

**THE JAPANESE
IN OUR
MIDST**

1943



☛ *The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution.*

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In 1942, "The Japanese in Our Midst" appeared, meeting with hearty approval from many quarters. Even now — months after the second printing is exhausted — orders for it are still coming in. However, rather than reprint, it has seemed best to prepare this new booklet, drawing on events and documents of the past eventful year.

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The JAPANESE In Our Midst

1943

TO THE PROBLEMS centering around the uprooting of some 100,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans from our west coast there is need for a worthy solution.

According to available reports, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, after full investigation by its sub-committee under Senator Chandler, recommended a four-point program: namely, segregation and internment of the "disloyal"; application of selective service to eligibles in the Centers; resettlement for employment in appropriate areas of normal life of those checked against FBI and Army Intelligence records; retention of the remainder in Centers for the duration.

We approve the conclusion of Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority: *Relocation Centers are undesirable institutions and should be removed as soon as possible; they were a mistake in the first place, but cannot be abandoned tomorrow.*

Of great interest is a statement from the War Department to the *nisei** as indicating the path toward a partial solution: *In any time of crisis . . . the best interests of the few must sometimes be sacrificed for what seems the good of the many. The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity. . . . What is wanted by your government is that your strength should be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies, and that ways may be found to restore you as quickly as may be to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.*

Resettlement is the major task which WRA has set for itself. This program calls for the removal from Centers and their employment in normal walks of life—agriculture, industry, civil service, the professions, etc.—of thousands of evacuees together with their families. This takes people off public support who never wished to be there—to the relief of both taxpayer and evacuee; it helps to supply manpower for areas where shortages are acute. Resettlement aims to disperse widely those formerly located in congested areas on the west coast. The evacuees are increasingly in favor of this dispersion.

In order to further these plans, a growing number of American communities must implement their belief in democracy and the American way of life by accepting these people, providing job and home opportunities for them. It should be remembered that they total but about 100,000 people; that two-thirds of them are American citizens. It is estimated that half are Christians—for the most part members of our Protestant churches and Sunday schools.

*Nisei: Second generation, born in America.

Resettlement Imperative

THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS indicate the grave urgency for an adequate resettlement program:

1. The virtual internment of the loyal with the disloyal, in the Centers, with like treatment for all, has violated the principle of selective discrimination.

Recognizing that the authorities carried out the evacuation as humanely as possible, this liquidation en masse of a racial minority of our citizens sets some uncomfortable precedents. . . . While the majority were treated as dangerous suspects and kept under guard behind barbed wire, a number have been called on for the highest proof of devotion to America and are serving in the armed forces, while in many cases their parents and brothers are interned. The measure was definitely what one would expect in a totalitarian, not a democratic, nation, because it has made no attempt at selective discrimination. It is not a reprisal for proved disloyalty.

—William Henry Chamberlain, *Harper's*, Oct., 1942.

2. It must be remembered that, although internment was effected without trial, and with no charges of misconduct or disloyalty, an implied stigma of guilt has nevertheless carried over to the evacuees. This has damaged their morale, and does in fact complicate their rehabilitation.

Note the statement of Colonel William P. Scobey of the War Department General Staff: *The mass evacuation of Japanese did not imply disloyalty on the part of all Japanese . . .*

It is never too soon to right a fundamental wrong. Resettlement would certainly accomplish this in part.

3. In a sense far different from what their critics have in mind, these Centers are "trouble-breeders."

Lack of meaningful work, with liberties curtailed, amid the sameness of drab living on noise, dust and heat, is a perfect set-up for the smashing of personality. So long as these people are kept confined, we may expect increased embitterment and frustration.

Family morale is reaching the snapping point, even among these people with whom for generations the ties of family responsibility and parental authority have always been strong. Low delinquency records on the coast (see Wickersham report) indicate that these tendencies toward family disintegration were inoperative prior to evacuation. This trend can be arrested only by restoring the semblance of normal environment by getting these people "out."

Paralyzing fear of not being wanted—of not belonging—will endure so long as the Centers are continued. The highly desirable process of Americanization is bound to be retarded in an atmosphere of internment. The Centers incubate trouble. They must not be permanent.

4. These ten Relocation Centers are costing the American people scores of thousands of dollars per day. More than that, they are daily cast-

ing into the discard thousands of man-hours of labor—even driving the War Manpower Commission to the highly doubtful expedient of flying in workers from lands to the south to meet a needlessly acute labor shortage. This situation does not add up to common sense.

5. At this time of national crisis—when, if ever, unity is imperative—the continued maintenance of these segregated Centers creates disunity. So long as they are maintained at public expense, they will be popular footballs of unprincipled critics and politicians. Groundless rumors have already been concocted by agencies of national divisiveness. Groups which—in their own imagination—rate high in patriotism are the worst offenders in their attempts to block the resettlement program.

The resettlement program can in no sense be called “a silly social experiment,” “ill-advised,” “unpatriotic,” “surreptitious.” Even before it was initiated by the WRA, it had the stamp of approval of the War Department, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the War Manpower Commission. The program has since received the unqualified backing of Protestant church forces through the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council and various denominational agencies. Catholics are also cooperating. These facts would seem to be sufficient to give pause to the numerous local organizations which in the name of patriotism and safety urge discontinuance of resettlement.

Critics and Criticisms

IT IS WELL TO NOTE the sources from which criticism largely stems. One group is primarily opposed to the Administration and “bureaucracy” and stands ready to attack any phase of the WRA program in order to discredit either or both of these. Another group has always been quick to take advantage of racial antipathies to further their own ends—economic, political, or what not—and for them the Oriental has long served as a convenient scapegoat.

It is true that there are the professional anti-Orientals, such as the Hearst Press, certain politicians, merchants, farmers, and realtors, who itch for an opportunity to turn the anti-Japanese agitation to their own profit.

—Galen M. Fisher in *Touchstone of Democracy*.

These, who organized to bring about eviction, are now opposing resettlement; this in spite of the fact that resettling the evacuees inland at this time would tend to reduce the numbers eventually returning to the west coast.

Opposition does not end at this point: these people further oppose the maintenance of proper educational facilities in the Centers; they oppose the Army's program for enlistment of persons of Japanese ancestry; they object to freedom of movement for these soldiers in uniform when on furlough. In short, they have persistently opposed any constructive move on the part of WRA or the War Department which might look toward the restoration of the rights which compulsory evacuation took away. We are witnessing the spectacle of a small group assuming to speak for an entire

section of the nation and then endeavoring to pass on their prejudices to the nation as a whole.

Well does J. P. McEvoy raise the question *how the sunkist hysteria of West Coast pressure groups could transmute an old local, political, economic and race feud into a national burden and an international reproach.*

—*Reader's Digest*, March, 1943.

This critical attitude on the part of these pressure groups has carried them to unbelievable lengths: at different times they have even advocated the wholesale deportation of both aliens and citizens; they have clamored for the liquidation of citizenship rights for those of Oriental stock, involving revision of Amendment XIV of the Constitution; at times they have had the temerity to advocate violation of constitutional provisions covering voting privileges for citizens if of Oriental extraction. Reply to such proposals is superfluous. They condemn themselves.

Some criticisms have doubtless arisen from confusion as to the exact differences in status of the following persons: (a) free citizens; (b) citizens temporarily restricted by evacuation; (c) aliens against whom no charges have been made by intelligence agencies; (d) aliens detained for investigation; (e) aliens interned for the duration; (f) war prisoners. These various kinds of individuals call for differing treatment on their merits. Thus, to compare Japan's treatment of prisoners or those under charge of espionage, with America's treatment of evacuees leads only to confusion. Lack of clarity furnishes fertile soil for vicious rumors which could too easily incite to acts of violence against innocent people. What finer grist for the Axis propagandamill!

Stock-phrase slogan campaigns give the opposition away. Officially disproved rumors are repeated again and again. Talk of "tile baths," "frigidaires," "carloads of bacon," "\$100 salaries," "unrationed foods," smacks either of ignorance or malice.

"Coddling?"

THE CHARGE HAS BEEN MADE that the evacuees are being coddled, whereas Americans have to suffer for their country. Well, how much coddling and pampering can be realized on a permitted maximum of 45c a day for food per evacuee? Or, in ill-equipped one-room barracks for a family of six? The best answer to this charge may easily be had by anyone who will honestly stand up and take it in any one of these camps for a week. Extreme winter cold or summer temperatures up to 140° are hardly the atmosphere in which coddling is usually conducted!

However, having said this much, it must be affirmed that "coddling" is not the issue. Evacuees prefer freedom to any amount of food or creature comforts. The stinging issue is rather the blind race-prejudice and the injustices which these folk have had to endure and with which they are constantly faced.

As for the older generation, who came to this country at the turn of

the century, they are facing advanced age; there are few of middle years due to the intervention of immigration restrictions. This group, with an average age around sixty years—largely business, agricultural and professional men—have spent the better portion of their lives establishing themselves economically. At the stroke of evacuation, obliged to leave customers and clients, to sell properties and business equipment at a heavy loss and to go to the Centers almost empty-handed, it is too much to expect this group now to re-establish themselves. For the most part, they have accepted their lot as Government wards uncomplainingly but reluctantly through financial necessity. In the words of one Caucasian officer on a Center staff who had completed investigation of evacuee finances, *they have taken a terrific beating*. Some of those who are younger, though they have lost much in this dislocation ordeal, may yet have opportunity for recovery. It is common justice that they be given a chance.

Chester Rowell of the San Francisco *Chronicle* wrote on January 23, 1943: *The outcry in Congress against assumed "coddling" in the resettlement camps is, in the first place, contrary to facts. It is denied by those who know the conditions in these camps by observation, and it is inconsistent with all we know through other sources.*

Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah has this to say: *These Japanese are pioneering a project . . . They are not being pampered . . . It is not luxury when six persons of a family live in a single room . . . I found these thousands are not getting more than their share of sugar, meat, and any other commodity. The rationing regulations are rigidly adhered to by the Project Director's staff.*

Will They Work?

BEFORE THE EVACUATION the Japanese were known far and wide for their industry and thrift. They were a true cross section of our community life, with aptitudes and experience in most occupations, industries, businesses and professions. Now the basis of our manpower program is to use people in lines in which they are qualified. The test of willingness to work can be made only on this basis.

Centers afford little opportunity for the use of skills available. Most of those employed are obliged to do work for which they were not trained and which is outside their primary interest. The sum of \$16 a month (with keep) for unskilled labor and \$19 per month for professional service furnished little incentive. Very few positions pave the way for future employment. Nevertheless, opportunities for work do not go begging. WRA reports that *no less than 48,483 were voluntarily employed in the Centers as of January 1943. Their total production figure of 1942 was \$800,000; it is estimated that this figure for 1943 will total \$2,000,000.*

Beside the regular work as conducted in any normal city by the police and fire departments, the schools, the hospitals and department of public sanitation, in these Centers there is the mess-hall feeding of the entire populace. Next in importance there is the raising of vegetables, hogs,

cattle and poultry for resident consumption. In addition, two Centers operate camouflage-net factories for the Army, employing some 500 laborers each. One Center has a factory where furniture is made for Center schools. Over 1000 acres of virgin land surrounding Heart Mountain Center (Wyoming) was cleared; at Jerome, Arkansas, acres of wooded swamp-land was reclaimed.

Labor offers from the "outside" have been largely for domestic service for girls, and beet culture and harvesting for men. Nearly 10,000 workers were made available for outside work in 1942—chiefly in sugar beet fields. The supply of persons experienced along these two lines being soon exhausted, many entirely inexperienced have stepped into the gap.

We can just as well face the facts. If it had not been for Japanese labor, much of the beet crop of Utah and Idaho (in 1942) would have been plowed up . . . These are industrious people who want work, and if they save our crops, they must be made to feel that they are wanted and must not be discriminated against. Suggestions that relocation evacuees be put into concentration camps and paid \$30 a month are ridiculous. We are fighting this war to end slavery wherever it exists.

—S. J. Boyer, State Labor Commission of Utah.

Western Farm Life (Denver) in 1942 reported that 8,019 evacuees harvested approximately 915,000 tons of beets from 80,000 acres in western states—enough to produce 265,000 pounds of sugar.

If we treat these evacuees like citizens and friendly aliens and not like enemy slaves, we will be able to get work done.

—H. C. McShane, U. S. Employment Services, Salt Lake City.

But the job of converting those 1000 acres of sagebrush and saltsage (in Heart Mountain WRA Project) to truck gardens is far and away the toughest farm operation being conducted this year in either Wyoming or Montana.

—Bob White, Billings Gazette, July 4, 1943.

The newspaper reporters looked back up the hill where the Center's 4000-acre gardens (in Minidoka WRA Project) had been backed out of the sagebrush. We looked at the workers pulling radishes and weeding other vegetables, and felt that irrigation water running down the rows of food was the most exciting thing found on the visit. People who had been tested had turned the desert into a garden for other farmers to use when the war is won.

—F. B. Patterson, Salt Lake Tribune, July 4, 1943.

"They Won't Fight"

A UNIVERSITY DEAN in charge of draft deferment before the evacuation wrote: *I have interviewed hundreds of men regarding selective service. Last spring (1941) I noticed that practically no American of Japanese ancestry had asked for deferment for 'special' jobs. After the treacherous*

attack on Hawaii, over a dozen 'nisei' called in my office to find out how to volunteer to fight for the United States. Of the recent members of the Japanese Students' Club, I checked 83 who have volunteered or are serving under selective service in the American Army.

At present more than 9,000 'nisei' are in our uniforms—this in spite of the fact that, for a year after the war began, they were neither drafted nor permitted voluntary enlistment. Even those who had carried 1-A cards were given 4-C. This denial of the right to fight, along with forced evacuation and confinement in the Centers, left deep marks on the mind and spirit of these young men, seriously affecting their morale. Like results followed, due to the transfer inland of those retained in the Army, to occasional demotion at the time of transfers, or, again, assignment of others in uniform to serve as bartenders at officers' quarters.

The cumulative effect of the year became evident when volunteering once more was opened to young men of Japanese parentage. The War Department received applications by telegraph from volunteers in free territory. In Hawaii, where there had been no general evacuation nor confinement in Centers, 10,000 offered their services against an expectancy of 1,500. In Centers, against an expectancy of 2,000 but 1,300 volunteered. However, even here the ratio was as high as it had been for the country as a whole where volunteering had been for gaining certain advantages—securing officer commissions, to get into the signal corps, or in the air service—whereas in this case volunteering was permitted only for admission to a special Japanese combat unit, disapproved by many as involving racial segregation to which they were opposed. Eight times as many as volunteered inserted in the questionnaires, "willing to be drafted." This—the regular procedure for other Americans—they explained was as good a test of loyalty as volunteering. Hundreds had already enlisted for training in the Army Intelligence Service and many of these are now with their regiments. Others are now in the midst of this very specialized training.

They are *willing to fight*.

Induction of volunteers and continued volunteering is increasing their number in the services. As this goes to press, it seems probable that soon selective service will again be applied to Americans of Japanese ancestry—thus returning the *nisei* to regular American status as they have desired from the beginning.

Meanwhile we hear of some of the early volunteers or draftees in various theatres of war. Our first war-prisoner was taken by a soldier of Japanese ancestry at Honolulu, December 7, 1941, who arrested the operator of a midget submarine as he came ashore. A *nisei* in a Liberator on flight over Europe received an award for meritorious service; later, with others, he was presented to the King and Queen of England. Three *nisei* in Hawaii received similar awards for "meritorious services between December 20, 1942, and February 28, 1943." In May it was announced that 175 were then on special missions for the United States in the South Pacific and others in Africa and in Europe. Some were taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Pacific islands. Colorado friends received letters from one—an officer—in New Guinea. A recent newsreel showed some *nisei* among the attacking force at Attu, Alaska.

There seems to be no occasion to dispute the statement of *Collier's* last March when it said: *In opening the Army to the "nisei" we think the War Department did its best single day's work in months.*

Japanese born to American loyalty can be as true to that as any divine-mission-fanatic is to the Mikado, and many of them are as fine workers and soldiers as we have today, and many are giving their lives as proudly under the Stars and Stripes to the cause which they hold to be their own.

—Upton Close, May 16, 1943, broadcast.

Are They Loyal?

THIS IS CERTAINLY a fair question. Its determination, however, should be left to constituted experts in the field. It hardly behooves amateurs—whether of the common run of the mill or those with dignified connections—to pose as super-sleuths.

By this query the evacuees have been put on the spot possibly more than by any other one test. For good reason, this question has tended to nettle them. For instance, at the time of the general up-rooting from their west coast homes, the prospective evacuees were told that obedient, quiet cooperation with the government's plan would indicate to the world the genuineness of their loyalty. They cooperated, accepting the challenge as their contribution and sacrifice to the war effort. But it was not long before the removal was itself considered by the unthinking, and utilized by the unscrupulous, as proof positive of disloyalty!

Already a whispering campaign against the loyalty of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands had risen to such volume that it actually constituted a prime factor causing evacuation from the west coast. Indeed this was the case in spite of positive evidence to be had from the islands that the espionage there had been the work of imported agents attached to the Japanese Consulate, and the entire absence of espionage or sabotage on the part of residents. It cannot be too often repeated that sworn statements are on file from Army Intelligence officers, from Police Commissioner Gabrielson of Honolulu, from Secretary of War Stimson, and from J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI who says: *There was no sabotage committed (in Hawaii) prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time.*

General Emmons, then Military Governor of the Islands, later said: *"Their role has not been an easy one. Open to distrust because of their racial origin, and discriminated against in certain fields of defense effort, they nevertheless have borne their burdens without complaint and have added materially to the strength of the Hawaiian area. They have behaved themselves admirably under most trying circumstances . . ."*

In fact, the entire situation in the Islands, which were far more in danger of attack than ever the jittery west coast, gives eloquent testimony to what happens when loyalty is taken for granted—not called in question—but accepted as the prevailing fact in a situation. Be it noted that charges of disloyalty have never there been preferred, with the result that thousands volunteered for military service where hundreds were asked for. No, it is a fact that on the fateful day of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu Japanese stormed

the blood-bank center with offers of blood, and did yeoman service assisting the wounded and dying. Rewards for the good faith shown were amply forthcoming.

Amid the strains accompanying the mainland removal of the 110,000 evacuees, there has been no case of proven disloyalty among the resettled evacuees anywhere—in spite of insinuations and innuendoes to the contrary. Governor Warren of California (then Attorney General) is authority for the statement that there was no sabotage in that state prior to the evacuation.

It is not to be denied that under the confusion of war—internment and threat of deportation of senior members of families, the loss of property and sources of future income, and the denial to the aliens of American citizenship—there has resulted an expression by many of a readiness to consider going to Japan. But even such choice on their part should not be construed as subversive to the interests of the United States. Such construction would be over-simplification of the issues. Their fateful decision has resulted from many factors beyond their control which have left them little choice. Even so, many such should be, and are being, segregated and given a chance to go to Japan. In many cases, the dilemma is not of their making and their decisions should not be thought strange.

Particularly distressing is the situation among many of the youngsters in the Centers on the verge of maturity who were suddenly faced with the necessity of stating categorically on the re-registration sheets whether they would forswear allegiance to Japan. With their parents in detention camps and facing deportation, they did not know what their future, with no means of support, could be. Trapped, they saw no alternative to saying "No." By sympathy and ingenuity on the part of Hearing Boards many of these unfortunates need not be condemned to return to Japan—where they would not be welcome and would prove to be only misfits—but they must be saved to American life where alone they can feel at home.

By and large, the general willingness to be drafted, the genuine desire to get into appropriate forms of war service in field and factory, means a real, deep-running loyalty on the part of the vast majority. Any exceptions will be sifted out by the proper agencies—the WRA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice.

To our knowledge not one instance of disloyal activity on the part of any of the 12,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on leave from relocation Centers has been reported.

—Dillon S. Myer.

The Restoration of Rights

YOUR GOVERNMENT would not take these steps (Army enlistment) unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens.

—From War Department letter to the Centers.

The extension of the resettlement already begun, if successful, will be the beginning of the final restoration to normal life of those Americans of Japanese ancestry who can qualify as normal American citizens.

—Chester Rowell, *San Francisco Chronicle*, January 21, 1943.

Anything that can legitimately be done to compensate loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry for the dislocation to which they have been subjected, by reason of military necessity, has our full approval.

—General John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War.

The restoration of civil rights to a people once dispossessed is always a long battle.

—Larry Tajiri, Editor, *Pacific Citizen*.

Unquestionably, citizens have been dispossessed of rights: by curfew; by forced cessation of businesses, occupations, and professions; by enforced sales, property losses and elimination of incomes. Free food and medicines together with a small clothing allowance and monthly wage of \$19 or less for those for whom work is provided—these hardly constitute the *freedom from want* offered to all peoples.

Confinement behind barbed wire fences and under watch-towers with searchlights, threats from publicity agencies of mob action, refusal of resettlement privileges by certain state, town and community officials and groups—these scarcely provide the *freedom from fear* held out to our allies and enemies.

Where in the program to date can one find room for the *pursuit of happiness*—man's unalienable right?

As suggested above, if successful, resettlement will be the **beginning** of the restoration of rights cancelled by evacuation.

We would not overlook certain preliminary measures taken both by voluntary groups and by government departments—especially by the Army. Among students pursuing advanced courses prior to evacuation, a percentage have been permitted, and some assisted, to continue their studies in new settings. Families of mixed race have been allowed to return to evacuated territory. The *right to fight* has been at least partially restored by enlistment in recent months and will presumably soon be fully restored by selective service. Soldiers in uniform on furlough are now permitted to visit their former homes. Young women of Japanese parentage may now enter the WACs, and not in segregated units. While permission to take advantage of seasonal labor opportunities can hardly be considered in the same class, indefinite leave for resettlement is a real step forward.

It is not to be denied that resettlement will be fraught with difficulties. Temporary government subsidies may be required by families who have incurred large losses or who had little or no savings. There will probably be some failures. The process will require courage on the part of the settler, sympathy on the part of employers, active promotion by the community seeking the integration of the newcomer into church and social life, and patience on the part of everyone.

The Larger Issues

WE MUST NOT lose sight of the fact that the war with Japan has strongly accentuated one of the racial problems long challenging the United States for solution. Internally, we face situations which require fair play and justice—involving integration not only of Americans of Japanese parentage, but also of Indians, Negroes, Spanish Americans, Chinese and others. Internationally, we are plagued with the inequality of our immigration and naturalization policies as applied at present to Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, residents of India, and other eastern peoples. It is well known that neither naturalization of Orientals long resident in the States, nor the incorporation of Oriental quotas in our immigration regulations (involving only about a thousand from all Oriental countries annually) would seriously injure our economic, political or social life.

It must be borne in mind that the inequities of our laws and practices with reference to racial groups are based on biological theories of race superiority now scientifically proven false. These policies all too easily play into the hands of military Japan with her sinister call for a union of the colored races against the white; she is enabled to quote chapter and verse against the United States as an illustration of "white superiority." Some Chinese and others have already been taken in. An alert international strategy on our part would reinforce justice now with a demand for revision of statutes which discriminate between race groups and lose sight of the individual. Never has the time for such modification been more opportune.

The great, emergent problems of our day center around racialism and nationalism. These together form themselves into a barrier to be surmounted by the resourceful and pooled effort of mankind.

Surely American democracy—undergirded by genuine Christianity—has within it enough vitality and resilience to meet these difficulties and to discover the way to a worthy solution in cooperation with men of good-will everywhere.

Some Quotations

Antagonism toward any people as people because of color, race, or religion, is a vestige of barbarism.

—W. J. Cameron, *Ford Hour*, February 1942.

If democracy is only to be for white people, our war aims are meaningless and there is little distinction between them and Hitler's aim to conquer the world for Aryan people.

—National Lawyers' Guild, *Native Sons vs. Regan*.

This nation still respects individual rights. When this war is over, there can be real peace only if those at home put down whatever un-Christian hatred they have, whatever prejudices, and instead advocate true equality to all. In that way only, will the fallen be honored.

—PFC Emil W. Klimack, *Lowry Field*, in *Rocky Mtn. News*.

We will accept no theory of a master race, and least of all the theory of an American national race.

—Henry A. Wallace.

Just as the difficult matter of using the man- and woman-power of truly loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is being worked out on the coast, some persons have let go a propaganda of race hatred which would soon spread to set us against all Asiatics and be the very thing for which Tojo prays . . .

—Upton Close, broadcasting May 16, 1943.

Only as we make amends by incorporating them again after the war into the full privileges of American life, can we realize our professions of justice and democratic equality, and, internationally, of the larger aims of the war.

—Roger N. Baldwin, *Asia*, September 1942.

Anyone, though his ancestors go back to the Mayflower, who does not seek to redress the grievances we have done to these citizens without a trial or proven charge is a saboteur of American democracy . . .

The action of the church in seeking to bring understanding to our people and to have a concrete fellowship with the evacuees is proof both of the reality of its Christian life and of its high and genuine patriotism and faith in democracy.

—Raymond A. Waser, Denver.

It is a dangerous and damnable business to be using the war, or let it be used, as a pretext to strip one group of American citizens of basic civil rights for the benefit of other Americans.

—Minneapolis *Star Journal*.

American democracy and the Constitution of the United States are too vital to be ignored and flouted . . .

—The *Washington Post*, April 15, 1943.

The man who is determined to keep alive Oriental exclusion at home is putting race prejudice ahead of winning the war. If this is to be the pillar of our society . . . we cannot win.

—Pearl Buck.

Laws which discriminate racially should be repealed without delay, including those that exclude on the basis of race—from immigration, ownership of property and citizenship.

—Santa Barbara Presbytery, California.

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.

—Pasadena Committee for Fair Play.

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- Common Ground*, Quarterly, 1942 and 1943, 222 Fourth Ave., New York.
- Pacific Citizen*, Weekly, Organ of the Japanese American Citizens League, 415 Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Japanese in Hawaii*, Blake Clark, *New Republic*, September 14, 1942.
- Japanese in America*, Intelligence Officer, *Harper's*, October, 1942.
- U.S. Soldiers with Japanese Faces*, Blake Clark, *Reader's Digest*, Feb., 1943.
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- Japanese in Our Midst*, Geo. E. Taylor, *Atlantic*, April, 1943.
- Democracy Corrects Its Own Errors*, Larry Tajiri, *Asia*, April, 1943.
- Japanese-Americans in Hawaii*, Lt. Com. Cecil H. Coggins, *Harper's*, June, 1943.
- My Only Crime Is My Face*, Mary Oyama, *Liberty*, Aug. 14, 1943.
- Untruths About the Japanese Americans*, Galen M. Fisher, *The Christian Century*, Aug. 18, 1943. (Series to follow)

Suggested Action:

- (a) Help resettle evacuees in your locality.
Apply to nearest WRA office or office of the United States Employment Service for laborers, domestics, technicians, agriculturalists, horticulturalists, poulterers, etc.
- (b) Welcome newcomers in your community. Get acquainted with them; introduce them into your church, social organizations, clubs.
- (c) Maintain interest in them till they become integrated into the life of your community.
- (d) Be alert lest any local prejudice or injustice—social or economic—interfere with their adjustment.

IF INTERESTED in securing elimination of racial discrimination in our Immigration and Naturalization laws and procedures, write this fact, with your reasons, to your Senators and Representatives, and particularly to Samuel Dickstein, Chairman, House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Washington, D. C.

☛ *If we do not extend humanity's kindness and understanding to these people, if we deny them the protection of the bill of rights, if we say they may be denied the privilege of living in any of the 48 states without hearing or charge of misconduct, then we are tearing down the whole American system.*

—Ralph L. Carr, Ex-Governor of Colorado.

☛ *Let's not try to insult and humiliate a gifted fellow American just because her eyes are capped by a Mongoloid fold. Let's not try to show patriotism by ignorance, cruelty or wanton rudeness. In short—let's not be childish.*

—Lee Casey in *Rocky Mtn. News*.

☛ *It has become clear that a curtailment of the rights and privileges of the American-born Japanese of this country will furnish one of the gravest tests of democratic institutions in our history. The preservation of liberties will depend on clear vision. Realism must go hand in hand with a profound sense of responsibilities for the maintenance of the American way of life.*

—Tolan Congressional Committee Report.