

T 6.241

67/14
c

1. Attitudes against JACL cooperation with the Army.
 - a. Initial disappointments with conditions in the camp. B-w fences, machine guns, restrictions on movement, etc. messhall, curfew, inspections.
 - b. The desire of the people to rebel against cond. in some way. HQ unwillingness to oppose the Army or WCCA. HQ equals Sakamoto and Hosokawa. Freedom of JACL, special privileges, as in movement from area to area, housing, access to WCCA. The popular feeling that JACL was bootlicking to get these privileges.
 - c. Retrospection on evacuation and its causes. Feeling that JACL failed to oppose evacuation sufficiently.
2. Organization of JACL in the center.
 - a. Mechanisms for promoting line of descending authority. Form of communication between officers and within areas. Form of communication with the WCCA. Daily mtgs. at 10 a.m. Discussion of questions: area probs as control of baseball, improvement of messhall situation, base hospital, etc. Quest. of restricting movement between centers. Opportunities to air the superior conditions of previously settled areas. Housing and conflicts arising from it.
 - b. JACL attempting to organize a city government in which it would have supreme control over the center. People must obey if organization is to be created out of disorganization. Unwillingness to concede a place of discussion to the Issei, or to Nisei other than those in the staff.
 - c. Conditions preventing efficient function of the Govt.
 - (1) Inadequacy of facilities with which to function properly.
 - (2) Public att. of looking after individual self interest. The Japanese custom of pleading case individually to officials asking special favoritism.
 - (3) Nature of camp organization prevented HQ being supreme command of the community. In fact, it became puppet of WCCA. Restricted authority worse than no authority.
 - (4) The need of the organization to express att. of people and not of the WCCA.
3. The final opposition to the JACL. Dutch
 - a. Inspections of baggages following/~~Peart~~ Harbor.
 - b. The question of Japanese books. Okuda, Masuda, Mimbu, etc. oppose.
 - c. Factional opposition to the JACL.
 - d. Expulsion of certain members from Camp Harmony.
 - d. Personnel of the organization.
 - n (1) The inner group: Sakamoto, Hosokawa, Ishihara, Setsuda, and Maki. Followers. Position of Arai.
 - (2) The out-group faction: Mimbu, Masuda, Okuda, Ito, Nogaki,

Oko Murata, 651 - W. Roscoe

Esther Hauto, (in Chi since Nov.)

The J. A. C. L. in Puyallup.

1. General organization.

1. The formal structure of relations
2. Coordination of HQ with the areas.
3. Relations of HQ with W.C.C.A.
4. The Housing prob.
 1. The conditions giving rise to it.
 2. The procedure for its correction.
 1. The prob. Using empty barracks to fill with those under the graduation
 2. The system for correcting.
 3. Anti-J. A. C. L. feeling.

5. Other conditions in the center.

1. Machine guns, barbed fences, ^{food} surplus.

2. Anti-J.G.C.L. feeling.

6. Functioning of J.G.C.L.

1. Last days in Seattle
 1. Information abt. what to take
 - Lefty Schikara
 2. When leaving & from where
 3. ~~Dispositions~~ Dispositions of baggage etc.
2. Organization in the Peyallup Assembly Center.
 1. The organizational work immediately after arrival. Camp.
 - ~~HO~~
 2. Conflicts with Green leaders.

MARTIN
BOND

Meeting of Representatives of Seattle Agencies Concerned with
Problems of Japanese

Friday, March 13, 1942, Y.W.C.A., Seattle

Clarence M. Haggren - Congregational Church; 5107 - 5th N.E., Me. 6324

R. W. O'Brien - University of Washington; Office of Dean, Me. 0630

Orville Robertson - Family Society; Securities Building

M. D. Woodbury - University YMCA; East 42nd and 15th N. E. Me. 0909

Mrs. Woodbury - University YWCA; same as above

H. G. Moore - Seattle Fellowship of Reconciliation

Frances Vogel - YWCA; Fifth and Seneca

Thomas Gill - Catholic Charities; 907 Terry, Ma. 8880

J. R. Adams - American Assoc. of Social Workers, Puget Sound
Chapter; Lyons Building, Se. 2700

Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa - St. Peter's Episcopal Mission, Seattle
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission, Kent

N1 Kodaira - Japanese Presbyterian Church

George A. Taketa - White River Valley Civic League

William Hosokawa, Seattle Japanese American Citizens' League

Emery E. Andrews - Japanese Baptist Church

Floyd W. Schmoe - American Friends Service Comm.

Miss Anne Denton - King County Welfare

Ruth Haines - University YWCA

March 17, 1942 -- Office of Governor, State of Utah, acknowledges receipt of JACL report to Tolan Committee.

March 23, 1942 -- Archdiocese of San Francisco, Rev. James To O'Dowd, Superintendaent of Schools, acknowledges report to Tolan Comm.

March 14, 1942 -- Archdiocese of Los Angeles, acknowledges the report with somewhat more indifference than in San Francisco.

Feb. 25, 1942 -- American Red Cross of Seattle, E. B. Clark, acknowledges receipt of contribution from JACL.

March 24, 1942 -- Defense Savings Staff, Seattle, R. W. Sparks, acknowledges receipt of first prize poster from JACL contest.

MARION
BOND

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HARMONY
Puyallup, Washington.

JAPANESE STAFF
Camp Headquarters

Personnel

Duties

Chief Supervisor

James Sakamoto

Chief Interpreter

Bill Kusakawa

Coordinates activities of Staff Sections.

Interpreter for Camp Superintendent.
Selects, appoints and trains interpreters.
Coordinates their activities.

G-1 Section (Personnel)

Personnel

Duties

Personnel Supervisor

Geo. Sakihara

Asst. Chief Interpreter

Yone Arai

Asst. Personnel Supervisor

Jon Kanno

Controls and coordinates functioning of his section.

Interpreter for Personnel Supervisor.

General regulations and routine administration which especially concerns individuals; strength reports; casualty reports and station lists. Assignment, replacement, reception and evacuation or relocation of personnel. Honors and awards. Allocation of billeting areas. Administrative orders.

Personnel Officer

Paul Watanabe

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Handles detailed personnel matters not specifically assigned to other members of the staff such as individual records, strength reports, duty rosters, ration returns, pay rolls, etc.

Classification Officer

Syke Miyagawa

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Maintains the classification file of evacuees with specific reference to occupational qualifications for duties within the camp and for assignment to relocation projects.

Relocation Officer

The

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Handles all correspondence with reference to relocation. Maintains relocation records, charts, plots and maps. Coordinates with Classification Officer in the selection of evacuees for relocation. Keeps records of relocation progress.

G-1 Section (Continued)

Morale & Recreation Officer

Rube Kocokawa

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Devises, submits for approval and supervises all activities for the stimulation of morale. Coordinates activities of subordinate morale officers. Confers with Chief Chaplain and the Athletic Officer.

Athletic Officer

"Chick" Uno

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Plans and supervises all athletic activities. Coordinates activities of subordinate athletic officers.

Education Officer

Mrs. Wm. Mamba

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Supervises all educational activities. Develops means for procuring correspondence courses. Selects and appoints teachers for such schools as may be held.

Postal Officer

Geo. Okada

Assistant to Personnel Supervisor. Charged with the operation of the Camp Post Office.

G-2 Section (Intelligence)

Personnel

Duties

Information Supervisor

Jack Maki

Controls and coordinates the functioning of his section.

Assistant Chief Interpreter

Nobutaka Ike

Interpreter for Information Supervisor.

Asst. Information Supervisor

Lillian Krimchi

Collects information; interprets, evacuates and disseminates information. Operates an information service for the camp. Receives and conducts official visitors when appropriate. Secures, distributes and maintains a supply of maps, charts, diagrams and overlays.

Information Officer

Allen Araki

Assistant to Information Supervisor. Draftsman.

Publicity Officer

Dick Takeuchi

Prepares for approval rules for regulating the conduct of observers, cameramen and press correspondents. Organizes and supervises the publication of a camp newspaper or organ.

G-3 Section (Operations)

Personnel

Duties

Operations Supervisor

Sick Retada

Controls and coordinates the functioning of his section.

Planning Officer

Yutaka Munataka

Draws up plans for:

- (a) organization of evacuees into areas, sections, groups, etc., as may be appropriate to the installations occupied, or to be occupied,
- (b) labor projects or working parties within the camp,
- (c) labor projects or working parties outside the camp when, as and if directed,
- (d) movement of evacuees to relocation areas, when appropriate,
- (e) work schedules,
- (f) new projects.

Operations Officer

Tom Arai

Draws up the orders for approved plans.

G-4 Section (Supply)

Personnel

Duties

Supply Supervisor

Frank Okamura

Controls and coordinates the functioning of his section.

Quartermaster

Geo. Kashiwagi

Administrative orders and instructions relative to supply. Property responsibility and accountability. Funds. Procurement, storage and distribution of all supplies except food. Continuous study of the supply situation so as to meet changes with adequate arrangements.

Utilities Officer

Sam Saniguchi

Maintenance and repair of utilities, shelter or other facilities.

Salvage Officer

Sick Nomura

Salvage and waste disposal.

Commissary Officer

Shigeo Kubo

Procurement and distribution of food. Supervises the operation of the Sales Commissary and the rations distributing point (or assists if under Army management).

Transportation Officer

Yuki Kono

Operation of motor pool including dispatching, refueling, maintenance and repair of camp motor vehicles. Recommends to Chief of Interior Police regulations for interior circulation of traffic.

Special Staff

Personnel

Duties

Headquarters Commandant

Julius Fujikura

Procures and installs for the staff all office equipment and office supplies. Keeps on file a reserve pool of stenographic and clerical personnel. Provides personnel to keep offices clean and in order.

Chief of Police

Sanetomo Kaneko

Interior police duties.

Chief Fire Marshal

Kay Samura

Prepares plans for fire prevention and control. Supervises and regulates all fire fighting equipment and fire alarm systems. Eliminates fire hazards. Issues safety regulations. Provides for evacuations in the case of fire. Coordinates activities of area, battalion and company fire wardens or deputy fire marshals.

Inspector General

Geo Minato

Makes inspections into money accounts and property accounts. Investigates cases of moral turpitude, accidents, criminal activities, etc.

Judge Advocate

Clarence Arce

Consults with individuals and provides legal advice in unfinished legal matters. Supervises subordinate Judge Advocates. Provides necessary means of initiating required legal procedure. Sets up and presides over local court to settle small, individual local grievances.

Communications Officer

Yoshi Sakayoshi

Supervises and maintains message center, messengers, guides, ushers, etc.

Paymaster

Keiji Sato

Responsible for: Payment of Personnel; Auditing of property accounts; custody of financial records.

Chief Surgeon

*Shigaya or
Suzuki*

Supervises operation of hospital, and activities of area surgeons. Sets up and supervises Area Aid Stations; Maintains rigid sanitary inspections; advises Camp Commander on all matters pertaining to health and sanitation.

Chaplain

Tom Kobayashi

Advises in all religious and moral activities; supervises and conducts religious and funeral services; supervises work of subordinate chaplains; provides for spiritual welfare and ministrations to sick and depressed.

Relocation staff

A. Fred Takagi

B. Roy Nakamoto

C.

D.

Provision of food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central kitchen, the distribution of food, the provision of clothing, and the maintenance of a clean and healthy environment. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Provision of medical care for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central medical clinic, the distribution of medical supplies, and the provision of medical care. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Provision of educational and recreational activities for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central school, the distribution of educational materials, and the provision of recreational activities. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Registration Center

Provision of financial assistance for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central financial office, the distribution of financial aid, and the provision of financial assistance. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Provision of legal assistance for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central legal office, the distribution of legal aid, and the provision of legal assistance. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Provision of spiritual and moral assistance for the evacuees. This includes the establishment of a central spiritual and moral office, the distribution of spiritual and moral aid, and the provision of spiritual and moral assistance. The staff is responsible for the coordination of these activities and for the supervision of the personnel who carry them out.

Relocation

Headquarters Commandant

Chief of Police

Chief Fire Marshal

Inspector General

Major Attorney

Commissioner of Labor

Paymaster

Chief Surgeon

Quartermaster

C O P Y

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin 142

April 7, 1942

RE: TEST CASES

The Min Yasui case in Portland, Oregon, is gaining considerable attention. The facts seem to indicate that one Minoru Yasui, a Nisei attorney who worked for the Japanese consulate in Chicago as late as last December 7th, registered with the State Department as a propaganda agent for a foreign government, and a reserve lieutenant in the United States Army, deliberately violated the curfew regulations and surrendered to the police with the declared intentions of legally determining the right of the military authorities to impose such restrictions upon American citizens of Japanese extraction. Yasui contends that such actions are discriminatory and unconstitutional. At the present time, he is "out" on bail and is said to be circulating a petition among the Portland chapter members demanding that the National Organization take some definite stand on the question of the constitutional rights of the Japanese Americans.

In regard to this particular case, as well as all other test cases of this nature, without any references being made to those individuals who are serving as the subjects for judicial review, this office releases the following statement:

National Headquarters is unalterably opposed to test cases to determine the constitutionality of military regulations at this time. We have reached this decision unanimously after examining all the facts in light of our national policy of: "the greatest good for the greatest number."

We recognize that self-styled martyrs who are willing to be jailed in order that they might fight for the rights of citizenship, as many of them allege, capture the headlines and the imaginations of many more persons than our seemingly indifferent stand. We realize that many Japanese and others who are interested in our welfare have condemned the JACL for its apparent lackadaisical attitude on the matter of defending the rights and privileges of American citizens with Japanese features.

But, we submit that a careful examination of all the facts with the view of doing the greatest good for the greatest number will justify our position on such matters as these.

In the first place, our primary consideration as good Americans is the total war effort. Individuals and groups are not important when the life of the nation is at stake. (We have been asked to evacuate from the Pacific Coast as a military measure designed to strengthen national defense. We will cooperate in the war effort.)

Secondly, as a national organization and as individuals, we have pledged

our whole-hearted cooperation to the President, without qualifications or reservations, in the winning of the war. We will not violate our pledge.

Thirdly, we have continually cooperated with the Federal Government on all regulations and orders in the hope that our cooperation would inspire a reciprocal cooperation on their part. Our hopes have been justified. We will continue our policy of cooperation.

Fourthly, the gracious acceptance of all army regulations and orders and cooperating with them to the fullest extent is our contribution to the national defense effort. It is the sacrifice which we have been called upon to make. Although our contribution may seem greater than most, it still remains that it must be our share in the program. We will make our contributions to our nation.

Fifthly, public opinion is opposed to any measure which seems to be directed against the Army and its authority. Should we challenge their right to pass such regulations as the five-mile travel limit and the curfew restrictions, we might be damned as fifth columnists who are attempting to sabotage the military plans and to embarrass the government at a time when a united front is essential. We will not take any action which might be construed as an organized effort to sabotage Army measures which are designed for the public safety.

Sixthly, even assuming that we should win a test case, which we doubt, we may be in the same position as the nation which wins a war and loses the peace. It will take so long for a case of this nature to run the gamut of the courts from the lowest to the highest that we will, in all probability, be evacuated out of this area before it is finally passed upon by the Supreme Court. Even though we should win a legal victory, if the people at large resented our activities, it might have been better either to have lost or not to have attempted a contest. Too, if we should lose the case, which appears likely at this time, we have no further recourses: the law has been settled and cannot be reversed. It would appear more sensible if all legal actions of this nature were left until after the war when public sentiment may have changed and suits might be initiated to recover for damages suffered. Even this latter step is a moot question at this time. We do not intend to attempt to win a case and lose good will.

Seventhly, attempts to slow up or to question military dictates may result in irritating those in charge so that they may retaliate by instituting more and stricter regulations. Whatever may be said against the procedure followed by the Army in conducting this evacuation is one thing, but no one can gainsay the statement that they have been tolerant, fair, and as reasonable as possible in their treatment of this problem. We do not intend to force them to change their attitudes on this matter.

Eighthly, if our recollection serves correctly, Attorney General Biddle, one of the greatest defenders of civil rights in this country, declared that there was little chance that the courts would go beyond the military should any person desire to challenge the legality of the President's proclamation which gave the Secretary of War and his military commanders the power to designate zones in which any and all persons might be excluded and to facilitate the removal of the undesirable persons by adopting whatever measures were deemed necessary and proper. We trust that the opinion of the Attorney General represents the majority of the jurists' opinions on this subject.

Ninthly, the American Civil Liberties Union, after polling its members as to whether they should make a test case of the Army orders for evacuation, decided against it. When the one group of all groups which has most vigorously and consistently battled against great odds for civil liberties in this nation concedes that a court test of legality should not be attempted, we are ready to accept their verdict. If the general orders should not be challenged, then it seems only logical that the supplementary orders necessary to effect the evacuation should also not be contested. We are not disposed to question the wisdom of the American Civil Liberties Union on questions of this kind.

Tenthly, unfavorable publicity often results from attempting such test cases. The Yasui case is one in point. Editorial comments as well as news reports did not concentrate their attention on the question of the constitutionality of the regulations involved, but rather featured the fact that the subject for the test was a former paid propagandist for the Japanese government. Moreover, from letters sent to the various public opinion sections of the newspapers, we can gather that the majority of those who wrote in were very vicious in their condemnation not only of Yasui but also of all Japanese. This incident just gave them one more excuse for publicly branding us as treacherous and dangerous. One letter, printed in the San Francisco Examiner, for example, declared that "All Japanese Americans should be discharged from the Army because Yasui, a reserve lieutenant, had deliberately violated regulations." The letter went on to say that "Yasui took advantage of an American education, going to the University of Oregon, and paid that back with the usual Japanese treachery." Because our motives are too often misunderstood and unfavorable publicity often results which is injurious not only to the person so involved but also to all the Japanese in America, we believe that test cases should not be made. We do not intend to create any unnecessary excuses for denouncing the Japanese as disloyal and dangerous.

Lastly, we are not giving up our rights as citizens by cooperating with the government in the evacuation program. We may be temporarily suspending or sacrificing some of our privileges and rights of citizenship in the greater aim of protecting them for all time to come and to defeat those powers which seek to destroy them. When the war is won, we are confident that all our rights and privileges will be returned to us a hundredfold because we cooperated in the winning of the war. We will consistently adhere to this announced principle of cooperation.

In times like these, let us remember that it is much easier to be a martyr than it is to be a quiet, self-suffering good citizen who is vitally interested in the winning of the war. To win this time will require sacrifices beyond those demanded in the First World War, and the sacrifices which we are called upon to make are even greater than those demanded of the majority. Because our sacrifice is greater, let us trust that our rewards in that greater America which is to come will be that much the greater.

Faternally,

/s/ Mike Masaoka
National Secretary and Field Executive

STATEMENT

of the

PORTLAND CHAPTER JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Before the House Defense Migration Committee
of the Congress of the United States
Sitting in Portland, Oregon
February 26 and 27, 1942

Honorable John H. Tolan, Presiding

In behalf of the Portland Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League I want to thank the Tolan Committee for the opportunity to appear before it. I wish to say that we are here to aid in every manner possible the work of your committee.

As we understand it, you wish us to make a report on the conditions and problems that will arise with the migration of the Japanese from these areas. Because we are much closer to the problem, we have facts and statistics that may help in the general picture. With this thought in mind we wish to present to you a few pertinent facts; in the meanwhile, we emphasize again that whatever our government may decide, we, as an organization and as individuals, will cooperate to the fullest extent. Certainly, no one would wish to evacuate from a locality which he calls home. But understanding the problems that face our government, we will cooperate to whatever extent may be necessary.

There are two general problems: agricultural and urban. There are approximately 405 families, in the areas of Salem, Milwaukie, Hood River, Gresham, Banks, Hillsboro, Gaston, and Vancouver, Washington. The total value of the crops raised by them is \$2,711,836. Approximately 85% of this crop is for shipment out of the state and 15% for local consumption. These farmers raise crops such as, carrots, cabbage, spinach, lettuce, peas, onions, asparagus, berries, tomatoes, celery, beans, broccoli, squash, cucumbers, parsnips, cauliflower, potatoes, beets, dill, grapes, hops, and fruits, such as apples, cherries, pears, and peaches. In the event of evacuation of the Japanese farmers, there are various problems which must be taken into consideration. The problem of the rising cost of vegetables and products which have been raised by these people, the probability of a definite lack of these products both for local consumption and interstate commerce, and the problem of labor shortage on the farms. The need for trained, specialized laborers, who can not be readily replaced, is particularly important in truck and fruit farming. The prevalence of the "codling moth" in the Hood River Valley is an example of the necessity for constant, specialized care

if the crops are to be produced at a maximum. This moth breeds eight times a year and, therefore, must be sprayed an equal number of times. You or I with no knowledge of farming could not operate a farm nearly as efficiently as people who are experienced over long years in climatic conditions, problems peculiar to the crop, planting, spraying, tilling of soil, use of farm equipment, harvesting, etc. It would take time to replace these people and there is the "battle of production" factor in the present war. Now we must also face the realization that many states do not wish to have those evacuated from these areas in their particular locality. Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and other bordering states have already protested against having evacuees in their particular states. That is a brief summary of the agricultural problem.

The urban problem is as follows: There are 340 families in the Portland area which represent about 1,000 people in a city of 350,000. There are 100 hotels and apartments, 64 grocery stores and fruit stands with other business such as tailors, dyers, laundries, produce dealers, etc. In these 100 hotels and apartments there are approximately 4,000 people residing, of the lower-income bracket, it is true, but the fact remains that there is a definite need for these hotels in the face of the influx of workers seeking employment in the Portland area. The problems affecting the urban people in the event of evacuation would be much the same as that of the rural people as far as adjustments are concerned. The problem of employment, small children, transportation, and adaptation would be great.

I realize that many of these facts are known to all of you because they would remain similar in any case if families were to be removed from their homes, businesses, or farms after years of building up such businesses. These Japanese families have lived in this country of their adoption on an average of forty years, which makes self evident the depth of the roots they have struck down in this soil.

For myself and for the several hundred American citizens of Japanese parents of Oregon, whom I represent, let me stress the point that we only ask an opportunity to fulfill our obligations as citizens as well as to receive the benefits of such citizenship. We are entirely in accord with the statement read by our National Secretary and Field Executive, Mr. Mike Masaoka, before your Committee of February 21 and 23, 1942. This is our home, our government, our country. We only ask our inalienable right to live in it, to love it and to protect it with our lives. To this end we are ready and willing to give our all for the common good of America.

SAMPLE OF RESULT OF EVACUATION

(Around Columbia Airport - 8 families involved)

*Check this
no who come
1st names
not in
record.*

There were eight families evacuated from the Columbia Slough area. These families were located near the Columbia airport and the various army cantonments in the immediate neighborhood. Some of these families were located adjacent to the airfield itself while others were close-by.

The eight families are composed as follows:

I.	Kura Mori	mother	(age) 45
	Katsumi Mori	son	21
	Toshio Mori	son	19
	Midori Mori	daughter	11

Up until the present situation they have been working as transient laborers for Matsutara Muramatsu, and absolutely dependant upon Mr. Muramatsu for their livelihood. This family has the one son, Toshio, working at the Westport Laundry, but his financial means are rather limited. Family are awaiting orders and are not working at the present time, and have no other visible means of support. No farm equipment involved in this case. Located now at Rt. 4 Box 1073.

II.	Yozo Kawashima	father	(age) 51
	Haru Kawashima	Mother	50
	George Kawashima	son	25
	Mary Kawashima	daughter	18
	Benny Kawashima	son	12

This family purchased their farm a short time before the war and are now located at E. Nozaki, Rt. 4 Box 1071. No equipment involved in this case. Farm was 2½ acres in size. Family is not working, are

awaiting orders and only means of support is son, George, who has a wife and child to support. This family never had a contract as they just purchased their place.

III.	Matsutaro Muramatsu	father	(age)	43
	Kyu Muramatsu	mother		43
	Tatsutaro Muramatsu	grandfather		63
	Minoru Muramatsu	son		17
	Frank Muramatsu	son		16
	Henry Muramatsu	son		13
	Tomayo Muramatsu	daughter		10
	Haruyo Muramatsu	daughter		9
	Missao Muramatsu	daughter		6
	Akira Muramatsu	son		2

This family offers an interesting problem due to its very size, which is seven in number. Father has small bank account, and the amount is nothing to speak of. Is at present located at Rt. 4 Box 1073, Columbia Blvd., which was just empty house and has no farm land. This family has a greenhouse upon their evacuated farm, and desires the JACL to ask the proper authorities for its removal to their present location. The reason stipulated is that an individual known as Mr. Berry believed to be an official in some capacity at the Columbia Airport said that the government merely wished the land and not the property. However, when owner sells the property, the land, house, barn and bunkhouses, and greenhouses are included in the purchase price, and since the government merely wishes to destroy the said property, it could be used by the Muramatsu people, and he would greatly appreciate JACL's efforts in this consideration in asking the proper authorities for

this greenhouse. This family had a thirty acre farm, on which they are at date of writing not working, and have no visible means of support. They have left their farming equipment at Eddie Honma's farm. The father in this family is the spokesman for the whole group of evacuees.

IV.	Kumashiro Nakamura	father	(age) 50
	Nakamura	mother	41
	George Nakamura	son	21
	William Nakamura	son	19
	Yaeko Nakamura	daughter	16
	Mitsu Nakamura	daughter	13
	Harry Nakamura	son	12
	Yuriko Nakamura	daughter	10
	Memoru Nakamura	son	7

Obviously a family of large size with one son, George, working at Joe & Kay Produce Co. Have a 25-acre farm, not working, and only means of income is son, George. At present residing at Eddie Honma's farm located at Rt. 7 box 1453, Columbia Blvd.

V.	Tetsuji Okawa	father	(age) 70
	Misu Okawa	mother	46
	Toichi Okawa	son	24
	Shimi Okawa	daughter	20
	Toki Okawa	son	17
	Aiko Okawa	daughter	14

This family is now located at two places: the parents residing at the new address of the Muramatsu's at Rt. 4 Box 1073 and living in the bunkhouse at this place because of lack of proper facilities.

The four children reside at the farm in question which is located at 6633 N. E. Columbia Blvd. Family are not planting and have no means of income, are awaiting orders. Equipment is being left at the farm in question. The size of the farm is 25 acres. The farm in question refers to the fact that authorities rescinded their order and said that the parents may return, but that they have not done so.

VI.	Ichiro Takato	father	(age)	53
	Takato	mother		44
	Riichi Takato	son		21
	Shizuye Takato	daughter		20
	Yutaka Takato	son		19
	Emiko Takato	daughter		15
	Esamu Takato	son		9

Family is now located at C. Okazaki place at Rt. 4 Box 1070, Columbia Blvd. Their farm equipment is at Muramatsu's located at Rt. 4 Box 1073 Columbia Blvd. and also at Akiyama's located at 1408 N. E. Columbia Blvd. Have a farm of 50 acres in size and at present are not working nor have they any means of support.

VII.	Teiji Suzuki	father	(age)	43
	Suzuki	mother		43
	Sadako Suzuki	daughter		21
	Toshiko Suzuki	daughter		19
	Masao Suzuki	son		11

Family located at P. Yokota's farm at Rt. 3611 N. E. Portland Blvd. Farm equipment is at his brother's farm in Gresham. This family is not working nor are they planting, and have no means of support.

VIII.	Masao Tanabe	father	(age) 36
	Yoshiye Tanabe	mother	31
	Daizo Miyamoto	grandfather	65
	Maseki Tanabe	son	6
	Calvin Tanabe	son	3
	Alice Tanabe	daughter	1

At present time living at Masao Akiyama's farm at 1408 N. E. Columbia Blvd. Have a farm of 30 acres. Farm equipment left on evacuated farm and half at Akiyama's. Urge JACL to help get their equipment off of their evacuated farm. No means of income.

SUMMARY

Reasons why they are not planting:

1. Fear of evacuation
2. Economic factor of money
3. Lack of proper support by canneries
4. Difficulty in obtaining suitable contracts
5. Lack of land

Generally speaking, the houses to which the evacuees have moved are much worse than those that they have been living, if such a condition is possible. The contract with the farmers are being offered as per usual by the canneries but with different conditions, and hence are not being taken by the farmers. All the evacuated farmers have had only an oral agreement with the canneries and also have had an oral lease arrangement with the owners of the farm property. Canneries give the farmers seed and fertilizer, taking a crop mortgage, assuring the canneries part of their crops in order to pay for the advances. Farmers fear evacuation and hence until definite word arrives, refuse to even negotiate with the canneries. Spring is the season at which time they must fertilize their land. Moreover, they must now make a part payment in cash for fertilizer and seed, which obviously they are unable to do; therefore, the canneries are hesitant.

Slough farmers are not planting and they must do so now in order to have a crop this summer.

Age and members of families are listed so that persons concerned may see the problem more readily.

All families have cooperated to the fullest extent with at least trouble to authorities.

Of paramount and primary importance is the fact that six farms with

SUMMARY

(cont.)

eight families tilling them produced the following on 180 acres of

land:	800 tons	beans	
	200 tons	spinsch	
	10,000 crates	cauliflower	
	100 tons	sprouts	All these were produced on contract.
	200 tons	broccoli	
	25 tons	carrots	
	30 tons	dill weed	

	300 orange boxes	peppers	
	15,000 crates	tomatoes	
	100 tons	cabbage	Sold in open market by farmers themselves.
	6,500 crates	celery	
	30 tons	peas	

They also produce cucumber, squash, lettuce and other small truck garden vegetables. These figures are accurate as the farmers must produce a certain amount for the canneries which serves as a check on the amount of their crops. Over and above what they produce as per contract, they may sell in the open market. Another means of checking is to contact the two canneries with whom the slough people do business: The Mayling Cannery in Hillsboro and The Golden West Cannery in Portland. One could check their income for last year, or with the Agricultural Department which can show you how much an acre or plot of land will yield.

COLUMBIA BLVD., MILWAUKIE, SHERWOOD & TIGARD, GRESHAM,
BANKS & HILLSBORO, GASTON, HOOD RIVER, SALEM & INDEPENDENCE,
IN OREGON AND VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

1. The total number of farms operated by Japanese, citizens and nationals..... 304
2. The total number of families on these farms..... 405
3. The total number of Japanese nationals..... 678
(average age ranges from 60 to 65)
4. The total number of American citizens.....1,104
(average age ranges from 16 to 18)

Citizens in the army..... 75
5. The total acreage is.....9,583
6. The approximate value of crops raised in 1941.\$2,711,836
7. The total percent of crops raised by the farmers in this area is..... 60%

This includes products such as:

lettuce	sprouts
strawberries	cucumbers
asparagus	celery
spinach	carrots
tomatoes	cabbage
green beans	turnips
peas	cauliflower
dry onions	parsnips

Of the above products 85% is shipped interstate.

8. The number of people needed to operate these farms as a skeleton crew..... 1,850

The number of people needed to harvest these farms..... 7,480

(A substantial portion of the harvesting crew is duplicated due to the fact that these crops are seasonal and the workers are therefore migratory.)

(These figures and percentages are as accurate as can be obtained)

NAME OF AREA BANKS & HILLSBORO

1. NUMBER OF FARMS 31
2. (a) Owned by citizens 5
- (b) Leased by citizens 26
2. TOTAL ACREAGE (in cultivation) 1100~~1248~~
- (a) Owned by citizens 300
- (b) Leased by citizens 800
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS. \$275,000
- STRAWBERRY
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS ~~50%~~ 50%
- CITIZENS.....~~50%~~
- STRAWBERRY
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL/ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS ~~50%~~
- CITIZENS.....33%
- STRAWBERRY
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL/ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY
- CITIZENS.....33%
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY CITIZENS

	acres	
Strawberries	1048	2500 tons
Tomatoes	25	250
Sprouts	20	
Broccoli	2	
Squash	2	
Corn	2	
Green Beans	2	
Peppers		
Cucumbers		
Asparagus		
Garlic		
Youngberries		
Boysenberries		

8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE
- STRAWBERRIES..95%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION
- VEGETABLES....90%
- 10 TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED 31
- (a) No. of persons in families 120
- (b) Total of Japanese Nationals 39
- (c) Total of citizens 81
11. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD. 200

(Banks & Hillsbbro)

12. EMPLOYEES :

(a) Skeleton crew..... 400
(b) Harvesting labor....3000

13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:

Due to the highly perishable nature of strawberries, the 3,000 harvest hands are needed at a certain time and crops will go into waste if not properly harvested.

NAME OF AREA COLUMBIA BLVD.

1. NUMBER OF FARMS.....26
 - (a) Owned
 - (b) Leased
2. TOTAL ACREAGE.....604
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals & citizens..... 14
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals & citizens....590
3. VALUE OF CROPS
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS...70%
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS

carrots	tomatoes	parsnips
spinach	beans	cauliflower
lettuce	broccoli	potatoes
peas	cabbage	celery
berries	cucumber	dill
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.....70%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.....30%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....18
 - (a) Number of persons in above families.....75
 - (b) Total of Japanese Nationals.....34
 - (c) Total of citizens.....41
11. EMPLOYEES
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD
13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA
14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

NAME OF AREA GASTON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS.....23
 - (a)
 - (b) Leased by citizens.....13
2. TOTAL ACREAGE 125
 - (b) Leased by citizens 125
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS..\$175,000
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....50%
CITIZENS.....45%
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....45%
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ONION AREA LEASED BY CITIZENS.....50%
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS

Dry Onions - 225 earloads
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.....95%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION..... 5%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....15
 - (a) Number of persons in above families....76
 - (b) Total of Japanese Nationals.....21
 - (c) Total of citizens.....55
11. EMPLOYEES.....(a) Skeleton crew.....75
(b) Harvesting labor.....200
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD.125
13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA; none
14. RECOMMENDATIONS

NAME OF AREA GRESHAM, OREGON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS..... 71
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... 7
Owned by citizens..... 64
Total..... 71
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
Leased by citizens.....
Total.....
2. TOTAL ACREAGE.....3157
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals.....
Owned by citizens.....
Total.....
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
Leased by citizens.....
Total.....
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS....\$750,000
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS
& CITIZENS..... %
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS &
CITIZENS.....
 - (a) berries.....35%
 - (b) sprouts, broccoli, spinach 95%
 - (c) other vegetables.....90%
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY
NATIONALS & CITIZENS.. %
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....
 - (a) berries: blackberries, strawberries,
raspberries, loganberries, boysenberries
 - (b) vegetables: sprouts, broccoli, spinach, etc.
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.....80%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.....20%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....(a) nationals.240
(b) citizens..270
11. EMPLOYEES.....(a) Skeleton crew.....100
(b) Harvesting labor...1000
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD..

NAME OF AREA SHERWOOD & TIGARD, OREGON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS..... 10
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals.....3
 - Owned by citizens.....2
 - Total.....
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
 - Leased by citizens.....5
 - Total.....
2. TOTAL ACREAGE.....50
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals.....
 - Owned by citizens.....120
 - Total.....
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
 - Leased by citizens.....190
 - Total.....
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....\$32,700.
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.. %
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.... %
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY NATIONALS &
CITIZENS..... %
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....

grape	sprouts	garlic	hay
orchard	beans	tomatoes	grain
cane berry	cauliflower	onion	
cabbage	carrot	strawberry	
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE..... %
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION..... %
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....8
 - (a) Number of persons in above families.....29
 - (b) Total of Japanese Nationals.....13
 - (c) Total of citizens.....16
11. EMPLOYERS.....
 - (a) Skeleton crew.....
 - (b) Harvesting Labor.....
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD.....
13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:
14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

(Gresham, Ore.)

13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:

1. Need of assurance to continue to operate farms as in the past.
2. Fear of labor shortage.

14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

NAME OF AREA HOOD RIVER, OREGON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS..... 84
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... 36
 - Owned by citizens..... 39
 - Total..... 75
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
 - Leased by citizens..... 9
 - Total..... 9
2. TOTAL ACREAGE..... 12964
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... 1022
 - Owned by citizens..... 1546
 - Total..... 2568
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
 - Leased by citizens..... 396
 - Total..... 396
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS....\$750,000
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.. 25%
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS OF MID-COLUMBIA AREA DEVOTED TO FRUIT & VEGETABLE ACREAGE..... 6%
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS OF HOOD RIVER VALLEY..... 20%
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....
 - (a) fruits: apples, pears, peaches, apricots,
 - (b) truck farm products: asparagus, potatoes, lettuce, tomatoes, beans, peas, spinach, onions, carrots, and squash.
 - (c) small fruits: strawberries, grapes, and ground cherries.
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE..fruit.... 85%
vegetable 20%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION....fruit.... 15%
vegetable 80%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED;..... 125
 - (a) Number of persons in above families..... 579
 - (b) Total of Japanese Nationals..... 184
 - (c) Total of citizens..... 395

(Hood River, Ore.)

11. EMPLOYEES.....(a) Skeleton crew.....
(b) Harvesting crew....

12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR
LIVELIHOOD.....546

13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:

1. "coddling moth"--This particular moth in its larva stage must be sprayed or else it will spread to all parts of the valley. The moth breeds eight times a year; therefore, it must be sprayed eight times a year. If the Japanese are moved out, there will be a greater labor shortage and this work will not be done properly.

MILWAUKIE & OREGON CITY

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. NUMBER OF FARMS..... | 24 | | |
| (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... | 2 | | |
| Owned by citizens..... | 4 | | |
| Total..... | 6 | | |
| (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals..... | 0 | | |
| Leased by citizens..... | 14 | | |
| Total..... | 14 | | |
| 2. TOTAL ACREAGE..... | 388 | | |
| (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... | 10 | | |
| Owned by citizens..... | 39 | | |
| Total..... | 49 | | |
| (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals..... | | | |
| Leased by citizens..... | 339 | | |
| Total..... | 339 | | |
| 3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.... | \$125,000 | | |
| 4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THAT AREA RAISED BY NATIONS &
CITIZENS..... | 60% | | |
| 5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONS &
CITIZENS | | | |
| 6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY
NATIONS & CITIZENS..... | | | |
| 7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS..... | | | |
| Celery | carrots | beans | peppers |
| lettuce | sprouts | squash | onions |
| strawberries | cabbage | potatoes | parsnips |
| cauliflower | spinach | peas | cucumbers |
| | | | tomatoes |
| 8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE..... | 70% | | |
| 9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION..... | 30% | | |
| 10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED..... | 22 | | |
| (a) Number of persons in above families..... | 136 | | |
| (b) Total of Japanese Nationals..... | 37 | | |
| (c) Total of citizens..... | 58 | | |
| 11. EMPLOYEES..... | (a) Skeleton crew..... | | |
| | (b) Harvesting labor..... | | |
| 12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD | | | |

(Milwaukie & Oregon City)

13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:

Labor shortage is the biggest problem because of the short distance to Portland where a laborer makes bigger wages with shorter hours.

NAME OF AREA SALEM & INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS..... 21
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... 4
 - Owned by citizens.....
 - Total.....
 - (a) Leased by Japanese Nationals..... 21
 - Leased by citizens.....
 - Total.....
2. TOTAL ACREAGE..... 500½
 - (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals..... 127
 - Owned by citizens.....
 - Total.....
 - (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals..... 373½
 - Leased by citizens.....
 - Total.....
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....\$604,136
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....95%
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS..... %
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS... %
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....

celery, 1	spinach
lettuce	onions
carrots	hops
beets	
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.....80%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.....20%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....
 - (a) Number of persons in above families.....
 - (b) Total of Japanese Nationals.....73
 - (c) Total of citizens.....130
11. EMPLOYERS.....(a) Skeleton crew.....
(b) Harvesting labor.....
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD.....
13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:
 1. Blight disease in celery year around
 2. Labor shortage, hops and all other crop farming
 3. High cost of rent, Brooks area, average 100-\$120 per acre
 4. Disease in onions, thrip, yellow dwarf, mag. etc present during entire crop season.
14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

NAME OF AREA

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

1. NUMBER OF FARMS.....24
- (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals.....
- Owned by citizens..... 3
- Total.....
- (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
- Leased by citizens.....17
- Total.....
2. TOTAL ACREAGE.....695
- (a) Owned by Japanese Nationals.....
- Owned by citizens..... 27
- Total.....
- (b) Leased by Japanese Nationals.....
- Leased by citizens.....629
- Total.....
3. VALUE OF CROPS RAISED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....\$
4. PERCENTAGE OF CROPS OF THE AREA RAISED BY NATIONALS &
CITIZENS;... %
5. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OPERATED BY NATIONALS &
CITIZENS... %
6. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACREAGE OWNED OR LEASED BY
NATIONALS & CITIZENS. %
7. FARM CROPS PRODUCED BY NATIONALS & CITIZENS.....
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| lettuce | onions | turnips | beets |
| strawberries | carrots | squash | asparagus |
| celery | cabbage | cauliflower | pepper |
| beets | rutabagas | rhubarb | wheat |
8. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR INTERSTATE COMMERCE.....98%
9. PERCENTAGE OF CROP FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION..... 2%
10. TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES INVOLVED.....20
- (a) Number of persons in above families.....95
- (b) Total of Japanese Nationals.....37
- (c) Total of citizens.....58
11. EMPLOYEES.....(a) Skeleton crew.....65
- (b) Harvesting labor.....680
12. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON FARM FOR LIVELIHOOD..
13. PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO THAT AREA:
1. Getting pickers
 2. Root rot of lettuce & cauliflower
 3. Celery blight

(Vancouver, Wn.)

14. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

1. Cooperation with U. S. government
2. Cooperation with State Unemployment Service to hire unemployed alien Japanese

STATISTICS IN PORTLAND, OREGON AREA

Number of families.....	340
Hotels & apartments.....	100
Grocery stores & fruit stands.....	64
Restaurants & cafes.....	18
Barber shops & beauty shops.....	14
Dye works, tailoring, laundries.....	41
Produce dealers.....	8
Professions.....	13
Misc.--Tire shop, radio, garage, etc..	17
Others.....	<u>25</u>
Total.....	300

Hotels & apartments:

Number of roomers.....3,856

Rates: 25¢ - \$2.50 (average 50¢-75¢)

We wish to bring out the following facts:--that there are approximately 3,856 people living in these hotels. Many of them are on old-age pensions, others are ex-soldiers of past wars, and others are in Portland looking for jobs. In regard to the last, an article is found on the next page, which was published on February 12.

If the Japanese are evacuated, then those people who would take over the management, could not operate the hotels frugally, as the Japanese; therefore, the rent prices would naturally rise, causing a handicap for the job seekers. Certainly the people living on pensions could not stand too high an increase in rent.

Also there is a definite housing shortage in the Portland area. These people are being of service to the community, as in the same light are the cleaners, dyers, and grocery stores.

Form C-1

EVACUEE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS

Date:- March 22nd 1942

To: Frank Miyamoto, Title Relocation Off., Address Headquarter

From: Geo. Ishihara, Title Personnel Mgr., Address "

Re: Resignation as Relocation Officer

Data: _____

Decision: Resignation accepted.

Referred to: _____

Mr. Frank Mayamoto
D-2-70

Form C-1

EVACUEE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS

Date:- May 22, 1942

To: Geo. Ishihara, Title Personnel Mgr., Address Headquarter

From: Frank Miyamoto, Title Relocation Off., Address Headquarter

Re: My resignation as Relocation Officer

Data: Due to the fact that I have received word from a Research Council that I have been appointed to carry on a study elsewhere, I shall probably leave Camp Harmony in the near future. I, therefore, wish to resign from the post of Relocation Officer, effective as soon as possible.

Decision: _____

Referred to: _____

Camp Harmony NEWS LETTER

Vol. 1 No. 4

Puyallup, Wash.

May 23, 1942

200 VOLUNTEER FOR TULELAKE ADVANCE GROUP

Just four days after the last movement into Camp Harmony, the first call was issued for volunteer workers to set out as an advance crew for the Relocation Camp at Tululake, California.

Some 200 individuals, representing 106 specialists and their families, were scheduled to leave by rail for the northern California center either on May 24 or 25.

The party will be headed by Tom Uyeno of Seattle, who is listed as a social worker. He will be assisted by Ikuro Nagai, former foreman at the National, Washington, sawmill.

Skilled personnel includes a laboratory technician, 10 hospital attendants, 13 hospital maids, two hospital clerks, ten cooks, ten cooks' helpers, seven dishwashers, 19 waiters, two barbers, three recreational leaders, one social worker, one plumber, 16 laborers, six-steno-typists, four guides.

No assurance was given that others from Camp Harmony would be permitted to relocate at Tululake. According to Miss Elaine Williams, WCCA representative who picked the advance crew, no California people will go to this center.

(cont'd on page 3)

VOLUNTARY WORK CORPS... PLANNED FOR RELOCATION...

Five Relocation Areas to accommodate 60,000 evacuees now in temporary assembly centers have already been approved, and additional areas for fifty to sixty thousand more people will be selected within a few weeks, according to a circular issued recently by the War Relocations Authority. Areas designated thus far are as follows:

GROWERS SEEK... EVACUEE LABOR FOR BEET FIELDS

Advance plans for hiring 2,000 Japanese evacuees for work in the sugar beet fields of Idaho and Montana were presented last night to 600 interested Camp Harmony residents who jam-packed Mess Hall No. 2 in Area "A".

Representatives of the United States Employment Service and the "U. & I." Sugar Company guaranteed the prevailing minimum wage of 45 cents per hour and a 30 day trial period to all evacuees answering the call for workers.

Transportation for all workers, including those who choose to return to assembly or relocation centers after the 30-day period, will be provided by the employers, it was explained.

Workers going to Idaho will block and thin beets in the upper Snake River Valley and in lower Idaho, near Blackfoot. These em-

(cont'd on page 2)

1. The Parker Relocation Area, situated on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in southwestern Ariz., and designed to take care of 20,000 evacuees who will be divided among three centers.

2. The Gila River Relocation Area, about forty miles from Phoenix, Ariz., which will accommodate some 10,000 people divided into two communities of 5,000 each.

3. The Tululake Area in northern California, which will also take in 10,000.

4. The Minidoka Area in southern Idaho, near Eden, which is to accommodate another group of 10,000.

5. Manzanar in California's Owens Valley, which has already absorbed more than half of its allotted 10,000 evacuees.

All relocation sites, it was revealed, are situated on public land, and will provide work opportunities in agriculture, manufacturing and public works projects.

When the movement to the new sectors begins, Works Corps are to be organized on a voluntary basis, with enlistment open to all evacuees, both men and women, who are employable and more than 16 years of age.

Incomes earned in relocation centers by Works Corps enlistees "will depend to a great extent on the success that relocated communities have in organizing and managing their various productive enterprises."

"WANTED: a name to replace the NEWS-LETTER."

So long as the present monicker ill-graces the masthead, we cannot begin to administer the face-lifting which the paper so obviously needs.

This paper still aims to bid for the distinction of being the liveliest and best-looking sheet to come off an evacuated mimeograph. The first step is to get a name with zip, zing, and zazzmatazz.

Answer this call. Give us that name. Then we'll make the Santa Anita PACE-MAKER really gallop.

Suggested names may be sent to our office in Camp Headquarters under Area D's north grandstand. A prize will be awarded for the best name submitted.

NISEI COUPLE FIRST MARRIED!

Kiyoshi Nagai, 25, D-5-195, and Shizuko Fukumiyo, D-5-196, left for Tacoma and the marriage license bureau at 9:15 a.m. today and upon their return, were expected to be the first Camp Harmony nisei couple to be married.

The couple, formerly of National, Washington, were expected back sometime before noon. They were to have moved into their new apartment, D-5-193, so-called "honeymoon quarters", over the door of which Area Chaplain Shizuo Yamada has discreetly posted "Do Not Disturb" and "Just Married" signs.

The required three-day waiting period after issuance of a marriage license was waived by the justice of the peace by whom they were married. A WCCA official accompanied the pair to Tacoma.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hatsugoro Fukumiyo. Mr. Nagai is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasutaro Nagai. They were engaged six months ago at National.

CHURCH NOTICES..

Area "D" church services for May 24 will follow a similar schedule to that of the previous Sunday, Shizuo Yamada, Area Chaplain announced today. All meetings will be held in the Bakery hall.

Catholic Mass will be conducted from 8:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. while the Protestant Children's Hour under the guidance of the Rev. T.J. Machida, will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 10 a.m. Other Protestant services will be the Nisei Worship Service at 3 p.m. presided by Rev. E. Andrews, with special music provided by the all-church choir, and the Issei Worship Service at 4 p.m.

NOTICE

With this issue the News-Letter expands into a camp newspaper instead of remaining an Area "A" periodical which it was prior to the establishment of our offices in headquarters.

The prevailing paper shortage, however, affects us also to the extent that we may be unable to meet our schedule of publishing twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pending assurance of an adequate supply of mimeograph paper we will have no choice but to publish whenever circumstances permit.

CHAPLAIN ASKS RULES OBSERVANCE

Each church group as well as others not belonging to affiliated groups, must make all requests, such as sick calls, calls for ministers, etc., to the area chaplain through the group representative, Tom Kobayashi, Chief Chaplain, announced today.

Individuals, Kobayashi pointed out, must abide by this ruling and may make their representations individually if they are not members of an affiliated group.

Kobayashi emphasized all inter-area church business must have the permission of headquarters which may be obtained through the respective area chaplains.

Requests not in the nature of emergency sick calls must be in written form and signed by the group representative of the individual.

Area chaplains and their addresses are as follows: Area A--Kyosuke Fujioaka, A-2-54; Area B--Ted Tomita, B-1-13; Area C--Tom Okabe, C-2-13; Area D--Shizuo Yamada, D-2-56.

Some important notices were omitted because of space limitations.

BOY, GIRL ARE 1ST BIRTHS IN CAMP

Camp Harmony's first birth, a 6 lb., 15 oz. boy, was born last Monday, May 18, to Mrs. Amelia Kito of Area A-6-50 at the Pierce County hospital in Tacoma. Mrs. Kito was taken to the Tacoma hospital on the same day her baby was born.

The father of the baby boy is interned at a Texas alien interment camp. The couple have three other children, Sam Jr., 5 years old; Barbara, 3; and John, 10 months old. They are presently under the care of friends and relatives.

Mrs. Kito's former residence was at Petersburg, Alaska.

Another baby, a strapping 8 lb., 15 oz. girl, was born last Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Sawa, also of Area A, at the Pierce County hospital.

The condition of both mother and baby is reported exceptionally well and Mr. Sawa expects them home a week hence. The father, when asked how the baby would be named, said he is open to all suggestions. He lives at A-2-88.

* A T T E N T I O N *

Recruits from among evacuees to work in Eastern Oregon and Idaho sugar beet fields will begin signing up tomorrow in all 4 areas.

These workers and their families are expected to leave for private employment in the next few days as the demand for labor is understood to be extremely urgent.

Improvised forms will be provided and volunteer assistants from Area staffs after receiving instructions from U.S. Employment Service officials will aid in the process.

It is understood that if the plan is successful there will be work available through October.

南洋移動ノ目的地、戰時移動當局發表

現在臨時集合地域に在る十万人中六万人の人員を收容する。五ヶの移住地域が豫定され、尚殘餘の人員を收容する地域は、二三週間を出でずして豫定される豫定。今まで豫定されたる移住地域は左の五ヶ所である。

一、パカリ移住地域。西南部アリゾナ州、コロラド河インディアン集合地に在り。二万の人員を三ヶ所に收容す。

二、ガラ河移住地域。アリゾナ州アリソクスより約四十哩、一万人を五千入づゝ二ヶ所に收容す。

三、ツールレーキ移住地域。北部加州一万人收容。

四、ミニトカ移住地域。南部アイダホ州イーデン附近、一万人收容。

五、マンザナー移住地域。加州オウエンズ河畔、一万人中大半收容せり。

戰時移住當局よりハ、ピヤラップの當キヤンパハモニーナリノ移動先は未だに發表無し。

戰時移住當局の發表に依れば、前述の地域は凡て公有地に在りて移住者に對し、農業、工業、及び公共事業の職を給與す。

南洋移動開始と共に、自發的中込者中より戰時移住職業委員會を結成し、男女を問はず、十六才以上の凡ての就働し得る移住者に職業の紹介を開始する。

新移住地域に於ける家屋は現臨時集合地域の家屋と殆ど同様なり。移動本部に於ては、未だ戰時制限地域以外の移動に就いて何らの報告を得て居ない。又、香港戰時移動局より、發表で度々の個人及び各家庭より南洋移動に關する質問に答へる所である。尚南洋移動の手法は、戰時移動當局より前記の事實に就いて警告のあると同時に發表される。

小林主席布教師より發表

各教會は、他との連絡の有無に拘らず、A、B、C、D各地域内の主任布教師まで各團體の代表者を通じて、急病の場合の呼出し牧師の呼出し等を申し込むを要す。各個人にと何れの團體に屬せざる者は、各自申し込め、尚各團體個人共に此の規定を遵守するを要す。

各地域間の教會事業は、各地域内の主任布教師を通じて本部より許可を要す。急病呼出し以外の申し込めは、凡て書式に依り、各團體代表者或は各個人の署名を要す。各地域内の主任布教師は、A、藤岡恭助、B、二五五、B、富田良雄、C、一三、C、岡部タム、C、二、八、D、小田静夫、D、二、五六、

D地域内、永井保太郎氏、三男清氏と福明、初五郎氏、長女静子嬢とは、来る五月二十四日午後、華燭の典を擧げらる。

CAMP SPORTS PROGRAM GATHERS MOMENTUM

Camp Harmony's program is well under way now, according to Chick Uno, Camp Athletic Director. Area A has started a regular intersectional softball league with a few games already played.

The setup for the entire camp will probably follow the same pattern as that in "A". Softball, class A, will be open to all. Class B will be for class A second teams and class C for those 16 years and under. The girls will also form leagues.

With Saki Arai as head man, Area "D" can expect a good athletic program in the near future. So far, he has outlined an intersectional softball league, ping-pong tournaments, boxing, horseshoe-pitching, and judo.

Arai plans to have the intersectional softball champs of the different areas play for the camp title at the end of the season. However, this will depend on orders from the WCCA office.

PORTLANDERS BOUND FOR TULELAKE SETTLEMENT

(Cont'd from page 1)

Reports appearing in Evacuazette, camp organ of the assembly center at Portland, Oreg., state a skeleton crew numbering 178 is being recruited there for Tululake.

The Tululake area in northern California comprises 30,000 acres of land and a center housing constructed. Conditions are reported to be good for production of potatoes, field peas, small grains and some other crops.

Other possible work opportunities, according to a War Relocation Authority bulletin, include production of forest products and the possible establishment of canning or dehydrating plants.

The bulk of Camp Harmony volunteers are from Area "D". Only one person, Thomas Okabe, a chemist, is from Area "C" while none are moving from Area "B" according to Miss Williams, of the WCCA.

If a few more sets and tables were available, ping pong would be in full swing, Arai reported yesterday.

Judo can get under way as soon as the mats are distributed, Uno said. In Area "A" there are four capable instructors in Maniwa, Nitta, Shinoda, and Kuniyuki.

There is also a possibility a miniature golf course will be set up to keep golfers from getting too rusty.

SECTIONS CLASH TO OPEN "A" SOFTBALL CIRCUIT

An ambitious softball program got under way Thursday night as the class "A" circuit officially opened its season on the south end of Pitcher Field.

In the first game, Section 3 beat Section 6, 3 to 0 behing Hank Fukano's classy pitching. The nightcap was rained out.

Athletic Officer Art Sasaki announced 30 games will be played per round with the first round ending June 6.

A doubleheader is to be played, weather permitting, with the first game starting at 6 p.m. and the second at 7 p.m.

NO INFORMATION SO FAR ON SELF RELOCATION

Headquarters staff has no information as yet regarding relocation to are as outside the restricted zones, Frank Miyamoto, relocation officer, declared today in reply to repeated requests from individuals and families seeking clarification of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco.

The procedure will be announced as soon as the Wartime Relocation Authority "advises us about this matter", Miyamoto stated.

AREA DISPATCHES

Area "A" postoffice moved into its new quarters in the rear half of the Area Headquarters office building yesterday. Postmaster Kamco K. Nakamura also announced that L. B. Bottsford from the Fuyallup Postoffice will be present on Mondays and Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. to handle money orders, registered mail, C.O.D. orders, etc.

Mail is now collected twice daily at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Outside mail comes in around noon. Postoffice hours are from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Although the opening date for the Area "A" canteen still remained indefinite, Manager Kiyosai Matsuda said it has been tentatively set for Monday, May 25.

When the canteen does open, Matsuda indicated it will do business for only four hours daily—from 3 to 10 a.m. and from 1 to 3 p.m.

Price lists of the articles to be sold in the canteen will be posted in conspicuous places around the area, Matsuda said. He added that no sales tax will be charged.

Walter Kato, recently awarded an Eagle Scout rating, and Al Ouchi, who are pushing plans for a camp boy scout troop, say the proposal is now in the hands of WCCA officials. At present, George Kakuhashi is acting scoutmaster with Masao Shigomura as acting senior patrol leader.

Under the supervision of WCCA Fire Chief J. Quintal, Blocks 1, 2, and 5 in Area "D" had their first fire drills, May 20.

The drills were pronounced a success and are to be held twice weekly. Routine patrol checkups on fire hazards will also be made. Fire Marshal Taiji Kashino, announced that the Fuyallup fire trucks will be present for the next drill.

Camp Harmony NEWS LETTER

Vol. 1 No. 5

Puyallup, Wash.

June 3, 1942

HAYASHI'S MIKS ORGANIZED INTO CAMP ORCHESTRA

Camp Harmony's newly organized twelve-piece orchestra, the Harmonaires, will play once a week in each of the four areas. This week's schedule is as follows: Tuesday, Area B; Wednesday, Area A; Friday, Area C; Saturday, Area D.

The band, led by Koichi Hayashi, is comprised of Terry Kumagai, Mas Tomita, Ben Ninomiya, trumpets; Roy Yoshitomi, Henry Suzuki, trombone; Yosh Tomita, George Ogata, Kaoru Kitayama, Thomas Sasaki, saxophone; Mary Amano, piano; Yoichi Ito, guitar; Joe Owaki, drums. Featured soloist is violinist, Louie Sato, and vocalists, Terry Kumagai and Koichi Hayashi.

Hayashi said the band was looking for girl vocalists and asked girls interested apply to him.

CONTINUED-CONTEST FOR NEW NAME!

In response to the name to replace the News-Letter contest, some 30 odd, in fact very odd, names were submitted. They are now being judged by the staff and the name judged best-fitted to this publication will replace the "News-Letter". The originator of the name will be awarded a prize.

Some of the names submitted are, the Camp Harmony - Bugle, Clarion, Gazette, Whistle, Notes, and Abalone.

Names for the paper may still be submitted at the Publication's office in Camp Headquarters under Area D's north grandstand.

CHECKS CASHED

Pension checks may be cashed at Area D Headquarters.

TULELAKE ADVANCE CREW. REPORTS CONDITIONS GOOD

An exceptionally bright picture of the Tulalake Relocation project was spread throughout Camp Harmony this week. Letters received from members of this advance crew which left here last week described an unusually attractive situation at the Northern California center.

RELOCATION SIGN UP UNOFFICIAL MOVE

Spiking all rumors of a mass removal to Tulalake, George Inouye, Area A Relocation officer, reiterated that the sign-up for the Tulalake relocation center is unofficial and is being conducted only for convenience in the event the government issues a call for more volunteers.

Of the 640 families in Area A 300 families have already signed up.

COUPON BOOKS ON SALE THIS WEEK

Coupon books, which will be used in place of cash at area canteens, will be sold at the money order office in each area this week. The canteens are expected to open after coupon sales are completed, it was learned today from WCCA headquarters.

Sales of the books will begin Wednesday afternoon for Area B Thursday for Area C, Friday for D and Saturday for Area A. Coupon books will cost \$2.50 each and each family will be allowed to buy as many books as required.

Canteen officials warned that if coupons are detached from the book they will not be accepted.

It was indicated that supplies, temporarily at least, will be limited in quantity due to the government's curtailment of delivery services. The exact date for opening of the canteens has not yet been set.

Service coupons issued to workers will also be accepted.

Tom Uyeno of Seattle, who headed the local detachment, reported to headquarters that there is freedom of movement within the camp which runs a mile one way and a mile and a half the other.

There is plenty of space for athletics, he wrote, while accommodations are excellent. Rooms are almost twice as large as those here, and each has at least five windows. Walls are insulated.

Food is served family style with eight to a table, and there is no waiting in line nor limit on quantity, Uyeno pointed out.

Work is now being assigned to all men. The Army is to administer the camp until relocation is completed, Uyeno's letter stated.

The camp is divided into blocks of 64 families, four families to a building. Each block is served by two women's rest rooms, one man's rest room, one mess hall, a recreational hall, laundry room and ironing room.

TYPHOID SHOT.... ...NOTICE GIVEN

"Typhoid shots will be given only on the days announced and they are absolutely necessary," Miss Teru Uno, nurse, said. "It is the responsibility of each individual to see that he gets all three shots for his protection."

The hospital staff will give the shots from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, Area D; Thursday, Areas B and C; Friday, Area A.

Visiting at the hospital in Area D will be confined to family members.

BULLETIN FROM TULELAKE CLAIMS VALLEY FERTILE

Tulelake volunteers, who left Camp Harmony recently, were welcomed as pioneers of the North California colony by Elmer S. Shirrel, acting project director. Shirrel stated, in an information bulletin from Tulelake, that the aim of colonists would be to raise food to aid in the country's war effort. The valley, according to Shirrel, is fertile and well-adapted to farming.

"Colonists" were applied for recreational work, warden duty, social service work, nursery school work, newspaper work and block managing.

The educational program envisages elementary and high schools by fall, according to the bulletin. Training courses for nursery school teachers and adult education classes will be opened this summer.

A community enterprise section, such as community stores, gardens and theatre to be used for both motion pictures and recreational purposes, has been established for Tulelake colonists.

Frank Tanabe, the News-Letter's Tulelake correspondent, edited the colony's first newspaper on his second day in camp. Headlining the Tulelake paper was a fire in the administration staff apartment, and also the work of the colonists in repairing damage to the lake levees caused by heavy winds.

DENTAL CASES

Dental cases should be reported to first aid stations in their areas, and dentists will determine whether work can be done there or at the hospital, Dr. Robert Higashida said.

Three dentists go daily to Area A, two to B, two to C and three to D.

AREA DISPATCHES

The "Harmonaires", newly-formed nisei band led by Koichi Hiyashi, will make their Area "A" debut tomorrow evening at Mess hall #4 with dancing scheduled from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The Wednesday dance classes have been shifted to Saturday from 7 to 9 p.m. for this week.

Area D's library, with more than 500 books and magazines donated by the Seattle Public Library and the University Christian Church, will be opened sometime next week, Margaret Echigoshima, educational director, said yesterday.

William Makino will be head librarian with Mrs. Yoshi Hosokawa and Miss Toshiko Baba as assistants.

Old comic books may be donated to the library.

This week noted an important change in the Area C administrative force with Tom Arai taking over the Area directorship. In his absence Area administration had been headed by Teruji Umino. Umino has taken over the office of Personnel Manager and Headquarters Commandant.

Educational classes for the 9-12 year old group in Area C was started last Monday with Mrs. Mary Kozu as head, and will meet from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. daily except Sunday in Mess halls No. 1 and 2. The teaching staff includes Kiniko Okazaki, spelling and penmanship; Thomas Okabe, science and mathematics, Mrs. Mary Kozu, English and composition; Nobutake Iko, geography and history, and Chie Watanabe, music.

Kindergarten classes for the 3-4-5 age group as well as a primary group for the 6-7-8 year old youngsters were organized last week. Two hour classes are held every morning except Sundays in the mess halls.

PROGRAM PLANNED FOR RECREATION FOR ISSEI, NISEI

"Recreation will be a full time program by the end of the week," Bob Hosokawa, Recreation and Morale officer, said yesterday. He is concentrating now on an entertainment program for isseis, with a meeting scheduled in a few days to discuss music and folk dances.

A movie, first of a series, was shown in Area B last week by Mr. Floyd W. Schmo.

The Harmonaires will play for the beginners' classes every Monday and Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. at the recreation hall in Area D. Howard Sakura is in charge of these dance classes.

Go and shogi sessions for all issei men are held daily from 9 a.m. to 8:45 p.m. in the room behind the bakery hall.

NORISADA SERVICES HELD

Funeral services for Mrs. Tomo Norisado, 59, formerly of Pike, were held last Friday, May 29, at Bonanza B in Area D with the attendance of more than 400 people. Mrs. Norisado died at Pierce County hospital on May 27 following an operation for stomach ulcers.

Mrs. Norisado was taken to the Tacoma hospital on May 17, two days after her arrival here, and was operated on May 20.

She is survived by her son, Tom, and two daughters, Dorothy and Norma.

The body was taken to the Tacoma Cemetery by the Buckley King undertakers, accompanied by Norio Kasai, Makoto Tabe and the family of the deceased.

Obituary services were conducted by the Rev. T. Machida, Chief Chaplain to, Kobayashi and Area Chaplain Shizuo Yamada arranged the funeral.

THE NISEI IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

BY

DAN W. DODSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY, NEW YORK CITY

The following excerpts are from an address delivered by Dr. Dodson on September 12, 1945, at a dinner held under the auspices of the New York City Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League in honor of former S/Sgt. Henry H. Goshu, Nisei veteran of 16 months' service with Merrill's Marauders in the Burma-India theater of operations. A former resident of Seattle, Wash., and the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho, Mr. Goshu relocated to New York City in August, 1945 with his wife and 18-month-old baby daughter.

* * * * *

Americans of Japanese ancestry are finding themselves in an unusual situation in New York City in that they have come as a minority group out of social situations where they were the center of attention either because of curiosity or prejudice into a social situation in which they are neither and are, by and large, unnoticed.

This means that new attitudes formed toward them will depend to a large extent upon how we work out these relationships toward each other in the future.

This hero, whom we honor today, stands as a symbol, along with the many others, of the fact that we are all Americans and that our community will be poorer if any of us are compromised in the integrity of our personalities because of prejudice shown toward us. The viewpoints I have to make concerning how these future relations between us Americans should be worked out are as follows:

1. Let no one, nor any circumstance, including the present vituperation of the press toward Japanese, make you feel apologetic about your ancestry. An American of Japanese ancestry has as much to be proud of in our heritage as has any other person in America. No American can make his best contribution to our community life and feel apologetic about his background. While the pressures of war have not always been careful to distinguish between the Japanese as a people and a culture, and the war lords who brought this holocaust on them, there is still such a distinction. The little people of Hiroshima who were wiped out wholesale by the atomic bomb were used as tools by rulers to accomplish their own wild dreams. Many Americans have been used as tools in comparable fashion but, having a heritage of free speech, we have had enough opportunity to discuss our national issues so that we have thus far been capable of keeping too much power out

of the hands of these charlatans. Even as little people, we insist that we know better what is good for ourselves than do these rulers know for us and we must jealously guard the right to make our decisions for ourselves.

2. As a minority group in the community, I would be careful to fight for the rights of all minorities, for the very richness of culture in a democracy rests upon every group retaining its differences as far as possible and making its point of view as a contribution to the common life of all. Any group who through fear or pressure is suppressed from making such contributions, becomes a threat to democracy and must be the concern of all.

When Negro and white sharecroppers are disfranchised in a Southern community either because of prejudice or economic circumstance, their point of view inevitably is not weighed in the chambers of the lawmakers and, consequently, laws are made which ignore their rights. In minority groups, it is commonplace that hate mongers stir up the prejudice of one group against the other so that they constantly play one group off against the other to their own advantage. Anti-Semitism among Nisei is as deplorable as are the prejudices of the majority group toward Japanese.

One of the most damning indictments of our society is that newly arrived people of our communities who come as minorities come to feel that in order to become American, they have to absorb the prejudices of the majority group toward the other minorities.

3. Beware the charlatans who would use you and your circumstance in American life to advance their own causes. These groups are many. They are frequently led by "professional traffickers in human prejudices" whose livelihood and status in society depend upon their keeping men hating each other.

The Mayor's Committee on Unity has just had some small part in the cancellation of an order for five thousand copies of the Protocols of Zion, an infamous document prepared during the Czarist Regime in Russia to whip up hate against Jews. The order was placed by an individual who fits into the sort of category I have mentioned above. Another one of these professional mongers calls on all Protestant War Veterans to unite against Jews and Catholics.

4. Do not be disappointed because democracy is not a finished process. Democracy is an ideal which is never achieved because new vistas of relationships are constantly unfolding themselves as we climb from height to height.

America today is not proud of the treatment she has given her citizens of Japanese ancestry. It will remain as a blot upon the character of our great nation. We are, however, proud of our heroes such as Sergeant Goshō or any others regardless of their ancestry.

I do not hesitate to predict that America, in one way or another, will make it up to those war exiles and I am sure that in your new-found homes all over this country, Americans will demonstrate completely different attitudes to those they might have demonstrated had these evil days not overtaken you.

If you who constitute only 127,000 of our total population--an infinitesimal percentage--can be instrumental in interpreting to us the weaknesses of democracy, yours will perhaps be one of the greatest of all the contributions to the war effort. This fight for democracy is not complete, and the interpretation which you can help us give it will no doubt be a significant saga in our climb for a democratic way of life.

5. Now that you have been scattered to the four corners of our country, many of you have learned that there is a United States beyond the Rocky Mountains. We have found in sociological investigations that prejudice rarely becomes acute except where peoples come in large numbers--large enough to threaten the status of the groups already there.

In your plans for settlement and permanent location, I should hope you would feel free to settle where the best opportunities possible present themselves but I should also hope that those opportunities could be found in such a way that your population would be distributed over a larger part of the country.

In these days ahead, as America faces her responsibility of being a nation entrusted to a large extent with the rehabilitation of the world, we take up from a point at which our people have been shown the most inhuman elements in the personality of our enemies. The other aspects of that personality now need to be interpreted with keen insight so that American comes to realize that peoples of all races, creeds, and colors have human aspects to their natures too. A world peace and world security can never be achieved until this happens.

In your contacts with the rest of our community, you are the persons who are strategically in position to give that interpretation. The attitude of America for many generations to come may be determined by how well you do that job.

The Mayor's Committee on Unity stands as an agency in the community to try to help you find the fullest profit and benefit out of your residence in New York City. We believe you will find it one of the most broadminded, enlightened communities in the United States. We have learned here from valuable experience that we must work together and respect the differences of each other in order to achieve a full life for all.



Not for Release or Publication.

T 6.11
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

615 E. & C. BLDG.
17th & CURTIS STREETS
DENVER 2, COLORADO

RELOCATION FROM WRA CENTERS

Interest of the Japanese
American Citizens League

As an organization of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, it has been the desire of the JACL to aid in the reestablishing of Japanese residents of this country into normal living, and to aid in the assimilation of the Nisei into the pattern of America.

In accordance with that desire the Japanese American Citizens League extends its utmost cooperation to every responsible agency concerned with the resettlement of the evacuees. To officials and authorities concerned with this problem, the JACL hereby submits and will convey in the future any information which may have a bearing on this matter.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Oscar L. Chapman, assistant secretary of the Department of Interior, as to the various factors affecting the movement of evacuees from the relocation centers, this report is tendered. Its contents do not purport to be a complete summary nor does it attempt to evaluate the various attitudes. It is proffered in the hope that the topics mentioned may lead to a better understanding of relocation psychology as it has been observed by us and as gained in conversation with recent evacuees who have left the centers.

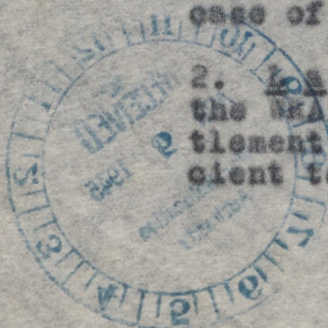
The following is not necessarily the recommendations of the JACL but is an attempt to present the gist of many ideas which have been voiced to the JACL.

DETERRENTS TO RELOCATION

1. Inadequate Housing.

The housing shortage faced by all city dwellers is accentuated when persons of Japanese ancestry seek homes. With the public looking askance upon Japanese occupants, landlords are inclined to refuse tenancy to an unpopular minority when it is so easy to rent. The availability of housing is diminished even more markedly in localities to which Japanese wish to resettle. The aspects of housing shortages are apparent, but aggravated in the case of Japanese.

2. Lack of Finance: Despite the assurances of the WRA to bear the costs of transportation to the point of resettlement, the \$25.00 cash allowance is regarded as wholly insufficient to become reestablished in a new community. Evacuees have



RECEIVED
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535



also been assured that public assistance agencies will take care of their immediate needs, as well as emergency requirements, but there is a general misgiving at the efficacy of receiving such public money in short order. Pride is also a factor which makes the evacuee reluctant to appeal to such public agencies for relief.

Center life has drained the finances of many and it is doubtful whether those who were formerly in business or who were farmers can reenter their former occupations. Such entrepreneurs are faced with the necessity of expending a minimum of several thousand dollars in order to get a fresh start.

3. Insecurity: The older generation, whose lifetime has been beset with varying degrees of discrimination feel that whatever jobs they can secure during this period of man power shortage will be wiped away when job competition sets in. They feel, too, that should a depression occur, they will be the first to lose their jobs. They fear that their ouster may not be due to discrimination on the part of their employer so much as community pressure.

The availability of jobs for the older generation is almost restricted to domestic and menial positions, hardly in keeping with their former stations in life. The experience of applicants for jobs through the USES has been usually peremptory referral to such positions as dishwashers.

Wartime restrictions have curtailed business opportunities which might be developed by the older generation. Discriminations on the part of the state and city governments, as well as by economic competitors, tend to curtail business ventures.

Many of the older generation declare that they have no place to go. As unskilled laborers they are doubtful whether they can find a permanent place in the community for themselves. Those who have been foreman cannot visualize how they can be reinstated and supervise laborers of other races.

Relocated sons and daughters generally aver that it would be difficult to support their parents.

Few successful relocator experiences among the middleaged people have been reported. Of course, the language handicap is a factor in the insecurity which exists in the minds of many center residents.

The older generation, when dispersed, have a fear of loneliness. Separated from those of their own age with whom they can converse is rather frightening future. Beyond communicating their ordinary needs, few Nisei can talk fluently with their parents.



4. Lack of Confidence: The recent spectacle of evacuation and confinement within the relocation centers under military guard has not been conducive to any confidence or expectation of fair treatment and adequate assistance in the future. Then, too, there is generally the fear of physical violence, especially if they should return to their former homes on the west coast.

Stories of discriminatory treatment when house searching and job hunting are numerous. Within the centers there is considerable resentment against the treatment accorded by the government and a feeling of resistance against being pressured to leave the centers.

Coupled with the expectation of more liberal allowances by remaining until the last moment is a certain relocation center inertia to move. The series of forced evictions in the immediate past are also grievances which tend to crystallize sentiment against relocation.

Stories of anti-evacuee agitation whipped up by organized pressure groups on the coast, which are overly emphasized within the centers, naturally discourage venturing into a seemingly hostile outside world.

5. Feeling of Deserved Future Security: Associated with and related to the above factors, is the feeling in the centers that the Japanese have been subjected to unnecessarily harsh treatment, have incurred tremendous monetary losses and that therefore the government of the United States should recompense them for their losses, or at least guarantee their future security. This psychology is somewhat akin to the WPA psychology of "the government owes me a living." Admittedly it is a normal reaction to the events of the past.

ENCOURAGING FACTORS

The current manpower shortage has opened many lucrative job offers. As stories of handsome earnings despite their menial positions are circulated within the center, the inducements to relocate become provocative.

Announcement of the closure of the center schools is forcing many to consider resettlement on the outside.

There is the natural desire for parents with sons in the service to be self-supporting and in some position to aid their boys when they return from the combat fronts, rather than be a burden, especially should their boys become disabled.

General expectation is that a large number of evacuees will be leaving the centers as soon as the warmer months come on, pre-

sumably commencing in May. Seeing many departures will prompt many to consider plans for relocation.

Instances of prompt and immediate aid by public assistance agencies in giving assistance will give assurance to those who are handicapped by lack of finances.

Prospects of the early termination of the war is bringing many forcibly to the conclusion that the sooner they become reestablished the better for themselves.

IMPROVING RELOCATION ATTITUDES

There is somewhat an abashed feeling that the outright cash advance when relocattees leave should be increased, thereby offering more inducement for leaving, and avoiding too much dependence upon the community public agencies upon whom the evacuees would be forced to call for relief.

More important than this, it is believed that a federal loan agencies, offering substantial loans to evacuees upon their requirement of only nominal security, with low interest rates, could do much to encourage a real relocation program.

The relocatees evacuees now established should be given adequate information on the amount of aid available to the new departees from the centers. This will prompt them to be more confident when assuring help to those who are contacting them. After all, the greatest source of confidence to center residents must come from assurances from friends on the outside who would be in a position to help most.

The WRA should consult and meet frequently with the evacuees on the outside, utilizing existing Japanese American organizations, such as the churches, JACL Chapters, and resettlement councils.

Because applying for jobs at the USIS has been so decidedly unsatisfactory for the Issei, a WRA liaison and job expeditor would be most helpful.

Before the war, many Issei were railroad workers, near-pensioners and foremen. When war broke out, such workers were summarily dismissed. Reinstatement of their status would be one of the factors towards renewing confidence in the democratic processes of the government.

TO GIVE MORE IMPETUS TO RELOCATION

Enlisting the cooperation and conferring with the Japanese vernacular newspapers can give decided boost to confidence in the WRA and relocation, if skillfully utilized.

If federal protection could be extended to evacuees returning to the coast, such assurance would be wholesome and heartening.

Frequent reiteration of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer's statement to a center audience is the best psychology to be used. His telling argument was that he is fighting the anti-Japanese groups, that now is the time not to be cowed or intimidated by their actions, that now is the time to defeat them by exerting their rights as citizens and fulfilling their obligations as human beings.

Dramatic announcement that citizenship can be obtained by Japanese aliens in recognition of their sons valiant efforts and performances in the army, as well as the Issei contribution to the war effort, would be the most effective demonstration of this country's democracy.

CONCLUSION

The JACL tenders the foregoing as a guide to the thinking which exists among Japanese Americans and residents of Japanese ancestry.

This organization is at the service of all who desire to administer and cooperate in the situation which confronts this minority group in America today.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe Grant Masaoaka
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

March 28, 1945



IT IS THE POLICY OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FOR THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS AND NATURALIZED CITIZENS WHO WERE FORCED TO RELOCATE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

THE RELOCATION AUTHORITY IS A FEDERAL AGENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPERATION OF THE RELOCATION CAMPS AND FOR THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF THE RELOCATED CITIZENS. THE AUTHORITY IS COMPOSED OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS, WHICH IS CHAIRED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AND OF A COMMISSIONER, WHO IS APPOINTED BY THE BOARD.

THE RELOCATION AUTHORITY HAS A BUDGET OF APPROXIMATELY \$100,000,000 PER ANNUM, WHICH IS FUNDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE AUTHORITY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OPERATION OF THE RELOCATION CAMPS AND FOR THE CARE AND REHABILITATION OF THE RELOCATED CITIZENS.

RELOCATION CAMPS

THE RELOCATION CAMPS ARE SITES WHERE THE RELOCATED CITIZENS ARE HOUSED AND WHERE THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND RECREATION. THE CAMPS ARE OPERATED BY THE RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE RELOCATION CAMPS ARE SITES WHERE THE RELOCATED CITIZENS ARE HOUSED AND WHERE THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND RECREATION. THE CAMPS ARE OPERATED BY THE RELOCATION AUTHORITY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RELOCATION CAMPS

RELOCATION CAMPS



Not for Release or Publication.

T6.11
FILE 1001
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
615 E. & C, BLDG.
17th & CURTIS STREETS
DENVER 2, COLORADO

FACTORS BEHIND CITIZENSHIP RENUNCIATION

JACL Concern in This Matter

Bald announcements that over six thousand American citizens of Japanese ancestry have applied for renunciation of their citizenship naturally disturbed the American public.

(seven thousand to date)

To all American citizens of Japanese ancestry this matter is of especial concern because it detracts from the efforts of so many who are proving their loyalty on the combat fronts, before the bar of public opinion, and on the production fronts at home. As an organization composed of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, the background for this disturbing situation, we feel, should be made known to Mr. John Burling, Special Executive Assistant of the Department of Justice who has indicated his interest in this situation.

This report to him is a partial and incomplete attempt to delve into the background causes of those who are repudiating their American citizenship.

Through information gained in conversations with those who are aware of conditions in Tule Lake, as well as those who have relatives there, the following factors may be considered as causative.

1. Segregation Center Community Pressure. The Tule Lake Segregation Center is a community composed of persons activated by a common desire to be sent to Japan. This has come to be regarded as the nearest surest "port to Japan." Naturally as the predominant sentiment is Japanese in tone, community pressure by Issei and Kibei, particularly, has been exerted in the direction of discouraging everything identified as American. Minor children, as well as those who wanted to remain and keep the family circle intact have been subject to this pressure, which was actually the threat of physical violence against those who manifested traits or tendencies which could be interpreted as American.

This segregation of repatriates and expatriates could not result in any but attitudes which can be construed as

opposed to American ideals. The more vociferous elements gained control and bull-dozed the community into complete acceptance of Japanese ways.

Reports have been heard that a form of blackmail has been perpetrated upon those who attempted to leave Tule Lake Segregation Center. Such relocatees have been termed "American spies" and inimical to the interests of the camp. Indicative of ineffectual policing and the lack of peace and order is that perpetrators of violence have not been apprehended. Pressure groups had thus been given tacit encouragement to rule the camp.

2. Acceptance of Axis Propaganda.
The recent spectacle of evacuation and relocation center living have given greater credence to Radio-Tokyo propaganda that this is a race war. The long history of anti-Japanese persecution on the west coast gives additional weight to this Axis line.

Since a reported 85 per cent are fluent in the Japanese language and less proficient in English, they have been susceptible to Japan influences, short wave Japanese broadcasts, and to Tokyo claims as carried in the Japanese newspapers. The tempering influence of American newspapers, magazines, radio, and organizations is absent. Those which do circulate are dismissed as American propaganda.

It is regrettable that attempts to Americanize and promote the merits of democracy have not been disseminated to counteract the distinctly foreign and artificial atmospheres, promoted by Kibei and some Issei imbued with the nationalism and militarism of the last eight years of Japan.

3. Chance to Avoid Combat Service.
It is generally acknowledged that among the more vocal and militant are Kibei who left Japan to avoid military service. Now, faced with the draft in this country, many of these Kibei are taking this means to avoid combat service. With few exceptions, Japanese Americans inducted into our armed forces are being sent to the combat fronts. Naturally the opportunity to sidestep combatant risks is utilized by many.

Many of these Kibei were originally sent to Japan by their parents and supported by family remittances. These



There is a large number of Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Japanese in the United States who are in the process of being resettled in the United States. The majority of these are in the process of being resettled in the United States.

American dollars when converted to Japanese yen permitted almost luxurious living. Consequently, many Kibei had become irresponsible drifters and playboys. Any chance to avoid battle is being seized upon.

4. Insecurity. The paucity of financial aid to those who would relocate has given rise to a sense of insecurity about going outside, especially those who are not too sure of their being able to earn a living due to language and custom handicaps. Return to Japan is an easy alternative when faced with the necessity of immediate decision for either relocation or military service. At least, they feel they would be among their own people in Japan.

There are those who have become so distraught by the series of forced vacate orders issued by the government that they prefer to remain in Tule Lake rather than repeat the processes of being moved again so they accept their segregated status matter-of-factly.

There are those whose pride dissuades them from accepting any form of assistance which would be seen as charity. They prefer to remain in Tule Lake and even renounce American citizenship. It has been reported that some Kibei are utilizing this renunciation of citizenship as a means to cancel debts incurred among their own friends. They are seizing upon this means as a sort of tacit bankruptcy.

5. Lack of Responsible Leadership. At the outset of war responsible leaders were seized by government agencies and detained. Men who through years of service in the community were respected and whose advice was considered sound are still interned. The benefit of their leadership has been markedly absent in Tule Lake. The counsel and presence of men who were formerly leaders would have done much to discourage Nisei from renouncing their citizenship.

6. Lack of Confidence. Kibei who have been living in an alien environment most of their lives have naturally little confidence in their ability to make a livelihood in America. Their acceptance by the Japanese government for passage to Japan would only be possible by their renunciation of American citizenship. Many have seized upon this chance.

Contact with U.S. government officials in the recent past who have displayed a condescending manner or who have been antagonistic in their questioning have crystallized a feeling that their place is not in this country.

7. Changing Sentiment. Recent reports indicate that there have been many Tule Lake residents who have written to friends asking about relocation possibilities on the outside. This includes also Nisei and Kibei who have renounced their American citizenship.

The uncertainty of life in Japan, plus a disgust of camp life because of the intemperate acts of nationalistic Kibei, account for this change in sentiment and the desire to leave Tule Lake.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing does not attempt to be an expert diagnosis of conditions in Tule Lake nor is it a complete recital of causes behind the renunciation of American citizenship.

Consider the wide divergences in the situation of Japanese Americans today: On the one hand, the magnificent performance of Japanese American soldiers, exemplified in the 442nd Infantry Regiment, results when there is respect and confidence in American democracy.

On the other hand, the exhibit of a Tule Lake Segregation Center and the wholesale renunciation of American citizenship therein might well be indicative of the extreme to which race bigotry has driven a confused and harassed segment of the population.

Characterizing them as people of little faith cannot obscure the slights and injustices which have compelled them to this stand. Those who are charged with the administration of this minority can do much to restore hope in the ultimate processes of American fairplay.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe Grant Masaoka
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

March 28, 1945

全米日系市民協会々報

全會員並に後援者に傳ふ

一九四四年八月十日
會長 城戸 三郎

一九四四年の始め数ヶ月間こそは全米日系市民協会の誕生して以来一三〇年間の重大危機の時であつた。而してこの危機は塩湖市事務所の書記を除く總ての地方事務所の開鎖の止むなき程度にまで逼迫したものであつた。これは又本協會が一九四二年十二月七日以来来出した全米的活動の全面放棄を意味するものであつた。理由は何か？ 實に基金の缺乏に他ならぬ。然し天は尚我等を見捨てなかつた。全面崩壊の土壇場に立到つて突如我等は此危機を脱し得たのである。今爰に臨時報告書を作製発行するは實にこの危機脱出前後の理由を全會員並に後援者に傳へ、以て今後の支援を求めん爲に他ならぬ。

(リポートは第八頁は次目)

最後の牛弗

本年初頭に於ける全米日系市民協会の會計は實に底を叩いた感があつた。即ち最後の牛弗が今又百弗台に割られんとしてゐる始末であつた。山中部支部はこの本部の窮状救出に起たんとしてたが事情はそれを許さなかつた。爰に於て我々は全米市場も愈々最期が來た。なと悲痛なる觀念をせざるを得なかつたのであつた。この八月こそ實に精魂を盡して來た活動をやめ、上ぐる時である。予測する迄に立到つてゐたのであつた。然るに時恰も本協會桑港支部は我が本支部に牛弗を流用して失望のどん底にある我々をして一つの希望を待たしめるに至つた。相踵で又福神が我等を訪れた。桑港のロムビエ財團は金一牛弗也を本協會本部に寄附して來たのである。我々は相踵に吉報に驚き、然るに吉報は再び到つて他の十四仙が又全く桑港支部から送られ、これに勢を得て行はれた。塩湖市の基金募集運動も合計牛五百弗と云ふ好成绩を収めた。我々は爰に於て遂に一時なりとも危機を脱し得たのである。加へて山中部支部も彼等の割当月額を用始したのであつた。

社會へ訴ふ

東部事務所は依る基金募集の運動は我々の予想以上に素晴らしい體驗であつた。即ち本運動は郵便物に依り全米的に各層に訴へる方法を執つたものである。これには先づ後記諸有力後援者の署名による後援依頼の書翰と全米市協のパンフとを全米市協のパンフを投じて印刷し、全米の有力者に配布したのであつた。その結果は我々の杞憂を五枚に裏切つて今日迄に實に三十二百六十三弗五十六仙の寄附金を郵送され、合計五百九十五人一人当り五弗四十八仙の割合になつてゐる。而も排日の沿岸が少く相当額の寄附があつた事は我々の勇氣を百倍せしめるものであつた。然しその中には極く少数非常に辛辣な批評をして來たものもあつた。これ等は又彼等が日系市民を如何に考へてゐるか、そして斯る場合如何なる対策を執るべきかを導くのに好個の資料となるものであつた。今圓の此運動に依る懸金は未だゴールに達せずと云ふも我々にはこれに依り全米人に多數の有力なる友人を得たのである。實に此アポイントメント一石二鳥の効果を得た者、と云ふべきであらう。署名後援者は次の諸氏である。

- ウヰリアム・エトカー氏
- ロジャー・ホルドマン氏
- モロー・トウエ博士
- ハリー・フットン氏
- アーサー・ゲース氏
- イー・ビー・マクドナルド氏
- エドワード・オハラ氏
- レイ・ホルト・ネーホー氏
- ジエームス・バグリン氏

オーガスト・スコル氏
ノーマン・トーマス氏
ジェームズ・ウォルシュ氏
レオ・ウイリス博士
ウィリアム・ネルソン博士

カーネギー財団より
一金五千弗を寄附

我々は未だ公表の許可を得て居ないが我々の親愛なる會員並に後援者諸氏にこの吉報を慰めてゐるに忍びないものである

民協本部は去る七月カーネギー財団から金三千弗也のケエツキを授けられたのである。右三千弗の用途は東部事務所、藤金運動用に四千弗、シカゴ事務所の矢田部、タクトの講演旅行用（後記参照）に二千弗として寄附され、たものである。引續き更にもう二千弗給與される事になつてゐる

るがこれにはハムフレット発行費として與へられるものである。苟くも大カーネギー財団が我々の活動に助けてこれに巨額寄附を與へたる事に對し重大意義を成し、これを最も有意義に活用せんと期し居るものである。我々は日本人に對する金米的な理解獲得の爲に益々微力を盡すであらう。

格州の支援

私は最近五月と七月の二回に亘つて格州に旅行し全州各住日に旅人に対し至情的援助を要請した。要請の根拠はデンヴァー事務所に年額五千弗を消費してゐる事並に全米市協本部が諸種の試訴（日系市民の民権擁護）に巨額費用

を投じてゐる事であつた。然る所熱烈な声援は翕然として起り、フォート・トラフトン支部の五百弗を始め合計三千二百弗の寄附金を集めるを得た。然し今回の藤金は秋の收穫を前にしての事である。爲全般には亘りず一部有力者にのみ制限し、この藤金であつた。従つて我々は收穫後に於て再び全般的な支援を約束され、これなるものである。尚利を以て最も勇氣づけた事は格州居住者が全米市協をして唯一の金米的ニ五団体と確認して、激勵して呉れた事である。勿論そこには總立退前の諸問題に用する諸種の質同も少なかりず、然るに然るした部分の人は大いなる將來に眼を注い

て過去は過去として全米市協も起つて活動せよと現在の活動に統一路線を激勵して呉れたのである。

バック・アップ モンス俱樂部

我々の終局の希望であり目標である事は我々の費用の大部分が我々自身の出費に依つて捻出される事である。この見解の下にバック・アップ・モンス俱樂部を新設したのであるが、伴の會員も徐々には現存は八十名となり、毎月の寄附に依り市協本部を援けてゐる。但しこれは俱樂部規定の寄附額以上の寄附會員を合んでゐない。事實我々は充分なる基金を保持して、我々の活動は継続出来ないのである。

會員と會費

我々は寧ろ現在の活動を一層強化擴張するの必要を痛感してゐるものである。然し活動財源の確定せる相当額の保証なくしては明年への計劃も將來への大計も非常に樹て難い。事固知の通りである。この兵會員の一層の承認を求めたい次第である。

だとのフルには達してゐない。會員衰微の原因は第一に徴矢との他の関係で支部に會員が減少し、大部分の支部は昨年度の會員の半数にも達せず、従つて會費募集も意の如くなつた。又第二の理由として考へられる事は郵便物に依る會費募集の運動には會員自身か余りに責任を痛感しない事である。我々は會員に對して各支部で會費募集委員を組織し、一方新會員募集にも盡力せられん事を依頼せねばならぬ。

太平洋市民紙

我々の機関紙パシフィック・シティ・スパン紙は日系市民の諸問題を取扱ふ唯一最上の新聞として全米的に

認められつゝあり全に広告掲載方針をこ
會員の誇りとすべきに財源の増出を図る
ものである。全紙は田にまつた。全米市場本
屋ラリ氏夫妻が僅部にして財源確立す
か二人で編輯発行しるなりば可及的に成
あるもので実に大変告を排して必要記事
な仕事である。一九四で埋め度いのである
二年六月全紙を週刊か財政はそれを許さ
としてより今日の発ない現状である。従つ
展を見る迄には全大て本部としては全紙
妻の努力は並大抵の策を樹て人事を望ん
ものではなかつた。でぬる次第である。

全紙は實に一九四三年九月までは三十
弗の損失を招いてお清と確立する為には
た。理由は紙面の充実少なくとも七十五百
を因る為には広告掲載名の購読者を必要と
を避けた事と主退正する。今時に我々は明
城支部の購読期間が年一月かう非會員に
功れたにも拘らず新対する購読料を二弗
規購読が極少であつ五十仙かり三弗五十
た為である。爰に於て仙に値上げし度いと
その打倒策として云考へてゐる。人員も現
告並に年末の名刺交在の二人では多忙に
換が効を奏し全紙は過ぎ一名乃至二名の
漸く一九四三年を越人員を殖やす必要に
すを得た。一九四四迫られざる為件人
年に入る全紙は遂貴増額の必要がある

からである。今年に入つて以来
發送部は非常に多心であつた。第四四三戦闘
部隊が海外出征に決定する又彼等はどの
近親友人に對する贈物として全紙を注文
し又布陸行きの紙教か激増し他面では住
所の変更が非常に多くなつたからである
蓋し全紙こそ二五兵士の記事が最も豊富
にして詳しく最上の贈物であり近親者友
人の必読の新聞であるからである。

来るべき数ヶ月は教十の読者の購読中
換へ期間である。これら購読者が従来通り
購読して呉れるなうばパシフィックシテ
イスン紙も本年度の有終の美を収め得る
であらう。現在全紙は六十四百部を印刷し
てゐるが全紙の自給自足の為には七十五
百部発行を必要としその為には高千四百部
の不足を感てゐる。然し我等は將來への
目標を更に多く一萬部に置こゐるもので
ある。

降誕祭記念号

我々は更に来るべき降誕祭には降誕祭記
念号の発行を計劃してゐる。會費並に後援
者の祝詞掲載事業家の広告掲載等要望に
堪へぬ所である。而して若しこの助力を得
るならば右記念号発行に依つて少なく共
ニ千弗の基金を得るものである。而して右募
集は九月下旬から十月中旬頃までに完了
の予定で名刺交換は住所と共に一人一弗
広告は一吋三弗である。會員の協力を要望
する次第である。

試訴と市協

是れ並に遠藤ケースは今秋合衆國審院に
起訴される予定で米國自由権護協會並に
ジエーリス・パーセル氏りかこの事件を直
接取扱つてゐる。右試訴に全米市場が参加
すべきか否か未だ決定してゐない。蓋しこ
れに参加する事は啓蒙運動部の費用増大
となりその法廷録作製の為には他の部門に
予算削減を來す結果となるからである。
然し斯る記録的大事件に對しニを代表
して参加後援すべき團體は本協會を置いて
他になく、而も本協会の二を代表する
ものである。限り斯る試訴の重要性を認め

るに至り過日はト
ハーズに於て本協
會の特別委員ウナ
ンズ(米國自由権護
協會)が招かれてこ
う諸問題を討議せ
際、轉住所内の関
非常に増大せる事
あつた。尚是松事
は時の西部防衛司
官デ・ウヰット中
の日系市民立退令
果して立憲的なる
否やを質し、遠藤
スハ轉住局に二五
セクター内に収容
る權利あるや否や
試すものである。

対邦字紙関係

ユタ日報(鹽湖市)
ツキー新報(傳馬市)
並に格州時事(全上)
の三新聞は一樣に本
協會による理解を持
ち紙上に於ても非常
なる協力を得てゐる。
今時に我々は轉住所

内の各新聞にも亦各
種の記事を送りこれ
が掲載を得てゐる。
從前我々が刊した
重大なる失敗は本協
會の活動状態報告を
これより邦字紙に依
らず僅かに本協會の
フルテンや太平洋市
民紙に依存した事で
ある。斯る失敗が全
米市場の内外が社会
に不明の爲全米市場
は何をしてゐるか
の傾向を頻々と受け
るに至つてゐた。こ
ろがこれより邦字紙
の協力を得るに至つ
て以來本協會は益々
日本人全般よりよき
理解と諒解を深めつ
てある現状である。
我々は邦字紙の協
力を得ると共に必要
に應じて本報書の如
き日本語印刷物並に
フルテンを全會員並
に後援者に配付して

一層の理解を深めつ
てある。而して本報書
はその第三号目であ
る。

轉住所と市場

轉住所居住者と全米
市場の關係は決して
芳しいものではない。な
つた。然るに隔離工
作が完了して以來急速
に改善され全米市場
は今や各轉住所の分
事會、区長會、新聞
社等に各種の情報を
提供し聯絡を緊密に
するに至つた。但し現
在と雖も轉住所居住
者と全米市場の關係
は決して緊密である
とは云へない。我々
これを非常に不幸に
思ふものである。我々
の責務の大なる一端
は實にこれより居住
者の奉仕にあり、從つ
て又我々はこれより居
住者からの支援を必
要とし熱望してゐる

にも拘らずそれが未
だ實現の域に達して
ゐないからである。
全米市場の指導者
達に未だセンターに
居住してゐる當時市
場に対する各種の虚
報と反感はあつたと
は云へぬ。ミニトカ
八百ビラに六百ボ
ストンに三百トパー
ズに二百の會員あり
これからの協力を得
るを得た。然し他のセ
クターには指導者なく
何の協力も得なかつ
たのである。これは何
を意味するか――
實に有力な指導者か
共に居て市場の状況
並に活動振りを説明
さへすれば轉住所民
と雖もよく理解し市
場の仕事も理解さへ
されたり轉住所民と
雖も協力すべき性質
のものたる事を現は
す証左に他なりぬ。

我々は轉住所の有力な
支援を得る爲には先づ
全米市場を理解せしめ
る事が第一である。と
考へるものである。
我々の活動目的は
實に全般を含んだも
のである。この意味か
らしても轉住所の内
外を理由として我々
の活動目的に對する
日本人間の意見の喰
違ひがありうとは信
じられぬ事である。
殊に太平洋沿岸に強
かな人種的偏見が動
いてゐる時としてこ
れに對し必死に戦ひ
つゝある我々の活動
に對し有力米人の支
援が續々と現はれつ
てある時として又こ
の闘争を勝利に導く
事に依り米國に於け
る日系人の將來に新
生面を開かんとして
ゐる時それ故にこそ
全日系人の協力なる

團結と支援を最緊要
事とする時、独り轉住
所の人達にのみ及ば
ずあらうとは信じら
れられぬ事である。か
らである。斯く信ずる
が故に我々は轉住所
の居住者も我々が全米
日系市民協會を理解
されたならば必ず最
大限の支援を借しよ
ぬもの事を感じて疑は
ぬものである。

新支部

マウント・オリムパス
支部(ユタ州ムレー)
及びスニークリバー
支部(加州オンタリ
オ及びアイダホ州ウ
エイダー)区域管轄
山中部會議に管轄さ
れる事になつた。更に
格州にも遠かり、二
支部の新設が期待さ
れ、又他にも少数の支
部新設の氣運が動い
てゐる。又紐育市に於

全米市協大会

ても二五の總この團體を網羅しての全米市協支部設置の機運あり、これに對し或後援者は若し紐育市に新設するやうにでもなうは全米市協の日系市民の力を収て會員とすとの會則を修正する必要があると忠告してゐるが、若し紐育市支部が縣修正の下に新設され而して成功するなうば我々は他の支部も亦此ラインの下に沿はしめ人事を顧慮してゐるものである。

初め我々は斯る會則修正を前提として新支部設置には反對して來たものであつた。理由は二五並に外國系市民を合一しこの團體には必ず理論上の問題が發生すべきを予想されその爲に二五の團結を阻

害すべき事なしとせぬ事を惧れたからである。然し他面總この市民を網羅する團體に改編するなうは現下全米市協の最大の悩みとなつてゐる基金問題が解消する特典もあり爰に改編の意義が認められるのである。然し我々は基金又財政上の問題の升が改編するべきではないと考へる。財政上の問題から云ふならば現在の儘と云ふも委員又各支部員が深く各社会に入り込んで我々の活動を積極的に識りしめ而して社会の助力を得る時に會員の一人々々が欣然とその義務を負ふの義務を行ふなりば例今通信組織を収てするも財政上の問題は解決すべき性質のものである。

新情勢の展開に依り我々も今秋全米大会開催の必要に迫られゐる。而して今こそ全米市協の強化活動方針等を議すに絶好の機会であると考へる。大会は恐らく十月下旬塩湖市で開くやうになるであらう。而して本大会には前記の會則修正案を始め次の如き諸項を主要議題とする意向である。

一、本協会正會員の資格に關する制限除外
二、支部の納入金額變更
三、支部の會員資格變更
四、全米會員の増加案

我々は斯して全米市協の會員資格が人種色、國民性の如何を問はず總ての米國市民に開放される事に協議の機会を提供するものである。

又支部新設には廿五名以上の正會員を必要とするとの會則は修正の要がある。即ち或地方の如き非常に少數しか會員なく此規定を十名乃至十五名に改正したならは現状に即すからである。

又本部へ對する支部の納入金額も現在廿五弗となつてゐるが又十弗に功下げる必要がある。然しこの減額に代り會費は五十仙とせぬばなうぬ。現にこれの會員に送るフルテンの郵税、用紙代などでも五十仙を要するからである。

加州帰還

又支部新設には廿五名以上の正會員を必要とするとの會則は修正の要がある。即ち或地方の如き非常に少數しか會員なく此規定を十名乃至十五名に改正したならは現状に即すからである。

又本部へ對する支部の納入金額も現在廿五弗となつてゐるが又十弗に功下げる必要がある。然しこの減額に代り會費は五十仙とせぬばなうぬ。現にこれの會員に送るフルテンの郵税、用紙代などでも五十仙を要するからである。

加州歸還に關し我々が入手した情報は一、西部防衛司令官エモンズ中將は既に面会の同意をしてゐた事
二、口大統も日本人の除外今解除に署名せんとしてゐた事
三、先づ第一に條件を具備せる二五が歸還を許されるであらう

等の事であつた。然るに斯かした情報を入手して既に久しくその後何の発展もなく月日は過ぎてしまつた。然し我々は口大統を始め政府の最高當局者から事態の變化に依り面が全權利を復せしめると云つた事を忘れるものではない。此意味は日米戦争の終末を待たずして西部海岸へ

歸還が実現しさうに思はれるものである。他面加州歸還の問題が今尚正統に見えなかつたのは本年が恰も大選擧戦の年であり加州が大投票数を持つ州である事を考へる時自づから即ち投票者を刺激しまいとするは選挙の常識であり、從つてこの數ヶ月間は即ち十一月七日の選挙終了まではこの歸還問題に關する何事の発展もない事を期すべきであらう。軍事上の要の背景をなす戦局も米軍の太平洋進撃と同時は今や解消の域に達してゐる筈である。我々は當時の緊急事態が最早解消するべきを期待してゐるものであるが然しその正確なる時

期こそ陸軍省と西部防衛司令部のみにこれを知らせと稱すべきであらう。

而して若し加州が固同された場合日本人が一時に帰還を許されるか否かに係る疑固がある。恐らく徐々に帰還を許可されることゝなるが常識であつて、先づ國際結婚をしてゐる者で過去二年余もその配偶者と一緒になる事を請願してゐる者に二、三の妻子等が第一に帰還を許されるのは、いかに考へる。次に二、三に於いて沿岸に事業と収入ある財産を有する者並に失業者族たる一、二の両親及びその家族、そしてその次に一、二を占め、沿岸に職業を求め得た者と云ふ順序になるものと思は

れる。

斯う事態が到来したならば、沿岸の白人後援者達も我々の為に先づ就職と収入を斡旋し、種々の法理的には日本人に固の障壁を設けざるやう運動して呉れるであらう。これら後援者達は日本人に対する公平待遇を要求して闘つてゐる者であるが、その中、或者は戦時中に在ける帰還について幾分の疑問を持つてゐる者もあつた。

然るに排日人運動が人種的並に経済的主場から行はれ、運動され、この事實がはつきりするに及べば、これら疑念を持つ人々は一致して、加州帰還は軍部の管轄中に行はれねばなりぬと云ふ意見を一致するに至つた。

一方教会方面では最も強い論議の下に、日米市民の移動の自由を含む全權利回復を主張して我々の權利回復の上に重要な役割を務めてゐる。

然しこれら人種主義者を鎮靜する名案はないやうである。蓋し彼等は如何なる譲歩にも満足しない者である。轉住所内入りの居住者並に自由な人数の同胞はこの真情勢に細心の注意を拂ふ事が肝要である。例へば加州バサデスの如き強大なクルーが日米人の帰還の日の計劃を樹て、待機してゐるかと思へば、一方には農家聯盟の如き或は米國在郷軍人團の如き、或は又商業會議所の如き有力な排日集團が我々の

の帰還に反対し、その決議をパスしてゐる程である。即ちこの相及した情勢こそ我々の加州帰還を容易ならざるものに思はれるのである。

然し我々の誠意ある友人達は、退き収束（一九四二年七月六日）曾て見ぬ加州の情況を手に取るが如くに報告して来るが、これら友人間に於て、その報告は帰還問題に關して樂觀、悲觀の両論に岐れてゐる。

九十日前の期限を與へねばなりぬ。而も大都市には殆ど國防事業に就職に就て充されて居り、彼等も亦深刻な家屋難に襲はれてゐる。又歸るべき農地を待つてゐる者、或は家業を勤さざる他の仕事に帰還の日を待つてゐる者と雖も、そこに

は予期せざる不fastなしとは保れ難い。最近デンヴァー市に旅して考へられた事は、在留人口の相当数が加州の情勢が著しく、まづ是れを全地に留まるのでないかと云ふ事であつた。又加州の農地に歸つたとしても、そこに起るべき問題は兒童の問題である。加州に歸つて果して兒童達に幸福になれるかは、幸福になれるかは、非合理的な露國近の中に居らうれたる少

数民族として深刻な影響を受ける事は、なにか、人生のゴールは必ずしも富ばかりではない、いはばない。

子供に幸福と愉快を與へる事も人生の大要に又あの全大孝高校の卒業生であり、尤排日的情勢の中、頗る極限された機会しか與へられな。加州に歸るものが果して幸福であるか、等々の事が深刻な疑問となつて、腦裡を悩ますのであつた。我々は勿論權利の爲に闘ふ通ずるものであるが、我々は米國市民として移動の自由權利を持つてゐる筈である。然し他面に於ては来るべき数年間、加州沿岸に安樂な永住の居所を構へ得るや否やには必

ずしも樂觀的でないものがある。よし又加州帰還が決定的になつたにしても加州が果して中西部或は大海洋沿岸に於けるか、如く有利な機会を我々に與へ得るか否か、そこには確信の持たざるものがある。故に現在より境遇を與へられ、てゐる者は諸般の實況をよく見定め、將來への判断を誤るべきではない。

所得税免除

本協会書記長代理石田貞子嬢の東部に於ける数ヶ月の努力の結果、本協会は純然たる教育団体として課税局より課税を免除される事になつた。この教育団体としての資格は既に一九三八年桑港の協会本部事務所を通じて獲得して

みたものであつたが、昨秋当局の手續上の間違ひから取消しとなり、今回再び石田嬢の努力に依りこれを獲得するに至つたものである。此資格を得たのは依つて全米市町に依り全君こと一五の兩親並に近親者に戦場に於けるニ五兵の實情を知りしめる最適位者と考へ直ちに陸軍省に交渉した結果この許可を得るに至つたものである。而して全君の講演旅行にはデンヴァー事務所の正岡ジョー君が全行し、一切の世話を焼く事になつてゐる。八月十日の華州スボーケンを最初に順次左の如くになつてゐる。

今後の諸行事

一、比嘉一等兵の講演
我々は陸軍省より比嘉一等兵の四十五日間に亘る講演旅行主催を許可された。比嘉

一等兵は伊太利戦線より負傷帰還した某百大隊の勇士である。我々は全一等兵の日本語実戦講演を塩湖市の一小集会所で聴いたのであるが、それにより全君こと一五の兩親並に近親者に戦場に於けるニ五兵の實情を知りしめる最適位者と考へ直ちに陸軍省に交渉した結果この許可を得るに至つたものである。而して全君の講演旅行にはデンヴァー事務所の正岡ジョー君が全行し、一切の世話を焼く事になつてゐる。八月十日の華州スボーケンを最初に順次左の如くになつてゐる。

八月中

- 十九日、全、ニッザ
- 廿一日、全、アドリアン
- 廿二日、全、アイダホ州ボルノウエル
- 廿三日、全、ワイニンゴス
- 廿四日、全、ミシシッピ州モントガレー
- 廿六日、全、アイダホ州ボカテロ
- 廿七日、全、レクスハーグ
- 廿八日、全、アイダホ州ボカテロ
- 三十日、全、ユタ州ハネビル
- 三十一日、全、オグデン
- 九月中
- 一日、全、ユタ州塩湖市
- 二日、全、ユタ州
- 三日、全、テウイス郡
- 五日、全、コロラド
- 六日、全、コロラド
- 七日、全、デンヴァー
- 八日、全、コロラド
- 九日、全、コロラド
- 十日、全、コロラド
- 十一日、全、コロラド
- 十二日、全、コロラド
- 十三日、全、コロラド
- 十四日、全、コロラド
- 十五日、全、コロラド
- 十六日、全、コロラド
- 十七日、全、コロラド
- 十八日、全、コロラド
- 十九日、全、コロラド
- 二十日、全、コロラド
- 二十一日、全、コロラド
- 二十二日、全、コロラド
- 二十三日、全、コロラド
- 二十四日、全、コロラド
- 二十五日、全、コロラド
- 二十六日、全、コロラド
- 二十七日、全、コロラド
- 二十八日、全、コロラド
- 二十九日、全、コロラド
- 三十日、全、コロラド

であるから後報する。又轉住所に対しては希望ありば旅足を延ばす予定である。而して右比嘉一等兵の講演旅行は軍隊にあるニ五兵の兩親々叔等々にニ五兵の實情を知りせんが爲の本協会の教育事業の一端であり、斯る帰還兵の實話を知らしめる事は此際緊急の事であると思惟するものである。二、矢田部多々講演講

来る十月我々は更にシカゴ事務所のある矢田部がクターの講演日程を決定する予定である。全講演旅行は主として経理事務所を中心となり新英州を含む大海洋沿岸区域に於ける行はれる予定であるが、出来得べくは南部地方にも旅足を延ばしめ度いと希望してゐる。而して初頭には中西部にも全がクターを派し度い意向である。全講演旅行にはニ五兵の兩親々叔等々にニ五兵の實情を知りせんが爲の本協会の教育事業の一端であり、斯る帰還兵の實話を知らしめる事は此際緊急の事であると思惟するものである。二、矢田部多々講演講

に渡りをつけて第四
四二戦闘部隊の勇士
にこの勲章を降参祭
ヤフトとして慰問贈
呈する事を発意し全
製造所の協賛を得に
依つて直ちに陸軍省
の許可を得べく東部
の代表を華行に派し
目下交渉中である。
慰問品を送るには更
に全部隊の總司令官
たるクラーク中將の
許可を得ねばならぬ
もので、過去斯る計画
が發意されなかつた
のは一、軍事的必要か
ら部隊員数を秘す為
ニ、他部隊員を羨望せ
しめる惧れある為當
局に於て余り歡迎し
なかつた為であるが
我々は今回總中角
度から此問題を研究
し是非實現せしめ度
い意向である而して
その結果判明次第發
表の予定である。

四、東部旅行
九月下旬から十月初
旬にかけ、私は中西
部並に東部の二市を
轉住し居る大都市を
視察旅行する予定で
ある。右旅行の主要務
は會員、藤金、太平洋
市民紙の諸要訪を食
すべくある。従つて私
は可及的に多くの會
員並に後援者と我々
共通の問題について
語り合ふ度いと思つ
てゐる。私の旅行報告
書は次の市報報告書
に發表するであらう。

結 べ

各般に亘り斯く思ひ
斯く考へ来る時、私は
全米市場本部の徐々
に財政上の問題中解
決しつゝあるかに考
へるものがある。そこ
で次の緊要な事は、
実に會員の振奮であ
る。我々は財政上の同
題に就て深慮するの
余り些か貴重なる時
間を浪費し過ぎたや
うである。

最近の梧州並に中
中部旅行に於て全米
市場も今や雨の金二
市の代表機関として
認められんとし、これ
に力した。曾て我々は
に深刻な失望と落膽
に陥つて事もあつた。
然しひとたび前線
二市勇士からの通信
を讀み時、我々は如何
に苦しくとも彼等勇
士が雨の帰還してこ
の重荷を我々の双肩
から受取つて呉れる
迄は断じて現在の職
務を果さねばならぬ
と考へた。その為
我々は現在百五十弗
の給料を貰つてゐる。
この額は我々にとつ
て決して有難い金額
ではない。正直なところ
金を主眼とするなら
ば年俸二千五百弗や
三千弗の仕事は現在
何處にでも我々を待
つてゐるからである。
然し我々はそんな慾
心には目をうつが、こ
ゝなる。全米日系市民協
会の職務こそ戦時中
に負はされ、我々の
責務と考へるからであ
る。

我々は遂に於て雨
の會員に於て全米市
場本部の爲にもう少
し會費徴集と會員募
集とを以て機關紙太
平洋市民の諸流者松
張の爲に努力されん
事を希望するもので
ある。諸君にしても
少しこの方面に力を
致して呉れるのであ
れば我々は一層重要
な啓蒙事業に盡精必
來るからである。
我々は今や確乎に
信念と理想の下に
正義と民権確保の爲
に戦つてゐる。然し前
線の二市兵は実に命
を賭してゐる。この爲に
戦つてゐるのだ。我々
は常に彼等と共にあ
らねばならぬ。彼等と
同一精神を収めて、戦
に盡す所ありねばな
らぬ。而して我々の事
業に対する如何なる
義捐もこの精神顯現
の一助であり、この事
業達成への努力であ
ると我々は考へてゐ
るものである。

前線勇士を思ふ時
現在の如き非反道的
米國の社会情勢の中
に我々は余かりで戦
ひ來つて我等の二市
兵を歸せしめ度くな
いのである。歸せしめ
てはならぬのである。
我々は漸じて戦は
ねばならぬ。啓蒙へ民
権確保へとして平等
獲得へ！これこそ我々
我々に與へられ、戦
後の責務である。
(完)

目 次

最後の十市	一
社会へ訴ふ	一
カネネ	二
歐國より五市	二
梧州の支援	二
ハングスモス俱樂部	二
會費と會員	二
太平洋市民紙	三
降参祭記念号	三
試詠と市場	三
對和軍紙關係	四
轉住市と市場	四
新支部	四
市場全米大会	五
加州歸還	五
所得税免除	七
今後の諸行事	七
結 べ	八

全米日系市民協会
本部
415 BEASON Bldg.
SAIT LAKE CITY 1. Jpan.

全米日系市民協會報告書

全貌を公表して世に訴ふの書

一九四三年は忽ちとして過ぎた。顔れば立退きのその日から在米日本人の新しい歴史の頁には終焉の史的実事家が織込まれて行つた。日系米國市民に執つても、それは洵に忘れ難い試練の期間であつた。然し在米日系人の将来を支配する重大時期は寧ろこれからである。故にこそ我々は慎重に轉住所の動きを視つめ、各地に固着住せる同胞の動向を注視してゐるのである。

心なき誹謗

全米日系市民協會に對する毀譽言傳は洵に複雑多岐を極めてゐる。その中で最も我々が悲しく思ふ事は立退き今に對する我々の當時の苦心を知らず、而もこれと協力して多くの一歩を我々が隔離收容所に投じた……この世評である。手か親を投獄する……こんな悲しい事實が又と世にあるであらうか。而も金の為……總立退き今公布の前、我々全米市民協の幹部は、他の三十余名の二五と

と俱にオルソン加州知事に拒絶されて會談した。その時、日系人男子の加州中部立退き計劃を、軍人に及ぼし、我々は憲法上の權利を確に、立退き今に絶對反對したのである。然しこの度これが軍令となつて現はれる。我々はこれに協力を決意せざるを得なかつたのである。軍事的事務の必要の前には我々の抗議は余りに無力であり、無意義でありあつたからである。勿論、この軍事的事務の必要の裏面に日本人立退き後の確益を組む聖者の意手や、人種的憎悪者の恐るべき暗躍のあつた事なと、當時は類知すべし許されなかつたのである。

そうした苦惱の中にも立退き今に急速度に進行して、遂には加州タリミナル島に於ける婦女子を含む全日系人の四十八時間収容立退き令が突如として発表された。我々はこの余りにも峻烈な事實の前に、如何に憤り如何に藻掻いたであらうか。

總立退き指揮したカール・ベンディセン大佐は一九四三年五月、蒸港コンセンエルス俱樂部に於て、軍部に二つの計劃あり、一は急に應じて全日系人を廿四時間以内の陸軍倉庫に収容する案、他の一つは徐々に總立退きを実施する案である。と發表した。急に應じては廿四時間以内に去らねば何なる最悪な發表であらうか。爰に於ても我々は反抗すべきであつたであらうか。否、否、事將に此處に到れば、協力を善愛であり忠誠であるかと考へるに至つたのである。我々は斯る事情の下に行はれた協力が日本人の爲に失敗であつたとは思はない。斯る嚴肅な命令の前に如何に藻掻いても所詮は無駄であるばかりでなく、よしとせし甚大なる犠牲が拂はれたにしても、協力の態勢を示さなかつたならば、我々は今日に至るも尚ほ苛烈なる圧迫を受けつてゐるであらうし、今時に今日の如き有力な米人後援者も獲得出来なかつたであらう。

市場は一歩の敵か？

我々が二五を隔離收容所に投じた

とか一人当り廿五圓宛賣つたとかの世評は余りに事實を知らざる者の悲愴なる誤解である。我々は一古の大部分が、老若男女の居住者たる事を以てして叫び、その確益擁護に闘ひ抜いて來たのである。その爲にこそタイス米賣會は今に到るも尚全米市場を仇敵視して在米日本人問題を根絶するに於てその背後にある全米市場を潰さねばならぬと叫び立てゐるのだ。その我々が何を以て自ら罪なき全米の投獄を企てるであらうか。我々は斯小した悲愴なる滑稽事には最早これ以上の和解を試みるに及ばざるものである。

我々の大衆的な見地からなされた軍部並に政府当局への協力は、當局の充分認める所となり、時の轉住局長ミルトン・S・アイゼンホーワ氏は下院公聴會に於て全米市場を激賞し、全米日系市民協會は悲愴なる逆境の中によく協力し、大局を誤らなかつたことを發表し、又スラムソン陸軍長官は全米市場會長坂戸三郎氏に於て諸困難の中

全同胞への冀求

我々は今過去に厳密な自己批判

五加へつゝ大いなる將來に個はんとし
 てゐる。一九四四年度は我々にとつて
 更に重大なる年である。然し我々は
 斷乎としてこれを克服せねばならぬ
 のだ。在米日本民族の將來をかり
 て、決意として諸困難に打勝たね
 ばならぬのだ。その爲には我々の力
 は余りにも無力である。只恃まは
 ぬ員に全會會員並に後援者は勿論
 全同胞の強力なる支援である。

我々は今、諸困難克服の門出の
前に、全米市民協会の浩勸方針
實状等を会員並に後援者に報
告、公表して、眞に誠実ある支援
協力を求めんとするものである

一九四三年は
全米市場の

陣容に大異動を見た年である
即ち其日記長の正岡マイク並に最
も活動的幹部であつた稻垣シヨウ
シ、神澤通の諸君が陸軍（志願
し正岡、神澤両君はセルビヤ兵
營へ、稻垣君はサベージェ兵營に
入營した事である。

この頃の諸君は東部にあつた

是善也。曰。吾人杯。義。

は他ならず、實に財力の薄

弱にあつた。一九四四年度の
最緊要事は海に財源強化で
ある。

神澤君の
常に依り葺

出張所の開設は延期の止むなきに至つたが、ミンリー大寺の宮川スカッテイ君の努力に依りミネヨーク出張所の準備進められ、現在は石田貞子嬢を主任として大ニユーヨークに活動の一巨歩を進め

閉鎖したテナント出張所日正

同設され、自由を思ふ者の増加と共にこの区域一帯に拡がった人種的偏見に依る諸問題と闘ひ通して來た。全米市場が如何なる境遇の中に如何にしてこれらの諸困難と

戦ひつゝあるが、社會は余りにも無關心であるが、我々は我々の活動に対して社會の制目を求めるものである。而して我々は今一九四四年度のテンウー地方の會員を四名に増加すべく期待してゐる。シカゴ出張所は元本協會長矢田部保タクターに依り一九四三年四

月に開設され、二名の事務員と共に益々發展の巨歩を進めてゐる。活動的會員のこの區域進出と共に全出張前の活躍は益々期待されるものがある。シートレーキ

この他にも尚散々所から出張所

用設の要求があるが、現在の財力ではこれ以上の用設を許さない。

傳任所の
幽閑生活

リ通常生活への復帰、これ
は全米市場の不安の方針に
より希冀せしめある。ハイ
ブトワ
イーの遮る轉住所生活に
将来の建設もなれば希望も
あり得ないと考へるからである。
倅のにも轉住局も我々の方針
と一致しこの收容から解放せんと
一方同轉換を來し外部同轉住
奨励政策は、今又轉住局が一
大根本政策となり、その政策
は強力に推進されつゝある。我々は
全面例にこれに協力し、曰く人解
放と通常生活復帰へ死力を盡
すであらう。

公民権
確保への

矢に苦悶の一語に盡まる。財源
 乏しき我々の團體を如何にして
 この大問題と闘つたか……とい
 我々は然し偉大なる戦方を得
 た。事柄をせんじきの解決に尽

者となりつゝある。今その主たる者と
擧ぐれば次の如く、この顔は既に全
米の豪華版と云はばなり、而もこの
後援者は日本人にも並ぶべく有名な
小説家、大抵の作者、パールバック女史を始め
教会中央協議会々長、ミリー・カッシー、總
長、マリール・ミッションのシスター、ワルシュ
總長等が發起して生れたもので、全米
有力指導者の自発的後援の一事を
見ても、全米市場が如何に米國要路
の認める所となつてゐるか判るであらう。
主要後援者次の如し

- △アレキサンダー夫人(前桑港日米協
会々長)
- △ハリ・ロビンソン氏(紐育コンモン・ウー
ル誌主筆)
- △モノロー・トイン4博士(度嶺北州太
副總長)
- △ハリ・ケネズ博士(紐育大孝總長)
- △スミット・ホル博士(スハッシー・ホルト
ル・ユタヤ人教会)
- △トロー・ニヤンヤ女史(小説家)
- △アーサー・ケス氏(紐育大孝評論家)
- △フランク・クラム博士(此方にライオ大
孝總長)
- △ハミルトン・ホル博士(ロリン大孝總長)
- △チャールズ・モリソン氏(クリスチヤン
センチュリー紙主筆)

- △ジョージ・ネーソン博士(スワース大孝總長)
- △ジェームス・バントン氏(米國農業組合長)
- △ロビンソン・バリー氏(テキサス紙主筆)
- △ホマー・レイネ博士(テキサス大孝總長)
- △カス・スクリュー氏(ミシガン州の會長)
- △ハーパー・シグラー氏(前全米商議會議
員)
- △ニュー・シン・バネット(基青國際委員會重
記長)
- △チャールズ・スワージー氏(前知事、現イレ
ン・スティーヴン紙主筆)
- △レイ・モント・スワージー氏(デイトン評議界
第一人物)
- △チャールズ・タフト氏(前大統領並に前
大審院長、ウヰリアム・タフトの嗣子)
- △リチャード・ワルシュ氏(アジエ誌発行
者)
- △レイ・ウィルバー博士(スティーブ・大孝總長)

タイス委員会と市協 反日人種
憎悪を起
大鋒タイス委員会が日米市民の忠誠
及び全米市場と特任高の關係に特
を述べ、遂に華府にある全米市
協の書類を押収し、これを其理とし
て公聴会を開催した。書類押収が
果して合法的であるや否や、そこには勿
論疑問があるが、会期中にはこれを
償ふ余裕がなかつた。公聴会には
正副、神澤、高兵士並に本部からは
田原、ラッシー君が出席して闘つた。

席上タイス委員は恰も全米市場が特
任高と支離するが如くに証言した。こ
れは全米市場を買取り過ぎた証言
に過ぎぬ。我々は特任高に協力するこ
と、中央政府の税関を圧迫する實力は持
たぬのである。マイヤー特任局長はまた
羅浮に於けるタイス委員会、虚構の
宣傳と粉飾し、二占の忠誠心と賞現
して余を所なかつた。全米市場が米國
議會の直轄の調査を受けたのは今回
と収め、高矢とするが、東部はたける
後援者は更に全米に、タイス委員会
の無謀とを喝破し、因果するに足るす
べしと我々を激勵し、今後の支援を力強
く言明した。然るに、然し公聴會を
利用しての、ハースト系新聞の毒筆は
見逃し得ない。

市場信用組合

全米市場の信
用組合は本會
々計画田氏の最も力を入れたる
事業である。現在百三名の會員と
三千余萬の預金を擁してゐる。
これは全米市場が會員の福利増進
に求出した、経済的進出の第一歩で、家
政費、医療費、保険料、新事業の
開設等に依る出資、必要の場合、
全組合を連して融資する一方、預金
の増殖を図ることを目的とするもので

現在加入者増加の一途を辿つてゐる。
因に全組合はエタ州並に中央の認可を得
州令の嚴格なる監督下に置かれ、加入者
に些かの不安もなからしめてゐる。

機関紙、ハイツ・シティズン

全米市場
ハイツ・シティズン紙は一九四二年から
三年度にかけて発行部数六千部を収
めたが、一時は四半部に激減した。然し
全紙は現下日本人の諸問題を余す所
なく取扱つてゐるので、日本人は勿論、
米人社會に於ける日本人問題研究者
の必讀の新聞として最近益々讀者
を増し、面々六半部の発行を見るに至
つてゐる。然し全紙は未だ自給自足の
域に至らず、全米市場の少なからざる
経済的負担となつてゐる。この理由が
全紙が營業を主とせざる爲、廣告の掲載
を歓迎せざる所に起因するが、又全紙
に購讀料の非營業的安價さむもの原因
がある。我々は會員並に後援者の援助
に依り自給自足に達する迄の購讀者
増加を希望してゐる。

情報奉仕部 情報奉仕部はセクター
以外の日本人は勿論、
白人種にも依頼せられたる各種の情報を
入手提供する部内である。既に個人並に
大孝等から依頼續出してゐる。

職業團體部

職業團體部に於ける事は最も大きかつた。ソートレーキ支部も本部と一緒に自由退去者、セラーの同職住者等に対し、職職給送、通車、教育式記入等の世話をしてゐる。

教育宣傳部

教育宣傳部は現下最も重要なる部内である。加州に於ける排日情悪者、加州のみに於ける煽動に飽足らずとして、遠く東部並に山中部に迄その魔手を延びてゐる。その急先鋒シヨウレンクナは曾ては華府に於て議院下に策動し、最近日米全米市場の本場ソートレーキに飛来し、煽動の中心に於ける排日気運に火を付け、ソートレーキ市に於ける火をせしめんとして、月下山の主催下に排日講演会を開催した。我々はこれに対し後援者並に正副ジョー君達を動員して対抗し、遂にシヨクナーの計劃を徹盡に粉砕したのである。コロラド州に於ける排日土地法案に対してもデンヴァー出張所の活躍目撃し、アリゾナ州の排日には本部より正副安井の両君を急派してこれに抗爭した。その他全部の活躍は大小十指に余るが、各情は益々全部の活動と必要とし、現にアイタホ州では学校に於て差

別を行はんとし、ソートレーキ市ではその差別的活動が一定区域への日本人隔離を目的とし、コロラドにアイタホ州の第一大会場を有する人々加州の排日活動軍人團に攻撃せんとしてゐる。斯して戦争の策劃化と共に戦争がスエーデンの排日活動は軍事の日本軍に並み、自由退去に於けるイヌ委員会の他の排日団体は全米市場が日本人の手に渡れば戦争は全米市場の上には誹謗と屈辱を加へし、日本人同種排斥の場には宜しくその背後に於ける市場を潰さねばならぬと專ら全米市場の上には鋭鋒を倒してゐる。この如く、然るに二方面に於ける事情を知り、何れ全米市場を仇敵視してゐる者があるか、カイス委員会など、圧倒に依り市場の活動能力を失ふか加害者である場合、一作誰か代つて合戦の爲に戦ふと云ふのであるか。我々は日米人同に其のタイス委員会のあるべき最も痛恨事とするものである。願くは全日米人から我々と理解し信頼し誠意ある後援を與へ、われん事、実に中望に堪へ、此大業である。

一九四四年度予算 昨年度の経費は山中部地方評議會の二万円の調達並に各地支部より約十萬円に上る支出及び一九四三年度の剰余金に依り繰り越した。然し本年度は三万五千円から五萬円を必要とする。この調達ならざる時は止むなく活動の縮小を來さねばならぬ。然し時局多端と共に一般の昨年に増す支拂が期待され、既に山中部地方評議會は同額の補助金を充て、系流の二万五千円が財團は最も千円を寄附し、又カネイ財團よりは五ヶ所の寄附が予想されてゐる。然し我々の予算の根幹は能く委員会並に日米人後援者の出資に置かねばならぬ。全米市場の独力發揮の爲に、一般の理解ある支援を熱望するものである。

一九四四年度の方針 要義と列記
一、教育宣傳部は日米日本人諸問題の調査報告、各種情報の調査文庫提供、正確なる情報に依る社会善導、和善に対する闘争、友好協同運動との聯絡強化
二、公民権への闘争は居住の自由、非市民日本人の地位確得、軍隊に於ける平等待遇と機会均等、大卒在米二五に對する特別軍隊訓練、練習、雇傭に在る二五の両親に對する友好的外人待遇要求、軍事区域以外に於ける禁制品の解除、一職職の機会均等、雇傭並に職業訓練、昇給に對する差別撤廃、労働組合加入の許容、借家、リース、家賃賣買、農業を管、事業新設等に對する不当圧迫の撤除、営業業その他一般職業並に下附に對する差別撤廃、
三、非アメリカ的差別への闘争は非アメリカ的差別に依る法律、法案、提案の撤廃、公民権確立の訴訟、
四、戦後の計劃は轉住所より外部進出の奨励、戦後日米人の舊態復帰、職業面教育、永久轉住地の職業、調査、戦後に備へる演習奨励、
五、大要の如き計劃を推進する爲には経理事務所、シカゴ、デンバー、ソートレーキ各事務所は勿論、予算が許すならはオレゴン、アイタホにも出張所を新設し、度々訪問する。

會計報告 一九四三年度會計報告 次の如し
収 入 (單位費)
本部会費員会費員一、二七六、九一
準会費員会費 五七、〇〇
支部員担額 三四〇、〇〇
支部会費員会費 六〇五、五〇

個人寄附	一、七四三、二三
團作寄附	一六、五八八、五二
ハニエツト賣上高	五六、六五
利息	一四、八八
バックア・モス倶楽部	七〇、〇〇
リン賣上高	三九、九七
雑收入	一一、〇六
合計二万〇八百〇三帛七十一仙	
支 出	
本部通常事務所費	六六四、二七
家賃	五〇五、〇〇
郵税	三三五、八一
新聞並に出版費	三九三、九八
電信電話	八七八、五三
軍債	二二一、五九
ヨシマル・セネリテイ	二二〇、九四
給料並に手当	四、二五四、七五
旅行費	一、六〇三、九五
消耗品手当	九二、四四
失業手当	四四四、〇〇
教育宣傳費	四〇八、六七
雑 費	三三〇、四三
圖書費	六四、三三
東部出張所費	四、七三三、四三
中西部出張所費	三、二一〇、八二
聖ポール出張所費	一、四五〇、〇〇
テーパー出張所費	三、二〇九、三五
合計二万三千八百四十四帛七十三仙	

公民権抗爭費會計

收入(ハニエツト) 三、一二六、五三
支出 四、二三〇、〇一
差引損額 千四百三帛四八仙
以上差引損額四千四百三帛四八仙
而して右總額は一九四三年度の繰越
金を以て充てられた。

結 び

眞珠瑪瑙擊當時、全米
市場は僅かに数ヶ所と、

専任書記長一人を持つに過ぎなかつた。正副書記長の親任もその年の九月緊急会議後を以てした結果、五ヶ所の予算を計上して始めて實現し、市場の活動は漸く乍ら格的な第一歩を踏出したのであつた。

然るに各地支部は高且つ割当義務の充分なる履行なく、全米市場の重要性とその苦境を見て奮起した桑港有志の努力に依り、市場は漸く活動資金に事欠かざるに至つたのである。我々は當時の有志の好意を忘れるものではない。然し現在の時局は更に累増してゐる。我々が遂に全米日系市民協会の全貌を公表する所収は会員並に後援者への報告と謝意を兼ねて、一層広く一般の理解と後援を得るが爲に他ならぬ(完)

Japanese American Citizens League
National Headquarters
Beason Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Eastern Office
299 Madison Avenue
Room 1109
New York City 17, New York

Mid-West Office
189 Madison Avenue
Room 1008
Chicago 2, Illinois

Denver Office
313 Empire Building
Denver 2, Colorado

CAREY McWILLIAMS SPEAKING IN CHICAGO

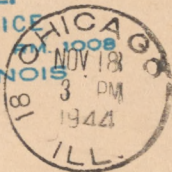
Carey McWilliams, author of the recent book "PREJUDICE THE JAPANESE AMERICANS", is speaking to the Chicago Nisei on Sunday, November 26th, 8 P.M. at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland Avenue (500 west).

Take local Wilson "L" to Sedgwick and go west 2 blocks to Cleveland Avenue.

By street car, take any car running north and south to North Avenue (1600 North). Take North Avenue car to Cleveland Avenue and walk south.

Bring your friends.

J. A. C. L.
MID-WEST OFFICE
1189 W. MADISON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
6148 So. Greenwood
Chicago 37, Ill.

J. A. C. L. MEETING

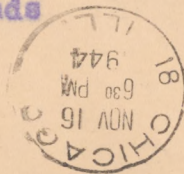
Place: 226 W. Jackson St. N.W.A. Bldg. 2nd floor

Date: Tuesday, November 21, 1944.

Time: 8:00 PM Promptly

Subject: 1st General Meeting. Important.

Bring your friends





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Frank Miyamoto
6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago 37, Ill.

JACL MEETING

PLACE: Hall House, 800 So. Halsted Street
DATE: Thursday, December 14, 1944
TIME: 8:00 P. M.
SUBJECT: Report of National Convention and
Eastern speaking tour by Dr. T. T.
Yatabe and discussion of Constitution.

Directions

Take any west-bound car to Halsted Street and
transfer to Halsted car to 800 So. Halsted Street.

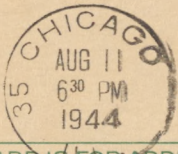
Jack



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Frank Miyamoto
6148 So. Greenwood
Chicago, 37, Ill.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Re-settlers Committee will be held at 8:00 P. M. in the Council Room of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, 826 So. Wabash Street, on August 15.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Frank Miyamoto
6148 Greenwood Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

J. A. C. L. MEETING

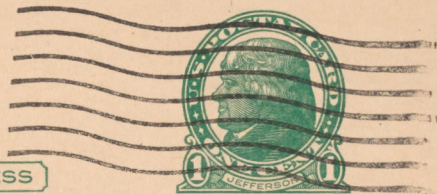
Place: 226 W. Jackson St. N.W.A. Bldg. 2nd floor

Date: Tuesday, November 21, 1944.

Time: 8:00 PM Promptly

Subject: 1st General Meeting. Important.

Bring your friends



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss ~~Fumiko~~ Morita
c/o Frank Miyamoto
6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago, Ill.

J.A.C.L. MEETING

PLACE: Central YMCA College Bldg. 19 S. La Salle

DATE: Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1944

TIME: 8:00 PM SHARP

SUBJECT: Organizational

SPEAKER: Mr. Saburo Kido (National President)

(See bulletin board for meeting room)

Your presence is earnestly requested.

J. A. C. L.
MID-WEST OFFICE
189 W. MADISON ST., RM. 1008
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS.

Miss Fumiko Morita
c/o Frank Miyamoto
6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago, Ill.

CAREY McWILLIAMS SPEAKING IN CHICAGO

Carey McWilliams, author of the recent book "PREJUDICE THE JAPANESE AMERICANS", is speaking to the Chicago Nisei on Sunday, November 26th, 8 P.M. at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland Avenue (500 west).

Take local Wilson "L" to Sedgwick and go west 2 blocks to Cleveland Avenue.

By street car, take any car running north and south to North Avenue (1600 North). Take North Avenue car to Cleveland Avenue and walk south.

Bring your friends.

J. A. C. L.
MID-WEST OFFICE
189 W. MADISON ST., RM. 1008
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mr. Chas Kikuchi
4743 S. Drexel
Chicago, Ill.

J.A.C.L. MEETING

Place: International House, 1414 E. 59th St.
Room B, Second Floor

Date: *Mon* day, October *16*, 1944.

Time: 8:00 P.M. Sharp

Subject: Organizational

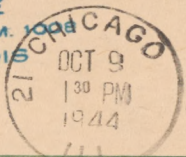
Speaker: Mr. Saburo Kido (National President)

Report on Supreme Court Hearing
For Members Only!

Your presence is requested.

For north siders - take I.C. at Randolph & Michigan
and get off at 59th and walk one block west.

J. A. C. L.
MID-WEST OFFICE
189 W. MADISON ST. RM. 1004
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Miss Fumiko Morita
c/o Frank Miyamoto
6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago, Ill.

CAREY McWILLIAMS SPEAKING IN CHICAGO

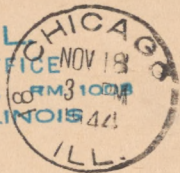
Carey McWilliams, author of the recent book "PREJUDICE THE JAPANESE AMERICANS", is speaking to the Chicago Nisei on Sunday, November 26th, 8 P.M. at the Olivet Institute, 1441 N. Cleveland Avenue (500 west).

Take local Wilson "L" to Sedgwick and go west 2 blocks to Cleveland Avenue.

By street car, take any car running north and south to North Avenue (1800 North). Take North Avenue car to Cleveland Avenue and walk south.

Bring your friends.

J. A. C. L.
MID-WEST OFFICE
189 W. MADISON ST., RM 3100B
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 441



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Fumiko Morita
c/o Frank Miyamoto
6148 S. Greenwood
Chicago, Ill.

1.15
1.47
1.68
20
1.10
1.38
1.68

1.15
1.38
1.77
1.40
1.17
1.52
1.127
1.227
1.117
2.44