in Hawaii.

What sort of soldiers? At Camp Shelby, according to official reports, their marksmanship was better than average. Returning from a 30-mile hike with their packs, they trotted the last mile. Their constant inquiry was, "When do we go overseas?" Now they are fighting in Mark Clark's Fifth Army. Their commander says: "I've been with them since this outfit was organized, and I wouldn't trade my command for any other in the Army." To vindicate their own Americanism, they say they want to take a crack at their island kinsmen on the other side of the Pacific. Would they pull their punches? Only perhaps as much as Pennsylvania Dutch Eisenhower has pulled his against Rommel!



AT THE CHINESE Blood Bank in New York, Dr. Rupert Sancho, a Chinese, is about to draw a pint of blood from Ernest S. Iyama, an American of Japanese descent. The others in the photo are Japanese-Americans who will also contribute their blood to save the lives of Chinese soldiers. See story below.

Release of Japanese For War Work Hailed

WRA Plan for Loyal Citizens Seen as Best Democratic Way

By EVA LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Martin Dies and William Randolph Hearst were put in their places by President Roosevelt for fanning the flames of racial antagonism against the Japanese-Americans.

Hitting out against the propaganda that all the Japanese are

disloyal, the President bluntly declared "the great majority of evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States" and added this reprimand to the Dies-Hearst crew:

"In vindication of the very ideals we are fighting this war for, it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair but considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities."

The War Relocation Authority is now engaged in determining the loyalty of all the evacuees—those who are loyal will be freed to accept jobs—those who are disloyal will be transferred to a detention camp.

But all false rumors to the contrary, and they are being spread far and wide on the Coast, the President did not indicate that some of the evacuees would be returned to the Pacific area.

RIGHTS OF EVACUEES

He stated clearly that the civilian internees would be relocated into normal homes "outside the evacuated areas" and that "we shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

War Relocation Authority officials here emphasized that it is up to the Western Defense Command to determine when it would be safe for the evacuees to return to the Pacific area and that no such return was being contemplated at present.

Of course there was a terrific hullabaloo raised immediately here in Washington by appeaser elements from the Coast that the Administration is planning to send evacuees back and is trying to ease the restrictions imposed by the War Department.

These appeaser groups have come right out and demanded the evacuee be kept in internment camps for the duration of the war and barred permanently from the Pacific Coast after the war.

Contrast that with the fair and sane attitude shown by the President and the War Relocation Authority that the Japanese-Americans should be integrated into normal community life, but kept out of the Coast during the war.

POLITICAL ISSUE

And you can be sure that one of the "hot" political issues which the Republicans and appeasers out on the Coast will use to whip up anti-Administration sentiment will be the charge that "the New Deal liberals" are coddling the Japanese.

The report by the War Relocation Authority on the operation of the 10 internment centers makes interesting reading.

By and large the evacuees have been well treated by the WRA but they have been forced to live in overcrowded barracks with inadequate educational and recreational facilities.

Of the 95,000 evacuees in the camps, two-thirds were American citizens, mostly under 30 years of age, who resented being placed in detention camps. Their general attitude was one of bitterness that their American citizenship meant nothing.

Among the older Japanese there was a fatalistic feeling that this was bound to happen once we went to war with Japan.

WRA officials tried to improve morale by employing most of the evacuees at some type of useful work—such as administrative duties, gardening, construction—and paying them an allowance so they could buy cigarettes, beauty shop, cleaning and mending services and the like.

COMMUNITY WORK

Evacuees elected block leaders who helped maintain discipline and also elected a community council in each camp. One-fourth of the evacuees are of school age

and educational facilities through high school level were provided.

Approximately some 12,000 evacuees have been freed to accept jobs throughout the country. In Chicago there are now 2245, with smaller numbers scattered throughout Denver, Cleveland and the East. Some 900 college students are resuming their duties and about 5600 evacuees are employed on seasonal farm work.

War Relocation Authority officials say they have more requests for jobs coming in from the Northwest and East than they can handle. Most of the younger, more vigorous elements have left the camps. Now it is the difficult task of convincing the young children and the oldsters with family ties to take the plunge and reorientate themselves into a new community life.

