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ARMY INDUCTION MESSAGE

BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MESSAGE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT WHICH THE ARMY PERSONNEL DELIVERED TO THE COLONISTS LAST NIGHT THE FULL TEXT IS PRINTED HEREWITH:

We are here on a mission which will be made plain to you within the next few minutes. Some questionnaires are to be distributed among you and what is said here is by way of explaining what use the Government intends to make of them.

Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life.

Presentations such as this one are being made simultaneously at all of the relocation centers over the United States. All citizens in this country who are of Japanese blood are being told the same things. The effort is not a campaign or a drive but is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of one portion of our population. Its fundamental purpose is to put your situation on a plane which is consistent with the dignity of American citizenship.

What is done is being done with the authority of the Government of the United States and with the approval of the War Department. But whether it is to be successful will depend finally upon the voluntary acts of free American citizens.

You may object that this--your life here--is not freedom. The circumstances were not of your own choosing, though it is true that the majority of you and of your families accepted the restrictions placed upon your life with little complaint and without deviating from loyalty to the United States.

In any time of crisis, however, when national survival presents itself as the all-important issue, the best interests of the few must sometimes be temporarily sacrificed or disregarded for what seems the good of the na-

ny. The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity.

Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety. That was because war came to the United States and imposed extraordinary burdens upon all of its citizens. Our citizens everywhere feel these burdens increasingly.

Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind. The decisions which led to your present situation were studied as carefully as the rush of events permitted, and the steps taken were in the interest of national security and in behalf of your personal safety. You are aware of the reasons for what was done.

Not all Japanese Americans are loyal to their Government. Not all members of any group of our population--even those whose ancestors came here hundreds of years ago--are fully loyal to their country.

That is so because ours is a free society permitting the individual often to choose in what measure he will contribute to the common good. In all groups there are individuals who will not

accept any obligation to the land which gives them their opportunity. Wherever you find them and whatever their blood may be they are the disloyal ones.

When war came between Japan and the United States, there were immediately two difficult problems for our government in connection with that part of its population which is of Japanese blood. The first was how to deal fairly with the loyal citizen who wishes only to serve this country. The second was how to protect this nation from the acts of those who are not loyal.

It would have been a good thing if both of these obligations could have been met at one time. That was not possible because it has never been the practice of the United States to intrude into the privacy of its citizens and to keep track of all of their movements and make a check of their loyalty.

Therefore, until a better way could be found, a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States.

Of that, the Government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you.

What is wanted by your Government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies (Cont on Page 4, Col. 1)

Civil Liberties in '42 UNION LISTS EVACUATION ON DARK SIDE OF RIGHTS LOST DURING WAR

At the end of our first year of war against the Axis, civil liberties in the United States had been far more successfully preserved than during the same period of the first World War although a number of serious breaches of Constitutional

rights were made.

This opinion is given by the American Civil Liberties Union in a general review of civil liberties in America from Pearl Harbor to the beginning of 1943.

"On the whole," the Union report stated,

"though the over-all picture is favorable to the maintenance of democratic liberties, particularly in freedom of public discussion by press and radio, in the growing protection of Negroes' rights, and in the reasonably satisfactory adjustment of labor's claims, constant vigilance and effort are plainly necessary to protect the rights of those minorities which inevitably suffer pressure and injustices under the tensions of war."

MANY JOBS WAITING

Many jobs on the Project are crying to be filled. Those unemployed or dissatisfied with their current positions are urged to look into the following. A number of teachers and assistants in the elementary and Adult Education field are desperately needed. There are also openings for stenographers, typists, waiters and waitresses, assistant dieticians, nurses aides, etc.

Apply at Placement Office for additional information.

PAPER RECOGNIZES NISEI VOLUNTEER

Receiving recognition in the Feb. 3 issue of the Tacoma News Tribune was 20-year-old Paul Hayashi who several months ago, volunteered for the Army Intelligence School.

Writes sports columnist, Dan Walton, Tribune sports editor.

"Paul Hayashi, one of the 10 Tacoma Japanese chosen at Tale Lake Relocation center for military intelligence work in the Army Language School, will be remembered here as the southpaw featherweight who displayed lethal punching prowess in amateur ring circles. He also dabbled in other sports at Lincoln High, but boxing was his first love."

Get 1943 Dispatch calendar at Block offices. 10 cents each.

150 ATTEND JACL MEETING

Some 150 persons attended the JACL meeting last Wednesday night at #2120. Reports on the JACL conference in Salt Lake City, were given by Ted Takamura, Tom Yago and Walter Tsukamoto.

Interesting and important details were revealed by the delegates with emphasis laid on the resettlement program and the Nisei Army status.

Plans were also drawn up for efficiently organizing a local JACL chapter and work in aiding the national offices is expected to start soon.

Henry Taketa presided over the meeting.

Noteworthy...

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN: To Tokuzo and Haruko Shida, #3902-B, a boy on Feb. 6, at 6:40 p.m.

BORN: To Ted and Masa Nakamura, #5707-D, a girl on Feb. 6 at 7:36 p.m.

BORN: To Yoshio and Na-tsuko Kimura, #2102-A a girl on Feb. 6 at 10:38 p.m.

BORN: To Taneki and Alice Yamaoka, #4306-B, a boy on Feb. 7 at 6:40 p.m.

RIMLESS GLASSES

FOUND: A pair of rimless glasses from the Columbian Optical Co. in Klamath Falls is being held at the Warden's headquarters. The parcel was addressed to the front gate warden's quarters.

DARK SIDE

On the dark side of the picture last year, the Union listed four major exceptions: first, removal of the entire Japanese population from the West Coast by military authority and their detention in "virtual concentration camps"; second, the international censorship of opinion, especially restrictions against sending to Allied nations information on race discrimination here; third, censorship by the Post Office Department of publications alleged to impede the war effort without hearing; and fourth, certain federal prosecutions for utterances and publications alleged to encourage disaffection in the armed forces without a showing of "clear and present danger" of illegal acts.

FAVORABLE ACTS

The Union, however, found several acts and conditions favorable; the relative freedom of debate and criticism; the lack of witch-hunting, mob violence and a spirit of persecution; the Attorney General's action in removing restrictions on enemy aliens of Italian nationality; the prosecutions for peonage in the South undertaken by the Justice Department; and the activity of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in combating job discrimination because of race or religion.

(Released by Common Council for American Unity, Inc. N.Y.)

NAME WANTED FOR MITT SHOW RINGSIDE SEATS CONTEST PRIZE

With choice ringside seats for the championship bouts as prizes, a contest will be held to select a suitable name for the coming Project boxing tournament, according to Bunny Nakagawa, Recreation boxing instructor.

The contest will close at 5 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 20, and all entries must be turned in to the athletic staff at #1808.

There is two weeks in which to think of a good name for the tournament, and there is no limit on the number of entries per person, it was added.

Some of the suggested names, which will not be accepted for the contest, are "Golden Gloves" and "Diamond Belt".

ADULT SEWING CLASSES OPEN

Beginners sewing classes will be offered by the Adult Education classes beginning the week of Feb. 15. Dr. Marion Francis, acting director of night school, disclosed today. Mary Sakai is instructor.

Sessions will be held on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 2-4 p.m. and from 9-11:15 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at #7208.

Advance registration is being held this week at #7208.

CARROTS CABBAGE ARRIVE FROM GILA PROJECT, MESS MANAGEMENT REPORTS

Furnishing fresh vegetables for the mess tables, 125 crates of carrots and 225 crates of cabbage arrived from the

SCOUT LEADERSHIP CLASS POSTPONED

The two-day scout leadership training courses which were to have been held on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 13 and 14, have been postponed indefinitely, according to Mas Jinguji, scout leader of the Recreation department.

NATIONAL BOY SCOUT WEEK . . . PROGRAM TO COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW

This is National Scout Week and the Boy Scouts of Tule Lake Project will commemorate the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the youth movement with a special program this Thursday evening, Feb. 11 from 7:15 p.m. at dining hall #1920.

SAMPLE IS NEW SUPERVISOR

Philmer A. Sample, former Modoc County High School administrator, will have general supervision of adult education classes; Dr. Marion Francis, acting director of night school, announced Monday.

Special emphasis will be laid on commercial courses. He will also teach Business English courses and bookkeeping.

Sample is the author of many poems and short stories. A volume "Vision in Verse" by Sample can be found at the High School library at #908.

LEAVE CLEARANCES FOR FARM WORK

Persons desiring to leave the Project for farm work do not have to have their leave clearances. It was emphasized by Lorne Huycke, leave officer.

Those going out for farm work will be required to have their applications in for leave clearance. This is enough for anyone leaving the Project on work group leaves or short term leaves, the leave officer declared.

Gila Project, Arizona, Saturday morning, the mess management department reported concerning on the food situation.

Mixed vegetables and "misc" have arrived from San Francisco. It was added that the meat which is served in the Project is procured through the Army Quartermasters.

In the Project warehouse there are 1000 sacks of beets, 600 crates of carrots and potatoes to last until July.

Mr. Kenneth Harkness, Superintendent of Schools, will be the chairman, and the program is announced as follows:

1. Flag Ceremony
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Opening Address--Mr. Ernest Rhoads, District Committee chairman.
4. Candlelight Ceremony--Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, Project Director.
5. Court of Awards--Mr. Arthur Roney, Supervisor of High School Teachers' Training.
6. Recognition of Outstanding Service--Mr. Ernest Rhoads.
7. Presentation of Troop Charter--Modoc Council Members from Klamath Falls.
8. Talk--Mr. Harvey Coverley.
9. "God Bless America"--by audience.
10. Closing ceremony and Retreat of Colors.

Mrs. Jinguji, Boy Scout leader of the Recreation department, urges the public to join with the scouts at their anniversary program this Thursday evening.

NOTE WORTHY . . .

TRANSFERS TO MCGEEHEE
...Arkansas from this Project on Monday morning were Shunuko and Kenneth Nakayama, Fusao and Izumi Nishito, James and Ann Inouye, Toyokuna Sagara, and Terazo, Yonako, Yoshio, Toyoko and Koshi Satow.

FOUND:

...pair leather mittens, black fountain pen, blue scarf, dollar watch and eversharp.

They may be claimed at the Block 67 managers office.

LOST:

...Buddhist prayer book and o-ju-zu, wrapped in cloth, between #1614 and #5613. Finder please return to #5613-C to Mrs. Nobuyama.

(Cont'd from Page 1 Col.3)
and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.

This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for those will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replaced by the same hardships which are now being experienced by other American families--the hardships of saying good-bye to family when you leave home to fight for the United States and the hardships of getting along without many things which Americans have always regarded as necessities.

Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty where they are fitted for combat duty and for war work where they are best suited for war work. They are wanted because the Government and the Army are convinced of their loyalty. And they are wanted not less because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens doing useful work for the American community. You have superior qualifications for the kind of service in which it is intended to use you.

These are among the primary purposes of the questionnaire which is to be executed by you. Those who are willing and are loyal, of military age and physically fit, are being asked to volunteer for induction into the Army of the United States. Those who are loyal but for some reasons are not qualified for military service--the young men and the young women--will be given the opportunity to support the war effort by work on the home front.

The major purpose of what is being done here, however, is this: There are some individuals in this Center whose ties with the Japanese Empire are such as to disqualify

them for positions of trust in this country. This does not mean that they will not be treated humanely, but it does mean that it would be unwise for this Government in this time of crisis to give them an opportunity to endanger the national security. Therefore, steps must be taken to determine those individuals in whom the United States can place full trust and confidence. The questionnaire is a means to that end.

Your Government would not take those steps unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens. The invitation to the young men here to volunteer is simply a token of its good faith and further interest.

As was the case with all other Americans of military age who were first given the chance to volunteer for service, and if they did not so volunteer were then inducted into the Army via the Selective Service, it is contemplated that in the normal process of building our Army, those among you who do not volunteer but are of the right age and physically fit will probably be taken into the military service in due time.

That is a part of sharing the lot of the general population of this country. You would not want that you would be treated differently than other Americans. Universal service is now the national policy and in the long run there is no better way to apportion our present military responsibilities.

However, the plan now being contemplated is that Americans of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat team. You may want to know why it is being done this way. The reason is that if your strength were diffused through the Army of the United States--as has already been done with many other Americans of your blood--it would be taken of your

action. You would be important only as man-power--nothing more. But united, and working together, you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States and abroad. All other Americans would long remember what you had done for the country, and you would be a living reproach to those who have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period? To the nations abroad, and especially to the peoples of the East, you would provide the measure of the solidarity of people who get together in the name of democracy.

Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified for officership, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education, many of you are suitable officer material.

It was believed that you would want a straightforward presentation of this new proposal by the Government, and therefore the explanation of the plan behind the questionnaire has been made as simply as possible. It is not necessary for me to appeal to the loyalty of those who are loyal.

If there are any questions in your minds with regard to the policy or to the questionnaire, we will try to answer them during our stay here at the Center.

..(Army offices here will be announced tomorrow.)..