

THE WASHINGTON POST
November 30, 1943

D. C. Area Man Killed in Action, 3 Wounded, Army Announces

One Washington area man has been killed in action and three others have been wounded, the War Department announced yesterday.



WESTCOTT

Lost in a raid over France was Sgt. John A. Westcott of Falls Church and Arlington. The wounded men are Capt. Richard T. Kainuma, 1346 K st. se.; Pvt. Earle W. Wilson, 1913 T st. se., and Pvt. Giles G. Lofy, 2221 40th pl. nw.



KAINUMA

Captain Kainuma, a Hawaiian of Japanese ancestry, was injured October 2 in Italy, when he was thrown from a jeep, his wife, Mrs. Mildred K. Kainuma, a secretary with the Red Cross, has learned. Born in Hawaii, Captain Kainuma attended the university there and then came to the States to attend Tulane University Medical School. He was a doctor at a hospital in Honolulu when he joined the medical corps in June, 1941.

THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD (Michigan)
November 21, 1943

HER BROTHER IS IN U. S. ARMY

American-Born Japanese Girl Stenographer Here

Miss Alice Miyamoto, 23, among the first of the Americans of Japanese background to be brought to Grand Rapids under the war relocation authority, says that Americans of Japanese ancestry are better Americans than ever in wartime.

She hopes to get a permanent job, she says.

"Everybody has been nice to me, although I have no intimate friends

She has a brother, Technical Sergeant Ken Miyamoto, with the U. S. army in Camp Hale, Pando, Col. He's chief clerk in the payroll section, headquarters detachment. She has a friend, also of Japanese ancestry, fighting with the American army in the Aleutians. She has four other brothers who are eager to get into the battle against the Axis, she says.

Miss Miyamoto was born in Sacramento Cal., of parents who were brought here from Japan when they were children. She herself has never been out of the United States. She was graduated from high school in Livingston, Cal., and took a stenographic course in business school. At present she's typing temporarily for a downtown business firm and is making her home with Rev. and Mrs. William A. Swets, 515 Marietta st., NE.



MISS ALICE MIYAMOTO

here," Miss Miyamoto said. Two of her brothers are in Zeeland and she goes to see them frequently. One is a shipping warehouse foreman with a produce company. The other works in a clock factory.

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD (Michigan)
November 25, 1943

LOYALTY IS DEMONSTRATED

**Jap-American Soldiers
Prove Worth in Combat**

By LILLIAN GREENWALD

WASHINGTON (INS)—The Ap-
pian 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 sol-
diers are far from being the popu-
lar conception of the evil-doing
Japanese.

"They obviously believe in what
they're doing and look calmly se-
cure 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 noth-
ing 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
Cahu led a scouting squad after
one of the German machine gun
positions. The first scout is usu-
ally 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 divi-
sion which had won glory in the
Tunisian mountains. For much of
the time they were under a heavy
artillery barrage from the Ger-
mans.

Maj. James Lovell of Hastings,

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

"It was night and it was rain-
ing," 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 Ap-ian way, the American offi-
cer 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 any-
thing. We don't give them any-
thing 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 It-
aly summed it up:

"We've had our baptism of fire
and we have not been found want-
ing. 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 conspicu-
ous "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 cham-
pions of 21 states, competed.

Murata, as a boy, had to play
with whatever clubs he could bor-
row. 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 33 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 Belden 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.

DES MOINES SUNDAY REGISTER (Iowa)
 October 24, 1943

Japanese Americans Find Work in Iowa



Japanese Americans leaving the relocation centers are finding a homelike atmosphere at the American Frienas 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.

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.

Skilled Workers.

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.

Employment Offers.

At present the WRA has more than 30 offers to employ Nisei for farm or domestic work. More difficulty is found, however, in placing 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.

Good Workers.

