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Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Special Report on showing of "Go for Broke" at Minidoka
Relocation Center March 2-11, inc., 1944

A total of 4637 evacuee residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center saw the WPA movie "Go for Broke" at ten showings from March 2 to 10, inclusive. All but a handful of those seeing the picture were adults.

Advance Preparations: Because we received only a few days' notice of the picture's coming there was no opportunity to give advance publicity to the film through the Irrigator. However, six showings on successive nights of three relocation pictures from the "This Is America" series were already scheduled to begin on March 2. "Go for Broke" was simply added to the program although it made an unusually long program.

Set-Up: The Community Activities section controls all available 16 mm. projectors on the project by virtue of the fact that all machines are privately owned and the C. A. rents them for showing the regular Hollywood production. C. A. operates as a trust. The reports division, relocation division and schools have been unable to purchase a 16 mm. for official WPA use. We are still trying.

Therefore, showing of "Go for Broke" had to be coordinated with the availability of projection equipment and theaters. The machine was already accessible through the relocation film schedule and also the halls. For the final four showings "Go for Broke" was added to the regular program at the two theaters, one located in each end of the center.

Attendance at the first six showings was as follows:

March 2	- 325
" 3	- 300
" 4	- 275
" 5	- 550
" 6	- 600
" 7	- 550

According to comments noted by observers, "Go for Broke" was a definite attraction at the final three showings and at the first showings relocation pictures were as much an attrac-

tion as the Camp Shelby film. The relocation pictures: "This is New England", "Washington D. C." and "This Amazing America" were more popular than some of the other relocation films and attracted favorable comment.

The audiences at these showings were predominantly male issel with the percentage running about 3 issel to 2 nisel and 3 males to 1 female.

Attendance at the regular theater was as follows, two shows nightly:

March 8 - 541
 " 9 - 480
 " 10 - 528
 " 11 - 508

"Stage Door Canteen" and "Here We Go Again" (Fibber McGee and Charlia McCarthy) were the feature pictures and were better than average pictures.

Reaction: In general the reaction to "Go for Broke" was very favorable. Undoubtedly, those people who are opposed to Army service for the nisel did not enjoy it, but we heard many favorable comments. We think it helped considerably to make the community more aware of the part the nisel soldiers are playing in the war and to inform the evacees regarding many factors which have been distorted such as segregation and discrimination. It appeared that many parents with sons in the Army were given a boost in morale by the film.

H. L. Stafford
 Project Director

by John Bigelow
 Reports Officer

Take this to Hero. Prefer Mera Hoshi to
Sachi - 16:40 is too long -
THE OVERSEAS TRANSCRIPTION

THE "★ OF ★"
THE "MINIDOKA MATINEES"

Time

16:40

HERO: "We're on the Air with Your Minidoka Matinee"

ANNOUNCER: GREETINGS & SALUTATIONS to all you Nisei
YANKS, From the Main Land, comes this
Special TRANSCRIBED PROGRAM ~~BROADCAST~~
~~BROADCAST~~ ^{FEATURING} BY the TOP TALENTS ~~of~~
the ^{Minidoka} RELOCATION CENTER, HUNT IDAHO and
FEATURING a Special MESSAGE BY
Dillon Myers - ^{National Director of the War Relocation} & Now TO START the ^{Authentic}
FESTIVITIES HERE is the PRODUCER &
MASTER OF CEREMONIES - HERO Nishimoto.

HERO: Well THANK YOU Chick, & GREETINGS,
EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE - HERE is the
HUNT ORCHESTRA READY WITH THAT
LATIN AMERICAN HIT "AMOR", so HERE we GO.

ORCH: "AMOR" (3/23/45)

HERO: Yes SIR; Now, stepping to the MICK is our
FIRST VOCALIST in the PERSON of Chickie
JSHIHARA. She HAS CHOSEN TO SING FOR THE
BOYS A MEDLEY OF FAVORITES OF A FEW
SEASONS BACK, Chickie - - - - -

3/1/45

YANKS OF THE WEEK

4½ Minutes

Hero: For weeks we have had veterans of overseas duty as guest on our programs. They have told us what they thought, how they fought, and how they found Army life. We have tried to present in a graphic form, the part the Japanese American is playing in the present war. If 13,000 Japanese American men are doing their bit as doughboys, girls too, also of Japanese ancestry, are serving their country, in the WACs, in Red Cross work, in USO's.

We have at the mike this week two WACs, smart and chic in their olive drab uniforms. One wears the shoulder patch of the Air Corps, the other, the Second Service Command.

First, may I introduce WAC Private Neba Shimoyama.

Hello, Neba.

Neba: Hello, Hero.

Hero: How does it feel to serve in the Air Corps?

Neba: Oh, wonderful.

Hero: Will you tell our radio audience just what kind of work you do?

Neba: Well, I do ambulance work. Driving the wounded men back from overseas duty to and from the hospital. When the hospital ships come in...by ships, I mean airplanes, of course...it's my work to take them to the hospital as fast and carefully as I can.

Hero: Are those wounded men from the European front?

Neba: Yes, and from the Pacific, too. We have a regional hospital at our post so a great many cases come from all over.

Hero: You're stationed at Patterson Field, Ohio, aren't you?

Neba: Yes, I had my basic training at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Hero: I understand you have two sisters and a brother in the Army, too?

Neba: Yes, two of my sisters are in the WACs too. Mitori is in the Third Air Corps down at MacDill, Florida. Alice is stationed at Ft. Snelling, Minnesota.

Hero: And didn't your brother, who volunteer his services, receive the Purple Heart recently in France?

Neba: Yes, he did.

Hero: How long were you in the service?

13ms.

Neba: ~~Well~~, I volunteered for the WAVEs first, but I was told that they didn't take Japanese, so I applied at a WAC recruiting station. That was in March, 1943, and the WACs weren't open to Japanese Americans yet, so I had to wait till September. But I love the Army, and I'm glad I'm in the WACs now. I learn so many things, and make so many new friends, and somehow I feel that being in the WACs brings me closer to the cause we're fighting for.

Hero: Well, thanks alot, Neba. I think you've expressed a thought that all of us feel, and are doing our best to carry out.
And now may I introduce our second guest on the program, WAC Private Mary Yamaoka. She has the distinction of being the first WAC volunteer from Hunt to be accepted. Hello, Mary.

Mary: Hello Hero:

Hero: Your shoulder patch shows that you're from the Second Service Command. Are you stationed somewhere near New York?

Mary: Yes, in Utica, New York. I'm working at the Rhoads General Hospital. I received my basic in Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. I used to work in the project hospital in Hunt before I volunteered, and the training I received there in the surgical ward stood me up in the service. You see, I'm detailed as a surgical technician.

Hero: Well, that's good to hear. Do you get patients from all over too?

Mary: Yes, but 50 per cent of the cases, I'd say, is from the Pacific. There was one soldier in particular, was back from Saipan, who wouldn't believe that there were Japanese American soldiers serving in the South Pacific. I had to argue with him for hours.

Hero: Those men out there are really showing what they're made of by their deeds in battle, aren't they.

Well, seeing that you're both working with the hospital, would you like to say a few words in behalf of the Red Cross? The War Fund Drive is starting today, you know.

Neba: Yes. The Red Cross is really the link between the boys overseas and home. They have information bureaus for any questions, and they make all arrangements for movies for the men. What they're doing for the soldiers is something that can't be measured in words. Isn't that right, Mary?

Mary: Yes, absolutely. They have rest areas, and clubmobiles go up to the front to provide the men with coffee and doughnuts. The International Red Cross is really the only link with the Prisoners of War and their homes. What little we could contribute to the organization is going directly to the boys for their comfort and well-being.

Yank fo the week

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Here: Well, thanks alot, Private Neba Shimoyama and Mary Yamaoka.
Ir was certainly a pleasure and an honor to have you here.

-----GO FOR BROKE-----

Amen.....

YANK OF THE WEEK

March 8, 1945

HERO: Last year the proud story of the awarding of the Presidential Distinguished Unit citation to the 100th Battalion, Japanese American unit now incorporated with the 442nd Combat Team, hit the nation's headlines. Now the press dispatch revealing the second citation, this time to units of the 442nd Infantry, was received from the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, chalking up another honor for Americans of Japanese ancestry. The report told of the action the Japanese American task force on the Southern Alsace sector of the Western front. They broke a two-day stalemate along the main line of German resistance in the Vosges mountains and succeeded in routing out at least three battalions of the enemy, paving the way for the liberation of two strategic lines.

The units receiving this singular honor were the F and L companies of the 442nd Combat Team.

This week we have the honor to present to you a member of the F company, Sgt. Kenji Ota. Hello, Sgt.

KEN: Hello, Hero.

HERO: Those two battle stars on your European campaign ribbon means that you're a veteran of the Italian and French fronts, doesn't it? Then I suppose that includes the Leghorn, Arno and Vosges forest drives?

KEN: That's right, Hero.

HERO: I see that you were wounded in the left arm. Would you mind telling us just how you received that wound?

KEN: Well, we were in an attacking position as usual. There were about ten men in my squad, and we were moving up toward a Jerry held defense position. They were about 75 yards in front of us, and they were pinning us down with their gun fire. I started to go back to talk to my platoon sergeant when the bullet with my name on it finally found me.

HERO: So That's how it was. You convalesced for a month overseas before you were shipped back home to the Maccaw General hospital in Walla Walla, Washington, weren't you?

KEN: That's right ! It's funny no matter how rough it gets out there and although you see your buddies get hit and wounded right beside you, you always figure that Jerry can never get you.....until you're hit.

Hero: I guess that's how all the soldiers feel. What would you consider your narrowest escape, sergeant? I bet you have an interesting story there.

KEN: Well, there was a time when I was sitting in a fox-hole, and then decided to go and talk to a friend. I scrambled out of there and returned five minutes later. Only the fox-hole was a crater then, where a big shell had fallen in. That time I was sure I was leading a charmed life.

HERO: Boy, that's some experience, but I guess Lady Luck changes her mood once in a while. Well, thanks a lot, Kenny. It was certainly an honor to have you here. Good luck and Good bye.

KEN: So long, Hero.

Go for Broke.

Bishop Reifsnnyder
Speech to all A.P.'s - Rec Hall - July 9, 1945

40 years in Japan

30 in Tokyo

St. Pauls University - Tokyo 25 years

Bishop since 1924

4000 students

Went to Japan in 1902 and returned 1942

I have noted a few things which I think would aid materially in resettlement. I returned to the United States in 1942 and was assigned as Bishop in charge of Japanese work in the United States.

(1) I think it would help to have a closer working arrangement between the local assistance agencies with WRA.

(2) Make housing available through a housing agency. Persuade the Japanese to make use of the housing facilities which they have for other people. Many now living in cities have several rooms which could be utilized for other people. Urge the Japanese to get rid of the Caucasian renters.

(3) Persuade OPA to cooperate in clearing these houses now rented to Caucasians.

I think the Pittsburg Area is the most inviting. There are a number of jobs. Housing facilities are fair and the resettlement committee is helping immensely. The Pennsylvania College for Women is offering free scholarships to Japanese girls. There are numerous advantages there. It is a most attractive place to send people like the Issei. I strongly recommend it to your attention.

Now that is all for the outside but I have noted a few things for inside the center. I make these suggestions with a good deal of diffidence. Some might have already been

taken care of - I'm not only speaking of this center. There is frequently a misunderstanding of the directions which come out of Washington related by the interpreters to the evacuees. My suggestion is to get the very best man you have to translate official announcements and then check back by submitting the translation to some other translator in your center. Remember, I know Japanese psychology, learning it from the foundation by living in a country and speaking no English at all. I think an honest endeavor should be made to speed up official announcements so as to get them out before rumor has a chance to reach them. The Japanese more than any other ~~ether~~ people count rumor as a powerful force. In fact in one instance a man had to resign from the cabinet due to his being unable to combat rumors spread about him. You can be sure parts of a rumor are going to be believed. It is going to make it much more difficult to get the Japanese to believe the direction when it comes out. If the directive is put out exactly the first time, before rumors have a beginning, it will eliminate many controversies.

3. Explain in the announcement that the procedure that is announced is the same followed by all Americans so as to avoid feeling of discrimination. The most difficult thing the Japanese have to bear is that they are discriminated against and that feeling still exists. Explain in the announcement that it is the customary procedure in the United States.

4. I don't know what arrangement you have here but in some centers the blocks have their own Commissioners and also a council combined of from 5 to 7 men. Although the block

commissioners and Council meet together quite frequently, the procedure is that the Council deal with the W.R.A. authorities. The people then feel that they don't have a chance to deal with the authorities since the people's representatives are the block commissioners.

5. My suggestion, made again with a great deal of diffidence is that there should be a direct contact with these block commissioners as well as the Council, put each directive or announcement to them with complete explanation of same which they in turn will give directly to the residents.

Japanese, as a whole, put a great deal of stock in personal contact. Even in business deals, men will talk about affairs and personal subjects and gradually out of this personal contact lasting usually 10 or 15 minutes will come the real point at issue, the real hopes and aspirations. Sometimes it takes a day to complete a business deal. Even if it takes days to get each directive across to the block commissioners, it will be well worth it to the administration because after you have convinced the block commissioners, they will convince those in the blocks. You should make the commissioners feel that you are acting on their suggestions. Be sure you have an efficient interpreter at the meeting with the commissioners, so many times the conference and meetings are failures because of faulty interpretations.

You should make the commissioners feel the problem at stake is mutual and is not proposed on them. Your purpose no matter the cost, is to accomplish an ideal end, the ideal

is to comfortably replace a number of people placed in your charge, you being responsible for getting them out into homes where they will be happy, it may take infinite patience but it is worthwhile.

When I was in Cleveland I talked to a group of 21 Nisei who came from one of the centers, assured before they left of a job in the defense plants there in Cleveland. When they reached Cleveland, 18 of them were informed that there was no job for them. Three were employed. This was not because of anything personal, but because they didn't want these people to have anything to do with the instruments in the factory. Now these kids, out of a job, had nothing to live on, piled up debts and blamed W.R.A. A situation of this kind, which undoubtedly always return to the project has a lasting effect on the residents in the centers. The residents think it is propaganda they are receiving instead of actual facts. It definitely created a lack of confidence in W.R.A.

In every center there is a number of individuals in whom the evacuees have implicit trust because of personal contacts. There is Japanese psychology again. Whenever possible these men should lead the conferences or meetings held in conjunction with evacuees. Because of their trust in these persons they will cooperate with the persons' views even though they may be doubtful in their own mind. The Japanese believe in the saying "it is easy enough to say words, but do your actions correspond to your words". It is only when they have had direct contact with a person that they fully trust him.

If conferences are handled by these men in whom the residents have confidence, I believe, it will insure a total resettlement from the centers.

Then I would like to suggest that insofar as possible you avoid all appearance of propaganda or opportunism.

In one of the centers a center authority came to me and said that in a certain section of the United States there were 3,000 jobs and housing facilities and the report is that they will help the Japanese all they can. He wanted me to to to the local Japanese Buddhist man and persuade him to take up this opportunity. My answer was no! I felt that if I went to the Buddhist head, and it turned out that there were only 500 jobs and insufficient housing, I would be responsible.

It turned out that there were only 500 jobs and insufficient housing.

I think there are definitely two things you will have to face regarding the older Issei:

1. Fear of personal harm
2. Timidity to start life anew in a new environment

I'll take the second one first. The reason, I believe is mainly background. In Japan, a farmer is a farmer for all time, for instance if a boys father is a farmer, the boy too will be a farmer and so on. Everything is inherited from the father to son. It must be understood that Japanese are fixed as far as occupations go. If they are a carpenter or artist, that is what they will stay and it is very difficult to

persuade them to take any other type of position. Given jobs along lines in which they are trained, a little patience and care in handling them, without any of the opportunism thrown in, I believe relocation can be a success.

The fear of personal harm could be best verified by the sending back to the project an explanation of what led up to the attack, and additional cold facts of the case will offset these rumors connected with incidents. A correct translation of the facts of incidents in Japanese given to the various blocks will eliminate a great deal of this fear.

Talking of rumors, most of these could be eliminated if residents were only given the correct information. A lot of these rumors are major retardants to resettlement.

I think it would be well to get some prominent Issei to talk to the people about resettlement. Dr. Yuasa I believe, was here and if you could get him or someone along that line to inform them of the happy circumstances in which people find themselves and he would also be able to describe the conditions under which residents will find themselves when they repatriate to Japan today. He knows that the economic conditions are bad and will be very much worse after the war. Anyone, such as Dr. Yuasa, is bound to make a deep impression on the residents.

He further stated that W.R.A. policies should be clarified in a more distinct and direct way to the residents. It should be made clear that it will be more difficult to learn later on and transportation facilities will be more difficult to obtain because of troop movements --- in regards to

transportations tell them it will apply to all people as well as Japanese.

Now I don't know whether this talk is of much benefit to you or not, but I am trying to place before you the psychology of the people with whom you deal.

SPEECH

Allan Markley
High School, April 23, 1945

Folks, this is rather a pleasure, a pleasure for me at least, not for you maybe. You are probably mystified to a certain extent regarding the meeting which opens two days from now in San Francisco. This will probably be one of the important phases of the history of the world if it is successful.

The movement for world peace originated of course by the fact that during the last 100 years or more there has been an industrial revolution in all parts of the world, it has, therefore, made war much more deadly and I think it will continue unless some sound method of prevention of world conflicts between nations or groups of nations is worked out. Of course the matter of working out a formula to preserve peace is no different than working out a formula for national living under civilian status. Up until the beginning of the 19th century our thoughts were all purely national. Different groups of people in all parts of the world were striving to maintain a system of living which would be satisfactory to themselves. War, of course, is the conflict between these national groups.

Probably the most serious attempt which established some form of world peace came after the first world war. It was germinated by the ideas of Woodrow Wilson, who prior to being president of the United States was president of Princeton University. Whether or not we recognize Wilson as a great man we must give him credit for bringing about and making the first real attempt to preserve world peace. Wilson was a man very much opposed to war. His method of preservation was not a matter of power by an international police force, but rather by rectifying the economic aspects which are the causes of war. He pictured in his mind the connecting of the major powers which would control the League of Nations. He planned to give aid to the smaller nations and to improve the standard of living of all the peoples as a whole to prevent the thinking that eventually caused war and was prevalent at that time. It was not his idea that a large army and navy was needed. Unfortunately the scheme was predicated on the terms that as soon as any large group of nations failed to cooperate the league could not continue and we are probably the ones who, to a large extent, effected its failure. The United States was at that time potentially the greatest industrial power of the world, and without us the league had a very slim chance of being a success.

I happened to be a foreign correspondent in the U.S. sending news to papers abroad during the period immediately following the end of the war and I can say very frankly that those men who blocked the United States joining the League were just as sincere and honest as any public servants this

country has every had. Let us not think of them as being obstructists in the way of world peace. They simply did not have the idealism that President Wilson had. They thought it was impossible to maintain world peace without a large force. Still the League struggled on for a few years without us or Russia which was also coming to the front as a great industrial nation. But it could not function if a crisis arose, actually, of course, that is what happened.

In the meantime we had participated in the other world movements, the most famous of which was the Kellogg Pact signed at that time. During this time also a very interesting phase was developed by Premier Briand of France to the effect that since most of the wars originated in Europe, if a unity of the countries of Europe could be created it would be a factor to future and permanent peace. He conceived the idea of a united states of Europe and spent the latter days of his life fighting for that principle. The United States failed to recognize the Versaille treaty and the people of Germany, Italy and other countries were afraid to write themselves or to subjugate their recognized authority. We have the same principle, of course, involved in the union of states in this country. Early in our democratic form of government in the United States, the colonies agreed that all national problems, or problems regarding a group of states should be placed in the hands of the Federal government; this was Briand's idea, that each country would form a government similar to the State of Idaho. However, he was severely criticized at that time, even by Winston Churchill, who was very much opposed to the Briand plan.

In the early days of this present war when a change occurred in the government of Great Britain and Mr. Churchill found himself the head of the British government and France was about to collapse under the force of the German army, as a last resort Winston Churchill offered to consolidate his country with that of France to unite against the enemy. I think that gesture was probably a milestone in the world movement of today.

Thenext step, or you might say the first step, toward this meeting in San Francisco was when Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met on a battleship on the Atlantic and drew up what is now known as the Atlantic Charter, the principle of which is commonly referred to as the four freedoms which have been pictured by Rockwell Kent and which you have posted on your wall. These were painted in a small New England town and it might interest you to know that I know the publisher of the "Bennington Banner" which the speaker in one of the posters has in his pocket.

The next step came about by two preliminary conferences out of which we have two plans. The Dumbarton Oaks and the

Bretton Woods. Dumbarton Oaks is the name given to a large old mansion in Washington D.C. now owned by the Howard University and has been used by boys and girls of negro ancestry. A very fine old home with an excellent library used by many of the politicians. In this house was laid out in very general terms a plan which might be modified, improved, and ultimately adopted at the end of the present war. Instead of depending on armed force as a last resort, this Dumbarton Oaks plan proposes that there be a permanent international police force. Also that all of the nations contribute both money and man power to that international organization. Now it provides also that there shall be a requirement that each member nation add to that force when necessity requires. Obviously you wouldn't want to maintain a large army or navy when unnecessary, but if the need arose it would be the obligation of all member nations to provide force. It is almost the opposite of Mr. Wilson's idea. It probably goes back to a famous saying by Theodore Roosevelt, "speak softly, but carry a big stick". It does have immediately accessible the big stick to stop a world conflict embryo before it creates another world war. I feel that there is some skepticism as to how it will be received by the United States and people of the world, because as soon as the fire is out we will look forward in this country, England, and France also, to normal living and allow nothing to infringe on our mode of living and of course, man power for the world force is necessary. To get them to set aside their own personal thinking and participate wholeheartedly in this move will be a problem.

Now the other plan is equally important--the Bretton Wood. By the way, Bretton Wood is a small mountain resort in Northern New Hampshire. This plan also has to be worked out in more detail. It calls for the breaking down of certain barriers working hardships on any particular nation and the barriers of trade any nation has depends on what it can produce to sell to others and what they in turn can buy from others. It is an old theory that if you don't have a market for what you can't consume, then you can't buy those things you are unable to produce and certain barriers are created. Wars are not caused primarily by nations but by individuals depressed in some way or another. As long as people are satisfied they will try to acquire those things that other people have and they would like to have. The preservation of an international police force is not comparable in importance to the preservation of a world economic system. An economic system which will maintain a decent standard of living for all people because that is the root of this war.

The American people are unable to see Bretton Woods because of Dumbarton Oaks, but still Bretton Wood will have more to do with the eradication of war than the police force.

Now in the present concept of the meeting in San Francisco, the membership is limited to what is known as the

that is similar, of course, to the same membership which was used in making out the League of Nations in the first World War. Because it was proposed by the people who were winning the war it became a part of the Versaille Treaty. Now in order to make this wholly successful on a world basis, it must be expanded to include those countries which are now enemies of the United Nations, such as after the first World War, we expanded the League to include Austria etc. You cannot have a world unity without all the important peoples of the world. For instance, say we look into the world structure ten to fifteen years from now, Germany, Japan, and Austria now on the Axis in this world conflict, would be participating alongside Great Britain and the United States in t he world organization. Unless it is planned on this principle it does not have the opportunity to become the weapon which the people are hoping to achieve. I am frankly, a little skeptical as to the world's ability to absorb it now. This may be wrong to say, but as soon as the fire of battle dies down our natural and human instinct is to draw within ourselves and not to give a damn about the other fellow. That is why the original League of Nations fell apart. Unless we as a people, and all other countries are willing to make what sacrifices are necessary to develop international cooperat on, there is a serious question whether it can be successful. If it does not succeed, I do not believe the present leader will be sufficiently discouraged not to make a new attempt.

The end.

Mr. Markley then asked if they had some questions they would like to ask him regarding his present work or any thing miscellaneous.

QUESTION: Do they group according to power or people?

Mr. M: We do not know. At present they are trying to get Russia to have only one representative instead of three. If that is true, our Secretary of State has said we would only have one. Therefore, it would be on the basis of nations instead of size. Of course, there is always the objections to Great Britain because she is made up of individual nations and we are contained mainly in one group. For instance, Austria is a nation, but Canada, although completely self governed, would not be represented personally but instead by Great Britain. The economic issue will have to be worked out and will have as much bearing as any other factor.

Actually we have been moving gradually for some years to a more general recognizance of race and equality. Perhaps the best example is the union of South Africa where only a small percentage is of British descent. The gross population is made up of negros. Great Britain has long recognized the problem of race equality of these people. We in our democracy recognized the problem of race equality following the end of the Civil War in relation to slaves. In this respect it has always been extremely rough. Even now they aren't allowed in parts of the South. But in the case of you people, you have taken the advantage of school facilities. You are perhaps better equipped for democratic living than the average caucasian citizen in this country.

There is a move going on not only in this country but in all parts of the world. In some of the countries the mixed races are taking a more important part in self-government than ever before. That is true in Venezuela, Brazil, to a lesser degree in Peru and also in Chile.

Of course there is race prejudice on a certain amount of individuals, created only by their ignorance--lets not disguise that certain fact.

(The following news story material was prepared by the
Reports Officer at the request of the Associated Press corres-
pondent, Boise, Idaho, for release June 1, 1943.)

HUNT, Idaho--A year ago Army engineers staked out here a city in the sagebrush, a planned boom town reminiscent of early Idaho mining towns that sprang up overnight and vanished in a few years.

This city in the sagebrush, located 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls and named for Wilson Price Hunt, early Snake River explorer, is occupied by victims of the war, Americans of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their homes on the coast near Portland and Seattle.

How many more birthdays Hunt will celebrate is a question that can't be answered today. The Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt and nine other relocation centers were planned as temporary homes for the evacuees until they could return to normal communities and live ordinary lives. How long this will take depends upon public acceptance and the willingness of the evacuees to leave the relocation centers.

More than 2,000 residents of the Minidoka center already have left to take outside jobs, to join the Army, to go to school, or to rejoin members of their family already on the outside. From a peak of 9,393 on February 26 the population of the community had dropped to 7,852 on May 27. At this rate this city of 600 one-story tar-paper-covered frame buildings would be a ghost town in another year or so.

But it is admitted that not all the evacuees can be relocated. Some are too old, some are widows and children with no wage earner in the family and some may be afraid to face the public as long as the war stirs up emotions against anyone with a Japanese face. As the relocation centers are partially emptied by relocation they may be consolidated by transferring those remaining in some centers to other centers. Two-thirds of the Minidoka center are American born citizens and the majority of the others have been here for more than 20 years and have demonstrated their

loyalty to this country by contributing to the war effort through farm work and by observing the evacuation orders peaceably at considerable sacrifice.

But because the general public has not made any distinction between the Japanese subjects of the Empire with which we are at war and the people of Japanese ancestry who chose the United States as their country or who are citizens by American birth, the evacuees were regarded with suspicion when they moved into the Magic Valley which had been 90 per cent Anglo-American.

When the harvest season rolled around, the desperate farmers turned to the evacuees for labor and while not more than 10 percent of the evacuees were farmers, more than 2,300 of the community's residents responded to the appeal to save food crops. College students, stenographers, grocers, florists, hotel proprietors and others topped sugar beets and onions and dug potatoes for the first times in their lives.

This year the farmers are turning once again to the evacuees for help but the situation is slightly different. No longer can residents of the center commute daily to outside jobs and return to the center at night. The WRA is pursuing a program of permanently relocating the evacuees and commuting does not fit into the picture.

The residents of Hunt are experienced in many lines of business in addition to agriculture. To date more than 500 have left the center permanently to work in the intermountain west and midwest as bookkeepers, stenographers, florists, mechanics, waitresses, cooks, bakers, newspaper reporters, physicians, dentists, domestic workers, and instructors in the Japanese language in government service. Canneries and railroads have hired large groups.

Three hundred others have obtained indefinite leave to continue their college education to join the army, to get married or to join their family on the outside.

In addition to those who have secured indefinite leave and who have left the center permanently with the approval of the WRA, the FBI, the War Department and Department of Justice, there are many others who have left the center for a period of several months to work in seasonal jobs. More than 950 are now out of the center on this basis working mostly in agriculture in southern Idaho and parts of Oregon, Utah, Washington and Montana.

With what workers remain in the center, Hunt is trying to clear the sagebrush off the project land to grow as much of its own food as possible for the community dining halls where all the residents eat. Because clearing this land has required several times the amount of labor needed to cultivate ordinary farm ground, volunteer workers from the center schools and business offices have helped the regular farm workers. About 400 acres will be planted in vegetables according to the present plan.

It is no secret to the residents that there will be less food available for civilian consumption in this country next year and they are working hard to raise as much of their own as possible. A chicken ranch has been started to supply eggs. Surplus vegetables from other relocation center farms will be shipped to Hunt to augment the production here.

In the space between the barracks where families live in one-room apartments the residents have put in their own victory gardens. It is hoped that this vegetation will prevent the choking dust storms which plagued the community last fall after 3,500 workers of the Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc., Boise, cleared off the sagebrush and churned the soil while building the camp. Trees donated by the residents of Twin Falls, Jerome

Eden, and other nearby towns are now being planted along the dusty streets and are carefully tended.

Because of the departure of hundreds of evacuees who held responsible positions in the operation of the community, Hunt has not settled down to a routine existence. More and more the responsibility of keeping the community functioning is falling on the residents and high school students. Many of the latter are now working half day and going to school half a day. Because the schools did not open until November, they will be in session until the middle of July.

Three hundred of the young community leaders volunteered for the Army to serve in a special Japanese-American combat unit. They want to do their part to wipe out the perpetrators of the Pearl Harbor attack and the execution of the Tokyo air raiders.

As one of these soldiers put it: "America is my country and despite the incidents of the past year, I still have faith in it and I am willing to fight and die for it. Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor and her subsequent acts have brought great shame and embarrassment and hardship to those of us here who happened to be related to these madmen. I have vowed to do my part to exterminate these despots so that we Japanese over here can once more look the world in the eye."

The parents remaining in the center are solidly behind the volunteers. They came to this country because they preferred it to Japan and they want to go back to their old homes after their children help to win the war.

Reviewing the center's history to date, Project Director H. L. Stafford pointed out that this community of more than 9,000 persons had had no major crimes, no moral flagrance, no factional strife, no labor strikes and no disloyal activities.

On the other hand he said the evacuee residents had shown complete cooperation in running the community, observing food rationing and all other regulations and had demonstrated their desire to be a part of America by volunteering 300 strong in the army and by contributing generously to the Red Cross, buying war bonds and in other ways.

"This record belongs not to the administration but to the residents themselves," he said. "Community conduct of this sort is not bought and paid for. It reflects the attitude of honest and upright people. It shows courage in the face of social and economic crises.

"These months at Minidoka have shown that you can strip these people of the blessings of freedom, their economic security, their worldly goods, their peace of mind and burden them with the shackles of detention and yet they still believe in a code of ethics, of community living, exemplary in its simplicity and integrity and predicated upon the ten commandments.

These people are waiting for a chance to resume a place in normal American life."

Seventy-five per cent of all those who have left the center permanently are employed as domestics, farmers or unskilled labor. 12% are in skilled or semi-skilled labor, 8% are clerical workers and 3% in professional jobs and 2% are unclassified. Most of those leaving permanently have resettled in the mountain states, principally in Idaho, Utah and Washington, but as the cities in this area reach the point where they can no longer absorb evacuees, more and more of the residents are turning to the Midwest and East—Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Indianapolis. Most of those on seasonal work leave are engaged in farm work in the mountain area. Unless they secure indefinite leave while out on the temporary jobs, they will return to the center next fall after the harvest season.

While most of the evacuees want to take jobs in their former type of work, some are taking whatever jobs are available to get out of the center and be useful. A doctor is teaching Japanese at the Navy language school at Boulder, Colorado.

The Irrigator, center newspaper, each week carries a long list of job offers, more than can be filled by the labor available in the center.

Some of the young people going out to work are lonesome for dust-blown Minidoka the first week but after that they start writing enthusiastic letters to friends still at Hunt urging them to make the leap. Prospective job-takers are interested most in the public's attitude and in the high cost of living. When these two factors are right they are anxious to leave.

Now Is The Time

*used in
anyway*

10 Oct 24/2

It is a human characteristic to put off making decisions, to hesitate, to procrastinate, to "wait and see" what is going to happen. Unfortunately it is also dangerous, for opportunity is fleeting and fickle. It must be seized and held when it presents itself, or the favorable moment is gone, perhaps forever.

Anyone who has lived and worked in a relocation center can realize why it is hard for people who have existed for almost three years under conditions which tend to sap their vitality and undermine their initiative to come to a decision concerning their future, ~~of~~ even when that decision is inevitable. Of course there are problems, but none of them are insuperable. Some 7,000 Minidokans who were faced with the same problems, have already gone out to resume a normal existence, and many others are planning to go in the very near future. Yet there still seem to be those who through unreasoning fears, ignorance, or lack of moral fiber prefer to wait for the emergence of an impossible Utopia or for some external force to compel them to action. That these persons are only thwarting their own interests and jeopardizing their future is self-evident. But if they, like their neighbors, can come to a correct evaluation of their situation, there is still time for them to make the readjustment to normal life. If they procrastinate, the opportunity which is held out to them today from all sides may vanish. Only some ninety days remain for decision. Now is the time.

WRA is definitely going out of business. Congress has determined that no further appropriations will be made for the operation of the relocation centers, and there is every indication that the American people will support Congress and the WRA in their decision to liquidate all centers this year. There are to be no Indian reservations for a segment of our population which is perfectly able to take care of itself.

Residents of Minidoka should take stock of the announcement of the center's closure by November 1st, for it means that after that date the present resettlement services -- travel grants, shipment of property at government expense, financial assistance to the needy, and the like -- will be no longer available. Moreover, they should realize that if many of them wait until the last days of the center to make their relocation plans, the congestion will make it impossible for the WRA staff to give as much help to resettlers as it could if there were a more gradual relocation movement.

Conditions necessary for the successful resettlement of Minidoka's people are better now than ever before. Never have so many job offers poured into the center. It is now possible to secure employment for every able-bodied resident, in most cases at higher wages than those earned prior to evacuation. Yet it should be realized that there may come a time when employment opportunities are neither so numerous nor so lucrative as they are now. Therefore this is

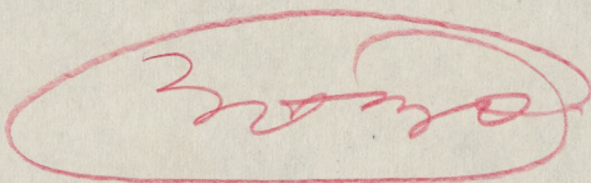
the period when residents should establish themselves to safeguard their economic future.

Housing is and probably will continue to be a difficult problem, but in spite of all obstacles some 53,000 relocatees have found housing in all parts of the United States. Unlike most other people, resettlers have special assistance from government agencies and various organizations in their search for living quarters. There are, for example, hostels for their use in most large cities. Moreover, federal housing has been recently made available to them in Portland, Seattle, and Philadelphia, and other cities are certain to follow.

Public acceptance grows better each day. ~~XXXXXX~~ Reports from both Issei and Nisei resettlers indicate how exaggerated ~~XXXXXX~~ center rumors of prejudice and discrimination actually are. The work of the federal and state governments, church groups, citizens committees, and, most of all, the fighting Nisei still goes forward to smooth the way for those still to leave the centers. Evacuees now have a host of friends on the "outside", and they should certainly take advantage of this friendship while it is held out to them.

Travel from the centers to any part of the United States is yet possible, but it is inevitable that the great transportation of troops and supplies across the country will make it increasingly difficult to facilitate the movement of people out of the centers to their new homes. It is therefore imperative that residents make use of present travel opportunities, before the situation becomes more acute.

For these reasons and for many others, it is vitally necessary that the resettlement of Minidokans proceed as rapidly as possible this summer. In the words of one of Minidoka's most prominent relocatees, "Sooner or later all evacuees will have to relocate. I advise them the sooner the better." Now is the time.



San Francisco
Release for
Minidoka Irrigator
April 10, 1945

PORTLAND CITIZENS COMMITTEE

Library
FILE COPY

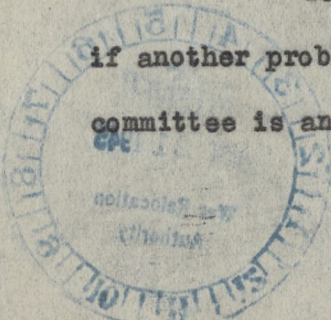
Sensitive to the need for reassurance among Japanese who are undertaking relocation in and around Portland, a group of citizens has begun a program of assistance and service for returning Nisei and Issei beyond the activity of the War Relocation Authority. Dr. Blair Stewart, faculty member at Reed College, is chairman.

Three projects have been undertaken by the Portland citizens' committee. The job committee has started the most ambitious program. Contacts have been made with War Relocation Centers in an effort to learn the names and capabilities of Japanese persons wishing to return to the area. Committee members reported they have not been very successful in getting a response to these queries.

Contacts have been made in and around Portland with employers, including government agencies, and an effort has been made to list the positions available and the wage rates. The citizens' group has been hampered in this phase through inability to offer to prospective employers the actual names of Japanese applicants and their training and desires.

Unions have been approached on the question of opening membership rolls to Japanese evacuees. It has been discovered that no barriers exist which cannot be surmounted by conference. Many employers are anxious to get the services of Japanese. The Committee is hoping for a better response from the relocation centers regarding the desire of Japanese for employment.

Temporary and permanent housing accommodations for the evacuees if another problem which the citizens' committee has tackled. Here again the committee is anxious to ascertain from relocation centers the actual needs



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FORWARDING OFFICE

RECEIVED
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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

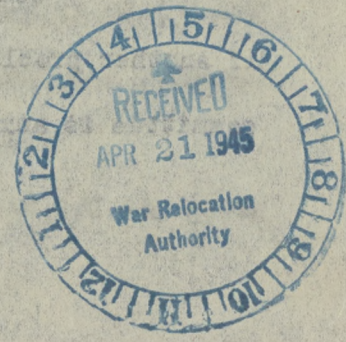
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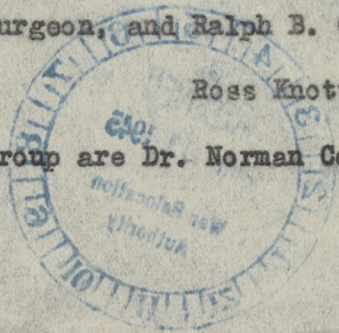
and desires of the evacuees. Living quarters in Portland now are at such a premium that many homes, here today, are gone tomorrow. In order to "nail down" homes for returning Japanese, committee members working on this project are obliged to have definite assurance before they can engage the offerings. Facilities of International House, a large home in the Irvington district, and the Y.W.C.A. rooms registry, have been offered in this housing enterprise.

Another service undertaken by the citizens' committee is formation of welcoming groups, who will meet returning evacuees with offers of transportation and in some instances temporary shelter, and assistance in preparing their new abodes for occupancy. In addition to personal calls, the citizens' committee is extending welcome by correspondence to Japanese families relocating in sections remote from Portland.

Chairman of the jobs committee is Gus Solomon, attorney, Civil Liberties Union. Assisting him are The Rev. Lansing Kempton, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church; Mrs. Verne Dusenbury; Constance Ewing; Omar C. Spencer, attorney; Herbert Templeton; F. L. Griffin; Irving Enna; Ed Benedict, International Woodworkers; Gertrude Eakin and Harry Gavurtz, of B'nai B'rith.

Dr. Blair Stewart, of the Reed College faculty is chairman of the citizens' committee. Head of the housing committee is Mrs. George H. Bendshadler, wife of a Portland physician; Mrs. B. A. Green, wife of a widely known Portland attorney; Mrs. Tom Yamada, Nisei operator of the Wabash Hotel; Isabelle Gates, secretary of the State Baptist Convention; the Rev. Donald Baldwin; Frances Clapp; Mabel Downs, retired dean of women at Lincoln High School; R. A. Hungerford; Mrs. C. P. Pynn, wife of a Portland physician and surgeon, and Ralph B. Carman of the Housing Authority in Portland.

Ross Knotts is chairman of the greetings committee. In his group are Dr. Norman Coleman, ex-president of Reed College; Mrs. C. H. Van Meter;





Jane Chase; Irene Wickert; Elizabeth Bresse; David Bowman; Mrs. W. S. Huff; and Geneva Turner.

The Public Relations Committee is headed by Dr. Richard Steiner, pastor of Unitarian Church, and includes Mrs. George P. Sale, Jr.; Morton Goodman, physician; Henry Alderman of Bonneville Authority; and Mrs. Robert Tyler Davis.

Unassigned but anxious to assist are Miss Florence Dannals, reporter for The Journal; Mrs. Gus Solomon; Alice B. Plympton of the Portland school system; Adena Joy, Lewis & Clark College; M. T. Shoemaker, Oregonian; Frank A. Shults, Portland Council of Churches; Gertrude Eaking, Y.W.C.A.; Arthur E. Victor, War Housing Center; Mrs. Roy Cage; William Stevenson of Elkton; Mrs. Ralph B. Carman; Dr. Max H. Friedman, B'nai B'rith; Miss Manche Langeley, attorney; Frank Haines, C.I.O.; Mr. and Mrs. William Genne; and E. B. MacNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Portland.

Placed to Livingston

A renewed effort to recruit workers for Sioux Ordnance in Nebraska was launched this week with the announcement by Victor McLaughlin, Relocation Officer, that Nisei employed at the Depot are eligible for draft deferment as war workers and that Issei will be given letters of recommendation by the Commanding Officer which should prove a valuable asset in seeking post-war security in this country.

"Every effort has been made to provide comfortable living quarters and to guarantee fair treatment to all Sioux Ordnance employees," McLaughlin said. "Jobs are available for all employable members of any family going to the Depot and as a result any given family's income can be considerable." Pointing out that according to an Ordnance Department decision Japanese-Americans free to travel anywhere within the United States will be accepted for employment on the same basis as any other citizen applying for ordnance employment, McLaughlin said that in his opinion this fact was a most important step in returning evacuees to the same status as any other American citizen or law-abiding alien.

As to many Issei's fears that if they contribute to America's war effort they will be harshly dealt with, should they be compelled to return to Japan after the war, McLaughlin said that the Commanding Officers at Toole, Utah, and Sioux have indicated that those persons who have served satisfactorily for six months, whenever they quit will be given a personal letter of recommendation signed by the Commanding Officer indicating the importance of the bearer's war contribution.

McLaughlin quoted W.R.A. Director Dillon S. Myer as stating that such a letter should prove a valuable asset in seeking post-war security in this country since, next to serving in the armed forces this is about as important a war job as any person can do.

Concerning deferment from service in the armed forces, McLaughlin said that Nisei should study the seven points listed by his office. They are:

1. At the time of selection of the prospective employee, the WRA Center and/ or the WRA Regional Office will advise the Commanding Officer of the prospective employing establishment, giving: (a) name of employee, (b) number in his family for whom housing must be provided, (c) name, number and address of his Selective Service Local Board, (d) current Selective Service classification, and (e) time and place of travel by train in order to provide transportation from railroad station to Ordnance establishment.

NOTE: It is highly desirable that permission to change employment from WRA to essential War Work be secured from the Selective Service Local Board prior to making

the change. In the cases of men deferred for agricultural activities (III-C or II-C) it is mandatory that such prior permission be secured.

2. The Ordnance establishment will provide the necessary form by which the applicant will notify his Selective Service Local Board of change of address and job, before leaving the Center. The Center Relocation Staffs will assist the applicant in accomplishing this form and mailing same to the proper Selective Local Board.

3. At the time the man arrives at the Ordnance establishment, the Commanding Officer will so advise the Selective Service Local Board, and that a request for occupational deferment has been sent to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee.

4. The Commanding Officer of the Ordnance establishment will forward the request for occupational deferment to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee, prepared in accordance with current regulations. He will also maintain a tickler file showing current Selective Service status, on which appropriate subsequent action may be taken. The employee must advise the Commanding Officer or his designated representative of any change of continuance of such status.

5. Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps on inactive status, or men under age 26 may be employed by the establishment to the date of induction. No deferment from military service will be requested for men in these groups.

6. Applicants currently classified in 4-F or 1-A(L) regardless of age are eligible for employment provided they can pass the necessary physical examinations required for all munitions handlers. Requests for occupational classification will be forwarded promptly to the appropriate War Department Regional Deferment Committee pursuant to current instructions.

7. It should be noted that the maximum period of deferment or occupational classification is 6 months and it is necessary to file new request at least three weeks prior to expiration of any period of deferment or occupational classification.

NOTE: As "Munition Handler" is included on the War Department List of Key Positions (Deferment Memo. No. 22, OSW, 16 Oct. 1944), the employing establishment will endeavor to secure his occupational deferment under current procedures. NOTE: Government employees, who are acceptable for general military service, under age 26 and men who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps are not eligible for deferment.

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i.v.m.

INFORMATION ON DEFERMENT

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NOTE: It is highly desirable that permission to change employment from WRC to essential War Work be secured from the Selective Service Local Board prior to making the change. In the cases of men deferred for agricultural activities (III-C or II-C) it is mandatory that such prior permission be secured.

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(Information regarding the forthcoming concert of the Minidoka mass choir at the First Methodist Church in Twin Falls at 8 p.m., Tuesday, February 9.)

Twin Falls residents will have an opportunity to hear an unusual musical organization when the Minidoka mass choir of 83 voices and talented soloists appear at the First Methodist Church at 8 p.m. February 9.

This concert by musicians of Japanese ancestry who reside at the Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls, will be sponsored by the Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce, Twin Falls Service Clubs, the Twin Falls Ministerial Association, and the Interchurch Youth Affiliation. It is their hope that this cultural activity will foster a better mutual understanding between residents of Twin Falls and the evacuees who were brought to this community from their Seattle and Portland homes.

There is considerable interest already evident in this area in the choir as a result of its concert at Jerome Thursday night which was well received by a large audience.

Most of the choir members are not singing together for the first time. Fifty-six of them belonged to the Seattle Methodist Church choir which two years ago won first place in hymn singing competition conducted by Augustine Smith, hymn authority of the Boston Theology Seminary. Mrs. Iwao Hara who directed the Seattle Methodist choir is supervisor of music at the Minidoka Relocation Center and will direct the choir in its concert here. She attended the Northern Baptist Seminary and the American Conservatory of Music at Chicago.

Others in the choir sang with the Baptist church choir in Seattle, and others received their training in the Broadway high school Nichibei choir in Seattle under the direction of Einar Lindblom.

There will be three soloists for the concert. Sachiko Ochi Kodaira, former concert pianist on the Pacific coast, is a former pupil of Bertha Pancy Jacobson of the University of Washington, John Blackmore of the Boston Conservatory of Music, Sigismond Stojowski of New York City, and Marcel Maas of the Brussels Conservatory in Belgium. She will play Thirty-Two Variations by Beethoven and Etude by Liszt.

Teruko Akagi was violin soloist with the University of Washington symphony.

Yoshi Uchida, a 16-year old boy, sang with the Lincoln high school choir in Seattle. He has an unusual low bass voice.

The concert program will include several sacred numbers including negro spirituals and concert favorites.

No admission will be charged. Voluntary offerings will be used to purchase music for the choir.

#

FROM: Project Reports Division
Minidoka Relocation Project
War Relocation Authority
Hunt, Idaho

EVACUEE WORKERS
BUCK WINTER COLD
TO GET CROPS IN

It is a long way from Deering, Bristol Bay, Sitka, all in Alaska, to a sugar beet field in southern Idaho--not only in miles, they are practically different worlds.

Five young men taken from their homes in these far-off places and separated from their families by a turn of the war were plodding through an alternately frozen and muddy field topping sugar beets which, otherwise, would have rotted where they lay for lack of harvesters. The quintet never saw a sugar beet before coming to Idaho.

The Moto brothers, James, Donald, and Taylor, worked for a gold dredging company at Deering prior to evacuation. They are called Eskimos by their fellow evacuees and by the townspeople of Castleford, Idaho, where they were working, although they are half Japanese.

Peter Heyano worked in a fish cannery at Bristol Bay. Joseph Ozawa, from Sitka, fished and worked on the construction of an air base before all males of Japanese ancestry were removed from Alaska to internment camps and relocation centers in the states. These two are half Indian or native Alaskan. None of them talks Japanese.

While working in the beet fields, where they averaged \$4 to \$5 a day, was entirely strange to them, they soon acquired the knack

of slicing off the beet tops with a sharp knife and strong backs soon became accustomed to bending into a right angle from dawn to dusk.

This crew will be out until Christmas, at least (they have been out since last September) and there is a good chance that all five will work outside through the winter. They are "baching" in a little house in Castleford. The townspeople are friendly and their employer, Raymond Baxter, has gone out of his way to be nice to them.

In southern Idaho there are still strong prejudices and hatreds against those of Japanese ancestry, whether they be loyal American citizens or subjects of the emperor, but there is one fact which overshadows these feelings. A prominent farm operator expressed it simply and completely: "There is no getting around it. If it hadn't been for these people, the crops would not have been harvested this year."

The evacuees arrived at the Minidoka Relocation Center the last of August and in the first half of September, and it was toward the end of September before they began going out in large numbers to work in the fields. This was about a month later than the farmers would have liked, but several hundreds are still in the fields getting in the last of the crops.

It is bitterly cold and pitch dark at 5 in the morning when they get up, gulp a quick breakfast, pile into a truck and ride 15 to 30 miles to their work. Some live on the farms where they work, but most of them live in F. S. A. Camps or commute to farms from the relocation center. When they get to the fields, they build fires,

and huddle around them until the sun gets up and thaws out the ground enough to start work.

As the day wears on the ground gets softer and softer until by noon the field is a shallow sea of gumbo, great balls of it clinging to their feet as they drag them along and making a pound beet weigh five pounds. The working day ends at dark and it is 7:30 when the workers get back to camp. By the time they get their own supper, it is usually 9 o'clock.

Only a small percentage of the 2,300 evacuees from Minidoka who did outside farm work this season had ever done it before since nearly all are from urban Seattle and Portland. Boys and girls, men and women--there were persons of all ages and backgrounds in the harvest fields, topping sugar beets and onions, digging potatoes, picking apples, packing lettuce, husking corn, and doing all sorts of farm work.

With so many amateurs in the fields, accidents were inevitable. Mrs. Yae Kato, 46, formerly of Seattle, was run over and killed by a loaded beet truck in the field where she was working near Piler, Idaho. She left a husband, a son, and a daughter.

The city people were not used to the stooping required in beet and onion topping, and it was not uncommon to see some workers crawling on hands and knees after the first day or so of stooping.

As Daiki Miyagawa, former University of Washington student at Seattle, said: "After the first day we said we would never work in the beets again, but after two weeks, we changed our minds."

All but a handful stuck with their jobs to fulfill their

contracts, one of the things that made them popular with the farmers. They were slow and inept at first, but before long they were chopping off beet tops cleaner than many of the volunteer workers--the school children and townspeople, and the usual migratory workers.

Farmers generally were well pleased, such as Earl Cloutz of Filer, whose contract called for eight men to harvest $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of beets in one week. A crew of four former college boys did it in less than a week.

The college boys, contradicting the popular idea that they are irresponsible and lazy, formed a large part of the work crews. Robert Hosokawa, formerly of Seattle, a Phi Beta Kappa at Whitman College, Washington, was one. George Higuchi, formerly of Berkeley, California, University of California graduate and a junior engineer with the Bonneville Power Administration prior to evacuation, was another. Roy Komachi of Portland was a bell boy. Sumie Itami and Tadao Tamura, formerly of Fife, near Seattle, were two of the many Co-eds who donned rough work clothes and kept pace with the male workers and then after a hard day in the fields went back to camp to cook for the others.

There were bank clerks and grocers, skilled radio operators and track walkers, housewives and students in the fields. While most of them probably left to get away from the restricted life in the center and to make a little money, a great many were outspoken in declaring that they were doing the farm work as a direct contribution to the war effort. While no definite conclusions can be

drawn, the casual questioning of numerous farmworkers indicated that few returned or would return to the center with any sizeable portion of their season's earnings. The workers spent a large part of their wages on winter clothing, on food, and in other ways. Wages ranged from \$1 a day for beginning inexperienced beet toppers to \$8 to \$10 a day for industrious potato pickers. Many worked late in the season when bad weather kept them out of the fields for days at a time and their living costs during these days reduced their net income.

Violations of working agreements by evacuees and by employees were reported, but by and large the workers received fair treatment and the farmers were thankful to have workers at a time when the normal supply was practically non-existent. The proof is that farmers already are making plans to secure evacuee workers for next spring.

#

MEAT SUPPLY * FACTS

The Meat Shortage is part of the cost of fighting the war.

1. Total Meat production is lower than last year.
2. The Army is taking more ^e meat than last year.--and still not getting all it needs
3. More people at home want to buy ^{more} ~~one~~ meat than ever before-- Because more of people have more money to spend.

OLD POINT S	NEW POINTS
50 POINTS PER MONTH (MEAT POINT) FOR A PERSON	
Beef-----4.9 <i>PER LB.</i>	-----4.9
Pork-----6.1	-----6.7
Lamb-----4.8	-----5.0
Veal-----3.2	-----4.2
Corned Beef----3.2	-----3.5
Sausage.....5.5	-----5.5
Frankfurters---5.5	-----5.5
Bologna.....3.6	-----3.6
Cheese.....10.0	-----12.0
Oleo.....8.0	-----12.0
Lard, Shortening, Oil 6.0	-----10.0

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

APR 2 1943

TO: Project Staff

SUBJECT: Japanese Holidays

On some of the centers the question has arisen as to what Japanese holidays are of special importance and in particular what if any Japanese holidays should be recognized as relocation center holidays. Under present policy no Japanese holiday shall be recognized as such by declaring a holiday from work because of it. However, if center residents desire to observe certain festivals after working hours there is no reason why they should not do so. In this way relocation center practice may be on the same basis as that of ordinary American communities including those of California and Hawaii before the war.

For your information, a summary list and description of the chief Japanese holidays is attached. Some of the dates are of little social importance in this country but are listed because they appear in the Japanese official calendar. Other days, such as Boy Day (May 5), or Goshoki (November 22-28), not on the official calendar, may be important as family or religious festivals.

D. J. Myer

Director

Attachment

NOTES ON JAPANESE HOLIDAYS

Community Analysis Report No. 4

April 2, 1943

January 1 - New Year's Day (Shogatsu)

This is the biggest holiday of the year in both Japan and China. The Japanese overseas also like to celebrate New Year's with banquets and the drinking of rice wine (sake). It is traditional to make rice dumplings (mochi) for New Year's Day and for friends and relatives to visit one another at this time. Older people may visit the local Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines to make an offering and recite a prayer. Graveyards may be visited and sometimes a priest is called in to purify the house for the coming year.

Debts for the old year are traditionally paid up before midnight on December 31.

New Year's festivities usually last 3 days.

January 15 - Small New Year's (Koshogatsu)

This is not generally observed by the Japanese in this country. In rural areas of Japan ceremonies associated with good crops for the coming year are practiced at this time.

February - First Day of the Horse (calculated by the Asiatic zodiac)

This is a folk holiday in honor of Inari, the diety of good crops and prosperity. In Japan and in parts of Hawaii and the West Coast shrines to Inari may be found, attended chiefly by older people. Inari's messenger is the fox and the diety himself is sometimes miscalled the fox god. While Inari is a Shinto diety, Inari priests are more faith healers than practitioners of the nationalistic types of Shinto.

February 11 - Empire Foundation Day (Kigensetsu)

This is an official holiday in Japan honoring the ascension to the throne of Jimmu Tenno on February 11, 660 B.C. Emperor Jimmu, according to official Japanese historians, was the first "historic" ruler of Japan. This date is not important among the Japanese in this country.

March 3 - Girl Day or Doll Festival (Hina Matsuri)

This is a family holiday for people with girl children, especially girls born during the past year. The family may invite friends and relatives to a party in honor of their daughters. The guests send gifts of dolls which are put together with other dolls on display before a special alcove, the tokonoma.

Girl Day is one of a series of special holidays called sekku, which occur on odd numbered months. The third of the third month (Girl Day), the fifth of the fifth month (Boy Day), and the seventh of the seventh month (Tanabata) are the most important of these sekku. Girl Day is sometimes called "Momo Sekku" or Peach Festival, the peach being a Japanese symbol for woman.

March 21 - Spring Equinox Festival

The Shinto observance of this is called Shunki Korei Sai and the Buddhist holiday is called Higan. The Higan observances are more important in most Japanese communities. There are usually special services in the Buddhist temples at this time. In this country the Spring Higan is usually celebrated in Buddhist temples on the nearest Sunday.

April 3 - The Death Day of Jimmu Tenno (Jimmu Tenno Sai)

A Japanese official holiday, but of no importance in Japanese communities in this country.

April 8 - Buddha's Birthday

This is a Buddhist holiday of some importance. In Japan at this time many Buddhist temples set up small figures of Buddha over which an herbal liquid called sweet tea (amecha) is poured. Visitors to the temple may take home some of the liquid as a cure for aches and pains. Buddha's birthday is often observed by special services and ceremonies in Buddhist churches in this country also.

April 29 - The Emperor's Birthday (Tencho Setsu)

This is an official holiday in Japan. The date, of course, varies with the birthday of the reigning emperor. The Emperor's birthday used to be fairly widely observed in Japanese communities on the West Coast, but this practice was on the wane during recent years. Undoubtedly a number of families will observe it privately in the centers.

May 5 - Boy Day (Tango No Sekku or Koi Nobori)

This is a family festival in honor of boys, similar in nature to Girl Day for girls. In both Japan and the United States families with boys observe the holiday by flying colored banners and large red paper carp from poles outside their houses. The carp is a symbol of the Japanese male because it swims upstream, overcoming all obstacles in its way; when about to die it does not wriggle.

July 7 - Tanabata (another of the Sekku)

This holiday is in honor of the stars Vega and Altair, which figure in a story of two lovers who meet on this day. The holiday is not generally observed by Japanese in this country.

July 15 - Bon or Obon

This is a festival almost equal in importance to New Year's Day. At this time, by Japanese Buddhist tradition, the spirits of the dead return to their former homes. There are special services at the temples and in the homes. Graveyards are visited and tidied up and special offerings are made before the ancestral tablets (ihai) in the household Buddhist shelf (butsudan).

Neighbors call on families observing Hatsu Bon or first Bon, i.e., families that have lost a member through death during the past year.

In most parts of Japan special dances called Bon Odori are performed at this time which usually commence early in the evening and last many hours. These dances are the occasion of much festivity, older people drinking freely and young people often finding occasion to flirt with their sweethearts.

In the United States Bon is also observed in Japanese communities, and special services may be held at the Buddhist temple. The Bon dances have also been maintained but the night chosen for a dance in a particular community may be any time in late July or August for economic convenience.

It may be expected that residents of relocation centers will desire to celebrate the Bon season just as they wish to observe New Year's.

September 5 - Moon Festival

This is chiefly observed in rural areas in Japan and is of little importance among Japanese communities in this country.

September 23 - Autumn Equinox Festival

The Shinto observance of this is called Shunki Korei Sai and the Buddhist Higan (the same terms as are used for the Spring Equinox Festival). Fall Higan is an important Buddhist holiday in Japan and is also observed by the Buddhists in this country. Special ceremonies are held in the Buddhist churches, usually on the nearest Sunday.

October 17 - Harvest Thanksgiving to the Dieties of Ise (Kanname Sai)

An official holiday in Japan but of little importance to the Japanese in this country.

November 3 - Meiji's Birthday (Meiji Setsu)

Meiji was one of the outstanding emperors of Japan. He held office from 1868 to 1912, a period which began with the overthrow of the old feudal regime and during which great changes occurred in Japan. The day is an important one in Japan, especially in the schools where Meiji's rescript on education is read during special ceremonies in Meiji's honor.

In this country Meiji Day is not marked by any special activity.

November 23 - Harvest Festival of the Imperial House (Niiname Sai)

An official holiday in Japan but of little importance to the people in this country.

November 22-28 - Goshoki

This is an important religious week to the Shinshu Buddhists in honor of St. Shinran (1173 - 1262 A.D.), the founder of the sect. Special services are held at Buddhist temples during this period. Shinshu (Hongwanji) is the most important of the Japanese Buddhist sects in this country.

December 8 - Bodi Day

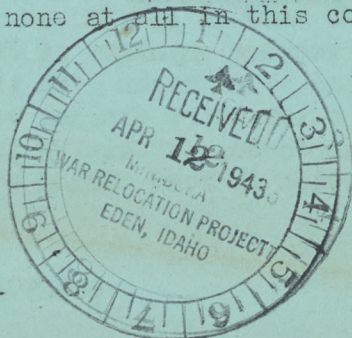
A Buddhist holiday in honor of St. Bodi Dharma, the founder of Zen Buddhism.

December 14 - The Anniversary of the Raid on Lord Kira's Residence by the Forty-Seven Ronin

The historic tale often recited in story and acted out in drama is briefly as follows: A feudal lord, Asano, was to be instructed in the proper etiquette for an audience with the Shogun by one Lord Kira. Lord Kira, however, deliberately mis-instructed Asano so that when he had his audience with the Shogun, his behavior was shamefully wrong. As a result Asano had to commit ceremonial suicide in order to save his honor, but just before doing so he told his followers of Lord Kira's treachery. The followers, now ronin, or masterless Samurai, resolved to take vengeance on Lord Kira who was, however, on guard against Asano's men. The leader of the ronin, according to a plan arranged with the rest, allowed himself to be seen in the company of prostitutes and drunkards, while the rest of the men dispersed and found themselves various jobs. Then years later when Lord Kira was convinced that all danger of retribution was past and that the leader had lost all self-respect and gone to the dogs the company gathered according to plan, stormed Kira's house and killed him. After doing so they committed suicide. These men are all heroes in Japan because of their great demonstration of loyalty.

December 25 - Death Day of the Emperor Taisho (Taisho Tenno Sai)

An official holiday simply as the death day of the emperor who reigned just previously to the one now in office. It is of little importance in Japan and none at all in this country.



A

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington, D. C.

JAPANESE WORDS DEFINED --

The definition of certain Japanese words in current use at relocation centers and frequently found in center newspapers, is given below.

In the Japanese language there are no inflexions to indicate plurals, such as "s" or "es" endings (book--books) as in English. Instead, nouns in Japanese take the form of words like "sneep" in English---the context of the sentence indicating number. Therefore, "s" endings should be avoided when using Japanese words; to say "niseis" and "isseis" is neither good Japanese nor English.

Vowels in Japanese are pronounced as follows:

a	as in father	o	as in bone
e	as <u>a</u> in say	u	as double <u>oo</u> in moon
i	as <u>e</u> in see	ai	as <u>ie</u> in pie
		ei	as <u>ay</u> in say

In pronunciation, equal stress is generally placed on each syllable.
Definitions:

- A Bon odori---a folk dance performed in celebrating the Bon season or the time when the spirits of the dead are believed to return to earth for a brief visit. In Japan, Bon is from July 13 to 15th, but in this country it may be celebrated at any time during the summer.
- Bussei-----a Buddhist society, usually of young people.
- daikon-----a large Japanese radish, usually eaten pickled.
- geta-----wooden clog shoes.
- goh or go---a complicated checker game for two.
- issei-----first generation Japanese; those born in Japan.
- Judo-----jiu jitsu, a specialized form of wrestling.
- kibei-----Japanese born in this country but educated in Japan.
- lei-----Hawaiian word for a necklace of flowers.
- miso-----bean paste used to make bean soup (miso-shiru).
- mochi-----a rice dumpling popular at New Year's.
- moyashi----bean sprouts.
- nappa-----a vegetable green of which the leaves are eaten.
- nisei-----second generation Japanese; those born in this country.
- sansei-----third generation Japanese; those born in U.S. of nisei parents.
- shibai-----a theatrical performance.
- shogi-----an indoor game played with wooden tablets.
- shoyu-----soy bean sauce.
- soroban----an abacus--popular counting device used in China and Japan.
- sumo-----Japanese wrestling.
- tabi-----short socks with separated toes; worn with zori.
- tofu-----a bean-curd cake.
- udon-----noodles.
- zori-----a type of dress-sandal, usually cloth or fibre covered.

January 1, 1943.

R. Cleenger

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Minidoka Project
Hunt, Idaho

October 17, 1945

TO THE A. P. STAFF:

October 23 will mark the closure of Minidoka as a Relocation Center. We will have done that job according to the schedule set for us, in a complete and creditable manner. I thank you individually, on behalf of WRA and myself, for your part in accomplishing our major objective -- the relocation of all Evacuee residents.

The services of most employees will be needed for some time after closure in the wind-up operations of documentation, surplusizing government property and placing buildings and facilities in standby condition. It is anticipated that this work will probably require sixty days after center closure.

Supervisors are now planning our reconversion program and details will be announced shortly. In the meantime, you should feel free to discuss your individual situation with your supervisor and the personnel office, in order that we may be familiar with your desires and preferences concerning reassignment on the project, transfer to other branches of WRA or termination.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Rawlings

W. E. Rawlings
Act. Project Director

Graham
17 Minidoka

22,400

February 14, 1945

Mr. Harry L. Stafford
Project Director
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Mr. Stafford:

The following is a Department of Interior release to AM's of Tuesday, February 20. It will be released in connection with delivery of the Department's annual report. There is no reason why WRA should not push it's pick-up, just so long as the release date is observed.

Sincerely,

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

For Release - To AM's of Tuesday, February 20, 1945

The War Relocation Authority's proposal to wind up its affairs before the war ends, made in that agency's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, released today, is being translated into action by a 100 per cent increase in relocation of Japanese-American evacuees over the past seven months, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said.

Secretary Ickes said that in the plan to work itself out of a job as early as possible by resettling the 60,000 evacuees remaining in its eight relocation centers, the WRA will be greatly aided by the recent War

71817

Mr. Harry L. Stafford
Project Director
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Re: Mr. Stafford:

Mr. T. M. M.



Department order which permits the great majority of evacuees to settle anywhere in the United States.

Previously the entire group had been excluded from returning to their former homes in the Pacific Coast area.

Under its Director, Dillon S. Myer, the WRA became a part of the Department of Interior in February 1944. It is scheduled for liquidation sometime within the next fiscal year and is working to close all relocation centers by January 2, 1946.

The 1944 report recorded full scale development of the agency's relocation program. By the end of the fiscal year on June 30, almost 17,000 loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens had been assisted in leaving the centers and adjusting themselves to normal working and living conditions in communities outside the once restricted West Coast area. Since that date the figure has increased to 33,000 civilian evacuees who are now relocated in 47 states and the District of Columbia, and 2,500 Japanese Americans who have left WRA centers to join the armed forces.

At the close of the 1944 fiscal year the WRA was actively enlisting the aid of outside public and private agencies interested in assisting individual evacuees, the report states. WRA aided in the organization of local cooperating committees. It also secured an agreement with the Federal Security Agency, making relocated evacuees eligible for assistance under the program for aiding aliens and other persons affected by restrictive governmental action during the war. Since June 30, this program has been further developed and has become an essential part of relocation.

During the five months following reinstitution of Selective Service for Nisei in January, 1944, the report shows 460 draft-age men were inducted from the centers into the Enlisted Reserve Corps and an additional 194 entered active duty. That figure, increased by more than 800 volunteers,

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

Re: [illegible]

Reference is made to your letter of [illegible]

dated [illegible] and to the [illegible]

Under the provisions of the [illegible]

the Department is advised that [illegible]

concerning [illegible]

and [illegible]

The [illegible]

information [illegible]

legal [illegible]

and [illegible]

which [illegible]

document [illegible]

the [illegible]

reference [illegible]

the [illegible]

relating [illegible]

the [illegible]

and [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]

which [illegible]



has grown rapidly since June to the present total of 2,500 men in active service. Parents at the centers and others recently relocated have received more than 500 casualty notices, listing dead, wounded and missing in every war theater.

During the 1944 fiscal year thousands of center residents left on seasonal leave to work in the sugar beet, potato and long staple cotton fields, and were credited with saving priceless war essential crops. Since June 30, permanent relocation has substantially reduced this reservoir of available farm labor, and now with the lifting of the exclusion orders and announcement of liquidation plans, the agency is abandoning seasonal leave entirely in favor of leaves for permanent relocation.

Agricultural programs at the centers produced food crops, poultry and beef valued at more than \$3,000,000 during the 12-month period, all of which was consumed by the residents to effect a saving of that amount in center operation. Present agricultural plans embrace planting of spring crops only at the Arizona centers at Poston and Rivers, where harvesting can be finished by July 1. Farm tracts at other centers will be planted in cover crops where necessary. All farm machinery will be made available for other use as quickly as relocation center needs for it are reduced.

At the close of the fiscal year WRA was given administrative responsibility for operation of an Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario to house nearly 1,000 war refugees from Southern Europe until they can be returned to their homelands. The refugees arrived in August, and have made satisfactory adjustments to Shelter life and activities. The project has been accepted by the American public as a gesture of this country's good will and an indication that the United States is assisting the other United Nations in meeting the refugee problem.

For the Irrigator
July 13, 1945

File - news Release

Relocation Staff to Complete Re-interviewing of
All Center Families by July 25th

According to Mr. Victor V. McLaughlin, Relocation Program Officer, relocation interviewing will be speeded up as a result of the announcement that the Minidoka Center will close on or before November 1, 1945. It is planned that before July 25th interviewers from the Relocation Office will call on every family which has not been interviewed within the last sixty days in order to assist them with their resettlement planning. Since time is limited and the relocation staff available is small, this schedule will require the utmost cooperation from center residents.

*Graham —
Will you please include this
statement in your story on the
closing this week.
W. W. Landis*

Translation of Japanese Section, THE IRRIGATOR, Volume IV, No. 20
July 8, 1944

Junjiro Yukawa, Translator

THE CITIZENSHIP DEPRIVATION LAW SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

7
The President has signed the deprivation law of the citizenship of the American-born Japanese who have made their loyalty clearly to Japan and are to be recognized as Japanese. With regard to this point, Mr. Bridder, the Attorney General, has declared as follows:

"This law is indispensably necessary for treating the Japanese in Tule Lake who have made their loyalty clearly to Japan and wish to renunciate the American nationality. By granting them the renunciation of the American nationality, we can treat them as enemy aliens."

Caution in regard to the new law

Long distance telephone from Washington to Mr. Stafford notifies to pay attention to the service-evasion by taking advantage of the citizenship deprivation law signed on Monday by the President.

Up to Monday, the citizens were not eligible to renunciate their citizenship as long as on the United States. In accordance with the new law, they are permitted upon individual case to petition for expatriation while on United States side by special form for that purpose.

Upon receipt of a petition such as, the Attorney General will investigate whether such expatriation is advantageous or not to the United States. In case of disadvantage, the petition will not be accepted.

The new law has not the ubiquitous applicability, but is applicable to individual basis only. The department of Justice is now preparing the procedure for enforcement of the new law.

RANGE FIRE

A range fire took place nearby Jerome day before yesterday. Upon urgent call, the fire brigade consisted of 22 fighters pushed out without delay to the scene. It was 9 p.m. when they came back.

Prior to this, there was another fire caused by thunder-bolt in the vicinity of Jerome and Shoshone on Friday, 28th. For a first while, the homes on the south end were in an instant to be reduced to ashes. Hereupon, in response to an extraordinary call, 28 residents in the Center ran up to the scene to combat the fire. On Saturday 21, additional fire-fighters arrived on the spot. This brigade was consisted

No.....

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
War Relocation Authority
Minidoka Project

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO:

Please make prints of same and deliver to me.

Oral orders are not to be accepted from anyone.

Date.....

Angus A. Acree, Reports Officer

of 49 residents in total, including 21 off-duty firemen, 21 of the coal crew, 6 of the motor pool, and Jimmy Shiga.

Mr. Jack Keith of this area expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the smart help received from Hunt residents, by stating that we are receiving the full cooperation from Hunt at everytime we ask for. Though there are lots of talk in regard to the doubt on their loyalty to this country, I venture to say that there is no room any longer for doubt whatever, in observation of their turning out like this.

NEW COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE

As to the question on the possibility of return of the Japanese Americans to the West Coast which was brought forward by his first press conference right after his assuming the office of the Western Defense Commander, Maj. General Bonesteel did not comment whatever by reason of no time enough to criticize right soon after his assumption of office.

FARMWORKERS IN URGENT NEED

One hundred men out of four hundreds necessary for the agricultural program coming into effect from the first week August are in urgent need at present.

CONFERENCE OF THE POLICEMEN

Under the auspices of the Chief of Police Department in Hunt, a conference of 35 police men from Snake River plain was held in the Center on June 28th. On this occasion, such an extempore speech was made by Mr. Stafford as: "I do not require you any special treatment toward the Japanese relocating again to every place along the Snake River. They are neither better nor worse than any other racial ancestry, but, what is to be required, is not to treat them partially.

THE MANAGER OF TULE LAKE CO-OP MURDERED

Mr. Hitomi of Tule Lake Co-op was mysteriously stabbed by a knife at the night July 2nd and found dead by his niece on the porch of the neighbor. As to whether there is anything relative to his managership and the assassination, no indication has not been given yet. The case is now under investigation of the District Attorney of Modoc County. As to where he was at the time when the assailant attacked him, the most of us do not even yet know. Occasionally, the carnival had been held in the Center at the very night, inviting several hundred people. Therefore, it is easy to imagine that there were some intoxicated people among them.

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Angus A. Acree, Reports Officer

The victim is 44 years old. He came to this country 1918. According to the rumor, he was in Sacramento, California, before evacuation occurred, doing insurance business. The businessmen in Cramostown who did business with him have said that, even though there are many people called unloyal in Tule Lake, Mr. Hitomi was a man of high personality.

NINETEEN JAPANESE ARRESTED

According to the report to the OREGONIAN 19 Japanese have been arrested by the Immigration Officials on June 28th. Fifteen out of them by the warrant of the arrest in the name of the President, and 4 of the rest on the ground of non-fulfillment of parole regulation.

FIVE CAUCASIANS VIOLENCE ON THE STREET (TWIN FALLS)

At the night of July 22nd Japanese American who came from Poston Relocation Center to work in the farm near by Twin Falls, were attacked on the street of Twin Falls by the five Caucasian boys. They were arrested in the name of the disturbances of the public peace, but all except one boy have been released because of underage, and other one has been sentenced 15 dollar fine and payment for the court expense in addition.

In regard to this event, the Bheul English paper has written an editorial such as: Would their parents be proud of their boys' misconduct? Would the boys be proud of one's own misconduct? Our country will never esteem it a pride. So much the more, these Japanese Americans are in wait for Service order.

THE CONTRIBUTION BY THE JAPANESE ANCESTRY TO THE SOCIETY OF THE RELOCATION

Relating to "American democracy and racial minority", a conference was held at Springfield. Mr. Kennedy, Middle-north Relocation Supervisor, made a concise speech there under the subject of "The Federal Government and Japanese American", emphasizing the fact that the minority group is contributing greatly to the Society they live in. After discussing further more the background of Japanese American, evacuation and the hardship consequent thereby, he went on to state how greatly Issei and Nisei in the State of Illinois are contributing to the economical and social welfare. Going furthermore again, he expressed his opinion regarding the resettlement as follows:

"Oftentimes, before discussing the resettlement question, I encounter with such a queer question, as if we are compelled to sacrifice ourselves only without any expectation, advantage or compensation whatever."

Among those people, an opinion is in prevalence that, even though the resettlers are eligible for requesting liberality from the Christian point of view, they give nothing to us in return after all. This psychological attitude is, however, not only right toward the resettlers, but also not honorable to those who are in attitude suchlike.

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Angus A. Acree, Reports Officer

Since last year, the State of Illinois has got 5500 resettlers. This number is in rate of one against 1,000 population in the State. Therefore, it is not worthy to be a question, even though the whole 5500 resettlers have nothing to do unproductively. In the fact, however, they are play their important role in the world of commerce, agriculture, and industry in the State of Illinois. Lately, I have put a question to several hundred employers as to their experiences in Japanese working men. Here I am going to introduce what they have responded to my question:

1. A great transportation man in Illinois says: "Our company has hired the Japanese first and foremost in Chicago. The result is excellent. Two Japanese were hired for the first time in the account department and later on 12 Japanese were hired in the industry department. Had it not been for the Japanese, we might have encountered with a considerable difficulties, and also the management of the maintenance department of Chicago might have been stopped alike.

2. According to what the Marine-landing boat manufacturer has said, the Japanese Americans are not much different in comparison with Americans. Their ability is just about equal to that of the Americans.

3. A boss of the great farm enterprise has said: "They are the most reliable laborers. They are quite compromised one another. They are adroit and trusted by those who come in touch with."

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES UPHOLDS THE COASTWIDE RETURN OF THE JAPANESE ANCESTRY

At the conference of the Presbyterian churches held in Chicago from Monday, June 25th to 31st, such decisions as follows have been adopted:

As far as the military circumstances permits, (1) give the right to the loyal evacuees for going back to their old place. (2) Upholding of the plan relating to the Japanese resettlement.

The conference point out that insecure standpoint of the law-abide non-citizen and the Japanese American is very badly being used of by those who disapprove them without any reason or believe in it.

The conference upholds the resettlement plan of W.R.A. and at the same time advises the church members to help the evacuee's family in every way possible.

Furthermore, the conference eulogizes the Army's permission to the Nisei soldiers for the west coast trip, and also sides with the government policy which, as far as the military circumstances permits, restores the dwelling right of the evacuees and other rights necessary to the citizen.

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Angus A. Acree, Reports Officer

At this conference, Mr. Brink, a pastor, who came back from the battlefield lately, made a short speech, pointing out the fact that the killed and the wounded of the Japanese Americans in Italy are considerably many.

LET THEM RETURN TO THE COAST AND CLOSE UP THE RELOCATION

The SALT LAKE TELEGRAM, an influential newspaper, wrote an editorial under the subject of "Why are all of the relocation not closed up?"

With closure of Arkansas Relocation Center, W.R.A. has removed the evacuees thereof to the other centers.

Hereupon, W.R.A. has to bring forward a question as to whether all of the other relocation centers are going to be closed up or not, except Tule Lake Center, where the enemy aliens, the unloyal Japanese Americans and repatriators are altogether being taken into. The majority of the evacuees are now in hope of returning to their place and not interested in resettlement to the other place. Such being the case with the evacuees, why is enormous sum of money being expended, keeping them still within the center.

At first, the removal of the Japaneses from the coast was caused by their menace at that time, but there is no menace any longer.

Even in Hawaii, the restriction is now coming loose more and more. Why let them not go to any place they wish. If there is any necessity for the watch for protection, it is good enough in limiting their move to a certain extent.

No..... U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Minidoka Project

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Date.....

Angus A. Acree, Reports Officer

BY: Junjiro Yukawa

THE DISMISSAL OF PROSECUTION AGAINST THE SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATION

The prosecution against the Selective Service Violation of 26 Japanese Americans in the Tule Lake Segregation Camp has been dismissed by U.S. District Judge on the ground that an internee was not accorded to process of law.

According to Judge Mr. Goodman, they are detained due to the citation of the President, and under the present circumstance they are neither free nor spontaneous to plea themselves. Mr. Goodman said in addition as follows: "It is a thing overwhelmed with shame that an American citizen is put under duress on the ground of unloyalty, and then, prosecuted by reason of evasion of liability for Army service. It is besides a question whether the restraint under the order of the President is lawful or not. There is, however, without proceeding to deal with this issue. It must be handled by the time-honored Anglo-American doctrine, while not being desolved by the process of the criminal law on the ground of the undesirable citizen.

THE FAST STRIKE AT TULE LAKE

Fourteen Japanese ancestries detained as the riot-agitator are now on the fast strike. According to the W.R.A. report, the strike has taken place at night of July 19th, and they stand out stoutly to keep the strike going on until they are all emancipated.

According to Mr. Best, Tule Lake Project Director, the reason for the strike is quite unknown as yet. At the beginning of the strike. There were the rice and everything else in the kitchen. It is of doubt whether they are really at the fast or not.

The special segregation premises has been established by the Military Authority at the time of riot in November of last year.

All of the fast strikers are American born. Thirteen out of them have been segregated ever since December last year and one of the rest in January this year.

THE JAPANESE DEPORTATION

At the conference of the representatives of the American Legion at Sacramento, Mr. Engle, a member of the lower House, said; he is going to introduce a bill into the lower House that it is the responsibility of the Government to repatriate the unloyal Japanese after the war. And saying in addition: "All the Japanese in Tule Lake must evacuate under no restraint soon after the war."

AN EDITORIAL OF THE WASHINGTON POST IN REGARD TO THE EVACUATION TEST CASE

None but ignorant will ever believe that the Pacific Coast is still in danger of aggression. In spite of this fact, seventy thousand Japanese ancestries who were compelled to evacuate under the plea of aggression are prohibited as yet from return to their old community. Hereupon a test case as to whether the continuation of the Japanese segregation is lawful or not has been presented to the California Superior Court. It is very necessary for all of us to think of what influence will be upon them, in knowing all the facts concerning the case.

The case has been presented by Mrs. Shizuko Shiromizu, a Japanese American. She is now a widow, whose husband was dead due to the wound received in Italian battlefield, and her two brothers are at present in the American army. Her loyalty is fully recognized by W.R.A. examination. She wishes to return to the state where she was born, married and had lived until evacuation took place. However, the Western Defense Commander declared: "If there is in California somebody else having the name analogous to hers, it may be dangerous to the security of California. Being judged from this opinion, he is in mind that her return to her home state is dangerous to the safety of America.

It is neither unnatural nor of un-Americanism to admire, to love the state of her birth and marriage. The curfew restriction was removed in recognition of the tranquility of the western military circumstance. However, Mrs. Shimizu's return is not permitted.

It is the duty of the American Court to protect the American from such despotism as taken by the military authority. We wish, therefore, that the court decides the true point of this issue under the exact examination of this test case presented by Mrs. Shimizu. A year ago, the Supreme Court upheld the curfew restriction. At that time, the Supreme Court made it clear that the racial discrimination is to be permitted only at the nation emergency as well as extraordinary circumstance. Judge Murphy declared such opinion as follows: "Except extraordinary emergency, any regulation applicable to the citizen of the special race is not recognized to be in accordance with the lawful process by the fifth article of the amended Constitution. In case of dissolution of danger, the restriction to the Japanese Ancestry must be removed, and the freedom should be recovered.

If the evacuation order is founded upon the racial hostility, it is a great intimidation to the fundamental principle of the American life. If the citizen's liberty is restricted on account of spelling the name, our liberty will be nothing but a falsity.

REPATRIATION DECISION

At the Washington disabled Soldier Conference held at Spokane, July 15, the following decision has been adapted: (1) Repatriation of all the Japanese. (2). Transmigration of all American born Japanese, except those who were in the Army service, to some island on the Pacific Ocean.

RESIGNATION OF ALL JAPANESE POLICEMEN

According to the report of A.P., all of the Japanese policemen in Tule Lake have resigned. In connection with this event, W.R.A. Authority says: The residents in the center are not in cooperation with the police authority. The threatening letter of incognito are coming into the police department.

AN APPEAL OF 63 JAPANESE AMERICAN

63 Japanese Americans, who, on the ground of the Selective Service evasion, were condemned to three years penal servitude, have appealed to the tenth circuit court of appeal at Denver under plea of that the citizen's rights are all derived of, consequently our service duty has dissolved.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS PRAISED BY THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH

In the letter of the Utah governor to the "PACIFIC CITIZEN", he praised Japanese American disabled soldiers whom he met at the Nisei victory dance held at the Salt Lake City. He said: "At the time of shake hand with them, I have received a deep impression by their splendid optimistic, and then, loyal attitude. The State Utah as well as the whole America owe to their courage. In case that the Americans see their splendid and patriotic sincerity, they will come to understand the superior character of the Japanese Americans."

PUBLIC TRIAL

According to the report of Mr. Barrett, there are thirty Hunt residents who are now under detention on the charge of violation of Selective Service Order. The first group is detained at Boise, and the second at Emmett or American Falls. The trial are set on September 7.

A DECISION OF APPROVAL TO COAST RETURN

The conference of the northern California Christian churches adopted a decision that the Military Authority would return the loyal Japanese ancestries to their coast residence as far as military circumstance permits, and the decision has been sent over to Mr. Stimson. The point of the decision is as follows: "We understand that the Japanese evacuation is due to the existence of the military crisis at that time. Therefore, our annual conference approves that, in case of dissolution of the military crisis, the government has to return the loyal Japanese ancestries to the normal life, as soon as possible."

TRAFFIC VIOLATOR ARRESTED

A man living in Hunt Center was driving the truck full of the coal at over-speed on the highway July 11. Being arrested by the traffic officer, he was condemned to twenty-five dollar penalty with the corporal punishment in addition.

According to the report from the county authority to the Project Director, the evacuees driving W.R.A. truck are running at over-speed oftentimes. Such reckless driving should be stopped without delay.

Along the highway between Hunt, Jerome and Twin Falls, the traffic officers are attached. They are ever ready to arrest the violators, regardless the caucasians or the evacuees.

Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

C. W. A.
Staff

To:

From: *Sandy*
John Bigelow, Reports Officer

Attached is material which may be of interest to you and your evacuee employees. Please read and pass along.

Read

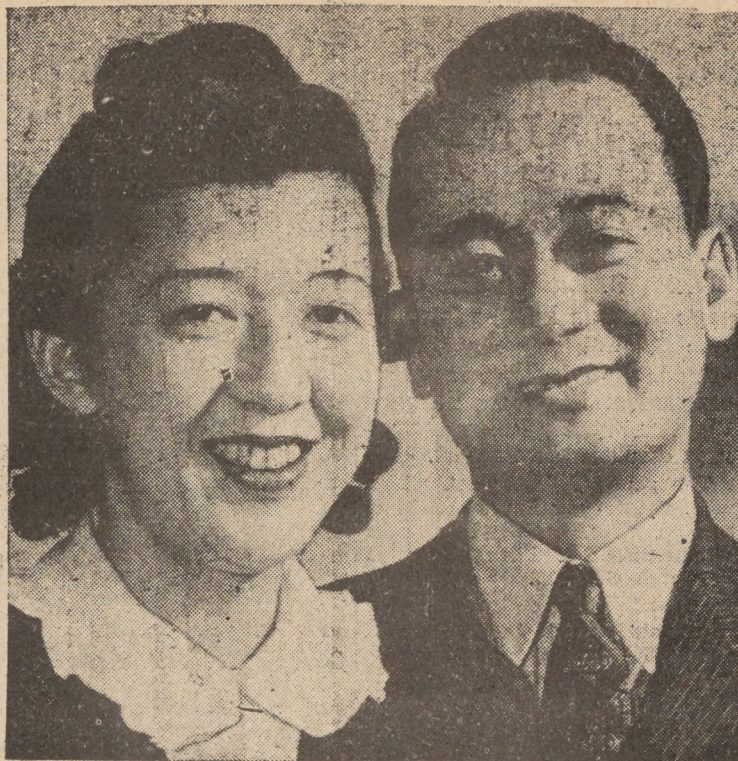
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HE'S ON OUR SIDE—Dr. Howard Suenaga of Denver, the first Japanese-American evacuee to practice medicine in Colorado, received his license yesterday from the State Board of Medical Examiners. Born in Hawaii, he has been in several relocation centers since his evacuation from the West Coast. He has volunteered for military service and is now awaiting call. This is Dr. Suenaga and his wife.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
October 17, 1943

Japanese Help In Ship-Identifying Plan.

Rivers, Ari., Oct. 16 (AP).—Japanese craftsmen at the War Relocation Center are building models of Japanese warships to help train United States naval fliers to recognize and bomb the originals.

Models of German and United States ship also come from the assembly line where 50 workers have completed 500 replicas since March. Production is about 100 models a month, and is to be increased. Thirty kinds of ships are reproduced.

STAR (Washington, D. C.)
October 23, 1943

Pearl Buck Wants Law On Racial Discrimination

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—Racial discrimination would be a Federal offense if Novelist Pearl Buck could have her way.

"Such a law supported and passed by all concerned would not eliminate racial discrimination," the writer told the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday, "but would eliminate its effects and thereby progress toward its eventual destruction."

U. S. Japanese Are Excellent In Combat

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Japanese-American troops in combat zones were reported today to be making an excellent record and fulfilling all expectations of the War Department.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said she received this report from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy while she was conducting a survey among Government officials and California Congressmen of their sentiment toward Japanese in this country.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, she said, expressed his determination that the constitutional rights of law-abiding persons, regardless of their ancestry, shall be maintained.

Describing the committee, which includes many prominent Californians, as a fact-finding group interested in providing an objective approach to the Japanese problem, Mrs. Kingman said she sought to get an impartial view of the Japanese picture in the United States. The committee, she explained, had "at no time advocated return of the Japanese to West Coast military zones until the War Department deemed such a move feasible."

"But," she continued, "we are interested in presenting a fair picture of the problem to prevent unjust prejudice being built up against Japanese which would prevent many from assuming their rightful position as American citizens when war condition permitted their return to their West Coast homes."

WEST SIDE(CHICAGO)NEWS
October 10, 1943

The Japanese

Guest editorial by Harvey O'Connor, member of OCD Writers' group.)

Most Americans, when they see a young fellow-American of Japanese descent, feel a kind of pride.

America is too big, too proud too honest to visit the sins of Tojo on Americans in Oriental features.

Hitler blows hard about his 100 per cent blue-eyed, blonde Nordic Aryans. Tojo blows hard about his sons of heaven. Americans prefer to agree with Bobby Burns, who wrote an immortal poem to the effect that a man's a man for a' that. We don't go far with preachers of racial hatred.

The War Relocation Authority has approved of 16,000 young Americans of Japanese descent seeking employment or education throughout the country. None of them is being "dumped" in any community. All usually have employment before they leave the relocation camps. The demand for them by employers is great. Every last one has been through a thorough examination to attest his complete loyalty to the only country he knows, America.

Not a single complaint of disloyalty or subversive activity has been made against a single one of these 16,000 persons. Chicago is host to several hundred of these Americans of Japanese descent. They are working and studying here. They want to do their bit as the loyal American citizens they are. It is our responsibility as a democratic community to make our fellow-citizens, uprooted from their Pacific Coast homes, through no fault of their own, feel at home here with us in Chicago.

NORTH TOWN(CHICAGO)NEWS
October 13, 1943

AN EDITORIAL

Americans All

By Harvey O'Connor

"There goes a Jap! What's he doing here?"

The remark is heard occasionally as a young person with Oriental features passes.

Chances are he's not of Jap descent. Few Americans can distinguish a person of Japanese descent from one of Chinese. Many confuse Filipinos with either.

If he is of Japanese descent, you can be sure he's an American, 100 per cent loyal, because he's been tested as few other Americans are. He was probably living and working in California, at the time of Pearl Harbor. With 106,000 others, he was ordered to leave his home, his job or his studies to enter relocation camps in the west.

In these camps the Japanese and those few Americans of Japanese descent who were disloyal were segregated. Those who passed every test of the army, and the War Relocation Authority, were told they may go anywhere in America outside the Pacific coast military zone.

As a matter of national defense, it was necessary to uproot these hard-working, sober, useful people, most of them citizens of our country, born here. They have had to sacrifice their homes, their jobs and their happiness. Chicago's manpower shortage has drawn them here.

Now that they have been tested, we owe them something. We owe them the chance to earn a living on their own; to become established in their new homes; to be considered what they are—good American citizens, anxious to do their bit in the war against the Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

STAND BY JAP CITIZENS

IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY ARE EXPRESSED BY LETTER WRITERS.

Constitution and Lincoln Quoted to Support Fairness for Mr. and Mrs. Nish Kumagai, Objects of Ouster Petition.

Many persons are taking up their pens in defense of Mr. and Mrs. Nish Kumagai, the American-Japanese couple against whom a petition was circulated demanding that they be evicted from their kitchenette at 4410 Campbell street.

Thirty-four letters and more than twenty telephone calls have been received at The Star since the report of the attempted eviction appeared in the Tuesday morning edition of The Star. All of the letter writers were in sympathy with the American-Japanese couple. Of the telephoned opinions only two favored the eviction, and they were anonymous.

CALL THE HOME.

One threatening card has been received by the Rev. Irvin V. Enos, from whom the couple rents the apartment, but Mrs. Enos regarded it as a joke. Swamped with more than fifty telephone calls since the report of the petition, Mrs. Enos said she hardly had time to attend to her household duties. All favored the couple. Nine sympathetic letters have been received by Mr. Enos.

Many of the letters went into detail in stating the ideals of democracy. Virginia Oldham, 306 West Thirty-ninth street, concluded her letter:

"In these days of our world-wide protestations of democracy, Americans must try more than ever to practice what we preach."

High school students in letters, wondered if what they had been taught in their classes in history and civics was true. Robert Lee Powers, 14 years old, 1232 Washington street, wrote:

"Is this democracy when American citizens are denied a place to live because of their ancestors?"

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

Questioning any attempt by "neighbors to oppress neighbors in order to keep up property values" (one reason given for the petition's circulation), Doris R. Moss, 4330 Forest avenue, asked:

"Doesn't our pledge of allegiance say that this is one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all? Perhaps we should change it to read, 'With liberty and justice for all whose skins are the same color as ours.'"

The Rev. Harvey Baker Smith, Marshall, Mo., pointed out that all races and nationalities are component parts of our country.

"Whether a person is black, white, brown, or red doesn't make an angel or a devil out of him," he continued. "All kinds are partners in our great country and we should realize that."

Dr. Max D. Graves, 2030 West Thirty-ninth street, said the petition didn't say whether the character of the American-Japanese couple was comparable to that of the neighborhood. He believed a great wrong had been done to the couple by their forced removal from the West coast.

"It should be our duty to show them the kind of hospitality they deserve," he concluded, "based upon the merits of each individual character."

JAPANESE IN THE ARMY.

A letter from a soldier stated: "There are a lot of American-born Japanese in the army and we don't make them sleep outside the barracks just because they are Japs."

Lincoln's Gettysburg address which held that our government was formulated on the proposition that "all men are created equal" was cited by several writers. W. C. Smallfeldt, route No. 3, Independence, wrote:

"Live and let live as our Creator expects us to, and expel this hatred from our hearts."

William Schuhle, 5123 East Fifteenth street, pointed out that a long-standing tradition of our government was the right of trial by jury and added that hasty judgment of persons we do not know are often wrong. He hoped the petitioners would reconsider their action.

POST DISPATCH (St. Louis, Mo.)
October 19, 1943

Record of the "Guinea Pigs"

The alarmists who profess great trepidation over our Japanese-American population are thrown for a considerable loss by the record of the so-called "guinea pigs from Pearl Harbor." This is the name given an infantry unit recruited in Hawaii, composed almost wholly of men of Japanese descent, and recently in action on the Volturno front.

A dispatch from that front says that "this army rang with praises" and "officers were unrestrained in their admiration" of the unit. It accomplished every mission assigned, and took every objective in four days of heavy fighting. The men can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops, their officers declare. Their story is a record of daring, doggedness and heroism.

It is likely that these fighters are driven to superlative performance by the feeling that they must vindicate their group before the unthinking critics. These men have Japanese faces, but they are loyal Americans. The "guinea pig" private who died leading an attack that knocked out a Nazi machine-gun nest should be remembered by the alarmists before they spout again.

OUR NEW TASK WITH THE NISEI.

Sixteen thousand Japanese-Americans have been moved from guarded camps into jobs distributed through the nation, and the 91,000 that remain in relocation centers are being resettled from them at the rate of about a thousand a month.

The re-integration of these peoples into American life is really moving along!

Still, a moment's calculation shows that if the present resettlement rate continues, it will take until about 1951 to get the last Japanese-American from the last center.

Therefore, while the log jam has been broken, our task now becomes one of speeding up the movement.

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One hope for speedier resettlement lies in the probability that some of the east coast areas, which have been barred to Japanese-Americans as defense areas, may soon be opened to them.

Another hope is that means may be found to move them to irrigated farms of the northern Rocky Mountain region. Floyd Schmoe, representing the American Friends Service committee in the relocation work of four northwestern states, outlined this possibility during a visit here this week.

Schmoe said that the reclamation service has constructed main ditches in considerable areas where farmers have not taken up the land, and he visioned the possibility that hundreds of Japanese families might be scattered through these states among the white population.

This solution has a lot to commend it. About a third of this minority group were small farmers—

of the very best—and they could till these lands as experts. Moreover, this type of project seems to hold attraction to families, which now stay in the centers, hesitating to try to start over again in communities where there are none of their own people.

Probably few of us would like to have "little Tokyos" established through the nation. On the other hand, spreading the Nisei very thin is not only slow but limits their social contacts. There must be a happy medium where the Japanese remain a minority yet where a Nisei boy can have a choice of a few Nisei girls to marry. Integration in irrigation communities is a possible answer.

If we think solely in terms of the domestic market for Iowa farm products, we might be skeptical about bringing more marginal land into production. Still, our planning should be to do the tremendous world-wide feeding job of the war and peace. The Japanese would probably be raising vegetables, moreover, and freezing, dehydration and greater air service offer promise that plenty of markets could be found for their crops.

Iowans must still think and cooperate also to find places for these citizens among us.

Half of the Japanese-Americans who have come to Iowa have come to Des Moines. Many job openings have been listed for others, and this flow to the city may be expected to continue. On the whole, the movement into the capital is going along satisfactorily without requiring additional effort.

While a number of Nisei have gone on Iowa farms, there are limitations to further such movements. The limit is not in Iowa. A number of counties, with the assistance of county agents, have lined up "blocks" of jobs which would help several families into farm communities, but those in the relocation centers have not shown interest. Most of them recognize they just don't know corn and hogs.

It therefore seems that Iowa's future efforts must be in specialized agricultural work or in the smaller cities and towns.

For example, some Japanese-Americans know sugar beet culture and could fit into some Iowa communities in that work. Others could take jobs in truck farming, working in stores, raising poultry, in hatcheries, or in other small industries.

It is probably not in the cards that any large number of Japanese-Americans will want the jobs Iowa has to offer. To help clean up the evacuation mess, and to do it as quickly as possible, however, we'll want to do all we can to make available the jobs they can fill.

