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MCGEHEE TIMES

McGehee, Arkansas, Thursday, October 22, 1942

Jap Colony Policy Brings Stiff Protest

Governor Objects To Use Of Japanese Labor

Use of Japanese labor from the two Arkansas Relocation Centers on projects outside the camps is under consideration in violation of an agreement made by the War Department and War Relocation Authority with Governor Adkins, the governor charged in a telegram to Washington officials.

Adkins telegraphed a protest against the reported plans to the WRA and War Department.

"Reliable information comes to me that plans are under discussion to establish factories of some description outside Japanese relocation centers or other similar projects to provide employment for the Japanese," the message said.

"If my informant is correct it is even contemplated to use the Japanese in harvesting the crops or to allow them to seek employment in the vicinity of the camps without being under military supervision or guard . . .

"Please refer to our agreement wherein it was distinctly agreed . . . that these Japanese . . . would remain in these camps under military guard, would not compete with local labor and would not be allowed to purchase land and would be removed after the war is over.

"I must insist with all of the emphasis at my command that this agreement must not be violated."

Adkins' protest followed by a few hours an announcement in Washington by Senator Caraway that this state's congressional delegation was investigating complaints that the Japanese at Rohwer and Jerome were getting "privileges denied to the citizens of the vicinity."

Social Season Opens At Rohwer Camp

They are now getting action up at the Rohwer Relocation Center. Exactly one month after the Military Police arrived at their new station at Rohwer, a dance was held. It was the opening of the social season for both the soldiers and the employes of the WRA.

The dance was arranged by a committee headed by Miss Irene Young. Others who served were Misses Edna Miller, Olivia A. Lee and Leona Parsley. The two committee members from the Military Police were Corp. Paul A. Lucas and Corp. Dale E. Warme. Because of the success of their first joint social effort, the committee decided to arrange a Hallowe'en party in the near future.

One hundred fifty enlisted men, officers and WRA employees attended. Capt. Russell P. Hastings, Commanding Officer, 334th M. P. E. G. Co., Mr. Ray D. Johnson, project director, and Miss Leona Parsley were judges of the jitterbug contest. They awarded prizes to the winners, Miss Helen Kraternik and Sgt. Burt E. Maximini. Winners of the 2nd prize were Miss Marie Craft and Corp. Edward C. Kuczek.

The occasion was also marked by the opening of Military Police Post Exchange on Friday night of last week. Lieut. Emil A. Dieter is the Exchange Officer in charge. Refreshments and sandwiches were served.

A touch of Fall was in the air. The headquarters building in which the dance was held was decorated with colorful tree branches. Red, green and orange Fall leaves were artistically displayed and trimmed along the walls of the building by Private F. W. Strangfeld.

Mr. C. B. Price, Community Activities Supervisor and Lieut. John W. Edwards, CMP, were hosts.—Corp. Paul A. Lusas.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 1/13/43

Prohibition On Japanese Ownership Proposed.

Senator Frank Williams of Osceola introduced a bill during the afternoon which would prohibit any person of Japanese birth or ancestry from owning land in Arkansas. He said he wanted to make sure "that no Japs can stay in this state" and charged that "on account of the standards of living of the Japanese people, a white person can not profitably compete with the Japanese either in agriculture or business."

His anti-Japanese measure also would prohibit land rentals to members of that race for more than one year. Any taxpayer would have authority to file suit to enforce the measure.

The Senate will convene at 10 a. m. today.

S. B. 11 (Williams of Osceola). A bill to prohibit sale of property to any Japanese or descendant and making unlawful the rental of such property to a Japanese for more than a year.

RY 29, 1943.

SENATE DEFEATS PENSIONING FOR TEACHER WIDOWS

Bill Excluding Japanese From Schools Passes.

Little Rock, Jan. 29.—(AP)—The senate today defeated, 5 to 15, a bill which would have allowed wives of veteran school teachers to draw benefits from the teachers retirement fund after their husbands' deaths.

The bill would have limited the pensions to a widow who had been married to a teacher for 20 years and would have terminated such pensions if the widow had remarried.

The senate passed, 25 to 0, the Mason bill barring Japanese from white public schools. The bill as originally drawn would have barred all members of the Mongolian race, but was limited to Japanese yesterday after a speech in praise of Chinese by Senator W. L. Ward of Marianna.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 1/15/43

McClellan Investigates Jap Colony Reports.

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP).—Senator McClellan (Dem., Ark.) said today he was conducting a personal investigation into what he called "charges contained in an article by Gene Rutland in the Memphis Commercial Appeal of January 3, that there is serious unrest in the two Japanese centers at Jerome and Rohwer, Ark."

"If I conclude there is merit in the charges," Mr. McClellan said, "I want to see either an investigation by a special Senate committee, or I want to see specific assurances that corrective measures are being taken."

Mr. McClellan said he had asked Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, to give him written comment on the charges. Mr. Myer told him informally by telephone that the article gave in general a false picture, the senator said.

Sees Danger in Proposal to Bar Japanese From Owning Land.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Isn't State Senator Frank Williams playing into the hands of the Japanese militarists? They are trying, in spite of their alliance with Germany and their fighting against China, to make this war out as a race war, Japan championing all the dark races of the world against their white oppressors. Every act of racial discrimination we perpetrate lends color to their claim and weakens the case for American democracy.

Senator Williams' bill, according to the Gazette of January 13, "would prohibit any person of Japanese birth or ancestry from owning land in Arkansas." Thus he would limit the rights not only of aliens, but even of bona fide American citizens, solely because of their ancestry. It is hard to be persuaded that this is American or democratic, much less Christian.

In his recent book "Report From Tokio" Ambassador Grew speaks pointedly about such practices as this: "We can challenge Japan at a vulnerable point by showing contempt for doctrines and practices of racial conflict * * * and recognizing the worth of peoples other than the majority race within our own territories."

I am sure that Senator Williams did not realize the implications of his bill,

or he would not have introduced it. This is a time for clear thinking by all of us. America gave new life to the world by her declaration of equal rights and equal opportunity for all men. Let's not throw away now the democracy we claim to be fighting for.

W. Maxfield Garrott.

Prescott, Ark.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 1/17/43

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 1/15/43

H. B. 25 (Fausett of Pulaski, Baker of Chicot and Hooker of Jefferson). To bar enemy aliens from owning property in Arkansas. Calendar.

Is Against Plan to Bar Japanese From Land Ownership.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I note that there has been a suggestion of a bill being presented to the

legislature which would prevent Japanese property ownership in Arkansas. We must remember that we are to the world a Christian nation advocating equal rights and justice to all. The objection that mass ownership of property would affect real estate prices is equally true of a number of other nationalities and some of these are enemy nations. Yet these peoples are given freedom to unrestricted property ownership. On what ground can we, a nation advocating equal rights, make such a discrimination between nationalities that really stand on an equal footing? Many of these Japanese have been loyal American citizens for generations. They have disclaimed all allegiance to their native country and are true Americans. How can we consistently refuse them land ownership? Should Arkansas pass such a law, could we speak of our belief in equal rights or in justice to all or a world peace?

Surely people of this state would not want Arkansas to stand out among other states as being so un-American in her inequality in administering equal rights.

How glad I am to be an American!

Mrs. A. S. Watson.

Sylvan Hills.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 1/15/43

Legion Post Tables Resolution On Japs.

Special to the Gazette.

McGehee, Jan. 26.—The local post of the American Legion, meeting last night, indefinitely tabled a resolution urging that more rigid restrictions be placed on the Japanese colonists in Southeast Arkansas. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by Legion posts at Dermott and Lake Village last week.

McGehee Legion officials said that a long debate preceded the tabling of the proposed resolution but that the vote was nearly unanimous.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

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Jap Colony Conditions Said Improving.

Memphis, Jan. 15 (P).—Conditions at the two Japanese relocation centers in Arkansas "are not as satisfactory as should be desired," said the Rev. Joseph B. Hunter today, "but they are gradually improving because we are profiting from errors and mistakes we made at first."

Dr. Hunter, chief of community services at the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee, Ark., added: "No one tries to insist that everything at the center is being done correctly. The administrators are human and make mistakes, but the government is right in trying to preserve for these people an opportunity to continue to be a part of the great democracy."

His statements were made in an interview while he was here to address a church meeting.

"Midsoutherners who have gained the impression the Japanese in the two Arkansas relocation centers are being coddled by the government are badly mistaken," he observed. "So far they have led a Spartan life and now enjoy few of

Subcommittee Will Visit WRA Centers.

Chairman Chandler (Dem., Ky.) enlarged a subcommittee to hear Dillon S. Myer, WRA chief, next week and then visit the relocation centers where the Japanese, two-thirds of them American citizens, have been living since they were forced to leave their homes on the Pacific Coast.

Those who want to work, a WRA official said, are employed in the kitchens, mess halls, farming the land, driving trucks and other chores about the camp. They are paid \$12, \$15 or \$19 a month, depending on the type of work.

Feuds among individuals and groups in the colonies over the camp administrations, rather than loyalty or disloyalty toward the United States, were the principal issues, he asserted.

Chandler's subcommittee is composed of Senators Holman (Rep., Ore.), Wallgren (Dem., Wash.), O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), Murray (Dem., Mont.), Gurney (Rep., S. D.) and Lodge (Rep., Mass.).

Officials of the regional office of the War Relocation Authority, Little Rock, expressed interest in the transfer proposal but declined comment.

McClellan Invited To Attend Hearings.

Washington, Jan. 15 (P).—Senator McClellan (Dem., Ark.) was invited today to sit in on hearings before a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee which will investigate conditions in Japanese relocation centers.

Two are in Arkansas, and McClellan had begun a personal investigation of reports of unrest in those centers, at Jerome and Rohwer.

McClellan has asked Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, for comment on a story in the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal January 3, dealing with unrest in the centers. McClellan said today he had not yet received a letter from Mr. Myer.

The subcommittee designated to investigate conditions in the Japanese colonies is headed by Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky.). When Chandler was told this afternoon that McClellan was anxious to get the true picture of conditions in the Arkansas centers, he invited McClellan to attend a hearing next Wednesday at which Myer is expected to testify.

the comforts and conveniences they had in their former homes."

The centers are not expected to become self-supporting, he said, but a large part of the food consumed by the residents will be produced by them. Some 800 acres will be planted in foodstuffs this year.

ARMY CONTROL PROPOSED FOR JAP COLONIES

Pampering Alleged By Senators.

Washington, Jan. 15 (P).—Chairman Reynolds (Dem., N. C.) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee announced today a plan to restore army control over Japanese relocation camps to halt what he called "pampering" and anti-American demonstrations in their colonies.

Senator Wallgren (Dem., Wash.) confirmed that he would introduce a resolution for transfer of supervision over the camps back to the army from the War Relocation Authority. The army has control over internment camps which house aliens considered dangerous.

When thousands of Japanese were first settled in 11 colonies in various states, Senator Wallgren told reporters, the supervision "operated line under the army."

Later the camps were taken from army control and turned over to the WRA, which Senator Johnson (Dem., Col.) described as "one of those social experimental agencies." Johnson and other West Coast senators said the Japanese were "being pampered," and that there were reports of riotous demonstrations in some of the colonies against the United States, particularly on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Johnson said gymnasiums, bath-houses, schools and other facilities had been built for the Japanese, who are distributed among colonies in California, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Arkansas and Arizona. Meanwhile, he said, he had been unable to obtain new school-houses and sufficient teachers for the citizens of his own state.

Furthermore, members of the committee said, the Japanese, under an executive ruling, could not be employed to work on the projects for their own welfare.

Chairman Chandler (Dem., Ky.) of a subcommittee to investigate military camps said his group, including Wallgren and Johnson, intended to visit the Japanese colonies after hearing Dillon S. Myer, chief of the WRA, on the situation.

The action, decided upon in a closed session of the Military Affairs Committee, resulted from a meeting of congressional delegations from the three West Coast states, Wallgren said.

Want Army In Charge Of Jap Centers

Special to the Gazette.

Dermott, Jan. 23.—Dermott and Lake Village posts of the American Legion have adopted a resolution urging Governor Adkins and members of Congress "exert every influence to the end that the army of the United States would be in full and direct charge" of the Japanese Relocation Centers at Denson and Rohwer, and that the governor sponsor legislation to bar evacuees from leasing or owning land in Arkansas.

The two resolutions adopted by the Dermott post follows:

"Whereas, there has been a great deal of criticism concerning the method of control of the Japanese evacuees now housed in two camps near the city of Dermott, Arkansas, and

"Whereas the people of this vicinity are, with very few exceptions, not in accord with the methods and practices now in force, and

"Whereas the method of treatment in various ways show the inexperience and inability to cope with this extreme situation, now

"Therefore, be it resolved by Dermott Post No. 65, American Legion, Department of Arkansas, that this post hereby asks that the governor of the state and all the members of Congress be urged to exert every influence to the end that the army of the United States would be in full and direct charge of these camps."

Second Resolution.

The second resolution by the Dermott post:

"Whereas a great deal of comment concerning the ability of Japanese to own or lease land in the state has been heard in this vicinity, and

"Whereas, the press reports and other information show that the intention of the War Relocation Authority is to 'infiltrate' the evacuees in these camps among our people rather than return to their former homes as originally promised,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the governor of Arkansas sponsor such legislation as may be necessary to end that the 'evacuees' not be allowed to lease or own land in this state, and that proper government authorities carry out the original promise that these 'evacuees' would be returned to place of origin."

W. W. Jones is commander of the Dermott Post and Russell Marlan is post adjutant.

(cont'd)

Lake Village Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the Lake Village post follows:

"Whereas, there has been considerable criticism and public discussion as to the conditions in the Japanese relocation camps at Jerome and Rohwer, and in the manner in which the evacuees there are permitted to go about in public places of the surrounding communities, and the privileges they have of using trucks, cars and gasoline of the government in their travel; the manner in which it is reported that they are permitted to conduct themselves in the camp area and upon projects of the camp, in their refusal to properly work, and in their waste, and the possibility of them, or a part of them, remaining or returning to this community after the war and take up residence here, and

"Whereas, it is our information that these conditions are creating considerable dissatisfaction among the populace of the communities surrounding the above relocation camp areas, and that if something is not done immediately to cure these conditions and again restore confidence in the people surrounding this camp in the manner in which these evacuees are being handled and treated and the manner in which they are responding to it and the complete removal of them after the war, that serious trouble may develop, and

"Whereas, we are interested in doing all we can to further the war effort and to co-operate in every way with the government in all that it is doing, and in preventing any trouble and to restore confidence in the people in the manner in which these evacuees are being treated and to assure the people that the evacuees will be removed from this community at the conclusion of the war,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by this post that the governor of the state of Arkansas issue orders and get such written assurances from the United States government authorities as may be necessary to see that the evacuees in this camp be properly treated, but not to the extent of being better taken care of than is the general person out of the camp, and that they not be permitted to use government property for their own interest and be confined to their areas, and that the governor sponsor such legislation in our General Assembly, now in session, as will assure the people that these evacuees will not be permitted to remain or return to this community at the conclusion of the war."

Other Resolutions Planned.

Habeeb Mansour is commander of the Lake Village post, and J. P. Hampton is adjutant.

It has been reported that similar resolutions will be submitted for consideration at a meeting of the McGehee post Monday night.

(cont'd)

ARKANSAS

GAZETTE

1/24/43

Flays Proposal to Bar Japanese From Owning Land.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I have waited several hours after reading about the action of the state Senate in prohibiting by law the purchase of land in this state by Japanese. My anger has cooled down somewhat, but my reaction to the law still is what it was when I read the article.

If this law is not unconstitutional, then we should shelve our constitution. For men who are supposed to know the law to say that an American citizen, no matter what his ancestry, may not purchase land in one of the United States is one of the most remarkable things I have ever heard of. Do they not realize that most of those people think just as much of this nation as do the members of our legislature, and I believe that they think more of the constitution, since they have put up with being moved thousands of miles from their homes without uttering a single legal squawk.

Here at Camp Robinson, there are many soldiers of Japanese ancestry, and having associated with them myself, I can say that they are just as much American as any one of us.

Perhaps there are among them some who might do our war effort harm; that is the reason why the federal government has moved them here. There is no indication by that government that it intends to deprive them of their civil liberties, as our state Senate plans to do. How can the senators expect those people to think very much of this country, and especially of this state, if such an act is allowed to become a law? Such an act is the very essence of what we are trying to wipe out in this world—discrimination against minorities.

If the people of Arkansas try to understand and mingle with these immigrants to our state, they will change their mind as I did about wanting them for neighbors. If they do not change their minds, they should figure out a legal way to remove them from this state, rather than by this grossly illegal method.

Camp Robinson.

A Soldier.

Regrets Senator's Remarks About The Japanese.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I wonder what kind of a man he is who would say if he had his way he would put all the Japanese on a ship and torpedo it. I say the quicker we get him out of office the better for our state.

I am an ex-soldier who was in service in France 1918-1919. One pleasant memory lingers in my mind. When we left St. Agnon, the Red Cross gave us cigarettes, tobacco and gum. On our way to Brest, France, we went through a town where there were lots of German prisoners. Several kind-hearted soldiers opened windows and pitched tobacco, cigarettes and gum to the prisoners. There was no hatred in their hearts. Remember all are God's children. We have no right to judge. That right belongs to our Savior Jesus Christ.

It has often been said money is the root of all evil. I say power is. There are men and women in high offices who have all the money they ever need, but still they want to stay in power.

Leaders of nations flying all over the world. What for? More power. That is the root of all evil. When death comes what have they gained? Nothing.

Stuttgart, Ark.

F. J. Genter.

2/15/43

2/15/43

Deplores Senator's Denunciation Of the Japanese.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

For 20 years I have been a subscriber to the Arkansas Gazette and I like it the best of all newspapers. Recently it had a headline that really caught my eye. It read: "Would Not Let Japanese Own Property Here; Senate Passes Bill, 30-1."

As a citizen of Arkansas, I am in favor of letting the people decide that for themselves by vote. I don't want a cold-blooded senator to pinch-hit for me. Just think of an Arkansas senator making the statement for the public to read that if he had his way he would put all the Japanese on a ship and torpedo it—men, women and children. What is the difference between a cold-blooded Jap and a cold-blooded American? Our Heavenly Father made the Japs as He made us and He was pleased with His work. There are good and bad among us all. How about the man who slaughtered four young men at Springdale recently; was he a Jap? How about the Hot Springs man who killed his wife and mother-in-law and wounded three young children; was he a Jap?

The kind of men we need in our Senate is Christian men, men with the love of God in their hearts and good will toward men. Without such men in our state government, we cannot hope to have peace and harmony after the war.

Little Rock.

Mrs. A. L. Woody.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Many Japs Reported Loyal to Native Land.

Phoenix, Ari. March 8 (P). — About 60 per cent of the Japanese at an undisclosed relocation center have given their allegiance to the government of Japan, Senator A. B. Chandler (Dem., N. Y.) said here on an inspection tour of evacuee camps. The disloyal Japs stand ready to commit "almost any act for their emperor," Chandler said at a hearing. He is chairman of a Military Affairs Subcommittee investigating the relocation program.

"There is no question in my mind but that thousands of these fellows were armed and prepared to help

Japanese troops invade the West coast right after Pearl Harbor, but thanks of the fine work of the F. B. I. they were rounded up immediately."

Chandler said his 60 per cent figure had been determined by a vote taken at a camp which he declined to name.

"We have found," he said, "that the Japanese government wants those who are loyal to the United States. We can get them safe conduct back to Japan, but they don't want any of the others. Of course they probably want to machine gun them."

Wade Head, director of the Poston (Ari.) center, said evacuees there had staged an uprising last winter because of inadequate cloth-

ing and heating facilities and Robert le Baron, public relations official at the relocation center near Sacaton, Ari., said trouble could be expected between aliens and Americans if the Japanese took advantage of a recently-relaxed relocation order and came to urban communities.

"I guess they had to make some kind of protest," Head declared in comment on a recent uprising at Poston.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn said Arizona faced a problem with 31,000 Japanese, many of whom would probably be denied re-entry to the states from which they had come. This state will seek federal action if the aliens insist upon lingering here, the governor said.

But Not Out of Tenderness For Japanese "Pride."

The desirability of passing anti-Japanese legislation at this time is questionable. There will be opportunity in the future to consider the matter more calmly and deliberately than is possible at present.

But it seems that Dr. J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College at Conway, did not choose the most effective line of argument when, in deploring certain proposals pending in the Arkansas legislature, he said they would constitute "an unnecessary blow to the pride of a proud race," and would therefore be "deeply resented" by the Japanese.

In their present mood, Americans are not likely to give any weight to Japanese resentment. They have some things to resent themselves. Nor will they forget that the Japanese were not too proud to strike foul and treacherous blows at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines at the very hour when their emissaries Nomura and Kurusu were in Washington professedly seeking to promote a peaceful solution of Japanese-American differences. The "White Book" published by the State Department says that one hour after those surprise attacks had begun, and "while Japanese were sowing death and destruction" in Hawaii and the Far East, the Japanese diplomats called on Secretary of State Hull and handed him a memorandum. After reading it, Mr. Hull said to the Japanese representatives, and his words have been made part of the officially published record:

"I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

2/17/43

Jap Held at Arkansas City For Possessing Liquor Illegally.

Special to the Gazette. 2/15/43
Arkansas City, Feb. 15.—A member of the Japanese relocation center near McGehee was taken into custody by Sheriff Howard Clayton and Assistant Chief of Internal Security T. C. Clayton of the relocation center today charged with possession of excessive amounts of liquor and wine.

Sheriff Clayton said the Japanese had made several trips to Arkansas City on the pretense of buying groceries and apparently had been selling liquor to other colonists. At the time of his arrest the Japanese was in possession of two cases of liquor and a case of wine.

2/15/43

Legislation Against Japanese Deplored by Dr. Reynolds.

Special to the Gazette. 2/16/43
Conway, Feb. 16.—Dr. J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, said today that passage of anti-Japanese legislation by the Arkansas legislature at this time is "inopportune" and "will prove embarrassing to the federal government."

"I understand other legislation hostile to the Japanese people is pending," he said. "The legislature could not choose a more inopportune time to pass such legislation. It will be an embarrassment to our State Department and perhaps to other divisions of the federal government. It is an unnecessary blow to the pride of a proud race. It will be deeply resented."

"This war, so far as Japan is concerned, had its origin in hostile legislation against the Japanese. Will this country prepare the way for another war? The problem involved could be solved without such a blow to the pride of the nation."

2/16/43

Senate Bill 15 by Senator C. B. Ragsdale of Stuttgart prohibiting non-resident aliens not eligible for United States citizenship from owning property in Arkansas was amended to exclude Chinese. The alteration was submitted by Representative Burke of Lee, who said the Chinese should not be offended as they are allies of this country and the bill should apply only to Japanese. A vote on the measure is expected this week. 2/25/43

2/25/43

Property Ownership Limitation Amended.

Senate Bill 113 by Senator Ragsdale of Stuttgart, to forbid aliens not eligible for United States citizenship from owning property in Arkansas, was amended by the House to apply only to Japanese and Germans.

Representative Hedges of Phillips county, author of the amendment, said the bill would forbid Chinese aliens from owning property in the state as they aren't eligible for citizenship and would not apply to Germans. Senator Ragsdale said the action probably would destroy the bill's constitutionality.

The author said it would not be retroactive and therefore would not deprive present Chinese residents of the property. Mr. Hedges argued the measure was designed principally to benefit the Chinese and their rights should be guarded.

ARKANSAS

GAZETTE

Uncertainty Held Causing Jap Distrust

Uncertainty as to their post-war status as residents of the United States has made many of the Japanese interned under the War Relocation Authority program prone to the influence of agitators and has constituted a major problem in administration of the program, Dillon S. Myer of Washington, D. C., national WRA director, said yesterday.

Mr. Myer arrived in Little Rock Monday to confer with staff members and directors of the Jerome and Rohwer Relocation Centers on questions of general administration of the centers.

Discrimination against the 110,000 Japanese who have been moved under the program has resulted in frustration within their ranks and, in many cases, has made them unwilling to co-operate with the war effort, Mr. Myer said. "Many of the older Japanese have been led to believe they will be forced to return to Japan after the war and are afraid to aid this country in any way for fear of retribution when they return there," he said.

"It is to the interests of our enemies that this be made to appear a race war. We assume, in administering the program, that they will remain in this country and we must prevent complete alienation of their sympathies."

Mr. Myer pointed out that relocation centers were frequently confused with detention and internment centers. Detention centers are run by the Department of Justice and hearings of alien cases are conducted through these centers. Aliens freed of suspicion through the hearings are sent to relocation centers, while those found guilty of crime are sent to internment centers controlled by the War Department.

Combat Force Planned.

The Japanese-American combat force, to be created under a recent War Department ruling, will be a major factor in building morale of the Japanese in this country and should have a favorable international effect, Mr. Myer said.

Details of the method of induction have not been announced.

Plans call for formation of a combat unit made up of Japanese-Americans of unquestioned loyalty, both in and out of relocation centers in this country and in Hawaii.

Land is being cleared at the Jerome center in preparation for spring planting, Mr. Myer said. Some land has been cleared at the Rohwer center and 600 acres of cleared land have been rented for use in growing food to be used at the centers. The program will be expanded as quickly as additional land can be cleared, he said.

Amendment to Alien Property Bill Lost.

After a 20-minute debate, the House reconsidered and defeated, 28 to 21, an amendment to Senate Bill 15 by Senator Cioar of Stuttgart to prohibit any aliens not eligible for United States citizenship from owning property in Arkansas. The amendment, authored by Representative Hedges of St. Francis county, would have made the bill apply only to Japanese and German aliens.

Saying the bill would bar Chinese aliens from owning property in Arkansas, Mr. Hedges said this is not the time for hurting people who are friendly to this country. He said representatives of the Chinese government had written for copies of the proposal and were opposed to it.

Representative Erwin of Desha county, where one of the two Japanese evacuation colonies in Arkansas is located, declared the bill applied only to non-resident aliens of Arkansas. "We are striking at those brought into the state by force," he said. "Fifty per cent of those in the Japanese colonies are aliens."

He was supported by Representative McCastlain of Monroe county who said the Japanese in the two colonies were brought here against

the will of Arkansas people; and if the measure caused 50 per cent of the aliens to go home after the war, it would be a good bill.

Act Bars Japs From Residence

Japanese and their descendants were barred from owning title to lands in Arkansas by a legislative measure signed into law by Governor Adkins yesterday. No exemption was provided for naturalized citizens.

The bill, sponsored by Senator B. Frank Williams of Osceola, was aimed at about 20,000 Japanese who have been transferred from California and Hawaii to relocation centers at Jerome and Rohwer.

It will prevent any owner from renting for a term of more than one year any lands in Arkansas in which a Japanese or descendant is interested, directly or indirectly.

Any taxpayer was authorized to file suit to oust a "pretended purchaser or leasee in violation of this act."

"I want to be certain that no Japs can remain in Arkansas," Senator Williams explained. "Because of their standard of living, white persons cannot profitably compete with Japanese in business or on the farm."

Governor Adkins said he will follow a new policy concerning certain bills to which he is opposed.

"I have noted that several measures, similar to those I vetoed two years ago, have been reintroduced," he said. "If the legislature sees fit to pass them again I don't feel that I should disapprove them."

Says Japanese Have Done Much To Build Up the West.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In a letter in this column written by a reader in Tacoma, Wash., he stated that the Japanese people "bled the land" in that state and all along the coast. I would like to point out some of the weaknesses of his logic.

We all know that you cannot produce marketable vegetation without scientific fertilization, crop rotation, and constantly combating erosion. How could the Japanese "bleed the land" when they have been producing wonderful crops? You must supply adequate fertilizer to build the soil before you are able to produce any decent crop. Do you think these Japanese were able to raise superior crops without investing the soil with the essential soil building ingredients? Japanese farmers are firm believers in using an abundance of fertilizer because they pride themselves on the quality of their produce.

I believe that the Japanese people and Americans of Japanese ancestry have not "bled the Pacific coast states" but have contributed in developing and enriching these states. Take the Imperial Valley. No one ever dreamed that desert wasteland could be turned into an asset. Japanese farmers worked and cultivated that arid area into one of the successful farming areas of the country. All along the California coast you will find Japanese farmers have cleared wilderness and wasteland and have turned it into a rich farming area. They have taken adequate care of property whether it was their own or they had leased it.

Japanese farmers have taken the White river valley that extends from Tacoma to Seattle, and have cleared it for farming. This valley raises the famous iceberg lettuce for New York markets which has brought tremendous income to that state. I was born, raised, and educated in Tacoma. My father landed in Vancouver, Canada in 1898 and was granted a Canadian citizenship but surrendered this status and entered the United States in 1901. He has contributed his share in pioneering the industries of the Northwest. Japanese have played an important role in laying the Chicago Milwaukee line and the Great Northern line over the Rocky mountains when other nationalities refused to work under adverse weather and living conditions. Japanese have contributed their share in developing the Northwest's lumber industry. These are just a few of the things the Japanese people have contributed toward developing the West.

I believe this writer is un-American from the standpoint of democracy. He is falling into the evil practice of using the principles that Hitler uses for racial prejudice. Hitler made race issue a stepping-stone to dictatorship. Americanism is not determined by color of skin but by that which is deeply rooted within an American's heart. I am proud to be an American and always will be because America was founded and developed by a cross-section of all the people of the world who have learned the difficult lesson of living together better than anyone else on earth. Jack Y. Kiba, Jerome, Ark.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

3/22/43

Jap Colony 'Hoodlums' Sought

Dermott, Ark., March 8 (AP). — Identity of a group of residents of the Jerome Japanese Relocation colony, who Saturday attacked a colony dentist and a minister, was being sought by project authorities today.

Project Director Paul Taylor said "one or two small groups of unknown residents" visited the homes of Dr. T. T. Yatabe and the Rev. John M. Yamazaki and assaulted them. He described the injuries as "slight."

Cause of the assault had not not been determined, Taylor said, though the two men had been subjected to threats during their residence in West coast assembly centers. He attributed the attack to a small minority of "hoodlums."

"It has been common knowledge that such trouble-makers were among the center's residents," Taylor said. "The center's internal security organization [police] hopes that in a short time the guilty persons will be identified and dealt with in the courts."

Insofar as he could determine, Taylor continued, there was no connection between the beatings and general registration being conducted to determine eligibility of residents for army service or outside employment.

"About 200 men came in Saturday to ask further details of the registration system," Taylor said. "However, I do not believe the two events are connected."

Dr. Yatabe, dentist formerly of Fresno, Cal., had addressed groups in Little Rock and towns near the center. The Rev. Mr. Yamazaki is well known in religious circles.

ACK. DEMOCRAT
ROCK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8

150 Japanese Evacues Given Outside Work

A number of requests for colonists in the War Relocation Centers to be used in agriculture and industry has been received, and more than 150 from the two Arkansas centers in Jerome and Rowher have already been sent to outside employment, E. B. Whitaker, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, said yesterday. None of the evacuees will be used in Arkansas, he said.

More than 5,000 have been released by the nation's 10 centers for employment, Mr. Whitaker added. In the Arkansas centers, there are approximately 5,000 men, women, and older children "employables," those eligible to accept outside employment and who could be profitably employed in agriculture or industry, he said.

Sugar Beet Workers Needed.
Yesterday representative for the Utah-Idaho Agriculture Sugar Co. was in Arkansas to recruit some of these colonists for work in the sugar beet fields in the Black Hills district of South Dakota.

Earlier last week a representative of a group of Michigan farmers made a request for 25 families to work in strawberries and other fruits farms in that section.

The other requests have come from various states, Mr. Whitaker said. Before any evacuee may apply for leave to go to outside employment, the following conditions must be met: He has a place to go and means of supporting himself; a check of records of the FBI and other intelligence agencies, plus the applicant's record of behavior in the relocation center indicates that he would not endanger national security; there is evidence that his presence in the community in which he proposes to go is not likely to cause a public disturbance, and he agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

Equipment To Be Used.

Mr. Whitaker announced yesterday that most of the farm equipment owned by Japanese and Japanese-Americans at the time of their removal from the Pacific states already has been disposed of and will be used in 1943 farm production.

An inventory, just completed, of farm equipment still in the hands of the evacuees shows a total of only about 150 tractors in the three states. WRA property officials are endeavoring to arrange for the sale or lease of those tractors, and recently have negotiated the sale of 43 pieces of farm equipment, he said.

"We are anxious to do all we can to assist the evacuees in making available for the production of essential food any idle farm equipment, but the amount which remains to be transferred to farm operators who can put it to use is exceedingly small," Mr. Whitaker said.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

For Eventual Abolition Of Jap Centers

Washington, April 2 (AP).—Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky.) believes the War Relocation Authority and its 10 Japanese settlements can be abolished "in time, but not right away," he said today.

As chairman of a Senate Military subcommittee investigating the Japanese centers, Chandler has just returned from an inspection trip.

He discussed the subject for two hours with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy today.

"The centers can be abolished only if certain steps are carried through," the senator said.

His program includes:

1. All Japanese who will volunteer or who can be drafted should be put in the army.
 2. Those who are disloyal to the United States should be imprisoned in concentration camps.
 3. Those who are loyal, and able to work, should be certified by the F. B. I. and allowed to take jobs.
- "Then there wouldn't be many left," he said.

His subcommittee will meet Tuesday to consider recommendations.

Charges Enormous Waste.

The senator said the War Relocation Authority "is made up of professors and social workers who are sincere and earnest and good fellows, but I do not believe they have handled the Japanese problem properly. I want to save the country a substantial part of the money the WRA is spending." He said it used \$70,000,000 in its first year and had asked \$80,000,000 for the coming year to care for its 107,000 charges.

Big Per Cent Disloyal.

Chandler said he learned that between 25 and 50 per cent of the Japanese were disloyal on the basis of their answers in a questionnaire. In some places the percentage was even higher. He cited the camp at Manzanar, Cal., where between 50 and 60 per cent had announced themselves loyal to Japan.

The centers are in Arkansas, California, Wyoming, Arizona, Utah and Colorado.

ARKANSAS

GAZETTE

Would Place All Japanese in Custody.

Washington, April 17 (AP).—Representative Rankin, (Dem., Miss.) today introduced a bill to authorize taking into custody during the war "any or all" Japanese in the United States, regardless of whether they were born in this country. The measure is identical with one introduced in the Senate by Senator (Dem., Tenn.).

Release of the Japanese from custody, the bill states, would be at the discretion of the secretary of war if he found such action not to be harmful to the interests of national security.

Opposes Japanese Labor in Arkansas.

Governor Adkins said yesterday he had refused several requests for permission to give employment in Arkansas to Japanese-American evacuees and repeated his opposition to the use of such labor in this state.

The governor said one application for permission to use evacuees from the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in southeast Arkansas involved a war contract.

He added that if persons outside the state want to employ the evacuees he would not object, but "I'm not going to recommend that the Japanese work in any capacity in this state."

'Pampering' of Japs In U. S. Denounced.

Washington, May 6 (AP).—Senator Robertson (Rep., Wyo.) today warned the Senate that trouble is brewing unless the government stops "pampering and petting disloyal Japanese" in relocation camps.

Americans, he said, will not stand by and see Japanese loyal to Hirohito eating unrationed food of better quality and greater quantity than loyal American citizens can obtain, while sons of those citizens are being "murdered or mistreated" by Japanese militarists.

He said there may be trouble within the camps themselves. He declared that an investigation at the Heart Mountain camp in Northwest Wyoming disclosed that 1,200 of the 10,000 Japanese there profess loyalty to Hirohito and are free to preach Japanese doctrines and to threaten those "who profess loyalty to the United States."

Assignments For Many Jap Workers

Japanese interned at the Jerome and Rohwer relocation colonies are being placed "pretty fast" in farming jobs in other states, W. B. Whitaker, state director of the War Relocation Authority, said yesterday. Approximately 75 left for employment in the sugar beet section of the Northwest last week.

The colonists are not forced to take jobs offered them but are urged to do so to alleviate the farm labor problem and relieve the federal government of the expense of keeping them. Those leaving must be approved by the WRA and Federal Bureau of Investigation, have a definite job, and be acceptable to the community where they are assigned.

Heads of the interned Japanese families are sent first and their families allowed to join them when they get settled. They are permitted to accept work in the Rocky Mountain section but not on the Pacific Coast, from where they were evacuated. Many requests for Japanese farm labor also have come recently from the truck farming area surrounding Chicago.

Mr. Whitaker said the Japanese prefer to work on irrigated farms of the Northwest as they are accustomed to them and not familiar to sections which depend entirely on rainfall for water. They are asked to go to farms where they have been offered permanent employment to prevent the government from having to support them between season, he said.

Many Released Japs Said to Be Saboteurs.

Washington, May 29 (AP).—An official of the House Committee on un-American Activities said today he has evidence many Japanese released from relocation centers for farm, industrial and domestic work have been trained in espionage and sabotage.

Robert Stripling, chief investigator of the committee, said they were taught, in a school operated in Tokio by the Black Dragon Society, how to carry out a program of destruction in the United States in the event of war.

Stripling said the school was known as the North American School of Military Virtue and its graduates in this country number 10,000.

4/16/43

Jap-Americans To Work On Ickes Farm.

Washington, April 15 (P).—Harold L. Ickes wields plenty of power in Washington under a hatful of government titles, but it is different when he is back at his Olney (Md.) farm. Mrs. Ickes is the farm boss and she will set the pay of three Japanese-Americans who are going to work there.

That is what the interior secretary, solid fuels co-ordinator and petroleum administrator for war told reporters pressing for details

on his employment of Japanese-Americans from the Poston (Ari.) Relocation Center.

Ickes said he had arranged with the War Relocation Authority for release of "seven United States citizens who are of Japanese ancestry" to help meet the manpower problems of himself—or rather, Mrs. Ickes—and a neighboring chicken farmer.

Four of the group—two married couples—are going to work for the neighbor, Sam Rice, former Washington baseball player. The other three—a man, his wife and his mother—are going to work on the Ickes' chicken farm. All four men, three of them graduates of California Polytechnic Institute, are trained poultry farmers.

An equal reason for hiring them, Ickes said, was that "I believe we should do all we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow citizens."

Legionnaires Join in Party For Jap Volunteers.

Jerome, Ark., April 14 (P).—Members of three Southeast Arkansas American Legion posts joined with Legionnaires at the Jerome Japanese Relocation Center today in a send-off party for 36 volunteers for a Japanese-American combat team being formed at Camp Shelby, Miss.

A dinner, given by colonist veterans of the World war, was attended by Legionnaires from Lake Village, Dermott and McGehee and members of the Chicot county Draft Board.

Richard Itanasa, 22, former employe of a Fresno (Cal.) automobile agency, said: "We may have volunteered for various reasons; but the basic reason for that final decision was because we believe our future is with Uncle Sam. We believe this because we feel and are Americans."

Other volunteers will go to Camp Shelby from the nearby Rohwer Relocation Center.

DeWitt Would Keep Japanese in Centers.

San Francisco, April 13 (P).—"A Jap's a Jap" and "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen," Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt said today in opposing "the sentiment developing to bring back some of the Japanese to the West Coast."

The commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, told the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, "I don't want any of them. We got them out. They were a dangerous element. The West Coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take chances."

He said there were only eight Japanese in his command—seven in the Federal Communications Commission as translators and one in the Immigration Department as an interpreter.

An estimated 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, some American citizens, were removed to relocation centers from Western coastal areas last year. Two cases, which challenge the legality of parts of the control and exclusion orders relating to Japanese, are before the United States Supreme Court.

4-14-43

Michigan Group Seeks Japs' Services.

Jerome, Ark., April 13 (P).—Representatives of Michigan (fruit and vegetable growers came to the Jerome and Rohwer Japanese relocation centers today in an effort to persuade approximately 1,100 Japanese-Americans with agricultural backgrounds to go to Michigan for seasonal and year-around employment.

The group was headed by Everett R. Bristol, Alma, Mich., secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Michigan Growers Association, and H. A. Cardinell, Michigan State College horticulturist, East Lansing. They planned to stay here through Saturday.

Bristol told one group of Japanese-Americans that about 12 men were needed immediately for year-around work and about 100 would be needed for seasonal work later this year.

"We want you to help us now but there is lots of room for expansion if any of you want to stay there," Bristol said.

Fifteen Japanese-American nursery workers from Jerome went to Monroe, Mich., last week. It was the first group to go to that state.

4/14/43

4/15/43

Japanese-Americans At Camp Shelby.

Camp Shelby, Miss., April 14 (P).—There encamped here today a military unit of 2,500 Japanese-Americans from Hawaii who traveled 4,000 miles to learn to fight for the United States. Their motto "Go for broke" told of their determination to "shoot the works."

With another 2,500 Japanese-Americans from the continental United States these men will form an army with units of infantry, field artillery and engineers and its own medical personnel. Their commander is Col. Charles W. Pence.

Said Hirota Sugana of Kolo: "We are all anxious to get started. It will help some of us to forget."

Said Jeanaye Arakaa of the island of Maui: "We waited a long time for this. We are ready."

They were mostly 'teen age boys. On their train trip from San Francisco to Camp Shelby, the soldiers were treated royally by civilians.

4/15/43

WRA Official to Defense Of Japanese Colonists.

Japanese at the Rohwer and Jerome Relocation centers are not resentful toward the United States government over being uprooted from their homes in California, but they are hurt to know that their patriotism is under suspicion, E. B. Whitaker, field director of the War Relocation Authority, Little Rock, told members of the Lions Club at the weekly luncheon at the USO Club yesterday.

Sixty-five per cent of the Japanese at the Southeastern Arkansas centers are of the Christian faith, nearly all are thoroughly Americanized, and a great percentage have been well educated at Western universities, he said.

Approximately 100 Japanese per week from Arkansas centers are being placed in private industry in the North and Middle West, he said.

"Japanese in Arkansas live in constant fear of being sent back to Japan," Mr. Whitaker said. About 65 per cent of the evacuated Japanese are American citizens, he said.

The speaker was introduced by R. A. Cox, program chairman. S. J. Lynch, president, presided.

4/14/43

Montana Senator At Hot Springs

Special to the Gazette.

Hot Springs, March 10.—The size of the nation's army should be determined by army officers, United States Senator James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.) said here today. He is spending a few days in Hot Springs awaiting the arrival of Senator A. B. Chandler, Kentucky, who is expected Friday. They plan to go together to inspect the Japanese Relocation Center at Rowher.

Senator Chandler is chairman of a subcommittee making such investigations. Senator Murray is a member of the committee. They plan to be in Little Rock tomorrow night.

Senator Murray admitted that the food question "presents a very serious problem," said he favors deferment "for essential farm workers," and added that there arose the question, "what are essential farm workers?"

Senator Murray was inclined to look with favor on the Ruml plan and said that pay-as-you-go bill would receive his support.

"However, we should not allow anyone to escape a just burden," he added.

Tribute to Russia.

Senator Murray paid tribute to Russian armies, declaring that "if it had not been for the Russian armies and the victories they won the Allied Nations would be in a very serious plight."

"We should recognize the military contribution that Russia has made to the winning of the war," he asserted.

"I believe Russia is in favor of a world organization after the war that will bring about world disarmament. I do not believe that Russia has any ambition to become an aggressor nation against any other nation, or wishes to conquer any other nation. I am in favor of developing the strongest possible relations with the Soviet government. The kind of government for Russia should be the kind the people of Russia want, and I do not like to see the criticism of Russia. That nation, following the war, will be a powerful factor in preventing periodical and suicidal wars that have cursed the earth."

Small Business Back On Feet.

Senator Murray said he was happy over the results that a committee of which he is chairman had accomplished for the smaller business interests of the nation.

One result, he said, was to get the army and navy to recognize importance of smaller business interests. Several bills have been en-

acted, he said, which have gotten excellent results. Under one of them the National Smaller War Plant Corporation has been organized, with Col. Robert Wood Johnson at its head.

"Today there are some instances in which 150 smaller business concerns are working on the same contract," the senator continued. "We must realize that it is in the small business establishments of the nation that give us free enterprise and competition, and that without them we depart from our way of life and merge into a totalitarian state."

"In the early days of our entrance into the war, when great contracts had to be let and the results obtained as quickly as possible, the army and navy naturally looked to the larger manufacturing interests and industries, and the smaller business interests were on the brink of disaster. To day, however, they are back on their feet, and free enterprise has not been eliminated, or competitive bidding no longer threatened. The smaller business man is receiving the attention and opportunities he is entitled to."

In Senate Since 1934.

Senator Murray was elected in 1934 to fill the unexpired term of Senator Walsh, and then elected for a full term. He was re-elected in 1942.

This is the first time he has been in Hot Springs, and he made considerable inquiry regarding the group of 47 hot springs, the national park and other government interests. He will call on Supt. Preston P. Patraw of the National Park Service tomorrow.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Senator J. Murray Awaiting Chandler.

United States Senator James Murray (Dem., Mont.) arrived in Little Rock last night en route to Southeast Arkansas, where he and Senator A. B. Chandler (Dem., Ky.) will investigate conditions at two Japanese relocation centers.

Senator Chandler is scheduled to arrive today.

They constitute a subcommittee named to inquire into charges involving activities of the Japanese at Rowher and Jerome.

Senator Murray was a guest at the Albert Pike hotel. He will confer today with United States District Attorney Sam Rorex.

Japs Want More Pay.

We see in an Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles that many of the Japanese in the relocation centers will not do good work for the \$19 a month.

We also see that nothing has been done in the relocation center to segregate the loyal and disloyal Japanese.

This is a situation which will grow progressively worse. Here in Arkansas we have two relocation camps for Japanese and nothing has been done to our knowledge to separate the loyal and disloyal.

We have tapped a wire of underground information here and have heard that in class rooms the Japanese—especially the older boys 20 and 21—are quite open in their expressions against the United States.

Doesn't Make Sense.

We do not tolerate our own school children making slurring remarks against our interest in the war. Why should we tolerate disloyal Japanese saying such things?

Some do not understand that these relocation centers are really areas where loyal Japanese are detained until they can be absorbed by industry in the United States.

However, the loyal Japanese are not being absorbed at a rate fast enough to eliminate the difficulty of housing both loyal and disloyal together.

Common sense which Washington should be able to understand would make it imperative that these two type of Japanese be separated.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT
6/9/43

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona, where 40,000 Japanese are quartered, said residents of his state believe that after the war American-Japanese should be sent back to the states from which they came, and asserted: "We don't want them turned loose on us."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 6/19/43

Nisei Girls Attend Combat Team Dance.

Camp Shelby, Miss., June 24 (P).—Eighty-six Nisei girls from the two war relocation centers in Arkansas, Jerome and Rohwer, attended the second enlisted men's dance of the Japanese-American combat team here the last weekend. Chaperoned by a half-dozen matrons and officials from the centers, the girls came to Camp Shelby in three buses.

The Saturday evening dance—a closed affair for 150 enlisted men who contributed to the expense of bringing the girls from Arkansas—was the feature event of the weekend program. The grand march was led by the commanding officer, Col. and Mrs. C. W. Pence. Miss Mary Kishiuye of Jerome led the line of girls.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
6/25/43

WRA Head To Answer Charges

Los Angeles, June 14 (P).—A Dies Subcommittee is going to summon Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, to answer what its chairman, Representative Costello (Dem., Cal.) says are reports Myer is responsible for the release of Japs from relocation centers.

"We have testimony under oath that Myer instituted the procedure of releasing Japanese evacuees without consulting any other officials of the government," said Costello. "One of the witnesses testified that Myer told of this program in a speech before evacuees in advance of the announcement of it to Caucasians. The witness said Myer made it clear in his speech that even his office in Washington did not know what he had in mind and that he was assuming personal responsibility."

Costello said Myer would be given opportunity to affirm or deny the testimony before the committee "since this is a serious matter affecting hundreds of thousands of lives, economic conditions in the Middle West, and possibly the war effort through the indiscriminate release of these Japanese."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
6/15/43

Plans Made to Evacuate Japs If Necessary.

Plans are being made to evacuate Arkansas Japanese relocation centers at Jerome and Rohwer, if flood waters necessitate removal of the residents, Col. Charles F. Johnson, commanding officer of the Fourth District, eighth Service Command, announced yesterday.

Although flood conditions must grow a great deal worse before such a move is necessary, plans are being made as a precautionary measure, Col. Johnson said. Maj. O. M. Rufsvold, executive officer for the Fourth District, returned yesterday from a reconnaissance in the area, during which he inspected possible camp sites and studied conditions.

In event evacuation becomes necessary, the army would send a fleet of trucks adequate to remove the thousands of Japanese and War Relocation Authority personnel. Tents would be sent to house the refugees in a suitable area. Food as well as army field kitchens would be supplied.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 6/29/43

Western Monopolists Blamed For Attacks on Japanese-Americans.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Some time ago I read the letter in this column which I accepted as a tactless endeavor for a solution of a problem more intricate than he believes. It was in reference to the anti-Japanese bills pending before this state, and, to him, opposition to them was inconceivable. His decision, he implies, is born of the patronage of California's conduct over similar matters, and consequently spared nothing to publicize contempt for the Japanese.

Here is one of many examples fresh from California that should refute that sentiment: "While our purpose is not to incite ill-feeling or malice, for we need to be calm, it appears significant that no loyal Japanese, alien or American born, saw fit to come forward with information or warning in advance of the Pearl Harbor attack, although many in the state transferred their bank accounts, December 6, 1941, the day prior to the attack."

The implication of this statement is as subtle as it is clear. It is part of a reading of a proposed Senate bill quoted by state Senator Ward. That is the sort of mentality the writer has put himself to succumb. In view of the straining international position, it is a natural and proper reaction of people, who are precariously affected by it, to protect personal property. Transfers of bank accounts occurred long before, and of those not frozen, even after the incident. The ill-informers don't trouble to explain that stark reality. Evidently the Japanese are not the prophets the people of America are let to imagine.

Each move by the authorities to ameliorate the condition of the evacuated Japanese and to consummate the resettlement measure draws fire from the Golden West, alarmed into vigilance against what might nullify the sense of security of its monopolists after having relieved themselves of a pressure of competition (Japanese farmers and business men), whereby they alone might reap the war boom harvests. They are the "wolves in the sheep pasture." Unfortunately their evils are too well shrouded, for such aspirations are not suspected when executed behind a veil of "patriotic" fervor and pretentiousness "to promote the general welfarer."

Denson, Ark.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

END TO FREEING JAPS FROM WRA CENTERS URGED

Administration Of Camps Flayed.

Gaz. 6/29/43

Washington, June 28 (AP).—Representative Costello (Dem., Cal.), chairman of a House subcommittee that has just completed an investigation of Japanese relocation camps, told the House today that release of Japanese from these centers "should be stopped at once."

The head of the Dies' Committee group which made a two weeks tour of the centers and held hearings at Los Angeles, said "there has been absolutely no genuine effort to determine the fitness of the Japanese being released."

"Even those Japanese who originally had been interned by the F. B. I. at the outbreak of the war and who have been released to the relocation centers," Costello said, "are today eligible to be released anywhere in the United States except the restricted area of the Pacific coast."

"It is well to add," he asserted, "that the United States is at war with Japan, which apparently the administrators of the War Relocation Authority seem to have ignored or forgotten."

"Speakers have been allowed to visit the various centers and address the evacuees in Japanese. The papers published at each of the centers are largely written in Japanese. In spite of all this, there is practically no one connected with the War Relocation Authority who understands or speaks Japanese."

"It is quite apparent that the disloyal Japanese have assumed the ascendancy and have dominated the operation and control of the centers. They have endeavored to influence the thinking of all the Japanese and to force a sentiment favorable to Japan to be expressed by all the evacuees."

Pro-American Japs Beaten by Disloyal.

Costello said that in instances in which Japanese evacuees have shown a pro-American attitude they have "been assaulted and beaten by the disloyal" Japanese. He was assisted in the investigation by Representatives Eberhart (Dem., Pa.) and Mundt (Rep., S. D.), also members of the Dies Committee.

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"These conditions not only need remedial treatment," Costello continued, "but they never would have occurred had a more definite policy and a more vigorous direction emanated from Washington."

"Unless there is an immediate change of program in these centers the net result will be that practically the entire group of people of Japanese ancestry will be so thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-American principles as to make an undesirable element in our population."

Many Faults Found In WPA Policies.

Costello and his subcommittee associates made the following statement:

- "1. Project personnel lacks previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.
- "2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.
- "3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things the Japanese judo, a form of of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play goh, a forme of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install co-operatives in the centers.
- "4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibei group [persons born in this country but educated in Japan], have occurred, yet the instigators have gone unpunished.
- "5. Loyal Japanese-Americans have suffered beating at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers yet the miscreants have gone unpunished. The Loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled.
- "6. There are indications that confusion exists as to the responsibility for investigating the personal history and background of the Japanese who are being released at this time from the centers.
- "7. There is evidence in the hearings that there is lack of planning by the procurement officers of the projects, particularly in regard to food purchases.
- "8. Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so as to utilize properly the available manpower in a constructive manner.
- "9. More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs and other strategic installations in the vicinity of the relocation centers. The committee is specifically notifying the governors of California and Arizona regarding this situation in their states.
- "10. While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be remedied immediately."

ARKANSAS

GAZETTE

6/29/43

Army Control Of Japanese Camps Urged

Washington, June 26 (AP).—A shift in control over the 10 Japanese war relocation centers, to place them under the War Department was urged today by two of the three-member special Dies Committee which has been investigating operation of the camps under the War Relocation Authority.

Representative Coctello (Dem., Cal.), chairman of the subcommittee, contended loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry are being forced by WRA policy to live with enemy aliens under conditions likely to shift their allegiance.

Back from an inspection trip of the camps, he said the WRA had a "golden opportunity" to indoctrinate Japanese aliens with American principles, "but actually the reverse has become true, with disloyal Japs indoctrinating others in the camps with pro-Japanese philosophies."

Says Change Necessary.

Representative Mundt (Rep., S. D.) asserted "fundamental changes in administration policy and organization are necessary before this country can rest assured that the Japanese problem is being correctly and efficiently managed."

"It seems only logical that the War Department should have the authority and the responsibility of determining the governing policies which should operate policies which should operate to protect the local Japanese and to protect our national security against acts of sabotage from Japanese who are released without proper investigation."

Plan Public Probe.

Wednesday to hear the report of the full committee will meet the three members and start a public inquiry here into the release of Japanese from relocation centers.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

6/28/43

1,000 Japs Reported Freed Every Week.

Charlotte, N. C., June 16 (AP).—Robert E. Stripling of Washington, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, said today 1,000 Japanese were being released by the War Relocation Authority every week. Many of these Japanese, he said, are dangerous enemy aliens capable

of doing tremendous damage.

He said the War Relocation Authority was treating the Japs as a social problem rather than as enemies or potential enemies of the nation.

Stripling said the WRA would deny releasing Japanese without investigating them, but he asserted the investigation was routine and inadequate.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 6/17/43

Light on Jap Centers

The veil of mystery is about to be lifted from the Japanese re-location centers in Arkansas.

E. B. Whitaker, field assistant director of the War Relocation Authority in Arkansas has invited newspapermen and radiomen in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi to come and see and write what they please about the Japanese center at Rohwer, near McGehee, Ark., on June 30 and July 1.

What we like most about this arrangement is stated in the following excerpt from Mr. Whitaker's letter:

"The purpose of the plan is this: We are trying to operate this typical center in a manner acceptable to the American public. It is a program which has received considerable unfavorable publicity, most of which grew from misunderstanding and a mistrust of the unknown."

"The War Relocation authority has nothing to hide. We want the public to know the true and simple story. We ask you and other men invited to this 'press day' to see the whole picture and report it as you see it, both for the benefit of the public and the human beings whose lives it presently directs."

"To accomplish this purpose, there will be no planned tour, no speech making, no program. Your writers and photographers will be escorted through the front gate and invited to spend the time as they see fit. We will explain in advance to the residents of the center your purpose in being there and ask for their understanding courtesy. We will intrust the appointed personnel to cooperate in every way. The books, the warehouse, the schools and other buildings will be open for your inspection. There will be no editing nor censorship of any news releases or photographs. We will make available brief statistical information in hand-out form and supply additional figures where desired."

"It is the War Relocation authority's desire to discuss freely every problem encountered in the operation of this center."

That is the best way we can imagine to get across to the people a clear understanding of any project.

There is considerable misunderstanding about the Japanese re-location centers. Their operation has been too much clouded in censorship. What people do not understand they suspect. The best remedy for darkness is light. The best cure for vague suspicion is fact.

Out of this press day at Rohwer should come a clear and understanding picture, available to all the people of this part of the nation at least, which will make possible a reasonable judgment.

FT. SMITH TIMES RECORD
(SOUTHWEST AMERICAN)

6/25/43

Aut. May 2
Sorting Japanese-Americans: The War Relocation Authority, custodian of 100,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans, plans to tackle in September a big job it says it's been wanting to do from the beginning—get the 90 per cent pro-Americans away from the 10 per cent pro-Japanese in relocation camps.

WRA says it would have done this long ago—conflicts between these elements have caused most of the troubles behind the barbed wire of the 19 relocation centers—but that it had to have full information about each adult individual. This, it says, has been gathered, partly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, partly by WRA.

WRA Director Dillon S. Myer says probably 25,000 persons will be moved one way or another as the pro-Japanese are weeded out and placed in one center by themselves. Then WRA will go about the business of releasing the pro-Americans into civilian life.

7/8/43

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Would Place Jap Centers Under Army

7/8/43 *GAZETTE*
 Washington, July 7 (AP).—Representative Thomas (Rep., N. J.) said today he will introduce a bill to remove administration of the war relocation centers from the War Relocation Authority to the army. Addressing Dillon Myer, director of WRA, in a hearing of a Dies Subcommittee on WRA's handling of Japanese, Thomas declared:

"It is just a silly social experiment you are conducting."

Myer replied:

"That is a matter for the chief executive and Congress. I see nothing

to be gained by arguing with you. I am going to carry out the program from the standpoint of the interest of the United States of America."

Myer testified his agency "consults with the War and Justice Departments continually on policy. I think we can save the country money and possibly racial trouble after the war if all evacuees to the centers are relocated before the war is over."

73,000 in Centers.

Myer estimated 73,000 Japanese Americans or Japanese aliens over 17 years old have been taken into the war relocation centers, and "10 per cent of the males have refused to pledge allegiance to the government of the United States." WRA is teaching the evacuees judo (a form of Japanese wrestling), Japanese penmanship and goh (Japanese checkers). Myer said \$200 to

\$300 monthly is being spent in teaching Judo.

"How much are you spending to teach them baseball?" Representative Mundt (Rep., Minn.) asked. "I have the feeling these camps could be used to wean these people away from their Japanese customs."

Representative Costello (Dem., Cal.) remarked:

"Judo carries with it ceremonies

of Japan, such as bowing to the emperor."

"That does not necessarily follow in the camps," Myer replied.

"I can't see how you inculcate Americanism by fanning the flames of Orientalism," Mundt remarked. "I object to spending money to teach such games. Do you agree that this is bad policy?"

"Sure, why not?" Myer replied.

Reg. 7/17/43
 AS GAZETTE, LITTLE I

Drafting Of Japanese Favored

Washington, July 16 (AP).—The Senate Military Affairs Committee recommended today that Japanese be drafted "in the same manner" as other residents of the United States.

In a report based on findings of a subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler (Dem., Ky.), the committee quoted army spokesmen as saying "we would like to use these people as soldiers." It also said the War Department has satisfactory methods for "screening out the bad ones" and already more than 7,500 Japanese are in the army.

The committee also recommended:

1. That disloyal Japanese be placed in internment camps.
2. That loyal, able-bodied Japanese be allowed to work under proper supervision "in areas where they will be accepted, and where the army and navy authorities consider it safe for them to go."

Asserting that in relocation camps operated by the War Relocation Authority, "there is little or no real discipline, and there are many clashes of authority," the committee recommended regularly constituted arms of the government, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the army and navy should assume "full and complete responsibility" for determining loyalty of Japanese.

7/17/43

7/8/43

WRA Is Host To Writers At Rohwer Camp

(By HELENE WARD.)
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

Rohwer Relocation Center—Officials of the War Relocation Authority camp, one of two in Arkansas for Japanese evacuated from the West Coast, were host today to newspaper representatives from Arkansas and surrounding states.

The delegation from Little Rock reached McGehee by train last night and were brought to the camp here by their hosts. Attendance for the open house event arranged by the WRA was less than had been anticipated.

The WRA, which has been under the fire of the Dies congressional committee for alleged excesses and irregularities in certain western relocation centers, wanted newsmen to get a down-to-earth view of the colony. They started on a tour of the center after an early morning breakfast of fried eggs, toast and orange marmalade, coffee and fresh oranges.

An observer here said that while most of the "relocated families and individuals are co-operative, we sometimes run into unexpected stubborn streaks."

As an example of that situation, this observer said that it has been "next to impossible to get the workers to walk to and from their jobs."

Today, bearing out the statements, big army trucks roared through the rutted streets here jammed with laborers bound for the various projects.

648 Acres Planted.

Despite the fact that the camp has been in operation less than eight months, 648 acres of the tillable land in the 10,000-acre center tract are in food crops, planted in rotation to produce the maximum amount of food from every foot of the black alluvial soil.

Staples—corn, peas, and tomatoes—occupy the greatest acreage devoted to crops, but 32 other garden crops are being raised to lower the cost of feeding what amounts to a sizeable city.

Official WRA figures released to the newsmen said it cost the taxpayers \$94,343 to feed the multitudes here in May. Those figures should drop during the summer and fall, when the gardens now are in production.

Taxpayers get hit for exactly \$43.48 per month per person to maintain this relocation center. So far, since the center was established on Sept. 17, 1942, the per capita cost of maintaining the evacuees has totaled up to \$197.44 up to May 31.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

7/1/43

WRA Checking On Loyalties In Jap Camps

(By HELENE WARD.)
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

Rohwer — The disloyal among America's approximately 120,000 Japanese population soon will be further separated from the loyal and interned for the duration, and the loyal relocated in new homes in central states "north of the Mason and Dixon line" within another year's time, it was revealed by government spokesmen at the War Relocation Authority's center here.

Government policies behind a recently launched relocation program for loyal Japanese were revealed during a two-day open house for 20 press and radio representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, just closed here and during which the newsmen were given free run of the center for a "close up view."

Government forces, it was said, are actively at work to separate the "wheat from the chaff" among loyal and disloyal Japs in all the 10 relocation centers. Plans were further revealed as aimed at soon getting the Hiro Hito lovers into internment from the centers, having the loyal ones and their families living in new homes in new mid-west communities, and "consolidating or abolishing present relocation centers by the close of another year."

Already, proved loyal Japanese are relocated in new areas at the rate of 50 a week from the Rohwer center and at the Jerome camp, located about 30 miles south of here. The Rohwer population has been cut from an original population of over 8,000 persons to slightly over 7,000, and the same situation exists at the nearby Jerome center.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

To Plan Segregation Of Anti-Allied Japs.

Denver, Col., July 20 (AP).—The War Relocation Board will make plans here Monday and Tuesday for segregating persons loyal to Japan from the 98,000 Japanese-Americans now living in 10 relocation centers. National Director Dillon S. Myer and directors of the 10 camps will discuss the separation.

The WRA intends to move all Japanese who have asked to be repatriated and those whose loyalty has been questioned to one camp, beginning about September 1. The relocation camps are in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, California and Arkansas.

The conference must decide how the WRA will determine the sympathies of the Japanese residents. The camp designated for the segregated Japanese also may be named.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Colonist Praises Staff of WRA At Jerome and Rohwer.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In a recent issue of the Gazette there was an interesting account of Japanese colony in Rohwer which was visited by your reporter and investigated a condition by personal contact with some residents and its founding in the center was published in the paper with some illustration was much illuminating. It will give some proof of vindication to the outside people who were constantly misled by erroneous reports circulated by anti-Japanese or anti-WRA element. At any rate, there is a simple fact which cannot be denied. That is a splendid conduct of all personnel serving in Jerome and Rohwer War Relocation centers. They are very judicious, resourceful and broadly experienced in such complexed affairs of project and they are rendering their duties most faithfully, devotedly and diligently. They are entitled to highest commendation.

Mark Hirase.

Denson, Ark.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Rohwer Group to Be Entertained

Young Japanese-Americans from Rohwer will be guests of the Young People's Group and the senior group of the Youth Fellowship of Winfield Memorial Methodist church at 7 tomorrow night. The groups are combining for their study of "The Japanese Become Americans," the second of a series of programs on "Gifts From the Oppressed."

Jean Shepard will lead the junior high group in an outdoors service. Recreation hour will be held in Fellowship hall.

Miss Mary Mitchell, Hendrix College student, who has served as recreational leader of youth groups and caravans, will direct recreation tomorrow night.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

7/17/43

Jap Evacuees Don't Want To Live in South

By JOY PAISLEY.

Rohwer, Ark (P) — West Coast evacuees in the Japanese relocation center here want to find jobs and move out—but, they do not want to settle in the South.

Not one I talked with during the project's recent "open house" for press and radio representatives expressed a desire to remain in Arkansas. However, several were resentful of legislation passed by the 1943 Arkansas General Assembly to exclude them from the state.

"The South already has a great racial and economic problem," said George Tominaga, member of Rohwer's 33-man governing council. "It would be impractical for the Japanese to stay here."

Others complained the Southern climate was too hot. Tominaga, former California produce broker, declared that the South was topographically unsuited for small truck farming, the only type of agriculture which he said the Japanese knew.

"I don't know anyone who plans to remain in the South permanently," Tominaga added. "But we strongly resent Arkansas legislation directed against the Japanese."

(The 1943 General Assembly passed a law preventing Japanese from acquiring title to property in Arkansas.)

The Japanese aren't so sure they'll re-colonize on the West Coast after the war, though many still own property there. Some disposed of their holdings through "sacrifice" sales. Others have retained title and leased their stores, farms and homes to Caucasians for the duration.

Unrelated to Admiral.

S. Yamamoto, owner of a Stockton, Cal., shoe store, said he wanted to return to California after the war but thought it might be "economically unwise" to do so.

"Naturally, anybody who owns property there wants to go back," said the 52-year-old University of Tokio graduate who came to this country at the age of 22. "But, after all, we have to depend on Japanese for trade. Storekeepers and professional people will have to follow the crowd."

"In the post-war period it will be impossible for us to serve Caucasians. We'll have to go through a long period of readjustment and acceptance."

Asked if he were related to the late Japanese admiral, Yamamoto tossed back his head and laughed heartily.

"No, indeed," he said. "Yamamoto is, in Japan—shall I say—like Smith?"

Loyal Japs Restless and Bewildered

HOPE TO LEAVE ARKANSAS CAMP

Newsman Tells of Living Conditions.

By Joy Paisley.

ROHWER, ARK. (P) — Japanese at this relocation center are restless, resentful, bewildered. There is mingled loyalty to the United States. There are complaints about the food, against crowded conditions. There is a juvenile delinquency problem.

These are some of the things I found during a two-day "open house" conducted by the war relocation authority (WRA). All censorship was lifted and reporters were permitted to talk freely with the evacuees.

There are 7,703 persons at the center, 64 per cent of them American citizens. E. B. Whitaker, regional WRA chief, estimates 500 adults and their children—about 1,500 in all—retain allegiance to Japan.

Will Not Tell.

Oriental reticence is retarding the task of identifying this group, even the loyal Japanese-Americans showing reluctance to name them.

About 50 Japanese leave the center each month after they have obtained jobs elsewhere. If the federal bureau of investigation has no record on them, and if the evacuee has a good character and work record at the center, he is granted indefinite leave.

The bitterness of the seven evacuees whom I visited was tempered by resignation and hope that they would be permitted to relocate in the north or midwest.

Their one desire was to take up their lives where they left off last year when Japanese were scooped up into west coast assembly centers.

Americans.

As a 29-year-old former California produce broker put it:

"We want a chance to prove we're Americans. We want to be treated as people, not as Japanese."

Only one Japanese with whom I talked indicated loyalty to Japan, 22-year-old Shiuro Nakashita, leader of the camp's Young Buddhist club.

He said he was born in Japan and came to this country at the age of 3. When I asked who he would like to see win the war, his lips closed tightly.

"Do you want America to win?" I asked.

"I'd rather not say," he said.

The Japanese complain of the high starch content in their diet. In the mess-hall where I ate—a huge room, well ventilated and screened, but infested by flies—the noon meal was composed of masses of soggy rice, hard spaghetti, an ear of corn, heaped on one plate, with a salad, bread and choice of water, tea or milk.

My Japanese companion said "this is supposed to be an extra good meal."

Meatless Days.

All food served in the camp is rationed on an institutional basis, Whitaker said. Two meatless days are observed each week. In a few instances, he said, the Japanese have had food not available to citizens outside because of purchases three months in advance.

Congress and the Japanese alike have complained about the crowded quarters. But, "after all, we aren't planning to keep these people here permanently," Whitaker said.

Evacuees are housed in long, tar-papered barracks, one room to the family. The low buildings, spread in orderly rows across one square mile of cut-over Arkansas delta land, are divided into 33 blocks, each of which has a communal mess-hall, toilet and washroom.

Housewives have made the best of the crowded quarters. The rooms, most of which have two windows, were partially furnished by WRA, and evacuees have added half-partitions and rude furniture made of scrap lumber. They were allowed to bring a few possessions with them.

The juvenile delinquency problem is traced to weakening of the patriarchal tradition. One evacuee, who has two sons aged 17 and 19, and who used to provide "fairly well" for them on his earnings from a retail shoe store in Stockton, Cal., put it this way:

"I no longer provide the bread for their table and the roof over their heads. So, they say, 'why should I respect what you say, and obey your word?'"

According to Dr. J. B. Hunter, supervisor of camp community affairs, the delinquency so far has been manifest only in pranks and minor misdemeanors. But he fears that the breaking down of the oriental home institution may lead to more serious infractions.

There are approximately 2,028 children enrolled in nursery, kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools on the Rohwer project, and attendance is regular.

There has been only one record-

ed case of illegitimacy, Hunter said, though he "felt sure" there were other cases in which the families involved had not consulted welfare officers.

Marriages.

There are many common law marriages, principally among the 35 per cent of the camp's population who were day-laborers, camp authorities reported.

Venereal disease is "inconsequential" except among older evacuees, Hunter said. He had no figures on the number of cases which had been treated.

Rohwer's administrative staff is combating juvenile delinquency by organizing Boy Scout troops, Camp Fire girls, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A. and a Red Cross chapter.

The school children play American games, and baseball is the favorite sport of the teen-age crowd.

Religion.

About 1,000 center inhabitants attend one of the Christian churches on the project, and an equal number are followers of Buddha—the prevailing religion in Japan.

Japanese at Relocation Camp Are Resentful and Restless

BY JOY PAISLEY.

ROHWER, Ark., July 11 (AP).—

Japanese at this relocation center are restless, resentful, bewildered. There is mingled loyalty to the United States. There are complaints about the food, against crowded conditions. There is a juvenile delinquency problem.

These are some of the things I found during a two-day open house conducted by the War Relocation Authority. All censorship was lifted and I was permitted to talk freely with the evacuees.

There are 7,703 persons at the center, 64 per cent of them American citizens. E. B. Whitaker, regional WRA chief, estimates 500 adults and their children, about 1,500 in all, retain allegiance to Japan.

Oriental reticence is retarding the task of identifying this group, even the loyal Japanese-Americans showing reluctance to name them.

"They simply will not tell on each other," Whitaker said. "This makes our work difficult, but we are slowly finding out which of the center's residents are disloyal."

About fifty Japanese leave the center each month after they have obtained jobs elsewhere. If the FBI has no record on them and if the evacuee has a good character and work record at the center he is granted indefinite leave.

The bitterness of the seven evacuees whom I visited was tempered by resignation and hope that they would be permitted to relocate in

the North or Midwest. Their one desire was to take up their lives where they left off last year when Japanese were scooped up in West Coast assembly centers.

Would Be Treated as "People."

As a 29-year-old former California produce broker put it:

"We want a chance to prove we're Americans. We want to be treated as people, not as Japanese."

Only one of the Japanese with whom I talked indicated loyalty to Japan. Twenty-two-year-old Shiu-ro Nakashita, leader of the camp's young Buddhist Club, said he was born in Japan and came to this country at the age of 3. When I asked who he would like to see win the war, his lips closed tightly.

"Do you want America to win?" I asked.

"I'd rather not say," he said.

George Tominaga, 29, a native-born Californian who holds a medical discharge from the United States Army, said "conditions make us feel we are in a concentration camp," but added "it is only to our advantage to make the best of it."

Tominaga, whose Army discharge came two months before the evacuation, said "I know no other country besides America. I'd give anything to be back in the Army. Something like this is bound to make a person bitter."

Then there was Tom Tsutsumi, a Nisei, who owned a ten-acre walnut grove near Lodi, Calif., and rented 250 adjoining acres of farmland. His only child, a 10-month-

old boy, died last April, and he felt the relocation was responsible for his death.

"But I'm an American citizen," he said. "If our children can be assured they'll grow up without being discriminated against, I guess in the long run this will be a small price to pay."

Too Much Starch.

The Japanese complain of the high starch content in their diet. In the mess hall where I ate, a huge room, well ventilated and screened, but infested by flies, the noon meal was composed of masses of soggy rice, hard spaghetti, an ear of corn, all heaped on one plate, with a salad, bread and choice of water, tea or milk. My Japanese companion said "this is supposed to be an extra good meal."

Asked why, with the garden season at its peak, the evacuees were fed a diet so high in starch, Whitaker said "it takes a lot of vegetables to feed 7,000 folks and you can't make all of them go around." Another official said some vegetables in the gardens were not yet in season.

All food served in the camp is rationed on an institutional basis, Whitaker said. Two meatless days are observed each week. In a few instances, he said, the Japanese have had food not available to citizens outside because of purchases three months in advance.

Congress and the Japanese alike have complained about the crowded quarters. But "after all, we aren't planning to keep these people here permanently," Whitaker said.

Evacuees are housed in long, tarpapered barracks, one room to the family. The low buildings, spread in orderly rows across one square mile of cutover Arkansas Delta land, are divided into thirty-three blocks, each of which has a communal mess hall, toilet and washroom.

A sea of mud in the winter and ankledeep in dust in the summer, the plot is criss-crossed by wide gravel roads and board walks

which link the barracks with mess hall and washroom. There are no trees except in the far western section of the project, but most evacuees have planted vines and flower beds and a few have tiny garden plots where they grow cucumbers and other delicacies dear to the Japanese palate.

Juvenile Delinquency.

Housewives have made the best of the crowded quarters. The rooms, most of which have two windows, were partially furnished by WRA and evacuees have added

half-partitions and rude furniture made of scrap lumber. They were allowed to bring a few possessions with them.

The juvenile delinquency problem is traced to weakening of the patriarchal tradition. One evacuee, who has two sons aged 17 and 19 and who used to provide fairly well for them on his earnings from a retail shoe store at Stockton, Calif., put it this way:

"I no longer provide the bread for their table and the roof over their heads. So they say 'why should I respect what you say and obey your word?'"

According to Dr. J. B. Hunter, supervisor of camp community affairs, the delinquency so far has been manifest only in pranks and minor misdemeanors. But he fears that the breaking down of the Oriental home institution may lead to more serious infractions.

"The Japanese in this country have a lower crime rate than any other race," Hunter, who spent seven years as a Disciples of Christ missionary to Nippon, said. "It is the custom in the Japanese household for the father to rule with a firm hand and when a child loses respect for the parents it is almost impossible to enforce home discipline."

There are approximately 2,028 children enrolled in nursery, kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools on the Rohwer project, and attendance is regular.

There has been only one recorded case of illegitimacy, Hunter said, though he felt sure there were other cases in which the families involved had not consulted welfare officers.

There are many common law marriages, principally among the 35 per cent of the camp's population who were day laborers, camp authorities reported.

Veneral disease is inconsequential except among the older evacuees, Hunter said. He had no figures on the number of cases which had been treated.

Rohwer's administrative staff is combating juvenile delinquency by organizing Boy Scout troops, Camp Fire Girls, YWCA, YMCA and a Red Cross chapter. The school children play American games and baseball is the favorite sport of the teen-age crowd.

About 1,000 center inhabitants attend one of the Christian churches on the project and an equal number are Buddhists, the prevailing religion in Japan.

While I was in Hunter's office, a pretty young Japanese stenographer brought in a small brown carton and handed it to him.

"You'll be interested in this," he said. "It contains the ashes of an old Buddhist who died last week."

Hunter explained that the project has contracted with a funeral home at near-by McGehee to handle the bodies of both Christians and Buddhists. The Buddhist remains and those of some Christians are sent to Memphis for cremation. Though a cemetery is maintained at Rohwer for the burial of Christian dead, many families prefer cremation.

"They feel unsettled here," Hunter explained. "Many know they will relocate somewhere permanently and want to take the ashes with them."

COMMERCIAL APPEAL July 2, 1943
**Cloak Of Censorship Removed
For Japanese Camp Inspection**

(MEMPHIS, TENN.)
By ROBERT TALLEY
Staff Correspondent

ROHWER, Ark., July 1.—The Rohwer War Relocation Center, where 7500 Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast are being quartered for the duration, held "open house" Thursday for newspaper men from the MidSouth. Representatives from nearly a dozen cities attended.

The program included a tour of the mile-square reservation and its adjacent farm, which the reporters were permitted to make without escort and describe without censorship. There were no restrictions on news stories, interviews or even photographs.

Program Is Highlight

Feature of the day was an entertainment program given in the Y. W. C. A. building by Japanese youngsters, moved here with their parents from California and Oregon. All of the children speak excellent English. The welcome address was given by Masamori Kojima, American-born 20-year-old son of Edward Kojima, a former Los Angeles patent attorney now quartered here, who was released recently to return to his studies at Haverford College in Pennsylvania.

Young Kojima, who spoke flawless English, made an eloquent appeal for better international understanding and expressed his hope that after the war all nations would live in "a democratic world."

The Japanese youth recently joined two Chinese college friends, one of whom was Li Yung, son of the head of the Chinese News Service in this country, in a speaking tour of Eastern colleges in the in-

terest of peace and friendship between the Chinese and the Japanese in a democratic world. They spoke from the same platforms.

Hill Billy Songs Sung

In the entertainment program, Grace Sumida, whose father formerly operated a radio store in Los Angeles, sang "My Dream of Tomorrow," while 15-year-old Mary Matsumoti, daughter of a Los Angeles County truck farmer, strutted her stuff as a drum majorette while a phonograph blared "Stars and Stripes Forever."

Hill billy songs were sung by Marie Kuramoto, daughter of a former Lobi, Calif., truck farmer, who also yodeled, while Jimmie Nakatsuka, wearing cowboy boots and hat, accompanied her on the guitar. Two harmonica selections, "Beer Barrel Polka" and "Imitation of a Choo-Choo" were given by Makota Okine, 16, son of another California farmer. Hisa Hananouchi, a 13-year-old girl whose father was a chef in a Los Angeles cafe, proved an excellent torch singer as she sang "Night and Day" and "You'll Never Know."

The program closed with several numbers by a mixed chorus of 50 Japanese boys and girls, who climaxed with "Prayer With Peace."

The Japanese were observed working on the farm and on construction jobs around the camp, but this correspondent saw nothing that would indicate any special activity in labor had been staged for the benefit of the visiting newspaper men. It seemed to be just an ordinary day.

COMMERCIAL APPEAL (MEMPHIS, TENN.)

JULY 2, 1943

COLONISTS AT ROHWER INSIST THEY'RE LOYAL

Much Dissatisfac- tion Found.

By CLOVIS COPELAND.
(Staff Correspondent of the Gazette.)

Rohwer, July 1.—Newspaper reporters who visited the Rohwer Relocation Center for Japanese today and were given opportunity to talk freely to the evacuees found widespread dissatisfaction among them.

Some of the complaints heard by this reporter were:

They are constantly watched by employes of War Relocation Authority.

They do not say that they are mistreated, but believe they have proved their loyalty and should not be under strict surveillance. They say their purchases of bonds and stamps have exceeded requests of Treasury officials, and that they have oversubscribed in every Red Cross drive. They say that many of them have sons in the armed services.

They point with pride to the fact that there has been no trouble in the colonies at Rohwer or Jerome. They say the few fights that have occurred all have been settled on the spot.

They say that Americans of Japanese descent who are loyal to America should be given every opportunity to participate in the fight for democracy, and that they should not be bunched with disloyal persons.

They realize that they are not welcome here. A young married man who has two children told this correspondent: "This is my country. I have no other. I was born in Washington. I realize the situation and am willing to make the most of it."

Director Whitaker Keeps His Promise.

A considerable number of newspaper men came here today to visit this center at the invitation of the War Relocation Authority. Obviously, the object was to try to overcome unfavorable publicity that the WRA has been receiving at Congressional hearings in Washington. However C. B. Whitaker, WRA regional director, deserves

Says Politics Led to Jap Evacuation

Rohwer, Ark., July 1 (AP).—A powerful farm element in California fostered the wholesale evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast to "get rid of competition," an official of the War Relocation Authority's camp here charged today.

The official, the Rev. J. B. Hunter, director of community affairs, a former Church of Christ missionary to the Japanese and former Little Rock pastor, asserted large California landowners employing Mexican labor were unable to compete with Japanese farmers who operated family-type farms.

"Under the guise of the war, the big fellows who run politics and business in California called on the government to get rid of the competition," Mr. Hunter said. "The war emergency may have justified some evacuation, but not this wholesale measure."

Mr. Hunter's comments came in an interview during the WRA's open house here for press and radio representatives who were given a set of statistics and a map of the camp and allowed to tour the project at will—interviewing anybody they desired.

Asserting West Coast landlords had turned largely to Mexicans for labor after the 1924 Japanese exclusion act, Mr. Hunter declared:

"The large landlords, many of whom live in cities and farm their land to Mexican tenants and laborers, could not compete on the produce markets with the small Japanese landowners who used home labor."

The Japanese evacuated from the Western Defense Command area left more than \$200,000,000 in property, Dr. Hunter said. He added that farmers alone sustained a \$100,000,000 property loss.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
JULY 2, 1943

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They do not say that they are mistreated, but believe they have proved their loyalty and should not be under strict surveillance. They say their purchases of bonds and stamps have exceeded requests of Treasury officials, and that they have oversubscribed in every Red Cross drive. They say that many of them have sons in the armed services.

They point with pride to the fact that there has been no trouble in the colonies at Rohwer or Jerome. They say the few fights that have occurred all have been settled on the spot.

They say that Americans of Japanese descent who are loyal to America should be given every opportunity to participate in the fight for democracy, and that they should not be bunched with disloyal persons.

They realize that they are not welcome here. A young married man who has two children told this correspondent: "This is my country. I have no other. I was born in Washington. I realize the situation and am willing to make the most of it."

Director Whitaker Keeps His Promise.

A considerable number of newspaper men came here today to visit this center at the invitation of the War Relocation Authority. Obviously, the object was to try to overcome unfavorable publicity that the WRA has been receiving at Congressional hearings in Washington. However C. B. Whitaker, WRA regional director, deserves great praise for living strictly up to his promise that the newspaper folks would be strictly on their own and that there would be no interference by WRA officials. Mr. Whitaker courteously furnished any information requested but the visitors were free to go where they pleased unescorted and to talk to anyone they chose.

Convinced That Stories Of Coddling Are Untrue.

This correspondent became convinced that stories of coddling of the colonists are untrue. They get good food but it isn't prepared altogether to their liking.

On an average the colonists withdraw \$20 a month from their own savings on deposit here for their living expenses.

One of the colonists to whom this reporter talked said earnestly:

"Please ask the Gazette to relay the message that if any organization can find any evidence of subversive activities here, all of us would like to know about it."

Says Politics Led to Jap Evacuation

Rohwer, Ark., July 1 (AP).—A powerful farm element in California fostered the wholesale evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast to "get rid of competition," an official of the War Relocation Authority's camp here charged today.

The official, the Rev. J. B. Hunter, director of community affairs, a former Church of Christ missionary to the Japanese and former Little Rock pastor, asserted large California landowners employing Mexican labor were unable to compete with Japanese farmers who operated family-type farms.

"Under the guise of the war, the big fellows who run politics and business in California called on the government to get rid of the competition," Mr. Hunter said. "The war emergency may have justified some evacuation, but not this wholesale measure."

Mr. Hunter's comments came in an interview during the WRA's open house here for press and radio representatives who were given a set of statistics and a map of the camp and allowed to tour the project at will—interviewing anybody they desired.

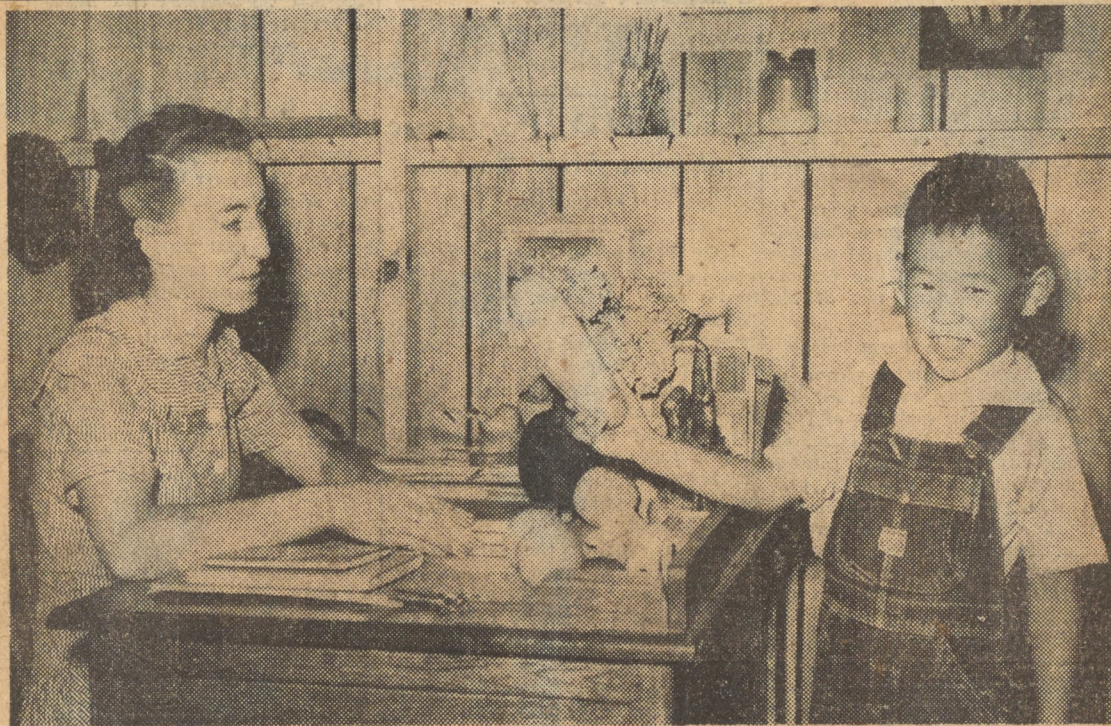
Asserting West Coast landlords had turned largely to Mexicans for labor after the 1924 Japanese exclusion act, Mr. Hunter declared:

"The large landlords, many of whom live in cities and farm their land to Mexican tenants and laborers, could not compete on the produce markets with the small Japanese landowners who used home labor."

The Japanese evacuated from the Western Defense Command area left more than \$200,000,000 in property, Dr. Hunter said. He added that farmers alone sustained a \$100,000,000 property loss.

NSAS GAZETTE
JULY 2, 1943

An Apple For Teacher --- War Style



Five-year-old George Washington Narasaki brings a big cucumber to his kindergarten teacher, Virginia Magruder, from his victory garden at Camp Rohwer, Ark., temporary home of 8,000 Japanese from the west coast. (Times Photo).

THE SHREVEPORT (LA.) TIMES July 4, 1943 **8,000 Japanese Rebuild Lives in Arkansas Camp**

**Two-Thirds Are Citizens, and the Government Will Let
Them Move Out As They Find Permanent Jobs**

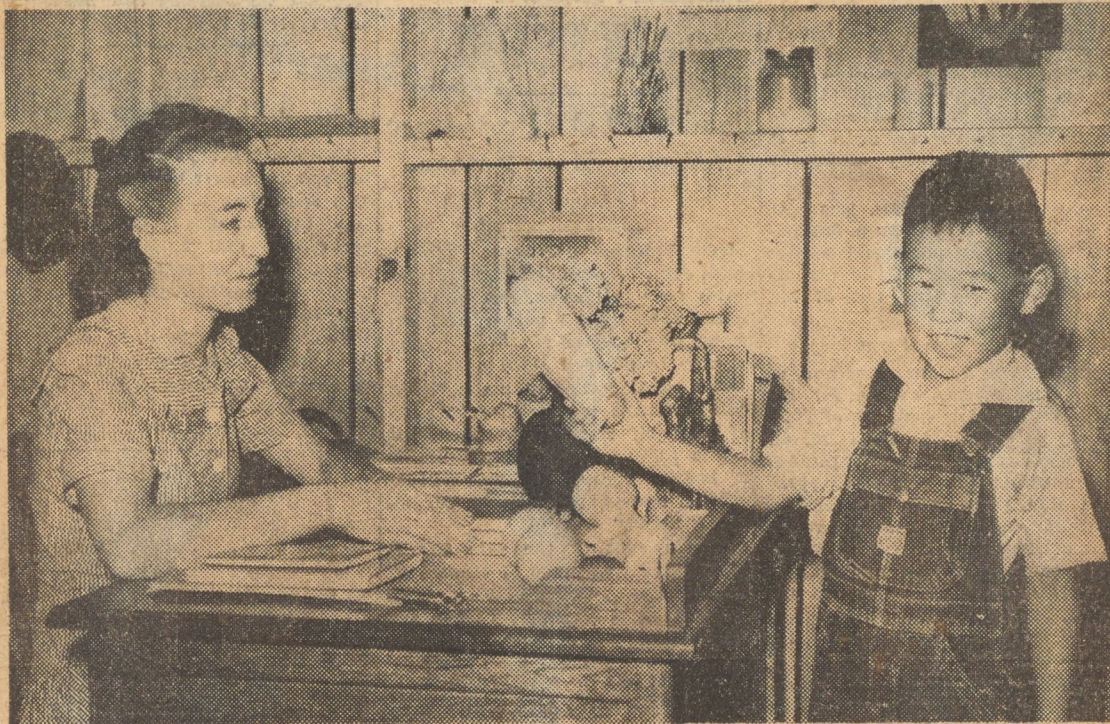
By ROBERT K. BUTCHER
(City Editor of The Shreveport Times).

Camp Rohwer, Ark., July 3.—Here in mile-square barracks-like camp in the rich Arkansas Delta country 64 miles north of the Louisiana line, the government is trying to build a future for 8,000 Japanese-Americans whose lives came to a blind alley when their cousins bombed Pearl Harbor.

THE SHREVEPORT (LA.) TIMES
JULY 4, 1943

PAGE 1 of 3

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Five-year-old George Washington Narasaki brings a big cucumber to his kindergarten teacher, Virginia Magruder, from his victory garden at Camp Rohwer, Ark., temporary home of 8,000 Japanese from the west coast. (Times Photo).

8,000 Japanese Rebuild Lives in Arkansas Camp

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Them Move Out As They Find Permanent Jobs

By ROBERT K. BUTCHER
(City Editor of The Shreveport Times)

Camp Rohwer, Ark., July 3.—Here in mile-square barracks-like camp in the rich Arkansas Delta country 64 miles north of the Louisiana line, the government is trying to build a future for 8,000 Japanese-Americans whose lives came to a blind alley when their cousins bombed Pearl Harbor.

This is a relocation center, which means it is a place for these Japanese (two-thirds of them citizens of the United States) to live until they can find work to do again outside the west coast area from which they came and to which they are now barred.

Are they loyal to us? All are presumed to be loyal by the government. There can be little doubt about the one-third who are Christians. Christianity doesn't nurture Hirohito's legions. What about the other two-thirds? Some of these are Buddhists, but the Japanese told me that the older ones who cling to this faith, don't discourage their children who want to become Christians.

Thirty miles south is Camp Jerome, a similar camp housing another 8,000.

Eight other camps, located chiefly in the Rocky Mountains states, except for two in western California, house the remainder of the 110,000 west coast Japanese which the army moved inland when their cousins sneaked up on Pearl Harbor.

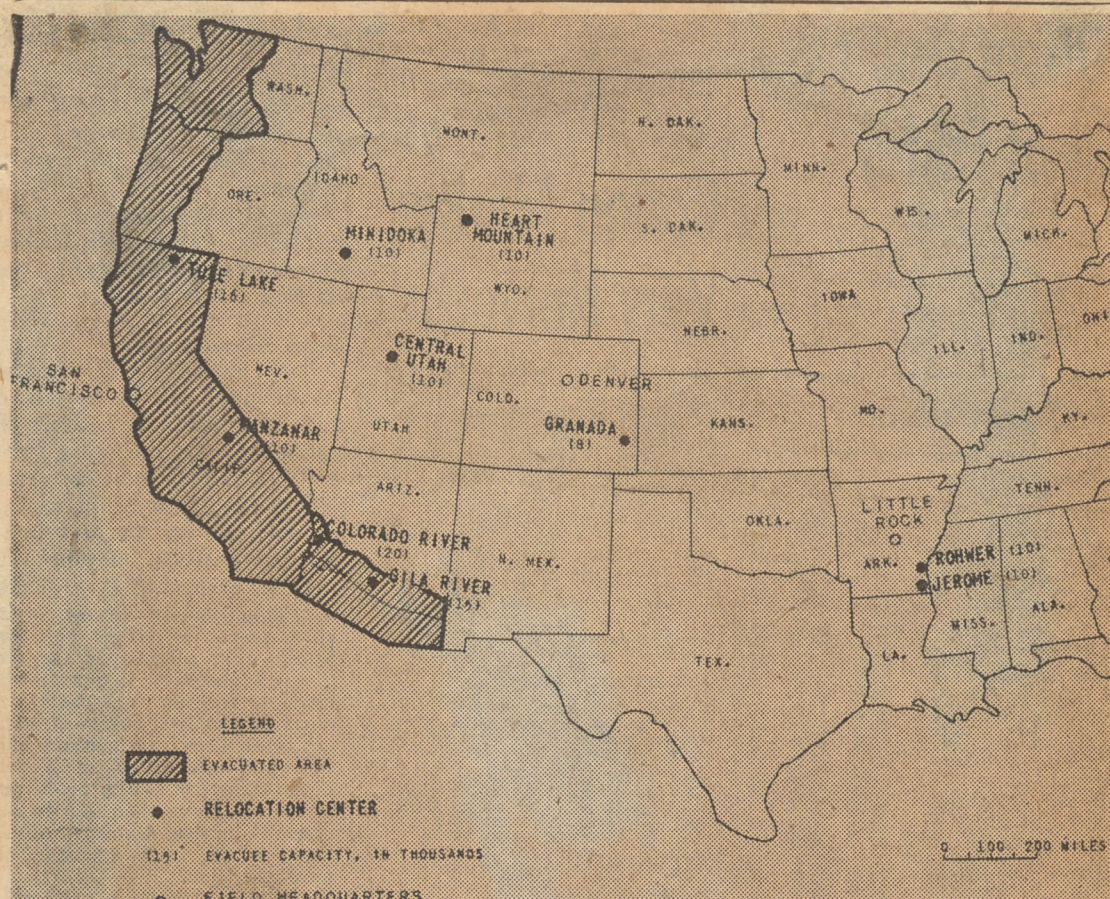
For two days this week the War Relocation Authority, a civilian wartime agency which directs these 10 camps, opened Camp Rohwer without restriction to newspaper men

(Continued On Page Eleven)

THE SHREVEPORT

JULY 4, 1943

PAGE 1 of 3



RELOCATION CENTERS FOR JAPANESE—The above map shows the relocation centers for Japanese-Americans and Japanese who have been removed from the shaded (evacuated) areas on the west coast.

Japanese in Relocation Center Do Their Best to Adjust Themselves

BY C. B. WILLIAMS,
Journal Staff Reporter.

Shreveport
Journal 7/2/43

Fear, rather than fences and fixed bayonets of armed military police keep the thousands of Japanese men, women and children within the bounds of the government's war relocation centers while they patiently wait for a job on the outside at which they can make a living.

This was one of the things that impressed me most on the occasion of an extended visit to one of these centers, the war relocation camp at Rowher, Ark., 14 miles from McGehee, and just a short distance from the Mississippi river.

Moved From War Zone.

In this camp are 7,500 Japanese, moved by the government from the war zone in California shortly after Pearl Harbor. They were brought to the Arkansas camp last October and November, and many of them, no doubt, will remain there for the duration.

THESE JAPANESE, IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, ARE AMERICAN BORN, AND ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

They are not prisoners of war, contrary to the general belief, but are held in these centers until they can be rehabilitated in some other part of the country.

ALL OF THE JAPANESE IN THE RELOCATION CAMPS HAVE BEEN CHECKED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND FBI AND APPROVED AS NOT BEING ENEMY ALIENS.

Undesirables Weeded Out.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor all Japanese on the coast were rounded up by the government. These were put through a sifting process, and all undesirables or possible enemy agents or Japanese with sympathies for their homeland, were sorted out. This type is cared for in other camps. THOSE AT ROWHER, HOWEVER, WERE APPROVED FOR RELOCATION IN SOME OTHER SECTION OF THE COUNTRY.

Hundreds of them and this is particularly true of the younger Japanese, are highly educated and hold degrees from American colleges and universities. Some can speak no Japanese and others just barely enough to "get by" when talking with the older groups.

Their fear of the "outside" is that the Caucasian Americans do not understand their predicament and are prone to consider them as enemy aliens.

There are 10 such camps in the United States, two of them located in Arkansas. One is at Rowher and the other at Jerome, just 30 miles south. In each of these camps are about 7,500 Japanese, but the number is gradually dwindling as more are more of them are released to take jobs on the outside.

Some of them go into war industries, defense plants, etc., while others are content to work on farms and engage in agricultural pursuits.

All Want to Establish Homes.

All of them, excepting the children, want to be rehabilitated and again establish homes of their own, but they have that fear of misunderstanding on the part of the Caucasian, which keeps most of them from doing so.

All of the men of military age are registered for military service, a number have been drafted and others have entered the army as volunteers.

It is no uncommon sight to see a young Japanese man in military uniform at the center, taking advantage of his furlough for a brief visit with his family.

Permitted to Roam at Will.

I visited the center at Rowher on invitation of Ray D. Johnston, director of that war relocation administration project, and Mr. Johnston permitted me, along with a group of other newspaper men, to roam about the center at will, talk with any Japanese I might wish, to visit in their "homes," if they can be called that, and to make any inquiries I might wish.

There were no "strings" attached to our visit, and we were told we could, and were even encouraged to write our own impressions and observations and to publish them without submission to censorship.

"We want the story of these people and their plight put before the public in its entirety," Mr. Johnston declared, "in the hope that it will bring about a better understanding and aid us in permanently relocating some of these families."

The entire personnel of the center—the administrative staff—was

put at our disposal and assisted in many ways in escorting the group about the center and showing the many points of interest.

These include, besides Mr. Johnston, F. R. Mangham, property and fiscal director; Dr. J. B. Hunter, community affairs; E. M. Moulton, employment and resettlement; L. A. May, food; James Rains, farm; C. V. Updegraff, transportation; J. Rhyne, maintenance; J. C. Moody, procurement; J. A. Trice, schools; Dr. W. Ramsey, hospital; L. Hatchet, police; Hays Miller, fire station, and Austin Smith, Sr., general information.

Each of these directors heads a large department in which scores of clerks and clerical workers are employed. With the exception of a few Caucasians in "key" positions, all of the employees are Japanese.

Skimpy Fence Around Center.

The center itself covers an area a mile square, which is enclosed in a three-strand fence of barbed wire. There is a military area at the front where a company of military police are kept on duty 24 hours a day. A fence separates the military area from the center proper. Military observation towers, where guards are posted, dot the front of the reservation.

"Our job," one military officer told me, "is more to keep the public out than it is to keep the 'evacuees,' as the Japanese are called, inside. We have no trouble with them at all—they understand their situation and make the best of it."

Living conditions in the center are not the best in the world, and neither are they the worst, for the Japanese themselves have made their quarters as "homey" as possible with their limited means.

Center Run on "Block Basis."

The center is divided, so far as the Japanese are concerned, into 42 block areas, and everything is handled on a "block basis."

These blocks each accommodate about 250 to 275 Japanese, in family groups. Each block has its own mess hall, its own recreation building, its block "wash house" or laundry, its bath house.

Mixed bathing, common in Japan, is not permitted in the block areas, where there are separate bath houses for the men and women.

Houses Are of Barracks Type.

The houses in which they live are of the barracks type, but are divided with flimsy partitions into large rooms, in which entire families live.

These buildings are 20 feet wide and 100 feet long and are constructed of wood, with composition paper on the outside.

"When the government undertook to move the Japanese from the Pacific coast area, they promised them a place to sleep and something to eat," Mr. Johnston said.

When our evacuees arrived, all they had in the form of home comforts was a room and a cot for each member of the family. The larger rooms were assigned to the larger families for purposes of more space and convenience.

Many Improvements Made.

Since their arrival, the Japanese have made wonderful improvements.

In a number of homes in which I visited, I found that they had, with their own money, purchased modern beds and mattresses, and had curtained off their one large room into a sort of apartment. The ever present Japanese screen was in evidence in every home.

The men, with carpenter tools and scrap lumber, build tables and chairs, dressers and chests of drawers and even writing desks.

Their apartments, although cramped and small, have been made neat and comfortable, and the Japanese take pride in keeping them spotlessly clean.

The center, laid out on a block basis, has well drained gravel streets and the community main-

tains its own police department and fire protection system.

Schools for Children.

For the children, both grade and high schools are conducted in the center, where only English is taught, and credits obtained in these schools are recognized by the Arkansas educational authorities.

Baseball is the most popular sport of the younger Japanese, and there's hardly a youngster old enough to play ball who does not participate in the sport. The boys take particular pride in wearing baseball caps about the center.

A number of leagues, both baseball and softball have been organized within the center, and rivalry for leadership is most keen.

In season, they also play football and basketball and other outdoor sports.

Indoor recreation consists of dancing, in which the old American waltz is popular, as well as the more modern version of the "jitterbug," wrestling and boxing, and numerous games.

Life at Center 'Pretty Dull.'

Life at the center, one Japanese boy, Fred Yanaguchi, with whom I talked at length, told me, is pretty dull, "but we try to make the best of it."

"We all want to get out and get back to our homes," he said, "but we know that we can't until after the war."

YAMAGUCHI SAID THAT WHAT HURTS THE JAPANESE THE MOST IS THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE BEEN SINGLED OUT AS "ENEMY ALIENS."

"They haven't placed the Italians and the Germans in camps," he pointed out.

Dr. J. B. Hunter, in charge of community affairs, is a minister in the Christian faith, and probably better posted on Japanese affairs than any other man at the camp.

Big Planters Largely Responsible for Evacuation.

"The big fellows who run politics and business in California" were blamed by Dr. Hunter for the wholesale evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific coast.

Big planters, who lived in Berkeley or some other city and operated their farms with Mexican labor, were unable to compete with the Japanese farmers who operated family-type farms, and for this reason, took advantage of the hysteria following Pearl Harbor to remove the Japanese from their midst.

Dr. Hunter spent more than six years in Japan, and barely left in time to avoid being interned in that country after Pearl Harbor. He speaks Japanese fairly well, and understands their many peculiarities and their problems, and accordingly, serves as their chief advisor at the center.

800-Acre Farm Operated.

In addition to the mile-square center itself, an 800-acre farm is operated by the colony, on which most of the food used in the center is produced.

I did not, by the way, see any of those "two-foot steaks" about which much has been written, nor did I find anybody that had.

The meals served are simple but substantial, and are made up largely of the vegetables produced on the farm, augmented with rice, tea and milk, sometimes meat or fish. Most of the time the meat is pork, obtained from hogs slaughtered at the center.

Classes of Japs Explained.

There are three classes or age groups of the Japanese in the camp.

First is the "issei" (pronounced E-say), those who were born in Japan, and came to America before 1924; the "nissei" (Ne-say), American-born and educated Japanese (second generation), and the "sansei" (sahn-say), or third generation, or children of the "nissei."

The "nissei" and "sansei" are in large majority at the camp, and it is these who find confinement in

the center most palling and who long to be on the outside.

Tomorrow: Religious and community activities at the center.

A Japanese Relocation Center

The Shreveport Journal begins today a series of articles, with pictures, of the War Relocation Administration center for Japanese at Rowher, Ark. Today's story on page 12-B deals with the center in general, and succeeding articles, which will run for several days, will give in more detail the religious, educational, agricultural, community and other phases of the center.

The Japanese in these relocation camps have all been checked and approved by the FBI and the war department, and most of them are American citizens. They are quartered at the center only temporarily until they can be permanently relocated in industry and agriculture.

Shreveport Journal

July 2, 1943

La.

Not the American Way.

There is opposition in California to permitting relocated Japanese to return to their former homes after the war, but an Arkansan working in a Pacific coast airplane factory wrote to the Los Angeles Times that the people of Eastern Arkansas hope the 20,000 Japanese interned at Jerome and Rohwer "won't be turned loose" in this state.

Hostility and distrust toward the nation whose rulers launched the treacherous attack of December 7, 1941, are natural and understandable, and many people don't distinguish between well-disposed Japanese in this country and those who in law or in spirit are aliens.

But many of these Japanese are native-born citizens. Under the law they have the same right that all other citizens have to go where they please and live where they please. Those who are evacuated from the Pacific coast area for reasons of national security left behind them homes and farms and business enterprises.

One of Hitler's chief offenses in the eyes of the free world is that he has plucked people of certain races from their homes and moved them where it suited his purposes. Could America treat its Japanese residents, and even its Japanese citizens in like manner?

7/15/43

A R K A N S A S
G A Z E T T E

RESTRICTIONS ON JAPS IN U. S. WILL CONTINUE

Pacific Coast To Stay Closed.

Washington, July 17.—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said tonight "present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires."

Byrnes issued a statement, prepared by the War Department and War Relocation Authority at President Roosevelt's request, which made clear there is little likelihood the evacuated West Coast will be opened soon for return of former residents of Japanese ancestry.

The report took issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that disloyal Japanese are being released from war relocation centers to accept outside employment.

Background of Released Evacuees Checked.

Byrnes said before permission is granted for such releases "the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained. If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort, permission for leave is denied."

In answer to recent demands in Congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Byrnes reported the War Relocation Authority is attempting to "segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan."

"The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

(cont'd)

7/18/43

(cont'd)

Some Japanese Soldiers Distinguish Themselves.

Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United States fighting forces, the report said: "They are all citizens of the United States; and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent."

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the War Department and the army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers."

Included in the review were statements that:

1. Military police have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.
2. In milk shortage areas, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.
3. Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.
4. In general, the food is "nourishing but definitely below army standards" with the average cost per person per day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.
5. Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16, or \$19 a month and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from \$24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to \$45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe.

Disloyal Japs To Be Placed In One Camp

Washington, July 15 (AP).—Disloyal Japanese in War Relocation Authority camps will be segregated in a single center "within the next few weeks," Director Dillion S. Myer said tonight.

The WRA camps probably will be abandoned, he indicated in an address over the NBC network. The loyal Japanese will be allowed to leave the camps for work in factories, farms and "other places where their abilities can be used to best advantage," he said.

"We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security," he declared.

Asserting there are "some people" in the relocation centers who have indicated they prefer to be Japanese rather than American, Myer said it had taken time to gather enough information for the segregation program.

"We expect to carry out the program as soon as transportation can be obtained to make the move," he said.

Says Reports Untrue.

Myer did not give the proposed location of the pro-Japanese center. He termed "untrue and misleading" much information which he said had been circulated about the centers. A sub-committee of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities has been investigating the camps.

Enemy aliens suspected of being subversive were arrested after Pearl Harbor and were interned, Myer said, adding that they have never been in the relocation centers. He said the centers were established primarily to provide living quarters for the evacuees while long-range settlement plans were being worked out.

"There is no reason to conduct the relocation centers as internment camps or prisons," he said. Two-thirds of those moved into the centers were born in the United States and are American citizens, he said, adding that 72 per cent had never seen Japan.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

7/16/43

AUGUST 7, 1943

Contribute To Japanese Work

Baptist boys from Little Rock churches and from other churches in the state who attended the Royal Ambassador state camp held at Ferncliff Springs contributed \$125 to Baptist mission work, \$50 of which will be used to finance a daily vacation Bible school in the Rohwer Japanese Colony in which 500 Japanese children will be enrolled.

The remainder of the money will be contributed to the Baptist World Emergency Relief Fund and to Baptist French mission work in Louisiana.

Frank Edward Morgan, Central Church, North Little Rock, received an award for having the best notebook on Baptist home mission work among the French people in Louisiana.

Marvin Stiles, Immanuel Church, had the second best specimen in handiwork.

The cabin for junior boys led by Vernon Brantley, El Dorado, and the cabin for intermediate boys led by the Rev. Will Ed Langford, Hughes, scored first in points on camp life.

The camp was sponsored by the Arkansas Baptist Woman's Missionary Union, and was arranged by Miss Margaret Hutchison, Little Rock, young people's secretary.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

Disloyal Japs Placed In Single Camp

Washington, Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt said today that the War Relocation Authority began early this month to segregate from the 95,000 persons in Japanese relocation centers those who had indicated loyalty to Japan. A special camp at the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, Cal., has been opened.

The first group to go there will comprise about 6,300 who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan. Individual hearings will be held to determine further segregants from among American citizen evacuees who have refused to pledge loyalty to the United States and alien evacuees who have refused to swear that they would abide by the laws of this country, and persons who have been denied leave clearance from relocation centers because of an adverse report from a federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

Report on Centers.

The president's message was accompanied by a report on the Japanese relocation centers by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, who reported that on last July 10 there were 7,767 evacuees in the Jerome, Ark., camp, and 7,616 in the Rohwer, Ark., camp. On the subject of feeding a point of controversy in Arkansas last year, the report said:

"It is the policy to provide simple, substantial foods. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to the civilian population of this country are observed in the administration of center mess operations. In addition, two meatless days are observed each week and no fancy meats of any kind are served. In areas where local milk supplies are short, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.

"War relocation centers are operating under a cash ration allowance of 45 cents per person per day. This cost includes the cost of feeding special diet cases, infants and pregnant women. Over the past few months, the actual daily cost of feeding has ranged from 34 to 42 cents per person."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Minnesota Am. Legion Resolution Raps Racial Discrimination by Leg.

THE UTAH NIPPO
ENGLISH SECTION

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Minnesota, already well-known for their friendly attitude toward the evauees, came through again when the Minnesota American Legion drafted a resolution protesting the race-baiting of the American Legion magazine.

The resolution, drawn up by a committee composed of Andrew Meldah, Tincant Hunt and Everett D. Phelps, reads:

Whereas, at its national convention in 1942 it accepted as one of its war aims the following statement: "We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies," and,

Whereas, there appeared in the official publication, the American Legion Magazine, for June, 1943, an article entitled "Japs in Our Yard," by one Frederick G. Murry, M. D., which urged, among other proposals, that native-born American citizens of Japanese descent be relocated on islands in the Pacific ocean—in direct violation of our constitutional guarantees—and further urges this not as a military measure, but as a social political and economic policy.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, Northfield Post No. 84, American Legion, do vigorously protest against our national magazine being used to foster race hatred in violation of our own constitution and the constitution of the United States, and do most urgently request that the national officers in charge of the publication of the American Legion Magazine be directed to print a retraction of the aforementioned article, which is in direct opposition to the adopted policy of the American Legion.

Be it further resolved, that our delegates to the district and state conventions be instructed to introduce and promote passage of this resolution or one similar in import, upon aforementioned convention.

Be it further resolved, that all possible publicity be given this resolution in order that no unfavorable criticism be directed toward individual legion members or local posts because of this flagrant violation of the basic principles of our organization and our country.

8/18/43

Editorials

The Shaken and the Unshaken

A train of events started in February with the registration of all adult evacuees enters its culminating stages this week with the actual movement to a segregation center of those who by various tests have been determined as not loyal to the United States. Now the greater part of the program has been completed; what remains is the mechanical process of shuffling people to or from Tule Lake according to their classification.

The determination of loyalties has not been easy, nor has the process posed the insuperable problems predicted by critics who charge that deceit is the common denominator of all "Japs". In a large number of cases the individual himself made the decision that a future in the United States is not for him by asking repatriation to Japan. In other cases the individual by word or action has indicated that his loyalties are not with this country.

In few instances, if any, has there been need for a Solomon-like wisdom on the part of the hearing boards, to make the final determination. There has been more tragedy involved than difficulty.

Young people who love the free air of America have been forced to accept voluntarily the stigma of disloyalty because of family ties or other circumstances beyond their control. These have been personal tragedies in the backwash of war.

But from the broad view, there is infinitely greater tragedy in men and women voluntarily relinquishing their birthrights as Americans because of disillusionment over democracy in action. These are the individuals who profess no loyalty to Japan—many, in fact, have never been to Japan—yet claim that they have no loyalty to the United States.

If the democratic way of life is better than any other, and we devoutly believe this to the extent of expending lives and treasure to defend it, there has been some ghastly error in the execution of its functions when hitherto loyal citizens are alienated. The fact that citizens have turned to a foreign land for hope is damning testimony at a time when all Americans should be proudest of their nation.

But though we may all agree that evacuation of an entire group solely on the basis of race was a mistake, there is no way to undo that wrong. The emphasis must be placed instead on helping to rehabilitate those whose faith remains unshaken and thus rectify in a measure a bygone error of policy.

Arbitrary decisions in wartime are inevitable. Thus a man is considered either loyal or disloyal. There can be no in-between when the fate of nations is at stake. Those whose faith in American justice could not survive the sense of being wronged must of necessity pay the consequences.

But as another outcome of the segregation program, no effort must be spared to restore suspended rights to citizens and non-citizens who in the past year and a half have proven their loyalty by patience and cooperation. Although Japanese Americans as a group have never been charged with disloyalty, their records have gone under closer scrutiny than that of any portion of the American population.

It is with regret, of course, that we bade farewell to Heart Mountain residents designated for Tule Lake. We have met and conquered too many problems together to permit any other sentiment, but the parting is tempered with the knowledge that it must be so for the good of the majority. For those from Tule Lake who will join us, we extend our heartiest greetings. We know that there is a similarity of interests and loyalties between us which augers well for the future.

"Heart Mtn. Sentinel"
Sept. 18 '43 } Heart Mtn., Wyoming
Relocation Center

A Letter From An Unusual Source

To the Editor:

Don't know whether you have a "From the Readers" column, but hoping this message may be conveyed to your people.

September 22, 1943

To the people of Jackson:

On three occasions enroute to Camp Shelby many of us young girls shopped or window-shopped in your community. The warmth and hospitality that seemed to permeate in your city of Jackson has touched us in a way that we can hardly find words to express our gratefulness.

Your store clerks and salesladies, shoppers, and passersby, and even soldiers and sailors have been more than kind to us. We felt no uneasiness or uncomfortableness; rather, we felt a friendliness that made us feel welcomed.

In behalf of the hundred or so Nisei evacuee girls, who felt that spontaneous hospitality of your people, I just want to pen a few lines of appreciation and thanks.

You've also brought America closer to us. (You see, we hardly see any Caucasians in our center, other than the regular workers.) It was so good to mingle among you —and tho the while we spent was brief, the pleasant memory of just that "one hour in Jackson" will long be remembered.

Thank you, — people of Jackson.

Sincerely,

Mary Nakahara

(Denson, Arkansas)

Release of Japs Soon After War Planned.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 23 (AP).—The War Relocation Authority, its director said today, hopes to have all Japanese-Americans, judged loyal to this country, out of relocation centers shortly after the war ends.

"We hope to get all these people out of centers and into community life," said Dillon S. Myer in an interview with the Telegram. "That is the biggest problem. It is a difficult task to get these evacuees to leave the centers and live on the outside, especially the older ones."

Myer, on a tour of relocation centers, said 18,000 were confined to the Tule Lake, Cal., center, where Japanese disloyal to the United States are held. There are 71,000 in other relocation centers and about 23,000 former center occupants now placed in outside jobs. About 9,000 are in the army.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Sept. 25 '43

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Tragedy at Tule Lake

Last week they began to bury the dead at Tule Lake.

They buried lost hopes and they buried dreams. They buried faith, too, that had gone too long unfed.

The tragedy of Tule Lake lies not with the truly disloyal, nor with those who found the American way of life incompatible with their way. The safety of nine relocation centers is immeasurably strengthened by the fact that these persons are now segregated.

But there is a great tragedy in Tule Lake —and it lies in those who once loved democracy and all it represents and then lost that faith. They are the ones who could not reconcile the words of democracy with barbed wire, with detention, with forced evacuation. They found that the stigma of disloyalty, which no one can deny was attached to evacuation, was like an ill-fitting hat which eventually comes to fit the wearer. Their faith in democracy went long unfed, and it wasted away. They are the persons whom democracy failed.

It is, therefore, with added respect that we must view the 90,000 others whom democracy also failed, but who did not themselves fail democracy. They carried in their hearts a vision so true it enabled them to see beyond the barbed wire and the watchtowers. They acted with high courage and kept the faith. They endured the whiplash of bigotry and the sting of public enmity. And still they kept faith.

Tule Lake is a burial ground of hopes today. But if it is, nine other relocation communities compounded of wood and dust and wire and patrolled by armed sentries, are a monument to a people who did not lose faith.

America must not fail these people again.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

(JACL PAPER)

WORLD-HERALD, Omaha, Nov. 14, 1943.

War News



HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

VOL. II No. 43

Heart Mountain, Wyoming Saturday, November 6, 1943

2 Cents Within City 5 Cents Elsewhere

System
hedGoblins Greet
Toshio Sano, 7,
In First Grade

Toshio Sano, seven-year old son of the Rev. and Mrs. Sano, entered the first grade school last week. He is a goblin, a term used by the Japanese to describe a child who is mischievous and naughty.

20 Casualties at Tule Lake As Military Takes Action

Evacuee Labor
Produces Huge
Sugar Supply

Four-Day Demonstration
Against Administration
Brings Drastic Results

Wyoming Japanese's camp paper . . . discusses California trouble.

Jap Rebellion at Tule Lake Harms Unrestricted Nisei

By J. Harold Cowan

The rebellion of Japanese interned at the Tule Lake, Cal., segregation center is precisely what Japanese-Americans in the nine other relocation camps dreaded most.

It drew the nation's attention to the "bad" Japanese in the country, intensified prejudice against loyal and disloyal Japanese alike, and made doubly hard the loyalists' relocation as normal citizens in unrestricted areas.

Last summer, the writer spent several days at the Amache, Colo., relocation center near Lamar, Colo. He found the Japanese there desperately anxious to make a good showing for the benefit of a dozen newspaper and radio men. The evacuees not only were traditionally polite, but were eager to do anything to be of service to the visitors.

Put All Together

At that time, the war relocation authority hadn't got around to separating the good Japanese from the bad. It had rounded up all people of Japanese blood, the citizens with the aliens, and dumped them in one barrel. Only in recent weeks have the disloyal been segregated and sent to Tule Lake, 123 going from Amache.

The Amache group found satisfaction in the small number who chose to go to Tule Lake. A letter in the Pioneer, Amache paper sent regularly to the writer, stated:

"It is deeply significant that Amache had so few people leaving for Tule Lake . . . Why did the overwhelming majority indicate their preference for the American way of life? The credit goes to our Project Director Mr. Lindley. We have in him a most understanding soul whose sympathy and kindness match his fairness and justice . . . The power of good will cannot be overestimated . . . I recommend the government try some of the coddling it is always blamed of doing. Kindness begets kindness and the results will be highly gratifying."

Loyal Amache evacuees were jittery enough last summer. Some 1,500 had left camp at the end of eight months to relocate, but several hundred, running headon into racial prejudice, returned to camp. Old and young alike were afraid of a hostile America. They wanted most of all to return to normal life as quietly as possible.

The Tule Lake rebellion and other incidents involving Japanese evacuees make relocation a task for the most courageous.

Opposes Pictures

The Pioneer and the Heart Mountain, Wyo., center's paper, Sentinel, state the position of loyalists quite frankly.

A nisei employe of a Hines, Ill., veterans' hospital recently wrote to Editor Sueo Sako of the Pioneer expressing his indignation over the FBI snapshots showing Japanese women in amorous poses with nazi prisoners.

"How about this?" he wrote. "Is this on the level? This beats them all. While our buddies are fighting and dying in Italy against the Germans . . . some of our girls at home are making love to German war prisoners. That is enough to make any good man go batty."

The Sentinel last Saturday gave front page two-column prominence to the Tule Lake trouble, reporting it factually in its news columns. The entire editorial column for the day was given over to California's attitude toward Japanese.

"Through the editorial action of its newspapers and the attitude of many organizations and its lawmakers," the editorial stated somewhat belligerently, "California has set itself apart and separate from the rest of the nation. While most sections of the country are open-minded and ready to be shown the full record of the evacuees for over half a century, California stands in the dead-end backwash of bigotry and hypocrisy."

Look to East

"It would be misleading to say that everyone in California is against the return of the evacuees and anxious to deport nisei to Japan. It is apparent, however, that those who are able to not only help themselves and other evacuees as well must direct their steps toward the islands of reasonableness in cities lying toward the east."

Toshio Ninomiya, former west coast radio technician and at one time writer for an English language newspaper in Japan, was one of the dozens of evacuees whose story was told to the reporters last summer at Amache.

In the Pioneer he recently wrote of experiences of an evacuee relocating in one of the New England states:

"The New Englanders . . . treat the evacuees with warmth equal to a Siberian blizzard," he said. "These people have the most admirable trait of minding their own business, but when they ignore you like a person with a case of German measles it takes all the kick out of relocation."

Citizens Fear Uprising By Disloyal Japs

Klamath Falls, Ore., Nov. 2 (AP).—Residents at Tule Lake, Cal., organized today to demand assurances of protection from disloyal Japanese, who, the committee charged, seized control of the Tule Lake relocation center for a few hours yesterday.

Clark Fensler, head of the Citizens' Committee, said four Tule Lake residents were held prisoner by the Japanese for several hours. Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, denied there had been an uprising.

Fensler declared the War Relocation Authority had not called for army assistance and said residents feared the Japanese might attempt

to break out of the camp. Ray Best, projector director, said that there was a large army guard stationed outside the colony which could handle any situation that might arise.

A Tule Lake rancher said he was at the project to apply for a construction job when a crowd of Japanese stopped his automobile and forced him into the administration building, where he was held with

project officials for nearly four hours. When the crowd dispersed he said he found his automobile and several others belonging to project employees seriously damaged.

Approximately 15,000 disloyal Japanese inhabit the center. Officials said the Japanese had massed only to hear a speech by Myer and had disbanded peacefully after presenting several requests. They did not disclose the nature of the requests.

WRA Men Admit Japs Had Them Cornered.

San Francisco, Nov. 3 (AP).—War Relocation Authority spokesmen today told how disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake, Cal., segregation center took matters into their own hands in a meeting there, even to setting up of a public address system and broadcasting to the assembled internees in the Japanese language.

Robert Cozzens, Western field director for WRA, said the Japanese called the meeting Monday and that WRA officials didn't know about it until later.

Cozzens said a committee demanded more and better food, asked a change in some of the center's governing personnel, and asked what was to be done about the crops which the Japanese had refused to harvest.

Orville Crays, WRA public welfare consultant, said several thousand Japanese, out of the 15,000 or so at the center, surrounded the administration building, which houses 75 employees, for more than three hours.

Crays, asked whether he thought the Japanese were in control of the place at that time, said, "I would have hesitated to have tried to leave the building without a good reason."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

Uprising At Jap Center Probed

Tule Lake, Cal., Nov. 7 (AP).—Heavily armed troops, some of them veterans of Pacific battle fronts, guarded 16,000 Japanese internees at the Tule Lake segregation center today, while the first of several investigations got under way to determine the cause of repeated uprisings there.

The army retained control but administrative work at the center

still was carried on by the War Relocation Authority which Thursday night called in the troops when a civilian guard was beaten and around 500 Japanese invaded the administration area of the project. Twenty Japanese armed with clubs and knives were taken into custody and some were injured.

An investigator for the congressional Dies Committee met today at the center with Lt. Col. Verne Austin, commander of the troops, and representatives of the WRA. Members of the state Senate Committee on Japanese Resettlement arrived for hearings to start to-

morrow, and Representative Claire Engle, Democratic congressman representing this district, was en route by plane from Washington.

Jap Military Society Involved.

There was increasing evidence they would center around activities of the Buoku-Kai, so-called Japanese military society described in official records as an arm of the Japanese military intelligence. A report of the Dies Committee has said that the Buoku-Kai once had branches in about 50 West Coast cities and had headquarters in Los Angeles.

(Oct. 31 - Nov. 7, 1943)

JAP WORKERS PRAISED

RELOCATION CENTER OFFICIAL IS PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

New Era of Mid-West Irrigated Truck Farming Might Take Eastern Market Away From California, He Says.

Japanese released from the relocation center at Rohwer, Ark., are finding Middle Westerners more sympathetic with them than were Californians before the war, Joseph B. Hunter, assistant director of the center, said here yesterday.

Mr. Hunter has been one of the speakers at the Christian World Institute sponsored by the Christian churches here this week.

Of the original 8,500 Japanese in the mile-square Rohwer center, 1,500 have been released to find jobs and 700, loyal to Japan, have been sent back to the Tulelake camp in California. Not more than a half dozen of the 1,500 have returned to the camp, Mr. Hunter said, and those did so because of family connections. Many now are working for plantation owners near the camp and the prejudice which was apparent in Arkansas against them at first almost has disappeared. Mr. Hunter expects many of these Japanese to become permanent residents of the Middle West and he believes this area will benefit by it.

TRY 150 DIFFERENT CROPS.

"At Rohwer many have been employed on a delta farm which has been made an experiment in irrigation truck farming," he said. "These men have discovered that there is almost no limit to the enormous crops that can be produced there if water can be supplied when needed. These men have experimented with more than 150 different garden and field crops. They are now aware of the fact that a truck farming enterprise in the Mississippi valley could easily take the Eastern market away from California.

"It may be that a change to truck farming can keep the people on the land and also increase the food supply for America and for the world. Many plantation owners are watching this experiment being carried on by expert truck farmers from the West coast with genuine interest. The returns per acre, reaching as high as \$2,000, naturally awaken real interest."

But the main purpose of these centers, Mr. Hunter pointed out, is not farming. The war relocation staff is engaged primarily in the task of relocating the Japanese.

AID 20,000 OF JAP DESCENT.

"The reception which the American people are giving these fellow citizens of Japanese descent is most encouraging," Mr. Hunter said. "Almost 20,000 of them have been received into the shops, hotels, restaurants and homes of the American people. It must be remembered also that approximately 10,000 boys of Japanese descent are in the United States army, even though all too many of them have sisters and parents confined in relocation centers. All these loyal people ought to be out working in the war effort, as their brothers and sisters are doing in Hawaii, instead of having to remain in camps at an annual cost to the federal government of more than 50 million dollars.

"The relocation of these Americans of Oriental ancestry all across the United States, will serve a significant purpose in the days ahead. They will enable American people to understand better the people of the Far East with whom we are going to live henceforth in 'One World.'"

There is a War Relocation office at 1510 Fidelity building here which has already placed workers in this area. (Oct. 31 - Nov. 7, 1943)

Myer Releases True Facts About Tule Lake Rumors

WASHINGTON — Testimony of "almost hysterical" guards concerning the number of disturbances at Tule Lake was at wide variance with verifiable facts, Dillon S. Myer, national director, said last week, according to the Seattle P. I.

Declaring that accurate information about the incidents is desired to forestall possible reprisals against Americans held by the Japanese, Myer said that many sensational reports of events at the center had not stood up after investigation.

A story that the Japanese sought to burn down the camp administration building with oil-soaked bales of straw was not confirmed, he said.

"A camp doctor was beaten by the Japanese segregants, but the physician, Myer added, acknowledged that he first struck an evacuee and would not have been so roughly treated had he "kept his hands in his pockets."

New Group 'Asks' Demands at Tule

A second bid for power by a group of 100 segregants who threatened a hunger strike, ended in failure early this week, as army authorities refused to grant the demands, according to INS.

The threats were perpetrated from the refusal of the group to eat food produced by Japanese loyal to the United States. After the army troops under the command of Col. Verne Austin took control of the center following the November 4 disturbance, the original ringleaders were confined in a stockade within the camp, according to the release, and the later group was apparently new ringleaders.

The FBI probe of WRA fiscal records at the camp widened in scope, and merchants and other persons in a large area about the camp who have had business dealing with the WRA were being questioned, it was reported.

Meanwhile, demanding a full and formal Dies committee hearing, Rep. Clair Engle (Dem.) of California, charged this week that the WRA had deliberately falsified reports to the public concerning the situation at the Tule Lake center, according to a United Press release.

Both Governor Earl Warren, California, and Rep. Welch, (Rep.) California, recommended permanent army control of the segregation center, it was reported.

An announcement was made at headquarters of Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., commanding general of the ninth service command, that no firearms or explosives were discovered by the troops which took over the camp.

Minidoka Irrigator, 11/20/43

EMBER 28, 1944

Wounded In Italy, Soldier Visits At Rohwer Camp

T-5 Shigeru Inouye, who was seriously wounded in Italy during the battle of Cassino, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Umeda, a resident of the Rohwer Relocation Center.

T-5 Inouye, who is on furlough from the General Hospital in Clinton, Iowa, was a member of a medical detachment of the famous 100th Battalion. He has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge.

Japanese-American Soldier Killed In Italy

Mr. and Mrs. Nikuma Tanoue, Rohwer Relocation Center, have been notified recently by the War Department that their son, T. Sgt. Ted T. Tanoue has been killed in Action in Italy. They were first notified that Sgt. Tanoue was seriously wounded September 1, and later they received a message that he had died on September 6.

McGehee Times
September 28, 1944

AMERICAN JAP DOES BIT

Former Resident of Arkansas Kills
Eight Nazis in Day

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY.—Sergt. Togo S. Sugiyama, former Manhattan Beach, Calif. truck driver, in a single day near Pastina, Italy, recently killed five German machinegunners and three snipers, took one prisoner, and was credited with knocking out or routing four machine gun nests before being killed.

Sugiyama's outfit, the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, was fighting with the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division on the Fifth Army front at the time. Enlisted personnel of the 442nd is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Sugiyama's father, Yasukichi Sugiyama, was a resident of the Rohwer Relocation Center, near McGehee, Ark. to where they were evacuated from the Pacific coast.

Commercial Appeal
October 2, 1944

pastor.

McGehee.

Pvt. Sueo Takahashi of the Rohwer Relocation Center was one of 12 volunteers selected in Italy for a dangerous patrol behind enemy lines.

Arkansas Gazette
September 12, 1944

JUDGE ASSURES FAIR TRIAL FOR JAP PRISONER

Justice Prevails In U. S., He Says.

Justice in the United States functions to give a fair trial to everyone. Federal Judge Lemley told Joe Atsumi Yamakadi, American citizen of Japanese parentage, charged with violation of the Selective Service Act, in United States District Court yesterday.

"You may think that because your parents' country and our country are at war you will not be given a fair trial," Judge Lemley said. "That is not so. Everyone is given a fair trial in this country."

Judge Lemley refused a plea of nolo contendere in Yamakadi's case and said that in cases involving alleged draft evasion he would not accept a "no contest" plea.

Yamakadi appeared twice before the court yesterday. Earlier, his attorney, Fred A. Snodgrass, entered the nolo contendere plea which was rejected. Later, Mr. Snodgrass asked that he be relieved from the case as the defendant said he would prefer to be represented by another attorney. Yamakadi was given until this morning to name another lawyer. He is from the Japanese Relocation Center at Denson and is charged with failure to report to his Draft Board.

Pleas of not guilty were entered in 31 cases in Federal Court yesterday, including that of W. A. Ragan, aged 52, who was indicted last month on a charge of inducing his 12-year-old grandniece to marry him. It was charged that her age was misrepresented in getting a marriage license.

Arkansas Gazette
October 1944

Dr. Hunter Honored at Rohwer By 1,300 Evacuees.

McGehee, Sept. 12 (Spl).—Dr. J. B. Hunter, assistant project director of the Rohwer Relocation Center, who will leave Thursday to direct work of the Commission on Peace and Inter-racial Understanding for the Disciples of Christ, was honored by Japanese evacuees of the center Saturday night.

Dr. Hunter formerly was pastor of the Pulaski Heights Christian church, Little Rock. The program was attended by more than 1,300 persons, and featured dances by Miss Kansuma, Japanese dancer who was well known on the West coast.

Arkansas Gazette
September 11, 1944

Over 3,000 Have Left Rohwer Camp

McGehee, Sept. 9 (Spl).—Most of the 3,000 Japanese-Americans who have left the Rohwer War Relocation Camp near McGehee on indefinite leave, have gone to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Mid-western cities for employment.

In addition, about 300 have left the camp on seasonal leave and 160 are in the army. Several girls who will leave for colleges within the next two weeks will increase this number.

When the Jerome center closed July 30, 2,500 came to the Rohwer center, while the others went to Western camps. There are now about 6,550 at the camp at Rohwer.

Last week 100 left in a group for Illinois, where they will harvest vegetables.

Of the 160 in the army, three have been killed and four wounded in action in Italy. Many work with the army intelligence forces as interpreters and translators. Several girls have left the camp to marry Japanese soldiers at Camp Robinson.

Arkansas Gazette
September 10, 1944

AMERICAN-BORN JAP CAN'T DENY HIS ALLEGIANCE

Guilty of Shirking Responsibility.

An American citizen "cannot throw off the duties of citizenship at will and by a simple declara-

tion," Federal Judge Trimble said in sentencing Joe Atsumi Kamanaki, American-born son of Japanese parents, to three years in a federal penitentiary following his plea of guilty to a charge of draft evasion in United States District Court yesterday.

Federal Judge Lemley had refused to accept a plea of nolo contendere at an earlier hearing of the case and Kamanaki changed his plea to guilty yesterday.

Citizen Of United States Alone, Says Judge.

"The plea in this case is that this defendant is a man of dual citizenship, that he is a citizen of both the United States and Japan," Judge Trimble said. "But such is not the case. He is a citizen of the United States alone and owes no allegiance to any other earthly

power. He also cannot be found not guilty under the law because he had filed for expatriation to Japan. He could be with his father until such time as he returned to Japan, he said. Tule Lake (Cal.) is the place.

"There has been a court a letter from the father in which he said that the defendant is a citizen of the United States. Now the fact is that this man was applied for and to be sent to Tule Lake. He was subject to the law registered in California. He was notified to appear for a physical examination for armed forces, commission physical examination.

"He refused to register, admits t

McGehee.

T-5 Shigeru Inouye, who was seriously wounded in the battle of Cassino, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Umeda, at Rohwer Relocation Center. He is on furlough from the General hospital in Clinton, Ia. He has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge.

Arkansas Gazette
October 25, 1944

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power. He also claims that he is not guilty under the charge here because he had filed a petition for expatriation to Japan, so that he could be with his family and that, until such time as he might be returned to Japan, he be sent to the Tule Lake (Cal.) Relocation Center.

"There has been received by this court a letter from the defendant's father in which he urges the same reason that the defendant urges. Now the fact is that at the time this man was applying for expatriation and to be sent to Tule Lake he was subject to the draft, having registered in California. After that, he was notified to appear for physical examination for service in the armed forces, commonly called pre-induction physical examination.

"He refused to report for this examination, admits that he did not

report and says that he wants to be sent back to Japan to fight against this country.

"This man is a citizen of this country. This perhaps may be unfortunate for the country but we are dealing with facts, not sentiments. Therefore, he cannot throw off the duties of American citizenship just at will and by a simple declaration. In order to become an expatriate the law must be strictly complied with. Neither could his citizenship be taken away from him without due process of law.

"The court finds that the defendant duly registered according to the law under the Selective Service Act regulation with Local Board No. 90 of Pasadena, (Cal.) and that he was duly transferred from that board to the Chicot County Board at Lake Village for the purpose of being given a pre-induction physical ex-

amination and induction into the armed forces. The court further finds that he was notified on May 11, 1944, to report for this examination and that he failed and refused to so report. The court also finds that it has jurisdiction of both the person of the defendant and the cause of action."

Father Charges Son Was Denied His Civil Rights.

Kamanaki's father, Akeji Kamanaki of Tule Lake, Newell, Cal., in a letter to Judge Trimble said that his son had applied to the Spanish embassy and to the War Relocation Authority for expatriation and that he was transferred to the Jerome Relocation Center just before he was scheduled to join his family at Tule Lake. He said his son was denied leave clearance by the WRA authorities at Jerome,

after filing his application for expatriation, and this resulted in "his being denied civil and property rights which automatically stripped him of civilian status in that his position was not different from that of an inmate of a federal institution." He said the family was unable to employ a lawyer.

Ralph Morrow was appointed defense attorney by the court.

Fliers Report Lights On In Rhineland Cities.

With the U. S. First Army in Germany, Oct. 24 (P).—American pilots have observed street lights turned on fully several nights recently in the Rhineland cities of Cologne, Duisburg and Dusseldorf.

Possible explanations are: That the Germans were forced to put on lights to move heavy urgent mili-

tary traffic; that rioting or other trouble had broken out; that the lights were turned on by foreign "slave" workers.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY

McGehee.

T-5 Shigeru Inouye, who was seriously wounded in the battle of Cassino, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Umeda, at Rohwer Relocation Center. He is on furlough from the General hospital in Clinton, Ia. He has received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantry Badge.

PLANTERS CALL ON HILL AREAS TO SAVE CROPS

Interned Japanese Also Sought.

State Agricultural Extension Service agents and farm labor assistants began recruiting cotton pickers in North and Northwest Arkansas yesterday in an attempt to relieve the

Mr. Carpenter and E. F. Wade, vice president and general manager of the Federal Compress and Warehouse Company, led discussions. The planters asked for use of Japanese-American labor from the War Relocation Authority's camp at Rohwer in compresses and warehouses. Insurance companies forbid use in compresses of German prisoners of war—some of whom are picking cotton.

Harold A. Young, chairman of the Planters Club, appointed Horace D. Calhoun, Carl E. Bailey and Arthur Campbell as a committee to ask Arkansas congressmen to help obtain the use of interned Japanese-Americans.

Not Permitted to Compete With Labor, Says Adkins.

Mr. Wade said he had appealed to Governor Adkins for aid in securing services of internees in the area near McGehee, Dumas, Portland, Eudora and Pine Bluff. He said the labor situation in these centers is as critical as in Pulaski county. The governor told him, that the Japanese-Americans are in Arkansas under an agreement that they would not be permitted to compete with free labor.

The planters agreed that little help for the compresses could be obtained from farm labor since planters are behind in their work and will need their employes for other duties after the cotton-picking season.

Two Compresses Will Be Opened For a Few Days.

Mr. Wade also announced that Little Rock and Pine Bluff cotton compresses are scheduled to open for several days, starting tomorrow. The action is being taken to relieve congestion caused by the closing of 28 compresses in cotton areas throughout the state because of the labor shortage.

Arkansas Gazette
October 10, 1944

These Were American Soldiers.

Four American soldiers who served in the Italian campaign are shown in an Associated Press news picture. One lost a leg at Cassino. Another lost his right eye and an arm near Rome. Another lost an arm at Anzio.

These Americans soldiers are Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, Sgt. Robert Y. Oda, and Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki and Tamotsu Shimizu. They are members of the 100th United States Infantry Battalion, which was the first group of Nisei (nee-say) or Americans of Japanese descent, too take part in active combat in this war.

The 100th Infantry Battalion has a fine record, which is discussed in "Nisei in Uniform." The nucleus of the organization was composed of men from two Hawaiian infantry regiments of the National Guard. A number of the guardsmen had taken part in the defense of the Honolulu area during the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. Two members of the battalion captured the first Japanese prisoner taken by the United States in World War II. The battalion was sent to this country for training, and then transferred to Africa. It took part in the invasion of Italy at Salerno. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark conferred upon it the War Department's distinguished unit citation for its performance at Sasseta and Belvedere.

Americanism, as these Nisei show, is a matter of the spirit. The 100th Battalion fights in defense of its country, the United States, as other Americans fight for the same reason. Our flag means home and a way of life to the Nisei who are willing to battle for it.

Arkansas Gazette
November 1944

PLANTERS CALL ON HILL AREAS TO SAVE CROPS

Interned Japanese Also Sought.

State Agricultural Extension Service agents and farm labor assistants began recruiting cotton pickers in North and Northwest Arkansas yesterday in an attempt to relieve the desperate situation on many Arkansas cotton plantations, Stanley D. Carpenter, Pulaski county agent, said at a meeting of the Planters Club at the Albert Pike hotel yesterday noon.

The meeting was called to discuss labor shortages on cotton farms and in compresses in Arkansas. The Planters Club is composed of Pulaski county cotton farmers. The 21 owners attending their neighbors need 69 families on their farms, they said. The Extension Service also is conducting a survey of labor needs in Pulaski county.

Will Ask Congressmen To Help Obtain Jap Labor.

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Americanism, as these Nisei show, is a matter of the spirit. The 100th Battalion fights in defense of its country, the United States, as other Americans fight for the same reason. Our flag means home and a way of life to the Nisei who are willing to battle for it.

Arkansas Gazette

November 1944

27 Rohwer Families Get Casualty Messages

McGehee, Nov. 17 (Spl).—In the past two weeks 27 soldiers who have relatives living in the Rohwer Relocation Center near here, have been reported casualties by the War Department. Six were reported killed, two missing in action and 19 wounded.

The soldiers were all members of the famous Japanese American 442d Regimental Combat Team, fighting with the Seventh Army in France.

Killed in Action.

Cpl. Yoshinori Sakai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasuke Sakai.

Pfc. Bob T. Kameoka, friend of Mrs. Margaret Yamashita.

Sgt. Seichi Nakamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Moritaro Nakamoto.

Cpl. George S. Nakamura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sensuke Nakamura.

Pfc. George Omokawa, cousin of Miss Sue Omokawa.

Pfc. Masaru Tashima, brother of Frank Tashima.

Missing in Action.

Pfc. Harry N. Kuroiwa, husband of Mrs. Kiyo Kuroiwa.

Pfc. John T. Kajimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Taroji Dohi.

Wounded in Action.

Pfc. Shigeru Muranaka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasaku Muranaka.

Cpl. Hideo D. Yoshimura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Yoshimura.

T-5 Toshio Hozaki, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kyuji Hozaki.

Pvt. Minoru Sasaki, son of Mrs. Yuki Sasaki.

Second Lt. Masuo Chomori, husband of Mrs. Elsie Chomori.

Pfc. Kenji Akaba, husband of Mrs. Dorothy Akaba.

Pvt. John S. Oki, brother of Mrs. Kazuyo Iishimaru.

Pfc. Takeo Kaneichi, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kaneichi.

Pfc. Frank I. Mizufuka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaburo Mizufuka.

T-Sgt. Lou S. Tsunekawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tsunekawa.

Cpl. Robert S. Fujita, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuemon Fujita.

Cpl. Joe S. Takaoka, brother of Mrs.

Fujiko Sakata.

S-Sgt. Frank K. Yamasaki, brother of Mrs. Eva Hirasuna.

Pfc. Kay K. Masaoka, brother-in-law of Mrs. Chiyeko Masoaka.

Pfc. Robert T. Kishi, son of Yaku-matsu Kishi.

Cpl. Misa Sakaue, son of Mrs. Haru Sakaue.

T-Sgt. Masakazu Nishi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masajiro Nishi.

Pfc. Spud M. Harada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kichi Harada.

Pfc. Tadashi Arimura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yotaro Arimura.

Arkansas Gazette

November 18, 1944

These Were American Soldiers.

Four American soldiers who served in the Italian campaign are shown in an Associated Press news picture. One lost a leg at Cassino. Another lost his right eye and an arm near Rome. Another lost an arm at Anzio.

These Americans soldiers are Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, Sgt. Robert Y. Oda, and Pvts. Kenneth Otagaki and Tamotsu Shimitzu. They are members of the 100th United States Infantry Battalion, which was the first group of Nisei (nee-say) or Americans of Japanese descent, too take part in active combat in this war.

The 100th Infantry Battalion has a fine record, which is discussed in "Nisei in Uniform." The nucleus of the organization was composed of men from two Hawaiian infantry regiments of the National Guard. A number of the guardsmen had taken part in the defense of the Honolulu area during the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. Two members of the battalion captured the first Japanese prisoner taken by the United States in World War II. The battalion was sent to this country for training, and then transferred to Africa. It took part in the invasion of Italy at Salerno. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark conferred upon it the War Department's distinguished unit citation for its performance at Sassetta and Belvedere.

Americanism, as these Nisei show, is a matter of the spirit. The 100th Battalion fights in defense of its country, the United States, as other Americans fight for the same reason. Our flag means home and a way of life to the Nisei who are willing to battle for it.

Arkansas Gazette
October 19, 1944
nov.

Soldiers Killed In Italy Honored At Rohwer

McGehee, Oct. 6 (Spl).—A memorial service, honoring five Nisei soldiers killed in action in Italy, was held at the Rohwer Relocation Center, near McGehee.

Honored were Sgt. Togo Sugiyama, Sgt. Akira Shimatsu, Pfc. Calvin Saito, Sgt. Zenichi Masuda and T-Sgt. Ted Tanoue. All were members of the famed 442nd Infantry, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry with the Fifth Army in Italy.

Project Director Ray D. Johnson spoke. A three-volley rifle salute was given by a squad of Japanese American soldiers from Camp Shelby, Miss.

Arkansas Gazette
October 7, 1944

Japanese-American's Heroism Described.

McGehee, Nov. 11 (Spl).—A release from the Fifth Army front in Italy, tells of action in taking Hill 140 in which T-Sgt. Ted Tanoue, Japanese-American, killed 14 Germans, wounded seven others and knocked out two machine guns. Sergeant Tanoue, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nikuma Tanoue, and five brothers and sisters, live at the Rohwer Relocation Center near here, was wounded September 1 and died five days later.

Sergeant Tanoue, aged 24, formerly lived at Torrance, Cal. He entered the army in February, 1942, and went overseas last May.

Arkansas Gazette
November 16, 1944

McGehee.

Masuo Chomori, whose wife, Mrs. Elsie Chomori, lives at Rohwer Relocation Center, has been commissioned a second lieutenant for exceptional leadership with the Japanese-American infantry on the Italian front. He was a technical sergeant. When his platoon leader was wounded during an attack in the vicinity of Suvereto, Italy, Chomori assumed command and for three weeks led the platoon during some of the bitterest fighting for the approaches of Pisa and Leghorn. The group threw back many German counter-attacks and finally captured its objective.

Arkansas Gazette
October
Sept. 10, 1944

No Japanese-Americans From Rohwer Settle In State

Rohwer, Nov. 20 (Spl).—Japanese-Americans from the Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center here have been relocated in all parts of the country but none has settled in Arkansas outside the project area, Project Manager Ray E. Johnson said today.

Johnson said the War Relocation Authority had received "a number of requests" for use of these workers in this state but in deference to the expressed wishes of Governor Adkins none has been relocated.

Population of the center now totals about 6,467, the number having been increased slightly with return of some colonists from seasonal employment outside the state.

Approximately 2,500 colonists were transferred here last June 30 when the WRA closed the relocation center at nearby Jerome.

Johnson said all remaining projects in the country probably will be closed at the same time when the program was discontinued.

Arkansas Gazette
November 21, 1944

McGehee.

T-Sgt. Bert Tanaka, who is back in the United States after nearly a year's service in Italy, is visiting his brother, Dr. Roy Tanaka, and his sister, Mrs. James Tanaka, at the Rohwer Relocation Center. Sergeant Tanaka has the Silver Star, the Unit Citation of the famous 100th Battalion and the Combat Rifleman's badge. He formerly lived at San Diego, Cal., but entered the army in Hawaii, where his mother lives. His wife, Mitsie, and their six-month-old son lived at Cambridge, Mass., while he was overseas, are visiting with him at Rohwer. Sergeant Tanaka landed at Salerno, fought at Anzio, and took part in the capture of the city of Leghorn. The 100th Battalion is composed entirely of soldiers of Japanese descent and is frequently mentioned as one of the most decorated units in the United States army in Europe.

Arkansas Gazette
October 7, 1944

Japanese-American Dies In Italy.

McGehee, Sept. 26 (Spl).—Mr. and Mrs. Nikuma Tanoue, of the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee, have been notified that their son, T-Sgt. Ted T. Tanoue, has been killed in action in Italy. Before the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast, the Tanoue family lived at Torrance, Cal.

Arkansas Gazette
Sept. 26, 1944

Jap-Americans Save 7th Army Lost Battalion

Sixth Army Group in France (P)—A "lost battalion" of the 7th Army, which was cut off by the Germans for a week in the St. Die area, was relieved by Japanese-American troops who fought brilliantly in Italy, it was disclosed today.

The battalion was of the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division. The Japanese-Americans who fought their way to the trapped men late on the afternoon of October 30 were of the 442nd Regiment.

"It really was ironical that we were so glad to see the Japanese," said Pvt. Walter Yataw, Providence, R. I., "but boy, they are real Americans."

Arkansas Democrat
November 7, 1944

KANSAS CITY STAR
3/27/44

Sporting Comment

3/27/44
Kansas City Star

Something Hirohito, Tojo, Nomura and Kurusu and All Their ilk Will Not Understand—Even So They Should Hear About It—The Story of Wat Misaka, American-Born Japanese Boy, and a Basketball Crowd—Where Else Could It Have Happened?—Well, Not in Japan.

(By The Star's Sports Editor.)

LISTEN, Tojo and Hirohito and you Nomura and you Kurusu, and all the rest of you heathen sons of heaven, you won't understand this, it'll be far over your pagan heads, but, even so, you ought to hear about it.

On the University of Utah basketball team there is an American born Japanese boy. His name is Wat Misaka. He's a little fellow, only 5 feet 8 inches tall. He has been here with his basketball team. In fact, he played with his team on our Municipal Auditorium floor last Friday and Saturday nights, and, listen, Tojo, this Japanese boy received the plaudits of a typical American sporting crowd, and it's about that ovation we mean to tell you and your double crossing pals, Nomura and Kurusu, even though you won't understand it, because it's something altogether apart from the nature of your breed.

You would have understood it if we'd chased that Jap kid off the floor, chained him in a dungeon cell, removing him only for trips to the torture chamber. Hirohito and you, Toj, who have sent your fawning emissaries to talk in terms of peace while your military leaders plotted the treachery of Pearl Harbor, would know and understand about a reception like that. It would have been right down your main street, Toj, you who sanction the torture and the killing of prisoners of war, you who think that sportsmanship is exemplified by burying a knife in the back of an unsuspecting opponent, but you'll never be able to understand what happened in our auditorium last Saturday night. Still you shall be told.

Just One of the Boys.

This little Misaka boy, American born representative of your race, Toj, caused not a ripple of resentment through the crowd that comfortably filled the great hall. There may have been some who wondered about the boy and how he felt about things, but the fact that the other American college kids, his own teammates and the college athletes he was opposing held him as one of their own was enough. There was, of course, no murmur against him. Instead, he received his share of polite applause when the time came for his introduction, just as did all the other players.

You'll not be able to understand even that, Toj and Nomura and Kurusu and all the rest of your perfidious countrymen, so how could anyone expect you to understand what happened late in the game between Utah and Iowa State.

Little Misaka came into the game again for his team along in the second half, when the play was running from rough to rougher for the Utah boys. They had seen a healthy lead dissipated while the Iowa State boys had come rushing from behind. It seemed that the tide of the game was turning definitely from Utah toward Iowa State. Ten minutes of play remained, and Iowa State had forged a 2-point lead for the first time in the game. That's when little Wat Misaka came in and shot a goal from the field to knot the tally at 28 and 28. But that wasn't all. Came the ball into his possession a short while later and again he wheeled down court and flipped the casaba through the netting. Very definitely he was putting Utah back in the ball game. Who will deny it if we say that the play of the Jap kid at this stage of the game whipped his teammates back to the spirited rally that was necessary? That's what we believe little Wat Misaka did, and a few minutes later the crowd gave evidence that it felt the same way about it.

Out on an Unintentional Foul.

That was when the kid went out of the ball game on four fouls. We saw the foul that put him out. It was unintentional. In fact the kid didn't know he was making it. He was speeding down court and got in the way of the Iowa State ball holder. His back was turned, so he didn't know until the collision came.

As the Jap kid went off the court his coach rose to meet him and so did his mates on the bench, even as his playing pals on the floor had patted his back in a friendly, approving way, as he left the game. Iowa State players also expressed regret at his departure.

But that isn't the main theme of this thing you'll never understand, Toj, you and your countrymen and their distorted idea of things that are right. The main item, Toj, was the attitude of the crowd. It was a crowd pretty much for Iowa State naturally, Iowa State being our own sectional champions or co-champions, but that crowd forgot partisanship in ringing its sounding board for little Wat Misaka. It wasn't as great an ovation as we gave the American flier, Maj. Robert E. Galer, a few years ago on a similar occasion, but it was a splendid recognition for a worthy competitor in the good American way. You couldn't understand that either, Toj, but that little American born Japanese boy more than likely will remember it all his life and thrill to it, and none of us who was there will forget it because it illustrated something we stand for, something we're fighting for. You wouldn't know about that either, Toj, you or Mr. Hirohito's subjects, because you're several centuries behind the civilized world.

"Where else could a thing like that happen?" said Walter Rouzer, after he had joined the crowd in giving the Jap boy a hand.

Well, it might have happened in Australia or England or Canada or in any other highly civilized country where sportsmanship is known and practiced, but you Hiroshitos, you Tojos, you Nomuras and you Kurusus wouldn't be understanding because it represents something you haven't caught up with yet in the march of civilization.

C. E. McBride.

Employment of U. S. Jap Under Fire.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 30 (AP).—Employment of a Japanese-American physician at Missouri's tuberculosis hospital was attacked in the legislature today by Representative J. A. Gray (Rep., Atchison county) who declared: "We've been too lenient with Japs. We can't trust Japs in America."

As an amendment to a bill authorizing salary increases for doctors in state hospitals, Gray proposed a requirement that no doctor could be employed who had not been licensed to practice in Missouri prior to his appointment.

His amendment was ruled out of order.

Several legislators came to the defense of the doctor. Fred Fuji-kawa, who was employed because of a shortage of doctors. Fuji-kawa was born in California, educated at Creighton in Omaha, Neb., and practiced in Los Angeles. He was released from a Japanese relocation center in Arkansas to take the Missouri job after being investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
3/31/44

American-Born Japs Face Draft Charges.

Pine Bluff, April 6 (Spl).—Three American-born youths charged with professing loyalty to Japan are held in Jefferson county jail after they are alleged to have failed to report for pre-induction physicals at McGehee. They were brought here by F. B. I. agents.

The youths, Takeo Shibata, aged 18, Thomasharu Henry Hirata, aged 18, and Osamu Sam Shinzu, aged 19, will be taken to Little Rock for hearing. Commissioner Nixon set their bond at \$2,500 each. The youths are said to have showed no resentment at being arrested. They pleaded not guilty although each is said to have admitted not appearing for physical examinations.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
4/7/44

WRA to Close Arkansas Democrat Jerome Center FEB 22, 1944 For Japanese

Camp May Be Used In Future to House Prisoners of War.

Methodical removal of the Japanese located at the Jerome Relocation Center near Dermott to be completed by June 30, is being planned today following an order from Washington for discontinuance of the camp for its present purpose by that date, E. B. Whitaker, Arkansas director of the War Relocation Administration, announced today.

The 6,500 Japanese located at the Jerome center will be transferred to the nearby Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center, to the Grand (Colo.) and Odd Mound, Cody (Wyo.) centers, according to the present plan, Mr. Whitaker said.

"Although no information as to the future use of the center has been announced it may be used for some government purpose," Mr. Whitaker suggested. He refused to comment on the general belief that it will be turned into a war prisoner camp. He said the future plan for the center is beyond his knowledge further than information he received that it will be utilized.

Suited for Prison Camp.

However, it is known that discussions on the consolidation and the conversion of some relocation camps into war prison camps have been underway for some time. The construction at the Japanese relocation center is much the same type as the prisoner of war centers and the erection of stockades and other minor additions would place any of these 10 camps in the United States in order to receive war prisoners.

Under the present plan, which is tentative, Mr. Whitaker said approximately 2,000 of the Japanese at the Jerome center will be transferred to the Rohwer center, only a few miles away. The other 4,000 will go to the northwest centers named.

Exodus to Be Gradual.

"The population will continue to farm the 600 to 700 acres they have in spring gardens," said Mr. Whitaker. "There is going to be no exodus and all of the population of the centers have been informed of the change through their block leaders and supervisors this morning," he added.

"We have drained about 16,000 acres which may be quickly prepared for agriculture," he stated. "We have some 1,500 to 2,000 acres cleared and ready for farm use at present. Timber has been cut from approximately 2,000 acres. This was used for wood, as it takes some 200 cords a day for heating and cooking."

A number of the American-born and educated Japanese are being taken into the Army through the draft, Mr. Whitaker said, and these will continue to move out in an orderly manner. Others are being relocated and the exact number which will eventually be transferred to the other centers can not be determined at this time, he reported.

The personnel of the Jerome center, according to the dispatch from Washington received this morning, is to be removed to other centers. "The administrative and teaching personnel of the 10 centers of the United States have never been up to the allowed strength," Mr. Whitaker said.

Some Sent to Tule Lake.

Some 1,500 of the Japanese have been sent to the Tule Lake center in California following the investigation by the sub-committee of the U. S. Senate headed by Sen. Albert B. Chandler (Dem., Ky.) as chairman about a year ago. Following this investigation and the sub-committee's report to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, of which it was a part, all acknowledged disloyal Japanese were removed from the center and those who failed to adhere to regulations of the camp or were considered disloyal were placed under military jurisdiction at camps where more rigid restrictions were in force.

The War Relocation Authority, See JEROME on Page 2.

JEROME

(Continued From Page 1.)

formerly an independent agency, was placed under the Department of Interior recently in a consolidation of administrative forces. The order received today through press releases and by Mr. Whitaker did not mention any other contemplated discontinuance or changes other than the Jerome Center.

It was known at the time the relocation centers in Arkansas were constructed that the plan purposely followed made them adaptable to conversion to prisoner of war camps with the construction of stockades and other minor changes and additions. Senator Chandler, during his visit to the Jerome and Rohwer centers with Senator Murray, (D., Mont.) inspected the premises for the purpose of making a report to the Senate on the feasibility of the change of the centers to war prisoner camps at some future date.

Jerome Camp Is First In Nation to Be Closed.

Washington (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced today that one of the 10 Japanese communities operated by the War Relocation Authority—the center at Jerome, Ark.—will be abandoned in June as an economy move. It will be the first center to be closed.

Because of the WRA program of getting the Japanese-Americans out of the centers as fast as they could be given jobs—and so long as they were acceptable to the communities receiving them—the peak population of 107,000 in the centers has declined to 92,000.

Two-thirds of them are American citizens.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 12/14/43

Rohwer School Bond Sales Net Cost of Three Jeeps.

Special to the Gazette.

McGehee, Dec. 12. — National Honor Society members at Rohwer High School served as sponsors for a three-week war bond and stamp drive which netted a sales total of \$3,506, the cost of three jeeps.

Student leaders in the campaign were Shinya Honda, president of the National Honor Society; Satoshi Oishi, chairman of the Bond and Stamp Drive Committee; Ruth Kambara, secretary of the National Honor Society, and Grace Ogata, editor of the Rohwer High School paper. Winners who led in bond rallies and other sales contests included Grace Shiraishi, Ted Kakita, Louise Gomi and Ken Nishikawa.

Story Dec. 13

JACKSON DAILY NEWS 12/14/43

PROFESSOR LAYS AN EGG

What looks like a tempest in a bathtub has been stirred up by a War Relocation Authority publication urging interned Japanese to go to Ohio and Michigan and teach farm workers cleanliness and agricultural efficiency.

Judging from the screaming protests aroused from midwest politicians, rushing to the defense of constituents, washed and unwashed, one might be led to believe that a body-blow has been struck at the American way of life. It is hardly as bad as that.

The absurd article has importance only in emphasizing again the appalling waste of good paper by inconsequential underlings on the Federal payroll and little bureaucrats all puffed up with brief authority.

Apparently the WRA would like some of the American-born Japs now in relocation centers to relieve the manpower shortage on midwest farms. Its publication, distributed among the internees, was intended to promote this transfer.

The article observed that some tenants and seasonal workers in Ohio and Michigan do not bathe because they think it is unhealthy. It continued: "We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living."

This is, to put it mildly, baffling propaganda. Why the absence of sanitation in some sections should induce Jap internees to quit their relocation centers, and go preaching hygiene among farm workers in the midst of war, is not clear. Neither is the WRA's apparent confidence that a farmer who is allergic to water will change the habits of a lifetime just because a Jap in the vicinity might like to scald his skin in steam.

Most of us would prefer an unbathed Ohio plowman to a scrubbed Jap, regardless. It seems that another government agency has pulled a bonehead play. The offending article, incidentally, was authored by the head of the poultry department at Ohio State University. Well, the professor certainly laid an egg, and a very smelly egg it is.

(Dec. 1943)

ARKANSAS GAZETTE 2/18/44

The Japanese In America.

When some of the Stuttgart High School students react to the revelations of atrocious Japanese treatment of prisoners taken on Bataan and Corregidor by asking why "Japanese prisoners" in the United States are leniently and considerately treated, it is necessary to point out that we hold at most only a few hundred Japanese war prisoners, captured soldiers or sailors or fliers. The thousands of civilians of Japanese ancestry in the camps in this country are not imprisoned but interned—or, as the government prefers to say, "relocated." Many of these people are moreover native-born American citizens, and they have the same rights and the same claims to protection and equal treatment under the law that the Stuttgart students have. They were removed from their homes on the Pacific coast, not because they were disloyal, but because America is at war with Japan.

Among the Japanese in America are some disloyal citizens and enemy aliens, but by showing that we can treat with decency and forbearance such Japanese elements, helpless in

our hands, we shall be in all the stronger moral position when the time comes to demand unrelenting punishment of the Japanese, high and low, in Japan's military forces who have been guilty of atrocities.

2/18/44 Ark. Story

JAPS NOT SURE WHERE THEY WILL SETTLE AFTER PEACE RETURNS

Stockton Record
July 16, 1943

(The Japanese mentioned in the following story is Seiki Yamamoto, who operated a shoe store before the war at 222 South El Dorado Street. He resided at 635 North Argonaut Street)

Japanese evacuees from the West Coast aren't so sure they will go back there after the war.

They don't know exactly where they want to settle eventually, but the deep South is definitely out of their plans and the agricultural fields of California, Oregon and Washinton seem to have lost their interest.

This despite the fact that many still own property in the Far West. Some, of course, disposed of their holdings through "sacrifice" sales. But others have retained title and leased their homes, stores and farms to Caucasians for duration.

Typical of the attitude may be that of S. Yamamoto, owner of a store at Stockton, Calif. During an "open house" visit of newsmen to the relocation center here, Yamamoto said he wanted to return to California after the war, but thought it might be "economically unwise" to do so.

"Naturally, anybody who owns property there wants to go back," said the University of Tokio graduate who came to this country 30 years ago at the age of 22. "But after all, we have to depend on Japanese for trade. Storekeepers and professional people will have to follow the crowd.

"In the postwar period it will be impossible for us to serve Caucasians. We'll have to go through a long period of readjustment and acceptance."

The "crowd" he mentioned definitely does not want to settle in this area or in the deep South.

They won't be able to stay in this state anyway because the last legislature passed a law to exclude them, and as for the South, in the words of evacuee George Tominaga, "That part of the country already has a great racial and economic problem. I don't know anyone who plans to remain in the South permanently. "

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, LITTLE ROCK, JULY 2, 1943

WRA CHECKING ON LOYALTIES IN JAP CAMPS
By HELENE WARD

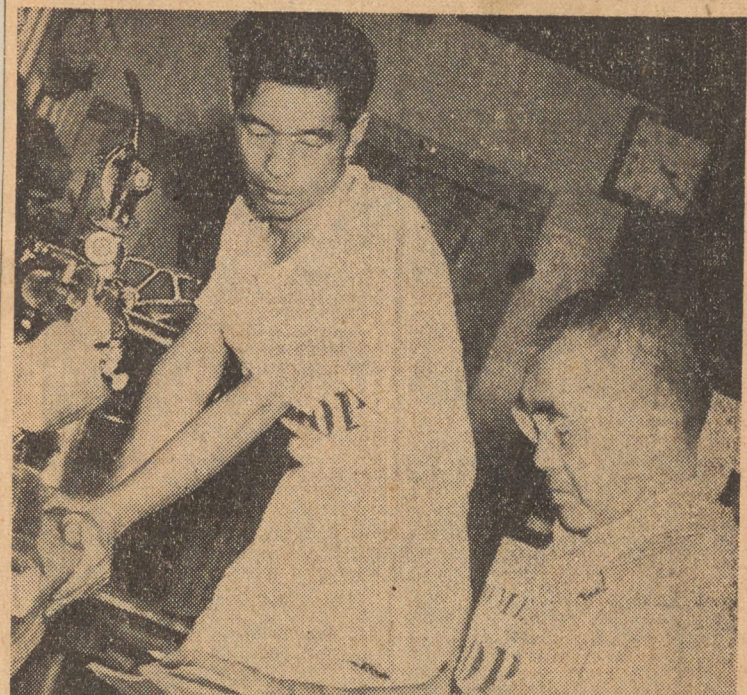
Rohwer--The disloyal among America's approximately 120,000 Japanese population soon will be further separated from the loyal and interned for the duration, and the loyal relocated in new homes in central states "north of the Mason and Dixon line" within another year's time, it was revealed by government spokesmen at the War Relocation Authority's center here.

Government policies behind a recently launched relocation program for loyal Japanese were revealed during a two-day open house for 20 press and radio representatives from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, just closed here and during which the newsmen were given free run of the center for a "close up view."

Government forces, it was said, are actively at work to separate the "wheat from the chaff" among loyal and disloyal Japs in all the 10 relocation centers. Plans were further revealed as aimed at soon getting the Hiro Hito lovers into internment from the centers, having the loyal ones and their families living in new homes in new mid-west communities, and "consolidating or abolishing present relocation centers by the close of another year."

Already, proved loyal Japanese are relocated in new areas at the rate of 50 a week from the Rohwer center and at the Jerome camp, located about 30 miles south of here. The Rohwer population has been cut from an original population of over 8,000 persons to slightly over 7,000, and the same situation exists at the nearby Jerome center.

Japanese Cooperative Stores In Two Arkansas Camps Show Nice Income for Uncle Sam



—Democrat Photo.
Indicating interest being taken in a mandatory in-training program for all employees of the center's co-operative stores, Juro Tsubota, operator of a Fresno, Cal., shoe repair store for 34 years, is teaching the trade to an apprentice employee at the Jerome shoe repair shop.

By HELENE WARD.
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

Jerome Anybody who ever sold newspapers would give his blue and red coupons for a corner on the pins and toothpaste market in Arkansas' two Japanese Relocation Centers, located here and at 32-mile-distant Rohwer.

That is, they would if it were known that their respective co-operative associations . . . born slightly less than a year ago with a borrowed capital of \$150 each . . . were getting ready to declare dividends on combined total assets of over \$188,000. Furthermore, both associations have been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia and licensed to practice in Arkansas. The Jerome association, licensed in this state last week, listed its assets at over \$130,000 and liabilities of \$44,667.77. Total assets of the Rohwer Association are \$58,839 and its liabilities \$15,491.

Banks at Jerome and McGhee handle the accounts and Arkansas wholesalers, principally in Little Rock, sell the merchandise. The government derives hundreds of dollars in rentals monthly from the rough-made barrack-type buildings which house the stores within the centers, and thousands of dollars this year will be paid out in federal and state taxes from the Japanese-to-Japanese sales. Comparatively small sums are tied up in physical equipment and the majority of the liabilities are covered by negotiable stocks.

Residents Get Profits.

But the profits all go to the residents of the centers . . . the people in their new and strange delta confines who bought the safety pins and extra bread and tidbits and shoestrings and dress materials and haircuts in amounts sufficient to pile up a little better than \$100,000 right now for distribution among the associations' stockholders and participants. First annual meetings and payments of dividends, expected to range from \$5 to perhaps \$350, will be held and made in a few days.

The whole setup is as American as Series E bonds and was the government's answer to a problem which had to be met when about 17,000 of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from the West Coast military zone, were picked up and shipped to Arkansas.

Uncle Sam was ready with shelter and stove wood and food and medical care. But the people and their families had to have some of the things coming within the non-rationed category and others which make dime stores popular. The War Relocation Authority realized this fact, and, also, that business initiative would crop up among any group, anywhere. But the government couldn't feed and house a few individuals and let them get rich selling knick-knacks to the rest of the centers' residents. Then too, folks in surrounding towns already had a lot of empty store counters and the WRA wasn't going to let residents of the centers buy any more of those supplies than the nearby merchants wanted them to.

Thus the answer was cooperative enterprises, by and for the Japanese evacuees within their own centers . . . in line with the American consumers' cooperative movement wherein political, economic and social democracy go hand in hand.

Community Enterprises Set Up.

The WRA started things going by setting up community enterprise departments in each center, and hiring a Caucasian superintendent for each. The cooperative associations were to belong to the evacuees and be operated by them and for them. The superintendents stay very much in front of the picture, working under directors of the two centers. Stores belonging to the two associations are operated by Japanese managers under control of Japanese elected officers and boards, but all functions are subject to the okay or thumbs-down of the superintendents and project directors.

The result to date is that something over \$100,000 will go back to the Japanese co-op members, according to the cooperative system of allowing participants to buy as cheaply as possible. Which, as one of the members said, "is just another example of the fact that the government is trying to be as decent as possible during wartime, when a lot of good American Japanese are trying to prove they are good Americans."

Residents of the centers work in the cooperative stores at \$12, \$16 and \$19 a month for its employees within centers. Co-op employees, however, are paid strictly from revenues of the stores and their wages are counted in general operation costs. The rest of the story is that no company or firm makes any money out of the co-ops, and that supplies of articles in the stores of nearby towns have not been depleted during wartime shortages.

Here at Jerome the Japanese are operating two grocery stores handling non-rationed supplies only for themselves, and another one of rationed goods for the center's Caucasian employees; a dry goods store, two shoe repair shops where Japanese men, women and children can get shoes half or whole-soled and healed from 50 cents to \$2.30 and whose Japanese-American manager saves old rubber heels and soles for victory; a hand-laundry featuring small charges and one-day service; a dry cleaning agency; Western Union agency; barber shop for haircuts only at 25 cents a head; radio repair shop for receiving sets, and a film-developing agency from which films are sent to Little Rock for development. Plans are for adding a beauty parlor. In addition, the co-operative group here operates two picture shows with admissions costing six

cents, including tax. Historical stories, love and romance lead in popularity with Westerns running a second best. Patrons bring their own chairs to the screenings.

Monthly Sales \$28,000.

Average sales last month ran about \$28,000 in the two general merchandise stores for Japanese; \$11,000 in the dry goods store; \$1,800 for shoe repairing; \$110 for laundry; \$250 for telegrams; \$290 for dry cleaning; \$115 for photo-finishing; radio repair, \$165; barber shop, \$260; movies, \$860.

Sales at the Rohwer co-op's stores, which haven't yet been developed to the high point of those here at Jerome, run about in the same proportion. Sales made in the co-op stores at Jerome from date of their first opening last October 15 to this July 1 totaled \$372,364.37, and purchases of stocks totaled \$343,922.90. Net savings for the period is listed at \$63,534.51 at Jerome, and \$39,244.35 at Rohwer. Approximately a third of the Japanese at both centers belong to the co-op enterprises, and all are customers in both places. Funds for the customer-purchases were emphasized as coming principally from the \$12, \$16 and \$19 monthly salaries paid the Japanese holding jobs within the centers.

Ryuichi Max Murakami, former manager of a Los Angeles wholesale grocery company, manages the Jerome co-op. Chairman of its board is Katsuijiro Iseria, previously a Los Angeles drug store operator. Co-op paid manager of the Rohwer association is Hideo Muto, a Los Angeles florist, while Yoichiro Okuyama, former warehouse foreman of a California fish hatchery, is the board chairman. Board members of both co-ops, many of whom are native born Americans, include such persons as Mitsuzo Yamada, a former well-known California newspaper editor, and an array of business men and representatives of varied professional fields along the West coast.

Fires Causing Consternation In Forests

Hot Springs—Weary fire fighters continued to hold wind blown flames under control in timberlands north and west of here last night, while authorities launched an investigation to find persons guilty of setting a series of blazes in northeast Garland County where drouth parched forest lands are tinder dry. Fire which broke out early Sunday destroyed approximately 1,200 acres of timber belonging to the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company in the Mountain Pine area, Fred H. Lang, state forester, said. The blaze, started on a mile long front, has been swept by wind in all directions. "We know it was set purposely."

END TO FREEING JAPS FROM WRA CENTERS URGED

Administration Of Camps Flayed.

Washington, June 28 (AP).—Representative Costello (Dem., Cal.), chairman of a House subcommittee that has just completed an investigation of Japanese relocation camps, told the House today that release of Japanese from these centers "should be stopped at once."

The head of the Dies' Committee group which made a two weeks tour of the centers and held hearings at Los Angeles, said "there has been absolutely no genuine effort to determine the fitness of the Japanese being released."

"Even those Japanese who originally had been interned by the F. B. I. at the outbreak of the war and who have been released to the relocation centers," Costello said, "are today eligible to be released anywhere in the United States except the restricted area of the Pacific coast."

"It is well to add," he asserted, "that the United States is at war with Japan, which apparently the administrators of the War Relocation Authority seem to have ignored or forgotten."

"Speakers have been allowed to visit the various centers and address the evacuees in Japanese. The papers published at each of the centers are largely written in Japanese. In spite of all this, there is practically no one connected with the War Relocation Authority who understands or speaks Japanese."

"It is quite apparent that the disloyal Japanese have assumed the ascendancy and have dominated the operation and control of the centers. They have endeavored to influence the thinking of all the Japanese and to force a sentiment favorable to Japan to be expressed by all the evacuees."

Pro-American Japs Beaten by Disloyal.

Costello said that in instances in which Japanese evacuees have shown a pro-American attitude they have "been assaulted and beaten by the disloyal" Japanese. He was assisted in the investigation by Representatives Eberhart (Dem., Pa.) and Mundt (Rep., S. D.), also members of the Dies Committee.

"These conditions not only need remedial treatment," Costello continued, "but they never would have occurred had a more definite policy and a more vigorous direction emanated from Washington."

"Unless there is an immediate change of program in these centers the net result will be that practically the entire group of people of Japanese ancestry will be so thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-American principles as to make an undesirable element in our population."

Many Faults Found In WPA Policies.

Costello and his subcommittee associates made the following statement:

- "1. Project personnel lacks previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.
- "2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.
- "3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things as the Japanese judo, a form of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play go, a form of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install co-operatives in the centers.
- "4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibei group [persons born in this country but educated in Japan], have occurred, yet the instigators have gone unpunished.
- "5. Loyal Japanese-Americans have suffered beating at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers yet the miscreants have gone unpunished. The Loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled.
- "6. There are indications that confusion exists as to the responsibility for investigating the personal history and background of the Japanese who are being released at this time from the centers.
- "7. There is evidence in the hearings that there is lack of planning by the procurement officers of the projects, particularly in regard to food purchases.
- "8. Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so as to utilize properly the available manpower in a constructive manner.
- "9. More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs and other strategic installations in the vicinity of the relocation centers. The committee is specifically notifying the governors of California and Arizona regarding this situation in their states.
- "10. While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be remedied immediately."

100 Japanese To Quit State For Homeland

Jerome and Rohwer Relocation Centers' Folks To Be Repatriated.

Approximately 100 Japanese from the government's Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in Southeast Arkansas will be among Japan's loyal citizenry scheduled to sail from this country soon aboard the steamer Gripsholm in an exchange of prisoners arranged between the American and Japanese governments by the Spanish and Swiss legations. Marking the first time any of the evacuees from either of the two centers will be headed toward their homeland, a total of 101 is scheduled to leave McGehee for an eastern sailing point at 9 p. m. today. They will travel by special train under Army command. The number includes 63 from Rohwer and 38 from the Jerome center.

The group are all avowed citizens of Japan and have requested their repatriation. Several are previous residents of Hawaii, including one woman and two children whose family head, a former soap manufacturer there, has been interned at Santa Fe, N. M. Another is a 15-year-old girl, whose father is an internee from Hawaii, and who has sought her return to the remainder of her family in Japan. Interned husbands and fathers are expected to be returned with their families aboard the exchange ship.

First movement toward segregation at Tule Lake, Cal., of disloyal Japanese from the two Arkansas centers is expected to be started about September 15. Approximately 1,564 persons from the Jerome center and 772 from Rohwer now are scheduled for removal among several thousand loyal American Japanese at the two places. The number covers avowed disloyal Japanese; others who are said to have "been soured" by being sent to relocation centers; women, children and elderly persons, and others who volunteered to go to the Tule Lake segregation center to avoid family separations.

State Cotton Hard Hit By Intense Heat

One Authority Says Condition Reaches 'Calamity Stage'

With much of the cotton crop and two-thirds of the feed crop lost, government, state and county officials meeting tomorrow to salvage Arkansas' agricultural future will be confronted with reports of dairy shut-downs, forced livestock sales and an all-around demand for price adjustments.

First evidence of extensive damage to the cotton crop came yesterday when a well-known Arkansas cotton authority revealed fears that government estimates, to be released in September, would place loss at the "calamity stage."

Meanwhile, reviewing the results of the record drought, Aubrey D. Gates, associate director of the Arkansas University Extension Service, stated that the total of damage is just now being tabulated.

"The situation is far more serious than is realized," Gates said. "Cash crops have taken a terrific beating, and the feed shortage is acute. Deprived of home-grown feed—even meadows are seared and unproductive—the farmer must purchase food for his livestock. And prices are beyond his reach."

Price Adjustment Needed.

Consequently, agricultural experts will recommend to government representatives a suitable price for the needed adjustment, Mr. Gates said.

Considering the problem will be Governor Adkins; congressional delegation members; Geo. J. Burke, attorney for the OPA in Washington; representatives from Kansas City and Chicago offices of the Commodity Credit Corporation, whom J. B. Hutson, CCC head, promised yesterday would attend; a representative of the War Food Administration; county judges and agriculture agents.

A delegation from Pine Bluff is expected to outline the milk shortage in Pine Bluff, where dairy cattle sales jumped from 15 the second week in July to 76 a month later. In Pulaski County, 30 dairies have closed in 18 months.

Also expected to be discussed is the rising cost of rice production, Mr. Gates said. While rice-growers have deep wells to supplement dwindling reservoir supplies, operation of the wells is more expensive, he explained. Water evaporation had been drawing as much as one-half inch of water a day from fields near Stuttgart.

"Lack of rain has not been as serious as continued high temperatures," Gates stated. "Crops have been literally burned to straw. Farmers with fields along highways have been plowing fire ditches to prevent possible grass fires caused

See COTTON on Page 2.

nd and 'Round Political '44 Campaign

position now held by County Clerk Mashburn.

Sam Robinson is expected to seek a third term as prosecuting attorney, although rumor has it that he has "played around" with the idea of entering the race for attorney general, or, maybe, that of governor. If he decides not to seek re-election, Deputy Prosecutor Otis Nixon has said that he will be a candidate for prosecuting attorney. City Attorney Cooper Jacoway is said to have a decided interest in this race. Attorney John Thompson denies the rumor that he might be a candidate.

B. M. Huddleston will run for re-election as county assessor.

The position of judge in 2nd Division Circuit Court, which will be vacated if Judge Lawrence C. Auten is successful in his announced race for the Supreme Court, may be sought by Attorney Rodney Parham, former president of the Little Rock Bar Association; Little Rock Municipal Judge Harper Harb and North Little Rock Municipal Judge Milton McLees.

Asked for his predictions, one seasoned courthouse observer said:

"It's like a merry-go-round. They will all go for the ride, and it doesn't make a whole lot of difference where they get off."

FASHION PARK

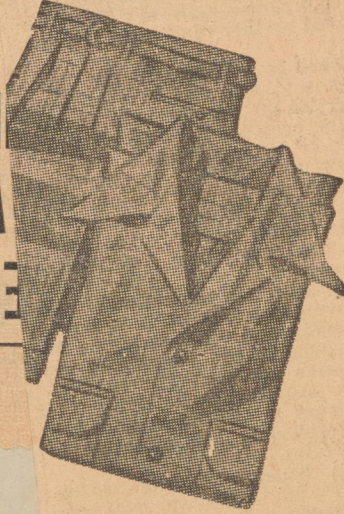
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SUITS

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Summer suit that's as different as a run of the mill as a genuine diamond is from a Hot Springs diamond. The Fashion Park "Parkool" suit is made of spun rayon. That's what makes it look like fine worsted. It's so light and porous it's tops for coolness. It's a special crush resistance that neat, pressed appearance the way to smart coolness—via Parkool.

Men's Store,
Street Floor



ports Shirts

Anti-Japanese Feeling Rising On Pacific Coast

**Crowds Gather at Tulelake;
Dyess's Father Regretful
at Delay in Publication**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP).—Vows of vengeance and demands for retribution swept the war-conscious Pacific Coast today as the reaction to the stories of Japanese atrocities mounted to new heights.

So acute was the feeling in many localities on the west coast, home of more than 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry prior to Pearl Harbor, that Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, cautioned against individual retaliation in this country. "It would do us more harm than good," he said.

Angry citizens gathered on street corners at Tulelake, Calif., six miles from the segregation center housing 15,000 proven, potential or suspected disloyalists, and muttered renewed demands that the military again resume control over the center. The War Department recently relinquished control to the War Relocation Authority.

At the Manzanar center, in southern California, R. P. Merritt, project director, said the evacuees were "very much disturbed," while in the Arizona relocation centers guards were tightened and evacuees were forbidden to leave the grounds. In the Rivers (Arizona) center Japanese condemned the atrocities, saying: "We have 200 men out in the Pacific and if they fall into Japanese hands they will be treated worse than the Americans."

Delay Called Regrettable

ALBANY, Tex., Jan. 29 (AP).—Richard T. Dyess, father of the late Lieutenant Colonel William E. Dyess, expressed regret today that his son's story of Japanese brutality and atrocities had not been released earlier by the Army and Navy.

Colonel Dyess, who escaped from the Japanese after nearly a year of imprisonment, was killed in a plane crash last Dec. 22 as he was preparing to return to active duty in the Pacific.

"The Army and Navy intelligence evidently attempted to appease the Japs by withholding this story for fear that they might attempt reprisals," Mr. Dyess said.

"I regret the story was not released earlier. The Japs, of course know every step they took."

Suggests Students At Stuttgart Visit a Relocation Camp.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

I should like to answer those students of the Stuttgart High School who made inquiries regarding the disposition of Japanese in America.

Their letter makes no distinction between prisoners of war and evacuees from the western coast. There is a big difference. Prisoners of war are citizens of Japan who have been captured while they were serving in the armed forces of Japan. Evacuees are, for the most part, citizens of the United States whom for various reasons it was decided to relocate from the west coast.

Treatment of prisoners of war is rigidly prescribed by international agreements and is under the direction of the Red Cross International and the Society of Friends. Both of these groups have, from the beginning of hostilities, declared that the treatment of the majority of Americans in prison camps in Japan is fully in accord with prescribed custom—indeed, in some cases it exceeds the demands of international agreements.

Concerning the Nisei in Arkansas, they are largely American-born citizens of the United States. The holding in confinement of citizens without charging them with any crime is contrary to the laws of this land. Attorney General Biddle has declared that the government has no authority to detain these citizens.

The relocation centers in Arkansas are hardly "nice"—whole families live in one-room apartments, four to a barracks, the same barracks in which soldiers live. I have eaten a good many

meals at Jerome and saw butter only once, bread but twice.

These people have been cleared of suspicion by the F. B. I. and are free to travel where they will. However I know for fact that no permits to leave the camp at Jerome were issued during the critical traveling period of the late holidays.

Out of camps such as these in Arkansas Americans of Japanese ancestry have given the armies of the United States about 15,000 volunteers. Among the first to land in Italy was a group of Nisei soldiers. The list of casualties runs as high among Nisei as any other group of soldiers. Many have been decorated by our government.

May I suggest that the students of this high school visit in a body one of the relocation centers in Arkansas. It would be a real lesson in what Americanism means.

PVT. PHILIPP KARL EIDMANN
3rd Co., Cas. Det., 66th Division.
Camp Robinson, Ark.

Finds Japs' Complaints Unjustified

Special to the Gazette.

Hot Springs, March 16.—Senator James E. Murray of Montana, who came to Arkansas to investigate conditions in Japanese relocation camps in Southeast Arkansas, said here tonight that he has little sympathy with complaints from American-born Japanese in such camps. He said that such Jaanese are in their present predicaments because they failed to publicly declare their loyalty to the United States and to prove that they are proud of their American citizenship.

Senator Murray left for Washington tonight. Senator A. B. Chandler, who accompanied Senator Murray on the tour of the Arkansas camps, had preceded him to Washington. The two senators were interested primarily in complaints that Japanese in camps throughout the United States are being pampered by federal officials.

Little Patience With Complaints.

Senator Murray said he could not reveal nature of the testimony that will be incorporated in the report that he and Senator Chandler will give to the Senate. However, he made it plain that he has little patience with American-born Japanese who are complaining about their confinement.

"Those Japanese," Senator Murray said, "are citizens of the United States. They were born in this country. They received their education under our form of government. They lived in this country better than they could have lived in any other country on earth. They prospered here to an extent greater than they could have prospered anywhere else in the world. They did not wish to live in Japan. They wanted the United States."

"When Japan made its treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, those Japanese-American citizens had a golden opportunity to publicly show their love for this country. They could and should have held meetings denouncing Japan and offering their services in any capacity to aid the United States. There were few if any meetings by Ameri-

can-born Japanese denouncing Japan."

Finds Many Disloyal Japs.

Senator Murray said that less disloyalty was found at Rohwer and Jerome camps than in some of the other Japanese relocation centers. He estimated the average in the Arkansas camps at about 20 per cent, while the average in other camps ran as high as 40 to 50 per cent. They showed disloyalty in their refusal to accept agricultural employment when offered, the senator said. He said an authorized agent now is trying to obtain recruits from the Rohwer and Jerome camps for work in North Dakota, but is finding difficulty in obtaining the number desired.

"I understand that some of the Japanese are sending advance agents or scouts ahead to investigate the work, report back and then they will decide whether they will accept the employment," Senator Murray said. "I learned that only 29 Japanese out of 1,600 between

Governor Calls For Strict Rule At Japs' Center

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 4 (UP)—Strict discipline under military supervision was called for today by Gov. Homer M. Adkins, commenting on reported disturbances at the Japanese relocation center at Jerome.

"I am of the opinion that the evacuees should be kept in the center under military guard and that they need strict supervision and discipline," Adkins said.

Adkins' statement followed a report by the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal that Japanese-Americans at the camp had failed to co-operate with the government and had turned the center into "a nightmare of unrest" through sabotage of food and supplies, slowdown strikes and threats to government workers.

the age of 18 and 38, who were citizens of the United States, volunteered for military service. Recently in another state there was a serious shortage of farm labor. In that state there was a large Japanese camp, however, for the most part the Japs declined to accept employment. That is evidence of disloyalty to the United States. In some instances there has been outspoken preference by the Japanese for Japan.

"As to the camps at Rohwer and Jerome. I believe that those in charge of the two camps are making a sincere effort to conduct the camps in compliance with their instructions."

NEW SYSTEM OF ADMISSIONS TO STATE HOSPITAL

Measure Signed By Governor.

Voluntary admission to the State hospital, replacing a system of court commitments, became a law when Governor Adkins signed House Bill along with 36 other measures yesterday.

The new act provides that mentally ill Arkansans may be admitted for treatment and non-residents may be given temporary care until transfer to their home states can be arranged. Voluntary entrance will be permitted if an application is signed by the patient, guardian or near-relative in the presence of two witnesses. A minor may be admitted as a voluntary patient on written request of parent or guardian.

The superintendent may admit persons suffering from acute psychosis, including acute or chronic alcoholism or drug addiction, who require immediate hospitalization. If the superintendent finds a patient admitted under this act is dangerous, he must request a commitment from the Probate Court of the patient's home county. Provision is made for a hearing in Probate Court to determine whether a commitment is proper.

An amendment safeguarded the power of circuit courts in criminal cases where defendants are referred to the hospital for examination.

Dr. A. C. Kolb, superintendent, described the act as the "most forward step in treatment of Arkansas's mentally ill. It was approved by the American Psychiatric Association and Arkansas Medical Society. Its provisions were made effective immediately by an emergency clause.

Women Fight Japs' Release

A resolution "definitely opposing the release of Japanese from relocation centers" has been adopted by the Women's Republican Study Club, its president, Mrs. Harry E. Willits, announced yesterday.

The resolution states that the women are "aware of the critical condition" it believes connected with Jap releases and that the club "objects to any action that will in any way jeopardize the safety of our country."

Copies were sent to President Roosevelt, members of Congress, Governor Warren, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt and others.

Bowron Hopes Jap-Americans Never Return to Los Angeles

Mayor Bowron in his weekly radio address last night said that he hoped that when the war ends it would not mean that Los Angeles' former Japanese population would return.

"By that time," said the Mayor, "some legal method may be worked out to deprive the native-born Japanese of citizenship."

The Mayor said that the Japanese could never be assimilated as American citizens; that they were "a race apart" and

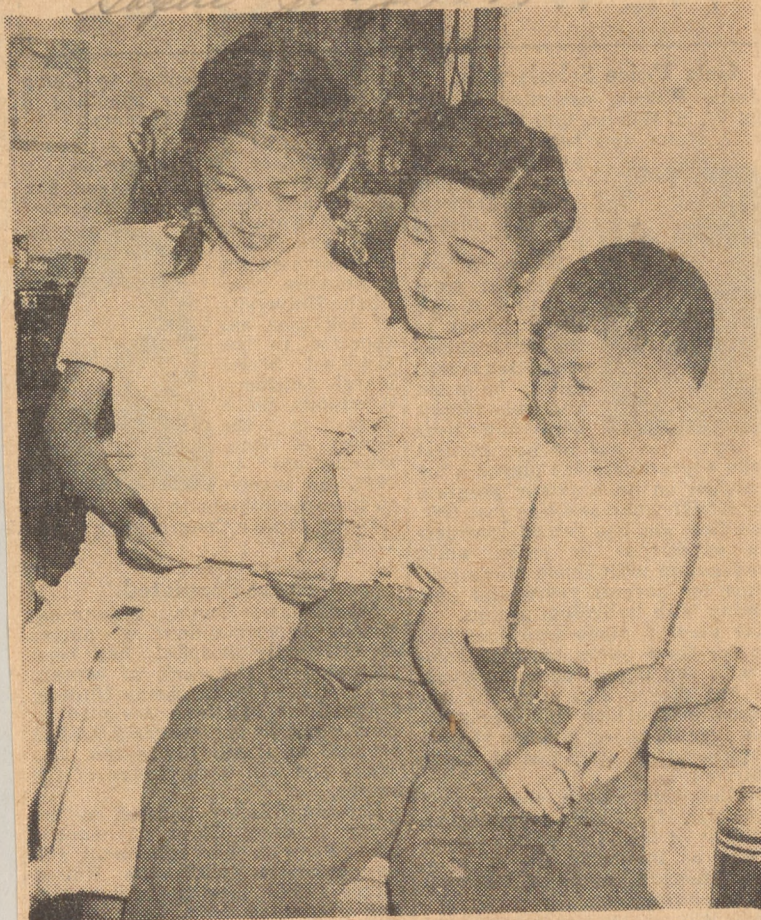
could never be Americans in the true sense.

The Mayor went on: "We do not want to consider as Americans persons of a race who, contrary to all rules of decency and international law, would murder in cold blood captive uniformed members of the United States Air Corps, or who would intentionally sink a hospital ship or who would ruthlessly murder Chinese women and children. We want none of them."

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HEARS FROM FRIEND

Gazette - July 4, 1943



—Gazette Staff Photo.

Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba, center, is shown listening to her daughter, Lorraine, 10, as she reads a letter from a former schoolmate in Los Angeles. Lorraine and her younger brother, William, attended Catholic school in Los Angeles prior to being moved with their parents to the Japanese Relocation Center at Rohwer. Mr. Kiba formerly held a partnership in a produce business on the West coast.

Hardships of Jap-Americans Are Related

A second generation Japanese-American and a Congregationalist minister, the Rev. George Aki, who was principal speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Ministerial conference held yesterday, spoke against the "unguided and unguarded publicity that so many hot-headed congressmen have been prone to use against the Japanese-Americans."

He spoke about the suffering and humiliation that he and his fellow "Japanese-Americans had undergone since Pearl Harbor."



THE REV. J. D. BROWN

"We have been taken out of our homes, ostracized by America, and even face the fate of losing our American citizenship. Some people are in favor of sending us back to Japan after the war. If this happened we would be people without a country—probably murdered in Japan and not accepted in the country in which we were born."

Aki and Dr. E. E. Arne, former member of the social welfare school at LSU, came here together yesterday. Dr. Arne is now in charge of the relocation project of settling Japanese-Americans in Denson, Ark. The two returned to Denson immediately after speaking before the ministers of this community.

Aki contended that he didn't mind "volunteering to get behind barbed-wire enclosures" and suffer the ensuing humiliations if it were not in vain. He prized his American citizenship above everything.

"You ministers should know that you can help us by the advance of faith. The leap in the dark that we have taken will not be useless if we can continue to be loyal to America through Christianity. The cross of Christ and brotherhood are the key to our problems—no matter how diversified they may be."

He spoke about the gains that Christianity had made in the relocation camp, in spite of the fact that Buddhism is the almost universal religion in Denson. Forty Japanese-Americans were baptized into the Christian religion on Palm Sunday, and even the Buddhist leaders are now visiting Christian churches.

Dr. Arne explained the various problems that he encountered while taking the Japanese families from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Denson, and the difficulties that faced him upon arriving in Denson. Supplies and food were scarce at first, but a group of Japanese pooled their resources and opened a co-operative store with the \$150 that had been donated. Today this co-operative serves between 9,000 and 10,000 people and has a turnover of \$60,000 a month.

Each block in the Denson relocation camp has one captain, appointed by Dr. Arne from the three names submitted to him by the families living on that particular block.

Dr. Arne said that "not one act of sabotage has been committed by Japanese-Americans on the Pacific coast since Pearl Harbor."

Yesterday's luncheon meeting was held at the Monte Sano Presbyterian church.

The Rev. John Daniel Brown, newly-elected president of the Ministerial association in this city, said, "We were profoundly impressed with the Rev. Aki's message. A note of sincerity rang in his voice, and we ministers were enthusiastic in our applause for this sincere and earnest appeal made by the young Japanese-American minister."

Deserve Consideration

The Rev. C. E. Bordelon of the First Church of the Nazarene, outgoing secretary of the association added, "I feel that the plight of these Japanese in our country deserves our best consideration. With the view of our country and its advantages that these Japanese have, they can be most valuable after the war by presenting a true picture of our treatment of our neighbors. This can add still further to our spirit of democracy and Christianity."

The conference yesterday completed a most profitable year for the East Baton Rouge Parish Ministerial association, both financially and numerically, Bordelon said.

Newly-elected officers are: the Rev. John Daniel Brown, president; Dr. Philip P. Werlein, vice-president; Walter Nish of the YMCA, secretary; and the Rev. G. Avery Lee, radio secretary.

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COLONISTS AT ROHWER INSIST THEY'RE LOYAL

Much Dissatisfaction Found.

By CLOVIS COPELAND.

(Staff Correspondent of the Gazette.)

Rohwer, July 2.—Newspaper reporters who visited the Rohwer Relocation Center for Japanese yesterday and were given opportunity to talk freely to the evacuees found widespread dissatisfaction among them.

Some of the complaints heard by this reporter were:

They are constantly watched by employes of War Relocation Authority.

They do not say that they are mistreated, but believe they have proved their loyalty and should not be under strict surveillance. They say their purchases of bonds and stamps have exceeded requests of Treasury officials, and that they have oversubscribed in every Red Cross drive. They say that many of them have sons in the armed services.

They point with pride to the fact that there has been no trouble in the colonies at Rohwer or Jerome. They say the few fights that have occurred all have been settled on the spot.

They say that Americans of Japanese descent who are loyal to America should be given every opportunity to participate in the fight for democracy, and that they should not be bunched with disloyal persons.

They realize that they are not welcome here. A young married man who has two children told this correspondent: "This is my country. I have no other. I was born in Washington. I realize the situation and am willing to make the most of it."

Director Whitaker Keeps His Promise.

A considerable number of newspaper men came here today to visit this center at the invitation of the War Relocation Authority. Obviously, the object was to try to overcome unfavorable publicity that the WRA has been receiving at Congressional hearings in Washington. However C. B. Whitaker, WRA regional director, deserves great praise for living strictly up to his promise that the newspaper folks would be strictly on their own and that there would be no interference by WRA officials. Mr. Whitaker courteously furnished any information requested but the visitors were free to go where they pleased unescorted and to talk to anyone they chose.

Convinced That Stories Of Coddling Are Untrue.

This correspondent became convinced that stories of coddling of the colonists are untrue. They get good food but it isn't prepared altogether to their liking.

On an average the colonists withdraw \$20 a month from their own savings on deposit here for their living expenses.

One of the colonists to whom this reporter talked said earnestly:

"Please ask the Gazette to relay the message that if any organization can find any evidence of subversive activities here, all of us would like to know about it."

JAPANESE DON'T DESIRE RETURN TO WEST COAST

Generally Favor Decentralization.

By CLOVIS COPELAND.
Rohwer, July 3. — Relocation of Japanese-Americans may be a blessing in disguise, some of the evacuees at the Rohwer and Jerome centers of the War Relocation Authority believe. Decentralization of the people as a military measure may assist them in a quick return to normal living in new localities after the war, they say.

Few of them expressed a desire to return to the West Coast. Their homes and businesses largely have been disposed of at a fraction of their true value, they say.

They point to large numbers who left the centers for outside employment in localities where their talents are needed and local co-operation has been assured. In practically every case, the transition has been satisfactory to evacuee and community.

Almost every available foot of ground in the housing blocks is planted in Victory gardens or flower beds. Produce from the gardens are used by the families to make salads which they must prepare at their quarters. No individuals cooking is permitted in the mess halls.

Officials Believe Few Are Actually Disloyal.

Among the 18,000 in the two Arkansas centers, officials are sure that there are some who prefer Japan and that probably a few actually would like to fight for the Rising Sun but there has been no open evidence of disloyalty here.

A few have indicated a desire for repatriation to Japan. Some don't want to fight for either side. The WRA can send trouble-makers to prison camps.

There are Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Red Cross chapters. Little open resentment over their plight is shown by the colonists.

The younger generation is American in action and thought. The children play "drop the handkerchief," "ring around the rosey," etc.

One youngster was ostracized from a marble game because he cheated despite repeated warnings from his playmates. They used American "agates" and "glassies," and there were some pretty fair shots in the crowd.

A few fights occur among the evacuees. Minor troubles are settled by the community councils which have broad powers, but whose actions are strictly supervised by project supervisors.

Misdemeanor cases are tried by a Judicial Commission. More serious cases are to be tried in state courts.

Since operation of the centers began, daily rations have been held well below the allowable figure of 45 cents. All foods within the center have the same ration restrictions as on the outside.

About 50 Japanese leave each of the centers each week. A total of about 1,500 has left from both centers. These individuals have been relocated in many states, mostly in the Midwest. They include newspapermen, farm workers, domestic workers, teachers, electricians, artists, restaurant people, hick sexers, engineers and many others. The evacuee is considered safe for outside employment if his record within the center has been spotless and if there is no mark against him on records of the F. B. I., army or navy intelligence.

Before an evacuee can leave he must have a job and must agree to advise the Washington WRA office of any change of address. If he is acceptable to the community, where he lands, he is given indefinite leave.

Many Leaving For Outside Employment.

About 1,000 young men from the 10 relocation centers volunteered for army service as members of an All-Nisei combat team. Thirty-six have volunteered from Jerome and about the same number from Rohwer. They are in training at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

There are no school buildings, churches or auditorium. These functions are conducted in barracks type buildings. There are many varieties of religion. There are about 50 appointed teachers, paid at civil service rates, and 60 evacuee teachers who receive \$16 and \$19 a month.

All evacuees who desire to work, usually can find employment at their regular trade or profession. They receive from \$12 to \$19 a month. Usually all members of the families who are old enough, do some type of work.

Loyal Jap-Americans Ask Better Break.

Washington, July 3 (AP).—Mike M. Masaoka, who said he joined the army to show loyalty to his native America and enmity to ancestral Japan, urged before the Dies Committee that loyal Japanese-Americans receive "that 'Chinaman's chance' to stay here after the war."

Masaoka, former secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, also asked present-day assistance, saying the War Relocation Authority "should get more Japanese Americans out of the relocation camps and restore them to normal life."

private in the army since June 4. Masaoka said the WRA "should take more firm steps to inform Americans generally of the loyalty of the Japanese Americans in this country."

Masaoka testified the league is made up of loyal Americans, requires for membership a pledge of loyalty to the American government, and the members "are no hyphenated group" among the American public.

JAPS PLAY AND WORK



—Gazette Staff Photos.
"Ring around the roses" is one of the favorite pastimes of the smaller children at the Rohwer Center of the War Relocation Authority. The upper photograph shows a group of the children, most of them born in this country. The lower picture shows an unidentified Japanese at work in the Victory garden in front of his home. He was born in Japan and speaks little English. He asked that his name be withheld fearing it might cause trouble for relatives in Japan.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS AT CENTER LONG TO 'LIVE OUTSIDE' AGAIN

Belief that the War Relocation Program for Japanese-Americans, in some ways, is a good thing for the people involved, was expressed by a Japanese family who have been residents at the Rohwer Relocation Center since last May.

"Being uprooted and removed from your home, business and friends is not easy," said Jack Y. Kiba, former resident of Los Angeles and partner in a large produce business there. "It came as a shock to us at first but now we realize that it may have been a very good thing for us. A lot of the resentment against us is felt by people who do not know any of us Japanese-Americans and believe what they read and hear about us. When the war is over, most of us hope to settle again in various parts of the country and we hope that this decentralization will help other Americans to know and understand us."

Adults at the center feel no bitterness against the country as a result of their internment, for they believe that the government instigated the program simply as a wartime measure, Mr. Kiba said. "But we are still anxious to return to normal living."

Difficult to Explain.

Parents of two children, Lorraine, 10, and William, eight, Mr. and Mrs. Kiba said that one serious problem they have had to face was that of explaining to the children the reasons for their internment. "They consider themselves good Americans and constantly ask why they must remain 'in here' while their former school friends are free to live as they please," Mrs. Kiba

said. "The children are too young to be able to reason the thing out and it is difficult to explain it to them."

Will Leave This Week.

Mr. Kiba has been granted a pass and plans to leave the center this week. "We must have some sort of employment in view before leaving," he said. "I hope to secure a position and send for Mrs. Kiba and the children."

"Pearl Harbor was a terrible thing for all of us," he said. "We Japanese-Americans are as anxious for an American victory as is any other good American. If records could be found of the war bond and war stamp sales to Japanese-Americans even long before Pearl Harbor, it would be clear where our sympathies lie."

Mrs. Kiba and the children are delighted at the prospect of being allowed to live "outside." "It seems strange to refer to your life in terms of 'inside' and 'outside,'" she said, "but it is difficult to become accustomed to living within a fence."

The Kiba family lives in a room 20 feet square which they may partition any way they wish. All furniture in the room except the beds was made by Mr. Kiba from scrap lumber left when the camp was completed. Every available foot of space surrounding the houses has been planted with neat beds of vegetables or flowers.

"We realize that it is not easy to administer a program handling the movement of 110,000 persons," Mr. Kiba said. "Here we think that the authorities have done a good job and have treated us well. But it will be wonderful to live 'outside' again."

22 From Arkansas Wounded

Washington, Dec. 12 (AP). — The War Department announced today names of 22 Arkansas men wounded in action on the Western front.

Pvt. Wiley T. Allen, husband of Mrs. Gertrude M. Allen, Silver City court, North Little Rock.

Pvt. Andrew A. Baker, husband of Mrs. Pauline Baker, Pine Bluff.

Pfc. Earl E. Barrick, husband of Mrs. Ruby M. Barrick, Belleville.

Pfc. Delana F. Boyer, son of John Boyer, Lepanto.

Pvt. Arlee Cater, husband of Mrs. Carmie Cater, Monticello.

Pvt. Anson A. Clark, son of Mrs. Bertha A. Clark, Newport.

Pfc. Thomas D. Clayton, husband of Mrs. Flora O. Clayton, Marked Tree.

Pvt. Henry C. Crumpton, son of Mrs. Lizzie Crumpton, Cedar Glades.

Pfc. Hugh E. Dozier, husband of Mrs. Florence M. Dozier, Osceola.

Pfc. Wilford Duncan, husband of Mrs. Sina J. Duncan, Jonesboro.

Pfc. Earl Earles, son of Mrs. Neoma R. Justice, 3217 Bishop street, Little Rock.

Pfc. Grover Elkins, son of Jacob W. Elkins, Grapevine.

T-5 Howard J. Green, husband of Mrs. Judy I. Green, Van Buren.

Second Lt. Herschel T. Hardin, husband of Mrs. Lois B. Hardin, Scott.

Pfc. Tanner L. Hayden, husband of Mrs. Dorna L. Hayden, Monticello.

Pvt. J. D. Howell, son of Mrs. Mary M. Howell, Malvern.

Second Lt. Carroll E. Jones, husband of Mrs. Mary L. Jones, 2201 State street, Little Rock.

Pvt. Patrick L. Longan, son of Mrs. Katie Sims, Texarkana.

Pfc. Arie A. Morris, son of Mrs. Leo Morris, Humphrey.

Pfc. Troy Tedford, son of Mrs. Eria Tedford, Mountain Top.

Cpl. Joe A. Tibbitts Jr., son of Joe A. Tibbitts Sr., Fort Smith.

Pvt. Bill Yarbery, son of Mrs. Bert Yarbery, Bradford.

21 Rohwer Families Get Casualty Notices.

McGehee, Dec. 12 (Spl). — The War Department has notified Japanese-American families in the Roh-

wer Relocation Center near here that 21 soldiers are casualties in France.

Killed in Action.

Pfc. Ko Tanaka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu Tanaka.

Pfc. Minoru M. Yoshida, husband of Mrs. Koyoko Yoshida.

Pfc. Kay K. Masaoka, brother-in-law of Mrs. Chiyeo Masaoka.

Pfc. Takeo Kaneichi, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kaneichi.

Pfc. Fred S. Yasuda, husband of Mrs. Shizue Yasuda.

Pfc. Cooper T. Tahara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumakichi Tahara.

Pfc. Joe Nishimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Giichi Nishimoto.

T-Sgt. Akira Richard Otsubo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Otsubo.

Missing in Action.

Pvt. George Takahashi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Takahashi.

Wounded in Action.

Pvt. Noboru Tanihara, brother of Mrs. Yaeko Nobusuye.

Sgt. Dave Hirahara, husband of Mrs. Chizuko Hirahara.

Pfc. Tadayoshi Hashimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chutaro Hashimoto.

Pfc. Sakai R. Sugimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yuitsu Sugimoto.

S-Sgt. Minoru Sumida, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jinjuro Sumida.

Pfc. George Yamada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tamekichi Yamada.

Pfc. Koyo Endo, brother of Mrs. Mary Muranaka.

Pvt. Kunio J. Shimamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Shimamoto.

S-Sgt. Jin Ishikawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seijiro Ishikawa.

T-Sgt. Dave K. Kawagoye, son of Mrs. Tsuru Inouye.

Pvt. Frank T. Fujino, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tojiro Fujino.

Pfc. George M. Takahashi, son of Masakichi Takahashi.

Missing Osceola Bombardier Killed.

Blytheville, Dec. 12 (Spl).—Lt. Nelson Segraves, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Segraves of Osceola, reported missing in action over Germany since July 21, was killed on that date, his parents have been notified.

Lieutenant Segraves, veteran of 27 missions, had been in England since October, 1943. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

He was a graduate of Osceola High School and attended University of Mississippi, Oxford, and University of Arkansas. Before enlistment in October, 1941, he was

21 NISEI CASUALTIES

Twenty-one Japanese-American soldiers whose families live at Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee, Ark., have been reported within the last three weeks among war casualties.

These soldiers were fighting with the 442nd Japanese-American Regimental Combat Team attached to the Seventh Army in France, according to a Rohwer Relocation release. They are:

KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Ko Tanaka, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshinobu Tanaka.

Pfc. Minoru M. Yoshida, husband of Mrs. Kiyoko Yoshida.

Pfc. Kay K. Masaoka, brother-in-law of Mrs. Chiyeo Masaoka.

Pfc. Takeo Kaneichi, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kaneichi.

Pfc. Fred S. Yasuda, husband of Mrs. Shizue Yasuda.

Pfc. Cooper T. Tahara, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumakichi Tahara.

Pfc. Joe Nishimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Giichi Nishimoto.

T-Sgt. Akira Richard Otsubo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shotaro Otsubo.

MISSING IN ACTION

Pvt. George Takahashi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Takahashi.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pvt. Noboru Tanihara, brother of Mrs. Yaeko Nobusuye.

Sgt. Dave Hirahara, husband of Mrs. Chizuko Hirahara.

Pfc. Takayoshi Hashimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chutaro Hashimoto.

Pfc. Sakai R. Sugimoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yuitsu Sugimoto.

S-Sgt. Minoru Sumida, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jinjuro Sumida.

Pfc. George Yamada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tamekichi Yamada.

Pfc. Koyo Endo, brother of Mrs. Mary Muranaka.

Pvt. Kunio J. Shimamoto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Shimamoto.

S-Sgt. Jin Ishikawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seijiro Ishikawa.

T-Sgt. Dave K. Kawagoye, son of Mrs. Tsuru Inouye.

Pvt. Frank T. Fujino, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tojiro Fujino.

Pfc. George M. Takahashi, son of Mr. Masakichi Takahashi.

Memphis Press-Scimitar, Dec. 17, 1944

With The A. E. F.

By KENNETH L. DIXON.

Posthumous Award to Hero Who Couldn't Have Returned Home.

With the AEF in Occupied Germany, May 21 (P).—Sometimes when there is nothing to do, the doughboys get to thinking more than they ever did during a battle and eventually they are bound to be philosophical.

It was that way with a bunch of dog-faces in the 76th Infantry Division when they got to talking about Stanley.

Stanley was a staff sergeant. I say "was" because the Silver Star they gave him for gallantry in action had to be awarded posthumously.

The boys felt bad about that but somebody got philosophical and said: "Well, anyway, Stanley could not have worn his award down the street at 'home' because he could not go home again the way things were."

A member of the Air Section of the 302nd Field Artillery Battalion, Stanley was on his way with five other enlisted men and their air officer to make a reconnaissance for an air strip near Idstein, Germany, shortly before the war ended.

The party was ambushed by a gang of about 20 Germans. A hot fight broke out and the Americans captured five Germans.

Just as they were lining them up along the road the remaining Germans opened up with such intense machine gun fire that the Yanks were forced to take cover behind a bank.

The situation was critical because the outnumbered Americans soon would be surrounded by German riflemen and grenade throwers while the machine gun kept them pinned down.

Stanley saw something had to be done quickly.

Locating the source of the machine gun fire which was coming from the edge of the woods across the road he slipped from the protection of the bank and crawled to a better but more exposed firing position.

From there he silenced some of the enemy riflemen but still could not end the relentless machine gun fire. So again he saw what had to be done and did it.

Armed with only a light carbine he arose and walked across that open road in the face of the blazing machine gun, firing as he walked.

He managed to outshoot the machine gunner without being scratched and once their main weapon was neutralized the Germans quickly withdrew.

But even as they went, a retreating Nazi pulled the pin of a grenade and tossed it back at Stanley and a fragment killed him.

His pals knew Stanley had saved their lives and they told the story where it would do the most good. Maj. Gen. William Schmidt, commander of the 76th Division, made the posthumous award of the Silver Star.

Couldn't Have Gone Home.

The citation mentioned Stanley's full name—S-Sgt. Stanley T. Ichiki—but it did not mention his slanting Nisei eyes which shot so accurately.

It did not mention the reason why he felt that he could not go home to California from where he entered the army—because his father had been transported out of there and shipped to a Japanese relocation camp near McGehee, Ark.

The citation did not say that Stanley held no rancor and cheerfully understood why his country had shipped his Japanese-descended parent.

It did not add that the only reason he did not want to return to the West Coast home he had left to join the army was his well-earned quiet soldier's pride, which would not permit him to go anywhere he was considered undesirable.

All it said after telling how Sergeant Ichiki saved his comrades lives was this:

"His courageous and forthright action remain an inspiration to those with whom he served and exemplifies the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

Wk. Gazette
Restrictions On Auto
loved

T-3 Stanley J. Ichiki

Family No. 29932

Father: Kingo Ichiki, 10-1-F

Mother:

3 Sisters:

Yoneko Jaunita

Miyoko

Shizuyo Phyllis

1 Brother:

Kingo



Memphis Commercial Appeal 3-8-45
The Distinguished Service Cross, posthumously awarded to Tech. Sgt. Ted E. Tanouye for heroism on the Italian front before he was killed in action, is presented to his mother, Mrs. Momoye Tanouye, of the Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, Ark., by Col. C. C. Graham, commanding officer of Camp Robinson. Standing next to Mrs. Tanouye is Mrs. William H. Smith of Silver, Ark., who received from Colonel Graham the Bronze Star Medal posthumously awarded to her son, Corp. Ernest E. Smith, for heroism of Attu where he died in action.

—Signal Corps Photo

D.S.C. AWARD ORDERED FOR SERGEANT TANOUYE

Japanese-American Fighter Is
Killed In Italy

ALABAMA PRIVATE LOST

When war struck at Pearl Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. Nikuma Tanouye, with scores of other West Coast Japanese-Americans, were moved inland to the Rohwer Relocation Center at McGehee, Ark., while their son went off to fight America's enemies.

This week they were notified by the Adjutant General's Office that Tech. Sgt. Ted T. Tanouye, who was killed last Summer in Italy, had been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross—the Nation's second highest decoration—by direction of President Roosevelt.

Led Attack

The award was made for "ex-

traordinary heroism in action" against the Germans in Italy on July 7, 1944, when he led his platoon in an attack which captured the crest of an important hill. Leading his men over terrain which offered little cover or concealment, Sergeant Tanouye wiped out two machinegun nests, silenced three machine pistols and killed or wounded at least nine German soldiers.

In Jonesboro, Ark., Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Turner have been notified that their son, Pfc. Alfred Turner, was killed on Luzon Island in the Philippines Jan. 27.

Private Turner, who was 21, was graduated from Jonesboro High School before entering the Army in June, 1941. He served with the Infantry in Hawaii and New Guinea before going to the Philippines. Besides his parents, he leaves six brothers, Albert, Lee Roy, Dee Troy,

Memphis Commercial Appeal, 2/23/45

*Ark. Democrat
3-4-45*



GIVEN SON'S AWARD — Mrs. Momoye Tarouye, Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, is pictured above as she received from Col. G. C. Graham, Camp Robinson commander, the Distinguished Service Cross awarded posthumously to her son, T-Sgt. Ted T. Yanouye.

In the same ceremony, conducted Friday afternoon in Camp Robinson where both soldiers received their training, Mrs. William H. Smith, of near Crystal Springs, Montgomery County, was presented with the Bronze Star Medal posthumously awarded her son, Cpl. Ernest E. Smith.

In the citation accompanying the Distinguished Service Cross which Mrs. Tanouye received, and which is one of the highest awards the nation can bestow, Sergeant Tanouye was cited with leading the platoon in an attack last July 7 to capture an important hill in Italy which afforded little cover. "He personally wiped out two machine gun nests, three machine pistol nests, and a group of entrenched Germans, despite grenade wounds which

rendered his left arm useless and *** organized a defensive position, before accepting first aid treatment and evacuation."

Corporal Smith, whose father, W. H. Smith, was present with Mrs. Smith at the Friday ceremony, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic achievement entirely on his own initiative, in disregard for his personal safety, when he moved to an exposed position under heavy fire only 25 yards from the enemy, and was instrumental in destroying an enemy command post on Attu on May 29 and 30, 1943. Corporal Smith was killed May 20 during a counter-attack and Sergeant Tanouye also died in action.

Troops of the 382nd Station Hospital and the 89th Army Ground Forces Band participated in the ceremony.

Rohwer Center Gets 1st Casualty Notice From South Pacific

McGehee Times 7/3/45
ROHWER — The Rohwer Relocation Center received its first casualty notice from the South Pacific recently when Tsurukichi Tamura was notified that his son S-Sgt. Yukio Tamura had been seriously wounded in action.

The 24-year-old Sergeant volunteered for the army in January, 1942, and prior to that time had worked as a radio technician in Gardena, California. A brother Asaka Tamura, is also in the army and is now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ark. Nazi
McGehee 1/11/45
Two soldiers whose families live at the Rohwer Relocation Center were among 40 Japanese-American soldiers who received an Infantry Division Commendation for successfully completing a 30-mile reconnaissance patrol in the vicinity of Pisa, Italy. They were S-Sgt. William I. Imamoto and Pfc. Robert T. Kishi.

McGehee.

S-Sgt. James H. Kurata, whose parents live at the Relocation Center here, was commissioned second lieutenant on the battlefield in France. Lieutenant Kurata, a native of Lodi, Cal., graduated in 1937 from Lodi Union High School, where he starred in football and was an honor student. In 1940 he enrolled in the College of the Pacific where he studied engineering until he entered the army in September, 1941.

week began importation and canning of Texas spinach.

Jap-American Pupils In Letters of Sympathy

Hot Springs—Sixteen letters have been received by Ben Rogers, member of the Hot Springs Police Department, from Japanese-American pupils in the sixth grade at Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, in which they express sympathy after learning of the death of Mr. Rogers' son, Lt. Ben Rogers jr., killed in action December 14, in Germany, where he was commanding a company of Japanese-American soldiers.

It was learned today that Lieutenant Rogers on December 9 was promoted to rank of first lieutenant, five days before his death.

When he was killed, the young officer had gone with his company to rescue Texas paratroopers, who had been surrounded by the Germans.

key, has been wounded in the Pacific.

Nisi Sergeant Wounded In South Pacific Area.

McGehee, July 4 (Spl).—S-Sgt. Yukio Tamura, aged 24, has been seriously wounded in action in the South Pacific, his father Tsurukichi Tamura of Rohwer Relocation Center, has been notified. Before entering service in January, 1942, Sergeant Tamura worked as a radio technician at Gardena, Cal. His brother, Asaka Tamura, is with the army at Fort Snelling, Minn.

High Tribute Paid To Jap-Americans

Special to The Commercial Appeal
McGEHEE, Ark., Dec. 31.—A memorial service honoring 16 soldiers killed in France was held at the Rohwer Relocation Center last Saturday afternoon before an overflow crowd of 2000 relatives and friends.

The men were killed while fighting with the 442nd Japanese-American Combat Team, which is attached to the Seventh Army.

Families and close relatives of the deceased occupied places of honor at the service. Project Director Ray D. Johnston and Community Council Chairman Chester Fujino delivered the principal addresses. Presiding was Eddie Omori, World War I veteran, and a member of the American Legion.

Japanese-American soldiers from nearby Camp Shelby participated in the service. A rifle squad fired a salute and a bugler sounded taps to close the program.

There are 708 soldiers serving in the American Army who have families or nearest of kin residing at the Rohwer Relocation Center. Of that number, nearly 50 have been reported casualties in the last two months.

Ceremony to Honor Japanese-Americans.

An honor roll bearing the names of 874 Japanese-American soldiers whose nearest relatives are living, or have lived, in the Rohwer Relocation Center at McGehee will be dedicated in ceremonies at the center this afternoon.

Special honors will be accorded the 26 families whose sons have been killed in action.

The principal address will be given by Capt. Gerald H. Sutton, camp chaplain of Camp Robinson, who served with Japanese-American soldiers in North Africa and in the Italian campaign. Chaplain Sutton described these troops as "first class fighting men."

Addresses also will be given by Ray T. Johnston, project director, and Chester Fujino, chairman of the self-governing body. A bugle call and flag ceremony will be conducted by evacuee Boy Scouts.

Casualties from the center are 26 killed, 44 wounded and three prisoners of war. Seventeen casualty notices were received in the last two weeks as a result of the last drive in Italy.

IRTC Soldiers Attend Services at Rohwer

Twelve soldiers from the 125th Battalion IRTC participated in Memorial Day services at Rohwer Relocation Center, Ark., honoring servicemen of Japanese descent who have lost their lives in this war.

The center has contributed 890 men to the United States armed forces; 29 have been killed in action, 64 wounded, and one missing in action.

Attending and acting as a firing squad at the ceremonies were: Pvts. Bright Y. Onoda, Eugene L. Nakamura, James T. Kameyama, George Y. Nakamura, Roy K. Hayashi, Isao B. Sato, Robert N. Fujishime, George E. Takagi, Yoshio Baba, Tadashi Mori, Ichiro Takehara, with Lt. Reuel A. Wiebel in charge.

Ark. Gazette, May 6, 1945

Camp Robinson, Minn.
6-8-45

Posthumous Awards Given To Mothers

Posthumous awards were made to the mothers of Sgt. Ted T. Tanouye of the Rohwer Relocation Center at McGehee and Cpl. Ernest E. Smith of Silver, Montgomery county, by Col. G. C. Graham, commanding officer of Camp Robinson, Friday.

Sergeant Tanouye and Corporal Smith died in action following acts of heroism which won the awards. Both trained at Camp Robinson.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to Mrs. Momoye Tanouye for her son, a native of California. The accompanying citation said:

"On July 7, 1944, in Italy, Sergeant Tanouye led his platoon in an attack to capture the crest of a strategically important hill which afforded little cover or concealment. Sergeant Tanouye personally wiped out two machine gun nests, three machine pistol nests and a group of entrenched Germans, despite grenade wounds which made his left arm useless. Finally taking his objective, he organized a defensive position before accepting first aid treatment and removal. His fighting determination and intrepidity in battle exemplify the finest traditions of the armed forces of the United States."

Corporal Smith's Award.

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Mrs. William H. Smith for Corporal Smith's heroic acts. His citation said:

"For heroic achievement on connection with military operations against the enemy on 29 and 30 May, 1943, during the Attu operation. During an enemy counter-attack which had broken the front lines and enabled the enemy to capture an anti-tank gun, Corporal Smith, with complete disregard for his personal safety and entirely upon his own initiative, moved to an exposed position under heavy fire only 25 yards from the enemy. He remained in this position firing his rifle until the enemy had been killed and possession of the anti-tank gun regained. He also was instrumental in destroying an enemy command post with heavy machine gun fire and grenades.

"On May 30, during another enemy counter-attack, Corporal Smith was killed in action while endeavoring to stop the enemy before his position."

for all the Walkers.

Memphis Press-Scimitar Japanese Couple's Son Awarded DSC

Special to The Press-Scimitar

McGEHEE, Ark., Feb. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Nikuma Tanouye, who live at the Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center here, have been notified that their son, T-Sgt. Ted T. Tanouye, has been posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The nation's second highest decoration was awarded the former Los Angeles boy for leading his platoon in an attack that captured the crest of an important hill in Italy July 7, 1944.

Sgt. Tanouye wiped out two machine gun nests, silenced three machine pistols and killed or wounded at least nine Germans and possibly several more.

Jap-Americans Decorated By U. S.

Com. Appeal, 6/15/45
Special to The Commercial Appeal

Two Rohwer Relocation Center families received news recently of high recognition for members of the armed forces. The Distinguished Service Cross, the Nation's second highest award, was awarded posthumously to T-Sergt. Togo S. Sugiyama and presented to his father, Yasukichi Sugiyama. The Silver Star was given to T-Sergt. Masakazu Nishi.

T-Sergt. Sugiyama's award came because of a single day's exploits in the Italian campaign last Summer. In one day's fighting he killed five German machine gunners, three snipers, took one prisoner and knocked out four machine gun nests. He was killed later on in the Italian campaign.

T-Sergt. Nishi on at least two occasions during the battle of France advanced alone to cover his men and knock out tanks, machine gun emplacements and take prisoners without regard for his own personal safety. His citation reads: "Technical Sergt. Nishi's leadership, courage and devotion to his fellowmen are exemplary and a credit to the armed forces of the United States."

The Sugiyama award was the second Distinguished Service Cross to be won by a Japanese-American soldier from this center. The first was also a posthumous award that was received by Mrs. Nikuma Tanouye for the bravery of her son, T-Sergt. Ted T. Tanouye, who was also killed in Italy.

Two Receive Posthumous Awards

Decorations posthumously awarded to two infantrymen who died in action were presented to their parents by Col. G. C. Graham, commanding officer of Camp Robinson, at ceremonies Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hudson of 3405 West Thirteenth street received the Bronze Star Medal awarded to their son, Pfc. Donald E. Hudson. Gichi Nishimoto of the Rohwer Relocation Center at McGehee received the Silver Star Medal awarded to his son, Pfc. Joe M. Nishimoto.

Private Hudson's citation said that on November 30, 1944, in the vicinity of Itterswiller, France, he broke up a German counter-attack with his machine gun fire, then advanced with his gun against the retreating enemy until he was mortally wounded. "Throughout this entire action," the citation said, "Private Hudson's display of magnificent valor was in accordance with the highest traditions of the military service." Private Hudson was inducted into the service shortly after his graduation from Little Rock High School.

Led River Crossing.

Private Nishimoto was cited for gallantry in action in the European theater on August 31, 1944, when he was a member of a patrol making a daylight crossing of a river. He was the first to cross the river under enemy fire. He found the trip wires of four anti-personnel mines and led his patrol through the mined area, then with grenades killed an enemy officer, wounded two soldiers and captured three, putting a machine gun nest out of operation.

As a result of the action, ammunition and weapons and a radio transmitting and receiving set being used to direct enemy artillery fire were captured. Private Nishimoto was killed by enemy shell-fire November 14, 1944. His home was at Fresno, Cal.

Posthumous D. S. C. To Rohwer Sergeant.

Rohwer, June 13 (Spl).—The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded posthumously to T-Sgt. Togo S. Sugiyama and presented to his father, Yasukich Sugiyama.

T-Sgt. Sugiyama's award came because of one day's fighting in Italy when he killed five German machine gunners, three snipers, took one prisoner and knocked out four

—ARKANSAS GAZETTE, LITTLE ROCK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1945.

machine gun nests. He was killed later on in the Italian campaign.

The Sugiyama award was the second Distinguished Service Cross to be won by a Japanese-American soldier from this center. The first was received by Mrs. Nikuma Tanouye for the bravery of her son, T-Sgt. Ted T. Tanouye, who was also killed in Italy.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

in the absence of Gerland P. Patton in the armed service.

Japanese Names Back On Legion Honor Roll.

Hood River, Ore., April 10 (P).—The names of 15 Japanese-American servicemen are back on the American Legion's Hood River honor roll.

Erasure of the names "to show the Japanese we don't want them back," provoked a nation-wide controversy. They were restored last night following an order from the national Legion commander.

50 German Refugees Refused Admission to Sweden.

Stockholm, April 10 (P)

LEGION REINSTATES 15 AMERICAN JAPS

Names of Servicemen to Be Placed on Honor Roll

By Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—National headquarters of the American Legion announced today Hood River Oregon Post No. 22 had agreed to restore to its honor roll the names of 15 Japanese-American service men which it voted to scratch out last December.

Originally, 16 names were struck off, but since the Oregon Post took its action Dec. 2 one of the Japanese-Americans was dishonorably discharged from the Army and his name will not be restored. Another, Frank T. Hachiya, died "a hero's death on Leyte," today's announcement said.

National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling ordered the names restored on Jan. 19, backed by the executive committee of the Oregon department of the Legion. Word of the Oregon Post's decision to restore the names came in a telegram to Scheiberling from Post Commander J. B. Edington.

Legion Post Tables Resolution On Japs.

Special to the Gazette.

McGehee, Jan. 26.—The local post of the American Legion, meeting last night, indefinitely tabled a resolution urging that more rigid restrictions be placed on the Japanese colonists in Southeast Arkansas. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by Legion posts at Dermott and Lake Village last week.

McGehee Legion officials said that a long debate preceded the tabling of the proposed resolution but that the vote was nearly unanimous.

Jap-American Hero Has Unique Record

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ROHWER, Ark., March 27.—Wounded three times in three different battle sectors is the unusual experience of Tech Sgt. Masakazu Nishi, whose parents live at the relocation center here.

Sergeant Nishi was first seriously wounded in Italy last July, for which he was later awarded the Purple Heart. He became a casualty for the second time last October in France. He had just returned to action from a period of hospitalization, when he suffered his third injury in March 7 in the current Allied drive on Germany.

Twenty-five years old, formerly of Hanford, Calif., Sergeant Nishi entered the service in Feb., 1942, and shipped overseas last April.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Masajiro Nishi, and three sisters—Grace, Mary, and Matsuye live here.

Pvt. George Takahashi, reported missing in France last October, is a prisoner of war in Germany, it was reported this week by the War Department.

The 24-year-old, former Artesia, Calif., farmer entered the service in November, 1941, and embarked for overseas duty last August. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Takahashi, and a brother, Shaw, reside here.

Jap-American Hero Is Given Promotion

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 17.—Because he proved his worth in directing artillery fire against German positions, Staff Sgt. Susumu Ito, whose parents are in a relocation center, wears the gold bar and crossed cannons of a second lieutenant with a field artillery battalion of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Lieutenant Ito earned his battlefield commission because of his sound judgment in selecting sites for his battery emplacements and in acting as forward observer in directing artillery fire.

Lieutenant Ito volunteered for the Army in February, 1941, at Stockton, Calif. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sohei Ito, are residents of the Rohwer Relocation Center, near McGehee, Ark.

Refuse substitutes. Be sure you get

Among the 48 casualties officially reported in the last four weeks of soldiers who have families living in the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee, Arkansas, was Private Kunio J. Shimamoto of Compton, who was wounded in action while fighting in France with the Seventh Army's 442nd Japanese-American Regimental Combat Team.

Shimamoto graduated from the lower division at Compton junior college in 1939 and from the upper division two years later. Twenty-four years old, he was born in Compton.

Prior to the evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942, Shimamoto and his father were operating a vegetable and berry farm in Compton. Private Shimamoto entered the Army last March in Detroit, where he had resettled after leaving the Arkansas center. He trained at Camp Blanding, Florida, and embarked for overseas duty last August.

His brother, Private First Class Tetsuo Shimamoto, is also fighting in France with the Seventh Army, while another brother, Kumao, is working in Creve Coeur, Missouri. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kumazo Shimamoto, are residents at McGehee.

THE COMPTON NEWS-TRIBUNE
Compton, Calif.
Monday, Jan. 8, 1945

PRIVATE HACHIYA, AMERICAN

The members of the Hood River, Ore., Legion post who removed from their county war memorial the names of sixteen Americans of Japanese ancestry would do well to heed the case of Frank T. Hachiya, whose name was one of the sixteen.

Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor reacted upon Hachiya as upon other patriotic Americans. To be sure, his eyes slanted, his skin was yellow, his name different. But Hachiya was an American. He enlisted at once, and it must have been a dramatic moment when he told his Japanese father of his plan. The son went to the front; the father was removed to a War Relocation Authority camp.

As a soldier, Private Hachiya saw action at Kwajalein, at Eniwetok, at Leyte. There he lay in a little valley under withering Japanese fire. Bullets cut up the ground. Men were killed and wounded beside him. The attack was stopped. Information on the enemy's strength was essential. The commanding officer asked for a volunteer to reconnoiter the position. Private Hachiya volunteered. He crept forward through the grass, now crawling, now running quickly through the open from cover to cover. The men behind watched him descend the slope and work into the valley. Then they saw him drop. A Japanese sniper had got him.

But Private Hachiya, mortally wounded though he was, could not lie there. The battalion wanted the information he had gathered. He must get back. So he crawled, bleeding and in agony, out of the valley and up the hill, through the grass and scrub and around the merciful protection of little hillocks. He was dying when he reached his lines. He made his report while they bound his wound. Then about a month after his name had been removed from the Hood River war memorial, Private Hachiya died.

Perhaps Private Hachiya never knew that the Legion post had dishonored him back home. Perhaps some day what is left of him may be brought back to this country for reburial among the honored dead.

PAGE TWO.

Want Army In Charge Of Jap Centers

Special to the Gazette.

Dermott, Jan. 23.—Dermott and Lake Village posts of the American Legion have adopted a resolution urging Governor Adkins and members of Congress "exert every influence to the end that the army of the United States would be in full and direct charge of the Japanese Relocation Centers at Denson and Rohwer, and that the governor sponsor legislation to bar evacuees from leasing or owning land in Arkansas. The two resolutions adopted by the Dermott post follows:

"Whereas, there has been a great deal of criticism concerning the method of control of the Japanese evacuees now housed in two camps near the city of Dermott, Arkansas, and

"Whereas the people of this vicinity are, with very few exceptions, not in accord with the methods and practices now in force, and

"Whereas the method of treatment in various ways show the inexperience and inability to cope with this extreme situation, now

"Therefore, be it resolved by Dermott Post No. 65, American Legion, Department of Arkansas, that this post hereby asks that the governor of the state and all the members of Congress be urged to exert every influence to the end that the army of the United States would be in full and direct charge of these camps."

Second Resolution.

The second resolution by the Dermott post:

"Whereas a great deal of comment concerning the ability of Japanese to own or lease land in the state has been heard in this vicinity, and

"Whereas, the press reports and other information show that the intention of the War Relocation Authority is to 'infiltrate' the evacuees in these camps among our people rather than return to their former homes as originally promised,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the governor of Arkansas sponsor such legislation as may be necessary to end that the 'evacuees' not be allowed to lease or own land in this state, and that proper government authorities carry out the original promise that these 'evacuees' would be returned to place of origin."

W. W. Jones is commander of the Dermott Post and Russell Marlan is post adjutant.

Lake Village Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the Lake Village post follows:

"Whereas, there has been considerable criticism and public discussion as to the conditions in the Japanese relocation camps at Jerome and Rohwer, and in the manner in which the evacuees there are permitted to go about in public places of the surrounding communities, and the privileges they have of using trucks, cars and gasoline of the government in their travel; the manner in which it is reported that they are permitted to conduct themselves in the camp area and upon projects of the camp, in their refusal to properly work, and in their waste, and the possibility of them, or a part of them, remaining or returning to this community after the war and take up residence here, and

"Whereas, it is our information that these conditions are creating considerable dissatisfaction among the populace of the communities surrounding the above relocation camp areas, and that if something is not done immediately to cure these conditions and again restore confidence in the people surrounding this camp in the manner in which these evacuees are being handled and treated and the manner in which they are responding to it and the complete removal of them after the war, that serious trouble may develop, and

"Whereas, we are interested in doing all we can to further the war effort and to co-operate in every way with the government in all that it is doing, and in preventing any trouble and to restore confidence in the people in the manner in which these evacuees are being treated and to assure the people that the evacuees will be removed from this community at the conclusion of the war,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by this post that the governor of the state of Arkansas issue orders and get such written assurances from the United States government authorities as may be necessary to see that the evacuees in this camp be properly treated, but not to the extent of being better taken care of than is the general person out of the camp, and that they not be permitted to use government property for their own interest and be confined to their areas, and that the governor sponsor such legislation in our General Assembly, now in session, as will assure the people that these evacuees will not be permitted to remain or return to this community at the conclusion of the war."

Other Resolutions Planned.

Habeeb Mansour is commander of the Lake Village post, and J. P. Hampton is adjutant.

It has been reported that similar resolutions will be submitted for consideration at a meeting of the McGehee post Monday night.

Arkansas Building Barriers To Japs Remaining After War

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 20.—Fearing that the Japanese-American evacuees at the relocation centers in Southeastern Arkansas may attempt to settle in Arkansas after the war, the General Assembly Wednesday made three moves to prevent their settlement in the state.

The Senate passed, by a vote of 31 to 1, the Ragsdale Alien Bill which prohibits citizens ineligible for citizenship from owning, leasing or tilling any agricultural or other lands in the state. It also prohibits them from owning controlling stock in any corporation or business.

Constitution Change Asked

Argument on the Ragsdale Bill was not against it, but on the fact that it might be declared unconstitutional, and because it included Chinese. Shortly after the bill had passed with only Willis B. Smith of Texarkana dissenting, Senator Tom Lovett of Star City presented a Senate joint resolution to change the state Constitution to make the law constitutional.

As the debate was in progress in the Senate, Representative Lee Baker of Chicot presented a House bill which provides that "no inmate or internees of relocation centers or concentration camps may purchase or lease land in the state for a period of 25 years after the termination of the present war."

During the debate, Senator Clyde Byrd of El Dorado, read a letter from a California attorney to Senator B. Frank Williams of Osceola which said that a group of Californians are acting to prevent the return of Japanese to California.

Senator Byrd said "it looks like we are stuck with them."

Presenting his bill in the House, Representative Baker declared, "a lot of the public fight against the relocation centers is due to the fear of residents of the state that the Japanese, after the war, will not be moved out of the state, and that they will in the meanwhile purchase property and go into competition with the farmers of the state."

Senator Williams said that a number of other bills to prohibit the settlement of Japanese in Arkansas will be presented so that the citizens of the state will have ample protection against an incursion of the Japanese-Americans.

California Plans

The letter telling of proposed plans in California was written by A. J. Harder of Sacramento, who pointed out that "we now propose to introduce a law in the Legislature here providing that there shall be no operation of any real estate by any Japanese, native born or alien, and that the employment of a Japanese to work on a ranch shall be circumscribed by a contract of employment filed with the State Employment Bureau."

"We propose also to memorialize Congress to deport every alien Japanese and every Japanese born in the United States, who has had his birth recorded in Japan for the purpose of claiming citizenship there, otherwise known as dual citizenship."

SHOOTING TRIAL DATE SET

But Doubt Expressed That Hearing Ever Will Be Held

M'GEHEE, Ark., Jan. 20.—(AP)—M. C. Brown, 40, Desha County farmer, was docketed for trial Wednesday on a charge of assault with intent to kill Shigeru Fukuchi, 21, resident of the Federal Japanese relocation center at Rohwer, but it is uncertain whether the trial will even be held. One official who would not be quoted by name said it would be useless to try the case since he thought no Desha jury would convict. He added that airing the case might "stir up feeling."

Brown has been quoted by Prosecutor Henry Smith as saying he fired when he came upon Fukuchi and two other Japanese in the woods near the colony and concluded they were trying to escape.

Citizens Ask Strict Rules In Jap Camp

McGehee—A group of representative citizens from McGehee, Dermott and Lake Village asked an audience with Senators A. B. Chandler and James E. Murray, here as members of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate investigating conditions at the Rohwer-Jerome Japanese evacuee colonies, to request that more rigid restrictions be placed over the evacuees and that those who have affirmed their allegiance to Japan be evacuated to prison camps.

They also suggested, in the interest of safety of the community and the colonists, that the two nearby camps be placed under strict military jurisdiction. They gave as their reason for complaints the following:

Evacuees climb through wire fences and roam through the woods in the vicinity of the camps.

They come into towns, shop and go to shows, and many have little respect for anyone whom they contact.

They are permitted to sign for packages which are taken into the camps without being inspected.

Twenty per cent at Rohwer and a higher percentage at Jerome have declared themselves enemies of this country.

When they refuse to do work about the centers the officials in charge are forced to employ or otherwise secure labor to complete the jobs.

An example disclosed as an established fact at the meeting was the unloading of coal in one of the camps. A clam shell was used for this purpose.

Members of the committee also expressed their fear that the War Relocation Authority plans to infiltrate the evacuees in these camps among "our people" rather than return them to their homes, as they promised. They have been informed, they said, that the states from where they came do not want them, now or at the end of the war, and that discussions on the matter have led to the belief the evacuees will be "localized" when they are released.

Senator Chandler, in answering this statement, said that a solution to this problem is one of the reasons for the investigation. Members of the committee who had a voice at the session, at a local hotel last night, were Circuit Judge John M. Golden, 10th District, Dermott; Lee Edwards, W. W. Jones and Dan Harrison, also of Dermott; Cooper Riley, L. C. Clinton, Chas. Jenerette and W. H. Ovelby, McGehee; Ben P. Gaines, Habeeb Mansour, W. H. Moore and D. T. Henderson, Lake Village.

WRA Director Dillon Meyer told the subcommittee several days before that about 2,000 Jap internees, including 200 aliens and Kebei (American-born Japs educated in Japan) had been released from centers in the West. However, careful check is kept on them and they are required to report at regular intervals.

"I'm against persecuting anybody, but all these people should be kept under a certain amount of supervision," Grew told the Senate committee. "We can't afford to take chances in wartime."

Grew also said that American citizens in Japan were being treated "fairly well."

War Relocation officials say that some members of the same Jap families are United States citizens, some are not, and the reason citizens are kept in the same camps with aliens is to avoid splitting up families. As far as possible aliens are being weeded out, but it takes time.

Ambassador Grew's testimony was seconded by a surprise witness, Toki Slocum, intensely loyal Japanese-American citizen, who served with Sergeant York's division in France in the last war.

Slocum, who was relocated for a time at Manzanar, Cal., told the committee of the terrorist and propaganda activities of a "Black Dragon" secret society in Manzanar and other camps, aimed at destroying the morale of loyal Japs. His life once was threatened by the "Black Dragon," he said, and there have been numerous beatings in the camps.

Another witness, Bernard Guf-ler, assistant chief of a special investigating unit of the State Department, revealed that the Spanish embassy, which represents the Japanese government in this country, recently made a "very favorable" report on conditions in United States relocation centers.

After the beatings of which Slocum complained, 16 of the Jap terrorists were transferred to an isolated camp in Utah.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

(Trademark.)

Grew Favors Separation of Loyal Japanese From Interned Aliens.

Jap-American Veteran of AEF Tells of Black Dragons in Camp.

Ex-Isolationist Proposes Resolution for Peace Planning Board.

By DREW PEARSON.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Former Japanese Ambassador Joseph C. Grew did some blunt talking about our system for handling Japs in the United States when he testified before a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee.

Grew told the subcommittee, headed by Senator Chandler of Kentucky that he strongly favored segregation of loyal Japanese-American citizens (Neset) from the interned aliens, instead of lumping them together in the camps.

Putting loyal citizens in the same camp with the alien Japs causes them to be resentful, weakens their patriotism, and makes them targets for the subversive propaganda of Axis agents in the camps, Grew declared. He charged the War Relocation Authority with failing to keep a close check on loyal internees who have been released for outside employment.

Senators Find Disloyalty Low in Rohwer

Chandler and Murray Recommend More Rigid Restrictions.

By C. C. ALLARD.
(Democrat Staff Writer.)

McGehee—Definite recommendations will be made by U. S. Sen. A. B. Chandler, chairman of the Military Affairs special committee, and Sen. Jas. E. Murray, a member, for more rigid restrictions on the 8,460 Japanese located in the Rohwer Japanese colony as the result of their investigation conducted today.

The Senators found the Rohwer center has the lowest percentage of acknowledged disloyalty of the five centers where they have held hearings. The percentage is 20 while the four other camps in California and Arizona, range from 40 to 60 per cent who express their favoritism for Japanese.

Senator Chandler in agreement with Senator Murray, will also recommend that the acknowledged loyal citizens to be taken into the Army under the regular selective service program.

None Yet Inducted.

These Japanese have been classed as 4-C and none has been inducted. Queries made during the investigation established the fact that many of the male colonists would prefer serving with regular Army units rather than in units made up of Japanese only.

Only 29 of the 1,608 male citizens between 17 and 38 enlisted under the recent War Department order permitting them to enter the service voluntarily.

Of the five camps visited by the committee members, only 323 of a possible 10,000 eligible Japanese enlisted voluntarily. In all camps investigated the Japanese expressed their preference to being drafted and placed in service with regular troops "like all other Americans."

In Arizona, the committee found, where two colonies of 15,000 population each has been established on Indian reservation, Japanese are not wanted.

Similar in Other Camps.

"This situation here, with regard to the attitude of the people of this locality and the state, is no different than any where else," said Senator Chandler.

"They are not wanted now or after the war. It seems in a few instances they can be used in the beet industry in stoop labor to which they are highly adaptable.

"I am informed that a representative is now in McGehee trying to enlist labor from the colonies.

"Under the system, citizens at the colonies, both Jerome and Rohwer and other like centers of the nation may, upon assurances of jobs, be issued indefinite furloughs.

"We must segregate those who are not loyal and put them where they can do no damage to the country or their own people who are loyal.

106,000 in 10 Centers.

"There are 106,000 of these people in 10 centers over the nation, and they own \$200,000,000 in the wealth of the country. But what is the obligation of the people of this country to the man who won't fight, who won't work and who refuses to ac-

See ROHWER on Page 2.

ROHWER

(Continued From Page 1.)

knowledge any responsibility to other than an enemy nation?"

The senator's reference was to the fact that all of the Japanese, both citizens and the loyal are housed and granted the same privileges, as those who are by their own acknowledgement "20 per cent at Rohwer enemies of our country, who would prefer to fight for and service Japanese. Their attitude has been expressed in questionnaires which were completed in a canvass less than a month ago at centers of the country."

Upkeep Is Expensive.

Military Affairs Committee record show the care of the Japanese in the United States today is costing the nation about \$80,000,000 a year. The committee, according to the two members here, will recommend that as many as possible be inducted into the Army and placed in positions where their loyalty may be expressed, and their actions observed, until they have been either proven capable of Army service in combat units or untrustworthy.

Thus the senators believe, the cost of maintaining those people may be reduced through Army allotment their families, and military maintenance and sustenance for themselves.

Of the 333 colonists who expressed their disloyalty in answering questionnaires, of the male population of military service ages (1,608) only 175 stated they were loyal to Japan, 45 were undecided and are classed as disloyal, and 113 qualified their answers in a manner which left doubt as to their status. The others of the male population expressed loyalty to this country.

Crime Problem Negligible.

There has never been a serious crime committed by any of the colonists since the center was established. Two boys who wanted to visit friends at the Jerome Center, were absent without leave, but their families informed authorities and they were located immediately. The latter was the only absentee case without permission, and there was another case where whiskey was being sold within the colony.

The investigators found the guards, inside Japanese police or outside military guards, are permitted arms. There are sufficient arms to equip them immediately in the center's arsenal but the patrols carry only night clubs. The report on the number of military guards established the fact they were above allotted strength of 135 enlisted men and three commissioned officers, the strength is at present 154. Capt. Russell P. Hastings, guard commander stated.

Project Director Ray D. Johnston, his assistant, Jas. F. Raines, Captain Russell and E. B. Whittaker, Little Rock, field assistant director of the War Relocation Board, were questioned during the inquiry. Director Johnston told of the planting of 600 rented acres for the coming season by the Japanese.

The center has 640 acres within guard fence and 10,000 additional acres which must be cleared. The colonists worked in the timber clearing a number of acres during the winter.

Medical Personnel.

One white doctor and six Japanese doctors, six enlisted dentists and 54 American school teachers are in service on the project which also has approximately 80 administrative personnel.

When asked how the pay of teachers at the colony compared with that of public school teachers of Arkansas, Director Johnston estimated they receive 50 per cent more under Civil Service regulations.

In regard to the cost of feeding the Rohwer colonists, Mr. Johnston said the figure ranged from 37 to 44 cents a day. This, compared with a four colony average of 48 cents, an Army allowance of 55 cents was said by the investigators to be the lowest in mess hall sustenance cost per individual in the United States.

The inquiry at the Rohwer colony was completed tonight and the senators will go to Jerome tomorrow to conduct the inquiry there. Geo. W. Malone, who was consulting engineer on the Boulder Dam construction of Reno, Nev., is special consultant for the committee.

The senators plan to leave Little Rock Monday to continue their investigation which is to cover the 10 Japanese colonies in the United States.

Mrs. Chandler was a member of the party.

Memorial to Japanese-Americans In U. S. Army Unveiled at Rohwer

Rohwer—One of the first, if not the first monuments erected in Arkansas to the memory of the dead of World War II, will be unveiled today at the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee.

The monument bears the names of 30 American soldiers of Japanese descent who were killed in action in Italy, France and Germany. The next of kin of these men have lived at the Rohwer Center.

The base of the monument is a 9 by 12-foot reproduction of a light tank. A 12-foot shaft, four feet wide, is mounted on this, and is topped by a star 20 inches in diameter. One side of the shaft bears the names of the men honored and on the other is the American flag and the following inscription by E. B. Moulton, assistant project director: "In memory of our sons who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country. They fought for freedom. They died that the world might have peace."

USO Unit Sponsors Project.

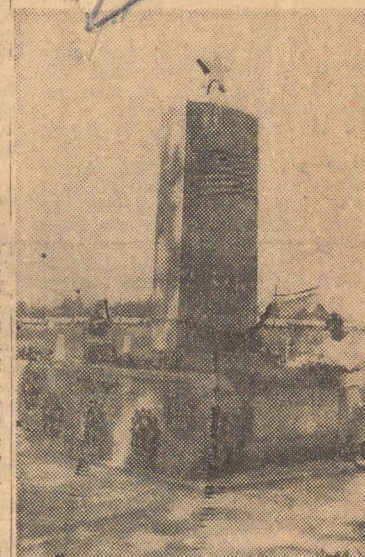
The forms for the wet concrete were carefully constructed and carved so that the hardened surface would be smooth and the inscription, the names and the flag would be clearly reproduced.

The monument weighs 13 tons.

The construction of the monument was sponsored by the center USO, all of whose members are evacuees, and was designed and executed by an evacuee resident, Koheigi Horisawa, with the assistance of Harry Fujioka. Both are Japanese-American citizens, as are many of the USO members. Project Director Ray D. Johnston, Mr. Moulton, Ichiko Takemura, USO representative and an evacuee member of the Community Council, will participate in the dedication ceremony.

Soldiers Won High Awards.

Two of the men whose names appear on the column were posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest war honor. They were T-Sgt. Ted T. Tanouye and T-Sgt. Togo S. Sugiyama. Posthumous



MEMORIAL AND ITS DESIGNER—Koheigi Horisawa, a Japanese American, is shown here standing beside the war memorial he designed and constructed at the Japanese Relocation Center at Rohwer, one of two such camps constructed in Arkansas.

awards of the Silver Star were made to Pvt. Joe Nishimoto and S-Sgt. Stanley T. Ichiki. All were members of the 100th Battalion of the 42nd Inf. Regiment, much-decorated combat unit composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent.

The center has contributed nearly 900 men to the armed forces and they fought in the Aleutians and the South Pacific, as well as in the European theater. In addition to those whose names appear on the monument, casualties from this center include more than 50 wounded.

Little Rock Pastor Named To High Post



DR. JOSEPH B. HUNTER.

Resignation of Dr. Joseph B. Hunter as assistant project director in charge of community management at the War Relocation Camp in Rohwer, was announced today by Ray D. Johnston, project director. Dr. Hunter, pastor of the Pulaski Heights Christian Church for 15 years, and an authority on oriental history, has accepted a position as director of the Christian Church's Commission on Peace and Interracial Understanding. The resignation becomes effective September 18, and Dr. and Mrs. Hunter will move at that time to Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Hunter's new assignment is world-wide in scope. He explained that he would work with similar representatives of other Protestant bodies in America, in carrying out a national and international program.

"My interest in the relocation of Americans of Japanese descent does not cease with my resignation," Dr. Hunter declared today. "I shall continue to help in interpreting the relocation program through churches and shall endeavor to find suitable homes and jobs for these people throughout America."

Regrets Leaving State.

"Both Mrs. Hunter and I regret that we must leave Arkansas and Little Rock. I would rather live here than anywhere I know, but I cannot do the things I feel I must do during the next decade in the furtherance of peace and interracial understanding without moving to my church's headquarters in Indianapolis."

Dr. Hunter has served with WRA since its beginning, E. B. Whitaker, regional director, said today. He formerly served as a missionary in Japan and has made extensive studies in China. He was employed as instructor for the University of Arkansas' Extension School for 12 of the 15 years of his pastorate in Little Rock, teaching courses in oriental history. He also taught a course in history and literature of the Bible for Little Rock Junior College for eight years.

Dr. Hunter has two children, a daughter, Betty Lou, who is a student in Texas State College, and a son, Jack, participating in a war rehabilitation program in Harvard University, following honorable discharge from the Army.

A successor to Dr. Hunter will be selected from within WRA personnel and his identity will be announced later, Mr. Whitaker said.

save the life of a friend of Rohwer

★ "Japs Under The Stars and Stripes"

Additional comment on our Military Edition and the attention we gave to the Japanese-American servicemen from Rohwer Relocation Center was the subject of a recent editorial in the Shreveport Times. Entitled "Japs Under The Stars and Stripes," the editorial was written by a journalist who came here in the summer of 1943 to visit the center and to see first hand what the conditions were.

"The questions that arise from American citizens of full Japanese blood serving in the armed forces are delicate ones. An American Legion post in the northwest removed from an honor roll a group of Japanese-blood American soldiers. Later, when it was found that all but one had been killed in action, under the American flag, the names were restored. The first units to land in the bloody Salerno (Italy) invasion included a battalion made up of soldiers entirely Japanese as to blood.

"The McGehee Times—in Desha county, Arkansas—recently issue a special edition on servicemen of Desha county. It devoted a full page to the war records of Japanese-blood American citizens who once lived at the Rohwer relocation center near McGehee or whose next of kin now live there. The center is for those of full Japanese blood who were removed from war-vital areas early in the conflict.

"The McGehee Times lists 866 'Japs' in the United States armed services as from Rohwer, or having their next of kin there now. Of the total, many are casualties—21 killed in action, 33 wounded and wearing the Purple Heart, one missing in action, two as German prisoners.

"Through the page are pictures and notations of Jap-blood soldiers who have served the United States in this war with exceptional merit. . . .

only those whose patriotism has
rst throw stones—for they will

10—ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, Friday, December 22, 1944

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The Jap-Americans Problem.

It was not surprising that the United States Supreme Court ruled that the mass evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast was not unjustified. It recognized that military expediency was sufficient reason for taking precautions against disloyal Japanese aiding the enemy at a time of grave peril.

But the court also ruled that after disloyal Japanese-Americans had been evacuated the Government had no right to detain anyone found to be loyal. However, the Army was forced to act quickly and apparently felt that it had no time to test the loyalty and disloyalty of all Japanese-Americans.

It was "just one of those things," and thousands of good citizens were forced to suffer certain injustices.

But that is history. What are we going to do about the Japanese-Americans now that they will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon and Washington, after January 1?

A San Francisco dispatch says reaction to the announcement that the Japanese-Americans will be allowed to return was varied. The Mayor of Los Angeles said if the Government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

Gov. Earl Warren appealed for "an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

More than 115,000 Japanese were evacuated and that number has reached 119,000 under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

That is a small number in a nation of 130,000,000 people, but it is a minority and may be difficult to "absorb" after Japan has been defeated. Thousands of those Japanese-Americans are as good citizens as millions of native-born Americans who will denounce them, in fact probably will demand that they be deported merely because they are of Japanese ancestry.

The Japanese war leaders have taught their fanatical followers that war knows no decency. For that reason they are rightly hated in this country.

But, barbaric as have been the acts of the Japanese in the Pacific, they have been no more bestial than have some of the Nazis' in Europe, with Americans there also being the victims. Are we going to turn an equal amount of hate upon first generation of Germans in this country or upon all naturalized Germans?

Southwest American 4/9/45

Friends for the Nisei?

So much has appeared in the press about the hostile reception Japanese-American are encountering on the west coast as they seek to return to their prewar homes that it is only fair to point out that possibly there has been too much emphasis given to the unhappy experiences of a few.

Since threats and the acts of hoodlums are more likely to make headlines than the fact that a loyal Japanese-American returns home and fits into the community without difficulty, it isn't hard to understand why the impression should grow that the West Coast people have demonstrated a distinctly un-American attitude toward the Nisei. Like stories of Southern "lynchings," some reports of terrorism on the coast may have created an erroneous impression. Much depends on the viewpoint of the writer.

A California newspaperman reported the other day that Japanese-Americans have more friends in California today than they had before Pearl Harbor—that many groups on the coast have gone out of their way to welcome the Nisei on their return and to help them fit into communities. He adds that there have been instances of ill treatment but claims that these have been few.

And that may well be true. It is hard to believe that citizens of the coastal states are as a whole in accord with the attitude of those who have made unhappy news by their treatment of the loyal Japanese-Americans. The unfortunate incidents reported have no doubt been the work of the ignorant and prejudiced—and of those who do not welcome the economic competition of the Nisei. Certainly it is to be hoped that the California writer is correct in saying that these incidents are the work of a small minority. It's also to be hoped that further such trouble may be discouraged. A small minority can cause a lot of grief, especially when it affects racial relations.

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Chinese Visit Jap Colony At Rohwer

Rohwer, Ark. (AP)—War Relocation Authority representatives here were notified today that a delegation of four Chinese government officials would arrive tomorrow for a three-day tour of inspection of the Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center.

The delegation will include R. K. Cheng, acting director of the Chinese Department of Welfare; Chi Kuo, director of personnel administration; P. C. Sun, director of labor control, and C. C. Yang, representative of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The four are part of a contingent of 40 Chinese officials devoting themselves to a year's study of various American programs of a social or economic nature. They are in this country as result of a co-operative agreement between UNRRA and the Chinese government.

Jap Evacuee Returns To Live Again With Chinese (!) Friends

Rohwer (AP)—Jusuke Takemoto, 78-year-old Japanese bachelor, is going back to Lodi, Cal., to take up residence again with Chinese friends with whom he lived for 35 years before Pearl Harbor.

The War Relocation Authority announced that the aged evacuee is being returned to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yip, who have sent him money for the return trip.

Takemoto spent five months at the Stockton Assembly Center before he was transferred to Arkansas, and the Chinese family has kept in touch with him ever since.

War Can't Dissolve Ties Of Friendship

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ROHWER, Ark., March 31.—

China and Japan have been at war for 15 years now. But that hasn't affected the friendship of a Chinese family for an aged Japanese.

Jusuke Takemoto, 78-year-old Japanese bachelor, had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yip in Lodi, Calif., for 35 years. Then the Japanese bombed Hawaii, and all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from their Pacific Coast homes.

Takemoto bade the Yips a tearful goodbye and was sent to nearby Stockton Assembly Center. During his five months there, the Yips hired a lawyer and tried unsuccessfully to effect his release.

After Takemoto was removed to the Rohwer Relocation Center, the Yips continued their efforts to have their friend returned home to them.

Now, almost three years later, Takemoto is going home to live with the Yips again. They have made arrangements for his return and even sent him money for the return trip.

Chinese Friends Warmly Welcome Japanese Bachelor

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After Takemoto was removed to the Rohwer Relocation Center, the Yips continued their efforts to have their friend returned home to them.

Now, almost three years later, Takemoto is going home to live with the Yips again. They have made arrangements for his return and even sent him money for the return trip.

Wrote Mrs. Yip: "... You know you need not ever worry about a place to live, because you have a permanent home with us, as you have had in the past 35 years. I will always take care of you, and I'll see to it you will never be in want as long as I live."

Rohwer Japanese May Have Second Car to California

Following the same route from McGehee to Sacramento, Calif., a second special chair car is being planned by the WRA and the Missouri Pacific railroad to transport Rohwer Japanese evacuees back to their West Coast homes. The arrangements for the car will be completed when the evacuees have paid their fares and arranged a single date of departure, which will depend upon the requests from the center residents.

Eight Families Plan To Leave Rohwer.

Rohwer, Ark., Jan. 4 (AP).—Eight Japanese families who were moved from the West Coast to the relocation center here will return to California this month confident that their former neighbors will receive them favorably, Ray G. Johnson, project director, said today.

Yesterday was the first day that relocated Japanese could return to their former homes under revocation of the War Department's security orders banning them from coastal states. The first family from Rohwer to return will leave Monday. Seven other families plan to return during January.

Seven of the eight families own property. Six families plan to farm, mostly in the Lodi, Cal., vicinity; one will operate a restaurant and one will work for a wholesale produce firm.

WRA to Close Rohwer Camp

The Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center will be closed December 15, according to an announcement received from Washington by Ray Johnston, director of the Rohwer project.

The War Relocation Authority also announced closing dates for the country's seven other such centers. A total of 4,600 evacuees are at the Rohwer center now, Mr. Johnston said, and approximately 12,500 Japanese from the West Coast have been held at the center during its almost three years of operation.

The Relocation Center at Jerome was abandoned in June, 1944, and 2,500 of its evacuees were moved to Rohwer.

Since the Army began permitting certain evacuees to return to the West Coast last January, Mr. Johnston said about 2,500 have returned and many others have gone to cities all over the nation.

"Most of them were free to go," he said, "but those here now have had problems in resettling. The center now has about 100 staff members, including teachers, supervisors and attendants, Johnston said.

ARMY LETS DOWN BAR FOR RETURN OF JAPS

'42 Exclusion Order Revoked
In West Coast States

RECEPTION MAY BE COOL

(Continued from Page One)

based on a gradual and orderly return to the West Coast and a vigorous continuation of its efforts to relocate persons of Japanese descent throughout the United States.

Many Have Left Centers

"The War Department believes that the people of the Pacific Coast area will accord returning persons of Japanese ancestry all the consideration to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and lawabiding residents."

President Roosevelt last month estimated that 20 or 25 per cent of the persons transferred from the West Coast have left relocation centers and taken up life elsewhere in the country.

The President at that time said many lawyers believed citizens of Japanese extraction could not be kept locked in concentration camps.

Exclusion Order Challenged

While there was no further elaboration by the President on this point, it was known that the War Department for some months had felt that the legality of the exclusion order, predicated on a mili-

This is the shore that General MacArthur's men hit when they struck Mindoro Island, south of Manila. They are reported to have set up their beachhead near Mangarin, and taken nearby Waterous Airfield, seen in center of picture. They have met little opposition.

—Associated Press Photo From Navy

"full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights."

Representative Lea (D., Calif.), chairman of his state's congressional delegation, said Sunday the representatives from California had assurances that efforts will be made to settle as many of the evacuees as possible in other parts of the country.

An estimated 88 per cent of the Nation's Japanese-Americans lived in California before they were evacuated.

That the prospective return of the Japanese-Americans to the West Coast will meet with some opposition is indicated by the recent formation of a "Remember Pearl Harbor" League by farmers, business and professional men of the White River and Puyallup Valleys of Washington State.

Seek to Prevent Return

Benjamin Smith, president of the group, said at Kent, Wash., recently that "it is the purpose of the league to map out an orderly program for preventing the Japs from resettling the valleys."

Some of the states which have been harboring the Japanese since their relocation have manifested a willingness to get rid of them.

Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona a few weeks ago said California had originally encouraged

the migration of the Japanese "thinking they'd be cheap labor."

"Now California doesn't want them," he added. "Well neither do we."

The Army in Sunday's announcement said that in 1942 it was impossible to determine immediately which persons of Japanese ancestry were loyal and which were not. Mass treatment of all Japanese-Americans, therefore, was a "necessary military precaution," the department said.

Thoroughly Investigated

Since that time, those who were evacuated have been thoroughly investigated from the standpoint of loyalty, "probably more thoroughly than any other segment of our population," the Army added.

The centers to which the thousands of Japanese-Americans were sent have been operated by the War Relocation Authority. Once the evacuation was completed, the Army withdrew from the situation except for supplying military police at the centers.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said no statement of WRA's plans for returning the relocated persons to their homes would be made until Monday.

WRA estimates 13,000 Japanese-Americans are in United States uniform, including about 5000 from the United States and the others from Hawaii.

Two wholly Japanese-American Army units have been reported in action—the 100th Battalion which has given a good account of itself in Italy, and the 442nd combat team in France. WRA's latest casualty total for servicemen whose parents are or have been in the centers is 402.

6400 Japs In Arkansas

May Go Home Soon

Special to The Commercial Appeal

ROHWER, Ark., Dec. 17. — Approximately 6400 Japanese at the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee Sunday faced the possibility of returning to their homes on the West Coast.

Ray Johnston, project director of the camp, said he had been notified of the War Department's action. He added that immediate plans for removing the Japanese

have not been announced by the War Relocation Authority.

Approximately 3500 Japanese have previously left the center and are now working in states throughout the Nation. About 2500 residents at the Jerome Relocation Center were transferred here when it was closed June 30, 1944.

Mr. Johnston said more than half of Rohwer's population are American citizens and that some 700 residents have sons and daughters in the service.

He indicated that an announcement on relocating residents is expected Monday from the WFA.

Vastine Stield

58 Jap-Americans To Leave for California

McGehee — Fifty-eight Japanese-American evacuees, who have been living at the Rohwer Relocation Center, will entrain in a chair car for Sacramento, Cal., at McGehee, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Authorities said this was the largest group to leave any center at one time together. Most of the evacuees own property in California and will disband after they arrive in Sacramento.

The car was acquired after they had paid their fares and arranged for the same date of departure.

A typical evacuee, Yonezo Shimada, said he would return to his son's farm in California with his wife, daughter and young son, who will accompany him. He will make his home in a two-room shack as he has leased his large farmhouse.

Said Shimada, "If my two boys in France can live in foxholes, then we can live in a two-room house."

tary situation no longer existing, was insecure.

When cases challenging the exclusion order began to reach the courts, the Army expressed its views to the Justice Department.

Gov. Earl Warren of California said about the time of the President's comments that if the Federal Government decided military necessity no longer required the exclusion of Japanese from the West Coast his state would give

DAW 20m 3-97-43-

Exclusion Revocation

Not until public sentiment has had opportunity to crystallize will it be known how the Pacific Coast areas view War Department revocation of its 1942 order barring all persons of Japanese ancestry and permitting them, after Jan. 2, the same freedom of movement enjoyed by other citizens and friendly aliens. One thing is immediately certain, and that is neither the War Department nor the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has chief responsibility for internal security, would have considered such a step if each did not feel it warranted by existing security circumstances.

That the return of those of Japanese ancestry will meet with some opposition is expected, and has already been indicated, but in the main the people of the Pacific Coast will probably measure up to the War Department's belief that they will accord to the returning evacuees "all the consideration to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law-abiding residents."

That such consideration has been earned is without challenge. Large numbers are bona fide Americans, and as such are entitled to the same constitutional rights and privileges as any other citizen. Many are property holders, and most have been well-behaved and co-operative during the exclusion period. The relatively small percentage with pro-Japanese leanings, along with those who proved troublesome, have long been confined in special camps, where they will remain until final, permanent disposition can be made of them.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were summarily evacuated from California, Washington and Oregon during the weeks immediately following the Pearl Harbor attack, and when an enemy invasion appeared imminent. They were sent to War Relocation Centers in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas.

In the latter state two centers, one at Jerome and the other at Rohwer, were maintained, but only the Rohwer center is now being used. Both have functioned without disturbing the way of life hereabouts, and no untoward incident came of their existence.

A considerable number among those originally held at relocation centers have long since taken advantage of opportunities to find jobs elsewhere, and in only one or two instances has there been betrayal of the trust imposed. The majority, it seems, have welcomed the opportunity to prove their loyalty.

The record of Japanese-American soldiers in combat, both in Italy and Western Europe, speaks for itself. It is exceptional in valor and efficiency. They had to prove themselves, and they have done it so well that their staunchest supporters and friends are found among other American elements which fought with or near them. In the same edition of *THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL* in which the War Department's revocation order was announced, there appeared a news report of the battlefield commissioning of a Japanese-American staff sergeant whose parents are at the Rohwer center. Several days ago, Memphis newspapers published a list of 21 Japanese-American soldier casualties, of whom eight had been killed in action. The next of kin of each lives at Rohwer.

The behavior of the evacuees as a whole, along with the record of Japanese-American combat organizations, cannot be discounted by this country in determining what the attitude should be toward those soon to be leaving relocation centers. Least of all can the constitutional rights of bona fide citizens be ignored.

Their recession will create no problems which cannot be solved if dealt with by intelligence and patience.

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

A Scripps-Howard Newspaper

Frank R. Ahlgren, Editor

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1944

COMI

MEMPHIS, TEN

ARMY LETS DOWN BAR FOR RETURN OF JAPS TO WESTERN HOMES

'42 Exclusion Order Revoked Now That Attack Danger Is No Longer Likely

RECEPTION MAY BE COOL

Opposition Voiced In Pacific States But California Governor Pledges Co-operation—Many Have Left Centers

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — The War Department Sunday revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

An announcement by the Army said the revocation order was issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the Western Defense Command, with the approval of the War Department.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as reason for the revocation.

Some Still Restricted
The revocation order provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about "whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude" will continue to be barred from the coast states.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic California, Washington and Oregon. Majority of them eventually were transferred to relocation centers located chiefly in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas.

The evacuation was carried out early in 1942 under terms of a presidential executive order, by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, then chief of the Western Defense Command.

In its announcement the Army said:

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of Army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.

Enemy Threat Lessened

"The decision to revoke the exclusion orders, first applied on March 24, 1942, was prompted by military considerations. Since the evacuation, our armed forces steadily have pushed the enemy in the Pacific farther from our shores and closer to the Japanese home islands. Although hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific, it no longer can be said as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion on the West Coast on a large scale is a substantial possibility."

The department said it was "aware that the recession of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations."

It added the belief, however, that adequate solutions for these problems exist.

"The Department of the Interior has informed the War Department," the Army said, "that it intends to put into effect a program

(Continued on Page Three)

Center At Rohwer To Close Dec. 15

The relocation center for Japanese-Americans at Rohwer, Desha county will be closed on or before December 15 along with the seven other Japanese and Japanese-American centers remaining in the United States, the War Relocation Authority in Washington announced yesterday.

Ray D. Johnston, project director of the Rohwer Relocation Center, said last night that about 4,600 persons remain in the center.

For some time Japanese-Americans at the relocation centers have been free to leave and to go where they wished except for some few who were barred from various zones by the military authorities. Rohwer has not more than "a dozen or two" of such restricted persons, Mr. Johnston said.

Large Unemployables.

The majority of the 4,600 remaining at Rohwer are unemployables, Director Johnston said. Largely they are old men and women, widows and children. Most of them have remained because they have no other place to go.

Originally some 8,500 persons were at the Rohwer relocation center but after restrictions were removed, the number declined to about 2,500 a year ago. When the relocation center at Jerome was

abolished on June 30 of last year, some 5,000 were transferred to Rohwer. During the past year the number has declined to the present 4,600.

ROHWER JAP CAMP FOLDS

Last "Customers" Leave Today For West Coast Homes

ROHWER, Ark., Nov. 29.—(AP)—More than 350 Japanese-American evacuees remaining at the Rohwer Japanese Relocation Center will leave here Friday for their homes on the West Coast, Project Director Ray D. Johnston announced Thursday.

The Relocation Center is to be closed following the departure of these evacuees. It has been in operation since 1942 and its peak population was 8567.

Last of Jap Evacuees Leave Rohwer

Rohwer—The last group of evacuees will leave the Rohwer Relocation Center by train on November 30, Project Director Ray D. Johnston said today. The departure of this group of 354 marks the closing of the second relocation center in Arkansas. The Rohwer center, near McGehee, and the Jerome center, near Dermott, were two of 10 such projects established to receive persons of Japanese descent when they were evacuated from the West Coast in 1942.

The first contingent of evacuees arrived at Rohwer on Sept. 17, 1942. The peak population of the center was 8,567 but from time to time 11,926 people have been residents here. When Jerome closed on June 30, 1944, 2,482 evacuees were transferred from that center to Rohwer.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday, December 20, 1944—11

Japs' Return To Coast Will Be Unhurried

Rohwer, Ark. (AP)—Few of the Japanese and Japanese-American evacuees at the Relocation Center here plan to return at once to the Pacific Coast, now that the government will permit them, two of their leaders explained today.

James Takeda, an American citizen and former Los Angeles meat market operator, said the lifting of restrictions "should remove all doubts as to the loyalty of the people of this center," but added the return to the West Coast would be gradual.

His views were concurred in by Chester Fujino, formerly of Monticello, Calif., who said the evacuees were awaiting more information concerning conditions on the West Coast before deciding about returning.

"A number of the older people wish to return," said Fujino, chair-

man of the Center's community council, "but others have sons and daughters who have established themselves in other parts of the country and the parents will want to join their children."

Last Japs to Leave Rohwer Home Today.

A group of 354 Japanese evacuees, the last remaining at the War Relocation Center at Rohwer, near McGehee, will leave by train for the West at 5 p. m. today. A second relocation project at Jerome, near Dermott, was closed June 30, 1944, and 2,482 evacuees were transferred to Rohwer. Nearly all the Rohwer residents are from California and about half are expected to return there.

To Keep Jap Center Open for 6 Months

McGehee Times
Dec. 29, 1944

WRA to Continue Gate Control

The Rohwer Relocation Center will not close in less than six months and will not remain open more than a year, Project Director Ray Johnston said yesterday after he had received a general statement of policy from the War Relocation Authority.

Relocation of Japanese-Americans on the West Coast will be conducted in much the same manner that the evacuees have been relocated in other sections of the United States, and relocation in other sections of the U. S. will be continued, according to the WRA's general recommendations.

The policy toward the Japanese-Americans' privilege of coming to McGehee to shop will be substantially the same. No wholesale movement of the evacuees to and from Rohwer will be allowed and gate control will be exercised as in the the past, Johnston said.

In attempting to make the Japanese-American movement to the West coast an orderly process, the WRA will employ the same plans of relocation.

Jap - Americans May Return To Western Coast

Washington, Dec. 17 (AP).—The War Department today revoked its order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast.

"Favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments," was given as the reason for the revocation which provides that any person of Japanese ancestry about "whom information is available indicating a pro-Japanese attitude" will continue to be barred from the coast states.

More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from California, Washington and Oregon. Most of them eventually were transferred to relocation centers located chiefly in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. The evacuation was carried out early in 1942.

The army said today:

"Those persons of Japanese ancestry whose records have stood the test of army scrutiny during the past two years will be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens.

"Since the evacuation, our armed forces steadily have pushed the enemy in the Pacific farther from our shores and closer to the Japanese home islands. Although hard fighting is ahead in the Pacific, it no longer can be said as it could be said in 1942, that an enemy invasion on the West Coast on a large scale is a substantial possibility."

The department said it was "aware that the rescission of mass exclusion will create certain adjustment problems beyond military considerations."

6,400 Japs to Face Removal at Rohwer.

Rohwer, Dec. 17 (AP).—The prospect of returning to the West Coast today faced 6,400 relocated Japanese at the Rohwer camp with announcement by the War Department in Washington that an order restricting them from living in West Coast states had been rescinded.

Ray T. Johnson, project director of the camp here, said he had been informed from Washington today of the War Department decision. He has not been informed of any immediate plans for relocating residents of the camp, he said.

Another relocation center at Jerome was closed last July and is now a German prisoner of war camp. About 2,500 of Jerome residents were transferred to Rohwer.

Mr. Johnson said that more than half of Rohwer's 6,400 population are American citizens. Since the camp was opened, about 3,500 have been released to work in inland states or on the East Coast, he said.

About 100 of the residents are next-of-kin to service men.

Japanese Will Be Returned Gradually.

San Francisco, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Western Defense Command said today it expected the War Relocation Authority to see that the return of the Japanese to the Pacific coast is gradual and that those who return will be carefully screened.

Maj. Gen. Conger Pratt said an individual exclusion order is being substituted for the mass eviction order excluding 119,000 alien and American-born Japanese which the War Department has now revoked. The order is to be effective January 2.

The general said those affected by the new individual exclusion order will not be on a permanently excluded list and that their names would not be made public. Persons excluded will have the right to appeal to a three-officer board which will examine cases and report recommendations to the commanding general of the Western Defense Area, who will make the final decision.

In Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren called on Californians to respect the constitutional rights of the persons involved, said the new order was designed to aid the war effort and that any provocative acts could only retard the flow of materials "to our boys."

The McGehee Tim

SDAY

McGEHEE, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1945

452 Japs Entrain for West Coast; Land, Leased to WRA, Now for Sale

11-Car Train For Evacuees Leaves Today

Plans for depopulating the Rohwer Relocation Center continued this week as 425 Japanese-Americans expected to leave today in a 11-car train enroute to the West.

The largest exodus at one time, the group will travel in seven coaches and a tourist pullman, will have a diner and two baggage cars. About 125 families will be aboard the special train and included in the number will be approximately 100 children under 15 years of age. The tourist pullman will be reserved for the sick, mothers with babies and others who are unable to stand the 5-day trip by coach, Ray D. Johnston, project director, said yesterday.

Already about 850 Japanese evacuees have left the center through means of the single chair cars arranged by WRA officials and the Missouri-Pacific railroad. When the group leaves today, about 4,000 persons will remain in the center. Project Director Johnston estimated.

The train will have as its destination, California, but some of the Japanese plan to resettle in the mountain states and will leave the train at Denver, Colo. and Ogden and Salt Lake City, Ut. Since more than 50 per cent of the group were farmers and engaged in related agricultural business, most of the group will go to small towns or rural areas. Also making the trip are two lawyers, and several doctors, nurses and technicians, Mr. Johnston said.

The project director said that some Japanese-Americans were making tentative plans to settle in Desha County, but that, thus far, none had terminated residence at the center with the purpose of residing in this locality.

Further movement of the evacuees to the coast will be determined by arrangements with the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mr. Johnston said that one of three Japanese-Americans have returned to the West Coast and the remaining ratio have settled throughout the United States.

FSA Will Sell 7626 Acres Next to Rohwer Center

The U. S. Government will offer for sale 7626 acres of farm land adjoining the Rohwer Relocation Center on the west and bids will be received until August 10, it was announced by Guy R. Ford, Sr., FSA supervisor.

This tract of land does not include the Center, a mile square tract owned by the War Relocation Authority. When the center is closed on or before December 15, the land and buildings will be turned over to Surplus Property Division, who will dispose of it.

The land has been under lease to the WRA. Bidders may offer bids on units of 40 acres or fractional parts thereof, or on the tract as a whole, Mr. Ford said.



Southeast Arkansas'

Leading Weekly

Official Journal
Desha County

VOL. 20, NO. 31

West Coast Attitude Toward Jap-American Is Termed "Excellent"

Dillon Myer, Director, Visits Rohwer Center

West coast attitudes toward the return of Japanese-Americans are the best they have ever been, and in general the situation is "very excellent," reported Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority who has been conferring with officials and evacuees at the Rohwer Relocation Center for the past two days, when interviewed Tuesday. On a tour of the eight relocation centers, Myer flew from Washington to Memphis and arrived at Rohwer late Monday.

California citizens no longer believe in the old cliché, "an Oriental is always an Oriental," and the Japanese are being accepted on a different basis, said Myer who has just returned from an extensive trip over the coast to study reaction to the return of the Japanese-Americans. He attributes this change to two factors. One, the California governor and police officers are cooperating to the fullest extent. Two, Japanese in the U. S. Army have "fought their hearts out and some have lost them." The second reason is mainly responsible for the change in attitude, which a year ago was definitely hostile, Myer believes.

The percentage of West Coast citizens favoring return of the Japanese is about 75, with about 25 against, he said. He characterized most opposition as "bluff," caused by economic reasons, and predicted that there will be no violence of any importance since the Japs have more friends on the West Coast than any where else.

"Relocation will be gradual because (1) all had disposed of property and it takes time to repossess it, (2) 35,000 are either in the Army or have relocated elsewhere leaving three-fourths of the families affected and unsettled about relocation, and (3) the Japanese are feeling out the situation," the WRA director said.

The Rohwer center will be dissolved in six months to a year, following the procedure employed when the Jerome camp was disbanded. There are no definite plans about what the center will be, Myer said.

The WRA will be in business from a year to 18 months and will have relocation offices stationed in central points.

He said he was in no position to speculate about relocation in Arkansas, adding that the few Japanese who have settled in Little Rock have been well received.

Of the 127 Japs who left Rohwer in January, 26 went to the coast, and the remaining number is scattered about in other states, but he regarded this as not indicative of the general trend. His guess is that about 50 per cent of the internees will return to the coast.

Myer plans to visit several other centers before returning to Washington about February 12.

From the,
Arkansas Gazette of
November 2, 1944

These Were American Soldiers.

Four American soldiers who served in the Italian campaign are shown in an Associated Press news picture. One lost a leg at Cassino. Another lost his right eye and an arm near Rome. Another lost an arm at Anzio.

These Americans soldiers are Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, Sgt. Robert Y. Oda, and Pvts. Kenneth Otagaki and Tamotsu Shimitzu. They are members of the 100th United States Infantry Battalion, which was the first group of Nisei (nee-say) or Americans of Japanese descent, too take part in active combat in this war.

The 100th Infantry Battalion has a fine record, which is discussed in "Nisei in Uniform." The nucleus of the organization was composed of men from two Hawaiian infantry regiments of the National Guard. A number of the guardsmen had taken part in the defense of the Honolulu area during the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. Two members of the battalion captured the first Japanese prisoner taken by the United States in World War II. The battalion was sent to this country for training, and then transferred to Africa. It took part in the invasion of Italy at Salerno. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark conferred upon it the War Department's distinguished unit citation for its performance at Cassino and Belvedere.

Americanism, as these Nisei show, is a matter of the spirit. The 100th Battalion fights in defense of its country, the United States, as other Americans fight for the same reason. Our flag means home and a way of life to the Nisei who are willing to battle for it.

The following articles were printed in the front page of the McGehee Times, McGehee, Arkansas, Thursday, August 19, 1943.

WHAT THE JAPS THINK OF A LOCAL BASEBALL NINE AS CAUCASIANS -

The "Rohwer Outpost", official newspaper of the Japanese Relocation Camp there, "slammed" the McGehee baseball nine in the comment on their initial appearance at the center.

"Disappointing a huge turnout, the McGehee Town Team was smothered 24-0 by the local all-star nine in a six-inning tilt, the game being stopped because the fray was turning into a rout," the Outpost said.

"The Caucasian nine was a poor example of a baseball team, playing without suits, some players playing barefooted, smoking on the field of play and otherwise turning the game into a farce."

That's what they think of the local baseball nine, and others as well.

* * * * *

ARE THEY AMERICANS?

The behavior of the Japanese evacuees of the Rohwer Relocation Camp when they come to trade at McGehee has been anything but pleasing to citizens here.

Often when they come into contact with the Caucasian race, their rowdy mannerisms would distinguish them if their physical characteristics did not. They talk loudly in Japanese, which infuriates McGehee citizens and makes them remember Pearl Harbor. By shoving, grimacing and sneering they have generally succeeded in making themselves OBNOXIOUS.

While this is not true in all cases, those who persist in rowdyism have branded the others with its stamp. Consequently, local citizens regard them with disgust.

IF they purport to be Americans, then why can't they act as Americans do?

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Arkansas Gazette
Monday, 3/26/45

Desha County and the War

In a 44-page Military Edition the McGehee Times has made a valuable contribution to the record of Arkansas's part in this war. It is a document that will aid and simplify the work of future historians.

This special edition is designed to serve the purpose of a memorial to those who have given their lives for our country and to present a detailed account of Desha county in war. The McGehee Times tells, so far as is possible, who Desha county's boys and girls in uniform are, and in many instances where they are. One section has an In Memoriam for the score of Japanese who went to war and to death from the Rohwer Relocation Center and a roster of the 866 who enlisted.

Each of the edition's five sections is copiously illustrated with photographs and there are excerpts from letters that came from all over the world.

It is the personal touches in these letters that make them of more than passing value. They give their authors' impressions of strange places and strange peoples and thus provide intimate background material for the historians who eventually will set down the over-all story of World War II.

The Shreveport Times
Sunday, March 25, 1945

Japs Under Stars and Stripes

The questions that arise from American citizens of full Japanese blood serving in the armed forces are delicate ones. An American Legion post in the northwest removed from an honor roll a group of Japanese-blood American soldiers. Later, when it was found that all but one had been killed in action, under the American flag, the names were restored. The first units to land in the bloody Salerno (Italy) invasion included a battalion made up of soldiers entirely Japanese as to blood.

The McGehee Times -- in Desha county, Arkansas -- recently issued a special edition on servicemen of Desha county. It devoted a full page to the war records of Japanese-blood American citizens who once lived at the Rohwer relocation center near McGehee or whose next of kin now live there. The center is for those of full Japanese blood who were removed from war-vital areas early in the conflict.

The McGehee Times lists 866 "Japs" in the United States armed services as from Rohwer, or having their next of kin there now. Of the total, many are casualties -- 21 killed in action, 33 wounded and wearing the Purple Heart, one missing in action, two as German prisoners.

Through the page are pictures and notations of Jap-blood soldiers who have served the United States in this war with exceptional merit. Some examples: "Staff Sergeant Takashi Senzaki, led platoon that helped rescue the 'Lost Battalion' of Texans in France last October" ... "Tech Sgt. Tanouye, killed in action, posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest American Army decoration" ... "Sgt. Togo Sugiyama, single handed knocked out five German machine gun nests before being killed" ... "Sgt. Bert Tanaka, awarded the Silver Star for bravery in Italy" ... "Lieut. James H. Kurata, commissioned during battle for meritorious work in battalion that was part of the 36th Texas division" ... "Capt. Norman Kobayashi, army surgeon with Lieutenant General Patton's Third Army on the Rhine" ... "Lieut. Masuo Chamori, commissioned on the battlefield, Purple Heart" .. and so on down a line of heroes, under the Stars and Stripes, but of full Japanese blood.

At such as these let only those whose patriotism has stood equal tests of fire first throw stones -- for they will not do so.

Private Everett Umeda, 100th Infantry, is back in the States after having been in the front lines in Italy for three months. He is recognized in Rohwer as the first soldier back from the European front to visit this camp.

A native of Hawaii, he was sworn into the U.S. Army in June, 1941, and after training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin and Camp Shelby, Mississippi, he was sent to North Africa, then ~~to~~ to Italy where he fought side by side with his buddies as a bazooka gunner for three months until he acquired a shrapnel wound in his right shoulder.

He was decorated with the Purple Heart ~~as well as with two~~ ^{awards} ribbons with ~~at~~ stars, signifying his participation in the European campaign.

At present, Umeda is assigned to a hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from where he obtained a furlough to visit his Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Awaya of 4-2-F.

His parents are back in the Islands, where he hopes to return, eventually.

Umeda described Italy as being hot, the inhabitants friendly and very hospitable and crazy about chocolates. He will return to ~~Alabama~~ ^{Alabama}

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Umeda, of the 100th Infantry, is back in the States

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100th Infantry

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Mrs. Awaya, Uncle and Aunt at 4-2-F

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FACTS CONCERNING EVERETT UMEDA

July 10, 1944

Private Umeda entered the Army in Hawaii on June 28, 1941. He came to ^{the} Wisconsin Camp ⁱⁿ 1942 and in January, 1943 he was sent to Camp Shelby for combat training. In August, 1943 he sailed for North Africa and after remaining there about ^{three} ~~2~~ weeks he was sent to Italy. In November, 1944 he received a shoulder wound from a shrapnel. After spending several months in hospitals in Italy and North Africa, he was sent back to an Army general hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. At this time he is visiting his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Amaya who lives at 4-02-F. Mr. Amaya is a veteran of the first World War and is a member of a Los Angeles American Legion Club. Private Umeda's parents are living in Hawaii and since he does not expect to see active service again he hopes that he will be sent back to the Islands.

He wears two full rows of campaign ribbons, two of which have ~~4~~ stars for combat service and one of them is the Purple Heart/insignia.

He says that the Italian people seem to be sincerely glad that the Germans were defeated and that they greeted the American soldiers with great ~~an~~ enthusiasm and warm hospitality. He said that the soldiers who entered the captured towns first were the lucky ones since they were the men who got the first chance at the wine the people dug up from its hiding place. He also recalled an excellent meal of Spaggetti and chicken which an Italian family served him and for which they did not wish to accept pay. He said that many times the going was tough and the casualty rate was high but that his battalion received good support from other Army units. In turn his battalion also was called upon many times to support

other units.

Private Umeda was trained as a rifleman but later was
Bazooka gunner but was wounded without ever getting a chance ~~to~~
at a tank.

COPY

Taken from ROHWER OUTPOST
September 11, 1943

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

We who are leaving for the Tule Lake center feel that as segregees, we are demonstrating our loyalty in a difficult if not painful manner. Basically, none of us wish to be mistreated. Beneath our physical exterior, we have a firm belief that we too are upholding those edicts of the American Constitution by protesting their misinterpretations by the government agencies.

We do not wish to see the failure of an American ideal but evacuation brought just that. It involved our homes, our fortunes and the lives that we live as has been shown since the onset of the forced migration.

Our fault is that we have chosen the hard way without understanding the immediate consequences in our own lives, because we had a deep feeling of injustice without being factually analytical of the situation on hand.

No., we do not believe that any segregee complains of those who have answered otherwise. There is rather a sense of kinship in our instincts of what is justice and what is not justice.

An ideal has been distorted, but the segregees and all of us are upholding it with uncomplaining patience.

✓

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Rohwer *Recruiting*
girl

Report from Rohwer on Camp Shelby trip, May 1-2, 1943.

(Rohwer cooperated with Jerome the weekend of June 19-20 and sent another 30 girls to Camp Shelby. Jerome was unable to find enough girls in their center who wished to make the trip to make up the 100 girls requested by Camp Shelby. One bus load, therefore, went from Rohwer.)

if Jerome
can
report on
reasons for
this

The Rohwer girls received an invitation from Lieut. Gilbert, special service officer for the Japanese Combat Unit at Camp Shelby to be guests for a weekend at the Camp on May 1-2. A hundred girls went in three busses. Six evacuee chaperones and six Caucasian chaperones accompanied them. The party left at 7:00 A.M. Saturday morning. Lunch was eaten in Jackson, Miss. Temporary headquarters were established at the Y.W.C.A. and the local press sent reporters and photographers to write up the trip. The group arrived in Hattiesburg about 6:00 P.M. The girls were greeted lustily and were immediately rushed into the mess hall for dinner because the dance was to begin at 7:30 P.M. After a hasty meal and a rapid retouching as to appearance, the girls were taken to the Service Club for the dance. The boys were lined up shoulder to shoulder making a complete double aisle from bus to doorway and the girls walked through. Each girl received a wrist nosegay of white carnations as she entered. A huge, beautifully decorated cake boasting a large V for Victory atop it graced one corner of the band stand. The girls had an exciting time. They were taken to their lodgings in a Civilian Defense Housing project on the camp grounds in busses and in the one large group. The next morning after breakfast, the group attended chapel. In the afternoon they witnessed a ball game between two Nisei teams and then attended a tea dance. The group started home at 5:00 P.M. Sunday. One of the high moments of the whole weekend was just as the busses slowly moved away from the Service Club the whole group - over a thousand of Japanese American soldier boys - sang Aloha Oe to the girls who'd come to visit them.

Rohwer

DISLOYALTY OR CONFUSION

Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of Military Affairs special committee, stated Wednesday in the OUTPOST that Rohwer has only 20 per cent, or the lowest acknowledged disloyalty of the five centers where hearings were held.

The percentage of disloyalty was reached by tabulating the replies given to one of the questions in Form 304A, which served as the questionnaire for selective service. All negative or qualified answers to Question 28 were taken to constitute disloyalty.

But are 20 per cent really disloyal in this Center? Or does it instead reflect the trials that the people in the Center have undergone within the past year.

Evacuation was not an easy medicine to take for the Japanese-Americans, after being inculcated in our public schools with the idea that race tolerance was a primordial quantity of our government. It has cost the WCCA and the WRA \$80,000,000 in one year.

But it has cost the evacuees over a hundred million in lost capital and businesses; it is costing the state of California many more millions in lost agricultural productivity; and it will cost the nation in the upwards of half a billion before the war is over.

Perhaps the cost can be justified by saying that it has helped nullify the war hysteria on the coast and that it was considered essential for the welfare of the nation at that particular time. Yet the discriminatory element that caused only the Japanese to be moved out is hard to erase.

Evacuation has not only brought economic deficits since in intangible ways, it has made itself evident. It has been especially hard on some families who have lost their lifetime work. It has meant heartbreak and suffering for individual families. It cannot be forgotten that all evacuees have undergone severe mental strain in the last twelve months.

It is doubtful that the answers that appeared on the forms can be taken as the criteria for disloyalty because under great emotional stress and mental confusion, the resultant replies are bound to be affected. If a similar number of people in the US were to go through what the evacuees have, the results could conceivably be worse.

The results can establish only one meaning. They prove that the principles of democracy have not miscarried; for, it signifies that despite everything that has been discouraging to the residents, 80 per cent are willing to pledge allegiance unqualifiedly to the United States. It is signal proof that the Japanese-Americans are loyal.

COPY

Taken from ROHWER OUTPOST
July 24, 1943

EDITORIAL

PARTING WAYS

The release on the details of segregation and the news of the Dies Committee's calling off of Nisei investigation were the highlights of press significance for the Nisei this week. The sudden death of Dies' abortive inquiry is however an issue that concerns us only in an indirect way, while segregation is a problem that will affect us personally since an estimated 10-20% of the evacuated Japanese will soon be taken out of the relocation centers and will be placed in a special WRA center.

Segregation, so often metaphored with a barrel of apples, is not an issue that can be passed over lightly and discussed in a matter-of-fact way, because it is a problem that has come into prominent existence with and since the evacuation. Its basic origin can be traced not only to the inward feelings of the people but to the effects and conditions of the mass migration.

Some of the Tule Lake-bound people are those who came to the United States recently to either establish business contact or to get an American education. Others have come 30 or 40 years ago with the intention of staying permanently in the country, obeying her laws and making a living for their family here. These have found the test of evacuation too great and too ironic. At any length, they have reached the belief that their place is not in America.

Still others, will be leaving in order to keep the family units together -- wives with husbands, children with parents, parents with sons, and relatives with relations. It will never be known how many of these repatriates and disloyals were influenced in their choice by the temporary suspension of their rights, but it is safe to say that the pre-evacuation repatriates would have been negligible.

One of the most vicious weapons used by the anti-Japanese elements on the outside has been the fact that no segregation had taken place in the relocation centers. Last week's ruling will automatically nullify this argument that has been continually brought forward by various racialists. However, it must not be expected that Nisei will no longer be the object of barbed criticisms from the same sources. The only difference will be in the method used to undermine our position.

With the policy of segregation now an actuality, it will soon be time for friends to part with friends, members of a family with others,

and neighbors with neighbors. We must go our respected ways realizing that each has made his personal choice under the stress and strain of wartime uncertainty.

Let's not look at the differences that exist among us now; let's part old friends, remembering the pleasant relations of the past.

max 7/22/44
Embree
This extract from ^{Rohwer} on ~~evangelist~~ ^{evangelist} report
on registration at Rohwer underscores
the need for including ^{evangelist} ~~evangelist~~ ^{representatives}
in policy making decisions which affected their
lines.

How much more successful might the program have been,
had the delegation from Washington conferred first
with a small group of representative leaders! Here
was a Center where internal peace and harmony had
prevented any serious trouble. It had not been neces-
sary to give much attention to the citizenship status
of the people. No issue had been raised where it be-
came necessary to make public a definite decision in
regard to our loyalty to this Nation. There were no
flag wavers here. Thus, the announcement of the pro-
gram caught the leaders unprepared. These leaders,
whose loyalty cannot be questioned, were as bewildered
by the suddenness of the actual registration as every-
one else. In such a state, they were unable to cope
successfully with the equally sudden antagonistic
attitude which swept through the camp. Had the key
men and women of this Center had early access to the
findings of the discussions in Washington, they might
have saved the day.

Rohrer
Relocation

Extract from letter from Chief
of Community Management,
Rohrer Relocation Center,
May 31, 1944

The Japanese gentlemen whom I took along did a fine job of selling themselves and the truck farming business, but I do not know whether the community will be entirely satisfied or not. I came away from that conference convinced that relocation in groups of ten families or more is absolutely necessary if these farmers are to be relocated at all. They are compelled to live within a few miles of a large city if they work as individual farmers. The men who are leaders in the reestablishment of the evacuees on farms are convinced that they will have to locate in large enough numbers to produce sufficient quantities of produce to make it advantageous for a jobber to engage the entire output in advance. This means that several farmers will have to work in the same general community, if not at the same project. As I see it, the farmers who are relocating now are not following the individual family relocation plan as WRA conceived it. They are simply relocating themselves and then gathering about them as seasonal workers large numbers of these people who will presently come and thus create a working group. Thus, they can help each other in harvesting time and produce enough to make deals with wholesale jobbers.

The spirit of the center is very good, and I think the desire to relocate increases week by week.