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 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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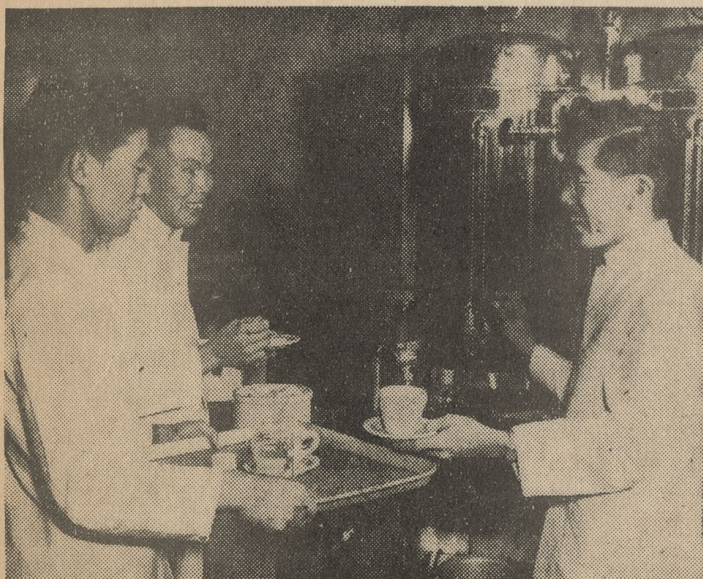
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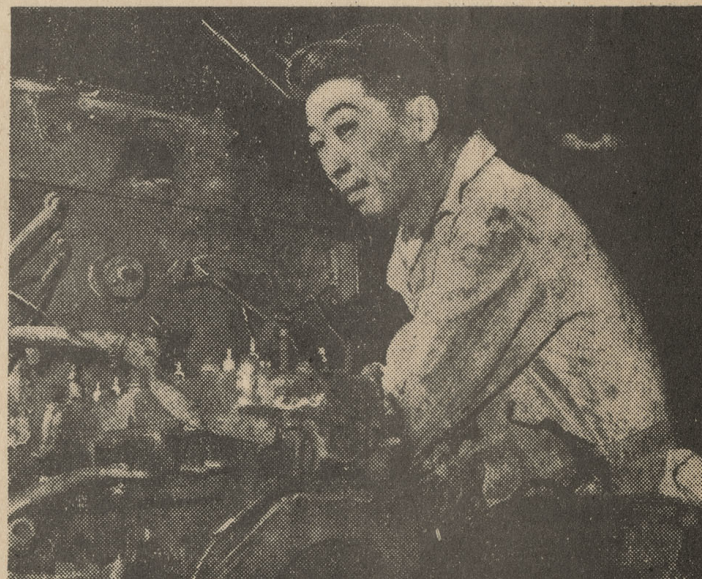
One of the Nisei working on Iowa farms is Robert Ohki, 23, who lived at Livingston, Cal. He is hitching a team of Percherons on the Carl Escher farm, near Cumming, Ia.



Two efficient office workers at the National Screen Service Corp., 1003½ High st., are Mrs. Sachi Furuto (left), 23, who operates the switchboard; Sally Kusayanagi, 22, stenographer.



Their employers at Hotel Fort Des Moines say these Nisei bus boys are pleasant, willing workers. They are (left to right) Kenji Noda, 19, Selma, Cal.; Kason Koruda, 20, Long Beach, Cal., and Tom Arima, 20, San Pedro, Cal.



