

U. of P. Women Hold Hey Day Exercises

The annual Hey Day exercises, forerunner of commencement, were held yesterday morning by the undergraduate women of the University of Pennsylvania. The activities included prize awards, announcement of new members of undergraduate societies and installation of officers of campus organizations, followed by the traditional ivy-planting in Bennett Hall triangle and a class luncheon.

Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, was presented with an engraved tray by the women students at the indoor program, where service pins were awarded 30 students who had devoted 50 hours or more to Civilian Defense Service.

NEW CHARTER PRESENTED

A new charter was also presented to the University unit of the Red Cross by the Southeastern Chapter of the American Red Cross.

The ivy ceremony was highlighted with the unveiling of the ivy plaque by Naomi Nakano, of Ridley Park, retiring president of the Women's Student Government Association.

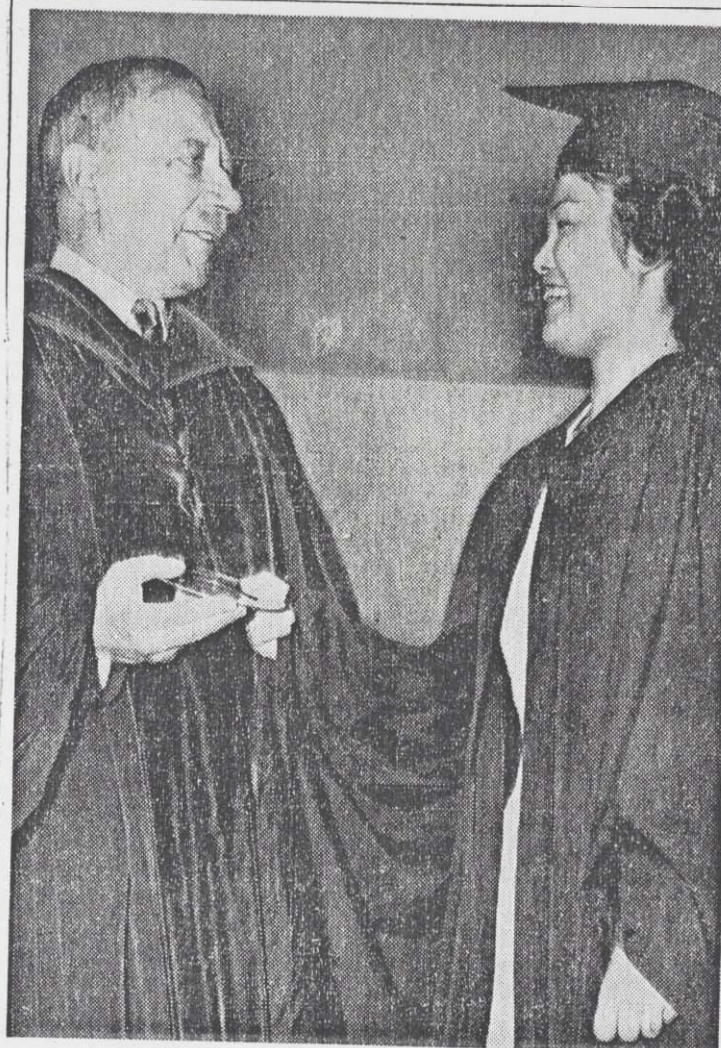
Miss Nakano, an American of Japanese descent, was recently the center of a controversy over the status of students of Japanese ancestry in graduate schools doing research work for the armed forces.

She was recommended for a scholarship in the U. of P. Graduate School by the University Council, but later the university notified her that because of Government regulations she could not be admitted. At a later date, however, the University announced that under a change in the regulations it had joined in an application to the proper authorities to permit Miss Nakano to remain at the University. She plans, nevertheless, to accept a scholarship at Bryn Mawr.

PRIZES LISTED

The following prizes were presented during yesterday's exercises:

Sphinx and Key award for outstanding service by a senior—Mabel M. Smith, of 1836 Champlost ave.; mortar board award to outstanding freshman—Barbara J. Lynch, of Prospect Park; Chi Omega award in sociology—Eloise S. Beebe, of Washington, D. C.; Charles Edwin Fox award for social service—Helen T. Viteles, of Narberth; Pi Gamma Mu award for fraternity showing greatest increase in scholastic achievement—Zeta Tau Alpha.



UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT HONORED

In recognition of his years of service as president of the University of Pennsylvania, women students presented Dr. Thomas S. Gates with an engraved tray at Hey Day exercises yesterday. He is shown receiving the gift from Naomi Nakano, president of the Women's Student Government Association.

U. S.-Japanese Student May Win Her Fight at Penn Against Exclusion

University Cites 'Changes in Governmental Regulations' but Girl's Application Will Have to Be Approved by Authorities

The University of Pennsylvania indicated yesterday that Naomi Nakano, barred from graduate study because of her Japanese ancestry, may be permitted to take higher courses there after all—if she now wishes.

Dr. Thomas S. Gates, University president, explained that "governmental regulations" under which Miss Nakano, a senior, was first advised she could not take post-graduate work at Penn on a scholarship, have now been changed.

Gates' Statement

Dr. Gates said:

"The University of Pennsylvania has three students and one instructor of Japanese ancestry in our different departments, of whom Miss Nakano is one.

"As a result of the attention focused upon the continuance of her studies in the field of graduate education after having made a very creditable record as an undergraduate student, we have been informed of a recent change in governmental regulations affecting institutions engaged in research, development or training activities for the Army or the Navy, of which we were not aware at the time when Miss Na-

kano's continuance was first discussed.

Applications Necessary

"Under this change, all students of Japanese ancestry may continue their studies upon approval of certain applications relating thereto. These applications have been prepared and filed with the authorities, jointly by the students and the university.

"Whatever confusion may have existed in the past has in this manner been cleared up, and the university continues in the policy which it has always had of making no distinction among our students with respect to race, color or creed."

Both Dr. Gates and William H. DuBarry, vice president and assistant to the president, refused to enlarge upon the statement.

It was learned, however, that the Provost Marshal General's Office may be the governmental agency involved.

