

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER 6-1-43

Nip Relocation Probe Begins



CONGRESSMEN HERMAN P. EBERHARTER, Pennsylvania (left), John M. Costello, California, president (center) and Karl E. Mundt,

South Dakota, Dies congressional subcommittee which opened investigation here of conditions in Japanese relocation centers in West.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

JAP 'HOSTELS' SET UP, ALIENS GIVEN \$50

Testimony on Work of Friends Service Group Presented at Dies Subcommittee Hearing

Opening a sweeping investigation of conditions in Japanese relocation centers in the West, a Dies congressional subcommittee yesterday developed testimony that:

1. "Hostels" for Japanese are being set up throughout the Middle West and East by the American Friends' Service Committee, to which Japanese are sent without guard and with a gift of \$50 and a railroad ticket from the Government.

2. No attempt is made at segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

3. Japanese at the Poston (Ariz.) relocation center, not far from Parker Dam, have been digging cellars under their barracks in which, investigators indicated, large stores of food have been hoarded.

4. Kikei Japanese—born here but educated in Japan—are permitted to serve as block leaders in their "community government."

GELVIN TESTIFIES

The testimony was elicited from Ralph M. Gelvin, War Relocation Authority associate project director at Poston, under questioning of James H. Stedman, committee investigator.

Presiding at the executive hearing in the Federal Building was Congressman John M. Costello of California. Other committee members are Congressmen Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania, and Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota.

Gelvin testified that Giles Zimmerman is in charge of relocating Japanese in the Middle West and East and that Zimmerman came to the WRA from the Friends' Service Committee.

"That's a pacifist organization, isn't it?" Stedman inquired.

"I don't know," responded Gelvin.

HELP FIND JOB

The witness said he believes the Friends' Service Committee and some other church organization are setting up the "hostels" and "they'll take a Japanese in a hostel and help him find a job. The theory is to get

Japanese block leaders at Poston, itemizing those who have requested repatriation to Japan and those who are in the Kibei category.

The testimony brought out that a number of the Japanese have cut the floors in their barracks and dug cellars, some of which have been searched for hoarded food. Gelvin denied knowledge of reports that seven tons of such hoarded food had been found there. He said some of the Japanese used the cellars as sleeping quarters during extremely hot weather. However, he admitted, no general search of the cellars has been ordered.

Another disclosure was that the Government has been renting trucks and other equipment from the Japanese for use on a nearby irrigation project, in one instance the rental for a truck being \$150 per month.

Former Publisher Dies in Seattle

SEATTLE, June 8.—(AP)—Clark Nettleton, 74, civic leader and former publisher of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, died today. He was publisher of "the P.I." from 1918 until 1921.

Nettleton often recalled how, as an Associated Press "string correspondent" here in '97, he reported the arrival of the ship Portland from Alaska with the first gold from the Northland. The Alaska gold rush followed.

Survivors include a daughter, Ruth Nettleton of Hollywood.

Condemn Booklet On Japs

As an aftermath of criticism voiced by the American Legion of a pamphlet on the Japanese situation, written and published by a county employe, Roger Jessup, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, today ordered that no more of them be printed or distributed.

Dr. George Gleason, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County Committee for Church and Community Co-operation, who authored the pamphlet, which was printed at county expense at Whittier State College, was called before Jessup for an explanation. Dr. Gleason denied any appeasement of the Japanese, as charged by the Legion, was intended.

ASKS PROBE

Walter J. Sullivan, commander of the Los Angeles County Council of the Legion, asked for an investigation when he brought the pamphlet before the Legion's Fourth Area War Council last night.

Legion officials charged that the pamphlet is laudatory to the Japs, and part of an appeasement program designed to prepare America for a negotiated peace, and said that it should not be circulated when America is fighting a people who stabbed this country in the back.

CITE WARNING

"Gen. Ben Lear at our national convention warned us that it would not be long before attempts at spreading the feeling of appeasement, to soften up our war attitude toward Germany and Japan, would be made in the United States," Sullivan said.

"We think from our present understanding that Dr. Gleason's pamphlet is a good will builder for the Japs, and we don't need and we don't want that."

ACCEPTS BLAME

Assuming full responsibility for the pamphlet, Dr. Gleason said:

"I wrote it and then showed the manuscript to two supervisors, Mayor Bowron, representatives of the Department of Justice, Army officials connected with the evacuation of Japanese and religious leaders from several faiths.

"I don't say that they all approved of it entirely, but no one asked me not to publish it. I meant it to be a factual report on the question."

Dr. Gleason added the pamphlet was intended to offset criticism directed against army officials who had ordered Japanese evacuation, and told Jessup that the contents had been reviewed by army representatives, as well as the FBI, which made some changes, and many other officials.

Jessup said he had not read the pamphlet, but declared during his interview with Dr. Gleason that he believed that not only should the Japanese be evacuated, but that their citizenships should be canceled and that measures should be adopted to make sure no more Japs would be given citizenship.

Passages in the pamphlet which drew criticism included the following:

FIFTH COLUMN

"At the outset of such a study as this, tribute should be paid to the splendid loyalty of the great majority of the Japanese, both alien and American born. Their patriotic services to the American nation are numerous and well known. Their acceptance, also, of the government's program of evacuation has been not only prompt, but marked by

a genuine spirit of co-operation."

The pamphlet denies rumors of Japanese Fifth Column activity in connection with the Pearl Harbor attack, and suggests for the future "the rapid Americanization of Japanese aliens now living in the evacuation centers" and their "integration into the American communities."

Roger Jessup, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, said today that Dr. Gleason will be called before the board for an explanation of the pamphlet.

Dr. Willsie Martin, chairman of the committee on churches and community co-operation, announced that the committee authorized the printing.

From 1901 to 1919 Dr. Gleason was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Osaka, Japan.

Dr. Gleason said today "the supervisors who employed me should not be criticized.

Gleason also said that in 1929 he was honored by the Japanese when he was presented with a piece of embroidery for "helping the Japanese to understand Americans and Americans to understand the Japanese." He added he was proud of the gift.

U.S. ALLOWS NISEI

SOLDIERS ON COAST

West Lifts Nisei Troop Travel Ban

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18. (AP)—American soldiers of Japanese descent on furlough were granted freedom of movement today in States of the Western Defense Command. It was the first relaxation of barriers erected against the Nipponese in the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Area, signed a proclamation granting the privilege although less than a week ago he publicly took a firm stand against allowing any person of Japanese descent on the West Coast.

Today he announced that it had been determined it would be in the national interest to allow uniformed United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry to enter and travel within the evacuated areas of the Western Defense Command when on furlough or leave.

Public Proclamation No. 17, issued as of tomorrow, suspends existing prohibitions against the presence of Japanese in the evacuated zone in regard to such soldiers. Regulations prohibiting the presence, entry and movement of all other persons of Japanese ancestry remain in full force, a news release accompanying the proclamation said.

Ickes Explains Hiring of Japanese for Farm

WASHINGTON, April 15. (U.P.) Secretary of Interior Ickes today explained that he was prompted to hire three United States citizens of Japanese ancestry to work on his Olney (Md.) farm by his belief that "We should do all we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow-citizens."

The three Japanese, accompanied by four others, who will work on the farm of Sam Rice, former baseball player and a neighbor of Ickes, are en route from the War Relocation Authority camp at Poston, Ariz. They were evacuated to that camp from the West Coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Attitude Explained

"I do not like the idea of loyal citizens, no matter of what race or color, being kept in relocation centers any longer than need be," Ickes said. He added that the farm workers are graduates of the California State Polytechnic Institute and are highly skilled poultry specialists, and that he thought their skill should be utilized at this time because "we need competent farm help badly."

The seven evacuees are the first to be paroled from a relocation camp for farm work in the East since the outbreak of war. However, many others have been working for months on farms in the Midwest and Southwest.

Wages Undisclosed

Ickes would not disclose how much he will pay the farm workers, but it was reported that Rice will pay his new hands \$50 a month plus room and board. The seven comprise three couples and a fourth male.

War relocation authorities said Ickes' employment of the Japanese-Americans is in line with the government's program of finding work for the evacuees. About 110,000 still are confined to 10 relocation centers.

ceptionally well done chronicle of the center's history.

El Joaquin appeared first on May 30, made twice weekly appearances for thirty-five issues.

Staff members included Barry Saiki, George Akimoto (who fathered little Pancho), Mary Yamashita, Sus Hasegawa, Patti Okura, Jimmy Doi, Fred Oshimo, Teri Yamaguchi, Bob Takahashi, Saki-ko Kato, George Kaneda, Jun Kasa, Sumiye Hiramoto and Toshiko Oga.

* * *

When our relocation news came through, we were crestfallen. Little Pancho wasn't registered as a resident. We didn't think he could go to Arkansas. . .

"You can't go to Arkansas with us," we blurted out. "You're not a registered resident.

His puckish face darkened with anger. "I'm not registered?" he shouted. "You guys are only a fraction of the Stockton Assembly Center. But I am the Stockton Assembly Center.

WHEREVER THE PEOPLE OF THIS CENTER GO, I GO!" . . .

Pancho will definitely go with us to Arkansas.

—El Joaquin, Final Edition.

* * *

Add new columns: "On the Slate," education news in the Gila News - Courier; Sumie Itami's "The Naturalist Sez," the Minidoka Irrigator.

lem than the vast majority of Niseis, and that he understands the issue from all angles.

The future is settled, in a way, for the comparatively few who plan to go to Japan at the first opportunity and have indicated their desires by applying for repatriation. For the vast majority, citizens and aliens alike, who would rather die here than be forced to live elsewhere, the vision of the government is a challenge.

Some, unfortunately, have lost the moral courage to out and fight for liberty. Some have been demoralized by soft living within centers where one can get necessities with a minimum of effort. But those of us worthy of the name Americans must show that we are willing to do our part to strive for the freedom we have professed to love. Evacuation is of yesterday. There is a living, challenging issue today in permanent relocation.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Distinctions Between Evacuees and Internees

Columnist Lee Shippey contrasts the difference in treatment accorded Japanese internees in this country and that of American internees in Japan in the September 30 edition of the Los Angeles Times.

The point Shippey wanted to bring out in his column is that the American government is giving the Japanese internees far better treatment than the Japanese government gave the American internees who returned aboard the Gripsholm. "A reporter who visited a camp for Jap internees at breakfast time," he writes, "found them eating more bacon and eggs than most reporters can afford."

Perhaps it is a little beside the point, but this particular reporter of whom Lee Shippey speaks about probably never gets bacon and eggs for breakfast.

To keep the record straight, we must not engage in fabrication, for the Japanese internees do not get any more bacon and eggs than most reporters can afford. Columnist Shippey did not strengthen his case when he cited the example of the Japanese internees getting better food to eat than the average Americans can afford to spend.

Undoubtedly the American internees in Japan were mistreated. Shippey says that they "have been beaten, spat on, housed in such heatless places that their toes froze and otherwise viciously treated." I do not intend to question the veracity of those who claim to have been mistreated.

If the Japanese interned in America were all enemy aliens, then Shippey would have a good argument to stress of the excellent treatment accorded them.

Shippey simply ignores the status of the majority of the Japanese internees now in relocation centers. More than 70,000 of the 110,000 Japanese in the internment camps are American citizens.

As propaganda material for home consumption among Caucasians, the kind of contrast that Shippey peddles to the public may be satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the Japanese internees here are getting rather fair treatment.

On the other hand, the Japanese internees are American citizens evacuated from their homes in open violation of the most simple and fundamental democratic precepts. The Axis powers are aware of this fact and they are using it as a weapon to show that democracy means white supremacy.

When the loyalty and support of millions of colored peoples throughout the world are needed to preserve justice and decency for humanity, the United Nations and particularly the United States cannot afford to antagonize the colored minorities in this country and elsewhere by citing proudly the

Saturday, August 28, 1943

Evacuee Return to Normal Life Urged in Syndicated Editorial

A strongly-worded editorial approving the WRA's segregation program and urging the return of evacuees to normal life was distributed recently by the NEA syndicate, and has appeared in recent weeks in at least four widely separated daily newspapers.

The editorial, according to information available here, has appeared in the Vallejo (Calif.) Times-Herald, Sheridan (Wyo.) Press, Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftan, and Lima (Ohio) News.

It says in part:

"The vast majority of Japanese Americans in relocation camps are as loyal as Joe Doakes on your street. The only excuse for their having been evacuated and put behind barbed wire was our own failure to plan ahead when we knew that war with Japan was inevitable . . .

"Because pro-Japanese, self-avowed, were left mingled with pro-Americans of Japanese ancestry, Caucasian Americans had

no way of knowing which was which, and so often have adopted the very unfortunate viewpoint of General DeWitt that 'a Jap's a Jap, and it makes no difference if he is an American citizen.'

"Unpreparedness and hysteria caused us to do an injustice to 70,000 American citizens—to deprive them of liberty and property for reasons solely of race and color. . .

"Because most of them are patient, long-suffering and philosophical, there still is time to rectify our mistakes. The first step, which should have been taken long since, is to segregate bad Japs from good Japanese-Americans. That now is to be done, we are told.

"The next step is to get busy and relocate the good Jap-Americans, so that they can begin to rehabilitate, by the sweat of their brows, the lives we have marred. Let's hope that that will be neither delayed nor mishandled."

From the Nation's Press

Schenectady, April 26.—According to an Associated Press story Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, told of Japanese militarists' ambition to invade and conquer the United States. In a prepared address at Union College's commencement, he said that in order to save the United States and also to free the Japanese people from militarist control, Japan must be crushed.

Special assistant to secretary of State Hull, Grew said, "Without hesitation or reserve" that "our country, our cities, our homes, are in dire peril from the overwhelming ambition . . . of that Japanese military machine . . . a power that renders Japan potentially the strongest nation in the world. . ."

"The Japanese people themselves," Grew continued, "have become slaves of their own army, gendarmerie and police."
Grew Lauds Loyal Nisei

Of the Japanese in America he lauded "the contribution of loyal Americans of Japanese origin."

Those who retain "the good part of Japan's wonderful culture," are "an invaluable element in our population," Grew said. "I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of Nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority."

What Happened At Manzanar

3-23-43

When military police marched into the Manzanar Relocation Center on December 6 to quiet a disturbance among evacuees of Japanese ancestry, it was a relatively simple matter to label the disturbance a "pro-Axis demonstration" and let it go at that. Americans have not lost their love of the catch-phrase or their aptitude for finding what seems to be a simple explanation for the most complex of situations. The further fact that the outbreak occurred on the eve of the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor was also regarded as something more than mere coincidence and accepted as proof "per se" that Manzanar was a hotbed of pro-Axis sentiment.

The facts in the case do not warrant such an assumption. There were other factors present in the situation which were much more important and far too complicated and involved to be dismissed by a simple catch-phrase explanation. Officials of the WRA have since made a careful investigation of the whole affair and they are convinced that while manifestation of pro-Axis agitation was not entirely lacking, it was a minor factor, not a primary force, in the events leading up to the disturbance.

First of all, it is significant and worth noting that this disturbance at the oldest of the relocation centers was the first really serious outbreak of violence since 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes in strategic military areas along the West Coast and placed under guard in new, rough communities called relocation centers. In considering the problems involved in that move-

ment it is also important to remember that nearly two-thirds of those evacuated were American citizens by right of birth.

The incident which opened this turbulent chapter in Manzanar history occurred on the evening of December 5, when six masked men, all evacuees, entered the apartment of Fred Tayama and gave him a severe beating. Later that night, members of the center police force arrested Harry Ueno, popular kitchen worker and former labor organizer, named by Tayama as one of the men who had attacked him.

Ueno was taken to the Inyo county jail at Independence, about five miles from the center. This was in accord with WRA policy concerning the handling of felony cases.

Next morning, Ueno's co-workers in the mess-hall kitchen and friends in the block where he lived called a meeting to discuss the situation and consider ways in which they could protest his arrest since they felt it had been unjustified and that Ueno was innocent. It was decided to call a larger meeting that afternoon.

A crowd of about 2,000 people turned out for this general mass meeting held in one of the open spaces on the center grounds. A public-address system was set up and speakers brought accusations against Tayama of having been an informer, violently denounced the arrest of Ueno, and urged the crowd to demand his release from the Independence jail. A committee of five was chosen, and, headed by this committee, the crowd marched off to the Administration Building to present its demands. Ralph P. Merritt, WRA project director, refused to meet with the committee unless the crowd would first agree to disperse. More speeches followed, many of them in Japanese and violently attacking the administration and certain members of the project staff. After about three-quarters of an hour of this, with the crowd becoming more unruly and giving no indication that it intended to disperse, Merritt discussed the situation with the captain of the military police and agreed to meet with the committee.

An agreement was reached that Ueno would be brought back to the center jail on a pledge by the committee, representing the crowd, that there would be no attempt made later to free him, that there would be no further mass meetings held with respect to his arrest, and that the committee would help to find

Tayama's assailants. The committee agreed to these conditions, and a spokesman addressed the crowd in Japanese, advising it to disperse, and supposedly explaining the conditions under which Ueno would be brought back and to which the committee had agreed. It was learned later that the speaker referred to the negotiations as a victory for the evacuees, omitting the conditions of the agreement, and that he instructed the crowd to assemble again at six o'clock that evening.

After the crowd had dispersed, Ueno was brought back to the center jail. But at dusk that evening the crowd began assembling again, cheering and shouting and milling about, listening to more inflammatory speeches by its leaders. It then separated into two groups, one of which descended on the hospital with a demand that Fred Tayama, the man who had been beaten, be turned over to them. Tayama had been hidden, and the representatives of the crowd were unable to find him.

Thus thwarted, this part of the crowd joined the second group which had gone to the police station to demand the unconditional release of Ueno. It was estimated that the total group massed in front of the station numbered between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. Threats were made against evacuee policemen on duty at the station, and spokesmen said that unless Ueno was released the mob would take matters into its own hands.

Ralph Merritt, director of the center, realizing that the evacuees had broken their promise concerning mass meetings and further efforts to obtain Ueno's release, and that the evacuee police force was powerless to handle the mob, called in the military police and asked the captain in command to take charge of the situation. The company of military police deployed in front of the station. The commanding officer talked with leaders of the crowd at considerable length, and finally addressed the crowd as a whole, ordering them to disperse. The crowd remained, even though it was informed that tear gas would be used. Upon orders, the soldiers threw tear gas bombs. At almost the same moment, some evacuees

West Coast Committee Sends "Open Letter" To Legislators On Discriminatory Race Laws

Prominent Citizens Represented In New Coastwide Group
Dedicated To Fair Play For Loyal Americans

SAN FRANCISCO.—An open letter urging a "spirit of high statesmanship dealing with problems of racial minorities" was sent this week to every member of the California State Legislature by the newly organized Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, according to an announcement made by the committee.

The letter, the announcement said, "calls upon and urges the legislators to decide measures proposing race discrimination, especially those directed against Americans of Japanese ancestry, in a spirit of high statesmanship, avoiding haste, and with a clear look at our future relations with all Oriental peoples."

Further in this regard, the announcement declared that the committee believed:

"1—That attacks upon the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority.

"2—That attempts to deprive any law-abiding citizen of his citizenship because of racial descent are contrary to fundamental American principles and jeopardize the citizenship of others.

"3—That legislation to deprive Americans of Japanese descent of any of their legal rights would set a precedent for depriving other racial groups of their rights, and would weaken the confidence of

released the brake on an automobile and started it rolling down grade toward the police station, where it hit the corner of the building and careened off. One of the lieutenants, being unable to see in the darkness that the car was driverless, fired at the tires with a sub-machine gun. Concurrently, the crowd scattered in all directions to escape the tear gas, and some of those in the front of the crowd moved in the direction of the soldiers. The latter, armed with shotguns, apparently thought they were being rushed by the crowd and three shots were fired. The crowd dispersed immediately, leaving an 18-year-old boy dead, and a 21-year-old youth mortally wounded. Eight others were injured by the shots and one broken leg was suffered, apparently as a result of crushing by the crowd.

(To Be Continued)

our Allies, particularly those in Asia and Latin America, in the sincerity of our professions to be fighting for the rights of all peoples.

"4—That it is un-American to penalize persons of Japanese descent in the United States solely for the crimes of the government and military caste of Japan."

The Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, formed recently in San Francisco, is sponsored by prominent citizens of the community and has a wide range of membership that includes employers, financiers, professional men and women, church people and trade unionists.

"Recognizing that in times of acute stress people are led easily into the advocacy of extreme and even dangerous measures which in calmer days would find little support, and that safeguards must be taken, we have formed this Committee on American Principles and Fair Play," the open letter to the legislators declared.

"Our purpose is to support the principles enunciated in the Constitution, and to that end to maintain unimpaired the liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights," the letter continued. "As a West Coast body the Committee recognizes its distinctive obligation, for the protection of all of us, to defend the liberties of law-abiding persons of Oriental ancestry."

Similar groups of citizens opposed to discriminatory legislation against Americans of Japanese ancestry are forming in Central and Southern California, according to the committee, and "hope to be of assistance to the government in maintaining in the public mind a clear and farsighted view which will prove a constructive force in post-war reconstruction."

Seek Jap Camps Ouster

Senate Group
Brands Centers
'Trouble Breeders'

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 7. — A Senate committee's investigation of Japanese relocation camps brought recommendations today for prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers as "trouble breeders."

The recommendations, approved by the Senate Military Committee, were submitted by Chairman Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, of a subcommittee which had inspected the camps over a six months' period. In substance, they call for: Application of the draft law to all Japanese residents, immediate internment of all disloyal Japanese and placement of all loyal, able-bodied Japanese in supervised working areas "where they will be accepted" and where military authorities "consider it safe for them to go."

Chandler said enactment of the proposals, whether by legislation or executive order, would be expected to bring abolition of relocation centers now operating under a \$70,000,000 budget of the War Relocation Authority.

"The camps are trouble breeders," Chandler said he told the Military Committee in a closed three-hour session. "The good ones (Japanese) are mixed with the bad and it is making the whole situation extremely difficult."

He asserted the War Relocation Authority is treating the problem "as a social experiment" and added that his committee felt that a move should have been started months ago to segregate the loyal from the disloyal Japanese.

Chandler said about 50,000 Japanese in relocation camps are being paid by the government from \$12 to \$19 a month for such work as feeding and waiting on table for other camp members. He also expressed belief that some of the camps are not carefully guarded.

*Oct 8, 1947
JAL*

In the October Harpers: An Intelligence Officer Declares His Faith in Nisei and Offers Basic Policy For the Future

Implicit faith in the loyalty of the great majority of the Nisei is voiced by an intelligence officer stationed for a number of years on the West Coast, in an article in the October Harper's magazine.

The article, originally written as a confidential memorandum according to the editors of Harpers, was released for publication with government assent. It was written in May of this year.

The primary problem, declares the author, is concerned with the nisei. As a basic policy for a permanent solution, he writes, "the American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be officially encouraged in their efforts toward loyalty and acceptance as bona fide citizens; they should be accorded a place in the national effort through such agencies as the Red Cross, U. S. C., civilian defense and such activities as ship and aircraft building or other defense production activities, even though subject to greater investigative checks as to background and loyalty than Caucasian Americans."

Absorption Only Solution

And the "only practical permanent solution," the author says, "is to indoctrinate and absorb these people and accept them as an integral part of the United States population, even though they remain a racial minority, and officially to extend to them the rights and privileges of citizenship, as well as to demand of them its duties and obligations. The Nisei could be accorded a place in the national war effort without risk or danger."

The writer points out the great degree of Americanization of the Nisei. He adds, also, that "it must therefore be conceded that the Americanization of the Nisei has proceeded with at least the tacit consent, if not the active cooperation, of many of the Japanese-born parents. . . . That some of the Nisei children are more Americanized than others is not so much a measure of the strength of the opposition to such a program, usually on the part of the parents. Unless there is a conscious, active, continuous opposition, the child will absorb Americanization as naturally as he breathes."

Americanization of Nisei Told

Also stressed by the author were other factors in the Nisei way of life: the rise of the woman's position in family and social life; breakdown of the Japanese caste

system; the strong influence of Christianity toward Americanization and the change in the customs of the Buddhist organization to conform with the American way (the Young Men's and Young Women's Buddhist Associations, etc.); desire on the part of the Nisei to break from the purely Japanese community.

Nisei going to Japan after they had grown up were viewed with more suspicion there than in the United States. "They were laughed at for their foreign ways; they were called American spies." The great majority returned after a time, "thoroughly disillusioned with Japan and more than ever loyal to the United States. It is my firm belief that the finest way to make a pro-American out of any Nisei is to send him back to Japan for one or two years after he is seventeen. Often a visit of a few months, in the past, has been sufficient to do the job."

The majority of issei are at least passively loyal, states the article.

For citizens who may be considered potentially dangerous, for Kabe, and for parents and guardians of the former, the author advocates the setting up of hearing boards for review of loyalty.

Advocates Segregation of Disloyal

He advocates the specific segregation of all disloyal elements from the loyal. Such a policy, he believes, would relieve a good deal of the "hysterical resentment against these people."

The board of review should consist of representatives of the military service, of the Department of Justice, and of the War Relocation Authority. Members of the "loyal nisei group" should have a voice in the review of cases, he believes.

In summing up, the author writes, "The entire Japanese problem has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people. It should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis."