

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD (Michigan)

November 25, 1943

LOYALTY IS DEMONSTRATED

Jap-American Soldiers Prove Worth in Combat

By LILLIAN GREENWALD

WASHINGTON (INS)—The Applan way, traditional road to Rome, has known the tread of many invading forces in its long history, but none more strange than the company of American soldiers of Japanese descent which rested there after their first four days under fire.

An American officer who visited their camp reports that these soldiers are far from being the popular conception of the evil-doing Japanese.

"They obviously believe in what they're doing and look calmly secure because of it," he reported.

The men were all born in Hawaii of Japanese parents. Their first action against the Nazis was led by Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu. The company was on its own, cut off from heavy artillery support by blown up bridges, and out of sight of its infantry support.

"Our leading scouts rounded a bend and three German machine guns opened up. There was nothing to do but go to work on them alone," Capt. Suzuki said.

The divisional chief of staff said of the Japanese-Americans, "There are some things that nobody can learn any other way than in battle. These men have been in battle and they're good. We like them."

If individual heroism is proof of the stuff soldiers are made of, the Japanese-Americans came through with flying colors. A sergeant from Oahu led a scouting squad after one of the German machine gun positions. The first scout is usually a private. When a shell got the sergeant, he stayed on to tell all he knew about the German gun position to the man who took over his command.

During their four days under fire the men were in the fight for two. They led a veteran American division which had won glory in the Tunisian mountains. For much of the time they were under a heavy artillery barrage from the Germans.

Maj. James Lovell of Hastings,

Neb., and Honolulu was in charge during the barrage.

"It was night and it was raining," he said. "There were shells going over and shells going short and a good many coming right into the middle of us, but the men stuck it out as though they were used to having dynamite explode in the middle of themselves every day in the week."

At their camp, spread out over the muddy, shell-torn area beside the Applan way, the American officer found himself at home.

"You find yourself in the midst of your own family," he reported. "These American doughboys give a visitor that feeling of being on an even keel."

The commander of the force of which the American soldiers of Japanese descent are a part told him that "they don't ask for anything. We don't give them anything that isn't given to all the other units in our command. They are fighting with the rest of us, taking their regular turn."

The commanding officer of the American Japanese soldiers in Italy summed it up:

"We've had our baptism of fire and we have not been found wanting. We don't say we have done anything remarkable," he said.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

Golfer Mastered Game Hard Way

Associated Press Features

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., Nov. 13.

—The Japanese-American Combat team here may not have the best golfer in the army, but it claims a rarity in Pvt. Ted Murata, who swings from either left or right and plays barefooted.

Murata, from the island of Kauai, learned to play in his bare feet when he was a nine-year-old caddy, simply because he didn't have any shoes. Now, whenever he plays, he wears shoes for the first three or four holes because he doesn't like to seem conspicuous "right off the bat."

He won the 72-hole Mississippi Junior championship this spring with a 141, three under par. In a Southern Invitation tournament held at Mobile, Ala., he lost out on the 20th hole in the quarter-finals when his opponent birdied to crack the existing tie. Over 100 players, including the champions of 21 states, competed.

Murata, as a boy, had to play with whatever clubs he could borrow. He says there was a spell "when I couldn't seem to borrow anything but lefthanded clubs. So I had to learn to use them."

"So," he smiles, "no matter which way a dog-legged fairway bends, I can hook around it. That is, if I have both righthand and lefthanded clubs."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

November 23, 1943

LAND VALUES RAISED BY COMPLETION OF BIG DRAINAGE DITCH

Special to the Gazette.

Dermott, Nov. 22.—Jerome Relocation Center's main drainage ditch, providing outlet for 38 square miles of the upper Boeuf river watershed in Drew and Chicot counties, was completed during the week-end. The ditch proper is 11.4 miles long and 800,000 cubic yards of earth were moved in digging it.

Work on the lower section of the project—clearing and digging it, widening of two miles of the Boeuf river channel beginning one-half mile south of Highway 82—began November 10, 1942. Clearing of the right-of-way, most of which ran through wooded sections, was done by evacuee residents of the center. Actual excavating was done by Linwood Smith, Lake Village contractor.

Old Channel Widened.

The old channel was widened to a bed of 70 feet. The lower end of the ditch proper is 28 feet at the bottom, 70 feet at the top and 10 feet deep. At the point where the draglines quit Friday the ditch was four feet at the bottom, 20 feet at the top and four feet deep.

The complete drainage system includes about 70 miles of smaller lateral ditches, 40 of which have been completed. Cost of excavating the big ditch was \$120,000. Value of the land previous to draining was \$5 to \$10 per acre. The same land, now that it can be drained, is valued at \$30 per acre. Increased value of the affected land will be greater than total cost of excavating and clearing when the complete system is in operation.

The big ditch will provide outlet for the entire 10,000-acre tract leased by the War Relocation Authority, much of which was cultivated this year. The laterals will provide drainage for the field and road ditches which will make possible cultivation of many additional acres next year. Clearing of this area is well under way.

Work of Evacuees Praised.

Center administrators are high in their praise of the evacuee workers. According to accessibility and nature of the areas encountered, the evacuee crews ranged in numbers from 110 in January to 15 in September. They worked through rain and mud and cold and heat and

through what amounted to a poison ivy and chigger epidemic, but they kept their equipment in operation and stayed ahead of the draglines.

Last August Congressmen Oren Harris of the Seventh Arkansas district and W. F. Norrell of the Sixth district inspected the center and made a statement to the effect that they were surprised and pleased at the progress made in drainage, clearing and farming. They added that they could "foresee the day when the camp area would be divided into 60-acre tracts and become the homes of prosperous Arkansas farmers."

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

November 23, 1943



ANSWER TO JAPAN—Lt. Elfrieda Heideman greets Japanese-American Iris Watanabe, who plans to join the Wacs on Pearl Harbor Day. (By a staff photographer.)

HER parents' decision, not her own, made petite Iris Watanabe an American citizen rather than a subject of Japan. They chose to leave their native country after they were married and come to the United States, and their four children were born in the new homeland.

Now Iris herself has done a little choosing. She's entering the Woman's Army Corps to serve in uniform as a member of the U.S. Army.

The choice was made a year ago while Iris was living with her family in a relocation camp near Granada, Colo., to which the government moved thousands of Japanese-Americans who had been residents of the West Coast.

"But I couldn't go in then—I wasn't 20," Iris explained. "And the War Relocation Authority

found a job for me in Chicago. That's why I've been here, and now that I've had a birthday I'm leaving for Denver today—to be inducted in the district where I was accepted for enlistment."

Iris has been working in the Merchandise Mart offices of Eisenberg & Son, dress manufacturers. She has lived at 350 Bellden av., and has a sister, Grace, at 1423 Hinman av., Evanston. The latter is a Northwestern University student.

Capt. Margaret Stewart, chief recruiting officer for the Wacs here, says she believes Iris is the first Japanese-American girl to enter the corps from Chicago.

At Denver, it is planned to give the sparkling new recruit her oath of enlistment Dec. 7, the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Japanese Americans Find Work in Iowa



Japanese Americans leaving the relocation centers are finding a homelike atmosphere at the American Friends Service committee hostel, 2150 Grand ave. Many stay here until they locate residences into which they move their families. Shown in the living room are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Sakamoto, San Jose, Cal.; K. Oji, Artesia, Cal.; Y. Yoshida, Campbell, Cal.; Merian Kanatani, Redlands, Cal., and James Chikahisa, El Cen-

tro, Cal. Sakamoto, an accountant, is as yet unemployed. Mrs. Sakamoto is dietician at the hostel. Oji has been working as a bus boy at Hotel Fort Des Moines, but now is leaving for Mitchell, S. D. Yoshida is steward at Hawkeye Post of Jewish War Veterans. Miss Kanatani, employed in the Kansas City, Mo., relocation office, is visiting at the hostel. Chikahisa is an apprentice printer, looking for work.

By George Shane.

Skilled Workers.

Employment Offers.

Good Workers.

In many ways Japanese Americans now are helping relieve acute labor shortages in Iowa.

There are cars running which might otherwise be standing idle for lack of repair work. Hospitals give prompter care than otherwise might have been possible. Letters are typed, watches repaired and service in restaurants and coffee shops speeded up.

These are only a few of the dozens of skilled or semi-skilled jobs which the Nisei are now filling in Iowa. Some are working on farms and others are attending war industry schools to learn new trades.

Farm and domestic work lead the list of jobs, but increasing numbers of Nisei coming into the state are entering the more skilled fields.

There are Japanese American doctors, nurses and hospital orderlies coming into Iowa. Others are pharmacists; many are skilled office workers. Hardly a business or industry exists in the state which cannot draw from the labor pool which the evacuees in the relocation centers represent.

A total of 232 American-born Japanese have been placed in jobs in Iowa, Frank Gibbs, head of the Des Moines war relocation authority office, reported Saturday.

At present the WRA has more than 30 offers to employ Nisei for farm or domestic work. More difficulty is found, however, in replacing professional people. Un- less these may work at their own professions, they prefer to remain in the relocation centers.

Reports coming to Gibbs on the work of the Nisei in Iowa are uniformly good.

"You can't find better and more willing workers anywhere," said Louis Patz, manager for the National Screen Service Corp. in Des Moines. This firm, which supplies posters for moving picture theaters, is not in the essential category and has felt the help shortage keenly.

For several weeks, there have been four Nisei in the National Screen Service office, and Patz speaks of their work with unrestrained praise.

"They are quick to learn, and they approach each task intelligently," Patz added.

Stenographer.

One of the Nisei—a stenographer in the National Screen service office, is Miss Sally Kusayanagi. She had studied for three years at the University of California at Los Angeles, Cal.

The switchboard operator at the office is Mrs. Sachi Furuto, 23, whose husband is Sergt. Kaz Furuto, stationed at the Fort Des Moines army post.

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POST (Washington, D. C.)

America At War

By Selden Menefee

(Cont'd. from Page 6)

At Broadlawn General hospital, there now is a Japanese American nurse and an orderly.

A Japanese American is employed at the Hawkeye Post, Jewish War Veterans club, 811½ Walnut st., as a steward.

Hostel Is Busy.

In addition to those Japanese Americans working in Des Moines, numerous others are stopping temporarily at the American Friends Service committee hostel at 2150 Grand ave. A number of these are en route to agricultural jobs in other states. Some are entering war industry schools in the east, or taking jobs in other cities.

Since the hostel was opened Sept. 1, 43 Japanese Americans have been guests. Some have been there only overnight; others have been there for a longer period while finding a home in this city. The hostel accommodates from 21 to 23 residents.

CHICAGO SUN

November 6, 1943

The Tule Lake Riot

The Tule Lake segregation center is a camp for Japanese who are obvious and self-confessed enemies of America. It houses only those who, as alien foes, will be returned to Tokyo as soon as possible. A riot by such a group is not surprising.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to make thousands of other Japanese-Americans, whose loyalty has been certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, suffer for the Tule Lake incident. The trouble-making of avowed enemies should not interrupt the process of releasing individual *nisei*—American citizens of Japanese ancestry—whose trustworthiness has been reliably determined.

The country has no reason to tolerate, on the other hand, any more nonsense at Tule Lake. It is hinted that our rioting "guests" hope to create a situation whereby Tokyo can "justify" maltreatment of Americans, but, if so, that is sheer blackmail. Brutality is not necessary. Discipline is, and the Tule Lake Japanese must be forced to accept it.

SUPERIOR (Mich.) TELEGRAM

October 28, 1943

Haters of American-Japs Referred to Constitution

To the Telegram:

Has anyone ever thought of reading the constitution of the United States, in regard to this much argued problem of Japanese Americans taking over land in Douglas County? In article fourteen, section 1, of our constitution it states: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law: nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Maybe you say this has nothing to do with us, but please stop and think that we represent the state, and then think it over again.

Hasn't our government taken great care to see that we are being well protected by carefully going over the history and life of these

seven Japanese families? Do you think the government would endanger the lives of our American people by letting saboteurs settle in this country? No, they have made sure that our American Japanese are true-blooded Americans. The FBI has seen to that, so now it's up to us to see that they are treated decently because after all, they have to put up with all the hatred and prejudice against their race—the uncivilized "Japs."

Aren't we all created equal, by the same Creator, and out of the same material? Yes, many of us have very close relatives fighting to wash away forever, the tyranny of those other "Japs." But, did you ever think about the American Japanese who are fighting for us and against the country of their ancestors? No, they aren't unwilling, but glad to fight for liberty, because they are real Americans. And, if we were real Americans, we would trust our government, because after all it was we who chose the ones we wanted to head our government.

Anyway, let's take a more Christian attitude toward our fellow Americans, because after all, many of our best friends are of German, Japanese, and Italian decent, but do we suspect them of sabotage? No. We know they are good, strong Americans!

HELEN WESTRUD
SUPERIOR

Americans All

VERY FEW AMERICANS realize the part that our racial minorities are playing in the actual fighting of this war. If we did, we might display more tolerance. **American-Born Japanese**

American-born Japanese soldiers have also distinguished themselves in Italy, as if to confound those American racists who hold that "A Jap's a Jap." East of Naples a detachment of them was under constant fire for four days last month. Finally they broke through the German line and entered the town of Benevento to rescue 22 American paratroopers who had been behind enemy lines for more than two weeks.

A recent article in the London Daily Sketch by War Correspondent Leonard Mosley said that the Germans had grown to fear the Japanese-Americans, whom they call "yellow devils." Mosley told how a German sentry in Italy had been knocked out and taken behind the American lines. When he awakened he found himself gaing up into the face of a Japanese-American soldier.

"I thought the Japanese were our comrades," said the Nazi soldier. "Why have you made me prisoner?"

The American replied, "We are not Japanese, you know. We are Japanese-Americans and as much your enemy as any other Yankee."

The British writer said that one of the Japanese-American soldiers told him, "I suppose you think it curious that we should be fighting against the Axis when Japan is Germany's ally. But we consider ourselves Americans and not Japanese. Our parents came from Japan but many of us have never seen it—and do not want to. We regard the United States as our homeland."

Tokyo has its own explanation for Japanese-American participation in the war. A recent Domei news agency dispatch beamed to the Americas, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said that reports of Japanese fighting in the American forces in Italy and the Southwest Pacific were merely "confessions on the part of Washington that the United States troops refuse to bear the brunt of battle when the fighting is intense."

The Japanese—like some Americans—apparently find it hard to realize that people of Japanese blood may voluntarily fight for the United States.

ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix)

Court Studies Law Requiring Notice of Dealings With Japs

PHOENIX, Nov. 15.—(AP)—An action to test the constitutionality of Arizona's law requiring public notice of business dealings with persons whose movements are restricted was taken under advisement by the State Supreme Court today following the disclosure that U. S. Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle believes the measure contravenes federal statutes.

Biddle's expression of opinion was contained in a letter to Governor Osborn last June 29. The letter was brought before the court by Thomas J. Croaff, assistant state attorney general. However, Croaff held in his arguments that the law is constitutional.

Biddle stated that the measure apparently was enacted to restrict business dealing with Japanese, although it does not specifically so provide.

Asserting the state statute "seems to be in direct contravention of federal law," Biddle called the governor's attention to two sections of the civil rights act. They deal with the right of all United States citizens to enjoy mutually the privilege of contract and property ownership.

Not Often Invoked

"These sections have not often been invoked in recent years," Biddle stated, "and it is quite possible that Arizona legislature was not familiar with their provisions when it passed the bill in question."

The state legislature enacted the restrictive measure early this year.

Its constitutionality was challenged by Tsutomu Ikeda of Mesa and three other litigants. An appeal was carried to the high tribunal by Joe Conway, state attorney general, after Maricopa County Superior Court ruled the law unconstitutional.

Other defendants named in combining the cases for presentation and arguments were Frank Fernandez, Lane-Whaite Produce Company and the Correct Cooler Air Manufacturing Company. Alfred C. Lockwood, former chief justice, headed counsel entering pleas for the defense.

State Tax Case

Arguments were heard by the high court in another case questioning the authority of the state tax commission to collect a two per

cent sales levy on materials sold to contractors.

The tax was provided in another law enacted by the last legislature. It was upheld in a lower court ruling by Superior Judge M. T. Phelps of Maricopa County and appealed by C. M. Martin, Phoenix business man.

Chief Justice A. G. McAllister is absent from the bench because of illness. William G. Hall, Pima County Superior Judge, sat in his place for the day's hearings.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE (Little Rock)
November 28, 1943

Walter Winchell In New York

Happy Yanksgiving.

Our thanks should be as much for what we have been spared as for what we have been given . . . We can be thankful that a Nazi army is fleeing across the Russian plains instead of marching again up the aisle of Madison Square Garden . . . We can be thankful that Fort Dix, N. J., is turning out tens of thousands of soldiers to defend our country instead of Camp Nordlund, N. J., sending out hundreds of spies to destroy it . . . We can be thankful that Fritz Kuhn sat behind our jail bars instead of us standing in front of his firing squads . . . This country can be thankful that it took only two years of unbroken effort to out-produce the Axis in machinery . . . But it should never forget that to produce its Colln Kellys it took 300 years of toleration and justice.

America isn't a militaristic nation, but we've developed weapons, leaders, and soldiers who are superior to the blood and steel countries. And we're proving that fact in the front lines . . . Free men who love peace are better fighters than slaves who live only for war . . . Jap children are taught that it's a sign of military genius to make a surprise attack on a peaceful neighbor . . . Every war bond drive has been over-subscribed, although we like to gripe about taxes . . . No Allied soldiers in Italy fight more bravely than American soldiers of Jap ancestry . . . Thousands of American soldiers of German ancestry have distinguished themselves in this war and the last one fighting Germans . . . General Eisenhower and Wendell Willkie are descendants of Germans.

LOS ANGELES NEWS

November 22, 1943

Matt Weinstock

. . . The distortion in some places of the Jap relocation situation presents a new low, also the stooging by some politicians to get on the bandwagon. Tule Lake is bad, but the fact remains that two-thirds of the people in these concentration camps are American citizens, guaranteed certain rights by the Constitution. Furthermore, treatment of American prisoners of Japan can hinge directly on what we do about them.

Are Japanese Evacuees Getting a Fair Break?

What is to become of the Japanese who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast after Pearl Harbor? Much oratory (some of it inflammatory or hysterical) has been poured out on that subject, but some of the hysteria has subsided. So, The Times recently invited an expression from a man eminently qualified to discuss this delicate topic—the Rev. L. H. Tibesar, M. M.

Father Tibesar, a Maryknoll missionary who worked eight years among the Orientals at Dairen, Manchuria, and another eight years in Seattle, went to Camp Minidoka, near Twin Falls, Idaho, when that relocation camp was established to house Japanese banished from the Northwest coastal area by military decree. He speaks their language, knows their minds and has their confidence.

Responding to The Times' request for a statement of his views, Father Tibesar wrote: "... I have tried to keep silence, but realize I may have something to say worth hearing. We haven't won the war anywhere as yet, though the picture has brightened ... We still have a chance to lose both war and peace. It seems to me that Coast prejudice will need to bridle itself ... I hope what I have written may be some contribution in that direction."

By THE REV. L. H.
TIBESAR, M. M.

WE had a little Seattle-born, third-generation Japanese-American chap and his mother with us on a recent trip into Twin Falls. He was too young to remember anything of his trip into camp over a year ago; he's only approaching 2 years of age now. We shall never forget how his face lighted up and the long-drawn-out "Ooooh" he emitted at the sight of his first real tree. He sat there speechless, just looking until the tree was out of sight. Unbidden, Joyce Kilmer's words came into mind ... "Only God can make a tree."

The incident is revealing. These American families of Japanese parentage have been in this desert camp for over one year, men, women and children. Some persons are interested in what is happening to them. What is?

Now that segregation of loyal from disloyal has been effected, the question is one of greater significance to all of us who are loyal Americans ourselves.

We happen to be fighting a world war. Our President has designated the objectives of that war to be application of the Four Freedoms not only to our own people, but also to the peoples of the world. We shall succeed in our peace efforts after the war in proportion as we implement our President's words with concrete performance in accord with those high objectives.

We cannot export what we do not have at home.

Are we willing to make our democratic ideals apply in the case of the Orient? If so, we have a little housecleaning to do. If not, then we have lost the peace in the Orient before we have really set about the task of fighting a very long and costly war to achieve it.

The responsibility for this may be placed squarely at the door of the Coast population, the very persons who stand to gain most from a permanent peace

with the Orient. We use the term Orient advisedly because our attitude toward the Chinese has in the past differed but little from that which we have chosen to adopt toward the people of Japanese ancestry, and that has changed very little under the stress of war.

SOME 15,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have declared in writing that they are disloyal to this government and now are interned at Tule Lake, Calif. Among them are many young folks who are American born, who can never hope to make out in the country of their parents and who one year ago were as loyal to this country as anyone else born here. The reason for their drastic step is simply that they have no confidence in our democratic protestation in view of what has happened to them and to their relatives and friends.

We commenced to write history in a big way when we clamored for the removal of everyone of Japanese ancestry from the Coast during the first hysteria after war broke out.

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We condemned a whole people, a minority, it is true, but a whole people nonetheless, unheard. Few among them at that time condoned what had transpired at Pearl Harbor any more than we did. No acts of sabotage were recorded against them and none has been to this day. How are they standing up under the treatment accorded them and what are their prospects for the future, if any?

The Japanese people are supposedly stolid, wooden, one might say who did not know them. The writer can say in all truth he has never seen so many tears in all his life as during and since evacuation among these same supposedly stolid people.

The older folks regretted having to leave their homes that had cost them so much in sweat and labor since their coming to this country, 30, 40 or 50 years ago. They felt no resentment, for the most part. What was happening to them was of a piece with what they had had to go through during the term of their residence here.

The young folks born here were hardest hit. They had had such naive confidence in the fundamental fairness of the American people, of whom they felt themselves a part. They had gone to American schools, joined Christian churches, taken their share in community life in as far as that was permitted to them.

They were stunned at this complete rejection by the people they knew and trusted and genuinely liked. They accepted the challenge to their loyalty with heavy hearts, it is true, but with loyal ones.

They left the only homes they knew since childhood, not knowing what might become of them, but expecting that ultimately all might turn out for the best. They have been in camps for over a year now. Their prospects for the future are slowly crystallizing before their eyes into a pattern of hard, cold reality. Under that process many have already wilted and proclaimed openly: "Japanese militarism couldn't be any worse than this. We'll take our chances with Japan. We are finished here."

These persons now are interned in Tule Lake.

THE majority were made of sterner stuff. Several thousands of them signed up with the Army—over 300 from this camp alone—volunteers. Only too often these have had to meet taunts such as, "What are you doing here? You have nothing to fight for. Your folks are in camp. You are fools for not staying with them."

The morale of these boys has stood up thus far against such things and we may rest assured that when the time comes the majority of these boys will give as good an account of themselves as boys with whiter skins but not whiter hearts.

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Some have already been wounded. Some have even won citations for bravery in combat. Many are rendering to the Army the service that only they can render as Intelligence officers having a command of the Japanese language. Their peculiar gift will come more into requisition as the fighting develops in the Far Eastern zone, the one in which Coast people are interested particularly and the one that may prove most troublesome.

Among the volunteers are many fathers who have left their families in these camps to go out and fight while Congress argues the advisability of drafting white fathers. These men have something to fight for and they are willing to leave it long enough to do their share of fighting for it.

What of their families left in camp? Camps are not good places in which to raise children, and these camps are no exception. One room for a family does not allow for that privacy that decent living would demand. Eating in common mess halls does not make for family unity nor does it provide the opportunity for careful home training. Most of all, this is the complaint one hears from parents here:

"Our children are growing up wild. We have so little chance to train them."

This is true. The family tie is breaking down. Parents may not, in some cases, see their children all day except at bedtime. Young men and young ladies grow restive of camp restrictions. They find themselves a job and go out on their own. Hundreds of such may be found in some large cities of the Midwest.

Very little is possible in the way of entertainment in camp. The Japanese people have always been known as an intensely active one. The devil finds work for idle hands, we used to hear from our mother's lips. He's still on the job here.

WHAT are the old folks doing? How has camp life affected them? In many instances they have profited by their stay in camp, physically and intellectually. The hard-working older folks have had a rest for the first time in their lives. They have found an opportunity for social intercourse, of which they always have been very fond but for which they have hitherto just not had the time.

No, they have not grown lazy. The type of work possible to them in camp just cannot be as strenuous as that to which circumstances forced them before evacuation and they also live very close together; sometimes two families share the same apartment.

Probably no other race of people would have stood up under the trial of evacuation like this people did. They had merely landed here in a cloud of dust when they set about planting a garden. Most of them brought alpine flowers with them as mementoes of Seattle or the Valley. The place has since become a riot of flowers.

Classes in English are well attended. Indian leather work has been taken up as a hobby by many. The most interesting of all handicraft work, though, is that which has turned the bitter-brush and sage brush into lovely articles of furniture or ornaments for these poor little homes. These plants seemed formerly to be of little use. The people here have not only found them useful, but ornamental to a very high degree.

In general, those who most needed to leave the camps have not been in a position to do so. They are the parents of families of children. Some have wanted desperately to leave because of what they have seen happening to their children. They cannot find jobs and housing. At least the wage they can command in the only jobs open to them would not suffice for them to live decently and support their children on it.

Over 1,000 of those able to do so have left camp on a permanent basis. Others would do the same were they able to do so. Which would seem to indicate that for the most part these people have seen the handwriting on the wall so far as the Coast is concerned and intend to remove inland permanently.

Those who have gone to the Eastern seaboard will certainly never think of returning to the West Coast. Nor will those who are relocated in the Midwest, and their number is great. For the most part they have been well received wherever they have gone, gratefully so in many instances. This they will never forget.

PERHAPS the farmers are worst off of any in camp. They have no cash on which to set themselves up in farming once again or, if they had the cash, they could not procure the farm implements necessary to carry on their work. Nor do they know the soil out East nor irrigation methods followed hereabouts. Many are learning here in camp, but without hope that eventually they can get back into farming on their own.

Thousands of these men went out to help the Idaho, Montana and Utah farmers get in their crops last year and this and their labor has gone far to help solve the problem of manpower shortage in this region. Some have gone into Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio and will probably settle there and may ultimately be able to set themselves up once again. They love the land and will not be divorced from it readily. If the Coast does not want their skilled production they can find outlet for it elsewhere nearer the great eastern markets and in many instances they are welcome there.

Perhaps the most surprising development of all is the avidity with which youngsters of school age have seized the opportunity to complete their college training at eastern schools of which they had formerly only dreamed. This has been matched only by the welcome they have received in many cases.

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All of which seems in a way to indicate that the Oriental problem is no longer to remain subject to the vagaries of Coast rabble-rousers. That will have been a gain.

As this war develops we shall have to turn our eyes more and more to the necessity of cooperation with the Orient, of extending our democratic thinking to include the Oriental regardless of origin.

The fact is, we can't afford to lose the war, nor can we afford to lose the peace after it. If we are to win the war we must get used to the idea of a hands-across-the-Pacific fraternal and democratic acceptance of the Filipino and Chinese and Indian and Japanese when peace comes. Else we fight in vain.

We may strain at the point, but to no avail. If we do not make good on the promise of such acceptance after this war, then we are but preparing for another in which we shall be compelled to its acceptance. So, we have some choice, but not much.

We have tried our Oriental populations as no others have been tried and in the main they have not been found wanting. Now we'll just have to be big enough to accept them as partners to our thinking and living.

The truth is we need the Orient and we need the Oriental in our midst. Our Intelligence services could hardly function without them in time of war. In time of peace they have never been the problem to us some individuals would have us suppose. We just haven't been big enough to give them a chance. In a way they are getting one now and they will use it.

THE prevailing sentiment one finds on the war here in these camps is the wish that it might all end soon and that the countries engaged in it are all ruining themselves financially over something that might better have been settled amicably.

Most of the heads in here are old ones and view this world's affairs with a detachment that is surprising. Many are still much bewildered by it all, prefer not to think or speak about it, feel deeply grateful to America for what chance they have had here, view with some concern the future as it affects their children, but feel that ultimately good sense and the sense of fair play will win out in American hearts.

Those who felt otherwise have been for the most part removed and those who still feel like them will likewise be removed to a place in which they will have more leisure to think it over once again.

FUMI ONODERA proudly points to names of three brothers serving in U. S. Army—Ko, Kaun and Satoru, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Toyosuke Onodera. Their father is a former Seattle tailor. The Hunt honor roll numbers 416.

Parents whose boys are in the service are proud of them and the boys are proud of their part in the service. Their pride is subject to misgiving at times as they think of the uncertainty of theirs and their parents' future, but the prevailing attitude is one of hopeful confidence that their loyalty to the country of their adoption or of their birth will not go unrecognized and unrewarded.

They are thoroughly proud of their record since evacuation. It is clean. No one can gainsay that. It is permanently written into the historical records of our country. They intend to keep it so.

If the present population is unwilling or unable to rise to the necessary moral height to see that and to requite it justly, some American generation sometime will do so.

An unusual trial has been met with unusual fortitude and the whole constitutes a record unique in our American annals. The Coast would do well to recognize the fact and to abide by its implications.

STANDARD-EXAMINER (Ogden, Utah)

November 17, 1943

Gov. Maw Warns Against Restricting Rights of American-Born Japanese

Gov. Herbert B. Maw warned an Ogden audience Tuesday night that if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry there is grave danger that the rights of others, "even your rights and my rights," will be restricted. The governor said:

"It has been suggested that the constitution be amended or laws enacted so that American citizens of Japanese ancestry may be removed from this country or denied privileges which our constitution guarantees to all Americans.

"I hope that the time never comes when the liberty of any American citizen is limited by restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group. If the time comes when this should be done, I would ask: What did we fight for?

Hatred of Mormons

"I don't think I need to remind you people there was a time when the Mormons were hated worse than the Japanese are today and efforts were made to deny to the Mormons the rights enjoyed by other Americans.

"Personally, I fear the disloyal Germans in this country more than the Japanese. I can easily distinguish the Japanese and keep my eye on those suspected of disloyalty, but I can't do that about these citizens of German ancestry who do not like America and its institutions."

The governor made a plea for an end of hatred and intolerance. He recalled the hatreds of the Yanks for the Germans in the first World war. "But half an hour after the armistice we in the American trenches were fraternizing with the Germans," he said.

Governor Maw said that Japanese re-located in this region no doubt will return to the Pacific coast states at the close of the war. "They have a right to do this," the governor said. "The governor of California, for instance, has taken an oath to uphold the constitution. He will uphold the right of the American citizen of

Japanese ancestry to return to California to the extent of using troops, if that were necessary."

The meeting at which the governor spoke was arranged by the Women's Legislative council.

Templeton Speaks

The Japanese discussion was introduced by Win Templeton who spoke in support of a resolution by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, recommending that after the war the Japanese in this country be removed.

Ottis Peterson, regional director of the war relocation authority, replied that to do that the constitution must be changed because the American fundamental document forbids discrimination. The Japanese in the vicinity of Ogden today are there because there was great request for their services from employers, Mr. Peterson said. They were released from the relocation centers because there was work for them to do.

E. J. Fjeldsted, secretary of the Ogden chamber of commerce, said he looked upon the situation as a national, rather than a local problem. He suggested that a solution would be (1) deportation of alien Japanese after the war, (2) prevent the speaking of Japanese in this country, and (3) forbid the Japanese from operating their own schools.

In Armed Forces?

There was discussion as to why more Japanese-American young men are not in the armed forces. Mr. Fjeldsted, a selective service board member, said federal instructions are that the Japanese men be classed as aliens, even though they are citizens. Thus they are deferred unless they volunteer. He said the volunteer record is low among the Japanese-Americans.

Gov. Maw argued that the record of 8,000 Japanese in the armed forces is not a bad record for a total Japanese population of around 120,000.

Mr. Fjeldsted remarked that these were not all volunteers; that many had been drafted before Pearl Harbor.

In the question period Mr. Templeton was asked if he would apply to the Negroes the program he advocates for the Japanese in this country. Mr. Templeton replied that the Negroes were forced into

the country but the Japanese came of their volition.

To this Mr. Peterson remarked that the first Japanese movement to this country was inspired by large employers desiring cheap labor and that the Japanese were exploited as were the Negroes.

On Child Welfare

The first part of the program was devoted to a discussion of the governor's proposal to place the child welfare services program of the state department of public welfare under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

The governor argued for this plan on the grounds that the child delinquency situation is so acute that all resources should be devoted to corrective work, with less emphasis on preventive work until such time as the legislature provides more funds. The governor said there was little, if any correlation, between the state agencies dealing with the problems of handicapped, neglected, abandoned children and delinquent children.

Judge Theodore Bohn of the juvenile court said the court is unable to function satisfactorily because it lacks enough trained workers to guide the wards of the juvenile court.

Trevithick Replies

David R. Trevithick, chairman of the welfare commission, said that if the governor's statement about a lack of correlation in the field of children is true then he is responsible. He contended, however, that there is correlation brought about through a board made up of executives of state agencies dealing with children who meet regularly to review problems and situations. He said the child welfare services program is like a traffic light. Nobody can say how many mishaps are prevented by a traffic light, but undoubtedly the light prevents trouble. He felt the child welfare services program in its preventive work among problem children also was a safeguarding influence.

Mrs. B. G. Midgley presided as president of the council. Mrs. Elizabeth Tueller was chairman of the welfare phase of the program and Mrs. Ada Moyes of the Japanese discussion, with Kent Bramwell, mayor-elect, as moderator.

Miss Margaret Stewart gave a paper on the meaning of American citizenship.

REGISTER-REPUBLIC
(Rockford, Ill.)
November 17, 1943

Column Left

**Citizens of Japanese
Origin Doing Well.
Shouldn't Be Confused
With Disloyal Rioters.
Picture of the Boy
You Have Befriended.**

Barney Thompson

TULE,—you pronounce it in two syllables. Tule lake, California, came into the headlines on Nov. 4 as a war relocation center which had to be taken over by the army to prevent riotous doings by a group of disloyal Japanese.

Tule lake center is one of ten set up under the war relocation authority in 1942 for persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from the west coast military area as a measure of security.

But it is the only war relocation center for the disloyals,—for those Japanese aliens who asked to be sent back to Japan; for those Japanese-American citizens who refused in their registration to state unqualified allegiance to the United States and those Japanese aliens who refused to agree to abide by our laws; for those whose intelligence measurements and other records indicated that they might

endanger the national security or interfere with the war effort; for close relatives who preferred to remain with these groups rather than break family ties.

The 6,000 segregants at Tule lake are held apart from all other relocation groups. Not one of them is sent to any other part of the country to work. The center is fenced, man-proof. The army patrols the inclosure day and night. War relocation civilian guards see to the order within the center.

* * *

DILLON S. MYER, director of the war relocation authority, has gone thoroughly into the events that led up to the Tule lake trouble. He has documented the occurrences and Column Left has read with care the results of his findings.

It is important now for us here in Rockford and for other communities where these words reach to understand that Tule lake is the one and only relocation center made up of disloyals. It is important for us in the midwest to know this, for there are many Japanese-Americans who have come to us to fit into our home and business life, to share with us a common war effort. And we all are entitled to assurance that these Japanese-

Americans are loyal, that we need not lie awake nights worrying about them.

* * *

KENDALL SMITH, relocation officer for the Rockford district, was invited to sit down with Column Left to explain matters touching Tule lake and to tell us how things were hereabouts.

He speaks glowingly of our experience with Japanese-Americans. Not one of the more than 200 citizens here has been in trouble of any kind. They are well liked.

And things ought to stay that way. We must not permit news headlines to frighten us or to stir up these racial antipathies that lie rather close to the surface of life. Particularly now do we have to hold on to our tolerance when so many bitter words are printed about the Japanese homeland,—about Tokio's treachery, about its cruelties.

It is safe to say that there isn't a Japanese-American released for work anywhere in our middle west without first having met very strict examination of his loyalty to this nation. And under the constitution, they are as much entitled to the protection of our laws as we are ourselves. They are safe with us and we are safe with them.

TWIN FALLS TIMES-NEWS
November 18, 1943

U. S. Japanese to Aid China Relief

All war fund subscriptions made by the Magic Valley Japanese-American Citizens' league will be turned over to United China relief, Shig Morita, league president, announced.

Joe Koehler, chairman of the county war fund campaign, said that Morita, a farmer in this area, turned in \$125 in subscriptions Wednesday and that there would be more to come in soon.

Miss Tsuchi Saito, social chairman of the league, and Morita will receive contributions to the war fund. Any members of the league unable to contact them were urged by Morita to leave their subscriptions either at the Idaho Power company war fund office or at the Roxy theater.

Two Japanese To Become Ohio Druggists

Two relocated Japanese today were granted the right to practice pharmacy in Ohio.

M. N. Ford, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, disclosed that Masao Yamamoto, Cleveland, had passed an examination given for registered pharmacists Oct. 12-13. He will be engaged in "prescription work only" in a Cleveland drug store.

A reciprocal certificate was granted Takae Mary Mori, permitting her to practice pharmacy in Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati. Miss Mori, a graduate of Washington University's College of Pharmacy, met all requirements of the state board, according to Mr. Ford.

Both Japanese are American-born and were sent here from the west coast by the Government.

Twenty-four persons took the examination and 18 received passing grades, including Bertha Harmon, 259 N. Remington-rd.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) PRESS
November 18, 1943

Gives Intimate Picture of Jap Relocation Camps

A tall, red-haired, green-eyed woman, whose hobby is hunting antelope on the deserts of Idaho, today gave Cleveland its first intimate picture of life in the Japanese-American relocation centers.

She is Miss Veda Satterfield, 24, of Pocatello, Idaho, a graduate of Stanford University, with a master's degree from the University of Utah. Since September, 1942, Miss Satterfield has been teaching at the Topaz, Utah, and Minidoka (Idaho) relocation centers for Japanese-Americans.

The two camps house the so-called "loyal Japanese Americans." Miss Satterfield said their morale and conduct were excellent. She said that, for the most part, they did not resent being placed in the camps, but felt that it was necessary as a part of winning the war.

"But," she said, "they do resent being called Japs. They feel they are Americans, and prefer to be called JACS—Japanese American citizens."

Miss Satterfield taught physical education and English, American history, and sociology. The children also study relocation problems, learning about cities from the standpoint of housing, industries, institutions, minority groups, racial prejudice, etc.

She said her children were not much different from other American children except for discipline, and perhaps a greater interest in their future than children under other circumstances possess.

"The children sing the same patriotic songs that are sung in other schools and, for instance, their Red Cross collections have equaled those at schools outside the camps. And the children have an outright scorn of Japan and Japanese customs."

Miss Satterfield said many of the children admitted the camps had been good for them. "Previously, they were minority groups, speaking only when spoken too, having little part in civic affairs of the school."

"But at Minidoka, for instance, they had to help convert the laundry into a science laboratory on

Miss Satterfield Mrs. Katayama



Miss Uyeda

school days. They had to make barracks into classrooms. They regarded all this as a challenge which they have met successfully."

The Minidoka camp is in the Magic Valley of Idaho, with 80,000 acres under cultivation. Miss Satterfield said the school children had left the camp for six weeks, living in labor camps, while helping Idaho harvest its huge potato crop.

Miss Satterfield is visiting the Cleveland regional office of the War Relocation Authority before becoming a field representative at Ann Arbor, Mich.

When she entered the Cleveland office she recognized two girls she had known at the Topaz camp. One is Miss Kaye Uyeda, 21, formerly of Oakland, Cal.

The second is Mrs. Yuki Katayama, 26, also a former Oakland (Cal.) girl. Her husband, Taro, is an Army private at Camp Shelby, while her sister, Mrs. Cherry Nakagawara, has joined the WAC.

One of Miss Satterfield's former pupils is Fumi Ebihara, 16, who now is in high school in Bay Village.

TELEGRAM (Superior, Wisc.)
October 21, 1943

We, The People

Reader Warns Against
Danger of Race Prejudice

To The Telegram:

The first "helping" of truly puerile war-hysteria-born race hatred to see light in this We, The People column was signed by a man named "Schmidt."

Mr. Schmidt is trying to fan the flames of hatred against the American citizens of Japanese ancestry that the government has adjudged loyal and is now trying to locate in civil life, so that they would no longer be eating up the taxpayers' money in concentration camps.

What are Mr. Schmidt's reasons for assuming that these Americans, if any were located in Douglas county, may engage in sabotage? The only reason we could find in the hateful article was the fact that these people are of Japanese ancestry. And, Mr. Schmidt assumes, as we are at war against the Japanese rulers, any descendant of a Japanese, no matter how loyal to America he may seem, must of necessity be considered a suspicious character.

Please, fellow Americans, let's stay away from the treacherous path of race prejudice, for if we don't stay away from it, we may soon be in a grand stew of mutual suspicion and name-calling. Racial hatred, carried to its extreme by the Schickelgrubers' and by the Tojos of Japan was one of the causes of the present war. And some of us, who are just as American as is Mr. Schmidt, still think that we are fighting this war to banish race hatreds from the face of the earth!

Don't forget, Mr. Schmidt, that some yellow-skinned people (close cousins of the Japanese) are our Allies in this war. They just happened to have little better leadership than did the Japanese.

AN AMERICAN,
Who is just as white as Mr. Schmidt.

CHICAGO DEFENDER (Ill.)
November 20, 1943

WORLD VIEW

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

American Vansittartism

THERE'S more than meets the eye beneath the recent press furor over the disturbances among disloyal Japanese-Americans at Tule Lake, California. If it's what I think it is, I don't like it.

Sure some of the internees got tough. That was anticipated. That's the reason they were isolated from the loyal Japanese-Americans and sent to Tule Lake. And, if you want the truth of the matter, the government was able to isolate them only because of the loyalty and patriotism of the majority of Japanese-Americans, who helped U. S. authorities ferret out the Tojo agents and members of the Black Dragon society.

So why the stink over something that was known beforehand and anticipated? Why the screaming headlines and revival of stories about Japanese barbarity and ferocity? Why does Hearst drag back on page one the lurid yellow "dispatches" of that discredited and disgusting purveyor of falsehood, Karl H. von Wiegand, who is reported to have had contacts with the Nipponese military intelligence all during the Japanese attack on Hongkong, Singapore and Manila?

Part Of A Pattern

I BELIEVE the hullabaloo over the Tule Lake affair and the revival of hate-inspiring stories about the Japanese people is a potentially very dangerous thing. I think these developments synchronize with the fifth column incitements against Negroes, Jews, Mexican-Americans and other colored minority peoples, that they are part and parcel of a deliberate design to enflame racial feelings against the Japanese people.

The British have a word for this. They call it Vansittartism. They gave it this name because Lord Vansittart, one of Britain's multi-millionaires and bluebloods, has been waging a campaign for military occupation of Germany, partition of the German state, and the infliction of severe penalties on the German people for the crimes of the Hitler

regime. Vansittart doesn't draw a distinction between the Nazis and their dupes and the rest of the German people. He talks racial nonsense. He says the Germans are an aggressive, warlike and predatory "RACE."

Logic Of Vansittartism

EXAMINE this statement and you'll find it's a parallel version of Hitler's Aryan mythology. It's racism, and racism with a distinct aim.

The aim of Vansittart is to head off a genuine democratic upsurge of the German people, to clamp the old regime of Junkers and militarists and industrialists—with British millionaires running the show, of course—on the necks of the German people after Hitler has been removed.

Look to our American Vansittarts and you'll discover something very interesting. They are the self-same clique who championed appeasement of Japanese fascism for years before Pearl Harbor. Their motives: to use Japanese fascism as an instrument against the growing colonial revolutions in Asia, against the Chinese revolution in particular, and eventually, against the Soviet Union.

The policies of these cruel and cynical men—if you read the Hearst-Howard-McCormick-Patterson press, you know their names!—backfired at Pearl Harbor, just as the policies of the Munichers of London and Paris backfired when Hitler invaded Poland. Now they hope to pull their chestnuts out of the flames by the re-establishment of American imperialism over the peoples of Asia.

We'll have to watch this trend. Not only would it play into the hands of Tojo, give an edge to his "Asia-for-the-Asiatics" propaganda, afford a pretext for his brutalities to thousands of American prisoners now in Japanese hands, and enable him to stave off the growing war-weariness of the Japanese common folk—not only will American Vansittartism have these consequences. In addition, it will intensify the racial incitements and violent attacks on Negroes and other colored minorities throughout the United States.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) HERALD

TWO YOUNG JAP-AMERICANS LIKE G. R.

They Want to Remain Here

Expressing pleasure at their reception in Grand Rapids, two young American citizens of Japanese parentage told of their desire to remain in Michigan after their seasonal leave expires.

Hick Yasutake and George Miyake are two of the six who have been workers on farms near Lowell. Both were recruited from the Rohwer relocation center near McGehee, Ark., for seasonal work.

Although they expressed a dislike for the cold weather the youths were eager to accept any positions

open to them here after they have a brief visit with their parents in Arkansas.

"The Michigan people are very broad-minded and kind. They realize what it is like for us to have to move suddenly away from our homes, and they recognize the fact that we have both graduated from high school and are eager for work," Miyake commented.

Yasutake hopes to be a commercial artist after the war and Miyake who has had shop training in school is undecided between shop work and farming.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) TIMES
November 15, 1943

DON'T POUR GASOLINE

TULE LAKE, near the northern border of California, is the place where about 15,000 Japs have been assembled. To this segregation camp are sent those who refuse to abide by United States laws, those whose records indicate they might endanger our national security. In other words, the tough ones.

In recent weeks various stories of rioting and other troubles have been coming from Tule Lake.

Dillon S. Myer, head of the national war relocation authority, a civil agency which calls in the army only in case of trouble, has presented a factual and rather reassuring account of what has been happening. Myer is a calm and capable man who drew one of the meanest civilian war jobs.

His report implies, though it doesn't directly say, that many of the stories from Tule Lake, which he describes as exaggerated, came from within the Tule Lake WRA organization itself because of a hysterical reflex in a tense spot where possible danger is a constant threat.

"A NUMBER of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety . . . a few became almost hysterical," Myer says. Such a reaction is not unnatural. The task of policing the toughest and trickiest of aliens, or of working as a clerk or otherwise in such an environment, is not exactly a happy one. Many people don't sleep so well at night if they think their throats might be cut. So after a few flare-ups it is not surprising that some pretty wild tales were told which Myer, by documental and personal inspection at no inconsiderable risk to his own hide, now says were over-told.

But the important thing he stresses, in which we should all co-operate in holding down any spread of hysterics, is that "retaliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control" might—and probably would—be the outgrowth.

Evidently every effort by both the WRA and the army is being made to keep an explosive situation under control. And it is up to us not to over-simplify, as is one's first impulse, by calling for drastic handling of these admitted enemies in our midst.



(Left) Loyal American Japanese, Fusako Miyazaki and Audrey Fujita called at Campaign Headquarters to present War Fund gifts which they have solicited to Pierce Atwater, executive director.

THE THREE STAR FEATHER
November 24, 1943

SUN (Baltimore, Md.)
November 20, 1943

Mr. Grew Makes A Plea For The Loyal Japanese

When Joseph C. Grew, our former Ambassador to Japan, pleads for the Japanese in this country who are loyal, he should have a hearing. Mr. Grew has long been a student of the Japanese. In the decade which he spent in Japan he observed our Pacific enemy with penetration. He gave warnings about Japan's military power and her craft which were not taken seriously by many Americans until after Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Grew also knows the Americans of Japanese ancestry. His point about them now is a simple one. He says those who have grown up in the United States are as much Americans as men of any other derivation in the same environment since birth. Some of these people returned to the Japanese homeland before the war. Few of them could tolerate the kind of life and living which they found there. As Mr. Grew concludes, "the overwhelming majority of those men want to be loyal to us." He adds, "the few who don't want to be loyal to us often say so openly."

We have read of the exploits of Americans of Japanese descent in their own military units fighting in Italy. They are excellent soldiers; they make of the wearing of the uniform a special opportunity for the demonstration of their love of country. As Mr. Grew suggests, there is no doubt that the spirit these soldiers manifest is present, too, in their kinsfolk who because of age or sex or other reasons cannot show their American patriotism in such dramatic fashion. Certainly, Americans should not exclude any loyal American from the national fellowship on the quite irrelevant ground of race or ancestry. We should remember that, as Mr. Grew says, "it doesn't make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent."

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER (Penna.)
November 9, 1943



PACKING YULE TOYS FOR JAPANESE INTERNEES

Nelli Nagano, 20 (left), of the Y. W. C. A., and Koko Yemoto, of 100 Lombard st., Japanese-American girls, are shown packing a crate of Christmas toys at 1515 Cherry st., to be sent to the Camp Minidoka Relocation Project at Hunt, Idaho, in an effort to make the holiday happier for hundreds of "transplanted" Japanese-American children.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix) ANTIGO (Wis.)
November 5, 1943

DAILY JOURNAL
November 9, 1943

LOS ANGELES TIMES
November 2, 1943

Release of Japs Urged by Speaker

FRESNO, Nov. 1. — The abridgment of national sovereignty in favor of a universal league of nations, conversion of empires into commonwealths, racial equality and complete forgiveness of Axis peoples after the war are the recipes for permanent peace of Kirby Page, author and lecturer, who spoke here today.

Page also recommended that all Japanese confined in relocation camps be released to do remunerative work in unsegregated areas unless definite acts or sentiment of disloyalty are proven against them.

NISEI MEET QUOTA WITHIN TWO DAYS

RIVERS, Nov. 4. — (P) — Japanese-Americans interned at the war relocation center here, turned over \$750 to the war fund drive today and Paul Loucks, Coolidge, campaign chairman for Pinal County, expressed the belief it was the first community in Arizona to reach its quota.

The reports officer at the center said the money came mostly from residents earning \$18 a month and was collected in two days. Another campaign has been launched to gather \$750 for the community chest.

Americans who insist on branding an entire race as enemies, not excluding even its native-born members who are loyal Americans might well ponder the action of the Chinese Youth Conference at Lake Tahoe. It went on record in support of the efforts of the Committee on American principles and Fair Play and condemned the propaganda of racial friction toward loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry as "un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian." No one has greater cause to hate the Japanese than the Chinese, still even they are able to show a proper discrimination and keep a balanced judgment.

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS (Mich.)

November 5, 1943

Advisory Unit to Aid**In Jap Placement Here**

District headquarters of the war relocation authority will have the advice and assistance of a volunteer citizens committee in considering problems of placement and acceptance in western Michigan of Americans of Japanese descent. It was announced Friday by H. J. VanWolfe, committee chairman and representative of the National Catholic Community Service group here.

The committee which met Thursday afternoon in the Keeler building office of William Kir-Stimon, WRA district supervisor, includes Rev. Howard Carey and Rev. Harold T. Janes of the Grand Rapids-Kent County Council of Churches; Rabbi Jerome D. Folkman, Mrs. Arthur Shaw, Kent County Council of Church Women; Merle Mosier, Council of Social Agencies; Bernice Bish, Family Service; Edward P. Sims, Brough Community Center association; Dean Henry J. Ryskamp of Calvin college; Walter F. Perschbacher, realtor, and Norma H. Stauffer, YWCA.

Additions to the committee will be made from organized labor, management groups and other community organizations, Van Wolfe said.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

November 5, 1943

FDR Stands Firm on Race Order

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Attorney General Biddle, made public today, overruled Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's decision holding as "directive only and not mandatory" the President's order for insertion in Government contracts of provisions obligating employers not to discriminate against employees on account of race, creed or color.

Asserting that the prosecution of the war "demands that we utilize fully all available manpower," the President said he wished to make it perfectly clear that his non-discrimination order is mandatory and should be so construed by all Government agencies.

ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix)

November 6, 1943

U. S. Chinese Youth Defend Loyal American-Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Propaganda of racial friction toward the loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry was condemned as "un-American, undemocratic, and un-Christian" by the Chinese Christian Youth Conference at its recent convention at Lake Tahoe.

The Conference went on record in support of the efforts of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California is the Honorary Chairman. It urged that similar local committees be organized throughout the Pacific Coast to counteract propaganda of racial prejudice and unconstitutional discrimination.

Voting their support of the survey of the Chinese people and their

needs on the West Coast, as recommended by Dr. Chih Meng of the China Institute in America, the Conference urged that special attention be given to improving the housing and sanitation conditions in the Chinese communities in this area.

The members of the Conference resolved to participate, as individuals and as a unit, in activities relating to education, religion, labor, civic and service enterprises, and political and international affairs. They also decided to take an active part in postwar reconstruction forums and in organizations for the furtherance of race equality. They believe that these efforts will help promote the interracial understanding necessary for a permanent peace.

Urging the elimination from the statute books of the United States of laws which discriminate against the Chinese, the delegates advocated that Congress pass just laws that will promote good will between the American and the Chinese people.

Delegates to the convention were college-age Chinese men and women from California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada. Chinese from other areas were invited as special guests. Representatives from Hawaii regularly attended the annual conventions before the war.

The Chinese Christian Youth Conference was organized 12 years ago by a group of Chinese college students.

SUN (Baltimore, Md.)

November 20, 1943

JAPANESE TELLS OF PACIFIC WAR AT RIVERS CAMP

One Jap sniper in the battle for New Georgia Island who tried his best to kill a Japanese American "doughboy" never lived to tell of his failure.

The Japanese American soldier, Staff Sgt. Kazuo Komoto, is back in America after a slug from the sniper's machine gun had shattered his knee. He visited his parents at the Rivers Relocation Center last week.

The sergeant in recounting his experience in the "toughest fighting in the world" said that he had been without sleep for a week, and had climbed out of his fox hole behind the front lines to rest. Some twenty minutes later the sniper, who had infiltrated and camouflaged himself in a tree, opened on him and several other American soldiers near him. A few seconds later the sniper was riddled by American fire.

Later, on a hospital ship, his commanding general presented him with the Purple Heart award. With a soldier's disdain for what he terms a "cripple's medal," Komoto shrugs off congratulations. Completely recovered from his knee wound, he is ready for action again.

November 6, 1943

John Lardner's
Letter*To The Folks
at Home
U.S.A.*

Nisei Show Loyalty in Front Line

By John Lardner.

With the 5th Army. THERE is a unit of Nisei or American-Japanese soldiers fighting the Germans over a sector of the Allied front line here. We found them bivouacked in a sunny tomato field on an Italian farm beyond the north fork of the Volturno River. German shells were dropping in the bottom land and also around a crumbling castle on the hill just above.

The Japanese had completed one month of battle in this land halfway around the world from their homes in Hawaii. The net verdict of other troops in the sector is that they are very good soldiers, noteworthy especially for their aggressiveness and stamina.

Tank-Killer Masao.

They looked good. They were neat and alert and said, "Good morning" cheerfully as we walked toward their camp over the country roads and sunken lanes and olive groves of Campania.

Near a solitary house by a curve in the road stood an enemy tank, full of holes outside and blood inside. When we reached the camp a little farther on the unit commander, Lt. Col. Farrant Turner of Honolulu was taking notes on the story of Pvt. Masao Awakuni, a "bazooka" gunner who shot up this tank.

The bazooka, as you may know, will raise time with a tank but the gunner must be pretty close and tanks are not comfortable to be close to.

Takes a Good Man.

With only the road bend for cover Pvt. Awakuni got within 25 feet. He sighted along the big, grotesque tube, fired the rocket shell, which leaves a wake of flame, killed the tank's gunner and stopped the tank. His next shells emptied the vehicle.

The crewmen were incautious enough to start talking in the gulley behind the tank and Awakuni's sharp-eared mates plied them with grenades. It was a nice haul.

"What Awakuni did needs a good soldier," said Col. Turner. "These fellows are all very good."

At this point the colonel and all hands present dived into fox-holes. When the German artillery paused again we got out and resumed our conversation.

For All the Nisei.

Col. Turner, born and raised in Hawaii himself, feels his Hawaiian Japanese are fighting a crusade for Americans of Japanese descent as well as killing Germans for democracy. He brought them here from Hawaii by way of the training ground at Camp McCoy in the United States.

They are the first combat group ever to leave Hawaii, the first American-Japanese unit to be trained in this war and the first Japanese to fight in American uniform abroad.

They are all second or third generation Japanese, known in Hawaii as Nisei and Sane'i.

Beyond All Question.

Mistrusted after Pearl Harbor, their aim, according to their officers, 15 of whom are Japanese, is to prove beyond question that they can fight loyally and well, and thus directly protect the honor and reputation of Japanese in America.

This impulse seems to make them fight more eagerly, if anything, than their neighbors in the Allied line. In the last month they have charged repeatedly into murderous machine-gun and automatic fire. Their position today is perhaps the most advanced of the 5th Army forces.

Speak Only English.

Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, a veteran of 13 years in the Army Reserve and three years in the Regular Army, likes to point out that most of his men also have three years' service.

"Among ourselves we talk no Japanese but only English, the best we can," said the captain who speaks English of a high order himself.

"I think we have some good boys. Take my best sergeant, who was killed here not long ago.

"He was a squad leader who came from Waialua, a boy about 23 years old.

Strong in Death.

"Looking for machine-gun fire that was bothering us, he got right close to it and a burst took half his face away.

"Before he died he called the platoon sergeant and gave him the German position and his own squad's dispositions complete. Then he died."

"But not before then," added a white lieutenant sitting nearby. "He waited to die till he said what he had to say. That takes some doing."

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
October 29, 1943

Scores Race Prejudice And Color Differentiation

Editor Telegram: Dear Mrs. C. W. K.: I have just finished reading your letter to the editor. I must congratulate you on a magnificently written article on racial prejudice. I cannot help but compare what you stated in your letter to the atrocious way the nazis treat the Jews. The nazis also believe that they are the superior race. Would you like us to hate and persecute Japanese Americans like the nazis persecute the Jews? I sincerely believe that you wouldn't.

You suggest that we send all Japanese and descendants of Japanese back to Japan on a one-way ticket. While you are doing this, why don't you send all the German and Italians and their descendants back to the land of their birth? Don't overlook the fact that during our brief history we have been at war with England and Spain. Why not send all the English and the Spanish and their descendants back to their respective countries? But perhaps you are English, or of English descent. You probably like it here and I am sure you would enjoy continuing living in this country.

It is time we realized that the color of one's skin, be it yellow, black or brown, doesn't put one in a lower category than the one who has white skin. America is composed of all nationalities from all countries. It is time that more of us realized this.

I say let's fight the Japanese in Japan and the islands, but let's give the American Japanese a chance. Let's be real Americans and overcome our racial prejudices. Edward Brown.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES (Fayetteville, Ark.)
October 29, 1943

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

Three Visits

Three Aspects

By F. S. ROOT

Aspect III. Apparent Trends and Peace Time fold-up of Centers

(Editors Note—This is the third and final installment of a series of three articles by F. S. Root on the Japanese relocation centers in Arkansas. There is something touching about people of Japanese birth and blood wholeheartedly celebrating July Fourth with good American spirit. Mr. Root would call to public attention that we have many good German-Americans and we have at least 5,000 good Japanese Americans whom, with their loved ones serving in our armed forces, we should not make suffer any more than is necessary, while standing firm in our decision to deport all undesirables of whatever doubtful citizenship.)

A Possible Trend

War Relocation Authority, on approval of War and Justice Department, is pursuing a policy of indefinite leave to evacuees for permanent jobs "outside" in civilian life.

Permission at Rohwer for employment is scrutinized by Information and Police Authorities, and restricted to fitness for job and to model citizenship within the center.

Indefinite leave has been granted to 712 evacuees, and 164 have received season leave. Satisfactory reports come from every source, authorities said.

Within the town, as in any community of comparable population, are innumerable needs for public employment.

These jobs are assigned to competent evacuees at monthly wages of \$12, \$16, or \$19, depending upon the skill required in the respective services. As of report

for June, a total of 3991 evacuees have been assigned to jobs within the project area. A reduced budget necessarily will lessen the number to be employed. This will tend to increase the number applying for indefinite leave which under the shortage of manpower may cause a wider acceptance of the evacuee in production programs especially on the farm, in truck gardening and food industries.

Handskills and Art an Outlet

As one goes hither and thither about the town he senses a spirit of waiting, of endurance, of pent-up patience that finds relief in hand-skills, colorful art and carving and sculpture. Time means nothing, ambitions are blocked, being busy under "concentration" is consoling. Little is the wonder that such individuals as Harry Koszumi, Kazuo Honbo, and art instructor, Yoshio Yoshioka, devote so much energy and time in self development, and private tutoring of others in art crafts. These men are attracting exhibitors and connoisseurs of Art. Several specimens have recently been on exhibit in St. Louis.

In peace or in war, morale is the key to the betterment of any people. Social, recreational and religious life is all essential to a cooperative acceptance of hardship and unnatural restrictions.

Dr. Hunter,

An Understanding Head

Dr. J. B. Hunter, supervisor of community life, understands the needs and is meeting the challenge. There are four large Scout Patrols, Girl Scouts, competitive sports, a Junior and Senior Red Cross (1200 active service volun-

teers), an Endeavor society, Sunday Schools, union as well as denominational Church services, PTA's sponsored social activities, a high school paper and a bi-weekly, the "Outpost" issued in mimeograph in English and Japanese. All of this is citizenship training in the democratic way of life within a "concentration" center.

Observation of the Fourth of July through dedication of large flags and poles on each school ground and public contests in American sports revealed a definite community spirit.

The holiday issue of the "Outpost" presented a first page in the national colors and introduced the editorial column with the following comment: "World War I was fought for the purpose of preserving democracy and its ideals. Today the fight is for the 'Four Freedoms' to guarantee us that democracy. It is fitting that on this Independence Day, we reword in our thoughts the basic fundamentals on which our government is founded and review the ideals toward which she progresses."

You ask "What should be done with the 107,000 evacuees in the 10 relocation centers?"

I have no answer but I venture a suggestion. Deport any undesirable non-citizen Japanese, confine the limited number of doubtful non-citizens and citizen evacuees in concentration centers, decentralize on indefinite leave all citizens evacuees, after due process of Information and War Relocation Authorities have been fully satisfied as to their loyalty and citizenship.

President Roosevelt recently stated that some 5,000 loyal Japanese are already serving in our armed forces.

We are in a world war, yet racial prejudice should not become the denominating influence in a world peace.

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES (Fayetteville, Ark.)
October 27, 1943

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

Three Visits

—
By F. S. ROOT

Three Aspects

Editor's Note—This is the second of a series of three articles by F. S. Root on the Japanese relocation centers in Arkansas. Fayetteville educators are well represented among those who are doing their best for the unfortunate Americans of Japanese blood who were so suddenly uprooted from their homes in California and taken from a cool, comfortable climate to the heated area of Arkansas' low, swampy rice country to build anew. The courage of these people has been worth noting. Mr. Root here tells of the evacuees and how they carry on in their new democracy.

Democracy in Action, and a Few Facts and Figures Aspect II

The Rohmer project director, Ray D. Johnson, has a big job, with his co-workers, he is giving democracy a laboratory test. He believes in order, service and responsibility.

The town is self governing. It has a constitution (approved by the director) which provides for a council, executive officers and a judiciary, and likewise for boards, commissions and a police department.

All evacuees, 18 years or over, are eligible to vote. (I witnessed the first assembling of the school board).

Terms of office are for six months and reelection is not limited. These short terms provide training experience in democratic service and responsibility. There are no early curfew or rigid re-

strictions on going or coming within the community, but the visitor is astonished by the quietness and absence of pedestrians at all times, day or night, other than at scheduled for mess, school or hours for going to or from assigned work.

The town hospital is an efficient and effective public facility. Here as in all divisions and departments, employees (with the exception of directors or supervisors) are largely from qualified evacuees.)

Vital statistics, up to June 1, 1943, reveal that within the town of 8,464 people there has been 108 births, 40 deaths, and the average hospital patients has been 69. (All definite facts and figures are from official sources).

A Few Facts and Figures

The first contingent arrival of evacuees was on September 17, 1942, since when the population totals 8,464. Of this number 64 per cent are citizens of the United States, 52 per cent are available for employment and 29 per cent are enrolled in school.

The average daily cost of food, per capita, is 41.2 cents while the total cost per capita for operating the project, from September 17, 1942 to June 26, 1943, \$197.44.

In addition to the gardens within the town, a co-operative farm-garden of over 700 acres is providing foods of almost every kind, ranging from garlic to sweet-pumpkins and in quantities from 44 acres of corn and blackeyed peas, or fifty acres of tomatoes to 125 acres of soybeans. Sixty-two acres of early varieties have been harvested and a second crop planted. Canning of large quantities of

surplus foods is contributing to the nation's conservation program.

Social Betterment

The division of education, herein is my deepest interest, is under the supervision of John A. Trice, former superintendent of Springdale schools. Superintendent Trice is putting over a job for which there was no precedent or pattern. Director Johnson said to him, "Trice, education is your field. Get results, no flaunting, and you shall have my full support." With the full support of his staff and evacuee patrons, he has evidence of results, for the State Department of Education has given elementary and high schools a full "A" rating. He held a pre-school conference for his staff and last week had "open house" to patrons and friends.

The school system has a tinge of local color for the reason principal M. H. Ziegler and wife, Leola Parsley, Mattie Lou Leflar, Pearl Reed Jackson, Edwina Porter, Virginia McGruder and others are from Washington county. (Racial prejudice has prompted severe criticism of the teachers—yet, the State Department has joined in the program and Uncle Sam is paying the bills. It was Arkansas teachers in these positions of teachers from other states. (Let the critics assess their properties at 50 per cent of true value.)

An analytical observation of the schools Rohwer would be an "eyes-opener" to many and would reveal some justification of the project under an emergency war measure.

Aspect III. Apparent Trends and Peace Time fold-up of Centers.