



Phyllis, 9, and Carrie Kadoyama, 7, doing the dishes at home. The children say they like it here and that there is little possibility that they will return to California when the war is over.

[By a staff photographer.]

#### BY PENCE JAMES.

The old clubhouse of the Arlington Country Club on the north side of Dundee rd. between Wheeling and Arlington Heights rd. has undergone changes since the days when knickered gentlemen roamed the lobby and lounges and dined with their ladies in the great hall.

Most of the lounges and the hall, to say nothing of the downstairs locker rooms, are filled with chickens—20,000 of them.

Other rooms upstairs and on the main floor have been remodeled into apartments and are now occupied by Japanese-Americans who came here from Tule Lake Camp under the relocation program of the WRA.

#### Polite and Co-operative.

A visitor mounting the steps of the south portico is welcomed by a personable girl of Japanese extraction who says more politely than most receptionists:

"Good morning. May I help you, please?"

In a jiffy out comes the foreman of the place, a man of slight build who welcomes you with a smile and practically hands you the key to the institution—which is, incidentally, a poultry house sponsored by the Curtiss Candy Co.

The man is Harry Makino, American born and a former truck farmer in California where he operated 325 acres before being sent to the relocation camp at Tule Lake. The receptionist is

#### Story from CHICAGO DAILY NEWS December 28, 1943

Harry's wife whom he met and married at camp and who comes from Washington state.

#### All Except Children Work.

"We have 20 Japanese-Americans living here now," Harry tells you. "All except the young children work in the poultry plant. Two of the children go to nearby Buffalo Grove school and they are having the time of their lives there. They are enjoying every minute of it."

The adults, Harry said, like it here, too. But some of them are still a little dazed at all that has happened to them.

"We're all a little dazed at the things that have been happening to us—the way we are being sent around the country. But it certainly is nice farming land around here."

Harry is 29. The average age, he says, of American citizens of Japanese extraction is 19.

"Come on," he said, "I'll show you around the place."

He led his guest through the old clubhouse, where hundreds of wire chicken pens filled with white hens and roosters stood stacked in the large rooms. The chickens are raised in the pens and, when old enough, are dressed for market before being sent out of the clubhouse.

The women help with the work as well as the men. The children take care of the apartments, wash the dishes and clean up while their mothers are working.

"The people around here have been so nice to us," said Mrs. Makino later as the guest visited in the Makino apartment.

"We have joined the Arlington Heights Presbyterian Church," Harry said, "and have been treated very well. In fact, the whole town of Arlington Heights, so far as we can tell, is friendly."

#### Six in One Family.

"I'd like to tell you about some of the other people here. Mr. and Mrs. Chuzo Katagiri from Kent, Wash., have a family of six. They are Episcopalians. He was a dairyman. David, 18, who is now working with the chickens, is crazy about flying. He has tried to join the aviation cadets, but has been refused. He hangs around the airports here whenever he has time and has made some rare flying models of Uncle Sam's ships.

# Ban Lifting Permits Jap to Study Medicine

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PIONEER PRESS (St. Paul)  
December 13, 1943

(continued from p. 7)

"Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sato ran a laundry in Tacoma. They have two small boys here at the house. Mother is now in the hospital at Elgin where she gave birth to the first Japanese (American) girl ever born there.

"Toyozo Hirata was a California strawberry grower. He has a son in the Army at Fort Knox. Kay Kawamoto has two sons in the American Army in Australia. So we could hang a service flag in our window with three stars."

Harry and his wife had Christmas greens in their apartment and Christmas cookies on the table. They said they would be glad when peace came once more.

"But," said Harry, "I don't think many of us will return to California. We like the Middle West and its hospitality."



YOSHIO SAKO

Last barrier in the way of Yoshio Sako's medical education was removed last week when the University of Minnesota announced the end of a ban on Japanese-American students.

Sako, 25-year-old interne at Children's hospital, already has his entrance blanks from the university medical school, and the rest will be a formality. Clearance from the office of the provost marshal general must be obtained first.

He finished his third year at the University of California medical school in May, 1942, but his training was interrupted when he was sent to a relocation camp. After his release last February he came to St. Paul.

With his education partially completed, he qualifies to work in hospitals as a junior interne.

The native Californian tried vainly to enter about 40 medical schools in all parts of the United States. He kept in touch with the University of Minnesota, however, and he learned from friends nearly two weeks ago that a change in admission policy was expected.

Sako wrote to the school immediately, and the papers were sent to him. He has fulfilled scholastic requirements, he says.



Shizu Kadoyama is shown at work in the poultry plant which occupies the basement and locker rooms of the old clubhouse near Arlington Heights. Her daughters take care of the Kadoyama apartment in the building. The family came here from Tule Lake.

## Jap-American Heads Givers To Aid Chinese

DISPATCH  
(St. Paul)  
December 22,  
1943

Macalester college raised \$1,300 recently, mainly for Chinese students—and guess who made the largest contribution in cash and effort.

A girl by the name of Ellen Okagaki, Japanese-American student at Mac.

Ellen is, to speak plainly, poor. She works in a restaurant and does odd jobs to maintain herself in college.

She pledged \$10, the largest individual pledge for the drive. She made the posters for the campaign, and was the driving force in a co-ed laundry that raised \$40 for the fund.

Rommates at a co-ed house where she is staying told her she could not afford the \$10 pledge, but she said she could.

The money goes to the World Student Service fund and to Allied students generally—Chinese ones in particular.

## Coast Get Employment in Middle-West



*Sewing students and their instructor, Tetsu Sugi, at Christopher House, Chicago. Miss Sugi voluntarily gave up her position as a teacher in Los Angeles*

### Evacuees Find Less Race Bias In New Homes

**Majority Expect to Remain  
After War; Many Fields  
of Work Open to Them**

By Jack Steele

CHICAGO, Dec. 11. — Almost half of the 2,000 Japanese-Americans who have left Western relocation centers in the last year to settle in Chicago are women. The great majority of both women and men, having been well accepted here and having adjusted themselves to their new environment, expect to stay in the Middle West after the war.

No question appears to interest these people so much as whether they will return to their old homes, as President Roosevelt has promised they may, as soon as national security permits.

"Some of us have already made bets about whether we will go back West," said Miss Kimi Mukaye, of the national staff of the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Mukaye has been directing social and welfare activities for young Nisei (American-born Japanese) women in Chicago for several months.

Curiously enough, in view of the Japanese tradition that women must play a subservient role, it was the young Nisei women who beat the first paths from the centers. The War Relocation Authority at first granted permission to leave the camps only to those for whom it had found jobs. The man-power shortage was not then acute, and the first jobs offered were for domestic servants.

Employers are more than pleased. "I'd like to get fifty more Nisei girls tomorrow," one manufacturer said. Another reported that a Nisei crew on an assembly line was turning out 134 instead of 70 units a day.

HERALD TRIBUNE  
(New York)  
December 12, 1943

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**TIMES-NEWS (Twin Falls, Idaho)**  
December 8, 1943

### WE'RE A "HOT SPOT"!

"How on earth do stories like that ever get started?"

You probably have asked yourself that same question dozens of times upon hearing rumors which you knew positively from personal experience to be entirely false.

In a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner we have a good example of how stories get started. Writing as if he were an authority on the Japanese situation in Idaho, James K. McCoy of San Francisco would have readers of the Examiner believe that Twin Falls is another Tule Lake.

"The town of Twin Falls," he wrote the editor, "is now controlled by the Japs, who have bought many types of business in the town and have bought large acreages of potato land. They roam the streets of Twin Falls in large numbers without guards or restrictions, go where they please and push Americans off the streets."

"This," the writer added emphatically, "is one JAP HOT SPOT that should be brought to the attention of the American people."

In one way it's unfortunate that Mr. McCoy's silly suggestion can't be carried out in extreme. If all the American people should flock to Twin Falls in anticipation of seeing this "Jap hot spot," they would learn the truth for themselves, the big scare would turn out to be a disappointing flop, and Mr. McCoy, deep in hiding to escape their wrath, would probably learn a big lesson.

It all goes to show how hatreds, personal prejudices and racial intolerance can warp one's senses into vicious ways of thinking—even to the point of spreading false and malicious rumors that only serve to make mockery of the very principles for which the allied nations are fighting.

If some of these know-it-alls who are so quick to jump at conclusions would spend one tenth of their rumor-mongering efforts in seeking out the truth and accepting it for what it is worth, the world would be a lot better off.

**POST INTELLIGENCER (Seattle)**  
December 24, 1943

### Nisei Rights

To The Post-Intelligencer:

Perhaps those countrymen of ours who celebrated Bill of Rights Week by proclaiming themselves in favor of permanent expulsion of people of Japanese descent—presumably on the theory that it is a sin of last June, directly derived matter of majority vote—do not from the Bill of Rights, applies in realize that what may be justified this case. When the court says no as a war measure can be a viola-official can prescribe what shall be tion of the Bill of Rights in peace orthodox in politics, nationalism, time. Except in extreme emer-religion or other matter of opinion, gency, when the individual must it means likewise the majority the sacrifice for the mass, the Bill of officials represent. Rights guarantees individual rights. "What we want" is a poor basis not only against encroachment by for either domestic tranquility or government but also against the world peace. tyranny of the majority.

H. BUSH, Sapho.

**REPUBLICAN (Springfield Mass.)** December 4, 1943

### Japanese-American Evacuees

It is an exceedingly broad construction of the constitution that the federal court of appeals at San Francisco has unanimously upheld in the case of a Japanese-American citizen who had denied that Gen De Witt's evacuation order could be enforced against him.

The opinion, delivered by Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, rested on a previous Supreme Court ruling sustaining the general's curfew orders. Therein the doctrine was proclaimed that under the constitution the government could do everything necessary, in prosecuting a war, even if the powers it assumed temporarily infringed on some guaranteed liberties of individuals.

The instant case will be carried up to the Supreme Court for final review; and that will be desirable. Martial law, in the full sense, had not been declared when the De Witt evacuation orders were issued and executed. The United States courts were open and continued to function. An American citizen has claimed his constitutional rights from the courts and, thus far, is denied them. It is certainly a case that should not be determined with finality in a hurry—perhaps not while the war lasts.

One of the California judges, in this case, offered a suggestion which, if carried into effect, would mitigate the severity of the denial of constitutional rights to a citizen in wartime for emergency reasons. Judge Denman, in a concurring opinion, expressed the hope that the American evacuees, of Japanese origin, might be compensated for losses sustained through forced abandonment of their old homes and prolonged detention in government camps.

## Eberharter Defends WRA Policy

### "Only One Major Difficulty" in Jap Relocation Centers

Revealing some of the difficulties confronting the War Relocation Authority in transferring Japanese from the West Coast military zones, Representative Herman F. Eberharter, member of a Congressional sub-committee investigating WRA, defended that agency yesterday in an address before the Hungry Club in the Henry Hotel.

Eberharter said there was doubt as to the constitutional power of the Government to go as far as it already has done with respect to transplanting American citizens of Japanese descent, even in wartime, without previous evidence of subversive activities. And the supreme court, he said, has not yet handed down a decision upon the legality of the WRA program.

Criticism of WRA, the Pittsburgh congressman said, stemmed mainly from groups which advocated treating every Japanese, both those who are aliens and those who were born in this country and are therefore citizens, as prisoners of war.

### Only One Major Difficulty

Of the 10 barracks cities set up for the 110,000 Japanese evacuees, Eberharter said, only one, at Tule Lake, California, has had any major difficulty, and in all the others military police have been called in only once. The Tule Lake center is expected to contain all the "bad" Japanese sorted out of the other centers, and the Japanese there will be denied the "leaves" granted other Japanese to return to private occupations.

Eberharter said complete records are being kept on Japanese in the relocation centers, and they are not being released to work elsewhere unless their background and conduct justifies it. He cited a Japanese battalion now fighting in Italy, and a combat team of Japanese, "some of whom have petitioned to be sent into action against Japan," as evidence of loyalty on the part of the greater number of the West Coast evacuees.

**POST GAZETTE (Pittsburgh)**  
December 28, 1943

## Appeal Made for Fair Play In Tule Lake Investigation

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3—Now that the great columns of journalistic smoke from the comparatively insignificant "battle" of Tule Lake have subsided somewhat, other more sober influences are beginning to make themselves felt. The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has taken up the issue, with intent that the nation's reputation for fair play shall not be sullied permanently.

Many persons have confused the status of Japanese residents and citizens, "interned" for the duration, with that of the legitimate and legal enemy across the Pacific, and fears and hates have confused the entire subject. The guidance of the judgment of so important a group is greatly needed, and most timely.

The Committee points out the segregees, which classification includes those avowedly disloyal troublemakers at the Tule Lake center, are not prisoners of war. It suggests a temperate, planned handling of the American-Japanese very much along the lines originally laid down by the War Relocation Authority, but firmer and made workable.

The Committee's recommendations were telegraphed to President Roosevelt, to John McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, and Senator Sheridan Downey of California, all in Washington.

The message follows:

"As a Pacific Coast body which recognizes many of the difficulties in administering the Tule Lake segregation center, difficulties due in part to the diversified groups within the center, in part to the

unjustified political and journalistic exaggeration of the disturbances inevitable in such a center, we urge that the following facts be considered by any policy-making bodies:

"1. The War Department has repeatedly expressed reluctance to assume permanent control of any center.

"2. The War Relocation Authority, while established primarily as a relocation agency, has worked out satisfactory techniques for administration of various types of centers.

"Unless the War Department wishes to control and operate Tule Lake, may we respectfully submit the following proposals:

"1. Continued operation of relocation centers by WRA with emphasis upon resettlement of loyal evacuees.

"2. Immediate separation of troublemakers in Tule Lake from law-abiding members of the colony, and secure incarceration of aforementioned persons in areas established and secured by the War Department for that purpose.

"3. War Department responsibility for external security of entire Tule Lake segregation center.

"4. Administration and operation of the Tule Lake center by WRA, whose authority and personnel shall be strengthened to meet local conditions.

"5. Full public interpretation by the War Department of the local situation.

"6. Full public interpretation by the State Department of the international implications involved, since segregees are not prisoners of war."

BISBEE DAILY REVIEW (Arizona)  
December 14, 1943

## Anti-Japanese Law Is Declared Unconstitutional

PHOENIX, Dec. 13 (AP)—A law passed by the legislature early this year in an attempt to limit activities of Japanese in Arizona was held unconstitutional by the state supreme court today.

The law required that public notice be given before engaging in business dealings with persons whose movements were restricted by law or regulation because of the war.

The opinion, written by acting justice William G. Hall of Tucson,

and concurred in by justices R. C. Stanford and Henry D. Ross, declared the statute "violates the first principle of due process and is therefore unconstitutional."

The court also held that it "does not clearly specify what persons are included within its provisions. The real purpose of the act was unquestionably to restrict movements of persons of Japanese ancestry who have been moved into the state in large numbers by the federal government following the outbreak of the war."

The law, however, could be all-inclusive, the court said, asserting that "many persons are at certain times restricted by law or lawful order," and that members of the armed forces and persons incarcer-

ated for crime, as well as Japanese, would be among those restricted.

The case originated in Maricopa county superior court, where Tsutomu Ikeda an American-born Japanese farmer living near Mesa, challenged the law in a suit against the Johnson-Pearce commercial company over purchase of turnip seed. The lower court called the law unconstitutional, and Atty. Gen. Joe Conway appealed.

The supreme court also ruled on three other cases resulting from the questioned law, in each case upholding the defendants accused in criminal actions of violating the act. They were the Lane-Whaites Produce Company, C. B. Waller and Frank Fernandez.

TIMES-HERALD (Washington, D. C.)  
December 13, 1943

## Elsa Maxwell's PARTICLES

### THE STARRY HEAVEN

RECENTLY, a friend of mine, whose early life was spent in Japan where her father served in the British consulate, spoke a few words of greeting in Japanese to a woman she met in a neighborhood grocery. Turning, the woman looked at her blankly. My friend, thinking she had made what for her was a most unusual error, said humbly, "I beg your pardon—I thought you were Japanese."

"I am Japanese," the woman, smiling, replied in perfect English. "But I've lived here so long, I didn't even recognize the few words you spoke."

I thought of that little Japanese woman the other day, when Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, spoke of his work with Japanese on the West Coast, many of whom had forgotten, not only the language, but the way of their native country—who were American in everything but the citizenship which they are denied.

In March, 1942, Executive Order No. 9066 gave the military commander the right to exclude from prescribed military areas "any persons whose presence was deemed prejudicial to the national defense."

PEOPLE of Japanese ancestry were to be evacuated from the West Coast. Many immediately sold homes and businesses or gave up jobs to find new homes in unrestricted inland areas.

They were willing, even eager, to do this because of their loyalty to America. But it's not easy to tear up stakes on short notice, to move a wife and babies where one is not sure of their welcome.

So Uncle Sam, via the War Relocation Authority, came to the aid of some hundred thousand Japanese who were unable to relocate.

One of Mr. Myer's most aggravating problems was to make the public understand that the centers were not internment camps. Adherents to military Japan were interned by the

Department of Justice. But to the WRA Centers went Japanese who were deemed loyal to this country, some even having native-born American children who went with them.

They were simply American residents "who happened to have Japanese ancestors and were unfortunate enough to be living in a potential combat zone."

THE WRA found temporary homes for many of these people with farmers who were eager for the help, and even offered permanent jobs for many of the Japanese.

But as Mr. Myer pointed out: Most of the Japanese in these centers are loyal to America, and in industry, business and professions in non-military zones would have much to offer—if given a chance.

(Registered U. S. Patent Office.)  
(Press Alliance, Inc.)

IDAHO STATESMAN (Boise, Idaho)  
December 22, 1943

### Un-American

Among the resolutions passed by the Idaho State Grange at Weiser the other day was one that must be abhorrent to any American not completely robbed of his senses and his decency by war hatreds. This is it: "We recommend that no part or parcel of land in the United States be sold or leased to any Japanese by the owner or agent thereof (who else could do it?) or by the United States government."

We heard some Grangers talking and they were almost frenzied in their approval of that stupid and contemptible resolution. We don't know if any of them have sons in the services, or, if they have, what they think their sons are fighting and dying for. We don't know whether Ray McKaig or E. T. Taylor introduced the resolution, or whether this piece of barbarism came out of the deluded soul of someone else; but if we know anything at all we know that it is bad patriotism, bad Christian doctrine, and a form of gangster democracy.

## California Agriculture Board to Aid Evacuees

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 25.—(I.N.S.) by one, and 2 members declined to vote.

—The California state board of agriculture has adopted a resolution saying it would strive to protect Japanese interests in the state if and when the army decided to permit persons of Japanese ancestry to return to the Pacific Coast.

The resolution, introduced by Paul Taylor, an economics professor at the University of California, was approved by 2 other members of the board, vigorously opposed

It said:

"Whereas it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessity on the grounds of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that if and when the military authorities shall decide that military necessity no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry be excluded from this state,

"Then, in the light of that decision the California state board of agriculture will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize lawful participation of this or any other group in the agriculture life and industry of this state."

Copies of the resolution were ordered forwarded to the President, the secretaries of state and war and the California delegation in congress.

POST INTELLIGENCER (Seattle)  
December 26, 1943

## It Has Happened Here.

A shocking new spirit of intolerance has struck America. It is an intolerance which treats a man as an enemy simply because he may have a Jap face or a Jap name.

We have no sympathy whatever for the Jap or Jap-American who has been disloyal in speech or action toward the United States. It may be that some of the disloyal ones have not yet been sorted out and a cautious alertness on the subject is advisable.

But that is a very different thing from the witch-hunting type of persecution which all Jap-Americans are undergoing, particularly on our west coast. It is understandable how ignorant persons whose reasoning powers are undeveloped might say: "The Japanese stabbed us in the back, therefore I hate all Japs, I hate all things Japanese, including Americans who have Jap faces." The existence of such ignorant prejudice, while lamentable, is perhaps inevitable.

But this attitude is inexcusable and astounding on the part of intelligent persons whose reasoning powers supposedly are developed and whose spirit of fair play supposedly exists. Yet the persecution of loyal Jap-Americans is being carried on in high places.

Chester F. Gannon of the California legislature recently conducted an investigation of "the Japanese threat" and quizzed, among other persons, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman of the Pasadena Fair Play committee. The following excerpt from the cross-examination gives a sample of Gannon's tactics:

Gannon: "Do you want to champion the rights of a people where different sexes do nude bathing together . . . Mrs. Thayer, have you ever smelled the odor of a Jap home? . . ."

Mrs. Thayer: "I have no interest in disloyal Japanese."

Gannon: "The bill of rights is not such a sacred thing, after all. Don't you know that at the time the bill of rights was written we had 150,000 slaves in the United States?"

Mrs. Thayer: "I think we've made some progress since then . . . It is of greatest importance that in time of war we do not go off into race hatred."

Gannon: "Are you a communist? . . . This sounds like their doctrine."

Mrs. Thayer: "I am registered as a Republican."

That is the kind of witch-hunting going on in California.

America, basically, is an experiment to determine if people of varied racial backgrounds with different physical characteristics can be held together by the bonds of a common ideal of democratic government. That experiment is still going on.

Unless, in the midst of war, the average American can learn to distinguish between a Jap, the enemy, and a man with a Jap face who has been proved loyal to America, then this country will simply break up into warring minorities. For no racial group is strong enough or numerous enough to rule alone. We are all members of some racial minority and once racial intolerance spreads the America we know and love is done for.

### L. A. TIMES December 16, 1943 Legion Chief Warns on Jap Hate Program

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 15. (AP)—Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, left a warning here today that anti-Jap words and deeds should find expression only on the battlefronts or in production lines for war.

"Do not do or say anything in manifesting hate that would make it harder for our people at the mercy of the Japs to survive," he said at an open meeting of the Yuba-Sutter Legion Post.

He reiterated a previous declaration that the Allies were 800,000 casualties from Berlin and 3,000,000 from Tokyo, and that if it was treason to throw down one's weapons on the front lines it also was treason to throw down the tools of manufacture which prepare the weapons of war.

IDAHO STATESMAN (Boise)  
December 5, 1943

### Who Are We Fighting?

Editor: Statesman:

The viewpoint of H. E. K. Nampa, entitled "Selling to the Japanese," prodded me to reply. There seems to be considerable confusion as to who our enemies really are. Are we at war with every person of Japanese ancestry wherever found? If so, then let's throw overboard that part of our Constitution granting equal right to our citizens regardless of race. If we refuse property rights to the second generation Japanese, then to be consistent no person of German ancestry should have the right to own land. Up until the overthrow of Mussolini we should have denied the right of property to all Italians. Adopting this policy in wars of the past we should have confiscated all property belonging to the English, Mexicans, Spanish, and even to our own Southerners of the Confederacy, for were not these people guilty of outrageous crimes against us?

We do not need to go to such extremes to protect ourselves. The FBI has done an excellent job of segregation of our enemies. This is proved by the complete absence of acts of violence committed by relocated Japanese as well as the long time resident Japanese of our Boise valley.

Haven't we enough enemies to fight abroad without stirring up antagonism among those who would be our friends and neighbors? Isn't it fairer and more American to judge a person on his own merits and not

by color of his skin or  
ligion of his ancestor  
Ludlow, Nampa.