But by and large, communities have been accepting the evacuees very well and the WRA is going ahead with its job to solve the problem of the Japanese-American in a democratic fashion.

STAR (Rockford, Ill.)
October 10, 1943

Nisei Here Have Japanese Names, But They Are Loyal To Uncle Sam

BY BILL GARSON

From the land of the rising sun their ancestors may have come, but Rockford's Americans of Japanese descent are intensely devoted to the task of building a mountain of bonds to eclipse the sun of Japan.

Here in Rockford and environs, these American Japanese—175 strong—who not so long ago were taken from west coast homes and families in a great controlled-migration move, have dedicated their talents and lives to proving that they are true Americans despite their resemblance to the sons of Nippon who have spread death and desolation in the Pacific.

The trades and professions of these Nisei—native-born Americans of Japanese ancestry—range widely. They're mechanics, accountants, bakers, farmers, nurserymen, hospital and domestic helpers. They're stenographers, typists, cooks, and watchmakers.

It wasn't easy to take philosophically the loss of job or business, departure to an assembly center, re-assignment to a relocation center; but because they are Americans, they followed orders, although at first they were a little hurt at being so strictly segregated.

The Watchmaker's Story

Take the story of one of the Rockford American Japanese. He's a watchmaker now, and has bought a home for himself, his wife and five children.

Before Pearl Harbor, he owned and operated his own watch shop in Sacramento, Cal., living peacefully, making money to keep his family going. Then Dec. 7, 1941, Evacuation of the watchmaker and his friends and relatives of Japanese descent began in early spring in 1942.

At that time, with invasion of the west coast considered an imminent possibility, the western defense command of the army decided that the military situation required the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from a broad coastal strip. Disposing of his business, the result of his life's work, caused the watchmaker a financial loss. Then he was sent to Walerga, Cal., to one of the 10 assembly centers maintained by the government, and later to the Tule lake relocation center. The environment of the

centers—despite all efforts to make them livable—was not normal for the watchmaker and the majority of the new residents; and in spite of leave privileges, the movement of evacuees while they resided at the centers was necessarily restricted; and a feeling of isolation and confinement was almost inevitable. Kendall Smith, Rockford district war relocation authority officer, pointed out when I talked to him last week.

Then, after months of residence in the relocation center, the watchmaker was offered an opening in a watch shop here through the WRA, and with his family set out to the midwest to begin his life work all over again.

And in his quiet, efficient way, the watchmaker is returning the efforts of the WRA with thanks by buying bonds regularly and doing his job well.

They Go To Church

Don't look for emperor worship among Rockford's American Japanese. These Americans worship in many churches, along with other Americans, although the Nisei here are mostly Methodists.

The average age of the Rockford Nisei is 28, but there are older ones and younger ones. The younger generation goes for conversation over cokes. They like swing and classical music. They're conventionally thrilled over the boy-gets-girl ending in the movies; and they give with the slang in spite of their elders' frowns.

Most of the older Nisei are graduates of junior colleges or universities, and one-third of them are married and working to make the world a bright new one for their children.

Their employers here praise their work. Rockford's American Japanese, resettled here in private employment, "are free men and women with no stigma on their records," Smith points out.

CLEVELAND PRESS
October 2, 1943

Says Japanese in Cleveland Are Willing Workers

More than 600 American Japanese men and women working in Cleveland have established an excellent reputation for their industry and willingness to work. W. S. Myers, associate War Relocation officer for this area, said today in commenting on a report from Chicago that Japanese in the western relocation camps are "deteriorating shockingly."

Elmer L. Sherrill, relocation supervisor for the Chicago area, said that those living in the centers are afraid of losing face in many jobs and complain constantly about how hard the work is.

"I do know, however, he said, 'that the most industrious, frugal group of workers this country has ever known is deteriorating shockingly.'"

Mr. Myers expressed the opinion that a "charity complex" may have been acquired by the occupants of the relocation camps.

Examples of American Japanese who have come from these camps to regular jobs in Cleveland were cited by Mr. Myers. Some have broken production records on their jobs.

Because of the favorable reports from employers, there is a heavy demand for American Japanese workers in Cleveland, Mr. Myers said, and the relocation office is bringing in approximately 30 workers a week from the western relocation camps.