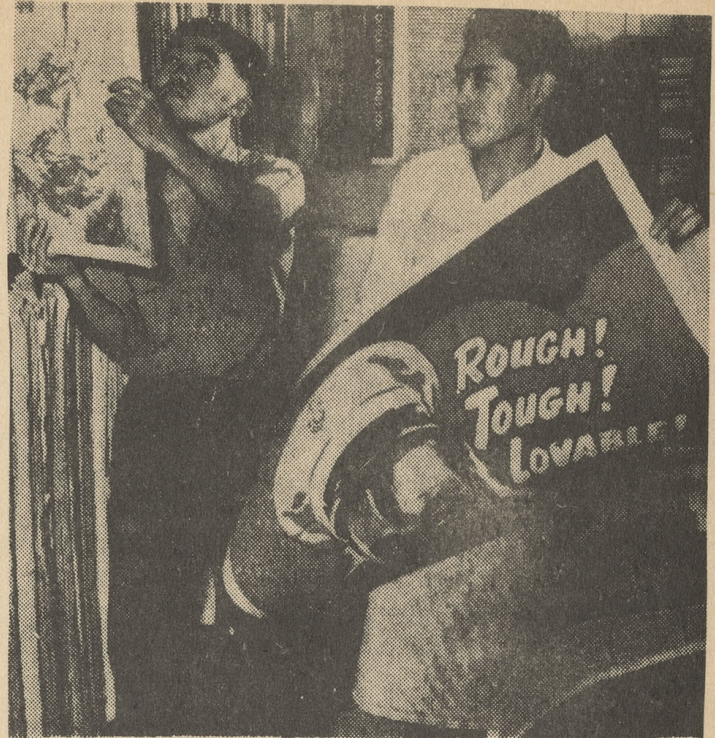
Harry Fujikawa, 31, Los Angeles, Cal., is a mechanic employed on taxi repairs at the Yellow Cab Co. His wife and 4-year-old son still are in a relocation center, but he hopes to have them out soon. Before the war he repaired trucks.

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Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto, San Francisco, Cal., is an expert at flower arrangements. She now conducts several classes in Des Moines. Her husband, a dentist, still is in a relocation center.



On Sundays Jackson Takayanagi (left), 21, is the student pastor at the Granger, Ia., Church of Christ. He is a Bible student at Drake university. Here he works with Calvin Iseri, 18, in the National Screen Service Corp. stockroom. Calvin is in the war industries school at West High school.

Two youths are employed in the firm's stockroom.

One of these is a Drake university ministerial student, Jackson Takayanagi, 21, of Los Angeles, Cal. On Sundays, Takayanagi is the student pastor at the Church of Christ at Granger, Ia. He has been serving there since May.

Parents at Camp.

Takayanagi, a second year student, was studying at Chapman college at Los Angeles when the war began. His parents, both members of the Church of Christ, are now in the Poston, Ariz., relocation camp.

Takayanagi does not speak Japanese. If he did it is probable that he would be placed in the foreign mission field after the war.

Instead, he expects to do mission work among Japanese Americans.

"I feel that there is a great deal of opportunity for this kind of work among people of Japanese ancestry," he said.

Takayanagi has a brother in the army—George T. Takayanagi, a master sergeant, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Working with Takayanagi in the stockroom is Calvin Iseri, 18, of Colusa, Cal. Iseri, in high school when the war began, now is a student in the war training school at West High school.

Several Nisei automobile mechanics have been employed by garages. Two of them, Fred Kitagawa, 31, and Chester Ishii, 35, work at the Chambers Motor Co. A third, Harry Fujikawa, 31, works at the Yellow Cab Co. garage.

Get Usual Scale.

The three experienced workmen are paid on the same scale as their fellow workers. This policy is one followed in the other Iowa businesses and industries.

They have the same privileges and also have the same rights as their fellow white workers under provisions regarding dismissal notices.

A Japanese-American woman prominent in civic and club work for many years in San Francisco now is teaching flower arrangement in Des Moines.

She is Mrs. Tomoko Yamamoto, who is employed at housework by Mrs. Forest Huttenlocher, 520 Thirty-ninth st. Mrs. Huttenlocher had studied floral arrangement with Mrs. Yamamoto in San Francisco.

Mrs. Yamamoto began her study of flower arrangements with a private tutor in Tokyo, Japan, at the age of 6 and continued her studies for 30 years.

Flower Master.

The flower master in Japan traditionally bequeaths his profession to his children. Mrs. Yamamoto's selection when her master passing by his three children, chose her as "number one," an honor wholly new to women.

Mrs. Yamamoto now has several classes of about 10 pupils each. The classes are held at residences and at the Huttenlocher home.

Active Life.

During her 32 years in San Francisco, Mrs. Yamamoto was active in community life. For more than 20 years she took part in parent-teacher association work in the Japanese section; for 27 years she was on the board of the Japanese Y.W.C.A. and had a leading role in adult education. For her work there, Mrs. Yamamoto once was honored at a banquet attended by nearly a thousand persons. She wears a watch given her on that occasion.

Mrs. Yamamoto's husband, a dentist, and a son are still in the relocation center at Rivers, Ariz. Another son now is employed in a dental supply factory, Detroit, Mich.

Hotel Help.

Hotels were among the first to help the Nisei as the help problem became acute and Hotel Fort Des Moines was among the earliest of these to offer employment to Japanese Americans. Five Nisei bus boys now are employed in the hotel's coffee shop, and their employers have given them unstinted praise as workers who are not afraid to work, and can see work which needs to be done without being told about it.

The variety of occupations in which the Nisei are engaged in Iowa broadens almost daily as new arrivals come in. Churches have recruited secretarial help from their ranks; there are tailors, watch repairmen and accountants among the newer arrivals. Dr. Tsutayo N. Ichioka, formerly of Los Angeles, came to Mercy hospital Oct. 1 as house physician. Her husband, Dr. Toshio Ichioka, also a medical doctor, accompanied his wife to Des Moines. With them is her sister, Satsuki Nakao, now employed in Des Moines as a pharmacist.

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POST (Washington, D. C.)

America At War

By Selden Menefee

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.

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At Broadlawns 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

ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix)

ARKANSAS GAZETTE (Little Rock)
November 28, 1943

Court Studies Law Requiring Notice of Dealings With Japs

PHOENIX, Nov. 15.—(P)—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. McAlister is absent from the bench because of illness. William G. Hall, Pima County Superior Judge, sat in his place for the day's hearings.

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 house-cleaning 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 so 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 camps. 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.

(Cont'd. Page 11)

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 intensively 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 hardly landed here in a cloud of dust when they set about planting a garden. Most of them brought slips of 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 hereabout. 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.

(Cont'd. from Page 10)



JAPANESE PROVE MAN WORTH IN ITALY

By JOHN LARDNER
North American Newspaper Alliance

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY ADVANCED! FORCES IN ITALY, Oct. 25.—(By Wireless)—(Delayed)—The unit of American-Japanese soldiers fighting the Germans here was 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.

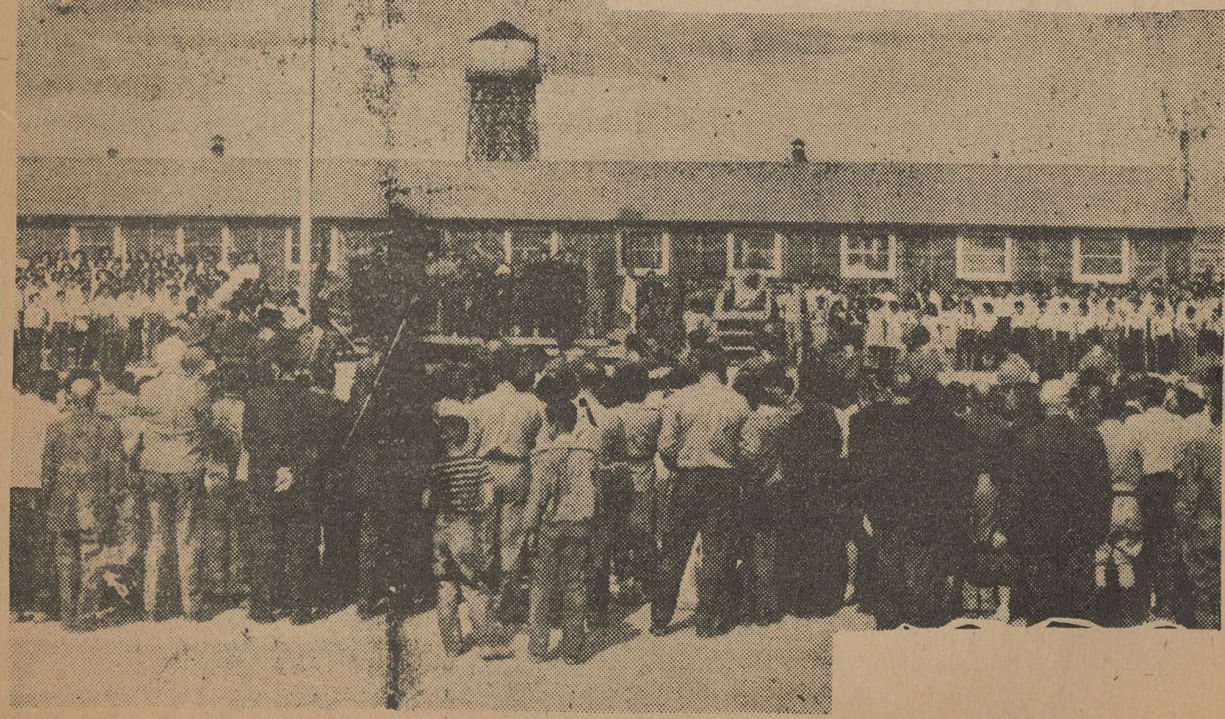
The Japanese had completed one month of battle in this land half-way around the world from their homes in Hawaii. The net verdict of other troops in the sector is that they are very good soldiers, noteworthy especially for their aggressiveness and stamina. They looked good.

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

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

George waiter, als Judge late hour The of pla prost of com carries

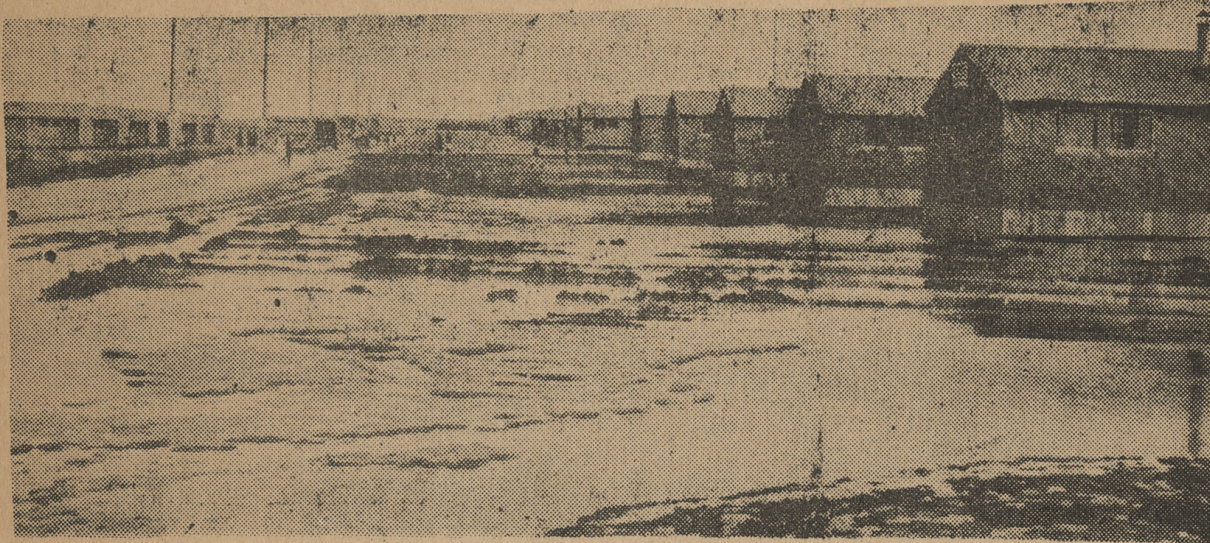
EN'S



FLAG POLE at Minidoka Relocation Center (Hunt, Idaho) is dedicated at impressive program, flag ceremony conducted by the Hunt Boy Scouts.

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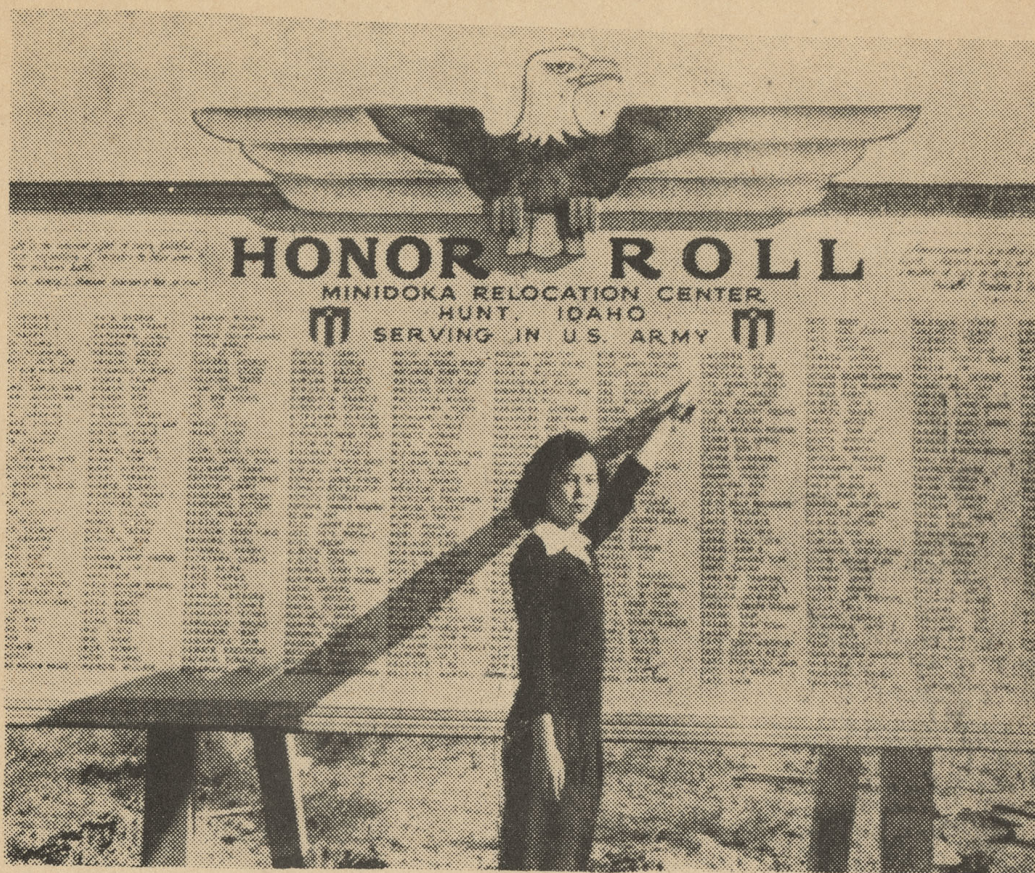
THE HUNT CENTER looks like this, when invaded by rain and melting snow.



MINIDOKA students help clear sagebrush from a field near Hunt, to prepare ground for planting of food crops to supply the relocation center.

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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.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) HERALD
November 16, 1943

REV. L. E. SUMNER UPHOLDS RELOCATION

Pastor Says Loyal Japs Suffering Discrimination

Declaring that loyal Japanese Americans had been discriminated against, the Rev. Leonard E. Sumner Sunday warned that when the United States comes to the peace table her hands must be clean with the knowledge that she has applied her democracy and her Christianity to her own racial problems.

Rev. Mr. Sumner, moderator of the Grand Rapids association of Congregational Christian churches and pastor of the Walnut Congregational church here, in his Sunday sermon asserted that of the 110,000 Japanese in concentrated areas on the west coast who were moved to re-location centers after Pearl Harbor, about 70,000 were American citizens, many of whom had never seen the land of their ancestry.

"Little effort was made at the time to correct the prevailing opinion," he said, "but the Japanese were being placed in concentration camps for the duration. There was no check on individual Japs for loyalty in the beginning."

Citing the riot at Poston Center, Arizona, where loyal Japanese-Americans quelled a five-day strike and the Manazar incident where two were killed and nine wounded, Mr. Sumner quoted a writer who said: "It took a riot in which loyal Jap-Americans fought pro-Axis elements to convince us there are loyal Japanese."

SEGREGATED

Mr. Sumner said the war relocation authority segregated the disloyal Japs and put them in the prison camp at Tule, Cal., where a recent outbreak made it necessary to bring in the army. No Japs are taken from this camp for relocation, he said.

"In the various centers, food is furnished by the government at a rate of 45 cents a day. Schools have been set up and medical care provided but in some cases there are loyal Americans with as many as five in the family living in a single room 20 by 25 feet with only one bath, one laundry, and one toilet building available for every 250 people.

"The present policy of the WRA is that of individual resettlement. When a local employer makes request for a Jap-American worker, he must give all the facts about the proposed job and none of the Jap-Americans is forced to take a

position unless he so chooses. His record, however, is thoroughly checked, and he is cleared through the federal bureau of investigation.

In his sermon, Shall Japanese-Americans Be Re-located in this Community? Mr. Sumner quoted the President's definition of Americanism: "Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy."

POST (Washington, D. C.)
November 14, 1943

Japanese Internees

The riots in the Tulalake area merely emphasize the importance of distinguishing between the loyal and the subversive Japanese groups held in relocation centers. The Post has repeatedly urged that Japanese citizens whose loyalty is beyond question should be released as rapidly as safe and suitable employment can be found instead of being held as semiprisoners by their own Government. It would be most unfortunate if the disturbances caused by the allegedly disloyal Japanese who have been segregated at Tulalake should jeopardize the chances of loyal groups to reestablish themselves in civilian life. Already it appears, the California riots have caused Representative Engle of the Dies Committee to question whether all relocation centers ought not to be placed under the Army.

Obviously something should be done to tighten discipline at Tulalake. But at the same time it might be enlightening to inquire into the trustworthiness of the methods followed in deciding how to classify internees. It is highly probable that some of the so-called disloyal elements are embittered by their experiences, smarting under a sense of injustice.

The story of our treatment of Japanese citizens and lawabiding Japanese aliens is not one of which this country can be proud. It is too late to undo what has been done but it is not too late to review the record and ask what can now be done to improve the lot of those still interned. The recent riots afford an opportunity for sober consideration of our own shortcomings in dealing with the problem of our relations with our citizens of Japanese descent.

CHICAGO TIMES
November 14, 1943



Jap joins Air-WAC

First American citizen of Japanese extraction to become an Air-WAC, Mrs. Tamako Irene Izumi, 20, signs induction papers at Fort Worth, Tex. Looking on is her husband, Sgt. Heihachiro Izumi who has been in Army nearly three years.

POST INTELLIGENCER
(Seattle, Wash.)
November 9, 1943

Seattleites Aid Jap Farmers

Five or 6 families of loyal American-Japanese from Tule Lake camp in Northern California have been established on an "interracial farm" near Spokane, toward which \$5,500 has been loaned by Seattle people, it was disclosed yesterday.

The Rev. Fred Shorter, pastor of the Church of the People, said the church sponsored a meeting at which the loan was raised toward the \$18,000 purchase price of the 160-acre farm at Deer Park. Loans from elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest made the loan total \$10,000.

The Japanese loyal to America had to be removed from the Tule Lake camp when it was set aside exclusively for disloyal Japs, the Rev. Mr. Shorter explained. There also are two Caucasian families on the Deer Park farm, and it is hoped to locate several Negro and Chinese families, making approximately 12 in all.

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 or 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.