Statement Due Today

At the office of the Navy Bureau of Personnel in Washington, which has charge of the Navy security program, it was said the Provost Marshal General was handling all matters relating to Japanese-American students for

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.
CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

U. S.-Japanese May Win Fight

both the Army and the Navy. The Navy asked for a report on the status of such students which is due today, a spokesman said. At the office of the Provost Marshal General it was said an application in behalf of Miss Nakano had not been received as yet.

One Alternative

Mrs. Helga E. Swan, director of the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council, which has undertaken the task of aiding Japanese-American students who wish to attend college after being removed from their homes, explained that such students can be accepted, upon the same basis as any other students, in colleges without Army or Navy training programs or research projects.

If, however, they wish to attend a college in the latter group, which includes virtually all of the larger and better known institutions, they must be cleared by the office of the Provost Marshal General regardless of whether they are American citizens or Japanese citizens. Application is made upon a standard form, she said. Only in rare cases, she added, has entry been barred.

One Student At Villanova

Very Rev. Edward V. Stanford, O. S. A., president of Villanova College, which, like Penn, has a Navy V-12 training program, said he was unaware of any regulation restricting the admission of Japanese-American students. Villanova has one such student, he said.

Swarthmore, which also has a V-12 program, has six Japanese-American men students and three women, according to Dr. Everett Hunt, dean of men. All were admitted after clearance with the student relocation council, he said, but added he knew of no rule which would bar an undergraduate student from continuing graduate work. Another male student admitted through the relocation council was drafted before completing his first term, Dr. Hunt said.

Filled Out Form

Miss Nakano, who accepted a scholarship to Bryn Mawr after being rebuffed by Penn, could not be reached yesterday, but friends said she told them of filling out "another" form on Monday after being called to the office of Dr. Arnold K. Henry, dean of student affairs. She told them she didn't pay much attention to it, but that it may be the form referred to in the Gates' statement.

Miss Nakano is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, high honor scholastic fraternity, and president of the Women's Student Government Association at Penn. She will be graduated July 1.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

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P.M.
New York City, N. Y.

DATE

P. JUN 5 1944

Victim of Racism at Penn



Pretty Naomi Nakano, 19, has been barred from graduate study at the University of Pennsylvania, where she won Phi Beta Kappa honors, because she is of Japanese ancestry, although she was born in America and is a U. S. citizen. She is shown in a Red Cross uniform turning out Braille to provide reading material for the blind.

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE

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Star (I)
Washington, D. C.

DATE

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JUN 3 1944

Japanese-American Girl Allowed to Continue Study

by the Associated Press. June 3.—The PHILADELPHIA, University of Pennsylvania indicated yesterday that Miss Naomi Nakano, 19-year-old daughter of Japanese-American parents, will be permitted to continue her studies in the university's Graduate School if she wishes.

Previously, it was reported that Miss Nakano had been prevented from accepting a scholarship in the Graduate School because of her racial background.

Yesterday, however, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, issued a statement explaining the university was reversing its stand because of a recent change in governmental regulations affecting institutions engaged in research, developmental or training activities for the Army and Navy.

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Herald Tribune (IR)
New York, N. Y.

DATE JUN 3 1944
P.

U. S.-Born Japanese Barred by University



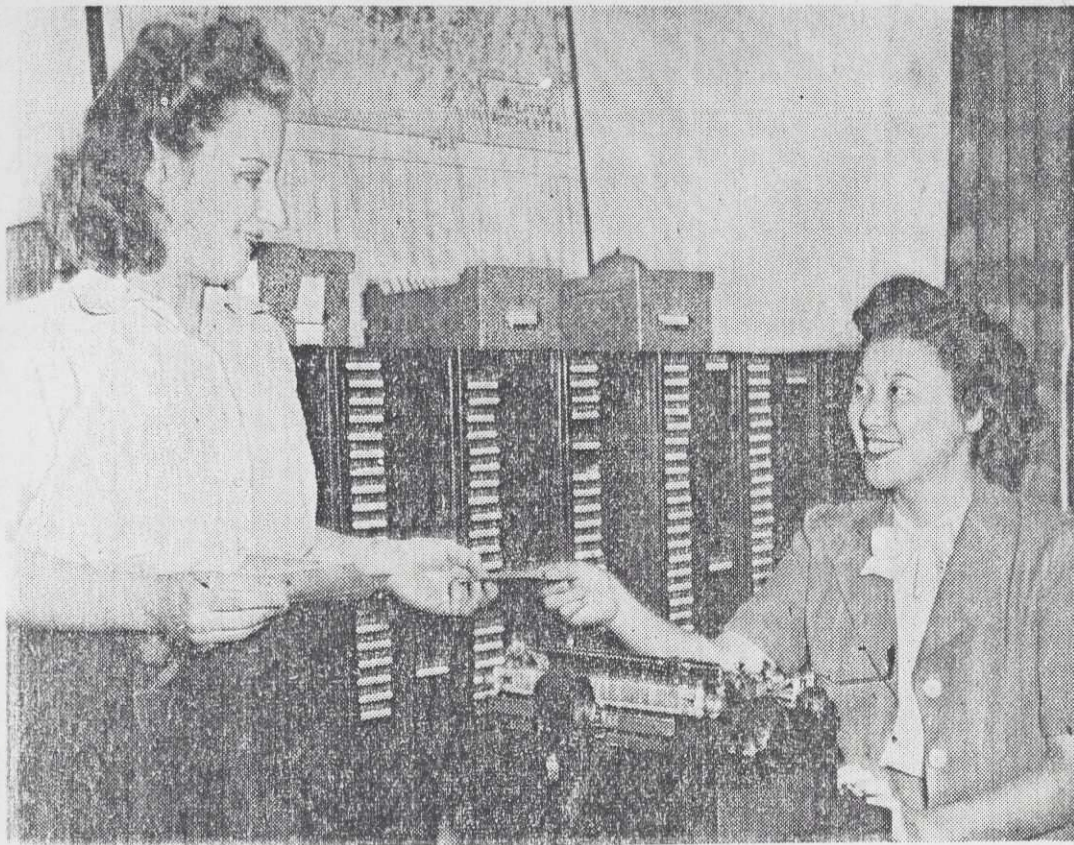
Associated Press wirephoto

Naomi Nakano, nineteen-year-old Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of Pennsylvania, who was recommended for a graduate scholarship which the Graduate School dean says cannot be given her under a university policy which excludes all new Japanese students. Miss Nakano is a Red Cross worker in Philadelphia.

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SYRACUSE HERALD-AMERICAN

Three Japanese Sisters Finding New Life In Rochester as They Take Jobs in Offices



MISS ASAKO MAIDA, right, a Japanese girl brought to Rochester by the War Relocation Authority, is shown doing stenographic work in local office. With her is Miss Dorothy Miner of Mount Morris.

Two Will Aid Third in Getting Education in University

Rochester, July 22.—Three sisters of Japanese ancestry today were finding a new life in Rochester after being assigned here by the War Relocation Authority.

They are among the 78 transferred to upstate New York communities and rural areas thus far through the work of Claude C. Cornwall, in charge of the local WRA. Cornwall said 35 of the young people have been placed in Syracuse and vicinity, besides the number assigned to the Rochester area.

Miss Asako Maida, 20, recently came to Rochester with her two sisters, Meriko, 24, and June, 18, from a center in central Utah. Their home was in Richmond, Calif., when the war began.

Asako is doing stenographic work in a local character-building office, while she waits for assignment to a Civil Service post for which she has passed all examinations. Meriko also is doing some clerical work and together they are helping their younger sister, June, 18, who has been enrolled at the University of Rochester for studies. She won a scholarship from the National Japanese-American Student Relocation Council and her sisters will supply the remainder of the funds for her schooling.

Another girl of Japanese descent, Miss Agnes Ogi, is a cadet nurse at Genesee Hospital. In citing the allegiances of the young Japanese girl to this nation, Cornwall told of a recent incident in which Miss Ogi, who received a week's vacation, doffed her cadet nurse uniform and spent her week off in a food processing plant that was sorely in need of people to can early crops.

Two young Japanese boys took their physical examinations for service in the U. S. armed forces here this week. One of them, Fred Murakami, passed the exams and Ren Kimura is awaiting further examination before induction. Both are students at Chesbrough Seminary in Chili, where they have completed a year of study.

Cornwall expects arrival of another young Japanese who will matriculate at the Eastman School of Music where he will study piano. Others have been placed as counselors in summer camps, on farms, one is in a printing shop, another a surgical nurse in a local hospital and the others are in numerous activities.

The WRA official said he has numerous requests for placement of young Japanese who have farming experience, stenographic and a variety of other work.

From the People

A Caucasian American's Guest

To The Journal: My faith in democracy and so-called Americanism is shattered. The superintendent of the apartment building in which I have been living notifies me that my Japanese American roommate must leave because the owner has received word that a "Jap" girl has been staying in one of the apartments.

I had invited her to be my guest for three weeks. The landlord's explanation is that "after all, our country is at war with THAT country."

But my roommate is a Japanese AMERICAN! She is a citizen of the United States, entitled to all the privileges thereof. She is a college student, as I am. We attend the same classes, get approximately the same grades, laugh at the same jokes, enjoy the same movies, listen to the same radio broadcasts and eat the same sodas. We both have been brought up in American schools. We have been taught the ideals of American democracy, only to have them tossed in our faces.

Of course, I realize that because our country is at war with Japan, Americans have the right to question the loyalty of people of Japanese descent. However, they do not have the right to make rash judgments without first investigating thoroughly. The very fact that my friend was accepted by a leading college of the city is complete assurance of her loyalty. Before ever leaving her relocation camp, she, along with others applying for student relocation, underwent investigation by the FBI and various other organizations.

I would like to suggest to the American people that they see the newsreel which shows the recent citation for valor, bravery and courage given to a Japanese American group of soldiers who are fighting this war just as the Swedish Americans, German Americans, Negro Americans, Italian Americans and other Americans are fighting. But the Negro Americans and the Japanese Americans are fighting two wars—our war and the one against racial discrimination!

Won't you please help people to understand the Japanese Americans? I would like to submit a bibliography of articles which have been written by those who really know and understand the situation. I beg Americans to read them.

In the American Mercury December, 1941, was "America's 150,000 Japanese," by E. O. Hauser. In Asia magazine August, 1942, was "The West Coast Japanese," by Grace E. Wells. In the Christian Century Aug. 18, 1943, was "Untruths About Japanese Americans," by G. M. Fisher. In Fortune magazine April, 1944, was "Issei, Nisei, Kibei." In Harper's October, 1942, was "Japanese in America." In Mademoiselle August, 1944, was "I Am an American," by Hattie Kawahara. In the New Republic July 15, 1942, was "Concentration Camp—U. S. Style," by Nakashima. In the New Republic May 19, 1944, was "Racism on the West Coast," by C. McWilliams.

My guest will move out. Naturally she will not stay where she isn't wanted. But I am ashamed, bitterly ashamed, for these people who call themselves Americans. And now I must go to her and ask her to leave. HELEN M. W.

Milwaukee.

PH. 6077

SY. WR

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

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DATE

P. SEP 1 1944

Oriental Girls Teaching Army Course at Yale

Japanese and Chinese Watch as Officers Are Graduated From Training School

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 31.—

Japanese and Chinese girls are teaching languages here to men about to go overseas with combat and occupation forces, and today at unusual graduation exercises in the Army Training School at Yale University, the young teachers gleefully applauded officers enacting a landing in the Orient.

Two Americans parachuted from a disabled bomber that barely made it over the bump from India into Yunan, China. One officer struggled to his knees with a broken ankle.

"Wait awhile," said the other, "according to the 'situations' we learned in New Haven a farmer will be along any minute." And along came a farmer leading a donkey. After a fifteen-minute discourse in Chinese, the farmer put the question of providing transportation up to the animal, which was two men under a realistic papier mache head.

The donkey was willing, but from his spavined rear came a loud protest. With further bargaining, however, the whole donkey accepted the situation and off they all went to the nearest town.

Miss Vee Ling, who nursed civilians in Shanghai when the Japanese attacked in 1939, clapped delightedly in the audience, in Yale's Political Union Building. "You see how well our students do, especially these, who have imagination."

Left China in 1940

A pretty twenty-four-year-old girl, Miss Ling came out of China in 1940. She attended Duke University, then joined a corps of "informants" as they are known here in Army terminology. "We simply talk until our students think, eat and even dream in the new language," explained Miss Ling. To return to China as soon as possible is her aim and this wish infuses her pedagogical talk.

The five performers and three others, all commissioned officers of infantry, artillery and ordnance units received diplomas from Dean William C. Devans of Yale. They learned the Oriental tongues in four months. To one of the "informants" a graduate presented a sack of silver dollars for Chinese relief. The fund had been accumulated in a class pig bank into which each man had dropped a penny whenever he misintoned Chinese.

Colonel William F. Howe, commandant of the Army training schools, bade the graduates godspeed. An audience of about two hundred persons, including wives, sweethearts and children, as well as undergraduates rose and sang China's anthem. By afternoon the graduates had dispersed to join their units and start off to fight into territory now held by the Japanese.

Japanese Teach, Too

Afterward, under the giant elms of the campus, Miss Ling joined a group of teachers and students. Strolling along, they met one of the Japanese "informants," and she stopped to talk.

Mrs. Toya Nahamura is the daughter of the Rev. Albert Sojira Shimizu, of the Japanese Christian Institute in New York City. The Japanese also teach by talking and find it "good fun and gratifying," said Mrs. Nahamura. Off the campus Americans peer at them curiously, but she said "we naturally expect it and are happy to have this opportunity to be of service here."

Unmarried Japanese "informants," of whom there are several, live together in a former fraternity house. They are under protective observation by American authorities. One is the mother of an infantryman in the United States forces. Another was born in Tokyo. She moved to Hawaii as a child, was brought to the United States after Pearl Harbor and, after some careful checking, was certified as an instructor here.

In the conversation classes there is one "informant" for every five students. Frequently classes meet on the lawns. A "voice mirror" speed accuracy in pronunciation. The unique recording machine has a tape which works like a slate, it can be rubbed off and used over again.

Machine Speeds Learning

The girl talks into the machine, her student repeats, then they listen, and likely into the misintonation bank will go a penny forfeit.

The girls conduct classes five hours daily. Each student does about the same amount of home work. There is a great deal of free conversation as well as discussion of specified topics.

Social intercourse is encouraged; there are informal parties and dinners and one of today's graduates is known for always eating so much Chinese food he could not help tidy up afterward.

The men progress from the point which the "informant" prompts "you are a guest in a Chinese home, thankyour hostess." To the moment when she suggests "you find yourself between a Chinese general and a colonel who speaks only English. Interpret for the colonel "Japanese planes have been over our position all morning. It will be necessary to send up four more divisions."

Colonel Howe pointed out that courses are destined to make a man articulate rather than literate. "The informants do accomplish that," he added. "In four months they turn out a student who is truly fluent in the ordinary come-and-go of life."

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Introducing to Our Mayor A Japanese-American Girl

**Yuriko Amemiya Is
An Answer to His Move
To Bar Loyal Citizens**

By NATALIE DAVIS



After I lunched with Yuriko Amemiya yesterday, I decided that Mayor La Guardia should meet her. It certainly would be good sport to be around to see our irascible Mayor's mobile face, should he actually see and talk to this girl, who is one of the Japanese-Americans he says he doesn't want around New York City.

In the first place, she's a success. In the words of her boss, Martha Graham, "she's a very, very good dancer." In the second, she's charming, and easy to talk to. And last, but not least, Mr. Mayor, she's pretty.

Yesterday, she was wearing a red and green flowered silk dress, silver earrings, and a silver bracelet. Like any other girl out for lunch from her job, she looked at her wrist watch, occasionally, while we talked.

"New York," she began, in her precise and perfect English, "has been very good to me. I've been very happy here, most people have been very kind. That's why I was so shocked to see the Mayor's statement about us Japanese-Americans.

Lyndall in Hollywood, and became immersed in her career.

Her family was one of the last to be evacuated from the Los Angeles area after Pearl Harbor. When she and her mother and step-father were finally evicted to Tulare Assembly Center, in California, "we felt very bitter. We had never belonged to any Japanese organizations or anything remotely like that."

But at the Gila Rivers Relocation Center, in Rivers, Ariz., they became better adjusted. Yuriko taught dancing, and looked forward to the day when she might be free.

As soon as she heard that Japanese-Americans were being relocated outside of camps, she applied for an EDC (Eastern Defense Clearance).

"I was asked many questions," she said, "But I am so sure in my mind, as you see, as to what I think, and what I want to do—only to dance—that the people I talked to felt it."

In September, 1943, she was released, and headed straight for New York City.

"I certainly would have appreciated the security of a hostel when I arrived," she recalls. "Just the kind of hostel some of the residents of Brooklyn have protested against."

As it was, the War Relocation Authority helped her find a place to live, and a series of sewing jobs. Soon she dropped in on Martha Graham.

In the Same Boat

"After all, we're in the same boat, the Mayor and I. He's a second-generation Italian, and I'm a second-generation Japanese.

"I wanted to write to PM—I read it every day, by the way—to tell you how wonderful I think your understanding of the whole issue has been. But I just haven't had the time."

It's not much wonder that Yuriko is busy these days, rehearsing for the dance recitals Martha Graham and her company will give next week.

Yuriko began dancing, in Japan, when she was 6. She was born in San Jose, Cal., but, because her father died and her mother couldn't support her, she was sent to school in Japan.

There she lived with her dancing teacher, and when she was old enough, combined school with dancing tours. She was always more occupied with her art than with politics, but she does remember that her friends in Japan were restless under their government.

Studied in Hollywood

"They wanted something better, for themselves and for their families," she says. "They never said so, because they couldn't."

In 1937, Yuriko finished high school, and caught the first boat to the U. S. A.

"Why? Because this is my country. Everything I did in Japan was always temporary. It's a funny thing: when I was about to leave, I said to my high school principal: 'I'm going back.' And he answered: 'No, you're going.' He meant I wasn't returning where I belonged."

From the time she came home until Pearl Harbor, she forgot the principal's remark. She began studying dancing with Dorothy

No Racism in Art

"She was wonderful," say Yuriko, "Very sympathetic to my situation. In art, she told me, there is no racial feeling. If one is good, one is accepted."

Toward the end of January, she obtained a scholarship to Graham's Professional Classes.

"And now look," she said, pulling a program out of her pocket book, "I'm to be in the recitals. See, there's my name—Yuriko. I almost can't believe it, it's too good to be true."

I wish the citizens of Brooklyn who signed the anti-Japanese protest, and the Mayor himself, could have seen how happy she was. Or could see her apartment on Jane St., with all its records—the same records that they own. They should really go up to the Graham studio to see how well she gets along there. It wouldn't take them long.

PH. _____

SY. *WR*

Evening News (I)
Newark, N. J.

DATE

Japanese-American Girls Like Jobs



The Misses Amy Oshita, Susie Shishida and Tai Kuwabara talk over their new domestic jobs here with Edward Berman, War Relocation Authority director.

Nisei Laud Reception in Essex County

Three pert Japanese-American girls told yesterday of their pleasant reception in Essex County.

Interviewed in the office of Edward Berman, manager of the Newark District Office of the War Relocation Authority, the girls said every one has treated them "very well, indeed," and all expressed satisfaction with their domestic jobs in the Oranges.

They are Miss Tai Kuwabara, 18; Miss Susie Shishida, 18, and Miss Amy Oshita, 19. All were born in California. They left their relocation camp at Rohwer, Ark., June 29, after having been there with their families since October, 1942. Previously they had been placed in a temporary assembly center at Stockton, Cal.

"Very Nice Here"

"It's really very nice here," said Miss Kuwabara. "I have three evenings a week free and my employer often brings the other two girls over to see me in his car or else I write letters or listen to the radio."

The only noticeable reaction to their ancestry is that people stare they admitted unanimously. "But we're getting used to it," they said.

The girls have ambitions typical of American high school girls. "We don't want to do domestic work all our lives," they said. Miss Kuwabara and Miss Oshita plan to be beauticians. Miss Shishida wants to be a nurse.

Their families have been scattered. Miss Shishida's father left the Arkansas camp a few weeks ago for Chicago. Her older brother, 24, works at the University of Michigan. Two younger brothers and her mother are still at Rohwer. Her case is typical.

"The hardest thing about getting the jobs was in persuading our parents to give us permission to go," they agreed. "The rest has been fine."

The Baltimore SUN, 6/30/44

Japanese-American Awarded Red Cross Gallon Club Plaque

Evelyn Tokunaga, Baltimore-born Japanese-American, said she felt a "special obligation" to give blood to the Red Cross when she made her first donation in October, 1942.

Last night, when she was awarded the plaque making official her membership in the Gallon Club of the Baltimore Red Cross Blood Bank, said she felt she had partially, but not completely, fulfilled her obligation.

Plans To Enter Service

"I'm going to try to get into one of the women's services soon," said slight, quiet Miss Tokunaga, who met Gallon Club requirements several months ago and recently gave her tenth pint of blood.

"I feel as if I can't do enough to help our side win the war."

Miss Tokunaga, who lives at 2718 Harford road with her sister, Mrs. Rose Kram, and her mother, Mrs. Ida Tokunaga, a native of Sweden, is one of six sisters, all born here.

"I'm going to bring two of them along with me the next time I go to the blood bank," she said.



EVELYN TOKUNAGA

Evacuation of Japanese Tale for Master Writer

Gripping story of mass movement of 110,000 persons from their homes to American relocation centers probably will be told by Japanese-American now taking part in sociological test.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Manzanar, Calif.

The front cover of the 20-page pictorial edition of the Manzanar Free Press shows four pretty Japanese-American girls tending a garden near the barracks city, the relocation center, that is their home. The photograph's caption says:

"Rendering helping hands to the center's 'Food for Victory' program are pictured a quartette of former Southern California lassies, from left to right: Amy Iwaki, Alyce Hirata, Masako Kimura, and Hideko Matsuno. Nestled among the scenic beauties of the picturesque Owens Valley, the victory garden is located in designated firebreaks, providing vegetables for consumption within the center."

The photograph, showing clear sky, snow-tipped craggy mountains, wide open spaces, barracks buildings, rich vegetation, busy hands and smiling faces, tells an important part of the story of Manzanar, which is similar to the story also of nine other relocation centers, peopled by nearly 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, around the Far West.

porary but valid wartime way of life for nearly 9,000 men, women, and children. If our way of life here is radically different from that prior to evacuation, so have the ways of life of countless others all over America and the rest of the world been altered—or totally destroyed. . . ."

Customers Not Always Right

"When salesgirls were asked about their customers, most of them agreed that they would like them to be more polite. They try to make the customer believe that he's always right, but—! Ladies often forget that they were ever ladies and push, grab, shove, and turn the store into a bedlam when dress materials arrive. . . ."

"Serving as the 'city hall' of the center, Town Hall is the connecting link between the administration and the residents. With Kiyoharu Anzai as chairman of the group, the block managers' assembly is comprised of the Town Hall staff and the respective block managers. The assembly convenes in Town Hall once a week to discuss problems confronting the people. . . ."

The story of the evacuation of the 110,000 early in 1942 will be written some day, in its epic proportions, probably by one of the younger Japanese-Americans whose impressions are the most vivid, whose powers of expression are strongest. Possibly it will be one of the numerous staff members named in the masthead of the Manzanar Free Press—such a name as Sue Kunitomi (Managing Editor), or Reggie Shikami (Assistant Editor).

The story that is set forth in the transient pages of even so saveable a publication as this special pictorial edition, is little more than a hint of the real human story that lies behind this, one of the most important mass movements, historically and sociologically, in America's history.

A few excerpts, taken almost at random from the well-edited well-assembled pages of the pictorial edition, are both entertaining and enlightening:

Close to Mt. Whitney

"The site (of the center) chosen was on the grounds of an old abandoned apple orchard in Owens Valley on the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada range, close to the peak of Mount Whitney, named after Josiah Dwight Whitney, pioneer chief of the California State Geological Survey. . . ."

"Impressions of Manzanar most likely to wander through our memories after this is all over: The blue-purple haze veiled over the Inyo Mountains moments before sunrise, eye-catching to those hardy few early-risers—. The hush of summer's evening-tide after the sun dips behind the Sierra; and the arched panoply of the rugged blue-black etched by the craggy mountain ranges against the sky, a veritable backdrop for an impressionistic stage drama. . . ."

"Manzanar . . . represents a tem-

filling out an employment form a center was puzzled by the question: 'Any physical disabilities?' His friend suggested, 'Just tell them you're a Jap! . . .'

"Responsibilities of meeting and coping with the complex problem of feeding nearly 9,000 people falls on the shoulders of the Management Division. In spite of some confusion and inconvenience caused by the recent rationing program, this department headed by Chief Steward J. R. Winchester one of the smoothest and most efficient departments in the center. . . ."

Schools on High Plane

"Boosting the morale of school children and residents alike was the important event in the education program. Dr. Aubrey Douglass of the State Department of Education and Herman Spindt of the University of California inspected and evaluated the school system within the center. Now in possession of the Education Department are credentials of approval stating that the local high school and junior college study meet the standard requirements of California. . . ."

"An average of 25 residents leave this center each week to be relocated in the Midwest and Eastern States. . . ."

"We work and play and enjoy. It is much different in its environment than the average home but the human element, emotions, and satisfactions are the same. To us it is even more—it is our struggle to prove that democracy is practical, probable, and possible when your home is where you lay your heart as well as your hat."

And that is a part of the story of Manzanar, very sketchy and hazy, told by its own people. It is a chapter of history on America's home front, 1941 to 1942.

Oct 28/42

Chicago gives jobs to 1,600 U. S.-Japs

By RALPH HABAS

Chicago is leading the nation in the number of Japanese-American evacuees from the west coast who have been given homes since Pearl Harbor, Elmer L. Shirrell, Chicago area supervisor for the War Relocation authority, disclosed yesterday.

More than 1,600 Americans of Japanese ancestry, brought on from 10 relocation centers in the West, are now working in the Chicago area as laborers, factory workers, clerks, mechanics, stenographers, accountants, engineers, laboratory technicians, nursery men, greenhouse workers, and so on, Shirrell said.

He pointed out that so far the great majority of these Japanese are American citizens, most of them young people who, before Pearl Harbor, never lived anywhere else except along the West Coast.

SOME ALIENS HERE

The WRA also has placed some Japanese aliens here who among their own people are called issei. This is a Japanese word, Shirrell explained, that means "first generation" and is applied to those who 20, 30 and 40 years ago left Japan to settle in the United States.

He emphasized that the issei in



RELOCATED from Arizona camp, Betty Hashigushi, 21, of San Diego, helps relieve employment shortage at a Chicago candy factory.

this region are "true blue Americans who never would have been released from the camps had there been any question of their loyalty."

"At this very moment," he said, "trains bearing disloyal Japanese are leaving the various centers in the West to take these people to the Tule Lake relocation center in California which the WRA has set aside for all those who could not prove their allegiance to our country."

350 OFFERS A MONTH

Shirrell said the segregation program would be completed by the end of this month. He added that the loyal Japanese were pleased with this program because it will serve to differentiate them from the disloyal Japanese.

About 350 job offers a month are

currently being received by the Chicago WRA office. These offers, according to Shirrell, are sent on to the relocation centers where they are posted.

If an evacuee sees an offer in his line of work, he then corresponds with the employer and makes further arrangements himself. The WRA thus acts as a middle man—its function in this connection being merely to find the jobs and transmit the offers to the camps.

The other main function of the WRA is to help find homes for the evacuees after they get here.

This, Shirrell admits, is "a tough problem." But he adds that this is due not to any discrimination on the part of Chicago landlords but to the general housing shortage here.

Japanese Girl Ready to Give Blood Here Again

The Japanese girl has "signed up" again. She will be at Christ Lutheran Church, 8011 Old Georgetown Rd., Thursday for her usual donation of blood for Americans fighting for their country, including those engaged in avenging Pearl Harbor. Nobody knows her name. It is only known that every time the Red Cross Mobile Blood Donor Unit comes to town, the little Japanese lady is always there. She sits quietly, patiently until her time comes, gives her blood and goes quietly away. "She has never canceled on us yet," one official explained.

Bethesda (Md)

Journal, p.1,
col. 3.



OUTRANKED, BUT STILL BOSS. Air Wac Pvt. Cherry Nakagawara stares enviously at her husband's rank. But Sgt. Yosh ("Nickie") Nakagawara knows who is boss. The Japanese-American service couple are visiting Cleveland while on furlough.

U. S. JAP AND WIFE GANG UP ON FOE

**Sergeant and Wac Furnish
Example of Patriotism**

(Photo on Picture Page)
BY GEORGE E. CONDON

When officers of the Japanese Imperial Army told Yosh (Nickie) Nakagawara in December, 1940, to "be a good soldier," he took their advice to heart.

Yesterday Sgt. Nakagawara, Army of the United States, was in Cleveland with his wife, Air Wac Pvt. Cherry Nakagawara, enjoying a brief furlough and setting a handsome example of true patriotism to many Americans.

Sgt. Nakagawara, 26, enlisted in the army in June, 1941. He received his basic training at Camp Grant, Ill., and now is a member of a station hospital complement at Camp Bowie, Tex. Cherry, whom he married in April, 1942, joined

the Air WAC last January and is stationed at Wright Field, O. She also is 26.

The sergeant, who likes to be called "Nickie," is a native of Alameda, Cal., but his father lives in Japan—in the industrial center of Kurume, on Kyusu Island.

"My grandfather and grandmother once lived in the United States," he explained, "but when they grew old they wanted to spend their last years in the old country. Since my dad was the oldest son, he felt obliged, according to tradition, to return with them to Japan and support them."

Sgt. Nakagawara visited Japan with his father in 1934 and remained there for two years. In December, 1940, on the eve of his induction into the United States Army, he received word that his father was ill. Selective service officials postponed his induction and granted him permission to visit his father.

"The Japanese officials treated me as an alien," he recalled. "If I wanted to travel any place I was required to report to the nearest police station. Then the police would assign a plain-clothes man to follow me every place I went."

"When the government found out that I was about to enter the American army they didn't say much about it—just told me to be 'a good soldier.'"

The ordinary Japanese people with whom he talked were anything but warlike in their attitude toward the United States, the sergeant said, pointing out that the people realized the vital need for continuance of trade relations.

Enlists in Army

The sergeant left Japan for his homeland in June, 1941, on one of the last boats to sail for America.

As soon as he returned to the United States, he enlisted in the army. He found his first year in khaki an uncomfortable one, but, he pointed out, the longer you are in the army the more you like it.

Pvt. Cherry's home town is Oakland, Cal. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shiozawa, with two brothers and three sisters, are living at the war relocation center near Topaz, Ut. Another sister, Mrs. Yuki Katayana, who is married to Corp. Taro Katayana of Camp Shelby, Miss., is employed at the War Relocation Authority office here. A brother, Lebo Shiozawa, also is employed in Cleveland.

As if that were not enough service people for one family, Pvt. Cherry's twin sister, Mrs. Mary Nagata, is the wife of Pvt. Ronnie Nagata, stationed at Camp Savage, Minn.

Would Sgt. Nakagawara feel strange fighting the Japanese?

"Let me at them," he said. "I don't care whether I fight Germans or Japanese."

Japanese Americans Find Work in Iowa



Japanese Americans leaving the relocation centers are finding a homelike atmosphere at the American Friends Service committee hostel, 2150 Grand ave. Many stay here until they locate residences into which they move their families. Shown in the living room are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Sakamoto, San Jose, Cal.; K. Oji, Artesia, Cal.; Y. Yoshida, Campbell, Cal.; Merian Kanatani, Redlands, Cal., and James Chikahisa, El Cen-

tro, Cal. Sakamoto, an accountant, is as yet unemployed. Mrs. Sakamoto is dietician at the hostel. Oji has been working as a bus boy at Hotel Fort Des Moines, but now is leaving for Mitchell, S. D. Yoshida is steward at Hawkeye Post of Jewish War Veterans. Miss Kanatani, employed in the Kansas City, Mo., relocation office, is visiting at the hostel. Chikahisa is an apprentice printer, looking for work.

By George Shane.

In many ways Japanese Americans now are helping relieve acute labor shortages in Iowa.

There are cars running which might otherwise be standing idle for lack of repair work. Hospitals give prompter care than otherwise might have been possible. Letters are typed, watches repaired and service in restaurants and coffee shops speeded up.

These are only a few of the dozens of skilled or semi-skilled jobs which the Nisei are now filling in Iowa. Some are working on farms and others are attending war industry schools to learn new trades.

Skilled Workers.

Farm and domestic work lead the list of jobs, but increasing numbers of Nisei coming into the state are entering the more skilled fields.

There are Japanese American doctors, nurses and hospital orderlies coming into Iowa. Others are pharmacists; many are skilled office workers. Hardly a business or industry exists in the state which cannot draw from the labor pool which the evacuees in the relocation centers represent.

A total of 232 American-born Japanese have been placed in jobs in Iowa, Frank Gibbs, head of the Des Moines war relocation authority office, reported Saturday.

Employment Offers.

At present the WRA has more than 30 offers to employ Nisei for farm or domestic work. More difficulty is found, however, in replacing professional people. Unstrained praise. less these may work at their own professions, they prefer to remain in the relocation centers.

Reports coming to Gibbs on the work of the Nisei in Iowa are uniformly good.

"You can't find better and more willing workers anywhere," said Louis Patz, manager for the National Screen Service Corp. in Des Moines. This firm, which supplies posters for moving picture theaters, is not in the essential category and has felt the help shortage keenly.

Good Workers.

For several weeks, there have been four Nisei in the National Screen Service office, and Patz speaks of their work with unrestrained praise. "They are quick to learn, and they approach each task intelligently," Patz added.

Stenographer.

One of the Nisei—a stenographer in the National Screen service office, is Miss Sally Kusayanagi. She had studied for three years at the University of California at Los Angeles, Cal. The switchboard operator at the office is Mrs. Sachi Furuto, 23, whose husband is Sergt. Kaz Furutogory, stationed at the Fort Des Moines army post.

(Cont'd. Page 5)

(Cont'd. from Page 4)



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



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



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



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

(Cont'd. Page 6)

(Cont'd. from Page 5)



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



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

Two youths are employed in the firm's stockroom.

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

Parents at Camp.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Get Usual Scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Flower Master.

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

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

Active Life.

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

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

Hotel Help.

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

The variety of occupations in which the Nisei are engaged in Iowa broadens almost daily as new arrivals come in. Churches have recruited secretarial help from their ranks; there are tailors, watch repairmen and accountants among the newer arrivals.

Dr. Tsutayo N. Ichioka, formerly of Los Angeles, came to Mercy hospital Oct. 1 as house physician. With them is her sister, Satsuki Nakao, now employed in Des Moines as a pharmacist.

(Cont'd. Page 7)

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



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

City Japanese Baby Sports Service Flag

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miss Toki Teaches at U. W.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Most of Miss Toki's students are university freshmen.

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

Japanese Help Community War Fund



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

Post Staff Photo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) TIMES
November 15, 1943

DON'T POUR GASOLINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

SUN (Baltimore, Md.)
November 20, 1943

Mr. Grew Makes A Plea For The Loyal Japanese

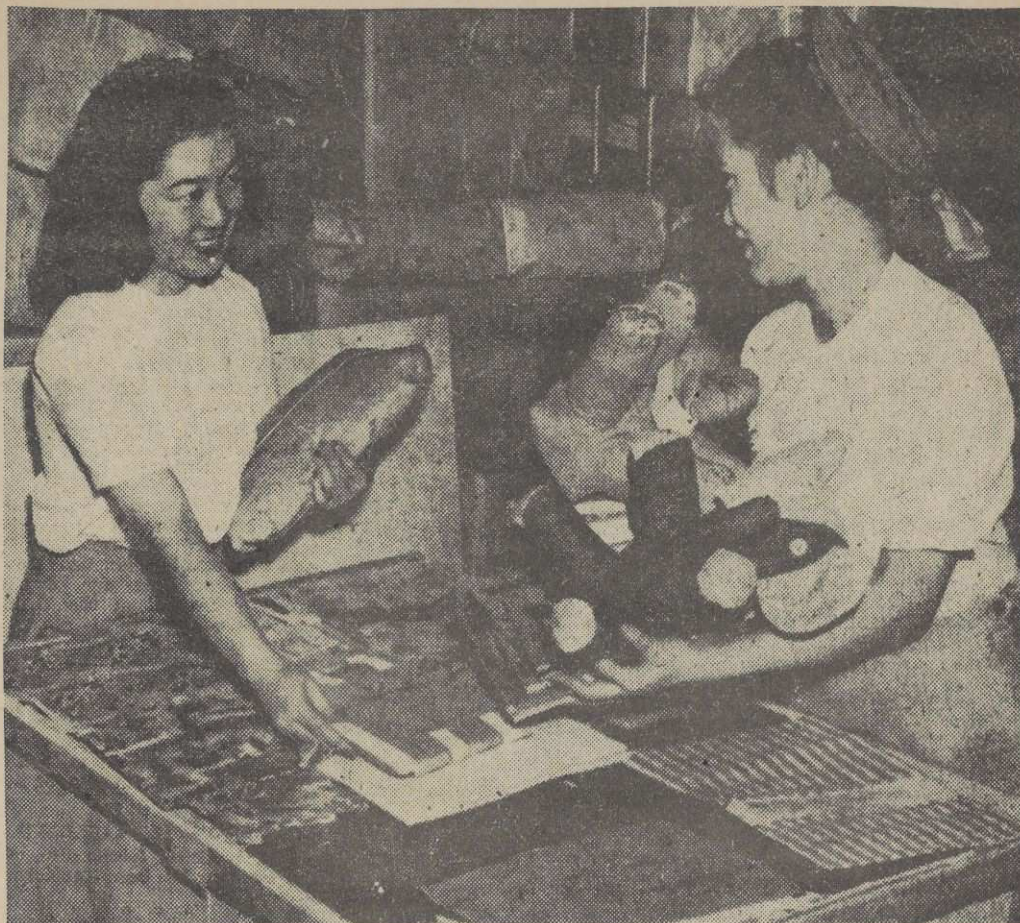
When Joseph C. Grew, our former Ambassador to Japan, pleads for the Japanese in this country who are loyal, he should have a hearing. Mr. Grew has long been a student of the Japanese. In the decade which he spent in Japan he observed our Pacific enemy with penetration. He gave warnings about Japan's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

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

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

THE THREE STAR FEATHER
November 24, 1943

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER (Penna.)
November 9, 1943



PACKING YULE TOYS FOR JAPANESE INTERNEES

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

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR (Phoenix) ANTIGO (Wis.)
November 5, 1943 DAILY JOURNAL

November 9, 1943

NISEI MEET QUOTA WITHIN TWO DAYS

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

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

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

LOS ANGELES TIMES
November 2, 1943

Release of Japs Urged by Speaker

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

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

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

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



WESTCOTT

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



KAINUMA

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

THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD (Michigan)
November 21, 1943

HER BROTHER IS IN U. S. ARMY

American-Born Japanese Girl Stenographer Here

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

She hopes to get a permanent job, she says.

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

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

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



MISS ALICE MIYAMOTO

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

ARKANSAS GAZETTE
November 23, 1943

LAND VALUES RAISED BY COMPLETION OF BIG DRAINAGE DITCH

Special to the Gazette.

Dermott, Nov. 22.—Jerome Relocation Center's main drainage ditch, providing outlet for 38 square miles of the upper Boeuf river watershed in Drew and Chicot counties, was completed during the week-end. The ditch proper is 11.4 miles long and 800,000 cubic yards of earth were moved in digging it.

Work on the lower section of the project—clearing and digging it, widening of two miles of the Boeuf river channel beginning one-half mile south of Highway 82—began November 10, 1942. Clearing of the right-of-way, most of which ran through wooded sections, was done by evacuee residents of the center. Actual excavating was done by Linwood Smith, Lake Village contractor.

Old Channel Widened.

The old channel was widened to a bed of 70 feet. The lower end of the ditch proper is 28 feet at the bottom, 70 feet at the top and 10 feet deep. At the point where the draglines quit Friday the ditch was four feet at the bottom, 20 feet at the top and four feet deep.

The complete drainage system includes about 70 miles of smaller lateral ditches, 40 of which have been completed. Cost of excavating the big ditch was \$120,000. Value of the land previous to draining was \$5 to \$10 per acre. The same land, now that it can be drained, is valued at \$30 per acre. Increased value of the affected land will be greater than total cost of excavating and clearing when the complete system is in operation.

The big ditch will provide outlet for the entire 10,000-acre tract leased by the War Relocation Authority, much of which was cultivated this year. The laterals will provide drainage for the field and road ditches which will make possible cultivation of many additional acres next year. Clearing of this area is well under way.

Work of Evacuees Praised.

Center administrators are high in their praise of the evacuee workers. According to accessibility and nature of the areas encountered, the evacuee crews ranged in numbers from 110 in January to 15 in September. They worked through rain and mud and cold and heat and

through what amounted to a poison ivy and chigger epidemic, but they kept their equipment in operation and stayed ahead of the draglines.

Last August Congressmen Oren Harris of the Seventh Arkansas district and W. F. Norrell of the Sixth district inspected the center and made a statement to the effect that they were surprised and pleased at the progress made in drainage, clearing and farming. They added that they could "foresee the day when the camp area would be divided into 60-acre tracts and become the homes of prosperous Arkansas farmers."

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
November 23, 1943



ANSWER TO JAPAN—Lt. Elfrieda Heideman greets Japanese-American Iris Watanabe, who plans to join the Wacs on Pearl Harbor Day. (By a staff photographer.)

HER parents' decision, not her own, made petite Iris Watanabe an American citizen rather than a subject of Japan. They chose to leave their native country after they were married and come to the United States, and their four children were born in the new homeland.

Now Iris herself has done a little choosing. She's entering the Woman's Army Corps to serve in uniform as a member of the U.S. Army.

The choice was made a year ago while Iris was living with her family in a relocation camp near Granada, Colo., to which the government moved thousands of Japanese-Americans who had been residents of the West Coast.

"But I couldn't go in then—I wasn't 20," Iris explained. "And the War Relocation Authority

found a job for me in Chicago. That's why I've been here, and now that I've had a birthday I'm leaving for Denver today—to be inducted in the district where I was accepted for enlistment."

Iris has been working in the Merchandise Mart offices of Eisenberg & Son, dress manufacturers. She has lived at 350 Bel-den av., and has a sister, Grace, at 1423 Hinman av., Evanston. The latter is a Northwestern University student.

Capt. Margaret Stewart, chief recruiting officer for the Wacs here, says she believes Iris is the first Japanese-American girl to enter the corps from Chicago.

At Denver, it is planned to give the sparkling new recruit her oath of enlistment Dec. 7, the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor.