

CONGRESSMAN J. LEROY JOHNSON, who will introduce legislation designed to provide for the deportation of Japanese aliens and disloyal native born.

JOHNSON AIMS AT DEPORTING JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Representative J. Leroy Johnson, Stockton, Calif., said he will introduce legislation today for postwar deportation of Japanese and establishment of a "Japanese Deportation Commission."

A House concurrent resolution prepared by Johnson would provide that the peace treaty with Japan authorize deportation to that country of all Japanese aliens in the United States and all Japanese citizens of the United States who have been disloyal to this country.

ANOTHER BILL'S AIM

Another bill which Johnson has prepared would establish a three-man "deportation commission" to review the record of every American-born Japanese to determine his loyalty to this country and order deportation for disloyalty.

"Many of us in the West," Johnson said in a statement, "have looked forward to the day of peace and tried to provide steps to solve or minimize the vexatious questions that have and will arise by the presence of Japanese in our midst."

"To me the treaty-making power gives us the key to the situation."

EXPLANATION GIVEN

Johnson added that "the attempt to mingle and amalgamate races of different color or background, when one of the races making the penetration is backed by a strong and unscrupulous government, can not be successful. We, and I think the Japanese, would have been better off if they had never come here. This is a way to get rid of the group that may make future trouble."

He added that other races need have no fear of similar action against them.

Clean "Bill of Health" Given to Hawaii's Japanese

NEW YORK—A "clean bill of health" for Japanese Americans in Hawaii has been given by intelligence officials in the islands, the New York Sun reported in a recent editorial.

The Sun declared:

"Visiting in Honolulu, a Baltimore Sun staff writer obtained from Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence there, what may be called an unqualified clean bill of health for the conduct of Japanese Americans in Hawaii."

"... It is true that on the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor and immediately thereafter a handful of Japanese Americans known to be disloyal were seized."

"... More than 600 Japanese Americans from Hawaii are serving as combat interpreters in various parts of the Pacific front. More than 10,000 Japanese Americans volunteered for combat duty in the army but only 2,645 could be accepted."

"... Since the war department long ago held that a large-scale evacuation of Japanese Americans from Hawaii would be impracticable, it is fortunate that by testimony of a disinterested observer from the mainland the policy that has been followed has been successful, or at the very least, unmarked by incidents."

Long Beach Backs Ban on Jap Return

LONG BEACH, June 22.—(AP)—The city council in a unanimous resolution today opposed any attempt to release Japanese from relocation centers or to permit their return to coastal areas. In the same resolution the council praised Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, for his "consistent stand" in excluding Japanese from strategic districts.

Myer Backs Japanese Return To Evacuated West Coast Area

SALT LAKE CITY, March 29—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, asserted last week that when the military situation permits "there can be no question" that Japanese-Americans moved from the Pacific Coast states "should have the right to go back to their former homes if they choose to do so."

"There are groups on the West Coast," he said in an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon meeting of Salt Lake City civic clubs, "who have been campaigning for months to stir up sentiment to keep the evacuees permanently excluded from their former homes."

"The plague of intolerance which they have fostered has spread into other areas; well organized efforts undoubtedly will be made to spread it still further. The efforts will be carefully disguised in the cloak of patriotism..."

"I find it hard to believe that the American people will tolerate for very long the fostering of hatred for fellow Americans and the destruction of American ideals when their sons are giving their lives to protect those ideals."

Solution of the problem of relocation, he said, "is national in scope, and no one section of the (Continued on Page Two)"

Minority Member of Group Calls Tule Investigation Painful Parody of Inquiry

Continued from Page 1
ceived close attention and, in my opinion, was given undue credence. The cross examination to which the War Relocation Authority officials was subjected did not add to the dignity or prestige of the proceedings.

"No effort was made to learn or understand the problems and policies of the War Relocation Authority from the highest officials of the agency until after a large portion of the public mind had been thoroughly poisoned by sensational charges, none of which (of any moment) were subsequently proven. It is not too difficult to distort the true function of a Congressional investigation."

"In peacetime, an ordinary government agency can usually withstand a Congressional investigation of any type. But this particular investigation has centered on a wartime program that has no real parallel in American history—a program shot through and through with explosive possibilities and posing questions of the gravest national and international consequence..."

"On the basis of slim and unreliable evidence, the American people have been led to believe that the War Relocation Authority is pampering the residents of relocation centers and that it is deliberately or heedlessly turning potential spies and saboteurs loose upon the nation."

"Groundless public fears and antagonisms have been stirred up at a time when national unity is more than ever needed, and widespread distrust has been engendered toward the opera-

tions of a hard-working and conscientious agency. Even more important, the investigation has encouraged the American public to confuse the people in relocation centers with our real enemies across the Pacific.

"Thus it has fostered a type of racial thinking which is already producing ugly manifestations and which seems to be growing in intensity. Unless this trend is checked, it may eventually lead to ill-advised actions that will constitute an everlastingly shameful blot on our national record."

The rest of Eberharter's report was devoted to challenging the specific recommendations of the majority report. He hit hardest at the majority's recommendation that National Director Dillon S. Myer and Ray R. Best, Tule Lake center director, should be removed because of their "evident inability" to cope with the problem of disloyal Japanese.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Character, Not Color

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
Noting the accomplishments of American soldiers Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, Mike Miyake and others, the Milwaukee Journal on March 11 declared: "Wisconsin will hope, as the men themselves hope, that the bravery and utter devotion to America of these Japanese Americans will convince the rest of us that a man should be judged on his character and not on his ancestry, the slant of his eyes, or the color of his skin. No better antidote could be compounded for the potent poisons of war bred suspicion and racial hatreds."

On Sgt. Kuroki

REPUBLIC TIMES
The Republic Times of Ottawa, Ill., on Feb. 23, noted the war record of Sgt. Ben Kuroki, nisei turret gunner, and praised him as a Japanese American who has twice won the Distinguished Flying Cross and whose present ambition is to bombard Tokyo. "Kuroki is a proof that not all Japanese are like Tojo and Co., and that Japanese blood is not a curse which inexorably dooms its possessor to damnation," said the Republic Times. "Kuroki deserves a place beside the many good Americans, from generals down, who are of German blood."

FSA and Discrimination

HILO TRIBUNE HERALD
The work of Hawaii Delegate Joseph R. Farrington in the fight to keep the Farm Security Administration free of discriminatory rulings was praised by the Hilo Tribune Herald on February 22.

Case in point, the Tribune Herald said, was a recent FSA ruling which would have prevented Japanese Americans from sharing in the FSA program. "A majority of the non-industrial food production in Hawaii comes from the farms of persons of Japanese ancestry. Withdrawing FSA benefits from them would have had a serious effect upon food production essential to the well being not only of the civilian population of Hawaii, but to our armed forces as well," the Tribune Herald said.

"Delegate Farrington, after a conference with Frank Hancock, FSA administrator, was able to report that the FSA does not desire to discriminate against anyone on a racial basis."

Coast Attitude

"I'm glad to be able to report that the agitation against the return of the Japanese to the Pacific slope is suffering from a bad case of lack of support. But in those cases where they ARE able to round up a hall full of "selective" thinkers, certain elements of the reactionary press have so well beaten the drum for the meetings that a casual reader might be led to believe that the entire Coast is in high fever over the matter."—Mason Roberson in the San Francisco, Calif., People's World of March 6.

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PEOPLE HAVE RELOCATED FROM MANZANAR

Group To Campaign In Behalf Of Niseis

(Following statement was received by the editor last week from Mrs. Paul W. Moritz, of South Pasadena, Calif. The motive behind the message gives further proof that even in California there are Americans who place justice and fair play before unreasoning wartime emotionalism—Editor.)

Americans of Japanese ancestry are being drafted from behind barbed wire of the relocation centers to risk their lives as full citizens. As this risk is taken in battle, all evacuees will share the anxieties and responsibilities of citizenship. In a democracy it is imperative that citizenship confer on all both equal responsibility and equal rights.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Pasadena and vicinity, declare it to be our conviction that full civil rights should be restored to the evacuees. One of these rights is that of returning to their west coast homes. We also believe that the same treatment should be accorded loyal Japanese aliens as loyal German aliens.

We propose to work openly for these objectives, as we believe the present contradiction in American democratic theory and practice in the treatment of this group should be resolved quickly. Our slogan is, "Justice delayed is Justice denied."

We shall appreciate suggestions of a name befitting the purpose of this newly formed group.

- Priscilla Beattie
- Beatrice M. Carr
- William C. Carr
- Katherine Fanning
- Gertrude Klaus
- Jerome W. MacNair
- Mary MacNair
- Margaret S. Moritz
- Mrs. Afton D. Nance
- Herbert Nicholson
- Alice L. Pearson
- Esther F. Rhoads
- Gale Seaman
- Leonard Oechsli

Attorney Tsurutani Makes Urgent Plea

The duty of every citizen to vote in the coming presidential election was emphasized by Henry Tsurutani, spokesman for the Project Attorney's office, in an urgent plea to all registered voters at Manzanar.

"Many are yelling about their rights," he remarked, "but there's one we still have, the right to vote."

Evacuee voters must contact their respective county registrar of voters by April 6, official sources reported.

Majority of Nisei Are Loyal To America, Avers Sandberg

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carl Sandburg, poet and Lincoln biographer, in his Sunday column for the Chicago Daily Times last week averred that the majority of the Japanese Americans have been and will be loyal to the United States.

"The nisei," he said, "... American-born Japanese whose tongues are more facile in the American than in the Japanese language, who have been pressed mainly in American culture molds, whose thought control has been predominantly American, they prize the battle wounds taken by nisei in Italian fighting. They say 'We have

sunk 25 Japanese ships in two days.' They say, 'What's buzzin' cousin?' or 'What's knittin', kiten?' and they can make like any native born telling what mairzy doates is and how to cook it."

Sandburg said he had read from a missionary's letter that nisei who returned to Japan for schooling were often called "120 per cent Americans, because they made the 100 per cent Caucasian Americans seem mild! ... The lot of the nisei in Japan was not wholly a happy one. Their relatives and friends were bewildered and annoyed by these strange young people who looked like Japanese but acted and thought like Americans."

Declaring "there may be treacherous Japanese waiting under cover" Sandburg said, "but it may count in favor of the nisei that so far there seem to be no cases of treason or espionage or sabotage."

Full Face and Profile: PEARL S. BUCK

"Never, if you can possibly help it, write a novel. It is, in the first place, a thoroughly un-social act. It makes one obnoxious to one's family and to one's friends. One sits about for many weeks, months, even years, in the worst cases, in a state of stupefaction. Even when from sheer exasperation and exhaustion one lays down one's pen, the wicked work goes on in one's brain. The people there will go on living and talking and thinking, until one longs, like Alice in Wonderland, to cry out, 'You are only a pack of cards after all!' and so brush them away and wake from the dream to find only leaves gently falling upon one's face; wake again to real life and people."

Despite the above admonition given in a lecture at the Columbia School of Journalism, the famed authoress, Pearl Buck, has continued her writing at an almost prodigious pace, and without offending her family or her friends. It may be true that Miss Buck has offended a few persons. She has dusted the dark corners of race prejudice and many another major national and international problem, and she has exposed much bigotry and hypocrisy in so doing. When she tackled the Gannon committee in Los Angeles, meeting on the Japanese American question, she had the gentlemen on that committee tied up in knots for days afterwards.

On the nisei problem Miss Buck has been forthright and clear. One of her speeches, given to the Japanese American Committee on Democracy, is included in her book, "American Unity and Asia."

Miss Buck was born in West Virginia, but spent all her childhood



PEARL S. BUCK

hood in China, scene of the major portion of her books. She learned to speak Chinese before English.

How strong her Chinese background was in her life is shown in the fact that she purposely used a large number of trite phrases in her first book, "East Wind: West Wind," because in Chinese it is good literary style to use certain well-known phrases used by other writers. After learning that the same custom is not considered so desirable a literary trait here, she spent some time going over the manuscript and deleting such expressions.

Miss Buck has been married since 1935 to her publisher, Richard J. Walsh of John Day Company and editor of Asia Magazine.

Commonweal Publishes Special Issue on Japanese Americans

"It is for the highest court in the nation to decide whether there are several kinds of citizens or not. It is an interesting question. It is interesting to know if a child born in this country who thinks that he can have the Fourth of July and grow up to be the President had better look first in the mirror to see what color is his skin. We thought that question was settled by the Civil War. Apparently it is still under debate."

This paragraph, taken from an editorial in the March 10th issue of The Commonweal, leading Catholic weekly, sets the note of inquiry with which the editors of this magazine have gone into the scope of nisei problems in this Japanese American number.

Besides editorial comment on Japanese Americans, the issue includes four interviews with persons of Japanese ancestry, the American Civil Liberties brief in the case of Fred Korematsu, "Japanese Americans Speak," and a drawing by Henry Fukuhara.

Interviewed by Commonweal editors and writers are Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the artist; Minoru Yamasaki, New York architect; and Marian Moto and Patti Iwanaga, students at the College of the Sacred Heart.

Quoted in "Japanese Americans Speak" are Ina Sugihara, Joe Grant Masaoka, Dale Oka, Yori Wada and Sergeant Ben Kuroki.

Writing of her relocation center life, Ina Sugihara, now in New York City, declares:

"To me and to most of the 70,000 Americans in the Relocation Centers, Japan is a place far away across an immense ocean. There is no going back to it for us. For me going back always means the drylands of Colorado and Keller School and Christmas programs and weiner bakes and Campus Inn. The mountains that I see in the back of my mind are not those around Fujiyama but the yellow-green and blue-green hills in the heart of the Rockies with the snow-capped peaks in the distance. New York was nothing strange to me because it is like San Francisco and Los Angeles combined, with the Bowery thrown in for good measure. Toyko would be a strange city whose ways I would have trouble and no desire in learning.

"One need not understand the Oriental mind in order to understand us; one needs only to understand

from doing an ineffective job at the Tule Lake center, has actually handled its difficult assignment with commendable effectiveness."

The majority report, he said, "systematically excludes all the evidence which indicates that the War Relocation Authority is doing a capable job."

"No effort was made to learn or understand the problems and policies of the WRA from the highest officials of the agency until after a large portion of the public mind had been thoroughly poisoned by sensational charges, none of which (of any moment) were subsequently proven," the Pennsylvanian declared.

Would Do

ures lately, but it is known that the total of Japanese liberated from the centers has passed the 30,000 mark.

"Fortunately, however, public opinion in a number of districts is forcing the return of

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Intelligent Discrimination CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Noting that "there is a widespread tendency to judge all persons of Japanese ancestry in terms of the atrocities committed by the Japanese military," Christian Advocate, national Methodist weekly, pointed to two recent accounts of heroism on the part of Japanese American soldiers in Italy in an editorial in its March 16 issue.

"This paper has been severely criticized on a few occasions because of its insistence on fair and American treatment of American-born Japanese of proved loyalty and character. The statement has been made repeatedly, even by some highly respected individuals, that 'a Jap is always a Jap,'" the Advocate continued.

The Advocate recounted the newspaper stories of the heroic feats of Sgt. Calvin Shimogaki and Sgt. Gary Hisaoka on the Cassino front, as reported by front-line correspondents.

The Advocate said that "intelligent discrimination" is a Christian virtue of high order under any circumstances, "but wartime, when the danger of hurried judgment and hysterical action is always present, it becomes a matter of solemn obligation."

Reason Triumphs ROCKFORD, ILL. REGISTER REPUBLICAN

Commenting on the Colorado legislature's recent refusal to pass a law to prohibit purchase of Colorado land by Japanese, the Rockford, Ill., Register Republican said on Feb. 23:

"Refusal to follow the path of blind discrimination speaks well of the Colorado legislature's understanding of what this country stands for."

would be kept on relocation centers, out of harm's way and

Rep. Eberharter Challenges Dies Report on Tule Lake

Declares Majority Views Show 'Ugly Manifestations' of Racist Thinking on Evacuee Problems

Pennsylvanian Says Dies Subcommittee's Report Is "Serious Disservice to American People;" Differs With Each of Recommendations by Costello, Mundt

WASHINGTON—Charging that he had found "ugly manifestations" of a type of racial thinking that might "eventually lead to ill-advised actions that will constitute an everlasting shameful blot on our national record," Rep. Herman P. Eberharter, D., Pa., Thursday filed minority views on the report of the Dies subcommittee on the Tule Lake segregation center.

Rep. Eberharter, who has differed with his colleagues on the Dies subcommittee on previous occasions on matters regard-

ing Japanese Americans, declared that the majority report, signed by Chairman Costello, D., Calif., and Rep. Mundt, R. S. D., was a "serious disservice to the American people."

Eberharter, who had declared previously both Costello and Mundt were "biased" and "prejudiced" in their reports on Japanese Americans, took issue Thursday with each of the recommendations in the Dies subcommittee's majority report, adding that the report "has seemingly been written with a view of obtaining maximum publicity for the most irresponsible charges."

The report by Costello and Mundt, which Eberharter charged had not been shown to him at the time it was filed two weeks ago, had recommended the removal of Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA and Ray R. Best, director at Tule Lake, because of their "evident disability" to cope with disloyal Japanese.

Costello and Mundt had also asked for the transfer of jurisdiction at Tule Lake to the Department of Justice, and that the WRA report directly to Congress on individuals responsible for the Tule Lake riot last November, and also that policing at WRA centers be done exclusively by Caucasians.

Eberharter said that the majority report of the Dies group "has encouraged the public to confuse the people in relocation centers with our real enemies across the Pacific."

He found that Myer and Best acted wisely last November by meeting with the evacuee committee, hearing their case and giving both them and the crowd "a forthright and uncompromising statement of the government's position."

"I cannot help wondering what action my excessively critical colleagues would have taken under similar circumstances," Eberharter observed. "The role of Monday morning quarterback has never been a particularly difficult assignment."

The congressman held that the WRA "handled its difficult assignment with commendable effectiveness" and that, therefore, no transfer of control was needed. He also questioned why Tule Lake authorities should report to Congress when a special committee exists. Finally, he advocated use of the army for emergency policing.

Information and facts by which the military was guided.

Presiding over the meeting was Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACD.

Earlier in his talk, McWilliams revealed that the California Joint Immigration Board, which he castigated as a fountain-head of racism on the Pacific Coast, was doing "everything in its power to prevent mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii" at the very time it was agitating for the evacuation of the same people from the Pacific Coast.

The reason, he explained, was the obvious one that the Board did not want Hawaii's Japanese Americans brought over to the mainland.

McWilliams repeatedly reminded the meeting that agitation against evacuees was being "cleverly and deliberately used" for the twin purpose of diverting public attention from the war against the Nazis in Europe to the Pacific war, and to attack the Roosevelt administration.

But, he pointed out, despite the peak which hysterical race bigotry reached on the West Coast during 1943, anti-Oriental agitation in general from a long term point

Nisei Urged by M Dillon Myer Upholds Simple Relocation Policies

PASADENA, Calif.—Firmly upholding the War Relocation Authority's handling of Japanese-Americans, Director, Dillon S. Myer addressed 1000 persons last week at the Tuesday Evening Forum in the Junior College East Campus auditorium, reported the Pasadena Post.

Mr. Myer said he had no apologies to make for the Authority's program, and that "it is working to preserve the principles of human decency that distinguished civilization from barbarism."

Mr. Myer said "stimulators of racial fanaticism have hampered the work of the Authority." He explained that a resolution passed by many groups expressing opposition to the release of any Japanese, alien or American-born, ignores the constitutional questions involved in the measure it advocates. It would mean return to civilian life and imprisonment of thousands of Japanese-American boys who are fighting for democracy, the loss of thousands of agricultural workers, and detention of American citizens

New York Group Assails Dies Report

WASHINGTON, March 22—Activities of an asserted Communist-dominated group campaigning for more liberal treatment of Japanese in the United States were revealed today to be under scrutiny by the House un-Americanism investigating committee, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The House committee's report on disorders late last fall at Tule Lake was assailed by the New York committee, and charges were made that the authors of the documents, Reps. Costello (D) Cal., and Mundt (R) S. D., were trying to "discredit" the War Relocation Authority for "political" reasons.

The protest said "nothing in the record justifies" the recommendation that Dillon S. Myer, national director, should be removed.

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MANZANAR FREE PRESS

Letters from the Public

(Following excerpts are from a letter written recently to the MINNEAPOLIS TIMES by Dr. Lehman Wendell on the behalf of the niseis in the United States.—Ed. Note)

To the Editor:

During the first World War, intolerance ran insanely high. Anyone with a foreign sounding name was suspected of being disloyal, and particularly was this true if the name was of German origin. In the present war, conditions are almost reversed. Nobody suspects his neighbor because he happens to have a German name.

There is one unfortunate exception. Many still suspect the American-born Japanese. Why they should be suspected more than the German or Italian Americans is not easy to understand. They are steeped in American culture and traditions. The American way of life is their way of life, and the great majority of them are loyal to this country under whose flag they were born.

In a democracy we have no right to suspect anyone who has not shown himself to be disloyal; to do so is to invite disloyalty.

I have had the pleasure of serving professionally some dozen American Japanese from Hawaii, who are now in the U.S. army. I have found them to be neat, courteous, refined, intelligent, highly appreciative, and extremely proud to wear the uniform of the United States.

I had a lengthy conversation with one of these men. When he was asked how he could fight against Japan when his parents had returned there, he replied, "They are only two to worry about, but I am thinking of the hundreds and hundreds of American Japanese. They are the boys and girls I am willing to fight for."

Surely, we have no right to suspect or mistreat the young men and women whose parents were born in Japan. Japan is our enemy, it is true, but not the young men and women of Japanese ancestry who dwell among us. My association with them has convinced me that they are Americans in the true sense of the word.

Dr. Lehman Wendell.

taught for years of Japanese-American marvelous propaganda from must make every Japanese prove his his country, and those who cannot be naturalization provided in my bill sure of Senators id Stewart. are going at pres- of spots in this in the course of the phenomenal ial increase, be-

Rep. Johnson Would Deport All Jap Aliens

By Ray Richards
Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Losing protests in a dozen regions of the West Japanese colonization make it necessary that Congress reassure the public by offering a permanent solution of the whole Japanese resident problem this spring, Representative J. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, said today.

He announced that the increasingly critical situation had prompted arrangements for an immediate series of conferences between Senate and House supporters of measures for the eventual deportation of all Japanese aliens and disloyal Japanese-Americans.

The first effect of the proposed legislation would be to discourage the present distribution of Japanese across the country, he claimed.

Otherwise, he warned, the cells

of Japanese now being established will grow into big colonies in many sections.

CONFERENCE SOON

Johnson said he and other members of the California House delegation, joined by members from other states, will confer within the next few days with Senators Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona Democrat, and Tom Stewart, Tennessee Democrat, authors of a bill to take away the American citizenship of all Japanese-Americans who have exhibited disloyalty to this country since the establishment of Selective Service.

Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, and Senators of most of the Western states, have indicated willingness to aid in organizing support for the proposed legislation, Representative Johnson said.

The legislative program, supported solidly by the West Coast congressional delegations and by Congressmen from many other sections where Japanese immigration threatens, is opposed by an element in the national administration which would cast aside original statements of disloyalty made by thousands of American-born Japanese, and give them a chance to change their minds before invoking expatriation.

At present the War Relocation Authority, against swelling public and congressional complaint, is turning evacuated West Coast Japanese out of relocation centers at a rapid rate.

NO ASSURANCE GIVEN

The releases are admittedly made with no assurances as to loyalty beyond the opinions of the directors of the centers, none of whom had prewar experience with the Japanese nature and the manner in which this country's Japanese were subjected to Tokyo influence for many years preceding Pearl Harbor.

A year ago releases from the centers were proceeding at the rate of 1000 weekly, but they slowed down abruptly when the Middle West and East became better informed as to West Coast experience with the Japanese.

The WRA has divulged no fig-

ures lately, but it is known that the total of Japanese liberated from the centers has passed the 30,000 mark.

"Fortunately, however, public opinion in a number of districts is forcing the return of Japanese to the centers," Johnson commented. "I have been informed that several score Japanese recently sent into North Carolina as farm workers have been withdrawn. The public began to object strenuously as soon as it was generally learned the Japanese were in the state."

Roland S. Marsh, leader of a protest against Japanese colonization in southeastern Delaware, reported to Washington by telephone today that five large-scale vegetable growers who had applied to the WRA for evacuee farm workers apparently had abandoned plans to bring them in.

CONSTRUCTION HALTED

Construction of housing for the Japanese has been halted, Marsh said.

A mass meeting of farmers at Georgetown, Del., adopted resolutions against the Japanese importation a week ago.

Colorado citizens have initiated an act to prevent alien Japanese land ownership, California is bitterly protesting return of several hundred "hardship case" Japanese to the Army's original prohibited strip, and complaint against Japanese encroachment is being heard in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York.

"It's a situation that can't go on without a strong effort to modify it," Representative Johnson said.

"If the entire country had the West Coast's experienced knowledge of the degree of Japanese disloyalty, and the affect of Japanese settlement on the economy of a community, the problem would be easy."

"Then all the Japanese would be kept on relocation centers, out of harm's way and unable to harm anything, until they could be carefully sifted for wholesale deportations after the war."

"But the majority of the people of the nation do not understand the situation yet. They still regard the Jap-

anese as they would regard any other part of the population of alien origin. It is a tribute to their instinctive democracy, but not to their education in Oriental matters, for the informed person knows that Japan and the Japanese people are a nation and a people forever apart from the rest of the world, unassimilable in Caucasian civilization."

Representative Johnson has rewritten and reintroduced in the House a bill providing for expatriation of thousands of American-born Japanese who stated disloyalty in 1942 and in early 1943, when the Japanese military tide was high.

By a quick assembly of New Deal votes one recent afternoon,

the original Johnson measure was rejected in favor of a Department of Justice bill which would make new statements from the disloyalists necessary for expatriation.

The Justice Department measure is now in the Senate Immigration Committee, before which Johnson and other West Coast Congressmen, as well as Senators McFarland and Stewart, are to testify soon.

INDIGESTIBLE COLONIES

"The Justice Department bill is a ridiculously inadequate measure, of course," Johnson said. "Now that the war is commencing to run slightly against Japan, these traitorous Japanese-Americans would not repeat their statements."

"Because allegiance to the

Emperor was taught for years to the mass of Japanese-Americans by a marvelously thorough propaganda from Tokyo, we must make every suspicious Japanese prove his loyalty to this country, and expatriate those who cannot satisfy the naturalization courts, as provided in my bill and the measure of Senators McFarland and Stewart.

"As things are going at present, scores of spots in this country will in the course of time, with the phenomenal Japanese racial increase, be-

comes great colonies of indigestible Japanese.

"This is a program that looks far into the future. It is designed to prevent

forever a duplication anywhere in the land of the Japanese resident conditions that existed on the Pacific Coast before the war."

Released Japs Spurn Coast, Go Eastward

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(AP)

—The Pacific Coast's anticipated problem on the wartime re-assimilation of Japanese-Americans had not jelled today—and may not for months.

The flow of Nisei across the Oregon, Washington and California borders was not in evidence. The travel trend continued eastward as war relocation authorities said many were "reluctant" or "hesitant" about returning.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said at Seattle not a single person of Japanese ancestry in a war relocation center had returned.

OPPOSES SCHOOLS

Meanwhile, at Sacramento, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, California superintendent of public instruction, told school superintendents he is "unalterably opposed" to reestablishment of Japanese-language schools.

California's schools were able to re-assimilate Nisei students, the convocation decided.

One superintendent—Elwyn Gregory of Alameda County—said if Japanese schools were reopened he feared "there would soon be the Shinto temples and all the other subversive things that went before."

FULL PROTECTION

California police authorities at Sacramento reaffirmed their resolution to give "full protection of the law" to returning Japanese-Americans.

At the same time Representative J. Leroy Johnson (Republican), California, introduced a House bill at Washington to denaturalize those who failed to sign WRA questionnaires on whether they would swear allegiance to the United States and fore-swear allegiance to any government.

Mark Probe Of WRA As 'Painful Parody'

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Branded by Rep. Eberharter (D) Pa., as "a painful parody on fair-minded and constructive Congressional inquiry" and "a serious dis-service to the American people," the House un-Americanism committee probe of the WRA was denounced last week, stated Warren B. Francis of the Los Angeles Times.

In a minority report disagreeing with recommendation for removal of WRA Director Dillon S. Meyer and more rigid control of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center, Eberharter severely criticized the attitude of Reps. Costello, Mundt and other members of the special group which investigated disorders at the northern California camp.

Eberharter said the WRA, "far from doing an ineffective job at the Tule Lake center, has actually handled its difficult assignment with commendable effectiveness." The majority report, he said, "systematically excludes all the evidence which indicates that the War Relocation Authority is doing a capable job."

"No effort was made to learn or understand the problems and policies of the WRA from the highest officials of the agency until after a large portion of the public mind had been thoroughly poisoned by sensational charges, none of which (of any moment) were subsequently proven," the Pennsylvanian declared.

Nisei Urged by McWilliams to Work for Complete Removal of Present Restrictions on Coast

Expert on Minorities Says "Yellow Perilists" Overlay Propaganda

By Dyke Miyagawa
NEW YORK CITY — The largest number of Japanese-Americans to assemble here in the past two years packed the Steinway Hall auditorium last Friday to hear Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer-writer and former head of the California Department of Immigration and Housing, predict a complete removal in the near future of the present military ban on return of evacuees to the west coast.

The meeting, jointly sponsored by four Japanese American organizations of this city, also voted unanimous adoption of a resolution commending the work of the War Relocation Authority and urging retention of Dillon S. Myer as WRA Director.

McWilliams, whose currently popular book, "Brothers Under the Skin," is a study of the country's racial minorities, told his audience that no less than 12 separate groups have been organized in California alone to "save" the Pacific Coast from any possible return of evacuees.

These groups, he said, "have reduced the business of making headlines to a formula," but are losing their effectiveness because the formula has been "overplayed."

Saying it is improbable that more than 25 or 30 per cent of California's population have been completely swayed by the hysterical agitation against evacuees, McWilliams urged Japanese-Americans to place emphasis on work "toward lifting the ban on your return, rather than upon contesting the Constitutionality of evacuation."

"I have no doubt but that the ban will be lifted soon," he said. Of evacuation itself, he declared that Lt. General John L. DeWitt's report to the War Department revealed no overwhelming evidence justifying the mass removal of citizens.

Earlier in his talk, McWilliams revealed that the California Joint Immigration Board, which he castigated as a fountain-head of racism on the Pacific Coast, was doing "everything in its power to prevent mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii" at the very time it was agitating for the evacuation of the same people from the Pacific Coast.

The reason, he explained, was the obvious one that the Board did not want Hawaii's Japanese-Americans brought over to the mainland.

McWilliams repeatedly reminded the meeting that agitation against evacuees was being "cleverly and deliberately used" for the twin purpose of diverting public attention from the war against the Nazis in Europe to the Pacific war, and to attack the Roosevelt administration.

But, he pointed out, despite the peak which hysterical race bigotry reached on the West Coast during 1943, anti-Oriental agitation in general from a long term point

of view is heading into inevitable decline, the basic explanation being that agriculture is being replaced by industrial production as the chief form of economic enterprise in California. This development, coupled with an accentuated rise of trade with the Orient in the post-war "Pacific era," McWilliams said, will make prejudice against Oriental peoples increasingly unprofitable.

The resolution adopted by the meeting at the conclusion of McWilliams' remarks lauded the War Relocation Authority for resisting "with exemplary consistency" the pressures exerted by "powerful forces of self-interest, hysteria and prejudice." It also praised WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, saying:

"A man of lesser conviction in the rightness of the ends for which our country is waging war would have long ago disengaged himself from duties as difficult and unenviable as those being discharged by the present head of the WRA."

The resolution was submitted by the four organizations sponsoring the meeting—the New York office of the JACL, the newly organized Arts Council of Japanese Americans, the Young People's Christian Federation and the Japanese American Committee for Democracy.

McWilliams paid a glowing tribute to the dignity and spirit of cooperation with which the Japanese-Americans accepted evacuation.

In reply to a question from the floor, he declared that he did not believe that the Japanese-Americans or any other American group could have averted evacuation once the evacuation process was under way. He explained that once "military necessity" was announced as the reason for evacuation, there was no way by which any citizen could question the information and facts by which the military was guided.

Presiding over the meeting was Ernest Iiyama, chairman of the JACD.

War Bred Suspicion

(Following is an article from the Milwaukee Journal—March 11, 1944 on brave Yanks with yellow skins and another entitled—"A Good Japanese" contained in the February 23 issue of the Republic Times (Ottawa, Ill.) Ed Note)

Before using some wartime adjective in front of the noun "Jap," read the story of Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, of the American army in Italy. Read how he rescued his white major from under the very muzzles of the German guns. Or remember the modest way in which Mike Miyake, another Japanese American from Hawaii, passed off commendation of his bravery in bringing wounded men out of Cassino. A couple of months ago dispatches from Algiers told of the Japanese American surgeon who labored on and on, without relief, to care for our wounded in spite of his four broken ribs.

Wisconsin has reason to have more than ordinary interest in the outstanding record that is being made by these Japanese in American uniforms, for many of them were trained in this state only about a year ago.

Wisconsin will hope, as the men themselves hope, that the bravery and utter devotion to America of these Japanese-Americans will convince the rest of us that a man should be judged on his character and his accomplishment and not on his ancestry, the slant of his eyes or the color of his skin.

No better antidote could be compounded for the potent poisons of war bred suspicion and racial hatreds.

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Purple Heart Medals Given Honolulu Families of 60 Nisei Soldiers Killed on Italy Front

Japanese Americans from Hawaii Fought, Died As Americans in Cause of Freedom, Colonel Tells Audiences in Stirring Ceremonies

HONOLULU, T. H.—A proud United States Army has given Purple Heart medals to the Japanese American families of sixty soldiers who died in action in Italy—because, said the colonel to each of his little audiences, "your boy was an American," Elmont Waite reported March 13 in an Associated Press dispatch.

"Your soldier did not die grabbing land and loot and vassals for the Reich or for the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere," the colonel said. "Your boy was an American and he fought and died as hosts of good Americans have always done . . . when the cause of freedom is threatened."

The colonel and the sergeant made the speeches on March 11 and 12 in Honolulu—Col. Kendall J. Fielder, because he represented Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area, and Sgt. Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu because he speaks Japanese, a tongue more familiar than English to some of the parents in the audience.

There were five little ceremonies in Honolulu—widely separated little neighborhood meetings so the families could more easily attend.

The people came in quietly, some of them rather timidly, with polite bows to each other.

Some of the mothers and widows wept during the speeches, and once one of the grave-faced fathers reached hastily to borrow his wife's handkerchief. He made it look as though he were wiping his forehead.

One woman who looked as though she would always bring the finest cakes to the church socials lost her determined, cheerful air, leaned over against her neighbor and made soft little moaning noises when Col. Fielder came to the part of his speech that said boys didn't need to die to prove loyalty and bravery.

"Your soldier knew, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who out of righteous anger were slow to accept the fact of his wholehearted Americanism.

"He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you or to other Americans—that he was fine and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that.

"Neither did it take his death to prove he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that; and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering."

The first of the little group meetings was held at the University of Hawaii where many of the absent soldiers had been students. "I've slept through many a class in this hall," Sgt. Hiroki confessed.

The sergeant said his knees shook a little as he unrolled his big manuscript of Japanese characters to translate the colonel's speech.

But it was not like talking to strangers; these were the sergeant's own people, and one of the medals was for Masaharu Takeba, the boy he used to play baseball with.

They were together on the mainland for army training, these two volunteers, before Masaharu went to Italy's battlefield and the sergeant back to the Pacific war.

The recipients of the medals sat in the front row during the presentation speeches, then stood facing the audience to receive the medals.

Gravely Col. Fielder grasped each by the hand, and gave each a medal. The only sound was the voice of the chairman calling out the names of the dead.

Young, attractive Mrs. Hilda M. Yamanaga, who received her husband's medal, had to bow her head quickly a time or two, and others were near tears, but no one wept. They all stood proudly erect.

Another young widow, Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, who seemed no older than a schoolgirl, made a quiet little speech of response.

She said all the relatives of

the lost soldiers, despite their sorrow, were "happy to know that . . . they have helped to prove Americanism is not and never was a matter of race . . ."

"It is up to us," she said, "to carry on."

Sgt. Hiroki, who knows his people well, said afterward that he thought they were taking it pretty fine.

They haven't said a lot about it," he explained, "but they took it all right."

And when you get a death-in-action notice, he added, what is there anyone can say?

Full Face and Profile: GALEN FISHER

R Galen Fisher, whose own story follows, is a member and at present assistant treasurer of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

By GALEN FISHER

You ask me for reminiscences—and that's a dangerous invitation to an old man! The highest point of my life, literally, was when I stood on top of Monte Rosa in the Swiss Alps, tired but triumphant. Mountain climbing has always been my favorite recreation. It does recreate one in spirit as well as body. What wonderful climbs and camps I've had in Canada, in Japan, in China, in Hawaii, in the Himalayas, in New England, and New York, and in my native California. Always with choice of friends, or with my second son, who is as daffy on mountains as I.

Once I spent a week hiking by myself, in the English Lake country, over wild ridges, stopping at farmers' homes and reading one book a day, about the Lake poets. Always on high peaks, like Matterhorn and Fujiyama, I recite Coleridge's "Hymn Before Sunrise in the Vale of Chamounix," a grand nature poem.

Perhaps the lowest point in my life—and one of the raciest—was a long trip I made in 1906 by freight car and third class train in Manchuria and China, down to Kankow, stopping at common Chinese inns, where mules kicked and squealed all night in the courtyard near our cubicle, bare room. It was winter and bitterly cold, but I was young, and stood it all as jauntily as my Japanese companion and the four Chinese soldiers whom we joined up with. Eating a Chinese breakfast in a candle-lit kitchen at 4 a. m. is no picnic.

Intellectually, the high points of life have been the times of high-pressure achievement: when I wrote my first book, while carrying executive responsibilities in New York, as director of the Rockefeller



GALEN FISHER

efeller Institute of Social and Religious Research, twenty years ago; or when, in 1905, I translated for my Harvard professor, William James, a German volume, doing most of it on a pitching steamer voyage to Europe, stoutly resisting the daily temptation to spend hours playing deck games; or when I arose at 5 or 5:30 every day last winter to absorb Toymbee's 6-volume Study of History. If this smacks of conceit, I am well aware that I have no unusual mental ability, and have done very little in comparison with scores of men I know.

If I must confess one of my "most embarrassing moments," it was when our first baby was ten weeks old and I was trying to carry the midget on a big pillow, together with a grip. I should have dropped him plumb on a station platform, except for the timely help of an observant fellow-passenger.

From the UCLA Daily Bruin: Anti-Evacuee Auto Sticker Proclaims Ugly Legend Of Man's Inhumanity to Man

An auto sticker pasted conspicuously on the Chrysler next to our bus proclaimed the ugly legend of man's inhumanity to man, breaking the calm of a March afternoon with a dirty story on a piece of paper. A tale of ignorance, untimely hate, the brand of the tinsel patriot. It read, "Let's Keep the Japs Out of California."

Yet even as we stared, with, admittedly, some amount of scorn at the placid and unbrutish face of the driver, we couldn't help remembering that in some burning corner of Italy a "Jap" in American khaki, hundreds of "Japs" in fact were defending that driver's right to think and speak as he felt, to broadcast, if he saw fit, his hatreds to Wilshire Boulevard.

It was one of those shining California days, but all the luster and glow seemed to leave the afternoon under the sullen impact of that little sign. No kind of a day to brood and grow bitter over America's failure on the moral front. No kind of a day to wonder if humanity had lost its old faculty for common sympathy, the ability to "put one's self in the other fellow's shoes."

Only, looking at that driver, we began to speculate on what sort of reaction he might feel to the story of one of the "Japs" whose deportation he so savagely advocated. We also wondered whether, had he been Sergeant Ben Kuroki, say, of the Army Air Force, instead of Joe Doakes, American and Chrysler driver, he could have told the same story of heroism and fighting loyalty that Ben has to tell. And whether he could have stood up under a constant barrage of suspicion and persecution from Pearl Harbor onward and still live to prove his Americanism with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Sergeant Kuroki has done just that. So did the young Japanese you saw in life very recently, the Nisei soldier whose bandaged legs

What would this man comment if he could hear Kuroki repeat what he told the Berkeley Commonwealth Club not so long ago? "I think it must have been Fate which carried me through 30 bombing missions safely so that I could come back to the United States and help fight the battle against race prejudice."

Would he be brutally derisive or would his passions hesitate a little so that he could listen further?

It was only the second day after Pearl Harbor that Ben and his kid brother presented themselves at the local induction station in a Nebraska town, both of them eager for duty. But it was a month before they were accepted, and Ben says, "For the first time in our lives we found out what prejudice really was. I began to realize right then that I had a couple of strikes on me to begin with and that I was going to be fighting two battles instead of one—against the Axis and against intolerance among my fellow Americans."

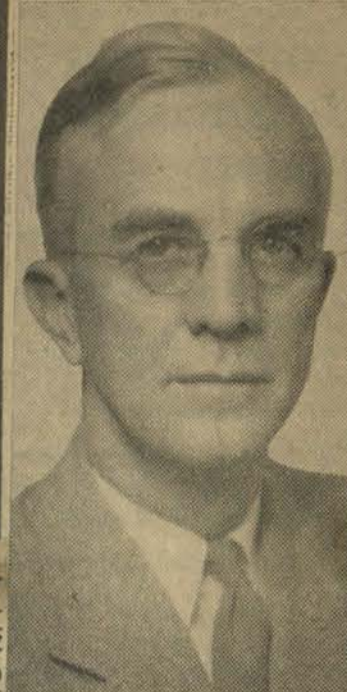
Fight he did, though, in an outfit over in England, the "Flying Circus," where he finally won an assignment as a turret gunner. Ben proved he could handle that gun like no other competitor, and soon enough his skill landed him the distinction of top turret gunner, an event his buddies celebrated by painting on the top turret, "Top Turret Gunner Honorable Sen Sgt. Ben Kuroki."

A far cry from the bitter inscription on the windshield of a Chrysler motor car.

Fifteen months of combat duty saw Ben before his return to the States, fifteen months in which his conduct won him the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters, and two D.F.C.'s, but most dear to him, the respect and admiration of his American buddies. And Ben is going to declare

Urges Fair Play for Return us for Nisei

Urges Fair Play



DILLON S. MYER, national director of WRA, told a Salt Lake City audience Thursday that loyal Japanese Americans should be returned to the status they enjoyed before Pearl Harbor.

Myer Charges Race-Baiters Hamper WRA

PASADENA, Calif.—Firmly upholding the War Relocation Authority's handling of Japanese American evacuees, Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, addressed an audience of 1000 on March 14 at the Tuesday Evening Forum in the Pasadena Junior College auditorium.

The WRA director said he had no apologies to make for the authority's program, and that "it is working to preserve the principles of human decency that distinguish civilization from barbarism."

Mr. Myer charged that "stimulators of racial fanaticism have hampered the work of the authority," and explained that resolutions passed by many groups opposing the release of any person of Japanese ancestry, alien or native-born, ignored the constitutional questions involved in the thousands of Japanese American measures advocated.

"It would mean the return to civilian life and imprisonment of thousands of Japanese American boys who are fighting for democracy, the loss of thousands of agricultural workers, and detention of American citizens engaged on government assignments to gather information regarding the enemy across the Pacific."

Mr. Myer warned that foreign lands are watching this country's stand on the question of its Japanese American minority, and that

share-and-share alike far beyond the conception of little men with hot hates and little signs to prove them.

Ben knows all about the little signs; they have been, as he said, half his battle. He insists, and we believe correctly, that "the fight against the Axis and intolerance are the same battle. We will have lost the war if our military victory is not followed by a better understanding among peoples."

Ben is only one among thousands of Japanese Americans equally heroic and equally loyal. Americans who have had to prove their patriotism by the most rigorous kind of sacrifice and bodily exertion to placate the complacent skepticism of the men with the auto stickers and the little hearts. Mass deportation is no answer to such courage and sacrifice and faith.

Mass deportation is the "solution" of the moral cowards, the men like Joe Doakes, Chrysler driver, who are too

Exposing the West Coast Newspaper PM Press, Politicians Lead Hate Drive

NEW YORK CITY—Declaring the press, the politicians, profiteers listed for the duration in a campaign, Harold Lavine of the news, the Hearst and McClatchy news committee, the California State leading the hate campaign against

"Naturally, the men who are the Japanese Americans do not act as they want," says Lavine. "Theyynchings; what they want is legislation. They have proposed dozens of laws, designed either to keep the Japanese Americans from returning or else to hamper them economically if they do return. At least two dozen are in preparation for introduction at the next session of the California legislature. The hate-mongers say they expect to keep the Japanese Americans out legally."

Declaring that it is the 14th Amendment that stands in the way of anti-Japanese legislation, Lavine declares that "as the South was quick to learn after the passage of the 14th Amendment, terror can often achieve what laws can't. And when the Pacific Coast hatemongers talk of mass-murder, that's what they mean."

The Hearst papers, says Lavine, are in the front lines in "the war against the U.S. Japanese."

"If there is legitimate news in what the Examiner calls the 'turbulent Jap relocation problem,' the Hearst papers go wild, running column after column. If there isn't any news, they concoct it. . . ."

"Whenever it's possible, the Hearst papers twist news into anti-Japanese American propaganda."

Lavine calls the McClatchy newspapers, the Sacramento Bee, the Fresno Bee, and the Modesto Bee, "equally persistent in their campaign against the U.S. Japanese."

Fountainhead of anti-Japanese American propaganda, says the writer, is the California Joint Immigration Committee, which represents the American Legion, the State Federation of Labor, the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West.

"Like the McClatchy newspapers, which give its propaganda voluminous publicity, the Immigration Committee eschews the more violent forms of race-baiting, concentrating on what (especially in wartime) might seem like rational arguments. However, individual members of the Committee are somewhat less circumspect. Its treasurer, Charles M. Goethe, runs what he calls the Northern California Eugenics Society on the side, and this organization attacks the Japanese Americans with the same idiotic talk of 'Aryan supremacy' that Hitler used in attacking the Jews."

Joining the newspapers and the "patrioteers," according to the author, are the profiteers, including the California State Grange, the nurserymen's associations, the florists' associations, nearly every county farmers' association and the Washington Commonwealth Federation.

"No one can say for certain whether the Pacific is really as frenzied as the hatemongers claim. Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles lawyer and leading authority on California's minorities thinks few Californians are mad except the press and the pressure groups," says Lavine.

"He says the majority of Westerners are either friendly or don't care.

The Los Angeles Times, however, polled its readers for their attitude toward Japanese Americans and the vote was 5 to 1 in favor of barring them from the coast, it is pointed out by Lavine. McWilliams' statement on this, however, he says, is that the questions were loaded and provoked the kind of answers the paper received. Lavine adds that such is the unanimous belief of Los Angeles liberals to whom he spoke.

"Perhaps they're right. The

Exposing the West Coast Racists: Newspaper PM Charges Coast Press, Politicians, Profiteers Lead Hate Drive Against Nisei

NEW YORK CITY—Declaring that the vast majority of the press, the politicians, profiteers and patrioteers have enlisted for the duration in a campaign "to make lynching popular," Harold Lavine of the newspaper PM on Jan. 21 charged the Hearst and McClatchy newspapers, the Joint Immigration committee, the California State Grange, and other groups with leading the hate campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Naturally, the men who are whipping up the frenzy against the Japanese Americans do not admit that mass murder is what they want," says Lavine. "They say they merely anticipate lynchings; what they want is legislation. They have proposed dozens of laws, designed either to keep the Japanese Americans from returning or else to hamper them economically if they do return. At least two dozen are in preparation for introduction at the next session of the California legislature. The hate-mongers say they expect to keep the Japanese Americans out legally."

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The Politicians
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politicians of the Pacific Coast apparently think differently. They are falling all over each other to lead the campaign of hate. This is true of men who once were considered friendly toward Japanese Americans, like Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles. It's true of many New Dealers, like Ellis Patterson, former lieutenant governor of California. And it's especially true of the Republicans and the anti-New Deal Democrats."

"Several of the better-known California New Dealers, like Will Rogers, Tom Ford, and George Outland, have refrained from joining the race to become the State's outstanding race-baiter. So far as I could discover, however, none has spoken out against the orgy"

"Meanwhile, there already have been four investigations of the Japanese Americans, frankly designed to whip up sentiment against them and others are in prospect. The Dies Committee has investigated, so has the State Senate, the American Legion, and the State Assembly. New Dealish U. S. Senator Sheridan Downey held an investigation all his own into the riot at Tule Lake, in which alien Japanese were involved, by which the West Coast press was used to club U.S. Japanese as well."

Lavine points out that among the Gannon committee (Assembly) members is Arthur Robertson, who recently spent a month in Washington as lawyer for a group of vegetable packers. His client's funds had been frozen by the Treasury Dept., he says, because the Government believes they were dissipating the property of Japanese Americans.

The Gannon committee was so unfair in its opening sessions, says Lavine, "that the Los Angeles Times felt impelled to criticism."

He quotes Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, who told Mrs. Maynard Thayer, president of the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play Committee that "it is only a subterfuge that the Bill of Rights applies to the States."

"The newspapers quoted him soberly," says Lavine. "None mentioned that Thomas had flunked the California State bar exam only a few days before."

JAPANESE AMERICANS: Fatalistic or Courageous?

By ELMER R. SMITH

The discussion to follow is one I have been reluctant to present because of the complexity of the problem to members of both the persons of Japanese ancestry and to Caucasians. However, due to a number of factors I have been able to observe it is time to consider the main points that are of social importance, as well as of personal importance, to all members of American society, be he or she of Japanese or of any other ancestry.

The first factor to be considered is the attitude of "fatalism" cropping up among many Nisei because of the well-known psychological subterfuge of the "convenience of ignorance." The common type of reaction given by many nisei to problem-situations arising in their present-day activities is one either of "fatalism"—what is to be will be and whatever we do will have no importance to the outcome of our position in American society because the cards were stacked against us at evacuation—or the attitude is one of getting all I can now for I won't have a chance later on. I would like to hurry on at this point and say, however, that this is not an indictment of ALL nisei, but it is an indictment of too large a number. Psychologically this is an attitude either of a person with a "martyr complex," who enjoys being thought of as a "lost sheep," or it is the attitude of a warped personality, who has lost the ability to see the possibilities of a better world through the performing of personal responsibilities. In either case, the results are due to the failure on the part of the individual to see ALL the FACTS in the TOTAL situation of living. It is self-imposed ignorance because of his or her feeling of "convenience," or because of his or her refusal to cease living in the past, and to start living in and for the present and the future.

There are many rumors and stories—some based in fact but mostly in the imagination of "fatalists" and trouble-makers—about the ill treatment and prejudice working against persons of Japanese ancestry. These rumors are especially prevalent in some relocation centers. The rumors of "atrocities" against persons of Japanese ancestry are easily accepted by many of the persons concerned because it "fits in" with what happened to many of them during evacuation. These rumors fit into the pattern of "living in the past." The rumors and sometimes facts are held as proof of martyrdom, and are remembered and talked about long after the many pleasant experiences of contact with other Americans outside of the centers have been forgotten. This type of "thinking" creates a fear reaction (psychoses) and a feeling of frustration which demands some sort of action. This condition in turn breeds more stories and rumors or results in a fatalistic attitude and a running away from social and personal responsibilities.

The habit of "running away" from responsibilities has within the recent months developed into two very pronounced trends. The first trend deals specifically with persons in relocation centers. Many persons in relocation centers have developed a "W.P.A." attitude toward working outside the centers, or wanting to leave the centers and shoulder the regular social responsibilities as legitimate members of American society. They seem to have forgotten that certain rights and duties in a society go together. They also seem to have forgotten that people are known in the long run for what they do and try to do. Status or position in a society such as ours is dependent upon work and social activities and not upon some idealistic right alone. The present and the future of all of us depends upon the living and working in the present for the future, and not in living in the past.

The second trend has to deal with persons of Japanese ancestry living in relocation centers and outside the centers. This trend is directly associated with the attitude shown by some Nisei toward selective service. I am aware that most nisei were glad that a type of recognition was given them as legitimate citizens of American society when the selective service was opened to them. I am also aware that others are "gripping" because they were restricted in terms of the branch of the service they could enter, or because they were not deferred because of certain types of work they are doing, or because of the schooling they were getting. This, in terms of the "short view," is understandable, but in terms of "the long view" new and greater responsibilities as citizens have been placed in their hands. To succeed in carrying out these responsibilities is to contribute to the future; to fail is to lose the chance of helping to shape the future destiny not only if themselves but of their children and their children's children, if not of the whole course of American democracy!

I did not write the above paragraph for the purpose of giving a "pep talk," but to draw the attention of young nisei men to the fact that to have been a member of the armed forces when peace comes again is to have proved their right to be trusted citizens in times of crisis as well as in times of peace. It is realized that already many nisei have proved their loyalty, but it is also realized that many other American citizens of other than Japanese ancestry do not know this fact. It is up to all nisei to demonstrate to the masses of Americans, as well as many Pacific Coasters, that it is not the ancestry of a person that counts, but that it is the intelligent and courageous actions of Americans that are the measures of a man! Many

had been retained in Denver to give legal counsel to the leaders of the Fair Play Committee. We know that some other center had similar plans under consideration and appealed to a defendant to be \$445.60 with none reported to be \$872.20. Loans outstanding were \$8172.20. Loans since organization purchased since organization chased, making the total shares \$1268.00 in shares have been pur-

WRA Head Hopes for Return Of Pre-War Status for Nisei

Dillon Myer Speaks On Relocation Problems At Salt Lake Meeting

Urges Fair Play

Hope that the government may be able to close all the relocation centers and allow center evacuees to return to the status they enjoyed before December, 1941, was expressed by Dillon S. Myer of the WRA in Salt Lake City this week.

Explaining that the camp at Jerome will be closed down shortly and its remaining residents sent to Heart Mountain, Granada and Gila River, Myer said, "I would be most happy if we could close all the centers, but a lot will depend upon what happens in the Jerome closing."

The WRA, he said, has no apologies for the relocation of some 20,000 men and women. Chicago, Washington and New York City have accepted comparatively large numbers, but the Japanese Americans have avoided establishing any Little Tokyos.

Utah now has between 6000 and 6500 Japanese Americans now engaged in civilian pursuits. Even before agitation was stirred in Salt Lake City and Ogden against business licenses for persons of this group, the WRA had restricted further resettling in the state and in Colorado, he said.

The WRA director addressed the Kiwanis club at the Hotel Utah on Thursday.

Speaking on the subject, "One Thousandth of the Nation," he discussed the formation of the WRA and its policies, the ten centers, segregation and relocation.

Main reasons for the need of a resettlement program, Myer said, were these: the heavy drain on the taxpayers in supporting the centers, the manpower shortage, and the fact that the centers do not provide normal, American community life.

"We have made every effort to create an Americanizing atmosphere in the relocation centers," he said. "We have established the curriculum for our schools with particularly heavy emphasis on the history of American traditions and American institutions. We have taught these subjects in adult education classes and have stressed them in connection with public discussion forums. But despite all our efforts, I am afraid we never can succeed—in duplicating the atmosphere that prevails in a normal American community. The influences that operate every day and every week to make us a distinctive people on the face of the globe cannot be reproduced within an atmosphere of restriction—an atmosphere which makes a mockery of our American traditions. Relocation centers are and probably always will be essentially outside the mainstream of our national life."

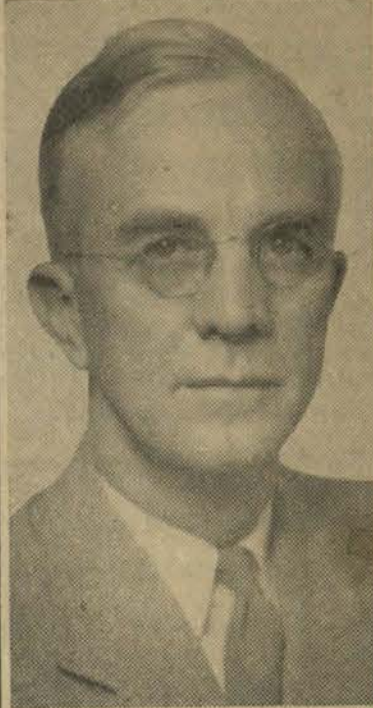
Myer congratulated the people of the state of Utah for showing, in general, a fair attitude toward the evacuees.

Myer Expects to Retain Post Despite Dies Group's Demand

KALAMATH FALLS, Ore — Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, said here last Friday he expected to retain his post despite congressional demands that he be removed.

Myer declared in an interview he expected nothing to result from a Dies Committee recommendation for his removal. Meanwhile, a minority member of the Dies Committee, Rep. Herman Eberharter, has issued a minority report sustaining Myer's actions and policies.

Myer arrived here en route to an inspection of the Tule Lake relocation center.



DILLON S. MYER, national director of WRA, told a Salt Lake City audience Thursday that loyal Japanese Americans should be returned to the status they enjoyed before Pearl Harbor.

Myer Charges Race-Baiters Hamper WRA

PASADENA, Calif.—Firmly upholding the War Relocation Authority's handling of Japanese American evacuees, Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, addressed an audience of 1000 on March 14 at the Tuesday Evening Forum in the Pasadena Junior College auditorium.

The WRA director said he had no apologies to make for the authority's program, and that "it is working to preserve the principles of human decency that distinguish civilization from barbarism."

Mr. Myer charged that "stimulators of racial fanaticism have hampered the work of the authority," and explained that resolutions passed by many groups opposing the release of any person of Japanese ancestry, alien or native-born, ignored the constitutional questions involved in the thousands of a Japanese American measures advocated.

"It would mean the return to civilian life and imprisonment of thousands of Japanese American boys who are fighting for democracy, the loss of thousands of agricultural workers, and detention of American citizens engaged on government assignments to gather information regarding the enemy across the Pacific."

Mr. Myer warned that foreign lands are watching this country's stand on the question of its Japanese American minority, and that "we are seriously weakening our position on the battlefield when we give voice to ill-advised utterances that make a mockery of our proudest traditions."

"We are striving to avoid conditions that might encourage the Japanese enemy to inflict more suffering on Americans imprisoned by them. To those who accuse us of coddling the Japanese Americans because we have not allowed the brutality of the Japanese enemy to influence our policies, I say, 'No, we have not taken Japan as a model—thank God!'"

He admitted there was "some trouble" at Tule Lake last November, but said "most of the things you heard did not happen." He called the rumors of a collection

marked by incidents, or at the very least, un-