

Japs Live in Luxury Due to WRA Action

(Continued From Page One)

investigator and committee counsel, and Sid Hughes, Examiner reporter.

"We found at Parker, Ariz., that Japanese rode on passenger trains out of Arizona and into California daily, as well as in automobiles," declared Combs.

"An average of 20 unescorted Japanese arrive nightly at Parker from the East and are taken in a bus driven by a Japanese, to Poston. Presumably they are visitors.

DETRAIN AT CADIZ

"But, we also found that on leaving Parker the Japanese take a westbound train into California, presumably detouring at Cadiz, California, from which point no one knows where they go.

"Japanese daily are entering California through the agricultural checking station near Vidal, 17 miles inside the state from Arizona. The inspector there said he had no jurisdiction to question them on their destination. One Japanese volunteered the information that he was going to visit his wife at San Diego, one of our most important naval bases, and said he had a pass from the WRA which the inspector, however, didn't see and had no authority to demand."

Similarly, the investigation showed scores of Japanese daily entering Arizona from California—where bound no one knew.

Evidence that the Japanese apparently possess deadly weapons was found after a trip to isolated La Paz Lake, 14 miles southeast of Poston.

The party was met there by Indians who declared they had seen Japanese at the lake frequently.

RIDDLED BY BULLETS

Scattered about were tin cans and bottles riddled by bullets, empty cartridge cases and exploded shells, as well as Hollister, Calif., newspapers addressed to K. Kamimoto, Block 31, Building 6-B, Poston.

"The evidence is conclusive that the Japanese chose this isolated spot, free from observation, to engage in 'target practice,'" said Combs. "This practice is the Japanese. This is in their possession."

At Parker, Tenney, Combs and Hughes found Japanese roaming throughout the community unguarded—at all hours of the day and night—riding in Government owned sedan and trucks, visiting groceries and buying rationed foods, although their ration books were supposed to have been surrendered when they were "evacuated" to Poston.

Parker residents openly evinced their intense bitterness and antipathy toward the Japanese, with large signs posted on business establishments warning Japanese to "keep out."

TELEPHONE MESSAGES

It was learned telephone messages were being sent from Parker by the Japanese without any attempt made to control their conversations or check the points to which the calls were made. Incoming calls similarly were not controlled.

Teregraph messages were being sent by the hundreds daily—either directly from Parker at the Western Union office, or by Japanese operated teletype from Poston to the telegraph office at Parker. No attempt was being made to check their contents.

Describing the anger of the Indians toward the Government because of their treatment, Combs related:

"At Winterhaven, Calif., we were told by the Indians that they are very resentful because the Government has taken a portion of their reservation, erecting facilities for the Japanese at Poston and treating the Japanese in a manner far more luxuriously than the Government ever has treated the Indians.

"When the Japanese first came to Poston, the Indians on the reservation were extremely bitter and antagonistic toward them, because of their deep-seated pride in their heritage and their natural instinct—one of intense patriotism."

Twenty-one miles from Poston, where the investigators found three Japanese who were using a

Government truck, drinking at their "favorite" bar, witnesses declared the Japanese have been roaming the desert and mountain areas cutting down cactus in violation of state law.

Moon Mountain, famed tourist attraction because it bore ancient Indian hieroglyphics, has been made into a virtual shambles by Japanese who have used crowbars to pry loose rock for "native" fishponds at Poston.

"One of the important items we wanted to check," declared Combs, "was the contrast between the handling of the Japanese by the Mexican and American governments.

UNDER MILITARY GUARD

"At Mexicali we conferred with various Mexican government officials and we were informed that all of the Japanese in Mexico had been gathered together and located in camps as in this country, but with this most important exception—

"That Mexico never has used civilian guards for the Japanese. They are treated with a very realistic attitude. All Japanese have been and still are under military guard and 500 of the worst Japanese, comparable to those at Tule Lake, have been imprisoned at San Juan de Oluja Prison, on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles from Vera Cruz.

"Mexicali Valley has 250,000 acres of fertile land devoted to the production of vegetables and foods for the war effort. The population is about 40,000. In the event anything happens to the dams and irrigation system on the American side, the entire population and the agriculture of the valley will be obliterated.

"We asked the officials pointedly what the attitude of the Mexican people was. We were told they are alarmed at our laxity and felt they would hold our Government responsible for any sabotage caused by Japanese."

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is a Government truck they are riding. Japs there still roam the countryside.

REPORT TELLS NIP LIBERTIES

Committee Calls Conditions at Poston Worse Than Indicated

Herewith is the report of findings and conclusions made yesterday by Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the fact-finding committee on un-American activities in connection with the expose of unrestricted Japanese movements into California:

"The committee found that all the reports it had received concerning Japanese evacuees crossing from Arizona into California were not only true but that conditions were much worse than the reports indicated.

"The ability of Japanese to wander from one relocation center to another for week-end visits, the fact that uncensored telegraph messages can be sent by the evacuees and the lax attitude of the WRA, which permits evacuees to roam all over the adjacent countryside, constitutes a highly dangerous condition.

NEAR PARKER DAM

"Situated close to the (Poston) camp is the great Parker Dam, the destruction of which would cause incalculable loss of life and damage. The railroad trestle which spans the Colorado River at the border is located within a few hundred yards of the railroad station at Parker and within a distance of a few miles is situated one of the most important and expensive military training centers in the United States.

"The obvious conclusion to be drawn from these facts and which the committee does draw is that it would be ridiculously simple for a group of subversive Japanese to drive either their own or Government motor vehicles into California and to the vicinity of Parker and Imperial Dams, electric transmission lines, railroad trestles, a vast network of irrigation canals and other strategic installations and to destroy them completely.

16,000 AT TULE

"There are now 16,000 fanatically subversive Japanese at Tule Lake and the results of their recent riots are still being discussed by the citizens of this state with growing anger and apprehension.

"The committee is firmly convinced that all of the subversive Japanese are not at Tule Lake Relocation Center and that many of them are still located at Poston, near the California boundary, and are being permitted to roam the countryside at will.

"That this lax condition should exist is of itself an indictment of the WRA, and this committee reiterates the recommendation it first made in April, 1942, and in June, 1943, following an inspection of conditions at Tule Lake, to-wit:

Myer Action Hit at Probe

Dismissal of Beating Incident Angers Doctor

(Continued From Page One)

ference with a Jap delegation throughout the disturbance.

"He warned us all to be careful what we said—that it might become an international incident," Mason recalled.

"You see the doctor there—this doesn't amount to anything," he quoted Myer as saying. Mason said he pointed to Peddicord and spoke out in anger to Myer. He related:

"I asked if he remembered December 7, 1941, when Cordell Hull was talking to Japanese delegates—if he remembered Pearl Harbor, I said that was an international incident and that this is war."

Mason told the Dies subcommittee headed by Representative Costello (Democrat), California, that the doctors felt that if the Army had been called in from its adjoining camp while Myer and others were held virtually prisoners by the Japs in the administration building "there would have been a sacrifice."

ARMY IN CONTROL

But he added he believed troops would have halted the outbreak if summoned before the mob had reached the hospital and Administration Building. Army units took over control several days later, while Japanese were operating the hospital after driving whites from the building, he testified.

Peddicord was held by several Japs while 10 or 15 others beat him, Mason said. Later he was downed and kicked. Telephone calls to the Myer-Jap conference for help, Mason testified, brought no results.

"I decided it was no place for my wife and two children," Mason said, explaining that his family had planned to join him at Tule Lake. "Myer remarked that he wouldn't hesitate to bring his wife and children there," he added.

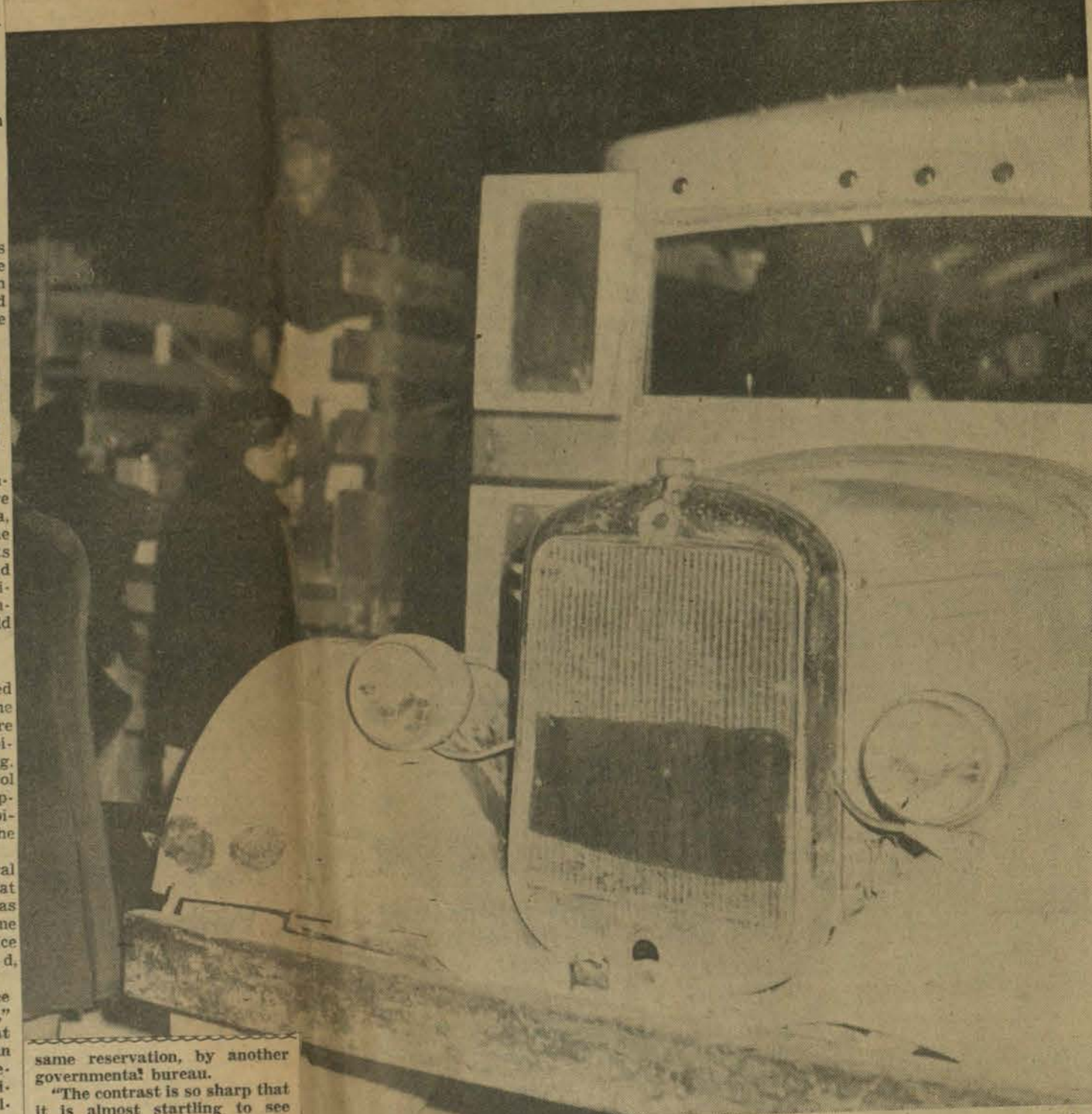
Mason said he saw no weapons among the Jap rioters except "two Japs with pocket knives whittling at the windows."

That supervision of all persons of Japanese descent should be immediately divested from the WRA, a purely civil body, and vested exclusively in the Army of the United States.

CITES INDIANS' PLIGHT

"In viewing the environment of the Indians who reside on the reservation, a part of which has been taken by the WRA, representatives of the committee could not help but contrast the poverty and general squalor of the Indians, who have for many years been wards of the Federal Government, and their affairs administered by a bureau, with the benevolent treatment accorded the Japanese, who are living on the

Warded in Arizona



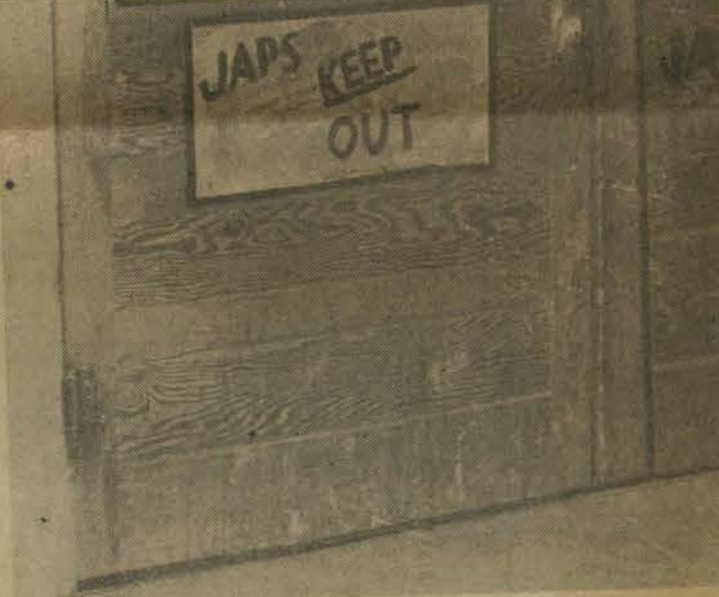
same reservation, by another governmental bureau.

"The contrast is so sharp that it is almost startling to see Indians and Japanese living within the confines of the same governmental area which once reflected that we are not at war any longer with the redmen, many of whom are actually suffering for lack of the necessities of life, while the Japanese go running about the country in Government-owned trucks, sometimes driving as far as 15 or 20 miles to drink at their favorite bar.

"The committee will immediately recommend that suitable precautionary measures be taken to protect vital areas in California, situated in the vicinity of the Poston Relocation Center, against sabotage in the event the same sort of disturbance breaks out there as recently occurred at Tule Lake."

the Parker and Imperial Government trucks. Picked during a secret investi-

gation by the Examiner and the legislative fact-finding committee on un-American activities, which disclosed a virtual unchecked "invasion" of California by Japs.



NOT WANTED—This sign shows how citizens of Parker feel about the Japanese. It also shows the Japs still "have the run of the countryside."

WHOSE TRUCK?—This Jap, one of hundreds "interned" at Poston who can leave the camp without guard,

is driving a Civilian Conservation Corps truck that belongs to War Department. State Senator Tenney headed inquiry.

—All photos by Los Angeles Examiner.

Japs STILL Not Guarded in Arizona



NO GUARDS—Stepping from a train at Parker, Ariz., is a Japanese who made the trip without supervision. No one checks on his destination, no one in authority knows where he is going. (Story on page 1.)



NO GUARDS—These Japanese are going to the War Relocation Authority camp at Poston for a visit. (Note: They are unguarded in this area of im-

portant war installations, the Parker and Imperial Dams.) Also, they are using Government trucks. Pictures on this page were taken during a secret investi-

gation by the Examiner and the legislative fact-finding committee on un-American activities, which disclosed a virtual unchecked "invasion" of California by Japs.



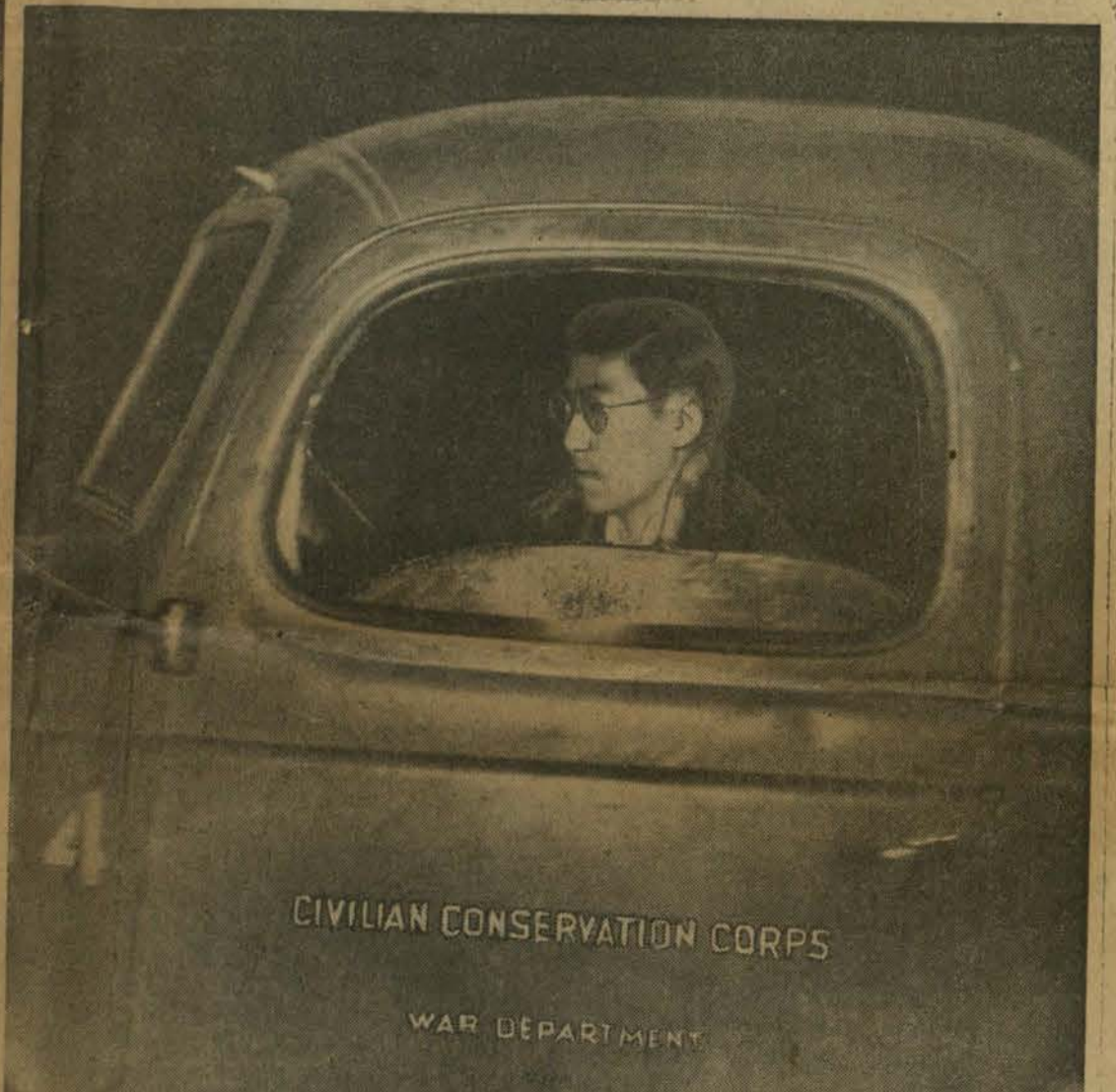
VISITING—These Japs are going back to the War Relocation Authority camp at Poston after visit to Parker. It

is a Government truck they are riding. Japs there still roam the countryside.



NOT WANTED—This sign shows how citizens of Parker feel about the Japanese. It also shows the Japs still "have the run of the countryside" there.

—All photos by Los Angeles Examiner.



WHOSE TRUCK?—This Jap, one of hundreds "interned" at Poston who can leave the camp without guard,

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Render Cautions To Male Citizens Here

"In the view of the announcement by the United States War Department that all military-aged citizens of Japanese ancestry are now subject to Selective Service, it is of the utmost importance that they keep their Selective Service Boards posted of all changes in address since such responsibility rests with the individual," cautioned Attorney H. Tsurutani of the Legal Aid Department. His announcement followed upon a receipt of a telegram from Washington on a similar topic.

The attorney declared that a man who cannot be located and notified to appear for pre-induction physical examination when his order number appears will be reported as delinquent and is liable to severe penalties provided under the Selective Service Training Act.

MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

WED., FEBRUARY 2, 1944

Questions and Answers About Draft

Clarifying many points regarding induction of niseis for military service, Mrs. Lucy Adams released this week, detailed information as received from Washington. The information in question-and-answer form is here reprinted in full:

1. Q. To what age group will induction for military service apply?
A. To males 18 to 37 years of age inclusive.
2. Q. Will kibel be inducted?
A. Yes, if otherwise qualified.
3. Q. Will issei be inducted?
A. No.
4. Q. Will a man who has left the relocation be inducted?
A. Yes, if qualified. Induction does not depend on residence in a center.

(Continued on Page Three)

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS ABOUT DRAFT

(Continued from Page One)

5. Q. Will an individual of Japanese ancestry who has applied for expatriation be inducted?
A. Generally speaking, no.
6. Q. Can a man avoid induction by changing his answer on the loyalty question or by asking for expatriation at this time?
A. No. A change in his answer or a request for expatriation will not affect his liability for training and service. The Selective Service Law carries penalties for false statements made for the purpose of avoiding induction.
7. Q. At what rate will men be called for induction?
A. The rate of call will depend on the local Selective Service Board quota.
8. Q. On what basis does the Army determine "acceptability for service"?
A. "Acceptability for service" is determined by checking individual records.
9. Q. Is there any way for a man not considered "acceptable for service" to change his status?
A. Not at present.
10. Q. How soon will inductees be called?
A. It is impossible to indicate the exact time when a registrant will be called. An individual considered "acceptable for service" will be reclassified by the local Selective Service Board. He will undergo a pre-induction physical examination when his order number is reached, or sooner if he waives this requirement and volunteers. If he is physically qualified, he will generally be called not less than 10 or more than 90 days thereafter.
11. Q. Where will physical examinations be given?
A. At the Armed Forces Induction Station designated by the Selective Service, usually the nearest station.
12. Q. If a man originally registered with a Selective Service Board on the Pacific Coast will he go back to that point to be inducted?
A. No. He will be inducted at the nearest Armed Forces Induction Station or Reception Center.
13. Q. How will an "acceptable" nisei be notified to report for induction?
A. He will receive an order to report for induction from the appropriate local board. The order will be on DSS Form 150.
14. Q. Where in the Army will the Japanese Americans serve?
A. They will serve wherever the United States sends them; however, it is anticipated that after basic training the majority of inductees will be assigned for service with the 100th Battalion or the 442nd Combat Team.
15. Q. Is there an opportunity to get into the Navy? The Marines? The Army Air Forces? The Armored Force?
A. Inductions are authorized only for the Army. Inductees will not be assigned to duty with the Air Forces or the Armored Force.
16. Q. Are there penalties for failure to notify a local Board of a change of address?
A. Yes. An eligible male who fails to keep his local Board notified of his address will be reported as a delinquent to a U. S. District Attorney, and will be subject to penalties provided in the Selective Service and Training Act.
17. Q. Are nisei soldiers in uniform permitted to go into the evacuated zone?
A. Yes, when on active duty and on leave, or furlough.
18. Q. What assistance from the Government does the family of a soldier receive?
A. The system of benefits and allotments available from the Government to families of soldiers is too complicated to explain briefly. In a relocation center the Welfare Section has full information; outside a relocation center the local headquarters of the American Red Cross has such information; soldiers may receive complete information at Army Posts.
19. Q. What arrangements will WRA make for dependents of a nisei in a relocation center who is inducted into the Army?
A. Policies of WRA which apply to any persons in relocation centers also apply to dependents of soldiers.
20. Q. Will dependents of a nisei who is inducted after leaving a relocation center be eligible to return to a center?
A. Policies of WRA governing the return of any relocated person or family will apply to the family of a soldier. Briefly, the relocation supervisor in the area must give his approval before the project director is authorized to grant readmittance to a person who has been relocated.

Enemy Propaganda in Pacific Directed at Nisei Americans

Hawaii's First 1944 Baby Born To Nisei Parents

HONOLULU—Hawaii's first baby of 1944 was born at 12:01 a.m. on New Year's Day to the wife of a Japanese American serviceman, Mrs. Masato Masuhara, the former Tsutami Kawano of Honolulu.

The father is Pvt. Masato Masuhara, now at an army mainland.

Father of Montana Soldier Translates Japanese Pamphlet

HELENA, Mont. — Japanese propaganda in the southwest Pacific is being directed at Japanese American soldiers fighting in the United States armed forces, John Ogata, a resident of Helena, Mont., declared this week, according to the United Press.

Ogata, whose son, Sgt. Dye Ogata was recently awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for gallantry in action, said that southwest Pacific publications of Japanese propaganda were primarily written for American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, urging them to fight for Japan.

The United Press disclosed evidence of a probable Japanese underground, allegedly "antimilitaristic and desirous of peace," in a translation of a Japanese propaganda pamphlet reportedly discovered on Kiska when the island was first occupied last August.

According to Ogata, translator of the pamphlet, the "slick-papered Japanese pamphlet venomously attacked militarists of Nippon and quoted poetry believed to have been written by Emperor Hirohito requesting world peace." (The poem credited to the Emperor was written before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.)

Ogata said that the publication, entitled "A Morning in a Temple Garden," placed responsibility for World War II on German propaganda combined with Japanese militarist party bungling of the war in China.

Medical Student Elected Member of College Group

CHICAGO, Ill. — William Kura-

Myer Declares WRA Probed Tule Lake Riot

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UP)—Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told a Dies subcommittee today that the WRA "investigated" thoroughly Japanese rioting at Tule Lake, Calif., during the three days elapsing before the Army moved in there Nov. 4.

Myer admitted, however, that no arrests were made or punitive action taken. Since then, he added, the Army has "taken proper action."

The committee recorded an affidavit by Ralph E. Peck, camp steward who charged that the WRA "lacked policy," that thievery was unchecked among internees, that an internee who forced his way into a white woman's apartment was not punished, and that one white teacher told the internees that the Pearl Harbor bombing was justified and advocated "intermingling of races."

Myer claimed Peck was an unsatisfactory employe whose resignation was requested because he was intoxicated.

Asked if Peck's resignation had been "demanded by the Japanese internees," Myer replied, "as a matter of fact, it was."

Peck charged that the Japs stole roast beef and 950 pounds of sugar within two months but no action was taken, although the culprits confessed.

Anti-Evacuee Sentiment Seen In L. A. Poll

Research Group Surveys Attitudes Regarding Deportation Proposals

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Results of a poll showing strong anti-Japanese American sentiment have been released along with other findings by an organization called the Los Angeles Research Jury and described as a nonprofit, nonpolitical group directed by Robert E. Baxter.

Questions and answers related to the evacuee problems showed 31 per cent of those questioned believed the WRA has capably handled the problem of Japanese in the United States, while 55 per cent voted it had not, with 14 per cent not voting.

Ninety per cent favored army control of Japanese in this country for the duration, with 6 per cent opposed. The next question, however, "Do you approve of the policy of freeing avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the mid-west?" elicited the following answer: Yes, 25 per cent; no, 50 per cent; don't know, 10 per cent.

On the question, "Should there be a constitutional amendment after the war for the deportation of all Japanese from this country and forbidding further immigration?" 65 per cent voted yes, 21 per cent no, with 14 per cent replying they did not know. To those answering "Yes," the question was asked whether American-born Japanese should be included, with the following results: yes, 65 per cent; no, 23 per cent.

On the question of permanent exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific

Test Cases May To Define Legal Japanese American

By ROGER N.

Director, American Civil Liberties Union

The history of civil rights in this country has been largely due to the conclusion that such progress as great, has been largely due to the fact that the Supreme Court says it is the duty of a majority of that court to protect our rights and liberties.

But the court necessarily reflects the life. In time of war court decisions are more sensitive response to military security and to the "clear and present danger," as the court puts the principle, of obstruction to the conduct of the war. Thus, in sustaining the curfew orders in the west coast military area and by implication the evacuation, the court came very close to what Justice Murphy called "the brink of constitutional power." That observation rested, of course, upon the wholesale discrimination against American citizens because of their racial ancestry, a position the court has never before taken and one which it conceivably took only in time of war for reasons of extreme military precaution.

It seems fairly certain that the court will not go beyond that decision in considering any later phases of the evacuation. It has not approved, and doubtless would not approve, the detention of American citizens after evacuation or prohibit their free movement in other than restricted military zones. It has already refused to consider the case presented by California reactionaries to take American citizenship from persons of Japanese ancestry. The President has given his assurances that the population of Japanese ancestry may return freely to the Pacific Coast as soon as conditions of military security warrant. In view of the inflamed hostility in California prompted by hysterical patriots, that time will probably not come until the war is over—at least not for the entire population of Japanese ancestry. It is quite conceivable that before that time limited categories may be permitted to return in line with the permission already given to soldiers in uniform. The families of men in the armed service, veterans of World War I, and others may be allowed to go back, since they are in categories to whom no reasonable opposition can be voiced even by "patriots." As the war comes to a successful conclusion, prejudice will tend to diminish and the various proposals for deporting aliens and limiting the rights of Japanese Americans will fall on deaf ears.

The present proceedings in the courts involving the evacuation in the case of Korematsu, and possibly the detention issue involved in the case of Miss Endo, may go up to the higher courts for further consideration. But the results are not likely to change the present situation. Further tests cases may be brought at a somewhat more favorable time than the present, when prejudice is so rife because of the distorted press accounts of the disturbances at Tule Lake. The public has not been led to distinguish between that center, housing elements disloyal to the United States, and the overwhelming majority of loyal Japanese Americans. The Tule Lake minority's attitude is unthinkingly ascribed to all Japanese Americans.

But test cases may be necessary to enjoin the military officials from preventing the return of Japanese Americans to the west coast, and to challenge the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry at Tule Lake in cases where it appears doubtful whether they are in fact disloyal as determined by the administrative authorities. Even so, such cases would take months to get to the Supreme Court and might well not be decided until after the war is over.

The discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry has been the greatest blot on a record of general sanity and tolerance during the war. It has its roots not only in the unreasoning fear aroused by the threat of invasion just after Pearl Harbor and the resentment against Japan's attack, but also in the anti-Orientalism which has marked California so strongly over so long a period, and in less degree other large sections of the country. We have made a beginning in redressing an old

California Agricultural Board Backs Japanese Americans

Nisei Battalion Holds Advance Post, Says Correspondent

DES MOINES, Ia.—Gordon Gammack, correspondent of the Des Moines Register and Tribune on the Mediterranean front, revealed this week why he has never written a story about the Japanese American battalion of the Thirty-Fourth division.

Gammack reported he was trying to contact the unit because their commanding officer, Maj. James Gillespie, is a Des Moines man whom he would like to interview.

Gammack declared that the unit was holding an advanced position and that he had never been able to reach them.

Fair Play Group Wires Support Of WRA Head

Coast Committee Cites Five Reasons for Retaining Dillon Myer

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play on Dec. 22 wired President Roosevelt its confidence in Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee, headed by Dr. Robert Gordon Sprout, president of the University of California, sent a duplicate telegram to the chairman of the California congressional delegation.

The wire listed five reasons for the committee's opposition to west coast congressmen's requests for Myer's resignation because of disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center:

- "1. Excellent relocation program of the WRA.
- "2. The director's recognition of international complications involved in WRA programs.
- "3. The director's determination to administer this unprecedented program within the best possible American tradition of fairness.
- "4. The director's recognition of the civil rights of law abiding persons.
- "5. Myer's courage in the face of prejudice and misrepresentation."

The Pacific coast committee said the November disturbances at the Tule Lake camp were caused partially by difficulties in obtaining adequate personnel. The telegram recommended recognition of the need for additional experienced personnel by the bureau of budget and recognition of higher priorities by the War Relocation Authority.

Members of the committee include: Maurice Harrison, former chairman of the California state Democratic committee; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chancellor of Stanford University; A. J. McFadden, chairman of the California State Board of Agriculture; Henry F. Grady, head of the State Department's Economic Commission to Italy; and General David P. Barrows.

Minidoka Residents Will Vote on Charter

HUNT, Idaho—Residents at the Minidoka relocation center will go to the polls on December 28 to vote on ratification of the self-government charter, reports the Irrigator.

of nisei participation in this theatre will not be released probably until the end of the war, although affirmative stories of nisei loyalty are urgently needed at present to combat the violent race hysteria exhibited on the west coast.

State Farm Group Opposes Continued Ban on Racial Grounds Against Evacuees

Race Prejudice Scored in Resolution Passed After Heated Controversy; Member of Board Notes Nisei Soldiers Serving in Pacific, Italy

SACRAMENTO—The California State Board of Agriculture Dec. 20, after a heated controversy, passed a resolution which, in effect, declares that Japanese Americans should not be barred from the agricultural life of California after military authorities approve their return.

Presented by Prof. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California, Berkeley member of the board, the motion was seconded by Stewart Meigs, Carpinteria member, the Associated Press reported.

Opposition to the resolution was led by James F. Armstrong of Los

Angeles, who vigorously protested the motion on the ground that it was not the time to take such action.

Taylor asserted that the barring of Japanese Americans from the state's agriculture is "flaring up in the east to the detriment of the good name of California."

Armstrong interjected angrily to say that if the resolution were passed "people will say it would be better if the governor kicked this board out."

Mrs. McDonald noted that the board had passed a resolution August 16 against racial prejudice in agriculture, and that this measure would merely supplement that resolution.

The resolution declared: "WHEREAS, it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessity on the ground of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that if an when the military authorities no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry shall be excluded from this state, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the state."

In addition to Taylor and Meigs, Mrs. Garce McDonald of San Jose voted for the resolution, with Armstrong being the only one opposing.

A. J. McFadden, Santa Ana, board chairman, did not vote, nor did W. L. Smith, Buttonwillow. Three board members, W. B. Parker of Berkeley, John S. Watson of Petaluma, and Don C. Bull of Marysville were absent.

McFadden said during the discussion on the resolution:

"I'm convinced the truth is not in the Japanese, from all my dealings with them, but I don't believe we can afford to abridge the constitutional rights of any racial group and if I voted I think I would be for the resolution."

"If we discriminate against the Japanese we might do the same against the Chinese, and then the Swedes and then the Scotch."

Mrs. McDonald said she had been up and down the state and has been "appalled at the race prejudice shown."

"I happened to know what Japanese American soldiers are doing in the Pacific to save the lives of United States soldiers," Taylor said. "We are depending upon the intelligence work of many Japanese, in and out of uniform, to save thousands of our lives. That work should be recognized here in California."

Taylor added in support of his resolution that Japanese Americans fighting in Italy are "entitled . . . to a public recognition that the exclusion of people of their ancestry rests on no ground other than military necessity."

Gov. Warren Raps Action by State Board

Complains 'Holdovers' Responsible for Motion Against Race Prejudices

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Earl Warren on Dec. 21 voiced strenuous criticism of a resolution adopted by the State Board of Agriculture on Dec. 20 advocating the right of persons of Japanese ancestry to return to California agriculture should military authorities approve this move.

Gov. Warren complained that the action was taken by "three holdovers on the board taking advantage of a skeletonized meeting."

The resolution was introduced by Dr. Paul S. Taylor, University of California professor, whose four-year term on the board expires on Jan. 15.

Taylor, Stewart Meigs of Carpinteria, and Mrs. Grace McDonald of San Jose, who cast the votes for the resolution, were all appointed by the previous Democratic administration of former Gov. Olson.

Minidokans Send Gifts to Men in Armed Services

HUNT, Idaho—Japanese American boys who are fighting in Uncle Sam's Army will not be forgotten this Christmas. The Parents-Soldiers Organization of the Minidoka Relocation Center formed by parents of boys in the service mailed Christmas cards to 470 soldiers whose parents or close relatives are living in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

The Parents-Soldiers Organization, which is in effect a local branch of the U.S.O., will entertain Nisei soldiers who are lucky enough to be home on leave during the holiday season.

Residents of Hunt have soldier sons, brothers and husbands fighting on many fronts. At least one saw action in the Aleutians; several in North Africa and Italy; and several in the South Pacific where they are invaluable as front-line interpreters. About half of the number were in the Army before Pearl Harbor and the other half volunteered since.

bitterly denounce the government and the public as hypocrites and race-baiting rascals. At the middle right are (2) those who feel mildly resentful and despondent over democracy, but refrain from sweeping denunciation and only passively

The creative minority of evacuees can confer a great benefit on the rest of the country if they will act upon some such credo as this: 1. We believe it is the job of others, primarily of light-skinned citizens, to carry the brunt of the



ors?

for the constitutional and rights of us and all other peoples whose skin happens to be darker.

We believe in supplanting resentment—which is blighting—with unselfish charity for all and undiscourageable faith in the future of America that we can help equalize.

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The writer has penned these lines with mingled feelings: with the conviction that the ideals recommended are sound and achievable, even though he has by means fully lived up to them himself; with shame for the offenses against colored minorities by many members of the dominant majority; and with admiration for the nobility and patriotism already exhibited by many men of both the older and younger generations.

number of news stories with in datelines have mentioned of Col. Anderson's old letters he receives from former officers warmly commending the work of the Japanese American troops in Italy.

Col. Anderson is a native of Hawaii, his parents having come there from Norway in 1880. He spent many years in the armed services.

Test Cases May Be Necessary To Define Legal Rights of Japanese American Group

By ROGER N. BALDWIN

Director, American Civil Liberties Union

The history of civil rights in the United States plainly forces the conclusion that such progress as we have made, and it has been great, has been largely due to the decisions of our highest courts. Since, as former Chief Justice Hughes said, "the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is," it follows that the interpretations of a majority of that court determine in the last analysis our rights and liberties.

But the court necessarily reflects the pressures in our national life. In time of war court decisions will rest upon a somewhat more sensitive response to military security and to the "clear and present danger," as the court puts the principle, of obstruction to the conduct of the war.

Thus, in sustaining the curfew orders in the west coast military area and by implication the evacuation, the court came very close to what Justice Murphy called "the brink of constitutional power." That observation rested, of course, upon the wholesale discrimination against American citizens because of their racial ancestry, a position the court has never before taken and one which it conceivably took only in time of war for reasons of extreme military precaution.

It seems fairly certain that the court will not go beyond that decision in considering any later phases of the evacuation. It has not approved, and doubtless would not approve, the detention of American citizens after evacuation or prohibit their free movement in other than restricted military zones. It has already refused to consider the case presented by California reactionaries to take American citizenship from persons of Japanese ancestry. The President has given his assurances that the population of Japanese ancestry may return freely to the Pacific Coast as soon as conditions of military security warrant. In view of the inflamed hostility in California prompted by hysterical patriots, that time will probably not come until the war is over—at least not for the entire population of Japanese ancestry. It is quite conceivable that before that time limited categories may be permitted to return in line with the permission already given to soldiers in uniform. The families of men in the armed service, veterans of World War I, and others may be allowed to go back, since they are in categories to whom no reasonable opposition can be voiced even by "patriots." As the war comes to a successful conclusion, prejudice will tend to diminish and the various proposals for deporting aliens and limiting the rights of Japanese Americans will fall on deaf ears.

The present proceedings in the courts involving the evacuation in the case of Korematsu, and possibly the detention issue involved in the case of Miss Endo, may go up to the higher courts for further consideration. But the results are not likely to change the present situation. Further tests cases may be brought at a somewhat more favorable time than the present, when prejudice is so rife because of the distorted press accounts of the disturbances at Tule Lake. The public has not been led to distinguish between that center, housing elements disloyal to the United States, and the overwhelming majority of loyal Japanese Americans. The Tule Lake minority's attitude is unthinkingly ascribed to all Japanese Americans.

But test cases may be necessary to enjoin the military officials from preventing the return of Japanese Americans to the west coast, and to challenge the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry at Tule Lake in cases where it appears doubtful whether they are in fact disloyal as determined by the administrative authorities. Even so, such cases would take months to get to the Supreme Court and might well not be decided until after the war is over.

The discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry has been the greatest blot on a record of general sanity and tolerance during the war. It has its roots not only in the unreasoning fear aroused by the threat of invasion just after Pearl Harbor and the resentment against Japan's attack, but also in the anti-Orientalism which has marked California so strongly over so long a period, and in less degree other large sections of the country. We have made a beginning in redressing an old

wrong to the Oriental peoples by our repeal of the special Chinese exclusion laws; although we have not yet granted the Chinese full equality with other nations. Inevitably the demand will come to extend the no-discrimination policy to Filipinos, Indians and others now barred from immigration and citizenship. It is even possible that the outcome of the war may permit extension of such a policy to the Japanese. But it is far too early to consider that.

Our Japanese American fellow citizens have to carry a heavy burden, together with their alien relatives. But it is a burden which I am sure they understand in the complex of racial prejudice which unhappily marks American life. When 13,000,000 of our fellow citizens of Negro blood are denied effective participation in our democracy, the fate of the Japanese American minority is painfully understandable. The United States, like so many other countries, suffers from the complex of white superiority. The concept of a world run by the white minority exploiting the vast majority of darker peoples is slowly yielding, as it must, if we are to have a world which squares with the Four Freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, and the other democratic ideals voted by allied leaders.

The racial policies involved in legislation, court proceedings and administrative rulings affect not only Japanese Americans, but all Negroes, 3,500,000 Mexican Americans in the southwest, and all the Oriental peoples. Only as the injustices inherent in these racial discriminations are righted will Japanese Americans, along with these others, share the full rights of citizenship in our democracy.

Vagaries

Hollywood . . .

George Schulyer reports in his Pittsburgh Courier column that Chinese American actors in Hollywood are refusing to play Japanese roles in atrocity pictures, despite the big money offered, because they believe such pictures stimulate racial prejudice. . . . It's also reported that Chinese American actors have turned down roles depicting Japanese Americans as saboteurs. In "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." the part of a loyal Japanese American who is killed in the first reel was played by a young Chinese actor, but the parts of disloyal Japanese Americans were taken by white actors. . . . Incidentally, the War Department is balking at films showing Japanese atrocities, on the ground that such films might incite further mistreatment of Americans in Japanese hands.

Draft Status . . .

Many Japanese Americans have already received reclassification notices from their local draft board, placing them again in 1-A, although there is no general selective service policy to that effect. Particularly because of the splendid showing of the Japanese American battalion in Italy, chances are believed good for an early revision of present draft policy regarding nisei. . . . Published reports indicate that many Japanese Americans who have served in the South Pacific are now returning from their tour of duty to enter officer candidate training schools, while others have been upgraded to the rank of warrant officers. The whole story of nisei participation in this theatre will not be released probably until the end of the war, although affirmative stories of nisei loyalty are urgently needed at present to combat the violent race hysteria exhibited on the west coast.



THE EVACUEES: Passive Victims or Dynamic Creators?

By GALEN FISHER

From the outset, the evacuees have fallen into two contrasting groups. The first group have thought of themselves as victims of fate, to be "shoved around", impotent to free themselves or to help shape a momentous turn in human history. The second group have refused to be like lifeless stage props, and have resolved to play a decisive role in the drama. The first group follow the fatalistic philosophy of the Orient, which makes man, at his worst, a cringing puppet, and at his best, an uncomplaining wave in the ocean. The second group follow the philosophy of the Occident; that makes man, at his worst, a self-sufficient, boastful defier of fate, and at his best, a creative cooperator with the constructive forces of the universe.

At first thought, the entire evacuation appears to be nothing but a minus quantity, a loss to the evacuees, and a liability to America as a nation. But the point I wish to make only comes to one at second thought, namely, that the evacuation can be made into a plus quantity for individual evacuees, and into a smaller liability for our nation, but only on condition that individual evacuees take a creative, masterful attitude toward their situation, instead of lying down and being crushed by it. In order to make this point crystal clear, let me presume to psycho-analyze the evacuees still further, from the angle of their reaction toward the resettlement program.

Assorting them all in a long line, we should have, at the extreme right (1) those who so fiercely resent all they have suffered that they defiantly refuse to cooperate with the resettlement program, and bitterly denounce the government and the public as hypocrites and race-baiting rascals. At the middle right are (2) those who feel mildly resentful and despondent over democracy, but refrain from sweeping denunciation and only passively

resist resettlement. At the middle left are (3) those who waver between mild resentment and resignation to their lot as a by-product of war. Enforced idleness and dependence on government hand-outs have sapped their ambition; so that they are afraid to face the risks involved in carving out a new career. They will take the plunge only after being coaxed and boosted.

At the extreme left are (4) those who feel acutely the injustice of indiscriminate evacuation and the anomalous race-bias of the white protagonists of "freedom and democracy", but they take the long and impersonal view of the situation. They know that God helps those who help themselves. They also know that resentment, like hate, shrivels the soul of the resenter. They are resolved to let white friends fight the battle of civil liberties for minorities and to demonstrate their own loyalty to the nation and the war effort by hard work and unobtrusive sacrifice.

I believe this fourth group is already as large as any of the others, and that it will continue to grow. It includes the 25,000 who have already gone out on indefinite or temporary leave, most of them nisei. The reports they send back to the centers should convert many of the doubting Thomases in the middle. They are what Arnold Toynbee calls a "creative minority". He holds that all through history the creative minorities have broken the shackles of outgrown creeds, of caste, exploitation, and tyranny. A creative minority works out its own salvation, instead of waiting for some one to bring it to them on a silver platter.

The creative minority of evacuees can confer a great benefit on the rest of the country if they will act upon some such credo as this: 1. We believe it is the job of others, primarily of light-skinned citizens, to carry the brunt of the

fight for the constitutional and social rights of us and all other minorities whose skin happens to be darker.

2. We believe in supplanting resentment—which is blighting—with Lincolnnesque charity for all and with undiscourageable faith in the ideal America that we can help to actualize.

3. We believe that dispersed resettlement of all evacuees, including families and elders, is necessary to prevent further waste and demoralization, and that the settlers should heartily respond to opportunities for participation in community life.

4. We believe that what looked at first like an unrelieved calamity is our summons to demonstrate that we, as workers for the general good, careless of immediate gain or praise, are a part of the creative minority of an America, fitter to win both the war and the peace.

The writer has penned these words with mingled feelings: with sincere conviction that the ideals here recommended are sound and workable, even though he has by no means fully lived up to them himself; with shame for the offenses against colored minorities by many members of the dominant white majority; and with admiration for the nobility and patriotic devotion already exhibited by many evacuees of both the older and younger generations.

A number of news stories with Italian datelines have mentioned many of Col. Anderson's old men and letters he receives from his former officers warmly commend the work of the Japanese American troops in Italy.

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Back Bill for Deportation

Stewart McFarland
Support Proposal for
Disfranchising Group

WASHINGTON — Senator Tom Stewart, D., Tenn., author of the "concentration camp" bill to intern all persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration, and Senator Ernest W. McFarland, D., Ariz., have introduced a bill for the deportation of citizens who indicate allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country. The bill provides that these citizens would be deported to the land of their ancestors.

It was believed that the bill is a legislative reaction to the recent Tule Lake disturbances, and followed Attorney General Francis Biddle's testimony to a Dies subcommittee last week that the disfranchisement of disloyal native-born citizens would be a possible solution to the problem presented by the segregation of citizens as well as aliens at the Tule Lake camp.

McFarland said the bill was particularly aimed at American-born Japanese who gave negative answers to a War Relocation Authority questionnaire regarding loyalty to the United States.

Legislation has also been prepared in the House for similar action against disloyal citizens, it was stated.

91 Colleges Rescind Ban Against Nisei

Restricted Policy Was
Result of Military
Work in Universities

AMACHE, Colo. — Ninety-one large universities and colleges, which have hitherto been closed to evacuee students of Japanese ancestry because of military regulations, may now accept Japanese Americans as far as military authorities are concerned, the Granada Pioneer reported last week.

The Pioneer quoted Thomas R. Bodine of the National Student Relocation Council in Philadelphia as authority for the statement that Japanese Americans who receive special clearances may now attend these schools. Previously, approximately 500 colleges and universities have been approved for evacuee students.

(The army's seventh service command recently announced that the University of Minnesota, one of the 91 universities which had been closed to evacuee students because of military experiments could accept Japanese Americans who have been cleared by the office of the army provost marshal general.)

Denver Nisei May Reclaim 'Contraband'

DENVER, Colo. — American citizens of Japanese ancestry who turned in personal property, including firearms, radios, and cameras, to the United States attorney after Pearl Harbor "are eligible to reclaim" such property, with permission of the U. S. attorney, it was stated here last week.

It was explained that many citizens of Japanese and German ancestry turned in such articles "as a safeguard" although not required to do so by the authorities who, however, imposed contraband restrictions on enemy aliens.

N. V. Cooley, deputy U. S. attorney, reported that the articles which were turned in to the authorities are now locked in a basement vault of the Denver post-office.

He reported that among items not specifically requested by the government, but turned in voluntarily, are three "wicked-looking" Japanese sabers, measuring 38 inches and sheathed in hand-carved scabbards.

"American born Japanese brought those in to us," Mr. Cooley said. "They apparently felt they were almost as lethal weapons as the guns."

National President Refutes Rumors Regarding JACL in Summarizing 1943 Activities

By Saburo Kido

The eventful year of 1943 is fast coming to a close. Many of us a year ago were looking out at the world from inside relocation centers. Today, thousands have relocated successfully throughout the nation.

1943 has been a tumultuous year. For JACL it has been a year of ups and downs. Ours has not been a "bed of roses."

During the year the work of the JACL has been hampered by ugly rumors. During the course of the year the JACL has been charged with:

1. Causing the evacuation.
2. Not opposing evacuation.
2. Being instrumental in sending the issei to concentration camps.
4. Profiting from the evacuation.

It is time to set forth the facts.

The JACL did not cause the evacuation. The national leaders of the organization opposed the evacuation at the conference called in Sacramento by the then-governor Culbert Olson. We stood on our constitutional rights as citizens when we were asked to cooperate in a program to send all male persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal region of California.

But when the army ordered evacuation, we decided to cooperate, although we were cognizant of the discriminatory policy being adopted. We did not know then enough of the economic interests, the race-baiters and other forces which had intentionally distorted stories to fan race hatred, nor did we know to what lengths they would go in the future.

We decided on a policy of working for the welfare of the majority. It is needless to tell of the situation which faced us. Everyone knows about the 48 hour notice given Terminal Island residents to leave their homes. The result of that order was that women, children and babies slept out in the open in Los Angeles till they could find homes. We decided that as an organization we could not allow the entire Japanese populace to be placed in such a position.

Colonel Karl Bendetsen, who was in charge of the evacuation process, told the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco in May, 1942, that the army had two alternative plans for evacuation. One was to place all persons of Japanese ancestry into army cantonments within 24 hours in case of emergency. The other was the gradual process which was eventually carried out.

As an organization pledged to support national defense, we saw no other alternative but compliance with military orders. Our decision has been supported by numerous friends. Had the JACL opposed the program of evacuation, a repetition of the Terminal Island affair might have occurred. The Hearst and other race-baiting papers would have exploited the situation thoroughly. We would have been branded as saboteurs, and our loyalty would have been under attack.

Had we not cooperated with the army, our friends could not today come to our aid and defense, and the resettlement program might not today be in effect.

The JACL did not send the issei to concentration camps. Neither the JACL leaders nor the organization submitted the names of those who were confined immediately following the war. The FBI did not consult us as to whom they were going to arrest. Before the war and at the present time we cooperated with the government agencies, but never merely to turn in names.

This charge rose partly from the fact that there was at times disagreement between our chapters and issei leaders, and the suspicion arose that the names were turned in out of spite.

The JACL did not profit from the evacuation. Certainly as an organization the JACL at the time of evacuation and ever since has been greatly handicapped by insufficient funds. Had we profited from evacuation, we could have carried on far more work and paid adequate wages to the people who have been working with the organization. Nor did JACL leaders as members of the organization profit. If any leaders had their

private business or special connections, the organization had no control over this fact.

Certainly most of our leaders suffered as much as any other person, in cases more. Many of them could have gone to the free zones if they had not chosen instead to remain because they felt they could be of service to persons in their communities. We believe the JACL chapters rendered splendid service and saved the evacuees much grief, worry and loss.

JACL Aims

These were our aims in 1943:

FOR LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

I. Restoration of every citizenship right and privilege.

A. Re-institution of the Selective Service on the same basis as for other Americans; equal treatment and opportunities for advancement within the army; equal opportunities for commissions for qualified doctors, dentists, etc.; and the "opening up" of the WAC and other established women's services to eligible young women of Japanese ancestry.

B. Freedom of movement anywhere in this country, on the same basis as other Americans, including the right to "return" to the Pacific Coast and to enter the Eastern Defense Command.

C. Revocation of the "contraband articles" regulations of the Western Defense Command.

D. Equal opportunities for employment in the defense and war industries and the government services; and the "opening up" of membership, on an equal basis in labor and trade unions.

Elimination of unwarranted supervision of Americans of Japanese ancestry as a class.

II. Defense of attitudes, loyalty, citizenship and property rights.

A. Legal vindication, by court action, as in the Regan, "evacuation" and Oshiro cases.

B. Defeat of anti-American discriminatory bills and ordinances.

C. Retraction of, if possible the elimination of lies, rumors, and vicious un-American proposals suggested by motion pictures, magazine and newspaper stories, and radio broadcasts.

D. Public acknowledgement and recognition of the loyalty and "unprecedented sacrifices" made by Americans of Japanese ancestry.

E. Acceptance by the government of its complete responsibility for this "unfortunate" situation.

F. Greater cooperation with, and understanding on the part of, interested persons and individuals.

III. Re-assimilation into normal community life, to aid the war effort and to restore self-respect.

A. "Speeding up" of the WRA resettlement program in all its multitudinous aspects.

1. "Decent jobs at decent wages, with decent working and living conditions."

2. Government transportation subsidies, at least, as a matter of right, for persons seeking resettlement, and their "stored goods" from the relocation center to point of employment.

B. Post-war planning for rehabilitation and adjustment in order to avoid "undue and unnecessary" movement, sacrifices, and hardships.

(Continued on page 10)

Relate Combat Experiences After Action on Italian Front

Des Moines Register Reports Iowan is New
Commander of 100th Infantry Battalion Which
Is Fighting Germans on Road to Rome

DES MOINES, Ia.—"You don't need to ask the unit of Japanese American infantry in Italy what they think of the Axis," the Des Moines Register declared in a four column feature on Dec. 13 under the headline "Jap-Americans Give Lives for U. S. in Italy."

"Daily they are giving their lives for Uncle Sam in rough mountain action against the Germans. The U. S. army unit, made up of Hawaiian residents who are nearly all of Japanese descent, has distinguished itself in action as daring as any in the entire Italian war theatre," the Register added.

"Before Pearl Harbor most of the men were in the national guard in Hawaii and are now putting their training to work for America," the article added. Photos of six of the Japanese Americans, taken by an army cameraman during a breathing spell after the unit had engaged in continuous warfare for eight days running, were published with the article.

The Register also noted that the new commanding officer of "these gallant Japanese infantrymen in Italy" is Maj. James Gillespie of Des Moines. Maj. Gillespie's wife, daughter, and parents are residents of Des Moines.

The Register's article described six of the Japanese Americans now fighting with the 100 Infantry Battalion:

"CPL. KENTOKU NAKASONE is recovered from the shellshock he suffered in a series of almost incredible deeds of heroism. During a heavy artillery barrage he saw his wounded platoon sergeant lying out in the open unable to help himself. With a pal, he left the shelter of his foxhole and crossed the area where shells were bursting, and brought his leader back to safety. His companion was killed.

"SGT. FRANCIS P. GARO, former St. Louis college (Honolulu) football lineman, will take on a pair of Nazis any day. In recent action, he tracked down and captured three Germans single-handed, when the enemy fighters were trying to escape Yank forces. Sgt. Goro's assignment was to guard the rear of his unit as it was attacking a patrol, but he noticed the fleeing Germans and took on a little extra duty.

"PVT. MASAO AWAKUNI of Mincie, Hawaii, can take a joke, but not a German one. Recently on a night patrol he and his assistant gunner went to meet an enemy tank they heard approaching. Hiding behind a low bridge, Awakuni waited until the enemy machi ne was 25 feet away before letting fly with his bazooka. Then he let go with three more shots at close range.

The Nazi crew was found dead and the vehicle wrecked.

"PVT. TAKEO SHIMIZU has his own methods of waging warfare against the Axis. When he stumbled onto a German soldier skulking in a slit trench, Shimizu gave him a boot to start him on his way, then finished the job with his Browning automatic as the Nazi tried to draw his gun. He received the commendation of his superior officer for his daring but unorthodox action in an Italian theatre.

"STAFF SGT. ROBERT OZAKI of Honolulu, who looks a little like a dreamy-eyed young student, is a tough fighter. He led his company in the first mass bayonet charge reported in the Italian war zone. So determined was the charge and so frightening were the Japanese American war cries, that the fighters pushed right through the German positions without stopping to count the casualties.

"SGT. HENRY YOSHIO NAKAMURA of Honolulu learned his fighting tactics in the ring. After a recent battle he related how some Jerries went on their knees and tearfully prayed for mercy after a party he led captured some of the enemy in the hills before Pozilli. He said one of them yelled, 'Joe, I'm hurt,' in English, but Nakamura wasn't fooled and led back his share of prisoners."

Spanish Officials Inspect Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO—The Spanish Consulate announced on Dec. 14 that Consul F. De Amat, who represents interests of Japanese nationals under provisions of the Geneva convention, has arrived at the Tule Lake segregation center and "is not expected back for several weeks."

Sentiment Against Return of Evacuees Noted by Newspaper

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento Union announced on Dec. 16 that approximately 600 readers had voted 12 to 1 for total exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

The Union poll was patterned on a similar survey conducted by the Los Angeles Times and the same questions were used. In both cases readers were urged to mail votes to the newspapers.

Of those answering the questionnaire, 87 favored excepting American-born Japanese from any deportation proceedings, while 497 wanted wholesale deportation.

Nisei Soldiers Among First To Answer Call to Action on Dec. 7, Says Ex-Commander

HORN, Ariz.—Japanese American soldiers were among the first to answer the alert at Pearl Harbor during the attack on Dec. 7, 1941, Colonel Wilhelm A. Anderson, former commanding officer of a Hawaiian National Guard unit, declared here on Dec. 14.

Not a man among the Japanese Americans failed to report for duty and all seemed eager for a chance to avenge the treachery, Col. Anderson added.

These Japanese Americans of the Hawaiian National Guard are now fighting in Italy as the 100th Infantry Battalion of General Mark Clark's Fifth Army. They were praised as "fine soldiers" by Col. Anderson, their former commander who is now inspector and co-ordinator of training for the Timberwolf Division, stationed here for train-

ing under the command of Maj. Gen. Terry Allen.

"They are fine soldiers, those boys," Col. Anderson observed. "They are eager to learn, quickly absorb weapons lore, and we never were forced to discipline them for misconduct. I am proud to have had a hand in training men who are signing with their life's blood their pledge of loyalty to the United States and its democratic principles."

A number of news stories with Italian datelines have mentioned many of Col. Anderson's old men and letters he receives from his former officers warmly commend the work of the Japanese American troops in Italy.

Col. Anderson is a native of Hawaii, his parents having come there from Norway in 1880. He spent many years in the armed services.

By WRA Official for Campaign Against Japanese Americans

Witchhunt Charged
By Regional Director
Of Relocation Authority

SAN FRANCISCO — "Agitators of race hatred" were sharply condemned here on Dec. 14 by Robert B. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, for their "malicious" campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Cozzens declared that racial agitation was responsible for interruption of prisoner exchange negotiations with Japan.

"The major responsibility," he contended, "for jeopardizing the lives and welfare of thousands of American women and children and soldiers in custody of the Japanese should be placed on the shoulders of agitators of race hatred."

Cozzens declared there could be no doubt that "the break in negotiations for return of American soldiers and civilians was caused by the malicious campaign carried on by these agitators, including public as well as private organizations and individuals."

The WRA official reviewed the disturbances in November at the Tule Lake segregation center and commented:

"But the witch hunters were not content with the facts. Distortions, half truths and misstatements were

if not for a future world war. Many wild rumors are afloat regarding the 'inevitability' of

societies together vary enormously, but common to all of them are social obligations within the group, antagonisms and prejudices against other parallel groups.

Race consciousness and antipathies become associated with "closed societies" because certain external characteristics that help assign an individual to his group are ever present. A person's very physical appearance singles him or her out as not belonging or belonging to a given "society." Each individual no matter what his or her own character may be, is at once assigned to a given group and treated accordingly. We have in this type of social divisions along racial lines the area known as the "racial frontier." As long as we have social systems closed along racial lines, we will continue to have racial tensions and conflicts.

The anthropological analysis of this present-day racial frontier must consider at least two cycles each a definite part of the other. The major cycle embraces a period of at least 500,000 years — and probably more. It opens in that long-forgotten age, hundreds of thousands of years before the dawn of history, when the earliest primate ancestor of modern man moved out from his place of origin to occupy all parts of the earth. This early creature learned how to live in various environments. In this process of migration, adaptation and settlement, combined with the many and varied factors of geographical barriers, great distances, isolation, inbreeding within a given biological group, and creating specific independent group ways of living, the various races and varieties of the human species and cultures were formed. For some time now, as we will see later, this old process of differentiation and isolation has been going and is going in reverse.

The second and minor cycle embraces a period of some 500 years. In the early part of this epoch the so-called "white races" were confined mainly to the great peninsula of Asia known as Europe. These light-skinned people were living in constant threat of being absorbed by the peoples of the Near East and Africa. Then, owing to a series of cultural events, two of which were certainly the improvements in marine science and mechanical warfare, the tables were turned. The "pale-faced" people took to the offensive. They threw off the control of the Near East and Africa, and advanced into Africa and Asia, discovered and conquered America. By 1900 they held nine-tenths of the land surface of the earth, and by mechanical power dominated the remainder. The "white race" developed a sense of racial superiority, organized an efficient "closed society," and assumed that they were created to rule the world forever. In the present age the tables are again being turned. The break-down of a "closed" system of society in terms

more in keeping with their desires.

"Official investigation and public office were used to dignify the most fantastic stories, thus giving them the semblance of truth. The result of this was a wave of hysterical demands for severely repressive measures against the Japanese in the various centers."

Cozzens contended most of the measures demanded would have been in violation of the Geneva convention and insisted that the Tule Lake incident itself caused no particular concern to Tokyo. This, he said, was shown by the official broadcasts from Tokyo at the time.

But as the agitation continued, the San Francisco Chronicle quoted Cozzens as adding, Tokyo became interested and finally announced it would reconsider its treatment of U. S. citizens. The Japanese government concluded by halting negotiations for the exchange of nationals with the Allies.

"The heedless race haters have hit at every American family which has loved ones in the hands of the Japanese," Cozzens said. "The thought of American women and children and soldiers in the hands of the enemy, anxiously awaiting the day of their exchange, should have a sobering effect on the fanatical superpatriots

cesses as may be duly approved and provided for through legislative action."

ods of travel and communication are forcing the peoples of the world to live together. The peoples of the world are no longer able to live in separate cultural and biological isolation. The "closed society" of the past is being revolutionized and disintegrated by the aid of some of the same forces that made possible self-sufficiency in the past. The mechanical and scientific achievements of the past and of the present of all mankind are becoming the common property of all humanity. The so-called "colored races" are beginning to take the offensive in the fields of the "higher" sciences and arts, and apparently will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the "closed society" myth of the white race of their superiority. This world-wide phenomenon comes to focus in our own "racial frontier" in the struggle of various minority groups in the United States to cast off the injustices of their own conditions.

Biologically, the racial frontier was crossed some thousands of years ago. Racial intermingling seems to have taken place at least 40,000 years ago in Asia and Europe with the Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon peoples. The prehistorian can definitely trace population movements and interminglings in ever increasing numbers in the ages following. This intermingling of peoples helps to explain why the anthropologist is unable to find in living "races" any physical differences that are absolute. In a strict sense, we cannot speak of absolutely valid hereditary racial traits. The historical records of the migrations and interminglings of peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas further gives weight to the anthropological conclusions that pure races are no longer of importance in our consideration of the problems involved in our consideration of the racial frontier.

The main questions involved in our "race relations" are not biological but social and psychological. The prejudices and folklore we, as a specific group, have inherited from our culture determines the extent and power of our racial frontiers. The best opinion based upon tested facts has long since rejected the old notion that our racial prejudices are fixed instincts. In spite of the old, persistent and strongly held views of race, it is possible to see changes. We no longer burn witches because they are endowed by a racial spirit dangerous to us. We no longer find healing powers in moss taken from the skull of a Negro. We no longer believe with Dr. Van Eyrie, an early physician, that because of the sloping angle of the Negro's head (only some Negroes have this trait) any attempt to educate the Negro would "have the effect of destroying his center of gravity, rendering him incapable of walking upright."

End of University Ban Clears Way for Education of Nisei

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The last barrier in the way of Yoshio Sako's medical education was removed last week when the University of Minnesota announced the end of a ban on Japanese American students, it was reported here last week.

Sako, 25-year old interne at Children's hospital, already has his entrance blanks from the university medical school, and the rest will be a formality.

Clearance from the office of the provost marshal general must be obtained first.

He finished his third year at the University of California medical school in May, 1942, but his training was interrupted when he

who have been agitating for a more restrictive policy on the part of the WRA."

Cozzens insisted the WRA had always conducted its program with full consideration of the security of the nation and of the delicate international situation involved. "I must and will continue to do so," he said.

The statement of the WRA director was obviously directed at the Hearst press, Congressman Costello and the Dies subcommittee, the senate and assembly interim committees of the California legislature, and at Congressman Engle who have been among the leaders in urging repressive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Hearst's Washington bureau, came up last Nov. 28 with another "sensational" spread concerning "10,000 nisei on the west coast who were being taught obedience to the Emperor." It was as Richards' articles usually are, calculated to poison the public against all American-born Japanese.

Fortunately, there are newspapers throughout the country who do not subscribe to Hearst's theory of Americanism being a matter of race or ancestry. In Detroit for instance, the Free Press one of the most respected newspapers in the state of Michigan, editorialized against the "myrmidons of the sensationalist press." The editorial, titled "Grew Straightens the Record," appeared thusly in the Free Press' Monday (Nov. 29) morning edition:

"After the flood of bilge and hysteria loosed against all Japanese Americans, loyal and disloyal in aftermaths of the Tule Lake riot, it is refreshing to contemplate the words of a man who knows more about the Japanese mind than the myrmidons of the sensationalist press could learn in a dozen lifetimes. Joseph C. Grew our last ambassador to Japan, probably was thinking about the loyal Japanese Americans in the United States Armed Forces, many of them fighting at this moment in Italy, and about the other thousands given clean bills by the FBI, when he rebuked the irresponsible hatemongers in this fashion:

"I do know, that like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin are wholly loyal to the United States. . . It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds of suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to see these Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal."

"Possibly, though, these strong words fell short of the minds they were intended to reach. Prejudice of the kind Ambassador Grew meant isn't only blind; it is deaf and dumb."

In his almost three score years of newspapering, Malcom W. Binray, editorial director of the Free Press, has come across the scum and rot, as well as the highest type, of humanity. If his daily editorials are any criterion, he seems to be well qualified to speak on the shortcomings of men and further seems to wield the authority, as well as the guts, to express his opinions. At any rate, his last paragraph was probably true.

It is highly probable that the minds of Randolph Hearst, John

was sent to the Heart Mountain relocation center. After his release last February he came to St. Paul.

With his education partially completed, he qualifies to work in hospitals as a junior interne.

The native Californian tried vainly to enter about 40 medical schools in all parts of the United States. He kept in touch with the University of Minnesota, however, and he learned from friends nearly two weeks ago that a change in admission policy was expected.

Sako wrote to the school immediately, and the papers were sent to him. He has fulfilled scholastic requirements, he says.

Rohwer Buys Three Jeeps For U S Army

ROHWER, Ark. — Rohwer school children will this month buy not one, but three jeeps for the U. S. Army with returns from their Pond and Stamp drive totaling \$3,505.95, compared to the original goal of \$1165.

All the students participating as bond stamp salesmen. It was reported that 53 per cent of the high school students now possess War Stamp books.

Student leaders in the campaign were Shinya Honda, Satoshi Oishi, Ruth Kambara, and Grace Ogata.

based, no doubt, less on concern for their welfare than a desire to make things unpleasant for the United States. And yet there is likely to have been honest concern among Tokyo's underlings less callous about human life than their superiors, since it is presumed that the horrendous tales emanating from California's perennial rabble-rousers have reached Japan in even more exaggerated form.

Thus it can be seen that the professional Yellow Perilists are playing directly into the hands of the Tokyo military, as certainly as if they were in the pay of the Imperial government.

The Yellow Perilists are serving no practical purpose, either in the winning of the war, or preparing for a lasting peace. Their wind and fury is just so much energy dissipated. They are doing the nation a great disservice by provoking all persons of Japanese descent to the welfare of unfortunate Americans in Japanese hands.

If it could be said that the victory over Japan could be brought a day nearer by disbanding the WRA, or passing resolutions banning all persons of Japanese descent from California for ever and a day, or deporting all "Japs" immediately, or otherwise violating the American principles enunciated in the Constitution and the United Nations principles exemplified in the Four Freedoms, there might be at least an argument in favor of these actions.

But nothing is to be gained by these manifestations of hatred, fear, and above all, greed. If the situation were not so desperately serious with the heavy significance of vast principles, these actions could be passed over as infantile gestures comparable to sticking out one's tongue and screaming nya, nya, nvaaa.

The first breach was made by the federal government when, 74 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor,

Lechner and the other preachers of Hitler's doctrines within our shores were not reached by Ambassador Grew. But it is just as probable that the great majority of our fellow citizens did listen to the words of Joseph Grew.

And the fact that Hearst is what he is and that there are many other like thunderous demagogues should give the nisei more incentive to succeed in rehabilitating themselves outside of the relocation centers.

The nisei must have the fortitude and the will to "make good," come what may. We must assume seriously the obligations arising from the faith and trust which so many fellow Americans, like Joseph Grew and others, have in us. Yes, America is still the land of opportunity. But we must be aware of it and be willing to carry our respective share of the load. And we can't do it by carping, nor by dreaming, nor by being bitter.

Dies Witness Charged with Illegal Entry

Earl Best Was Source
Of Denver Post Stories
Against WRA Camp

CODY, Wyo.—Earl Best, star witness for the Dies Committee in last summer's hearings on the War Relocation Authority, was arrested on Dec. 17 on charges of illegally entering the United States from Canada.

Best was the source of information for a series of sensational newspaper articles in the Denver Post which were reprinted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Robertson, R., Wyo., as part of a campaign against the War Relocation Authority. Best, former steward at the Heart Mountain center, testified to the Dies Committee concerning alleged irregularities in the management of the evacuee camp.

Best was ordered held by the Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service. He already was under arrest on charges of passing a forged check.

The Justice Department said that Best, alias Gerald Earl Coull, had been deported from the United States in August, 1939, and had illegally reentered this country at Detroit, Mich., in Nov. 1941.

and maintenance on the home front; even in the quiet "exile" of the relocation centers.

There must be active recognition of these facts, and a stern warning to the racists that they are our real obstructionists and the enemy within.