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Newspaper clippings

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OWENS VALLEY SEES GAIN FROM ALIENS

Residents Begin to Stress the
Impetus Japanese Will Give
to Revival of Farming

OFFSETTING TOURIST DROP

Local Committee Also Visualizes Benefits of Americanization Program for Evacuees

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANZANAR, Calif., March 25 —California's Owens Valley, "guinea pig" in the greatest forced migration in American history, showed evidence today of a determination to make an asset of an influx of Japanese evacuees while other communities all over the Far West were opposing such a wartime step if it involved them, military necessity or no military necessity.

In the words of Akira Itami, acting editor of Kashu Mainichi of Los Angeles, the 1,000 volunteers, chiefly American-born Japanese who came this week as "pioneers" to the Owens Valley reception center, came "without bitterness or rancor, not as flag-wavers but as men wanting to show their loyalty in deeds, not words."

The attitude of these Japanese evacuees, vanguard of 112,000 members of the yellow race who must leave the West Coast's Military Area No. 1, and of other thousands of German and Italian aliens who will follow, is only one side of the picture presented by the unique wartime population movement. The other side is reaction of the community to whom the evacuees are sent.

Center for 10,000 Evacuees

Whether it likes it or not Owens Valley for the duration of the war seems destined to be host to at least 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. The avowed intention of the War Relocation Authority, headed by Milton Eisenhower, is to move occupants of reception centers, of which this is the first to be established, to resettlement areas as soon as they can be designated. But most of the first thousand evacuees came with the evident feeling that this would be their home "for the duration," and more than one official thinks likewise. At any rate, if they are moved out, their places will be taken by others.

Slowly residents of the valley are beginning to believe that what many thought of as a calamity may really be a godsend. This immigration movement is the reverse of an emigration of the early Nineteen Twenties, when Los Angeles bought up most of the land to protect its vast watershed investment here, razed homes, dried up the irrigation ditches and let the formerly productive land revert to an area of sage and rabbit brush.

Civic consciousness disappeared and not until two years or so ago was Los Angeles converted to a policy of selling lots in valley towns like Lone Pine, Independence and Bishop to residents who had been able only to rent before. When the Army decided to take over about 6,000 acres of Owens Valley for the Japanese reception center, a citizens committee was formed here to try to sell to the valley residents the idea that it was a patriotic duty to go along with the Army program and that it might, indeed, redound ultimately to the valley's benefit.

Valley Organized to Aid Plan

Ralph H. Merritt, Federal Food Administrator for eleven Western States during the first World War, is a local resident, associated

Savage, publisher of the three valley newspapers, and Robert Brown, executive secretary of the Inyo Mono Association, which tells the world of the advantages and attractions of Inyo and Mono Counties.

Unbelievers this week began to admit, from the long view, that the coming of the Japanese might make this section of the valley at least a valuable farming area once more. Incidentally, recreation is the biggest industry of Inyo County, of which Owens Valley is a part, with its thousand lakes for fishing and its mountains for skiing, plus the magic name of Death Valley. There was no hope that, with the ban on automobile tire sales, 700,000 recreationists would repeat their last year's visits here.

"This new development is going to be our saving grace," a civic leader remarked.

Hotels are full to overflowing, restaurants are doing their greatest business in years and the Army will be requested to declare part of the valley a defense area so that priorities on building materials may be set. From 400 to 500 houses are urgently needed for Caucasian workers at the reception center and ten other Federal jobs in the vicinity, according to a survey just completed.

Mr. Merritt had told a meeting of citizens that they were shortsighted and foolish to oppose the reception center, but he suggested today that Federal officials, in drafting their camp operating program here and elsewhere, should make some changes in tentative plans if they expected to promote American ideals among the Japanese newcomers.

Stresses Americanization

"Open up the camp to visitors, put in white teachers and white preachers," he urged. "It is important to continue the same kind of American contacts and influence as the Japanese children have had before. You've got to infiltrate the American spirit all the time, otherwise you're going to have a

Deny U.S. Japs Equal Chance, Majority Say

Special to The Chicago Sun.

DENVER, Jan. 13.—With the return of evacuated Japanese-Americans to the West Coast states already in progress, the present state of public opinion on future jobs for the Japanese in the United States is of particular interest. A survey by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver, indicates that only 16 per cent of the public think that the Japanese living in America should have as good a chance as white people to get any kind of job after the war.

Another 21 per cent would give Japanese who are loyal American citizens equal economic opportunities, but a definite 61 per cent majority would give white people first chance at any kind of a job.

Few Undecided.

That the public has definite views on this issue is suggested by the unusually small proportion of "undecided" responses.

Interviewers asked a nationwide cross-section of civilian adults:

"After the war, do you think the Japanese living in the United States should have as good a chance as white people to get any kind of job?"

Yes	16%
Yes, if they are loyal American citizens	21
	37%
No	61
Undecided	2

100%

The more education a person has, the more likely he is to favor giving Japanese-Americans equal job opportunities. The less education an individual has, the more likely he is to believe that whites should be given preference. Of those with a college background, 44 per cent would give whites first chance; of persons with a grade school education or less, 70 per cent reply: "Give whites the first chance."

Sectional Differences.

Sectional differences show that preferential treatment of whites is favored by 56 per cent in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, 58 per cent in the Midwest, 66 per cent in the West, and 68 per cent in the South. The figure from the South should be considered in the light of differences in opinion between whites and Negroes. Sixty-three per cent of whites and 48 per cent of Negroes think whites should be given job preference over Japanese after the war.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943.

Wyoming Senator Attacks Pampering Jap Internees

Washington, May 7.—(AP)—Senator Robertson (Rep., Wyo.) told the Senate yesterday the American people will not continue to permit "administration pampering and petting" of disloyal Japanese in this country when Americans are "being murdered or mistreated" by Japanese militarists.

An investigation at the Heart Mountain relocation camp in northwest Wyoming disclosed, he said, that 1,200 of the 10,000 Japanese there profess loyalty to Hirohito and are free to preach Japanese doctrines and to intimidate and threaten those "who profess loyalty to the United States."

Urging that control over Japanese in this country be transferred from the War Relocation Board to the War Department, Robertson declared the former's personnel was "typical of the incompetent, wasteful, extravagant type of administration that has grown up in the last 10 years."

Trouble May Arise.

Robertson warned that unless action is taken the situation "may easily get beyond control" of those operating the relocation camps, as a result of the execution of some of the American aviators who raided Tokyo.

At the Wyoming camp, he said, Japanese born in this country and educated in Japan are not segregated from American-born, American-educated Japanese or from other Japanese who in general "want no trouble."

All of them, he declared, are housed better than 75 per cent of the people of Wyoming and have plenty of "meat, canned goods, fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, cream, milk—they are not rationed."

"They apparently can get all the intoxicating liquor they want," he declared.

He said camp authorities have a sawmill, separated from the camp by a road going past the Shoshone power and irrigation dam, and that the Japanese "go back and forth every day without any special guard."

He contended there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from arming themselves, since they have

free access to stores and "no inspection of the camp internees or their automobiles or trucks made."

Won't Stand for Pampering.

"Already there is more than rumblings of trouble breaking out in this camp," he declared and added:

"Americans are not going to stand by and see this administration pampering and petting bunch of disloyal internees, supplying them with food in quantity and quality they cannot get themselves, when all the time they know that their own fathers, brothers or sons are being murdered or mistreated, or, at best, just being permitted to exist as the Japanese war lords."

Robertson said a newspaper representative who visited the camp discovered "fantastic amounts of foodstuffs on hand—a three years' supply of some."

This investigation, the senator said, disclosed a \$12,000 supply of strained vegetables and fruits, 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 186,480 cans of fruit, 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise.



OVERSEAS

U. S. Army Signal Corps photo: From International

**RELATIVES OF HAWAIIAN SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN BATTLE IN EUROPE
RECEIVE PURPLE HEARTS.**

It
has
big
(ca)

JAPANESE IN AMERICA AND HAWAII.

In this country we have 107,500 Japanese locked up in internment camps, to which they were removed from their homes in the Pacific coastal area. Two-thirds of them are American citizens.

The internment program is under criticism at the moment from both flanks. A number of protective committees charge that the procedure constitutes cruelty, while two Democratic senators, Johnson of Colorado and Wallgren of Washington, have charged in congress that the internees are being pampered by social experimenters and provided, at government expense, with better schools and teachers than the citizens living in the neighborhood of the internment camps are able to provide for their own children.

Meanwhile, we have in Hawaii 160,000 Japanese, of whom 36,000 are aliens. Lt. Gen. Emons, the military governor of the territory, says their presence is a definite menace but they are not locked up. Whether this is because their labor is valuable in the sugar and pineapple plantations and elsewhere, or for other reasons, is not made clear.

Thus, we have a hundred odd thousand Japanese interspersed with close to 10,000,000 white Americans in the Pacific coast states and we have hustled them off and locked them up for fear they will do us harm. We have 170,000 Japanese, constituting a third of the population of the islands that are the keystone of our Pacific defense, and we leave them at liberty. Without committing oneself on whether any one should be locked up, it seems fairly apparent that the locking up, if it was necessary anywhere, started in the wrong place. The procedure is not without a smell of lynch law or vigilantism.

Two-thirds of the interned Japanese are American citizens. That, also, is something new under our constitutional system. On what theory can an American citizen be locked up, with or without trial, because of his race? It is a matter of concern to all American citizens if any American citizen can be put in a concentration camp.

The legal questions involved have yet to reach the Supreme court. It is as hard to see how any court can justify internment of Japanese without either laying all Americans open to the same treatment or justifying discrimination between Americans on grounds of race. The dilemma is referred to the prophets of the four freedoms.

U.S. Urged to Pay Relocation Losses

The American Council on Race Relations from its headquarters at 32 W. Randolph st., yesterday called for congressional action to reimburse Japanese-Americans for losses incurred as a result of their wartime relocation.

Clarence E. Pickett, council president, criticized the War Relocation Authority for "minimizing and glossing over" the problems resulting from the rapid evacuation of the relocation centers.

Organizations, such as the Chicago Resettlers Committee, a group of Japanese-Americans, he pointed out, had charged that provisions for travel and for social services in communities to which the returnees go are notoriously inadequate.

HEALTH PERMITS BANNED TO ALIENS

San Francisco Official Sets a
Limit on Operation of Food
and Drink Places

JAPANESE NOT AFFECTED

They Are Already Subject to
Evacuation—Safeguards Set
Up for Property Rights

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19—
In an order which may affect more
than 1,000 San Francisco estab-
lishments and result in the dissolu-
tion of a number of partnerships,
Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health officer,
instructed his inspectors today to
accept no applications for Health
Department permits from enemy
aliens.

Renewals of permits already is-
sued for the operation of restau-
rants, night clubs, bars, soft drink
establishments, grocery stores,
meat and fish markets, bakeries,
dairies and laundries may be grant-
ed to long resident enemy aliens,
but only after their character and
affiliations have been subjected to
vigorous scrutiny, he said.

If one of two partners in an en-
terprise is a German or Italian
alien and the other is an American
citizen, the partnership must be
dissolved before a permit will be
issued.

The order will have no practi-
cable effect on Japanese aliens, for
all of them, along with American-
born Japanese, will move from the
city under the evacuation program
of Lieut. Gen. John DeWitt, west-
ern defense commander. General
DeWitt has said that he will deal
with thousands of German and
Italian aliens after all persons of
Japanese ancestry have been
cleared out of the far west's mili-
tary area No. 1.

Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, Gen-
eral DeWitt's Assistant Chief of
Staff for Civil Affairs, cautioned
all potential evacuees of Japanese
lineage that it behooves them to
"close their affairs at once and be
prepared to start moving."

"Japanese and Japanese-Ameri-
cans have had ample time to pre-
pare their affairs," he said. "There
has been no temporizing as the
agencies were set up to protect
these people. There can be no tem-
porizing now. These areas will be
cleared in accordance with Presi-
dent Roosevelt's Executive Order
as early as practicable."

Eye witnesses report that Ow-
ens Valley, near Manzanar, was
rapidly getting ready for Los An-

Court exempts civilians from army control

Portland, Ore., Nov. 17 (U.P.).—From the alien curfew order, upheld by Federal Judge James A. Fee has ruled that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt had no power to regulate civilian life in the case of citizens. Fee, ruling on the appeal of Minoru Yasui, 26-year-old Japanese

born Japanese, Fee ruled against DeWitt's right to regulate aliens but held he had no authority over citizens because martial law had not actually been declared on the West coast. Although Yasui is an American-born Japanese, he is in district courts in California. In

DAILY TIMES, CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1942

all cases, federal judges upheld DeWitt and ruled that in present-day warfare the military has the power to regulate civilian life when the threat of invasion exists even though actual martial law has not been declared.)

ALIENS CLEAR LAND AT OWENS VALLEY

Japanese Start Work on Sage
Brush Covering 5,000-Acre
California Tract

CURFEW TODAY TO 250,000

Enemy Nationals on the Pacific
Coast Immobilized Pending
Evacuation by the Army

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26—
While 400 Japanese evacuees be-
gan clearing sagebrush today at
the 5,000-acre Owens Valley re-
ception center, preparatory to get-
ting the once highly productive
land into shape for vegetable
growing, nearly 250,000 other
Japanese-Americans and Japanese,
German and Italian aliens awaited
the effective hour, 6 A. M. tomor-
row, of a curfew order.

After that hour enemy nationals
and Americans of Japanese de-
scent living in Military Area No. 1,
embracing about half of Washing-
ton, Oregon, California and Ari-
zona, as well as those residing in
"island zones" in the interior, will
be prohibited from traveling more
than five miles from their homes.
Exceptions are travel between
homes and jobs, visits to official
alien control offices or evacuation
from residences under Army per-
mits.

Between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. all
persons in these categories must
be in their homes. A curfew law
put in effect earlier by Attorney
General Biddle has been keeping
enemy aliens at home from 9
P. M. to 6 A. M. in a 500-mile
coastal zone of California. The
latest steps, taken by Lieut. Gen.
John L. DeWitt, Western defense
commander, in his program to con-
trol sabotage and espionage, are
more drastic.

Nearly 75,000 Japanese-Ameri-
cans will be prohibited from pos-
sessing guns, ammunition, cutting
weapons, explosives, short-wave
radios, cameras, signal devices and
codes.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation and law-enforcement
officers were preparing to provide
strict enforcement of the order.
Violators face possible prison sen-
tences, heavy fines or internment
in concentration camps.

For two more days Japanese-
Americans and Japanese aliens
will have the privilege of moving
voluntarily from military area No.
1. General DeWitt signed an or-
der, effective Sunday, instructing
those who had failed to get out by
that time to stay within the area
until they were evacuated.

The Army took over fair grounds
in three Central California cities,
Merced, Tulane and Marysville,
and a new mill community at Pine-
dale, near Fresno, for "assembly
centers" in evacuating the Japa-
nese.

A mass meeting of Mono County
citizens at Leevining, near Inyo,
the reception center, voted this
resolution:

"If Mono County can fit into the
plan of the United States Govern-
ment in evacuating the Japanese
and Japanese-Americans, its citi-
zens are willing to do this in a pa-
triotic move to help the war ef-
forts."

U. C. Scholastic Laurels Go to Japan Evacuee

Somewhere at a Japanese
evacuation center, notified that he
Itano, 21, will be the University
was awarded the University
Gold Medal, highest scholastic
honor to go to a member of the
graduating class, at ceremonies
this afternoon in the Greek The-
ater. Itano was evacuated on
April 22 and was therefore un-
able to receive the honor in per-
son. He was also awarded the
degree of bachelor of science in
chemistry, which with the
medal, will be forwarded to him
as soon as his university authorities
learn his exact location.
Itano, a pre-medical
student during the past semes-
ter, straight a average college
four-year member
during his college mem-
bership in scholastic ex-
cellence.
Sigma member so-
scientific national
Beta Kappa, Phi
scholastic society, the
Honor Students Club, the stu-
dent health committee and the
Y.M.C.A. cabinet.
He registered from Sacramen-
to where he was born. His par-
ents were born in Japan.

COMMUNITY ROUNDUP

East Chicago: Twenty-seven different nationality groups are crammed together in this crowded community just south of Chicago, with Negroes and Poles predominating. A perfect example of absentee ownership, East Chicago, an industrial community, is corrupt in politics, a vice center with an inadequate school and recreational facilities and a housing set-up which fails to meet the needs of its wartime in-migrants.

Tensions are mounting as a result, and constructive action to meet the situation has heretofore been lacking. Concerned over the plight of the community, a group of women active in the League of Women Voters and the PTA has consulted with the Council on a program of action. Harry White of the Council staff has been assigned to work with a number of East Chicago groups to get a plan for action under way. Despite the odds against the success of such a program it is the belief of the Council that if a successful plan is realized it will aid similar communities throughout the country.

Milwaukee: A series of public institutes called by the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations has been completed here. Problems dealt with included government policy on race relations, housing, police action, employment and other factors concerning racial groups.

Attended largely by designated representatives of the municipal departments, the sessions proved fruitful in focusing attention on race relations problems which have been giving Milwaukee citizens many anxious moments. City officials were asked to explain the lack of new housing programs, why there were but a limited number of Negro policemen, why Negro nurses are not employed by the city, why certain recreational facilities were restricted, etc. Out of these sessions grew a better understanding of the need for immediate action on the part of Milwaukee citizens and their city officials.

(cont. on p. 5)

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY

Although the American Council understands that prevention of riots, without eradication of the basic factors involved, may result in more bitter experiences than the riot itself, we feel it is our responsibility to point out action to be taken when tensions become acute.

Those of us who have been in metropolitan communities recently are aware, however, that interracial problems are severe and will become more intensified--first by cut-backs in employment, which are already under way, and, secondly, by returning servicemen seeking employment. With this possibility in view, the Council is now working with Alfred McClung Lee of Wayne University (author of "Race Riot") on the preparation of a pamphlet entitled "Race Riots Aren't Necessary". This pamphlet is to be issued by the Public Affairs Institute.

On the Pacific Coast, Joseph James, San Francisco chairman of the NAACP, temporarily on the Council staff, is in the process of developing a program for discussion groups and in-service training with some of the Pacific Coast labor unions.

An analysis of techniques used on the coast and specific suggestions for similar projects in other communities will be developed as a result of the Pacific Coast and Chicago experiences.

INTRODUCING. . .

Russell A. Jackson, who recently was added to the staff of the Information Service. As assistant to June Blythe, Jackson will handle press and other public relations contacts and will assist in the editing of Council literature. He is a veteran newspaperman, having been affiliated with newspapers in Ohio and West Virginia for the past twelve years. A native of Detroit, Jackson, prior to coming to the American Council, was managing editor of the Ohio State News, published at Columbus, Ohio.

EXPERT TESTIMONY ON RISE! EFFECTIVENESS

For the edification of those interested in offsetting propaganda against the Nisei, we are reprinting the following from the Pacific Coast Citizen without comment:

MANDAN, N.D. Lieut. Col. James M. Hanley, commander of the famed 2nd Battalion of the 442nd (Japanese-American) Infantry Regiment, took time recently on the Western Front to write a letter to his home town editor, Charles F. Pierce of the Mandan Daily Pioneer.

Col. Hanley, son of James M. Hanley, Sr., of Mandan, took exception to a remark in Editor Pierce's column some weeks ago which read: "A squib in a paper makes the statement that there are some good Jap-Americans in this country but it didn't say where they were buried."

Col. Hanley's letter, published in the Daily Pioneer on March 31, declared:

Dear Charlie: Just received the Pioneer of January 20 and noted the paragraph enclosed.

Yes, Charlie, I know where there are some GOOD Japanese-Americans -- there are some 5000 of them in this unit. They are American soldiers -- and I know where some of them are buried. I wish I could show you some of them, Charlie. I remember one Japanese-American. He was walking ahead of me in a forest in France. A German shell took the right side of his face off. I recall another boy. An .88 had been trying to get us for some time-- finally got him. When they carried him out on a stretcher the bloody meat, from the middle of the thighs down, hung over the end of the stretcher and dragged in the dirt. The bone parts were gone.

I recall a sergeant--a Japanese-American if you will--who had his back blown in two. What was he doing? Why, he was only lying on top of a white officer who had been wounded to protect him from shell fragments during a barrage.

I recall one of my boys who stopped a German counterattack single-handed. He fired all his BAR ammunition, picked up a German rifle, emptied that; used a German Luger pistol he had taken from a prisoner.

I wish I could tell you the number of Japanese-Americans who have died in this unit alone.

I wish I could tell you the number of

wounded we have had--the sightless eyes, the missing limbs, the broken minds. I wish I could tell you the decorations we have won. I wish the boys in the "Lost Battalion" could tell you what they think of Japanese-Americans. I wish that all the troops we have fought beside could tell you what they know.

The marvel is, Charlie, that these boys fight at all. They are good soldiers in spite of the type of racial prejudice shown by your paragraph.

I know it makes a good joke--but it is the kind of joke that prejudice thrives upon. It sows a lack of faith in the American ideal. Our system is supposed to make good Americans out of anyone--it certainly has done it in the case of these boys. You, the Hood River Legion post, Hearst and a few others make one wonder just what we are fighting for. I hope it isn't racial prejudice.

Come on over here, Charlie. I'll show you where "some good Jap-Americans are buried". -- J. M. Hanley, Hq. 442nd Inf., APO 758, In Care of P.M., NYC.

INSTITUTE DRAWS FROM NATION

(cont. from p. 2)

and techniques to cope with race relations problems, the institute will allot considerable time to the evaluation of the effectiveness of official committees and will attempt to direct attention toward further steps to be taken by such committees. There are still several vacancies open to those who have not registered for the institute. Scholarships are available to a limited number of persons unable to pay their expenses. Further information may be obtained by writing the American Council.

us with no strings attached. We have heard of such discrimination against the Japanese-Americans already in the United States armed forces that we would need to be doubly assured by the heads of our Government that we were going to be used in combat and not as kitchen police or in some other flunkey position.

"We don't want wooden guns, such as we understand were given to some Japanese-Americans then in the Army right after Pearl Harbor. We will prove our patriotism with any and all other American young men on the field of battle."

The correspondent brought up the question of a possible assignment to the Southwest Pacific.

"Why send us there?" asked Mr. Tsukamoto. "You wouldn't send a division of second-generation

Then let family groups rally around them, and build themselves anew into new communities.

"There never again should be a mass segregation of the racial Japanese such as there was in Los Angeles and some of the other Coast cities. That came about naturally enough in the early days of Japanese immigration, but when the war crisis came it was the chief reason why the people of the West Coast did not understand the Japanese well enough to know that they would be loyal to the land of their birth, in the case of the nisei, and land of adoption in the case of the issei."

Although living goes along smoothly within the Center most of the time, and the period of "strikes" at Tulelake appears to be ended, it is not to be expected that the 15,000 persons here or the 110,000 in the 10 such centers will be content to remain permanently or for long as wards of the Government. And WRA plans are for resettlement by dispersal as soon as practicable.

Helped in Harvest

About 700 of the younger men have been away from Tulelake Center this fall, helping in the harvest fields. They were signed up for this work late in the season, and found open to them chiefly jobs in the sugar beet fields. Topping sugar beets is one of the harder tasks of Western farming, and there was some dissatisfaction expressed on both sides of the arrangement, but also, finally, much satisfaction.

Returning workers brought a few sad tales of being barred from theaters and restaurants, especially in Montana, but balanced these with accounts of friendliness in other quarters, of being invited to the churches and to American homes for dinners.

These workers brought with them also an appetite for freedom from the confines of "the reservation," as the barracks city and its adjacent farm area are called. This appetite for freedom is not expected to result in runaways, for the Japanese are too law-abiding for that. Cases of absence without leave have been so few at Tulelake as to be wholly negligible.

Experiment Successful

The taste of freedom, and the privilege of earning full pay out in the competitive world, are expected to bring about many applications for similar excursions next summer. The experiment this fall has, according to reports, been highly successful at all points of view.

Howard Imazaki, nisei

ties in order to insure and maintain the highest morale for the duration of the evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry to Tulelake Relocation Project."

The Charter provides for impeachment of officers, and for initiative, referendum, and recall. It sets up a judicial commission for the trial of criminal cases of lesser degree than felony.

Another organization within the Center is the Tulelake Co-operative Enterprises, Inc., under management of which the community stores, tailor shops, laundries, beauty parlors, barber shops, and various other personal service enterprises will be conducted.

"Co-op"

A board of directors has been elected, and at this writing the "Co-op," as it is called, is in the process of taking over the business enterprises within the Center which do a business running into thousands of dollars each month.

The stores and services are staffed with Japanese, all of whom are paid from funds of the Co-op, at the same rate of pay as that established by WRA for its Japanese employees.

One enterprise which has been listed as a part of the Co-op plan was a motion picture theater, but this project, put to a vote of the Center's population, was overwhelmingly rejected. With entertainment features as scarce as they are within the Center, it was difficult for the WRA executive staff to understand this protest vote.

One reason forwarded by the Japanese was that, because war materials are so scarce, they would not want the metals and equipment in a motion picture projection outfit given over to their entertainment. Another was that their funds are so limited that they could not afford to support a motion picture theater, even on a co-operative basis.

Students of the Japanese thought, however, seeking deeper than those rather superficial reasons for such a strange and unexpected manifestation, believe the vote against that peculiarly American institution, the motion picture theater, is a blow struck blindly, unreasoningly, through a sense of wounded pride.

"They are a proud people," says one Caucasian American who has lived among them long, who knows them well and likes and admires them. "They are hurt, deeply hurt, as they see it upon them. It is after the war this experience."

Enlistments Proposed For U.S. Japanese

Many of Relocation Center
'guests' indicate they
would gladly fight other
enemies of U. S.

Agitation and strikes in some of the Japanese relocation centers in the West, plus an Oregon Federal Court's ruling that the evacuation is illegal under civil law, have drawn wide attention to a continuing problem. This is the last of three articles dealing with one of the oldest of the centers and the long-range view of the national and human problem presented.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

TULELAKE RELOCATION CENTER, Calif.—While the Federal civil courts and Army authorities debate to a conclusion the legality of the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-American citizens from the West Coast, the War Relocation Authority's planning and working toward a new economic and geographical place for the 110,000 individuals concerned goes actively forward.

In talking with many of the heads of departments of the WRA here, and also with some of the members of the nisei or Japanese-American group in this center of 15,000 persons, this correspondent came upon two separate, constructive suggestions which give hope of solution of this acute American sociological problem:

1. Let "people of good will" in every city, town, or rural community in the United States become sponsors for one family of Japanese, secure work for the head of the family, and introduce them into American life on a new and more neighborly basis.

2. Open enlistment in the United States Army, on full combat basis, to Japanese-Americans of military age. Send this volunteer contingent not westward where it would meet only its racial kinsmen as foemen, but eastward, where it would give battle to other enemies of the United States.

Being Tested

Proposition No. 1 follows somewhat along the line that has been laid down as policy by WRA, and which is being slowly put to a testing. Under the system a Japanese or Japanese-American first applies for relocation to some community in an inland State. Then it is learned through investigation whether the State and the com-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Enlistments Proposed for U. S. Japanese

Continued from Page 1

munity are willing to accept him and his family, and, finally, a place of work must be found and the individual placed in it. Available supply at present is far ahead of demand, but a matching-up process is indicated.

The great drawback to the plan as at present set up is that the slowness thus far manifested would discourage the applicants for relocation, and might imperil the morale of the entire Japanese community.

The appeal to "people of good will," meaning all those who deem Christianity to carry with it an obligation to help the distressed wayfarer even though he be related by chance to an enemy nation, would make the individual problem of 110,000 such wayfarers the individual problem of 132,000, 000 white Americans. Instead of "five Japs" going from one of the WRA centers to an American community, it would be Frank Tsukamoto, expert gardener, and his pretty little wife and three shy and doll-like children, going to live in Springfield, sponsored by John L. Smith, leading citizen.

Indications of Progress

There are already indications of progress along this line. Several church groups are making specific efforts in this direction. Some WRA workers here believe this plan holds great hope, both for the Japanese and for all the people of the United States. Some of them feel that, having uprooted the Japanese and placed them in centers such as this, the United States has placed upon its white citizens an obligation to see that all the American freedoms are made available to them in new surroundings, outside the areas held by the Army to be strategic.

Proposal No. 2, relating to enlistment of nisei young men, was put forward, in an interview, by Frank Tsukamoto, formerly of Berkeley, landscape gardener before the evacuation, but a graduate of the University of California law school.

Don't Want Wooden Guns

"A majority of the nisei would volunteer at once for combat duty with the American Army," he said, "if such enlistment was open to us with no strings attached. We have heard of such discrimination against the Japanese-Americans already in the United States armed forces that we would need to be doubly assured by the heads of our Government that we were going to be used in combat and not as kitchen police or in some other flunkie position.

"We don't want wooden guns, such as we understand were given to some Japanese-Americans then in the Army right after Pearl Harbor. We will prove our patriotism with any and all other American young men on the field of battle."

The correspondent brought up the question of a possible assignment to the Southwest Pacific.

"Why send us there?" asked Mr. Tsukamoto. "You wouldn't send a division of second-generation

Refugees Aiding U. S. War Effort

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 5

In a report designed to show that refugees from Nazi aggression are aiding America's war effort, the National Refugee Service announced today that it had made 5,554 job placements in the first 11 months of this year.

Almost 2,000 refugees have entered retraining classes sponsored by the agency since September, 1939, to fit themselves for jobs in industries where there are shortages of trained personnel, the report stated.

Germans especially to fight on the German line if there were some other place to send them. But we will make good as American combat troops, wherever we are sent."

Such a test of the loyalty and patriotism of American-born Japanese, Mr. Tsukamoto and some others believe, would bring about a solution of the entire problem of the Japanese in America as soon as one battle had engaged the Japanese-American troops, and Japanese-American names were mingled with those of other Americans on the honor lists and casualty rolls. All Americans would then feel differently toward them.

On the question of resettlement of the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now in relocation centers, he suggests that the head men among the nisei group be permitted to go to the inland States, under Government sponsorship, establish themselves in jobs for which they are fitted, and then send to the WRA centers for their own people.

Prove Ability

"Many of our young men and women were moved from civil service posts in county, state, and Federal agencies at the time of evacuation. Let those and others of like proven abilities be allowed to go and establish themselves in places where their work is needed. Then let family groups rally around them, and build themselves anew into new communities.

"There never again should be a mass segregation of the racial Japanese such as there was in Los Angeles and some of the other Coast cities. That came about naturally enough in the early days of Japanese immigration, but when the war crisis came it was the chief reason why the people of the West Coast did not understand the Japanese well enough to know that they would be loyal to the land of their birth, in the case of the nisei, and land of adoption in the case of the issei."

Although living goes along smoothly within the Center most of the time, and the period of "strikes" at Tulelake appears to be ended, it is not to be expected that the 15,000 persons here or the 110,000 in the 10 such centers will be content to remain permanently or for long as wards of the Government. And WRA plans are for resettlement by dispersal as soon as practicable.

Helped in Harvest

About 700 of the younger men have been away from Tulelake Center this fall, helping in the harvest fields. They were signed up for this work late in the season, and found open to them chiefly jobs in the sugar beet fields. Topping sugar beets is one of the harder tasks of Western farming, and there was some dissatisfaction expressed on both

chief of the Tulean Dispatch, the Center's daily, mimeographed four-page newspaper, was one of the group that went outside the reservation to work this fall.

"Before I went out I was enclosed within two fences, one of them a mental fence," he says. "Now that I have been outside for a time and seen our situation from a different point of view, there is only one fence around the reservation; the mental fence is gone."

One of the important departments of the Center is that conducted by J. Douglas Cook, reports officer. Former member of the Paris staff of an American daily newspaper, Mr. Cook serves as liaison man between the Center and the newspapers of the region, guides the publishing of the Center's daily, runs rumors to their lairs, both "inside" and "outside," and makes the most ideal to visiting newspaper and magazine explorers.

Newspaper editors in the towns around the region are trying to be fair to the Center and its residents, Mr. Cook says, although some of the papers' patrons have expressed a preference for writings showing "those Japs" in a poor light.

Progress in Civics

Noteworthy progress has been made within the Center in the realm of civics.

With a majority of 400 out of 6,000 votes cast, the Center recently adopted a charter much like the charters under which some towns are operated. The Charter sets up a councilmanic form of government, thus:

"The purpose of this Community Councils shall be the creation of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, with power to establish law and order in the Tulelake Relocation Project, to create boards, commissions, and agencies in respect to municipal affairs, to enact laws, ordinances, and regulations and do and make all other acts and things necessary for the general welfare of the residents at large, and to foster community activities in order to insure and maintain the highest morale for the duration of the evacuation of people of Japanese ancestry to Tulelake Relocation Project."

The Charter provides for impeachment of officers, and for initiative, referendum, and recall. It sets up a judicial commission for the trial of criminal cases of lesser degree than felony.

Another organization within the Center is the Tulelake Co-operative Enterprises, Inc., under management of which the community stores, tailor shops, laundries, beauty parlors, barber shops, and various other personal service enterprises will be conducted.

"Co-op"

A board of directors has been elected, and at this writing the "Co-op," as it is called, is in the process of taking over the business enterprises within the Center which do a business running into thousands of dollars each month.

The stores and services are staffed with Japanese, all of whom are paid from funds of the Co-op, at the same rate of pay as that established by WRA for its Japanese employees.

One enterprise which has been listed as a part of the Co-op plan was a motion picture theater, but this project, put to a vote of the Center's population, was overwhelmingly rejected. With entertainment features as scarce as they are within the Center, it was diffi-

WEST COAST SPLIT ON ALIENS' AREAS

Army and Los Angeles Officials
Are at Odds On Proposed
Myo County Resettlement

WATER SUPPLY AT ISSUE

City Heads Suggest Two Other
Tracts—Evacuated Nationals
Cautioned on Property Sales

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4—

Thousands of West Coast residents of Japanese lineage began packing their belongings today to move inland from the new "military zones," while Army and civilian officials sought an agreement on the location of resettlement areas.

When Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, western defense commander, mapped a coastal strip yesterday of nearly 250,000 square miles which all Japanese, American-born as well as alien, must vacate, other officials indicated that a section of the Owens Valley in Southern California would be converted into a registration and reception center for the evacuees.

This proposal, already in advanced stages, met strong opposition, however, from city officials of Los Angeles, which owns much of that Inyo County valley as a consequence of its situation virtually at the head of the Los Angeles water supply.

Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles said that city engineers were trying to dissuade the Federal officials, including a representative of General DeWitt, from using that land and were urging them to reserve for the Japanese one or both of two other tracts.

One, which embraces considerable government land, is in the vicinity of Blythe, farther south in the desert from the Owens Valley. The other is the Parker Indian Reservation, just over the Colorado River in Arizona.

tion for evacuated property-owners, urging them not to sell "unless they get fair prices." He said that custodians of alien property would be appointed soon and that all properties, whether owned by aliens or American-born, would be returned to the owners after the war.

When General DeWitt established boundary lines for military areas, he did not announce the dates by which evacuees must get out. Without waiting for these orders, however, aliens and Nisei, or second-generation Japanese, jammed State and Federal information offices in Oregon, Washington, California and Arizona, the four affected States, asking who had to move, when, where and who would pay for it.

"People are packing and getting ready to go but those who can move easily haven't got the means," said Suburo Kido of this city, national President of the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Japanese League Group to Meet

He said that most American-born Japanese and perhaps many aliens would delay further preparations until after a meeting of the league's national council, to be held here on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, with three delegates present from each of the organization's sixty-two chapters in all parts of the West. Mike Masaoka, the national secretary, drawing up the agenda, said he hoped to get Mr. Clark, Mr. Neustadt and an envoy of General DeWitt to explain detailed plans for the evacuation.

Spokesmen for some farm organizations continued to express concern over the possible results from evacuation of Japanese "stoop laborers" from agricultural areas of the coast.

In this connection Representative Tolson, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating the enemy alien situation, said that "agricultural land must be kept under cultivation if the goals of the victory program are to be achieved."

This and other matters, including the effect of the evacuation on real estate values in congested areas, will be dealt with at a committee hearing in Los Angeles beginning on Friday.

Governor Olson and Mayor Bowron will be witnesses.

Charles Leong, editor of The Chinese Press, wrote that the impending evaluation of the Japanese "makes possible a return of the Chinese to the good earth."

"A few Chinese," he continued, "remember that their parents labored on farms in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and all along coastal farm areas. Many owned potato and asparagus ranches. In farm centers like Watsonville and Santa Cruz Chinese at one time owned all the strawberry business."

"But when the old-timers passed on, it seems that the ranch life, a hard life, did not appeal to the second generation. As a result the Japanese today have a monopoly on an industry which the Chinese could have continued to develop."

Mayor Tells Factors of Plan

"The Federal officials have not understood all of the factors involved in the choice of Owens Valley as a resettlement site," Mayor Bowron said over the telephone. "We get our water from the melting snows on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevadas and this Owens Valley land is almost at the head waters of our supply."

"We don't want to see that area utilized by the Japanese because we feel that the protection of a water supply for 1,500,000 persons is a vitally important matter. We would not rest easy if thirty-five, forty-five or fifty thousand Japanese were moved into the vicinity."

"We are trying to give them another location. There are several places along the metropolitan aqueduct in the Blythe district which should fill the need. This aqueduct, carrying water from the Colorado River, has been built at a cost of \$200,000,000 as an adjunct to the Boulder Dam project and it could be utilized to develop arid land in the desert."

The Mayor said that Federal officials had gone "a long way" on the Owens Valley program before consulting the city. If it came to "a showdown," however, he thought the city would give in, since about 30,000 Japanese from Los Angeles County would be involved in the resettlement.

The valley once had several thousand acres of fertile land producing alfalfa, grain and dairy products. Now it yields a little alfalfa, some dairy products and mostly potatoes. Only one or two Japanese families live there now.

Reciprocal Treatment the Aim

Tom C. Clark, General DeWitt's civilian chief of staff in the evacuation work; Richard Neustadt, regional director of the Social Security Administration, and other officials conferred in Los Angeles on the resettlement program. It would be based, Mr. Clark said, on the idea of "treating the Japanese in a manner in which we expect our nationals to be treated in Japan."

Prefabricated materials will be used in providing community buildings, and the blueprints call for churches, stores, vocational schools, dormitories and inexpensive modern homes. Families will be kept together wherever possible.

Mr. Clark promised full protec-

Relocation City, Arizona

CITY IN THE SUN. By Karon Kehoe.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1946.
269 pp. \$2.50.

Reviewed by MINÉ OKUBO

THE bombing of Pearl Harbor put the United States into the war and the bigots in California into action. Once again they stirred up the prejudice and hate which a couple of decades before had caused the passing of the Oriental Exclusion Acts and the Alien Land Law, which deprived any person born in Japan of the right to become a citizen of the United States and of owning land in the State of California.

Neighboring states took up the clamor in California and demanded the removal of all persons of Japanese descent. The demands reached the national capital and the Army took over. In the Western Defense Command, arrests and detention of enemy aliens were made, restricted areas were prescribed, and in the spring of 1942 the wholesale evacuation of all citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry took place. Under Army supervision they were herded into converted, well-guarded racetracks and fairgrounds. The care of these 110,000 men, women, and children was then turned over to civilian hands—the War Relocation Authority.

Permanent camps were hastily constructed in the most Godforsaken areas in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas, and Arizona to the amazement of the snakes, scorpions, Gila monsters, crickets, and the few Indians who existed in the regions—and to the complaints of the GI's and carpenters who broiled in the hot sun to build the hundreds of tarpaper barracks. Maricopa (or Poston) became the fourth largest city in Arizona when its 20,000 evacuees moved in. "City in the Sun" is the story of this relocation center and the people who lived there.

As I read the book, I relived vividly my whole evacuation experience, my six months in the Tanforan racetrack and my sixteen months in the Topaz, Utah, Relocation Center. Parts of the story made me cry, parts made me chuckle, and parts made me howl with delighted recognition of center types and parallel situations.

The story revolves about a middle-class Japanese-American family, the Matsukis, who are caught by the evacuation: Katsuji, the dignified and able father, who is a YMCA secretary; Tsuyo, the gentle, understanding, and patient mother; and Hiroto, or "Coke," their energetic, imaginative, fun-loving son. The day of Pearl Harbor, the

father is arrested and whisked away to an internment camp, and Coke and his mother are left alone to face the humiliation of having their home terrorized and ransacked by local citizens impersonating deputies and FBI agents. Through the confusion of evacuation their one salvation is their Caucasian friend, Laura, who helps them through their many difficulties.

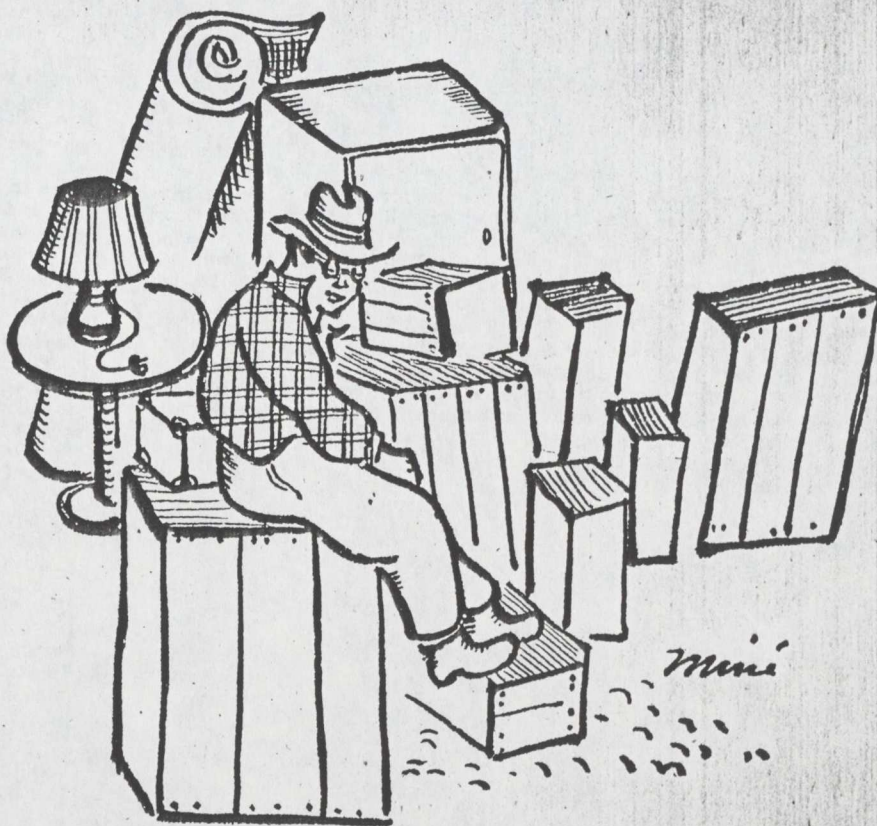
Miss Kehoe portrays the hardships and the loneliness of Coke's mother in camp and the boy's tragic drifting away from family ties to get mixed up with a group of camp hoodlums. The father eventually returns as a parolee and is elected Central Block Manager, in which position his faith in the country of his adoption, despite the injustice of evacuation helps ease the evacuees' mounting tensions.

Miss Kehoe understands the people and brings out well the contrasting traits of the two generations, the Issei and Nisei, to make the reader realize that the problems which confronted the Issei were far more complex than those of the Nisei. The Issei in their struggle for a place in this country had experienced great prejudice and discrimination, yet in their love for their American-born children had tried to the best of their knowledge to live the ways of those American children. That they were not citizens was not their fault. Like most

American immigrants, they were honest and hardworking people seeking security and a better way of life for their children. Yet they were consistently pushed outside the main stream of American life. To answer a supposedly simple question on loyalty was a \$64 question even before the confusion and misunderstanding in the camps, when the Army came asking for combat volunteers at the same time as the WRA was asking everyone to record his loyalty in the process known as "registration."

The Caucasian personnel also had their troubles, Miss Kehoe indicates. (She was herself on the staff at Gila Relocation Center.) They lived in a separate area in the same camp, with better living facilities, and with good wages for their services, but the hot sun, dust, insects, and monotony lay heavily on them, too. However, whenever they caught the dread "Maricopa fever," they went out of the camp or took to the bottle. Both these cures were forbidden the evacuee inmates. The author's picture of the Caucasian personnel is not exaggerated. Government inefficiency, as the evacuees experienced it, was caused by the divided interests among those in charge, the high rate of turnover of personnel who could not "take" camp life for long, the lack of supplies, and the abundance of red tape.

Miss Kehoe's story describes an unhappy episode but it is not lacking in humor, even to one who must relive



—Drawn by Miné Okubo at Topaz Relocation Center.

MR TOGO TANAKA
5548 S. ILLIS AVE

Editorials of the TIMES

T. W. Tanaka

OKINAWA TODAY: GRIM REMINDER OF WAR

CHICAGO, Illinois, Jan. 23.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE rate among the U. S. military personnel in Okinawa, it says right here, is the highest in the American army.

This statistic may prove nothing to the average citizen, but it should provide our government with both a rebuke and a challenge.

* * * * *

THE SITUATION in Okinawa — by the above yardstick — is worse than anywhere else, including our zone in Germany where occupation authorities are in a stew over 12,900 illegitimate American-German babies.

Okinawa, furthermore, is regarded as an important link in the U. S. military chain of defense against Soviet Russia.

* * * * *

IT HAS BEEN nearly five years since that terrible last Pacific land battle was fought between American and Japanese forces on Okinawa.

The man-made holocaust killed 150,000 Okinawans, one-sixth of the total population. It not only decimated their number, it laid ruin their island.

* * * * *

THE OKINAWANS, according to the record, were virtually innocent bystanders who — caught between two fires — suffered slaughter.

The largest of their six cities — Naha, with a prewar population of 40,000 — was almost completely wiped off the map.

* * * * *

THE GOAT POPULATION of Okinawa — important to the agricultural economy of the island — was 100,000 before the shooting began.

When the bloodshed was over, less than 10,000 goats remained. Farms and livestock went up with the smoke and blast of gunpowder.

* * * * *

AN ADVENTUROUS HANSEI named Bob Okazaki recently conveyed a boatload of goats to Okinawa and was apparently appalled by what he saw.

He is now engaged in reporting about the hunger, misery, and devastation that war wrought to the once peaceful little island in the East China Sea between Formosa and Kyushu.

* * * * *

OKAZAKI IS BUT one of many volunteers recruited by Heifers for Relief and other church agencies which have now shipped some 2,100 goats to help replace the 90,000 destroyed by war.

After five years, progress toward recovery on Okinawa has been slow; the destruction of battle was beyond description.

* * * * *

THE INSTALLATIONS of the American Military Government, according to the January issue of the magazine Forth, occupy one-fourth of the island.

Our occupation is able to provide a minimum subsistence diet of 1,800 calories of cheap rice rations to the people. But military government has "done little to assist the natives in rebuilding their homes and their lives."

* * * * *

REBUILDING HOMES and lives, it should be said, is not an authorized function of our military government in Okinawa.

But Forth has this further report to enter about our occupation of Okinawa: "The venereal disease rate among the military personnel in Okinawa is the highest in the entire American army, and anti-American harangues by street agitators grow more numerous as time goes on."

* * * * *

THE MAGAZINE Forth, representing as it does the views of a Protestant denomination, underscores the optimistic side of an otherwise dark picture.

It says simply that "a great opportunity exists in Okinawa."

* * * * *

THAT OPPORTUNITY, of course, is to spread its Gospel message and bring reconstruction to Okinawa. "The needs which confront the Church in Okinawa," it reports, "are many and deep-rooted. Lives as well as homes, must be rebuilt."

"Schools, particularly agricultural training centers, must be provided. The isolate lepers must be ministered to. Fear, superstition, and disillusionment must be replaced with confidence and faith . . ."

* * * * *

THESE THINGS are already being done and apparently will be done by U. S. religious groups with even greater effort in the months ahead.

This renewed effort at this time to alleviate the plight of battle-scarred islanders will be welcomed by those on the other side of the Pacific. On this side it is an unwitting reminder of the disappointment in store for anyone who believes that military occupation — however benevolent — can heal the wounds of war. Rebuilding in Okinawa — as elsewhere — is a civilian operation.

Editorials of the TIMES

T. W. Tanaka

"SECURITY" IN MINNEAPOLIS

CHICAGO, Illinois, Jan. 18.

MINNEAPOLIS, says Peter Ohtaki, has been good to the Nisei. Together with its sister city, St. Paul, it played host to some 15,000 Nisei men and women during war.

Now, in the postwar period, some 576 Issei, Nisei and Sansei remain as permanent residents in Minneapolis, a city of 500,000 population.

* * * * *

OHTAKI, a former Bainbridge Islander (Washington), records a heartwarming account of Minneapolis hospitality to the Japanese American in the 1950 Guidebook.

"That Minnesotans have been a tolerant people is well known to Nisei," he observes. "Some discrimination existed, and some still exists. But Japanese have learned to take that in stride."

* * * * *

THE RELATIVELY small number of persons of Japanese descent now remaining in Minneapolis, one concludes from the Ohtaki report, may be attributed to any number of things, but certainly not to any lack of hospitality and fair treatment.

Our own guess is that the great exodus of the postwar years has been due to the severe winter weather in the Twin City.

* * * * *

IF IT IS safe to assume that most of the remaining 576 persons of Japanese descent now residing in Minneapolis intend to stay permanently, it will be interesting to examine closely Ohtaki's summary of their situation:

The Japanese there "... have lost many of their complexes and frustrations. They have discovered in themselves a new confidence and have found appreciation. And above all, they have discovered security."

* * * * *

THE JAPANESE IN MINNEAPOLIS are few (in proportion to the total population) and widely scattered.

There is some consciousness among them of the ties of a racial "community," but their small number and wide dispersal give the impression of integration rather than segregation. Ohtaki measures all this and concludes that the Japanese in Minneapolis have found "security."

* * * * *

IN CONTRAST, perhaps, to the report in the 1950 Guidebook (a Nisei publication) is an appraisal of Minneapolis as seen by Jewish Americans in the National Jewish monthly.

There are 35 times as many Jewish Americans as Japanese Americans in Minneapolis, and most of the Jewish Americans are residents of a quarter-century or over.

* * * * *

REPORTING IN the National Jewish Monthly, Edward E. Grusd points out that Minneapolis has in times past been labelled "the capital of anti-Semitism in the United States."

In this city that has been so hospitable to the Nisei, Jews have been barred from membership, according to Grusd, in all the service clubs, including Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions. Until recently, they were excluded from the Automobile Club.

* * * * *

TODAY, HOWEVER, conditions are slowly improving, says Grusd.

For some insight into the reasons for better conditions, Ohtaki has part of the answer: "Japanese in Minneapolis saw a young mayor in two short terms swiftly institute a Fair Employment Practices Commission, establish a Mayor's Council on Human Relations to attack his city's discrimination problem and as senator watcher former Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey champion President Truman's civil rights platform on Capitol Hill."

* * * * *

BUT DESPITE THIS, there is still a long hill to climb.

Will Jewish-American "assimilation take place in Minneapolis?" Grusd's answer: "Yes, if anti-Semitism ceases to be a problem. But that possibility," he adds, "is dim."

* * * * *

JEWISH AMERICAN writer Grusd concludes that the Jews of Minneapolis on the whole retain a sense of security in their "Jewishness" and a consciousness of their ties "with the Jewish people."

Over half of the Jews of Minneapolis have lived there over 35 years. Whether or not the Nisei face comparable experiences in Minneapolis over the long pull, there may be some ground for us to re-examine our various definitions for "security." For 1950, the Ohtaki salute to Minneapolis seems fully warranted.

Scales of Social Valuation — The Nation vs. the Individual

Self-Sacrifice for Nation Still Ideal of Japanese

(This is the second of a series of articles written by a member of The Daily News editorial staff just returned from a visit to Japan, Korea and Manchukuo at the invitation of the Japanese Press Association.)

BY CARROLL BINDER.

There is in Japan a distinguished body known as the Foreign Affairs Association. It serves the same purpose as the Council on Foreign Relations in this country. Japanese prototypes of Newton D. Baker, John W. Davis and Charles G. Dawes serve on its council.

The leaders of this organization are familiar with the life and thought of other peoples. Some of them have been ambassadors or foreign ministers of Japan and many have been educated abroad.

A document sponsored by such eminent men may, therefore, be assumed to portray Japan not only as it really is but as its leaders would like to see it understood abroad. That was no doubt the purpose of the association in presenting a copy of "Sakura no Kaori or the Fragrance of Cherry Blossoms" to each of the American editors who were guests of the Japanese Press Association.

Reminder of Loyalty.

This eighty-three-page booklet published by the association last December is offered English readers as "a souvenir of those troubled years of 1931-32—a vivid reminder of the characteristic fervor of loyalty that animated the Japanese men and women, young and old, leading them to countless acts of patriotic sacrifice and astounding feats of valor and heroism."

A perusal of this volume should help to make clear certain notable differences between the Japanese concept of the duty of the citizen to the state and that commonly held in the west. It is a demonstration of the thesis advanced in the preceding article that despite its adoption of the material attributes of western civilization Japan has not been converted to western habits of thought or standards of conduct.

The opening story tells how twenty-seven boys in the fifth grade of a Japanese public school expressed their admiration for an army major who had been their military instructor and was about to join his regiment in Manchuria. They wrote him a farewell letter in blood contributed by each one of them.

Story of Officer's Wife.

The editor says the example of self-sacrifice set by the wife of Lieut. Inoue made the deepest impression on the mind of the whole Japanese nation. A bride of a year and ideally happy in her marriage, Mrs. Inoue dressed herself in her bridal robe, powdered her face, neatly arranged her hair and cut her throat with her husband's favorite sword. Letters explained that her heart "is filled to the brim with gladness" because her husband was to leave for military service in Manchuria the next day. She had committed suicide so that her husband might not have any domestic cares to disturb him while at the front. "I am doing what little I can do that you and your men may fight with heart and soul for the country."

The patriotic Mrs. Inoue had prepared a feast for her husband and his comrades in celebration of their departure and gave last-minute advice about warm clothing,

telling how a patriotic old woman came to a Shinto shrine to obtain a blessing on a death robe she had prepared for her soldier son. She had received word he was going to the front and decided that a burial garment was the most appropriate present she could offer her offspring. "Sadakichi, dear," she said in her public prayer. "I don't expect you to come home alive. Wear this robe when you go into battle, and do your best for the beloved land. Die a glorious death! I shall be waiting for your ashes to come home in a cinerary urn."

The prospect of dying in action and finding an abode in a cinerary urn appears to fascinate many Japanese, for it is a recurring theme in these cherry blossom stories.

Another tale recounts how a 45-year-old lieutenant named Kanazawa thrilled his wife and children with the assurance: "I will slash the enemy with my sword as long as my strength lasts. I shall die a glorious death like a true warrior of Japan! You wait with the children for me to come home in a cinerary jar."

Finally Wins Permission.

Lieut. Kanazawa's commander, however, had different ideas. He thought, in view of the lieutenant's age and family responsibilities, that he should remain at headquarters in charge of the home guard. The eager lieutenant remonstrated and pleaded for a chance to go into action. When the captain demurred Lieut. Kanazawa, in the words of the story, forced his permission by the following appeal: "Captain! Your orders shall be obeyed. When, however, the fighting is over, I shall, like a true samurai, disembowel myself in your presence."

When the captain asked for particulars the lieutenant responded: "Because I am apparently no use in battle. I am no better than a worn-out sandal cast onto a rubbish heap. To punish myself I shall dispose of myself by committing hara-kiri under your very eyes."

Designed for Martial Spirit.

Tales of this kind are apparently a steady diet for the public of Japan—adults as well as children. They are designed to keep alive the martial spirit and to inculcate the military virtues which Japan has cherished from time immemorial. Any one who comes into contact with the Japanese people soon learns that the campaign continues to bear fruit. Combat and war are looked upon as paths to individual and national glory—not social catastrophes.

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The opening story tells how twenty-seven boys in the fifth grade of a Japanese public school expressed their admiration for an army major who had been their military instructor and was about to join his regiment in Manchuria. They wrote him a farewell letter in blood contributed by each one of them.

Story of Officer's Wife.

The editor says the example of self-sacrifice set by the wife of Lieut. Inouye made the deepest impression on the mind of the whole Japanese nation. A bride of a year and ideally happy in her marriage, Mrs. Inouye dressed herself in her bridal robe, powdered her face, neatly arranged her hair and cut her throat with her husband's favorite sword. Letters explained that her heart "is filled to the brim with gladness" because her husband was to leave for military service in Manchuria the next day. She had committed suicide so that her husband might not have any domestic cares to disturb him while at the front. "I am doing what little I can do that you and your men may fight with heart and soul for the country."

The patriotic Mrs. Inouye had prepared a feast for her husband and his comrades in celebration of their departure and gave last-minute advice about warm clothing. The editor remarks that the many thousands of people who cheered the departing troops next day did not know that "there was one departing warrior who carried deep in his heart a priceless farewell gift from his wife. She had given him her own life."

Burial Robe for Son.

"Brave sons are born of brave mothers," observes the editor in

glorious death like a true warrior of Japan! You wait with the children for me to come home in a cinerary jar."

Finally Wins Permission.

Lieut. Kanazawa's commander, however, had different ideas. He thought, in view of the lieutenant's age and family responsibilities, that he should remain at headquarters in charge of the home guard. The eager lieutenant remonstrated and pleaded for a chance to go into action. When the captain demurred Lieut. Kanazawa, in the words of the story, forced his permission by the following appeal: "Captain! Your orders shall be obeyed. When, however, the fighting is over, I shall, like a true samurai, disembowel myself in your presence."

When the captain asked for particulars the lieutenant responded: "Because I am apparently no use in battle. I am no better than a worn-out sandal cast onto a rubbish heap. To punish myself I shall dispose of myself by committing hara-kiri under your very eyes."

Designed for Martial Spirit.

Tales of this kind are apparently a steady diet for the public of Japan—adults as well as children. They are designed to keep alive the martial spirit and to inculcate the military virtues which Japan has cherished from time immemorial. Any one who comes into contact with the Japanese people soon learns that the campaign continues to bear fruit. Combat and war are looked upon as paths to individual and national glory—not social catastrophes.

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