

CLEVELAND (Ohio) PRESS
November 18, 1943

Gives Intimate Picture of Jap Relocation Camps

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

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

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

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

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

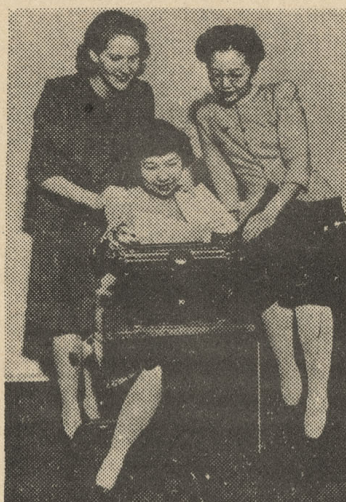
She said her children were not much different from other American children except for discipline, and perhaps a greater interest in their future than children under other circumstances possess.

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

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

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

Miss Satterfield Mrs. Katayama



Miss Uyeda

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

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

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

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

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

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

TELEGRAM (Superior, Wisc.)
October 21, 1943

We, The People

Reader Warns Against Danger of Race Prejudice

To The Telegram:

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHICAGO DEFENDER (Ill.)

November 20, 1943

WORLD VIEW

By JOHN ROBERT BADGER

American Vansittartism

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

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

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

Part Of A Pattern

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

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

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

Logic Of Vansittartism

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

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

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

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) HERALD

TWO YOUNG JAP-AMERICANS LIKE G. R.

They Want to Remain Here

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

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

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

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

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

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

OKLAHOMAN, (Okla. City, Okla.)
November 14, 1943



Mrs. Faye Saishyo's army husband wanted a boy, and Rocky fills the bill.

City Japanese Baby Sports Service Flag

ROCKY was 18 days old Thursday, and as pretty a Japanese baby as a parent could want.

The neighbors, who have come in to pay their compliments, think he is a wonder.

"He has a Japanese name, too, but I bet you can't pronounce it," laughed his mother, Mrs. Faye Saishyo, 814 NW 34. "It's 'Fumio'."

Young, affable Mrs. Saishyo came to Oklahoma City so that she could be near her husband, Pfc. Sammy Saishyo, now stationed with the medical corps at Fort Sill.

"We've moved around a lot since the war began," Mrs. Saishyo said. "But so have many others."

THE life of an American soldier's wife really began sooner for Mrs. Saishyo than for most army wives. For her 27-year-old American-Japanese husband, Sammy, joined the army three months before the war started.

"That's what he wanted to do," she said. "He had always wanted to be in the army, and when he felt there was going to be a war, he made up his mind to do it."

Born in America, educated and cultured in the American tradition, Mrs. Saishyo feels no attachment for native Japan.

"Some of our friends used to go there on trips before the war, but we never did," she related. "We have always lived here, and this is our country."

Residents in the vicinity find unusual charm in the young army wife. She often cares for neighbors' children, while the parents are away, and is a frequent guest in many of the homes.

"She's one of the sweetest girls I've ever known," said Mrs. Jack Adams, a neighbor.

UNTIL all Japanese were evacuated from the coast states, Mrs. Saishyo remained in Los Angeles, where the couple had lived since birth. She was first sent to a Japanese re-location center at Rivers, Ariz., until she could get located near her husband.

"The re-location centers are not bad," she said, "except that one tires of living in such close quarters with so many people. The centers are rather like army camps."

Her husband had been stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., and at Foster field, Texas, before being transferred to Fort Sill.

Mrs. Saishyo moved here last December, and has since stayed in the home of Mrs. Ethelyn Beistle, where she helps care for Mrs. Beistle's two young boys, Jimmy and Rex. When Rocky was born, Mrs. Saishyo was only in bed for 10 days at Wesley hospital.

CAPITOL TIMES (Madison, Wisc.)
October 31, 1943

Miss Toki Teaches at U. W.



Toshi Toki, university instructor in geography, is shown here with one of her pupils, Ned Gilbert, 2120 Chamberlain ave., studying one of the relief maps used in Miss Toki's courses in physical geography.

The physical geography of their American homeland—and hers—is being taught university students by Toshi Toki, 22-year-old Nisei—Madison-born daughter by Japanese parents.

One of the few women in her field and believed to be the only geography instructor of Japanese parentage in the United States, Miss Toki is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Toki, Route 4.

She received her education at West high school and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1942. She selected geog-

raphy as her major, she says, because of her liking for the study of the science of land forms, weather and climate.

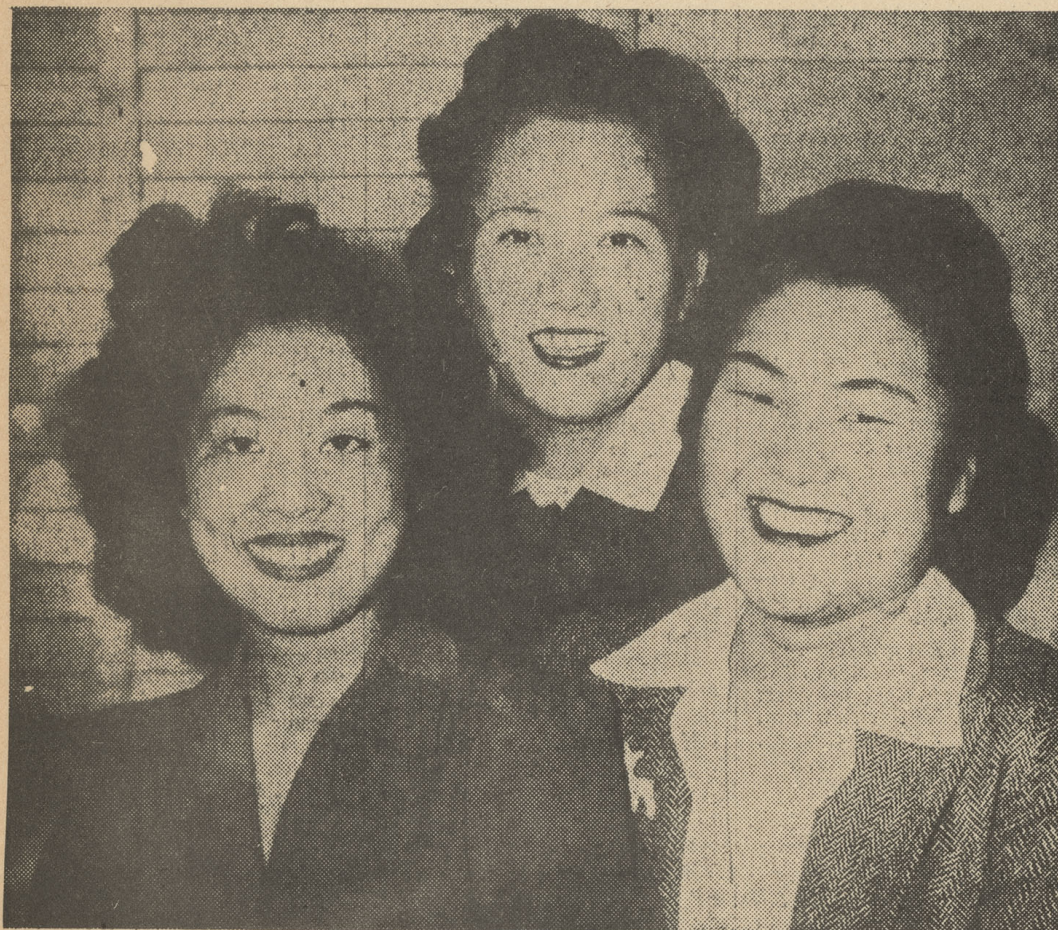
A brother, Corp. Akira Toki, is now stationed at Camp Grant, Ill., and a sister, Aya, is secretary to Miss Helen Farr, city librarian. Another sister, Mari, is a junior at West high school.

"My parents have lived in Madison for the past 29 years," Miss Toki said Saturday. "I was born here and lived here all of my life."

Most of Miss Toki's students are university freshmen.

THE WASHINGTON POST (D.C.)
November 13, 1943

Japanese Help Community War Fund



GOOD AMERICANS—Left to right, Toshiko Ota of 1824 New Hampshire ave., Misawo Uyeoka of 1124 Buchanan st. nw., and Hazel Mizusaki of 1708 New Hampshire ave., who are taking part in the Community War Fund campaign

Post Staff Photo

War Fund's 10 Jap Americans Describe Joy of Freedom Here

Ten Japanese-American men and women are employees of the Community War Fund, it was revealed yesterday. They described the joy of freedom in Washington after a year's confinement in Western relocation centers.

All of them American born but with parents back in the camps,

they told of rushing to stores here for flowers, veiled hats and other feminine frills. After wearing slacks for a year, they went on a buying spree evidenced yesterday by their colorful clothes and blossoms in their hair.

Most of them expect to work soon in Government agencies, they said at War Fund headquarters, 1101 M st. nw. Described by Fund officials as "excellent typists and clerical workers," several have passed Civil Service examinations and announced proudly their prospects for employment with the War Department, the War Manpower Commission and the War Relocation Authority.

Hazel Mizusaki, 20, a native of California, spoke with smiling eyes: "You really can't imagine how wonderful freedom is after a year in the barracks at the Jerome (Ark.) camp. The mess halls and the cooped-up feeling are just like Army life, I imagine. The movies they showed us out there were ancient. During my first week here I saw a movie every night."

Mrs. Toshiko Ota, 20, also a native of California, who was at Tulelake Camp for a year, found not only freedom but a husband in Washington. She was married here two weeks ago to a boy whom she met in the camp, now an employee of the War Relocation Authority.

Patrick Kobayashi, 24, another Community War Fund worker, said that he walked for miles when he first reached Washington, exhilarated by the idea that there were no boundaries for him as at Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. He visited historical points about which he had read in school books.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) TIMES
November 15, 1943

DON'T POUR GASOLINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

SUN (Baltimore, Md.)
November 20, 1943

Mr. Grew Makes A Plea For The Loyal Japanese

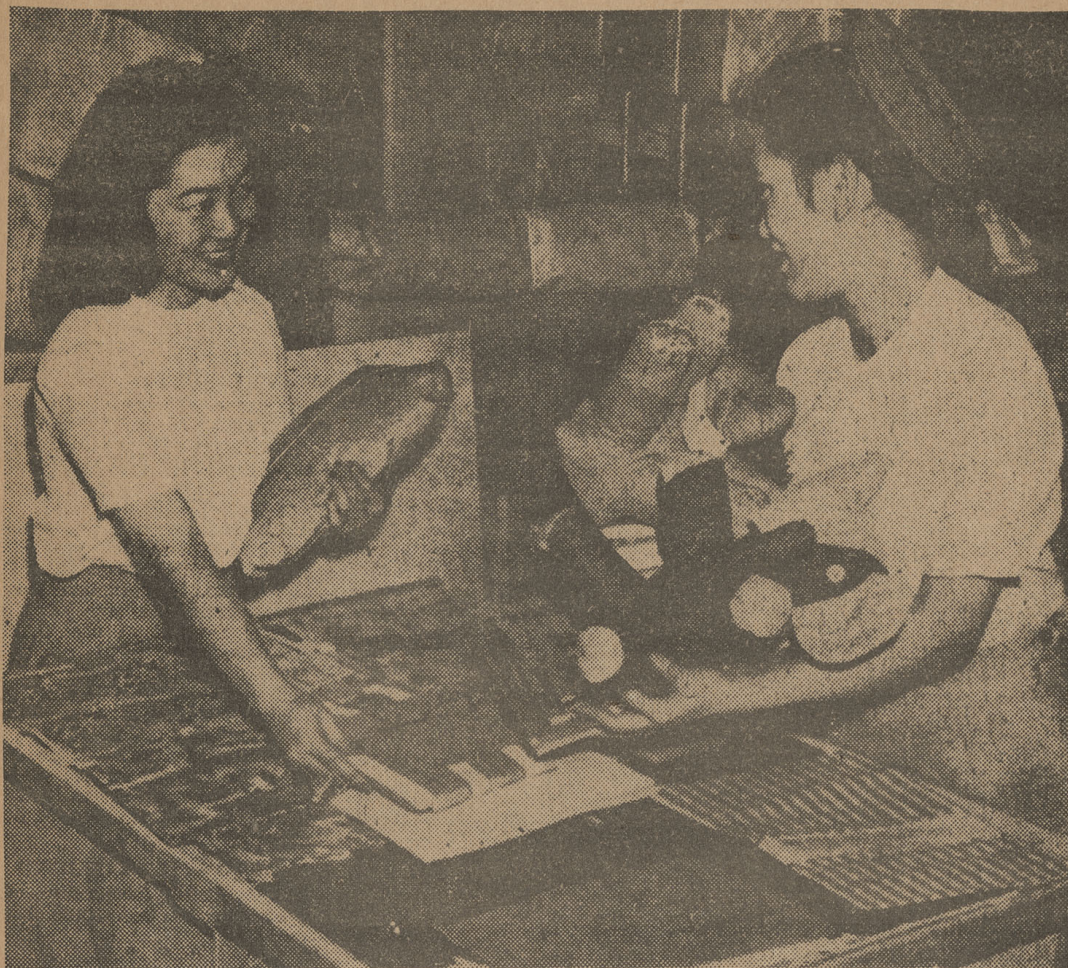
When Joseph C. Grew, our former Ambassador to Japan, pleads for the Japanese in this country who are loyal, he should have a hearing. Mr. Grew has long been a student of the Japanese. In the decade which he spent in Japan he observed our Pacific enemy with penetration. He gave warnings about Japan's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

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

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

THE THREE STAR FEATHER
November 24, 1943

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER (Penna.)
November 9, 1943



PACKING YULE TOYS FOR JAPANESE INTERNEES

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

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix) ANTIGO (Wis.)

November 5, 1943

DAILY JOURNAL

November 9, 1943

NISEI MEET QUOTA WITHIN TWO DAYS

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

The reports officer at the center said the money came mostly from residents earning \$16 a month and was collected in two days. Another campaign has been launched to gather \$750 for the community chest.

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

LOS ANGELES TIMES

November 2, 1943

Release of Japs Urged by Speaker

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

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

GRAND RAPIDS PRESS (Mich.)
November 5, 1943

Advisory Unit to Aid In Jap Placement Here

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

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

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
November 5, 1943

FDR Stands Firm on Race Order

By Associated Press

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

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

ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix)
November 6, 1943

U. S. Chinese Youth Defend Loyal American-Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUN (Baltimore, Md.)
November 20, 1943

JAPANESE TELLS OF PACIFIC WAR AT RIVERS CAMP

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

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

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

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

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

Nisei Show Loyalty in Front Line

By John Lardner.

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

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

Tank-Killer Masao.

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

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

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

Takes a Good Man.

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

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

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

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

For All the Nisei.

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

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

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

Beyond All Question.

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

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

Speak Only English.

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

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

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

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

Strong in Death.

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

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

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

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

October 29, 1943

Scores Race Prejudice And Color Differentiation

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

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

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

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

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.) TRIBUNE
October 30, 1943



NISEI WOMEN AIDED THE WAR CHEST Friday when they made an unsolicited donation of \$95 to Mrs. Richard Forrest, secretary in district No. 44, which leads all city districts in percentage of quota secured. Mrs. Forrest is shown, left, accepting the check from Mrs. Harry Umeda. Thirteen of the 25 women who made up the contribution have husbands in Uncle Sam's armed forces.

SALT LAKE TELEGRAM
October 19, 1943

What Our Readers Think

Decries Race Prejudice; Whites Aren't Superior

Editor Telegram: War hysteria is too easily fanned into flames of destruction such as the Detroit and Los Angeles riots to let such sparks of race prejudice as "Disgusted American" represents go unchallenged.

I know there are many well-meaning citizens who feel as "D. A." does about American Japanese, and when one contemplates the low level to which our Jap enemies stoop, this attitude toward anything that resembles these enemies is understandable. But it seems to me that the attitude is wholly an emotional one. Like all race prejudice it is based on feelings rather than intelligent thinking.

In the first place, are we fighting the enemy because he has a yellow skin and oriental features or because of his destructive political philosophy?

If we are fighting for certain ideas and ideals, then doesn't it follow that there may

be many Japanese and German Americans who believe in these principles also? Certainly we can't judge a person's ideology by the color of his skin.

If "D. A." is arguing for the physical superiority of white over other colors, being an artist by profession, I can answer this with authority—yellow is much more beautiful than white and chocolate-brown might be even more beautiful than yellow.

No, it's not the color of a man's skin that makes him superior or inferior—nor is it his blood. It's the ideas he carries in his head that are good or bad, constructive or destructive.

It might make for a more orderly society if we leave it to the FBI or other officials to decide which Americans are true enough to the flag to be out of a concentration camp, and as long as these citizens don't break any laws, it's none of our business what they do or who they associate with.

Henry N. Rasmussen.

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

10 Native American Japs Working for War Fund Here

Latest addition to the corps of clerical workers for the Community War Fund are 10 American-born Japanese, part of a group of more than a 100 brought here by the War Relocation Authority from relocation centers and placed in various jobs.

The group, nine women and one man, have been here about a month, and according to officials of the fund are proving able and efficient workers.

"Good to Feel American"

Interviewed yesterday, all 10 expressed appreciation that they had been found loyal and allowed to leave the center and "make their own way again."

The lone man of the group, Patrick Kobayashi, who had been in a center at Hunt, Idaho, spoke for all when he said feelingly: "It is good to feel American again."

Nurses, doctors and lawyers

were among the first to start leaving the relocation camps, they declared, because it was comparatively easy for them to find gainful employment.

Three Sisters in Group

Musicians and artists are having the hardest time finding jobs, June Yamashita, 22, a graduate of Los Angeles City College, explained. Also included in the group are three sisters, Sada, 22; Michi, 24, and Sachi Anraku.

Sada best illustrated the Americanism of the three sisters when she exclaimed: "The first thing I wanted to do when I got out of the camp was to get a Coca-Cola and a hamburger."

A brother and the parents of the three sisters are still in the camp at Denson, Ark.

Other workers are Misawo Uyeoka, Toshiko Menda Ota, Tami Wakaguchi, Hazel Mizusaki and Shizuko Pat Urushima.

ROCHESTER (New York) TIMES-UNION
October 21, 1943

Parley Presses Relocation Of Japanese-Americans

ROBERT M. COLLUM of New York, regional supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, and George Rundquist, executive secretary of an inter-denominational committee for relocation of Japanese-Americans, conferred here today on plans for bringing more Nisei to the city.

Seven American young people of Japanese extraction are now in Rochester after evacuation from the West Coast through Relocation Centers. David K. Fukushima, son of a West Coast Congregational minister, and Yoshio Sato are teaching assistants in chemistry at the University of Rochester.

David's wife, Sachi, is a clerk in the University library and Yoshio's wife is keeping house while looking for a job. Three Japanese girls are student nurses at General Hospital. They are Frances Yuge, 23, native of Turlock, Calif., Mary Haratani, 23, born in Tacoma, and Fumi Yasaki, 25, of Seattle.

The conference today centered about the possibilities of placing more Nisei here. A Rochester committee on resettlement of Japanese-Americans, an interracial and non-sectarian group, plans to bring more second and third generation Japanese-Americans to the city as soon as opportunities are open.

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

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

Three Visits

—
By F. S. ROOT

Three Aspects

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

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

A Possible Trend

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

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

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

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

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

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

Handskills and Art an Outlet

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

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

Dr. Hunter,

An Understanding Head

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

Three Visits

—
By F. S. ROOT

Three Aspects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Few Facts and Figures

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

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

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

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

Social Betterment

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

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

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

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

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES (Fayetteville, Ark.)
October 25, 1943

JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS

Three Visits

—
By F. S. ROOT

Three Aspects

Editor's note: This is the first of a series of three articles concerning the Japanese relocation centers in Arkansas of which various educators have made studies. The Japanese are largely native Americans and are an intensely loyal lot, willing to fight for their country if need be. Many of them have been made to suffer all sorts of indignities because of their Japanese blood, as many Germans were forced to do, during World War I. America's problem in the present war includes learning how to be just and fair to her native citizens of foreign and even enemy blood and yet take every step to prevent any kind of disloyalty in any area. All Americans therefore will be interested in reading Mr. Root's first hand story of some of the loyal type in our own state.

By F. S. ROOT
Rohwer Center, Aspect No. 1

Since Japanese Relocation Centers came to public view, I ventured periodic visits to the Rohwer center located some 15 miles northeast of McGehee, Arkansas.

This is one of the smaller of 10 centers located in the mid-west and western states. (Arkansas has two, Rohwer and Jerome.)

I have made three visits, during each of which I ate rationed food from bare pine tables, slept in a barrack on an army cot and thin mattress covered with an army blanket (no pillow), and sensed the actual feelings of a citizen of the United States under "concentration" without charge of crime or action of court. Then, like many citizens evacuees, I consoled myself through reasoning that it is all a war measure — be patient.

Traditional American Spirit

Excerpts kept ringing in my ears, such as, "... to be a Roman was greater than a king"; "Give me liberty or give me death"; "... inalienable rights ... life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"; "... we must extinguish our resentments, if we expect harmony and union"; "... a war to end wars"; "America, the melting pot of the world"; and then, "Remember Pearl Harbor." Whereupon, under an intensive impulse, I thought "I'd like to get a Jap." Yet, "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" "War is hell" and we should exercise every precaution. But, at the same time, we must not let racial and religious prejudices dethrone American independence and freedom — these blood-bought rights in America's democracy.

Alienation is not infallible. Our forefathers were revolutionists, religious fanatics, and pirates in aggression — all of whom are "The salt of the earth" in democracy's gallery of immortals.

Those who would visit Japanese relocation centers should have reasonable control of their racial prejudices.

Otherwise, they will be unable justly to evaluate the accute emergencies presented.

As I view it, and believe, the WRA objectives and responsibilities involve "Concentration" control or deportation of objectionable alien Japanese, and relocation and decentralization of unobjectionable non-citizens and, full, United States-citizen Japanese.

Project and Town

The Rohwer relocation center project, located on a semi-delta terrain, includes an area of 10,000 acres much of which is covered with a dense growth of timber and lowland vines. It presents a reclaiming project through clearing and drainage.

The community is confined to a plat of town blocks and streets exactly one mile square, with patrol lookouts on each corner.

Quarters for military police are outside, at the northeast entrance, from which location they issue military orders and control all goings in or out.

Each of the residential blocks, of which there are 33, has 12 residence barracks (20 by 100 feet), and a mess, a recreation and a common shower, wash and lavatory barrack.

Residence barracks are divided into compartments (20 by 20 feet), a one room unit intended to accommodate a family of five. In case there are more or less than five, the excess is "farmed" out to the small family. Furniture provided in project consists of army cots, matts, blankets and stove. Other conveniences are up to the evacuees. A few procured low grade furniture. In most cases hand-skill and initiative produced wonders out of scrap materials from construction dumps — an astonishing example of conservation.

The grounds about the barracks have been transformed into veritable food and beauty gardens. In a few instances waste water from wash house is used in irrigation. I saw garden corn with ears above my reach and sunflowers ten feet high. Public sanitation and materials conservation is at an all high standard.

THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (Milwaukee) NEWS
October 25, 1943

Many Lands Send Students to All-American School

By Earl Schier

Your reporter finds that America was named by a German professor in a French college for an Italian navigator in the service of the king of Portugal. . . . Curious, isn't it? . . . Was it prophetic, this curious jumble of nations?

In its blending of national groups, MVS reflects America as a whole. In our day and evening classes are people whose blonde hair and blue eyes reveal their Nordic ancestry, dark-skinned individuals whose roots go back to the southern European countries, slant-eyed Orientals, others in whose veins runs the blood of the American Indian. . . . Every group is represented here. Let me introduce three of them:

Seventy-three year old Ludwig Mandl thinks America is a wonderful place. He likes going to school, too, and the fact that he is a little above the average age doesn't prevent him from being an enthusiastic student in Mr. John Wood's class in English for New Americans.

Sprightly and bright-eyed Mr. Mandl came to Milwaukee from Czechoslovakia. He picked this particular city because his three sons were already living here. The gray-haired student has high hopes for the future, too.

"Some day," he said, "I intend to go into the clothing business with one of my sons."

Japanese-American Romance

Representative of another national group here at MVS is Carol Yamamoto Shiomichi, an American born Japanese. When she was interviewed the petite student was Miss Yamamoto, but shortly after the interview—on Oct. 16, to be exact—she changed her name and became Mrs. Tokio Shiomichi in a ceremony at a local church.

The bridegroom, who is in the army now, is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Their romance began a year ago in a relocation camp at Poston, Ariz.

Although she has been here for

only a little more than a month, the 21-year-old bride has already decided that she likes living in Milwaukee. She came to the mainland from Hawaii two years ago. Her family is still there. During her residence on the west coast this wisp-of-a-miss studied commercial subjects. She is continuing with her commercial training here, studying hard so that she may realize her ambition and become a stenographer.

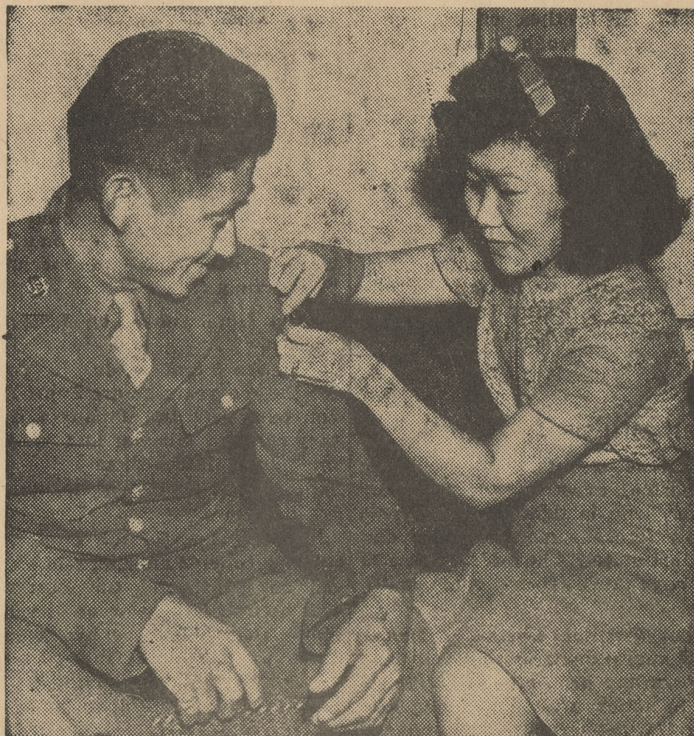
Mrs. Fajarda Buys Bond

Thrift is one of the outstanding characteristics of Mrs. Maria Fajarda formerly of Mexico. Money is not plentiful in the Fajarda household, but with careful planning and

budgeting, Mrs. Fajarda managed to save \$75.

This she brought to school and with Mr. Wood, in whose class she is studying English for New Americans, she went to the office of the school cashier. Here, with his help, she filled out the necessary papers to purchase a \$100 bond—an investment in her America.

Mrs. Fajarda, who came to Milwaukee in 1924 with her family, has been attending MVS for only two years. According to her teacher, she is making excellent progress in learning to read and write English. This is quite an accomplishment for the shy little woman since she is not able to read and write Spanish, which is her native tongue.



Sentinel photo.

Leading lady in a Japanese-American romance which began in a relocation camp is Carol Yamamoto Shiomichi, a commercial student at MVS. Here she is shown admiring the insignia on her soldier-husband's tunic. He is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss.