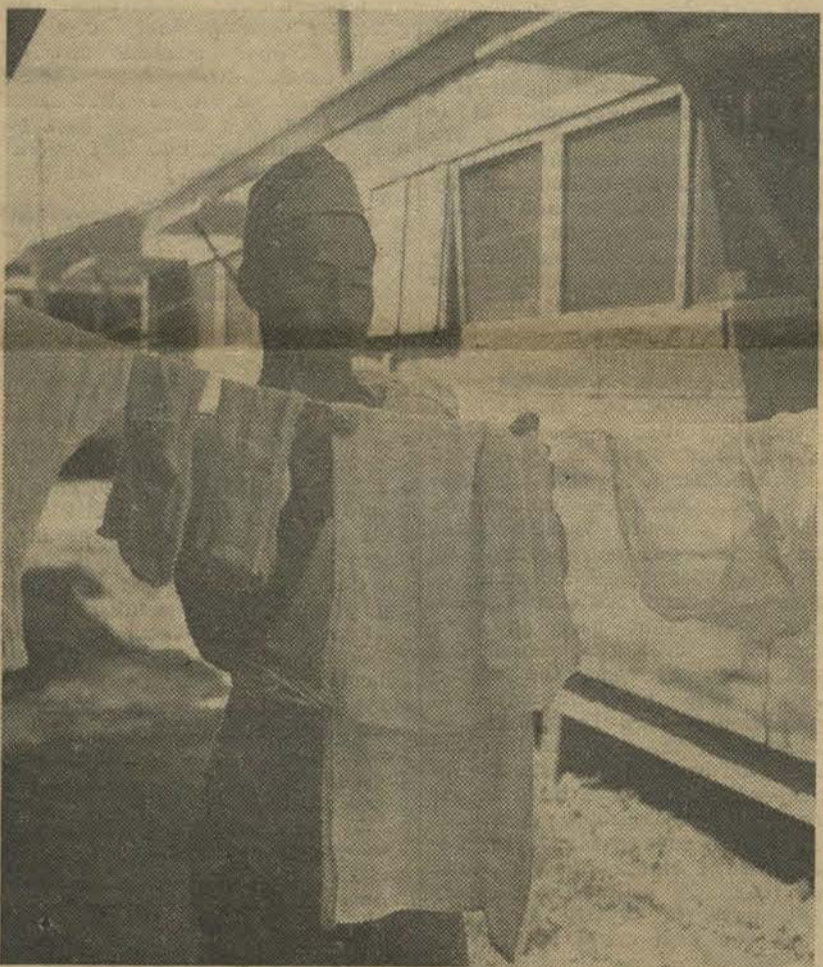


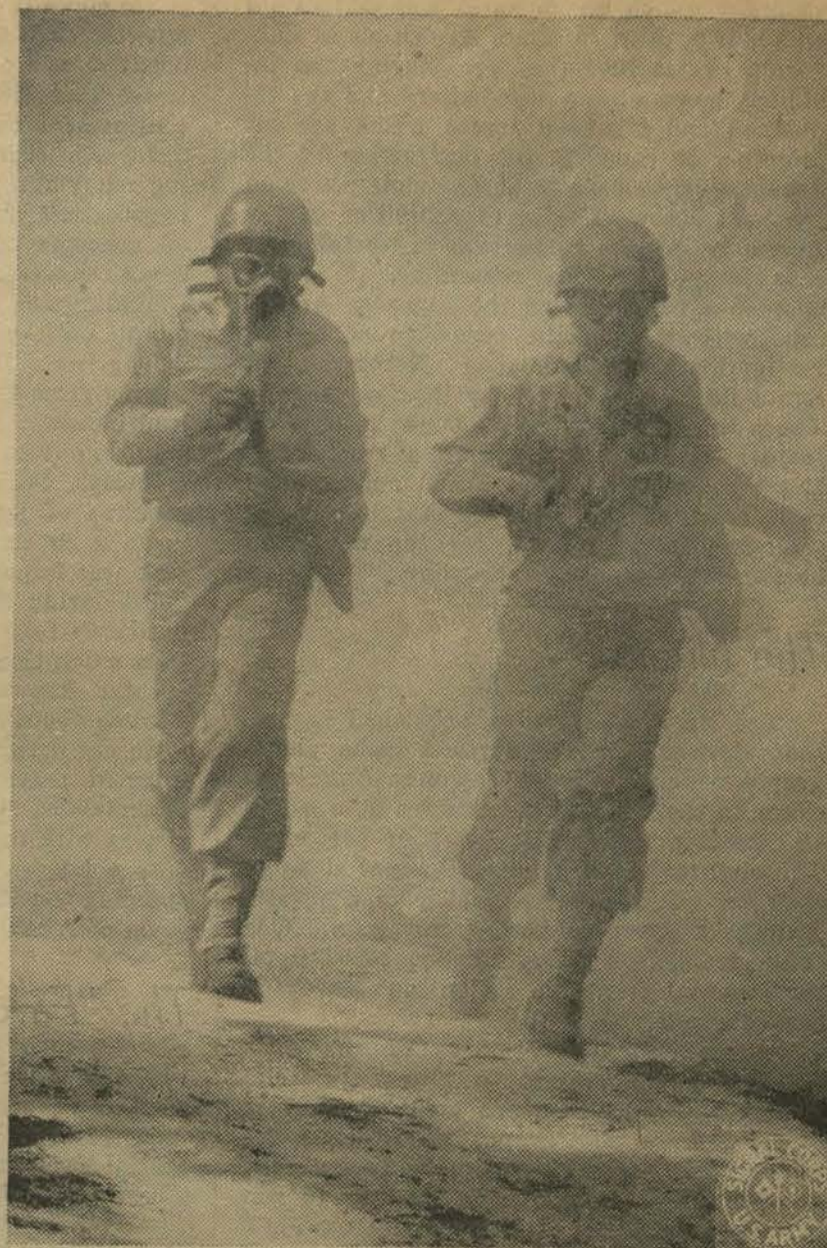
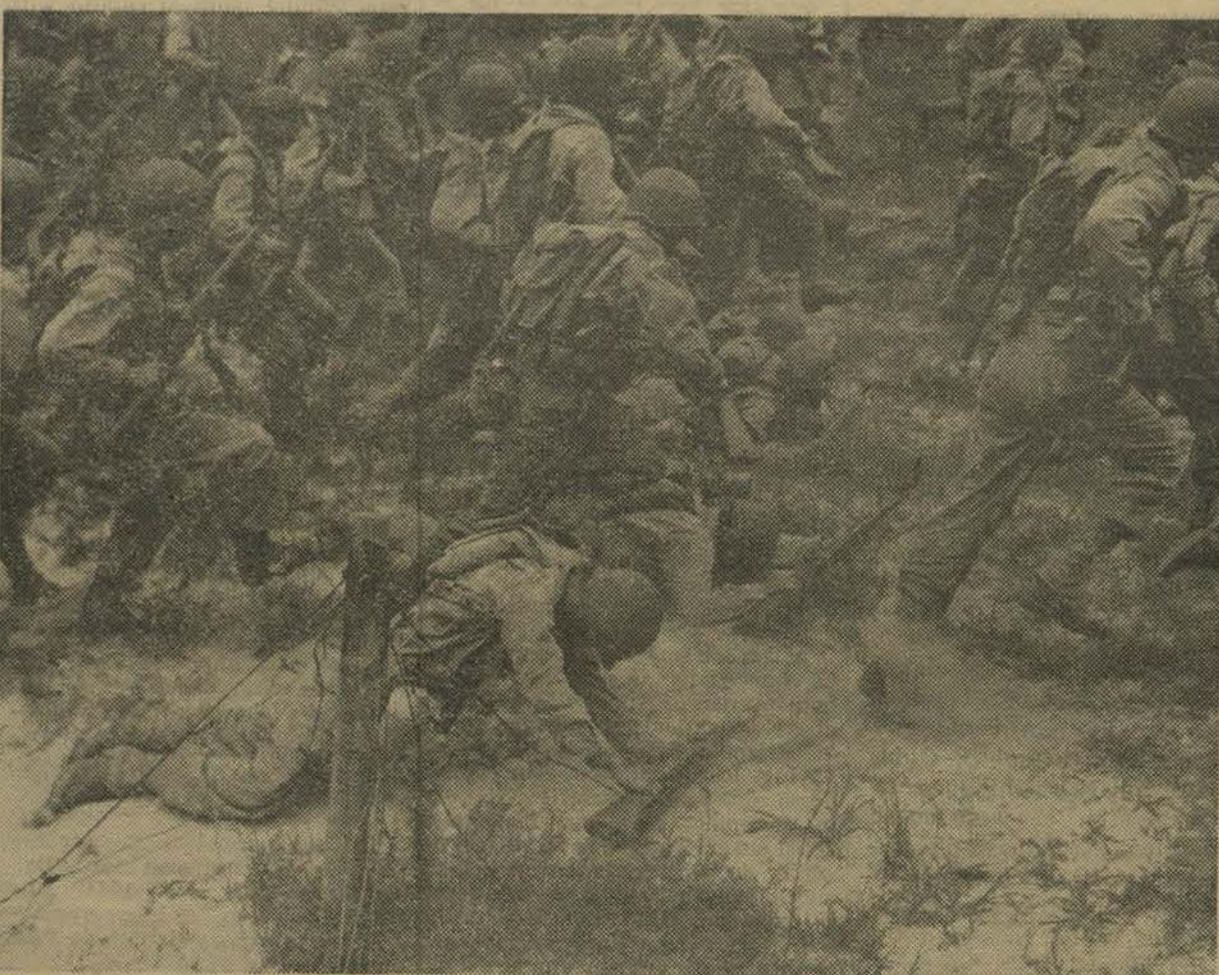
Japanese Americans Train For Combat Duty Overseas



At Camp Shelby amid the southern pines in the red-clay hills of southern Mississippi, the Japanese American combat team is now in training for active service in an overseas theatre of war. The Army Signal Corps photos on this page show some of the phases of the military training program.

Sgt. Nobuo F. Tanigawa (upper left) is one soldier whose chow plate will never be guilty of wasted food. A member of Hq. Co. of the 442nd Combat Team, he is a graduate of Purdue University where he majored in electrical engineering.

Cleanliness is the rigid rule with Pvt. William Okawaki (left center).



Here are three phases of the Army training which is preparing Japanese Americans for combat with the enemy, (Lower left) Leaping across troops who lie across the wire, members of the 442nd combat team, composed of Japanese Americans, go over an entanglement on the Custer Steeplechase at Camp Shelby. (Upper right) The members of the Japanese American outfit prove their ruggedness by scaling another obstacle on the Camp Shelby course. (Lower right) Practicing attack tactics under simulated battle conditions, members of the Japanese American outfit run through screening smoke in gas masks.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Campaign in California

Many persons, interested in fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry, have expressed the contention that factors other than strict military necessity were responsible for the creation of the atmosphere of race hatred, tinged with threats of actual violence, which existed at the time of the evacuation. The lead editorial of the Sacramento *Union* of July 31, 1943, lends weight to this reasoning. Declaring that an organized campaign was necessary to insure the continued exclusion of Japanese Americans from California, the Sacramento newspaper admitted:

"Agitation in California brought about the removal of the Japs soon after Pearl Harbor was attacked. Further agitation and protest must be registered if they are to be kept out of this area."

This week's demand by the interim committee on Japanese problems of the California state legislature, calling for the confinement of all persons of Japanese ancestry in detention camps and relocation centers for the duration, is cut from the same anti-democratic cloth. The activities of these California legislators appear to be a part of this same organized campaign to prevent a return of any of the evacuees to the west coast. It would be interesting to know whether these men are attempting merely to ride the bandwagon of publicity which accompanies any attack of this nature upon Japanese Americans in California or whether they are playing the insidious game of the race-baiters and the industrial and financial forces which are attempting to complete the destruction of the Japanese Americans as an economic power on the west coast. The sorry exhibition of the Assembly interim committee is certainly a case in point. The committee, it seems, adopted a resolution on the Japanese Americans without even the formality of an investigation. Assemblyman Robertson of Santa Barbara is quoted by the Los Angeles Times as having said: "We ought to have an investigation before adopting a resolution." But the committee went ahead and adopted their resolution. It may be that it was not interested in the truth, for the truth can be sometimes quite embarrassing.

The Nisei at War

The Pacific Citizen is privileged to present elsewhere in these pages some photographs which will bring Japanese Americans closer to the heart of an America at war and all America nearer the heart of the nisei. The pictures are official on-the-spot shots of the special U. S. Army combat team, composed entirely of American-born Japanese, which is being trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, for eventual front-line action on European battlegrounds.

To those spiritual brothers of the Axis leaders who would divest America of the racial variety which keeps her a going democratic concern, these photographs should be a reminder that no racial group can be excluded from direct participation in the war to rub out the dark blot of fascism.

Partisanship in the democratic cause never was and never will be a matter of race or ancestry, our President has said. The same has been said in other words and in other ways by hundreds of heroes in other times who refused to compromise their literal interpretation of the responsibility which must be borne equally by all believers in the worth and promise of democracy. And the American soldiers with Japanese faces who have volunteered to serve with gun and bayonet in democracy's

present struggle are a living testament of the nisei's determination to write their loyalty and sense of equal responsibility into the history books with sweat and blood.

The Doubting Thomases and the domestic breed of fascists — they who are so noisily anxious to deny to Japanese Americans the trust which the government has conferred upon them — are the naysayers of democracy. Their alarms and false accusations against the Japanese American minority will continue to sound unpleasantly over the land, but will diminish in intensity as the nation's attention is drawn to the boys at Camp Shelby and the nisei's affirmative belief in democracy.

Rights and Duties

An inseparable corollary of the nisei's fight for his rights as an unrestricted American citizen is his responsibility to do everything within his power to defend his nation from all enemies, foreign and domestic, who would destroy or jeopardize the United States and its institutions.

There is no doubt that the deep-rooted desire to translate this patriotism into action motivates to a considerable extent the efforts of the nisei to seek full-fledged acceptance of himself, his talents and capabilities, on the American battlefield in this total war.

The increasing numbers of nisei who are leaving the relatively sterile life of War Relocation Authority centers to take their places in the armed forces, the war production lines, and in the food production armies of the soil is concrete evidence in proof of this point.

Realization of the responsibilities of American citizenship has without question been deeply ingrained in the nisei character. The disappointment and chagrin which came with the War Department's decision in the spring of 1942 to cease drafting nisei for the armed services is still a poignant memory to all nisei. It will be recalled that the Japanese American Citizens League in emergency conference last November went on record as requesting restoration of Selective Service to the nisei, and despite the opening of the Army to nisei volunteers, we reiterate that our goal will not have been attained until Americans with Japanese faces are permitted to bear arms for their country on an equal basis with Americans of all other national extractions.

In opposition to this policy of positive, constructive and productive Americanism is the negative and defeatist attitude of those who insist that the loyal must willingly accept confinement for the duration because of the disloyal in their midst. The view of penalizing many for the potential, or perhaps even hypothetical crimes of a few, is at odds with all concepts of democracy and repellent to American decency. Practically speaking, the United States can ill afford the loss in her moral position, in manpower, in prestige among her Allies, and in economic waste resulting from the continuance of an un-American inconsistency in treatment of a minority resulting from fear and bigotry.

Ample evidence has been shown that the problem of separating the sheep from the goats is not an insuperable one. Perhaps the task was impossible in the limited time provided during the hysteria-ridden months immediately following Pearl Harbor. But since then much time has passed, bringing with it greater knowledge and considerably more wisdom about basic problems of defense. All logic not poisoned by hate, hysteria and misdirected patriotic zeal demands restoration of restricted rights of American citizens consistent with the national safety, and this last does not appear to be placed in jeopardy by speeding the War Relocation Authority's program of rehabilitating west coast refugees.

The "Favorite Son"

California's Governor Warren is being boomed in some quarters as a Republican "favorite son" candidate in the 1944 presidential elections. There has also been some talk of a Wilkie and Warren ticket.

Governor Warren, in our minds at least, disqualified himself for any such a signal honor by his hysterical outburst against Japanese Americans at the recent national conference of governors in Columbus, Ohio. The California chief executive's willingness to exploit the racist campaign of west coast hate-mongers for political advantage, his approbation of the persecution of a minority race group and his espousal of Hearstian chauvinism are not qualities to be possessed by a candidate for the presidency of a democracy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Naziism Is a Nasty Word

Hardly a day goes by without some organization or another on the west coast passing a resolution aimed at Japanese Americans, asking that "Japs" be kept in "internment camps" or calling for the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry as soon as passenger service is resumed to Yokohama.

It is not only those organizations like the California department of the American Legion or the Native Sons which are consciously exploiting the plight of the evacuated Japanese Americans, but groups like the Lions, Elks and Breakfast clubs, the Optimists and the Soroptimists which pass these resolutions. These activities raise a question whether these groups really know what they are doing and whether they know who are the Japanese Americans against whom these resolutions are directed.

It would be preferable to believe that these organizations, in their patriotic zeal, have forgotten the Japanese Americans who were their neighbors and have substituted instead the treacherous, sneering Jap of the newspaper cartoons as the object of their attention and hate. It is probable, too, in the absence of the actual exhibits, who have been evacuated by military order, that they are beginning to believe more and more in the Hearstian tales of demon "yellow devils" and in the Dies Committee's nightmares of sabotaging boogymen. It is also quite possible that they are being played for suckers by men with political aspirations and by avaricious individuals and industrial combinations who want to exclude the evacuees permanently in order to avoid competition and to take over properties left behind.

Of course, if these organizations really know what they are doing and are sincere about it, it is certainly time to become concerned about what is going on. The race hatred apparent in most of these resolutions cannot be charged to mere vindictiveness, nor to the passions aroused by war, for surely the members of these civic and fraternal bodies must know that the Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast are not the enemy "Japs" who are waging war against us. The fact that the ancestors of the evacuees involved once lived on the same island with the predecessors of a band of sabre-rattling cutthroats does not seem to be enough reason for expressions of blanket distrust, hate and fear. To believe in ancestry as a basis of loyalty is to espouse the Nazi creed of the superior race or the Japanese warlord's doctrine of the "divine right" for him and his crowd to rule the earth, or a considerable portion thereof. It is a certainty that the members of the Lions club of Oroville, Calif., or the ladies' auxiliary of the Native Sons do not wish to proclaim themselves as ideological followers of Hitler and Tojo, although their actions would seem to belie them.

So it would be far more pleasant to believe that these organizations are being deluded into racial attacks upon Japanese Americans, that these are merely evidences of emotional jaundice from a too steady diet of "yellow peril" scares from the Hearst journals. It would be better to be able to believe this than to consider these organizations as playing the Nazi game of covering up economic plunder with a smokescreen of racial antipathies. But Naziism is a nasty word and should not be used indiscriminately.

A similar sort of delusion might be charged to the members of the legislatures of the poll-tax state of Arkansas and the sahuaro state of Arizona, both of these states having leered at the four freedoms and passed racial legislation in the midst of a war for those freedoms. Both of these erstwhile democratic commonwealths may have thought, although this is quite difficult to believe, that they were passing legislation against the murdering enemy Jap

and not against American citizens who happen to be of Japanese ancestry. The Arkansas law, which can be called Nazi even though that is a nasty word, forever forbids a person of Japanese ancestry or any descendant from owning an inch of Arkansas soil. The Arizona law, of which the state's spiritual ku kluxers were inordinately proud, was a device by which certain business and agricultural interests sought to effect a legal boycott on any business transaction by Japanese Americans, thereby eliminating them as an economic force in the state. The law forbade any business dealings with Japanese Americans, other than the sale of food, medicine and liquor, without the prior publication of the notice of such a transaction. It is to the credit of the Arizona courts that the law was thrown out in the first hall of justice in which it was contested. It is to the discredit of Governor Osborn and his administration that the state is appealing the court's decision.

Governor Homer Adkins of Arkansas may be another victim of deluded thinking on Japanese Americans. Confusing Japanese Americans with "coolie labor," Governor Adkins has successfully protected his state from the ravages of "coolie" competition. The governor was probably thinking about "coolie" workers on the west coast, although he should have been informed that such competition had been the case 50 and 60 years ago and that Oriental Americans today do not prefer to work at lower wages or live on a lower standard of living than any other Americans. One poll-tax legislator in Governor Adkins' statehouse delivered the illuminating remark that the Japs, meaning the evacuees, would undercut competitive labor because they could live on only a "bowl of rice" a day. This is the nadir of all attacks on the evacuees, the zenith probably being the remark, which this same legislator would think nothing of delivering on another occasion, that the Japanese Americans were living off the fat of the land and were being pampered and coddled, etc.

It is a fact that Governor Adkins has saved Arkansas from evacuee labor. His greatest victory must have been recorded on that day, a few weeks ago, when he refused to allow a young evacuee girl from the Rohwer relocation center to teach handicraft at a girls' camp in the Ozarks. The governor stood his ground and flatly refused the request and rescued Arkansas from the "coolies."

Of course, we prefer to believe that these organizations passing resolutions and these public officials coining political capital with racial attacks are doing so because of mistaken ideas about Japanese Americans. If these groups and individuals really know what they are doing and are truly sincere, then it would be time to be concerned about what is going on. For their actions could be called Naziism and fascism — although these are nasty words.

"Sound of An American"

"My son, Robert Allen, is a civilian prisoner-of-war in the Philippines — at Santa Thomas in Manila. But it would be utterly absurd and unfair of me to harbor any bitterness toward the Japanese or Americans of Japanese ancestry in this country because of that fact. . . I am very happy that so many of your people are being released for resettlement in other sections and sincerely hope that success and happiness will always be with them."—From a letter to the Sentinel Editor, Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Delta Round Up

The high school at Rohwer has published its first yearbook, "Delta Round-Up," for 1943 July grads.

Theme of the yearbook is "Ole Man River."



Assembly Group Asks Detention For Evacuees

Continued Restrictions Sought by Californians On Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Voting unanimously, the assembly interim committee on "Japanese problems," in its first meeting Tuesday, adopted a strongly worded resolution urging detention of all persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration of the war, according to Carl Greenberg, a reporter for Hearst newspapers.

Other developments at the session in the state building here were reported as follows by Greenberg:

1. Recommendation by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the un-American activities investigating committee, that the interim body make a sweeping inquiry into Buddhist and Shinto properties in California.

2. Testimony that certain groups are working toward a negotiated peace with Japan.

3. Disclosure by Leo V. Youngworth, past grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, that he is sponsoring an amendment to Article 14 of the Constitution that would exclude from this country anyone who held dual citizenship prior to Pearl Harbor.

The resolution on detention, introduced by Chairman Chester Gannon of Sacramento, reported that in 1939 a naval officer told an assembly group in executive session of Japan's war plans for the Pacific coast.

The officer, according to the resolution, stated that Japanese naval officers, working as crewmen on fishing boats, "were actually measuring ocean depths, testing ocean currents and in particular learning the structure of the ocean floor off the California coast so as to determine where submarines might submerge with safety and rest on a sandy ocean bed rather than on rock formations."

The resolution went on to say that if the evacuees are permitted to return here, "Japanese submarines could put shore these same fishermen who would conceal their identity until the time to strike against America came."

Tenney told the session that definite evidence has been obtained that certain groups are working for a negotiated peace and to "give Japan a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific." Tenney advocated army control of relocation centers.

Tenney also asserted that the Buddhist churches will constitute a strong anchor for return of the evacuees to the coast after the war, and that there is a "lot of evidence—documentary and otherwise—in those churches."

Youngworth put the present population of America's Japanese Americans and Japanese at 300,000 and predicted that this number would grow to 80,000,000 in less than 100 years and added that he was "very seriously concerned about what's going to happen if we permit the Japanese to remain in this country."

"I've just talked to a very important man in Detroit. Race riots are very serious things, and we're confronted with a serious situation right in this city," Youngworth said.

After voting to call upon the American Legion, Elks, Native Sons and other groups for data, and to cooperate with Tenney and a governmental efficiency and economy subcommittee, the group adjourned with the expectation that hearings will be resumed in Santa Barbara in a month.

Other members of the committee are Assemblyman C. Don Shield, Alfred Robertson, Vincent Thomas and R. Fred Price.

Story of the Week

California Chinese Americans Ask Fair Play for U. S. Nisei

BERKELEY, Calif.—A group of young California Chinese Americans, meeting in a conference last week at Lake Tahoe, went on record asking fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The 1943 Lake Tahoe Chinese Christian Youth Conference unanimously passed a resolution at its plenary session on July 25 opposing expressions of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal Japanese Americans.

The resolution declared:

"WHEREAS the war with Japan has promulgated well organized propaganda of racial hatred and discrimination affecting loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and

"WHEREAS such propaganda as 'No Japs in California' which is gaining prevalence in the State is against all principles of fair play and harmful to a true democracy;

"THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the Chinese youth of the Lake Tahoe Christian Conference, in consonance with the sentiment of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek as expressed in her speech 'No Hatred Toward the Japanese People,' condemn such activities to be un-American, undemocratic and un-Christian."

The resolution also supported the efforts of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California is the honorary chairman, and also urged that local committees be set up throughout the Pacific coast to "counteract this propaganda of racial prejudice and unconstitutional discrimination to the end that foundations for a just and durable peace may be laid."

Beulah Ong of the University of California is the newly-elected chairman of the Chinese Christian Youth Conference.

Native Sons Recognize Nisei Citizenship Rights in Framing Amendment to U.S. Constitution

Proposal Passed by Grand Officers of Coast Organization Will "In No Way" Affect Rights Of Japanese American Citizens, Says Millington

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Recognition of the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry was given last week by the board of grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West in a formal resolution calling for national support of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding citizenship.

The resolution indicated that the Native Sons had amended their previous attitude which had favored the revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans because of racial ancestry and the deportation of all persons of Japanese descent. The Native Sons, since the beginning of the war, have taken the leadership in the campaign in California for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Meeting in San Jose Saturday, the board of grand officers of the Native Sons sought the amending of the United States Constitution to the end that Article XIV, Section 1, be changed to insert two words: "of citizens."

"By the insertion of these two words, the board of grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West proposes to accomplish in simple and direct fashion, all that has been attempted in that direction by many west coast organizations," Grand President Wayne R. Millington, who made the announcement, was quoted by the San Jose Mercury Herald as saying. "Adoption of this simple phrase will solve all the many and complex problems involving American citizenship," Millington said.

Millington declared that, as it presently reads, Article XIV, Section 1, "Citizenship" reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." The amending phrase calls for the insertion after the opening phrase, "All persons born," of the words "of citizens," so that the section would read: "All persons born of citizens or naturalized in the United States, etc."

Millington explained that under the amended provisions no person born of an alien could become a citizen of the United States through birth, but might acquire citizenship only through process of naturalization. (Under

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Protests to Warner Brothers On 'Air Force' Lies Prove Unavailing, Says JACL Official

True, Stirring Story of Japanese American Loyalty in Hawaii Directly Contradicts Film; Nisei Soldier Shot Down Enemy 'Zero'

Efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League and other organizations and individuals in protesting the misrepresentations contained in the Warner Brothers film, "Air Force," have proven to be unavailing, Saburo Kido, national JACL president, declared in Salt Lake City this week.

Protests have been sent to the Warner Brothers, producers of the film, the OWI and to the Hays office, it was indicated.

These protests covered dialogue and scenes in the Warner Brothers film which purport to show disloyal activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The JACL and other agencies have pointed out that rumors of Japanese American disloyalty have been exploded by statements of the War and Navy Departments and the FBI, as well as those of civil authorities in Hawaii, that there were no disloyal acts committed by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii on or before December 7, 1941, or subsequent to that time.

"In direct contradiction to the lies about Japanese Americans currently being circulated by the motion picture, "Air Force," is the true and stirring story of the loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States during Japan's treacherous attack upon Hawaii," the JACL official declared.

"However, we have been unable to make any headway in attempting to rectify the damage that is being done daily by the showing of the film, 'Air Force,'" he added.

The Warner Brothers' picture reopened in a major theatre in Salt Lake City this week. All the lies about the disloyalty of Hawaii's Japanese Americans is contained in the film being shown this week, Kido added, noting that the producers had obviously made no effort to rectify any of the misinformation to which the film gives circulation.

Kido also declared: "At least one Japanese American soldier, Torao Migita, was killed in combat action against the Japanese during the December 7 attack.

"Army officials have told of the fact that the first enemy Japanese to be taken prisoner in this war was captured from a grounded midget submarine by Japanese American soldiers patrolling Hawaii's beaches.

"Blake Clark, in his book, "Remember Pearl Harbor," the complete story of the December 7 attack on Hawaii, discloses that one of the first Japanese Zeros shot down by the defending Americans was brought down by two soldiers, a Japanese American and a Portuguese American. Blake Clark writes of the Japanese air attack on Bellows field, Hawaii:

"... In the meantime, the remaining six Zeros were strafing the field. One, shooting bullets at everything on the runway, zoomed toward a transformer station where Privates Hiayakaya and Gonsalves were on guard. The two American soldiers—one of Japanese, one of Portuguese descent—did not seek cover. Kneeling in the path of the Zero's fire, they took careful aim with their Browning automatic rifles and squeezed the triggers. The plane passed over their heads, smoke trailing from it. It flew on across the sand dunes, went out of control and crashed into the ocean."

"Blake Clark's book tells of other evidences of the loyalty of Japanese Americans, of the immediate response of Hawaii's Japanese community to the defense of the territory, the co-operation of Japanese Americans with the

Nisei Captain Promoted to Major In Signal Corps

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Robert Saibara, a Japanese American officer in the Army signal corps stationed here, was recently promoted from captain to the rank of major.

Major Saibara, who was born in Texas of Japanese parents, was formerly attached to the Army air corps and was the first Japanese American to graduate from the famous army flying school at Randolph Field, Texas.

He is a graduate of Texas A. and M.

Plan Exchange Of U. S., Japan Nationals Soon

Repatriation Ship Will Take 1500 Persons To Portuguese India

WASHINGTON — Arrangements are being made for another exchange of American and Japanese nationals, this time at Mormugao, Portuguese India, it was learned Monday at the State Department.

Austin R. Preston, American consul general at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, who handled the exchange of some 1500 American civilians for an equal number of Japanese at that neutral port last year, has been instructed to go to Mormugao to make preparations for the new exchange there.

Officials emphasized that all arrangements have not yet been completed and that neither the list of Americans to be repatriated from internment in Japanese-occupied territory through this exchange, nor the probable date of their arrival in the United States, could be given out at this time.

Mormugao is on the west coast of India, south of Bombay, in the little Portuguese colony of Goa. The Swedish passenger ship Gripsholm, which was used in the exchange of nationals last year, is expected to serve in a similar capacity this time, transporting Japanese nationals from the United States to Mormugao and bringing Americans home from there.

No indication was given as to the Japanese nationals who would be included in the exchange. It was not stated whether these would include persons in Department of Justice internment camps for enemy aliens or would include repatriates and expatriates in the war relocation centers. The WRA has recently announced that persons applying for repatriation to Japan would be segregated at the Tule Lake relocation center. It was indicated that some 6500 persons out of the 106,000 in the WRA centers had asked for repatriation.

Manzanar Free Press
Sept. 15, 1943

MANZANAR FREE PRESS

Assimilation Of Niseis Analyzed in WRA Report

Results of a study by the WRA on the assimilation of Japanese-Americans were released in a report by the Community Analysis Section of the War Relocation Authority.

"Many people have accepted the 'unassimilability' charge without question, having been influenced by a long tradition in American thought characterizing the Oriental as 'mysterious' or 'inscrutable'—and by an unspoken assumption that a racial difference necessarily indicates deep, psychological differences," the report stated.

AS EVIDENCE

As evidences of the assimilation of the niseis, the average Japanese preference for American food and manners in his diet in respect to foods, recreational and social

Another factor in the Americanization of the niseis is illustrated, according to the report, in the wide use of English as means of communication among the niseis, in some cases between nisei. In speaking of the English, the report must be pointed out the effects of relocation life has been to increase in the use of some niseis, new above statements at rate as applied to the situation and must be discounted as applicable to the education centers."

JAPANESE CHRISTIANITY

Given as another evidence of assimilation is the number of Japanese who remain Buddhists, although nearly half by that token, Buddhism among themselves become an important respect.

In conclusion the report states: "To summarize, as a group are Americans in their dress, in their manners, in their preferences, in their religious language, and in their ways of life and values in relocation centers, the further assimilation of nisei, and is even back toward the parents, most of as thoroughly as the average immigrant's child."

L.A. Examiner

Sept. 4, 1943

JAPS' HATRED FOR U. S. TOLD

Ex-Tokyo Newsman Opposes 'Any Kind of Negotiated Peace'

"If we continue the way we are going, island to island, the war in the Pacific will last 200 years.

"And any kind of negotiated peace with Japan would be writing the death warrant for our sons 25 years hence."

Larry Smith, formerly of the International News Service bureau in Tokyo, so told a Lions Club meeting at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

The outstanding hatred of the Japanese is Americans, and they evidenced it by every conceivable form of insult prior to the outbreak of the war, Smith said.

If any American attempted to retaliate, he was at once given six months or longer in jail, he reported.

JAPS "NOT HUMAN"

He said America would be sure to regret the day it made any terms with Japan, as, he stated, "the Japs are not human nor civilized, they are monkey men, firmly convinced that they must rule the world."

The greatest blow at the Nipponese, Smith continued, would be to bomb out their hydro-electric power, which runs 75 per cent of their industrial development.

He urged that every nisei who had not proved his loyalty by meritorious service in the United States Army or in some other manner be sent back to Japan when the war ends.

"All of those sitting and shirking in relocation camps should be deported; otherwise, they will deprive soldiers of getting jobs when the war is over by taking the jobs that the soldiers should get," Smith said.

L. A. Times
Sept. 7, 1943

Chamber Asks Jap Expulsion Following War

FRESNO, Sept. 6.—Directors of the California Junior Chamber of Commerce at the closing here today of the annual conference, adopted resolutions calling for the expulsion of Japanese from California now and after the war and Federal and State regulations making labor unions responsible for their actions in the same manner as business management.

"We are opposed to the return of the Japanese as much after the war as now," said Paul Lorton, Fresno Chamber president who submitted the resolution which will be acted on by the national board in Chicago late this week.

Floyd Benson, Modesto, was named State vice-president succeeding Crayton Boyer, who resigned to become a national board director.

Gunga Din is Dorothy Nakamura's brother

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1943

Lads In Merchant Marine

National Maritime Union
346 W. 17th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Heath:

I am writing this letter from New York. I left Manzanar on June 17 and headed for relocation in Chicago. There I met many of my friends from Manzanar. I gained employment in Chicago, but my real objective was to offer my services to the war effort in the Merchant Marine. I am glad to say that I have gained that objective and am waiting to be shipped out any day. John Saito, formerly of Manzanar, and an orderly in the hospital, and I made a promise to ourselves that we would get into the Merchant Marine by hook or crook. He signed up as mess man in the Stewards' Department, and is now out at sea. I have signed in the Deck Department as Ordinary Seaman and am at present awaiting call. The going has been tough and slow, but we finally made it and I cannot tell you how happy we were to attain it.

We met Paul Higa and "Palooka" Shigehama, both seamen who resided in Manzanar. It was a glad reunion and we exchanged good wishes. There are many more seamen in New York, but none that I know of who left from Manzanar.

Our travels across the United States have offered us a world of new experiences, some happy and others sad. But, all in all, it's been swell seeing America first.

I thought Chicago was a large city, but compared to New York it is puny in size. The world famous "loop" of Chicago hardly compares with Times Square in New York City. The tall skyscrapers are awe-inspiring. We went up in the Empire State Building and saw the overlying districts of Jersey City, Brooklyn, Harlem, Bronx and in the far distance the Statue of Liberty, living symbol of a free America. The "Great White Way" with its theaters, night clubs, restaurants and stores is filled with the huge populace of tourists, soldiers, sailors and New Yorkers. No wonder it is called the number one city of the United States and the world.

To all my friends in camp, to the Physical Education Department, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Kohigashi and his capable staff of leaders, Joe Okabe, Joe Tani, Tom Fujimoto and Ben Yoshiwara, "Hiya Folks," also Roy Nagao and his bunch of swell guys.

Yours truly,
Al "Gunga" Nakamura

Manzanar Free Press
Sept. 15, 1943

MANZANAR FREE PRESS

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"Many people have accepted the 'unassimilability' charge without question, having been influenced by a long tradition in American thought characterizing the Oriental as 'mysterious' or 'inscrutable'—and by an unspoken assumption that a racial difference necessarily indicates deep, psychological differences," the report stated.

AS EVIDENCE

As evidences of the assimilation of the niseis, the report gave the average Japanese-American's preference for American culture and manners in his everyday life in respect to foods, clothes, recreational and social activities.

Another factor showing the Americanization of the nisei is illustrated, according to the report, in the wide usage of English as means of communication among the niseis, and even in some cases between issei and nisei. In speaking of the usage of English, the report added, "It must be pointed out that one of the effects of relocation center life has been to lead to an increase in the use of Japanese by some niseis, nevertheless, the above statements are quite accurate as applied to the pre-evacuation situation and need not as yet be discounted as applied to relocation centers."

JAPANESE CHRISTIANS

Given as another evidence of assimilation is the increase in the number of Japanese Christians. Although nearly half of the nisei remain Buddhists, they are not by that token, unassimilated. Buddhism among the Japanese and their children in America has itself become Americanized in important respects."

In conclusion the report stated: "To summarize, then, the nisei as a group are American in their dress, in their eating, in their manners, in their recreational preferences, in their ambitions, in their religious tendencies, in their language, and—crucially—in their ways of thinking, their ideals and values. Although life in relocation centers is impeding the further assimilation of many nisei, and is even driving some back toward the culture of their parents, most of them today are as thoroughly American as the average immigrant's child."

ga Din is Dorothy Nakamura's—
Nakamura's brother

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1943

In Merchant Marine

National Maritime Union
346 W. 17th Street
New York, N. Y.

ath:

Writing this letter from New York. I left Manzanar on headed for relocation in Chicago. There I met many of from Manzanar. I gained employment in Chicagó, but active was to offer my services to the war effort in the rine. I am glad to say that I have gained that objective ng to be shipped out any day. John Saito, formerly of d an orderly in the hospital, and I made a promise to t we would get into the Merchant Marine by hook or ned up as mess man in the Stewards' Department, and sea. I have signed in the Deck Department as Ordinary am at present awaiting call. The going has been tough we finally made it and I cannot tell you how happy tain it.

Paul Higa and "Palooka" Shigehama, both seamen who nzanar. It was a glad reunion and we exchanged good are many more seamen in New York, but none that I left from Manzanar.

els across the United States have offered us a world ences, some happy and others sad. But, all in all, it's eing America first.

Chicago was a large city, but compared to New York ize. The world famous "loop" of Chicago hardly com- mes Square in New York City. The tall skyscrapers ring. We went up in the Empire State Building and ring districts of Jersey City, Brooklyn, Harlem, Bronx distance the Statue of Liberty, living symbol of a free "Great White Way" with its theaters, night clubs, d stores is filled with the huge populace of tourists, s and New Yorkers. No wonder it is called the num- the United States and the world.

friends in camp, to the Physical Education Depart- sen, Mr. Kohigashi and his capable staff of leaders, e Tani, Tom Fujimoto and Ben Yoshiwara, "Hiya by Nagao and his bunch of swell guys.

Yours truly,
Al "Gunga" Nakamura

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS CLARIFIED

THREE MAIN POINTS CLARIFIED

1. Manzanar will solve its own segregation program on the basis of rules drafted at the Denver WRA conference, in accordance with the particular attitude and desire of the individuals concerned.

2. No one is going to have to leave Manzanar for the Tule Lake segregation camp until October 23. According to present plans, no one is going to come here from Tule Lake; for they are scheduled to either relocate or go to the other projects.

3. Proper hearing board machinery will be established here so that individual and family attitudes and preferences can be taken into consideration before the administration decides whether or not that person and his family shall leave for the segregation camp.

Merritt States

to Denver and back by plane said, "was Americanism as the solution for the Japanese-American evacuee problems. Those who want to remain and be Americans and those who want to be Japanese, have the opportunity to make their respective decisions.

"On the basis of the segregation," he explained, "stems from the plan whereby the residents themselves have voluntarily determined their own status. Since segregation is confined largely to those who have asked for repatriation and expatriation or who will have confirmed their no answer to the loyalty question.

To illustrate the extent to which the administration will afford its facilities to the residents in this task, there will be established within the next few days three separate hearing boards. One hearing board will consider cases of those persons who may wish to change their negative answer to Question No. 28 and other matters related to the individual's disposition in this regard. Another hearing board conducted by the Community Welfare Division will consider cases involving family arrangements relative to segregation. Yet another board will consider cases of individuals whose leave clearance for relocation requires clarification.

Mrs. Lucy Adams, Community Services Division Chief, was expected to return from Denver on Thursday; Assistant Project Director Robert L. Brown, next Monday and Project Attorney Robert Throckmorton on Saturday of this week. The attorney is expected to depart immediately to accept an ensign's commission in the U. S. Navy. His successor also is expected here next week.

Savage Interview Scheduled Monday

Official word has just been received by Project Director Merritt from Colonel Kai Rasmussen of the Savage Language School,

one believe for a moment that any of the enemy race a fair chance to prove himself? Yet that's what was done in Hawaii—and so far it has proved militarily sound. That the situation is working out well is a tribute not only to wise administration, but to tolerance on the part of the rest of our good Americans here. We have lived up to President Roosevelt's description of democratic peoples as 'men of good will.'

"It would take much too long to tell you of the many concrete ways in which many of these people who were put on the spot have proved their love for America and have helped solve an otherwise ticklish military problem here. For the information of all who might be misled, there is none among us who has been led into this policy out of a mawkish sentimentality or gullibility. To us Japan and her people are a race of stubborn, hardy, despicable warrior zealots, who would stop at nothing to snuff out our lives and our way of life. Her army and navy must definitely be crushed. The question of Americans of Japanese blood is far different. They are Americans—and until they prove (or show themselves dangerously capable or proving)—traitorous, they should be treated as Americans."—(Excerpts from speech given recently by Colonel Kendall J. Fielder, Chief of Military Intelligence, Hawaiian Department at the University of Hawaii Forum.)

MYER'S MESSAGE ON SEGREGATION

By Dillon Myer
Director, WRA Headquarters

DENVER, July 29—(via WRA teletype)—The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be Americans. The WRA has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard the further national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the WRA can best be fulfilled if a segregation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and those whose interests are not in harmony with the United States.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to the Tule Lake center. The WRA recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave clearance will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake Center. This privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in their present center.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference. It should

—Myer's Message

(Continued from Page One)

result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers. It should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance. And thus aid in the decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice. While it is recognized that the segregation process will put to much trouble those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

I urge every resident of a relocation center to make himself familiar with the objectives of the segregation program and with the procedures for carrying it out. So that the adjustment may be made with the least possible difficulty to everyone concerned.