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Jokunaga, Morihiko

Reports

1944

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Rosalie H. Wax

Additions to papers regarding Tule Lake Relocation Center.
1944-1990.

Mr. Tokunaga, an Issei (first generation Japanese immigrant), was segregated from Manzanar Relocation Center to Tule Lake at the end of February 1944. In this memo he protests that employees at Tule Lake treat the segregees like they are "traitors or criminals to be deported" and that living conditions do not meet the international agreements for the "fair" treatment of prisoners. Tokunaga makes persuasive arguments for his recommendations for changes in camp policy to improve internal relations.

Gift of Murray L. Wax

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake, Newell, California

June 16, 1944.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. R. R. Best, Project Director.

From: R. Tokunaga, 8318 - P.

Subject: A collection of impressions at Tule Lake Center.
Give us segregation a fair treatment.

Our First Impression:

Before we segregationists left Manzanar, we had been told by the WRA officials there that we would be treated fairly at Tule Lake Segregation Camp according to the international agreements. When we arrived here at the end of February, 1944, however, we found everything contrary to our expectation.

The very first impression we received after our arrival here, was that we were being looked upon as traitors or criminals to be deported. The food was so abominable and scanty, and every one was losing weight (though it has improved recently). Clothing allowances and financial aids were given us grudgingly after a long delay. When clothing allowance and financial aid were given us, the officials seemed as though they were always looking for some excuses not to give us what we believe we were entitled to. When we made protests against what appeared to be unfair, we were often told, "This is a segregation camp and is different from other centers."

Americans in Japan Treated Fairly:

According to the testimonies at Manzanar by the three Americans at three different occasions who returned from Japan on the exchange boat, they were given about the same kind or a little better food in the camp than they used to have outside before the war in Japan, and they never have been pushed around.

Give All of Us Jobs:

Work is absolutely necessary for anyone for both financial reasons and particularly for health reasons. American war prisoners in Japan, according to a news reporter, are made to work for a few hours every day for their health and they are paid for it.

There are approximately ten thousand employable persons in this camp, I am informed, and only about five thousand of them are employed at present. I request Administration Officials to increase jobs as soon as possible to employ all the persons who are willing to work. If, however, it is impossible to create jobs soon enough, then let ten thousand people work half a day every day or five thousand people

work every other week, excepting the cooks in the mess halls and job supervisors. This is the most important problem to be taken up immediately and solved satisfactorily for the maintenance of the welfare of the camp residents.

Why Does The Project Director Hide Himself?

Needless to say, when one meets a stranger and keep an intimate contact with him, he can not only avoid misunderstanding between them, but also create a friendly feeling even when unhappy thing happens.

How can one expect to be advised correctly of the camp situation by depending entirely on his subordinates for information when the Director makes an important decision on a camp problem. The necessity of Director's making direct contact with the residents was fully proven at the time of Okamoto incident a few weeks ago. When the news of Okamoto incident spread all over the camp, the tension of the people was so high that anything might have happened at any moment. But when the Director made a sympathetic announcement regarding the incident, the tension was much eased and when he made a sincere speech expressing deep sorrow over the incidents at the funeral service, the tension of the people was still more eased, and saved the camp from another fearful commotion.

I have often heard block managers complaining, "We have no way to present to the Director our suggestions and requests; they are always either crushed in the hands of his subordinates or pigeon-holed on the way to him.

My advise to the Director is to show up himself at the block managers meeting at least once every week and keep direct contact with the representatives of all the residents and exchange views with them. This is the only way to avoid misunderstanding, create friendly feeling, and save the camp from any further trouble.

Abolish Sales Taxes in The Camp:

I can not see fairness in collecting State Sales Taxes from the camp residents who are deprived of normal livelihood and confined in this camp guarded by the U. S. Army. Are Americans in concentration camps in Japan paying taxes there? I can not even imagine such absurdity being practiced over there. Collection of Sales Taxes in the camp should be abolished at once, and the taxes already paid should be refunded to the residents, the payees.

Open the Hospital to Visitors:

When one becomes ill in this camp and is sent to the hospital wife, husband or children are allowed to visit the patient only once a week on Sunday for about ten minutes, and are absolutely not allowed any other time during the week to visit anyone. We can not understand

why such an inhumane attitude is taken on the part of the Hospital and the Administration authorities. Welcome visitors at least one hour every day as is allowed at Manzanar and so not invite indignation of the people which are avoidable if proper steps are taken.

Is This Center Different from Other Centers?

We are not criminals nor traitors. The first impression we had when we entered this camp was that we were being treated as traitors or criminals. But we isais are simply wishing to return to our old homes, and niseis who were disappointed at the treatment they received from the American public since the war broken out are following broken-heartedly their parents.

There may be some of narrow minded fanatics and growlers so unruly, but the majority of us hope to live in peace and pray there not be any violence and turmoil in the camp until the day of our departure to Japan.

Both America and Japan claim final victory is theirs in this war. No matter how the war may be brought to an end after a bitter and bloody struggle, however, it is certain that neither side can exterminate other nation to the last man; and sooner or later we all shall have to live ⁱⁿ peace as our Creator intended to.

The first question we would be asked when we arrive in the old country is, "How were you treated at the segregation camp?" Let us have a sentiment of gratefulness to the Government of the United States for its fairness and decency when we will have to answer the above question. Our answers will have a strong bearing upon the relationship between the two countries when diplomatic connections are re-established after the war. "Give us segregation a fair treatment."

Thank you

By _____

~~San Francisco~~

DISLOYAL NISEIS

I was informed that Project Director Ralph P. Merritt expressed great disappointment at the meeting of the Block Leaders held at Manzanar Town Hall. His disappointment, deep as it was, was said to be on the changeability of the Japanese mind, wavering in their answer to question #28. Question # 28 as set forth in the questionnaire is as follows:

"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?"

When the administration officials made a re-check on the decision of the residents on the above question before carrying out the segregation, many Japanese were said to have changed their answer from "no" to "yes" and vice versa. I also was told that he was very much surprised at the fact that because of the negative answers of their sons on the question, the entire family went to Tule Lake. Mr. Merritt heretofore had understood that the father was always the head of a Japanese family, and whatever he decides, the rest of the family obeyed his decision. This he though was an admirable custom, but much to his surprise he found the fact to be the contrary.

Mr. Merritt's disappointment has shown, to our regret, that he has failed to grasp the fundamental reason for the uncertainty of the Japanese mind. Is it not a fact that these people are terribly worried and bewildered? Is it not a fact that their future in this country is so uncertain that no definite decision can be made at the present time? Is it not more so with the Niseis whose future is hanging in balance?

Since I have already made it clear in my previous articles as to the disillusion of the Niseis, I shall not repeat it here. But will state why they are so changeable in their attitude.

Changeability of the Japanese Mind:

In the face of what the Niseis experienced prior to their evacuation, and the subsequent experiences gained through hearing and reading of public utterances and comments made on us Japanese, by many socially and politically prominent persons, the Japanese came to the conclusion that they cannot gain the good-will of the Americans for the duration of the

war. So their thought in general is, "What is the use?" "Let nature take its course and see how things turn out after the war."

It is understandable to us that the answer "no" by the Niseis may sound exceedingly serious to the American people. But to us who understand, it is nothing more than a blunt expression of their displeasure and disapproval of the treatment received. It is the reaction of the injustice perpetuated on them. It is not in the slightest degree a display of disloyalty or hostility toward this country. Therefore, it is a deplorable mistake to call them disloyal because they have answered "no" and to treat them as such.

Even those who answered "yes" have never approved the treatment they received as fair and their feelings which they nurse deep down in their hearts are positively identical with those who answered "no".

The majority of those who answered "yes" have merely answered for personal expediency or due to their lack of courage to express their true feelings. To call them loyal or unloyal according to their respective answers is therefore absolutely meaningless.

The Japanese father is still the head of the family. Isseis are barred by law to become American Citizens, but the Niseis are citizens by birth. They had been taught in schools the spirit of Democracy and the Constitution. They are inspired by the ideals of the country, exemplified by the great men of the past. They cherish their citizenship and are proud of the fact that they are citizens of this great United States of America.

When the Government began to conscript young men for the Army before entering the war, the Niseis were very much bestirred, and when they were called to serve, they joined cheerfully as if it was an asked-for opportunity to prove their loyalty. Their parents, sisters and friends rejoiced with them and encouraged them to be worthy of their Japanese ancestry. Without the slightest question of doubt, they have lived up to the tradition of the Japanese race for which they were highly congratulated by the officers in charge.

But after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan, their beautiful dream of American ideals were pitifully crushed by the wanton condemnation of the Japanese people, both the Isseis and the Niseis by the Americans, have roused the resentments of the Niseis to express honestly and bluntly their disapproval of the vicious charges for which they are now to be segregated as disloyal.

When their sons are to be sent to a segregation camp as if they were traitors for no other reason than that they were honest about their sentiments, how could their fathers and mothers be indifferent and permit them to go alone? Japanese fathers have not ceased to be and are still the head of their families.

The fathers have followed in love of their dejected sons to guide and counsel them in the hour of their need, sons whose hopes and ideals were shattered beyond repair. What would you do if you were their fathers?

There is an old Latin Saying, "Erare est humanum". To err is human. Therefore, I would not blame this country for the errors it has committed in its emergency. We blame no one for the mistakes already made, but let us not repeat like mistakes today or in the future and accuse the Niseis as disloyal.

Without doubt, there are disloyal Niseis. They are few in number and can be easily handled. In the name of justice, I appeal to the sincerity of the Puritan; the righteousness of George Washington; and to the generous spirit of Abraham Lincoln; which I firmly believe are still existing in the hearts of all true Americans, for a decent and considerate treatment of our youngsters, the citizens of the United States of America.

Morihiko Tokunaga

SEGREGATION

The recent announcement made by the War Relocation Authority officials concerning the segregation of the loyals and the disloyals has enshrouded the camp with a melancholy atmosphere. I cannot see what good it will accomplish after incurring unnecessary expenses of segregation.

It is true those who lack self-control and those who are extremely pro or anti-Japan should be separated for the sake of peace and harmony in the camps. But the wisdom of segregating the residents according to their answers relative to questions #27 and #28, I have my doubts. Is it not true that there exists a deep and complex sentiment in every individual which cannot be fully express in a simple word of "yes" and "no"? I beg the authorities to give this problem their serious reconsideration.

Let us stop for a moment and review the sentiments and attitudes of the Isseis and the Niseis prior to Pearl Harbor.

Isseis' Sentiments and attitudes:

The Issei's sincere wish which they prayed for with profound solemnity was "peace". They did not believe there could be such a thing as war between this country and Japan.

When the Commercial Treaty between the United States and Japan was unilaterally abrogated by the United States, the Isseis were very much worried, but they thought that was only a diplomatic bargaining on the part of the United States. When the embargo was proclaimed on all the exports to Japan, they became terrified, yet they still continued to believe there could be no war between the two countries. Therefore, when the bombardment of Pearl Harbor was officially broadcasted on December 7, 1941, they were utterly astonished and could not believe their own ears.

"Be ever grateful to the land to which you owe your living", is the traditional precept for the Japanese. Adhering to this precept, the Isseis as a whole were, and are ever grateful to the United States though they were subjected to unending persecution during the past 40 to 50 years.

To the Isseis, Japan is the mother who gave them birth and the United States their father who provides them a living. So when the war broke out, they were thrown into a dilemma in which a child finds itself when its parents quarrel. I hope the world will understand our predicament.

The Isseis were accused as spies and saboteurs and were arrested in a wholesale manner by the F.B.I., but through subsequent findings, they were proven innocent. Likewise, through official reports from Honolulu and other strategic points have cleared us from all charges.

However, if the American people will insist on their repatriation, the Isseis will meekly leave for their mother country, but if the Americans will tolerate with our presence, after the war, we would gladly remain, since we have learned to love and are now deeply attached to this land of free America.

Niseis Sentiment and Attitudes:

With the Niseis, it was quite different. During my thirty years of wholesale produce business in Los Angeles, I had many acquaintances among the matured Niseis, both in the city and in the rural districts. It was very interesting to see their true and unaffected sentiments and opinions during those days. Almost everyone, excepting very few which was negligible, said, "We are Americans. Our first obligation is to fight for America, though Japan is the country of our parents".

Such were the true sentiments as they existed prior to evacuation, but these inborn sentiments of loyalty and patriotism have turned gradually bitter and antagonistic in proportion as the public opinion towards them became disparaging and abusive. Their concept of American Democracy and their understanding of the Constitution of the United States of America were totally blasted overnight.

In despondence and in confusion over the fate of their future in these United States, it became quite natural for them to look to the land of their parents in replanning their life. The majority of them, however, have never been over there. They even cannot speak the language, or read or write it. Japan to them is just as strange as Russia or Germany. Their future is so obscure, they in fact are confused.

Under the circumstances, I appeal to the W.R.A. officials not to blame them for their actions or judge them according to their answers "yes" or "no" to questions #28. They are in utter confusion and bewilderment and do not know their own minds.

Family Disruption:

When we entered the camp there were very little family discords. But when the army solicited the Niseis to volunteer

last Spring, almost every family in the camps was thrown into a turmoil. The opinions were divided between parents and children and even among children themselves. Worried fathers were saddened; frantic mothers were crying; and many dejected and bewildered children were quarrelling and remonstrating in vain.

The announcement of the plan of segregation by the W.R.A. again has created a pitiful confusion. Let them be alone, I beseech you. Let those who voluntarily wish to relocate, relocate themselves.

Future peace depends on the youngsters. How long the war will last, God only knows. It is certain that it will end someday and all the nations on earth will again be living in peace as God intended them to be. Let us hope and pray that the world after the present carnage will not repeat the same tragedy under any circumstances.

The average age of the Isseis is in the neighborhood of sixty. Within the next ten years, most of them will be gone. On the contrary, the majority of the Niseis are still in their teens. Whether they remain in this country or be expatriated after the war, they will in all probability become the deciding factor of the war^{of} of good-will between Japan and the United States;

Yosuke Matsuoka, one of the greatest diplomats and statesmen of Japan, was a poor, unknown schoolboy in Tacoma, Washington, some thirty years ago. On his way home from Geneva, he purposely stopped at Tacoma and paid a visit to his former employer and sent a wreath to her tomb when^{he} was inaugurated as foreign minister.

Who knows that there are no second and third Matsuoka amongst us? Although we Isseis do understand the sentiment of the American people toward Japan, the majority of the Niseis do not. Therefore, I again appeal to the officials of the W.R.A. not to be too severe in their judgement of the Niseis, basing their conclusions on the answers of "yes" or "no".

Morihiro Tokunaga

Received - June 7, 1944

ISSEI'S ANXIETY

We Isseis who have endured many a hardship during the past half century, bear with resignation the vicious lies and the wanton accusations heaped upon us by the American people, as natural under the present circumstances. But we feel that great injustice was done to the Niseis when they were subjected to the same conditions. They are innocent off-springs of Japanese ancestry, of whose future we Isseis feel very much concerned.

Early in 1942 when the public was hysterically clamoring for an immediate evacuation of the Japanese, including the Niseis from the Pacific Coast States, the Niseis were placing their absolute confidence in the justice of the American people, that their rights as citizens of the United States would be fully recognized and respected. Instead, their rights were totally ignored and were told, "If you are loyal to this country, it is your duty to go to the concentration camps and remain there for the duration of the war. It will be the best proof of your loyalty to this country."

Submitting themselves to the general clamor of the American people through their councilmen and the journals, they willingly went to the camps. The gates were closed unmercifully behind them, thereby isolating them completely from the rest of the world in a god-forsaken country. Thus their liberty as well as their rights of an American citizen were sealed through the Order of Evacuation. The freedom of speech was likewise curtailed to the minimum.

In complying with the Order of Evacuation, they had to dispose of their belongings in such a rush and at great sacrifices. It was a pity to see them being up-rooted economically from their homes and businesses, the trades which they've inherited and built through many years of hard work and suffering. Heroically they have closed the door of their livelihood in obedience to the law of the country. Though the tears have dried, the Order has left a nasty wound.

Before the memories of despair and resentment died, the Niseis again were told, "You will now be given the chance to prove your loyalty through volunteering." The Niseis were very much bewildered. They could not understand the "offer" in the face of what had been done to them. The general feelings were, "Why must we further prove our loyalty after our civil rights had been denied us; after corralling us like a bunch of sheep in a god-forsaken country?" Could America blame them in their hesitancy?

Before the war, the Niseis did not pay much attention to the veracity or to the falsity of the news. However, since they were segregated, they became very sensitive readers, particularly to news concerning the Centers. They were well-informed on what had happened and what is happening everyday within the camps. Their feelings were time and time again roused through false accusations voiced vociferously by the newsreporters, mayors, governors and the senators. Regardless of all the vicious lies said against them, they had no means of defending themselves.

Their resentments were further aggravated by the false reports heralded throughout the country by the reporters on the "Manzanar incident". It was stated that the trouble was the culmination of the Pear Harbor Anniversary Celebration, which was a deliberate lie. Much as they wanted, they could not present their side of the story in defense.

The American citizenship was nothing more than a toy which was capriciously given to them and then taken away without a cause by a hysterical mother, the United States of America.

The Nisei's unquestionable faith in the Constitution of the United States, and their belief of the American spirit of fairness and decency were thoroughly crushed by the acts of the Americans themselves. They now regard the Americans as shameless hypocrites.

Though we Isseis do understand the present turmoil, the Niseis believing themselves as genuine American citizens could not. They have found out that the Americans do not adhere strictly to their traditional policy of fair play. Their resentment is great, but great as it is, being young and flexible, their wound easily heal. Having no knowledge of the background of all that happened and no ability to judge the circumstances of the events, they are easily led, so should the present injustices be perpetuated without justification, we Isseis do fear that the Niseis would formulate their minds in accordance to the treatment they are now receiving.

In the past, the Japanese students were noted for their good behavior, but today the contrary is said to be the case. Those whose records were excellent in the past, that is prior to evacuation, are said to be failing in Manzanar. These facts are the reflection of their pent-up emotions weighed heavily by the loathsome and disgusting camp life

The war cannot and will not last forever. Someday it will be over and when it is over, we Japanese and the Americans again will be living side by side in peace as we have in the past. But if the minds of the Niseis are impregnated with hatred born of present conditions, what would the future hold for the community in general? Needless to say, this is the greatest worry of the Isseis today.

Educators, religious leaders and you responsible men of the country, permit us to appeal to you for your frank and unselfish advice on this deplorable problem. Won't you please give us your timely suggestions?

Let us forget the past. Let us look into the future and guide the generation of tomorrow. To build the future with well enlightened and friendly generation is more important for the welfare of the nation and of the world. I, therefore, earnestly beg of you to give this important subject your very careful consideration as one of the problems of today and that of the post-war world.

Morihiko Tokunaga

Hayden *Tokunaga* 9/10/44

ACTUAL CAUSE OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE
WAR and JAPANESE MISSION

As Seen by Average Japanese in America

INTRODUCTION

How did the American-Japanese war come? Why couldn't it be avoided?

There seems to be a great difference--the difference as great as the head and tail of a coin--of versions between American and Japanese as to why and how the war started.

If the American people were fully and correctly informed of the true aspect of the political situation in Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria and all the other small countries of Asia and of the international relation among themselves; of Japan's position and her true aim in the Far East the past fifty years, the American policy toward Japan might have been entirely different from what she has pursued in the past twenty-five years, and such tragedy as war could probably have been avoided.

It was deplorable that American newspapers never have, so far, carried public opinion and Asiatic policy of Japanese Government in their true sense, and the people of the United States have been grossly misinformed with regard to Oriental affairs. Even Ambassador Joseph Grew's, "Report from Tokyo," published since his return from Japan, did not describe the true phase of the international problems between America and Japan

prior to the war. It was, more or less, caviling at the details of the affairs. It is understandable to us, of course, that he is not in a position to publicize what may be inimical to the war effort of the government. It was the sincere desire of the Japanese that our versions of the war be open-mindedly listened to by the American people.

I am neither a scholar, statesman, nor a diplomat, but a plain average Japanese who came to this country over forty years ago. I have not visited the old country since. I was engaged in a wholesale produce business for the past thirty years until the evacuation.

Having been a merchant, I fully realize that I am not in a position nor am I the proper person to write on such a subject. However, it may be rather interesting to the American people to read a Japanese layman's version of the cause of the war and Japanese mission in Asia.

My knowledge of this subject is based on the informations gained through reading newspapers and magazines and listening to occasional lectures given by prominent persons from Japan in the past. Therefore, what I state in this writing are well-known facts, nothing new.

Since I have never entertained a thought to write on the cause of the war, I had not kept any notes of what I have read and heard. Having no reference books to consult at this writing, I am depending entirely on my memories. So, accuracy on the dates, years, and the numerical figures are not wholly reliable.

FACTS BEHIND SCENE

It was generally taken for granted by the American people--propagandized to so appear--that the war in China since the Manchurian Incident in 1931 was the war of aggression of the small but strong militaristic Japan against the large but weak democratic China, and America extended her helping hand to bewildered China.

The picture of Oriental affairs was cleverly drawn and beautifully colored to deceive the American people by the newspapers of the country. But the facts behind the scene was a clash between Jewish design of commercial invasion and eventual enslavement of all Asiatic people and the Japanese program of emancipation from economic shackles and eventual establishment of Asia for Asiatics.

Unless one has at least a brief knowledge of the historic events--the background of the present state of affairs of the far east during the past half century, it will be difficult to understand Japan's assertions and actions she was forced to take.

Japan having waged a war against China in 1894, the Russo-Japanese war in 1904, annexed Korea in 1909, followed by the second Chino-Japanese war in 1937, during the past fifty years she was accused as an aggressor. The fact, however proves, if Oriental history is scrutinized unbiasedly, that she has never engaged in war of aggression.

A GLANCE AT RECENT ORIENTAL HISTORY

First Chino-Japanese War, 1894

China is the largest country in Asia, and Japan, a small island empire off the coast of China. Why did Japan have to fight, and what part did Korea play in the fatal game of war between Japan and China in 1894?

The internal political situation in Korea was mired in corruption. The people distrusted the government, and the government lost entire control over the people for generations. The whole country, in a few words, was in a "mess" and was on the verge of disintegration.

Taking advantage of such decadent condition, China insidiously attempted to subjugate Korea by bribing Korean politicians. On the other it intimidated Korea by sending a large army to its border.

If powerful China (believed as such at that time) swallowed up the whole Korean peninsula, which was extending right under the nose of Japan, how could she be at ease?

Japan made repeated strong protests against Korea and China by sending special envoys to both countries, but China paid little attention to the protests. It was as clear as daylight that China's gobbling up Korea was a matter of time.

Public opinion of Japan was roused and the whole nation was indignant at China's arrogant and defiant attitude toward Japan.

China was one of the most powerful countries in the world with a population well over four hundred millions, and Japan a small empire with a population of less than forty millions. Therefore, she took Japan's protest lightly and scornfully. All the European Nations and numerous Asiatic Nations viewed at the tense situation between Japan and China with keen interest as if it were a mouse challenging a lion. If Japan declared war on China, the result seems to have been a foregone conclusion of the on-looking nations. But there was no choice for Japan. She must strike and drive China out of Korea or be gobbled up with Korea.

This was a very grave problem of life or death for Japan.

Was this a war of aggression on the part of Japan?

The result of war we all know. Before the war, China was feared by all the European powers as a "Sleeping Lion." But since the war, she was no longer feared.

Chinese defeat invited European contempt, and the whole Chinese empire was turned into the field of international competition and became the hot-bed of the later conflict between Japan and Russia.

Russo-Japanese War in 1904

On the Eastern coast of Siberia, Russia has Vladivostok, the only outlet to the Pacific Ocean through Japan Sea. But it freezes and all the traffic comes to a standstill for several months during the winter; so Russia had long been in quest of an icefree harbor somewhere adjacent to her Siberian territory.

As soon as the peace treaty between Japan and China had been signed, Russia, taking advantage of China's weakness, wrested a twenty-five year leasehold on the Liaotung peninsula along with the right to construct a railroad line through Manchuria, connecting it with the Siberian Main line at Harbin.

At the extreme southern end of the peninsula which protrude far into the Yellow Sea, there are two icefree natural ports, side by side, which are capable of harboring fleets of ocean liners and naval fleets. The one on the north, known as Dairen, was built for commercial purpose, and the other on the south, known as Port Arthur, was built for a naval base by the Russian Government.

Thus, while Russia was making all the preparations with an evil intention in the Far East--conquest of Korea and Japan--there was in China a fierce anti-foreigners movement throughout the country in 1900 known as Boxer Rebellion. As the Chinese Government at that time was absolutely powerless over its people, she was not able to cope with this serious situation, and naturally she invited foreign intervention.

Japan, America, Britain, France, Germany and other European powers including Russia, sent their shares of expeditionary forces to jointly protect the interest of their nationals and quell the rebellion.

The rebellion was quashed readily, and all the powers began to withdraw their armies from China.

The Boxer Rebellion was a made-to-order opportunity for Russia to send her large Army to the East without attracting

Japan's attention or objection.

At the close of the Boxer Rebellion, Russia simply moved her army from Peking-Tientsing area to Manchuria where she had a leasehold, and garrisoned them there permanently.

Japan vigorously protested against Russia stationing her forces in Manchuria and demanded immediate evacuation back to her European territory. However, Russia, who had far-reaching designs, ignored Japan's frantic demands. Instead of evacuation, Russia was defiantly increasing her garrison steadily by sending more and more troops from the home quarters.

As the preparation for war neared its completion, Russia became as bold and arrogant and advanced her army to the Korean border, and began meddling with the internal political affairs of Korea.

Dumbfounded were the Korean Government and its people. They realized that their weak resistance meant nothing to the overwhelming Russian pressure.

In anticipation of ruthless Russian invasion, there were two factions in the Korean Government circle:

One that desired a voluntary co-operation with Russia.

The other was of the opinion that rather than surrendering herself to Russia, she should invoke Japan's assistance for defense, and with Japan's co-operation put up all the possible resistance against the invasion, and share the fate with Japan whatever it might be.

While the whole peninsula was in a state of turmoil over

this crisis, Japan was in no less embroiled over the precarious predicament.

It is characteristic of the Japanese people that when a problem of great importance, especially of international concern happens, they bicker among themselves at first; but when it really becomes serious, they suddenly cease their wrangling.

They had been watching breathlessly and indignantly the Russian designs unfolding in Korea. A clash between Japan and Russia became inevitable. As the days went by, the vociferousness of the people ceased and dead silence reigned all over Japan.

The Privy Council, the advisory board to his majesty, the Emperor, was being held continuously day and night. The seriousness of the situation was visible on the faces of those who attended the meetings.

The Emperor Meiji, the great, questioned individually those who partook in the conference. As to his opinion with regard to what course Japan should take at this grave hour, no one, not even Hakubun Ito, an outstanding statesman and a most trusted man by the Emperor, was able to commit himself to a definite answer because it was felt that the life or death of Japan hinged upon the answer.

The Admiral Gombel Yamamoto, the Minister of Navy, arose and voiced his opinion and said, "If we let Russia alone, it would be a certain death for us. If, however, we fight, there will be a slim chance of surviving, probably one out of a hundred. If we decide to fight, the sooner the better it will

be." Yet he could not say definitely.

The life of the nation was flickering like a candlelight in a gale.

"LET US FIGHT, THEN!" the Emperor declared.

Thus, the historic decision was made by the Emperor himself.

When Japan declared the war on Russia on February 7, 1904, the whole world was amazed at Japan's recklessness and believed she was hopelessly doomed.

The war lasted a year and a half and resulted in a modern duel of David versus Goliath. The world was again astonished at Japan's decisive victory over Russia which was a great militaristic country dreaded by all the world.

Was this, again, a war of aggression on the part of Japan?

Annexation of Korea

The annexation of Korea to Japan was a common subterfuge for foreigners and Koreans in foreign countries who left their old homes over thirty years ago to accuse Japan as an aggressor. Before entering into arguments with these accusers, let us see how the actual status of the Korean Kingdom was prior to and after the first Chino-Japanese war in 1894.

If one takes a glance at the Korean ancient, medieval, and modern history, he will notice that when China raised harsh words on Korea, she groveled in the dust and paid homage to her as if Korea was a vassal state of China. When Japan sent a punitive expedition to Korea after Korean pirates plundered the west coast of Japan, she paid yearly tribute to Japan for a long

period of time, as if she were a colony of Japan.

Thus, Korea was tottering between Japan and China, and there was no absolute independence of her own in true sense of the words as her history proves.

As I mentioned at the beginning of this writing, the Korean internal condition was corruption in itself. There was absolutely no unity of the people--unity which is of primal importance and necessity in constituting a nation.

It was common and traditional practices among the Korean Government officials to accept bribes from the people. The people distrusted the officials and covered up their properties to evade ruinous taxations. There were continuous bitter quarreling and feuds among the officials themselves and between the officials and the people over trifles. The whole country was merely a group of disgruntled people, entirely lacking in a stable organization. As a result there could be seen no noticeable progress in their long history of national life.

When the internal conditions were such as that mentioned, it was natural that she invite the contempt of the neighboring countries.

Korea's ability or inability to maintain her own independence and the territorial integrity, had direct and grave bearing upon the security of Japan. Japan had, at the risk of her own national life, waged wars with China and Russia within a short period of ten years to keep their influences out of Korea. She could no longer let Korea alone and be exposed to the further

temptations of China and Russia or any other country. Japan finally decided in 1909 to annex Korea for her self-defense and keep foreign intervention forever out of the Korean peninsula.

Immediately after the annexation, Japan reorganized the entire Korean Government. Set up a modern educational system, built roads and railroads throughout the country, and developed the natural resources. In less than ten years, the general welfare of the people as a whole advanced marvelously. Korea was reborn.

Instead of my going into details as to what Japan had done for the Koreans and how brilliant Japanese achievement in Korea appeared to unbiased foreign observers, and how grateful Koreans themselves were to Japan, I shall state here some of the facts:

1. Refer to the book, "Japanese in Korea" by the late Theodore Roosevelt, the ex-president of the United States, who praised to the extreme the policy of Japanese government toward the peninsula.
2. About two years after the present Chino-Japanese war broke out, the Korean made a sincere and ardent request to the Tokyo Government and to his Majesty, the Emperor, that they too, like the Japanese, be conscripted for the military service and be allowed to participate in the prosecution of the Holy war in China.

Then, the government with Imperial Sanction recruited five hundred volunteers for a trial, and there were two thousand enlistments. Sometime later, again, the government recruited two thousand volunteers and there were

twenty thousand enlistments.

The above facts illustrate most convincingly the Korean sentiment under Japanese rule and refute all the abuses and false charges against Japan by foreigners and the Koreans in foreign countries.

For the sake of contrast, I declare, see the Hindus in strife-torn India under British rule; Indo-Chinese in Indo-China under the French; and the people in the East Indies under the Dutch.

Establishment of Manchukuo

Having been victorious over Russia in the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5, Japan, upon the conclusion of the peace treaty, succeeded in securing the possession of the Manchurian Railway along with the leasehold which was held by Russia in Liaotung peninsula in North China.

As the new owner of the Manchurian Railway, it was of the utmost importance for Japan to be friendly with Chang Tsuchlin, the warlord of Manchuria.

Japan accorded him every possible accommodations, especially in his financial problems. It was a God-sent blessing to him. Everything went well for some years while he was getting much-needed assistance from Japan which was absolutely impossible for him to expect from the Nanking Government, then Chiang Kai Shek regime, or from any other source. At the same time, he was levying upon the people outrageously cruel, heavy taxes, disregarding the bitter complaints and the distress of the

inhabitants.

His co-operation with Japan was not out of his gratefulness for the assistance he received. His levying of heavy taxes was not for the purpose of raising funds with which to develop the natural resources for the benefit of his people. His sole idea, it became known later, was to utilize Japan as much and as long as possible in pretense of co-operation; and to exploit his people all he possibly could until the object of consolidating his financial standing was attained. He had in view a tall and far-reaching ambition--dictator of China.

Once his financial standing stabilized, and with an Army of 150,000 soldiers, well trained and equipped with modern arms which was mostly bought from the United States, Japan was no longer of any use to Chang Tsuchlin. He began to show his true color. He thought then free and could do whatever he pleases in defiance of Japan.

As the first step toward his objective--future dictator of China--he must, first of all, be popular with Nanking Government. To be popular with Nanking Government, it was prerequisite for him to be anti-Japan at that time. With such an idea in his mind, it would rather be natural for Chang Tsuchlin's attitude toward Japan become cold and disrespectful as the months and years went by.

Fortunately or unfortunately, Chang Tsuchlin was suddenly killed by an accident. Chang Hsuchliang, his son, succeeded him at once.

It could be said quite naturally that Chang Hsuchlian, son of Tsuchlin, was a confirmed anti-Japanese. He thought best to bring American influence to keep Japanese influence restrained in Manchuria.

He clandestinely purchased from the United States a tremendous quantities of war materials such as airplanes, guns, ammunitions; and in the meantime, he invited an American syndicate-- Jewish capital--to invest in the construction of a parallel railroad in competition with the Manchurian Railway which was bought with blood, owned and operated by Japan. There were already great quantities of railroad materials shipped in from the United States, and Japan knew where they were hidden.

Having Chang Hsuchliang under their thumbs, the Jews' next step was to alienate Manchurian people from Japan.

Being secretly and cleverly agitated by the Jews, innocent and gullible Manchurians held a mass meeting of 200,000 people and passed a resolution denouncing Japan.

Japan was indignant and gritted her teeth at both Chang Hsuchliang and the American Jews; but did not as yet resort to war.

September 18th Incident (1931)

September 18, 1931 will be permanently remembered as a historic day by Manchurians as well as Japanese. On that day, an important point of the Manchurian Railway was blown up, supposedly, by the subordinates of Chang Hsuchlian. At last Japan was at the end of her rope of patience.

Immediately Japan sent an army and kicked Chang Hsuchliang

effigy out of Manchuria, and seized all the planes, ammunitions and railroad materials which were secretly supplied by the United States which were hidden at Kinshu (Japanese pronunciation) an important point in Manchuria.

Thus, by the timely action of Japanese army, American Jewish design of circumventing Japan's Manchurian Railway was forestalled before it was too late.

It was then Frank Stimson, Secretary of State, present Secretary of War, made heated and frantic protests against Japan. Japan paid no attention to it except that she made polite replies.

Frank Stimson, who lost his face in his abortive effort to save and protect Jewish vicious investment in Manchuria tried to enlist the British co-operation in making a joint protest against Japan. Britain, however, having little interest in Manchuria, may have or may not have thought that she could afford to hurt Japan's feeling by co-operating with America on affairs which she has nothing to do, declined the American requests.

Frank Stimson was much disgusted at the British attitude, but being alone and unable had to drop the matter entirely.

American newspapers never disclosed the truth regarding the Jewish investment and the seizure of same by the Japanese Army there, and the American public was led to believe that Stimson was merely making protest against Japanese invasion in Manchuria at that time.

Japan's Aim in Manchuria

The aim of Japan's invasion into Manchuria was not to occupy the country permanently, but was to drive Chang Hsuehliang out, save Manchurian Railway and the country from Jewish peril, and establish a stable empire for the people.

As soon as the remnants of Chang's followers were mopped up, Japan brought the son of the former Chinese Empress who was overthrown by the revolution, and inaugurated him as the first Emperor of Manchukuo.

Before the Japanese army marched into Manchuria, there were about a hundred thousand notorious bandits, harassing and marauding the honest and hard working farmers of their crops every year. The army drove and cleaned them all out in a following few years. For the first time in the long history of Manchuria, the people enjoyed security and peace.

All the necessary government and public institutions were installed. Great herds of immigrants, particularly of well-to-do class, moved in from the troubled parts of China. The original population of thirty million increased rapidly in ten years to forty-five million.

According to the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California in 1940, the export from the United States to Manchukuo increased seven times in as many years, after the establishment of the Empire.

CHINESE REVOLUTION IN 1911

When the first Chino-Japanese war came to an end in 1895, the corrupted and decadent condition of the Manchu Dynasty of

four centuries, and the disgusting redtapes and inefficiency of its government were fully exposed to the Chinese people. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen started a revolution in 1911 against the Dynasty which was once powerful and regarded as the "Sleeping Lion" proved to be so important that it was crushed like a house made of cardboard.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was so marvelously successful in overthrowing the Chinese Dynasty, but failed, as he himself often said, in reorganizing the country, which was, in fact, more important than the destruction of the old wicked system. It was discovered later that even a wicked system turned out to be better than none at all.

Before the revolution, the country was somehow controlled loosely, by the centralized power, but after the revolution the whole country was torn to pieces.

All the so-called warlords' precarious existence in China (may be comparable to State Governors in the U. S.), stationed in localities near and remote, engrossed themselves in defense of their own territories for fear that one might dominate over the other. There was no unified China.

Taking advantage of such disunited condition in China, European Jewish merchants and traders invaded and planted their commercial interests in the cities along the coast, on both banks of the Yantze and the Yellow Rivers, and in the far inland cities. Of the Europeans the British Jews were predominant and controlled almost all the important businesses such as

railroads, coastwise and river shipping, coal, and all sort of manufacturing, not to mention wholesale dry goods.

Even slow-minded Chinese were alarmed and terrified over the unrestrained Jewish activities. There were fierce anti-foreigners' movement occurring sporadically all over the country, but the Chinese government could not do a thing to cope with the situation. Every time British guns quelled the uprising.

Competition Among Jews

In due course of time, the Chinese anti-foreigners' movement was somewhat calmed. Then there arose keen competitions and feuds among the different groups of Jews as to their sphere of activities, each group claiming a certain sphere of influence.

To avoid and prevent further friction and competition among themselves, they held a conference and established a territory of activity of each group. A map of China in the Geographical Society of London, England, at that time, it was said, already painted with different colors, denoting the territory claimed and enjoyed by Jews of each nationality.

China was only a step behind the actual division by the European powers. She was a fish on a chopping block. Japan kept sharp eyes on this pitiful situation in China with grave concern over future developments. If the first world war did not break out in Europe in 1914, it was certain that China would have been dismembered by the European Powers as Poland was by Prussia, Russia and Austria which was known as an international robbery.

Rise of Chiang Kai Shek

Deeply concerned and grievous over the situation in China was Chiang Kai Shek, a passionate patriot. He determined to devote his soul and body for the salvation of his country from ruination. He was an able leader and sincere of his purpose. But he made, to our regret, an irretrievable blunder in course of events in his worthy cause.

Japan, being an immediate neighbor of China and of the same race with almost the same culture and civilization, was really the only country in the world that hoped for a sound unification of the people and healthy progress of China as a whole. Chiang Kai Shek, being a graduate of Japan military academy and a subordinate of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who said in his last will, "Forever co-operate with Japan," should have co-operated with Japan in his great undertakings. There, however, were many elements to be considered.

Failing after many years in his effort to bring all the warlords together under his control, he confronted the necessity of changing his maneuver in dealing with the unruly warlords--this was the turning point of the Chino-Japanese relation. To bring all the warlords under his control, which was of primal importance in reorganizing the country, he thought it best to turn their attentions to a grave problem of international concern.

While he was agog with such intent, there cropped up suddenly the Manchurian affair in 1931.--Japan's driving of Chang Hsuehliang from Manchuria and seizure of American Jewish investments.

The incident bestirred the whole China at once, and all the warlords in every province were united under the command of Chiang Kai Shek, and supported him in his anti-Japan stand. The whole nation was at his call. He had, however, no resources to finance his undertaking. Then came forward the British and American Jews with an offer of much-needed financial assistance with the full secret approval of their respective home governments.

To Jews, to finance Chiang in his anti-Japan policy meant on one hand the reassurance of their monopoly on commerce in China, and on the other hand the suppression of Japan's rise in power which was always in their way of developing their selfish interest in China.

With the backing of the American and British Jewish syndicate and their respective Governments, Chiang Kai Shek's attitude became bolder and more arrogant--who knew (but Japan) this Jewish backing of Chiang would be the cause of later untold suffering of millions of Chinese, and cause of the American-Japanese war?

China presented the Manchurian incident to the League of Nations at Geneva, dominated by Jews. The League of Nations condemned Japan as was expected. Japan withdrew from the League. The tense Chino-Japanese relationship was further strained and was at a breaking point.

Jewish Propaganda

It was common saying among the Chinese prior to the second Chino-Japanese war that the Japanese had no experience in actual

fighting since the Russo-Japanese war, nearly forty years ago; while the Chinese fought continually over thirty years among themselves in civil wars. So, they believed they were well seasoned and much better fighters than the Japanese. In case of war with Japan, therefore, it would be an easy matter for them to beat Japan. Such was their estimation of Japanese military strength.

Japan had at first, not the slightest idea of fighting with Chiang Kai Shek, much less with Chinese people. Her chief concern lie in the fact that, through a long internal confusion, China would in due course of time lapse into the same fate as India under British rule.

Although China was in reality a slave under the Jewish monetary power and was being bled white, she was still politically an independent country. Once, however, commercially subjugated, China doubtless would be subjugated politically by the Jews. This was Japan's chief concern, and Chiang Kai Shek, great man as he is, must have had the same anxiety over his country. But he misled his people into believing Japan was a mortal enemy. This was the greatest blunder Chiang could ever have made, as I have pointed out in the foregoing chapter. (At the time Nanking, then Chiang's headquarter, fell to the Japanese army, Chiang perceived his mistake and wished to negotiate a peace with Japan. But Madam Chiang objected).

The relation between China and Japan was developing just as Jews have planned, and if the Jews could get rid of Japanese

influence in China, China would have been as good as conquered to them. The Jews, therefore, actively abetted the warlords in every possible way.

The gullible warlords, without even suspecting the Jewish ulterior motive and what the outcome would be in case of war, feverishly demanded Chiang to resort to the last drastic measure--formal declaration of war on Japan. The Jews smiled silently with satisfaction.

But Japan was still patient!

Before the second world war, Americans were worried and vexed over the German activities in the southern end of South America, nearly five ~~hundred~~^{thousand} miles ^{away, JAPAN IS ONLY 600 MILES} from the main land of Japan. Could Japan be nonchalant over this situation in China? I dare ask you Americans. Suppose an European Power was controlling the railroads, shipping, oil industry and all the major businesses in Mexico and was agitating the Mexicans to fight with the "Gringoes," I dare ask again could you Americans simply say, "Oh, it's none of our business."

Second Chino-Japanese War

While the relation between the two nations was so strained, on July 7, 1937, occurred the so-called "Marco Polo Bridge Incident."

While the Japanese army garrisoned on the outskirts of Peking war maneuvering near the Marco Polo Bridge, Chinese soldiers fired at the Japanese soldiers. Japan's patience at last gave way. She was forced to take final measure to defend the prestige of the "Japanese Imperial Army."

Japan sent her army, navy, and air forces at once, and seized Shanghai and all its fortifications of which the Chinese were so proud of and claimed defendable for two or three years against any foreign invader. But the Japanese army took and occupied the whole defense lines in three months.

And then followed the occupations of Soo Chow, Nanking, Hankow in quick succession. The Nanking Government evacuated to Chungking, far inland a thousand miles away. The subsequent events are well known to us all.

ASIATIC PEOPLE UNDER CAUCASIAN RULE

I have no intention of making detailed accounts of all the large and small Caucasian colonies and footholds that spread all over East Asia and South Sea Islands. It would be sufficient for us if we only have a general idea that all these colonies and footholds were either filched by palavering or wrested by force from the ignorant natives by the Europeans. It also would be unnecessary for us to inquire individually how the natives of Indo-China under the French, Burmese and Hindus under the British and the people of East Indies under the Dutch have fared in the past two or three centuries. Their histories relates nothing but oppressions and exploitations by the sordid intruders. When we read their wretched histories, our blood boils with indignation in sympathy of our fellow race of the Far East.

All the lands were noted for abundant natural resources. Those riches were robbed and carried away by the Europeans back to their countries, and the natives were left in a

miserable and starving condition. There could not be seen a trace of any effort made by the Europeans for the benefit and improvement of natives' living standard, nor were there educational systems and accommodations installed for the natives. The natives were kept ignorant and in bondage by the usurpers. The histories of every colony in Asia and the South Seas were the ^{ac}sacking of the lands and blood-squeezing of the natives by the Caucasians for centuries.

Are these what they call "white men's burdens?" Will God, if there is one, permit such crimes forever?

Compare the above facts with what Japan had done for the peoples of Formosa, Korea and Manchukuo after she took control.

DEMOCRACY FOR WHITE RACE ONLY

Americans harp on "democracy," even in sleep, and uphold it preciously and peddle it all over the world. However, it is, not for the people other than the white race.

Americans should know very well what life is under British oppression and tyranny. They also should know that the Hindus have long been clamouring for their independence from Britain and democracy for their home rule. They have struggled bitterly for generations, and have appealed to the Americans for co-operation in achievement of their aspiration. But the Americans, have shown little sympathy for the Hindus, and appeared as if to say, "Oh, it's none of our business."

WATCHFUL WAITING

Such was the actual status in Asia and the South Seas for centuries under the while people who pride themselves on their

Christian civilization. This is the status quo demanded so harshly on Japan by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, prior to the war. Japan deplored these conditions. But the time has not arrived as yet to take a definite action to right the wrongs done to our fellow Asiatics.

DECLARATION OF CO-PROSPERITY

When Japan declared to the world "The Policy of Co-prosperity" for the East Asiatic people, she had in view of establishing a principle by which all the people of East Asia shall enjoy their due share of the natural resources of their own lands and the fruits of their labors which rightfully belonged to themselves.

This assertion of East Asia for the East Asiatic people by Japan is, as Boake Carter, a noted commentator candidly said "the most logical, legitimate and unbiased principle that any nation on earth could assert."

In view of the fact that the Asiatic people, though blessed with abundance of natural wealth, could not make their own improvement and progress due to the deliberate hindrance of the white race, and would be kept in bondage forever, therein lie Japan's Holy Mission for her brothers in Asia.

To establish the principle of co-prosperity, it was prerequisite for Japan to liquidate Jewish peril in Asia.

When Japan invaded Manchuria, it was to crush Jewish design there, and the real purpose of the second Chino-Japanese war was also to crush the Jewish intrigue in China.

As was often announced by the Japanese Government, she does not entertain any idea of conquering Chinese people nor

permanently occupying any part of Chinese homeland. Japan's true aim was to crush Chiang Kai Shek and his regime who were the puppets of the Jewish monetary power; and remove all the economic shackles placed upon the Chinese by the Jews.

As an evidence of Japan's true intention, she not only returned all the occupied territories to the newly organized Nanking Government as soon as all the vestiges of Jewish influence were mopped up, but also made a loan of a tremendous sum of money to assist in rehabilitating the economic life of the people.

When Wein Chin Wei, the chief of Nanking Government, returned to the capitol from an inspection tour throughout his territory he exclaimed with a deep emotion, "For the first time in my life, I saw China for the Chinese."

BRITISH JEWS WHEEDED AMERICA INTO WAR

When the second Chino-Japanese war unexpectedly broke out with the Shanghai incident in 1937, the whole British Jewish investment in China was threatened.

Astonished Britain, who rejected American proposition at the time of the Manchurian incident, impudently requested Washington for co-operation in making a joint protest to Japan.

The memory of the bitter experience Stimson had with Britain on the Manchurian incident was still fresh, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made an announcement to the effect, as if to rebuff the British appeal, that American investment in China was only one hundred million dollars in all, and to protect it effectively, it would cost the government twice as much, and

intimated, in retaliation to Britain, his indifference on the affairs in China.

Soon after Hull's announcement, aware or unaware of the circumstance behind the announcement, newspapers blatantly carried the opinions of the prominent politicians, commentators and scholars of the country, all expressing their support of Hull's policy toward the oriental affairs, saying, "Never spill a drop of American blood on account of affairs in Asia."

According to Gallups report, eighty percent of the American people was against this country entering the second world war, much less going to war with Japan.

JEWISH PROPAGANDA

Had this country stood aloof and stayed out of the war, British Jews would absolutely have had no means of protecting their interest. British and American Jews, therefore, as Charles Lindburgh openly charged, colluded in wheedling Americans into the war to protect their private investments spread all over Asia.

At the time France was being trampled under the German heels and Britain was feverishly engaged in defense of her own homeland, Cordell Hull (Husband of a Jewish women), who was rather nonchalant on the oriental affairs, suddenly became desperate, and nervously demanded of Japan that the status quo of the Indo-China and East Indies, and began meddling in every move Japan made in Asia, saying America help save "democracy" in China which in reality was non-existent there as Burton Wheeler, a Senator from Montana, pointed out.

There was an ulterior purpose in saving "Chinese Democracy" -- protection of American and British Jewish interests at the cost of American blood.

Thus, the innocent Americans were being victimized by the Jewish intrigue.

ABROGATION OF TREATY AND EMBARGO

When Japanese Government negotiate with a foreign government, she is always sincere; whatever she says she means; there is no haggling on her part. The American, however, seemed to have thought Japan's stubborn insistence of her assertion on the oriental affairs was sheer bluffs.

During the deadlock of negotiations between the United States and the Japanese representatives at Washington, the consensus of opinion of newspaper editors, politicians, and prominent commentators throughout the United States was that "Japan who is unable to bring the four year old war with weak China to a successful end, is bluffing at 'Strong America.'"

Such opinion prevailed in the American officialdom. And the people in general was led to believe as the government authorities believed.

Roosevelt and Hull, therefore, appeared to have thought that if they threatened with drastic measures, "bluffing Japan" may be frightened to submission.

So, on January 26, 1940, the United States Government without preliminary consultation with Japan, which is international custom, unilaterally abrogated the commercial treaty between the United States and Japan.

Japan, however, contrary to the American expectation, showed not a sign of astonishment and simply said on receipt of the notice, "OK, if you don't want it, but why so abruptly."

Utterly failing to attain the anticipated result by abrogating the commercial treaty, Roosevelt and Hull, to further intimidate, placed an embargo on all exports to Japan, in July 1941.

Japan's determination to carry out the war in China to a successful conclusion and establish the principle of co-prosperity in East Asia was so definite that nothing in the world could deter her from her course--just as America is determined on her Monroe Doctrine.

JAPAN'S PATIENCE AND HER EFFORT

Japan's insistence and the highhandedness of the United States toward Japan, strained the relation between the two countries to the breaking point.

The authorities were conscious of the fact they were drifting to a final showdown.

When Roosevelt had determined to protect the Jewish investment in the name of assisting Chinese democracy and pitiful miscalculation of the Japanese armed force, his insistence proved an impossibility for Ambassador Nomura to impress the president favorably.

JAPAN'S LAST EFFORT

The only thing Japan requested of the United States was the recognition of Japanese Monroe Doctrine in Asia--keep hands off--in the same sense the United States demanded all the world

to respect the American Monroe Doctrine for the American Continents.

The American public opinion at that time was overwhelmingly against American entanglement in oriental affairs, still more against going to war with Japan on that account. Japan clearly knew Roosevelt's policy of meddling and muddling in oriental affairs did not represent American public opinion. Therein lies Nomura's hope.

In the course of the negotiations, Ambassador Nomura felt the need of an able assistant, and requested his home government to send Ambassador Kurusu at once, with his collaboration, he determined to make a last effort to persuade President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

ARRIVAL OF KURUSU

Ambassador Kurusu flew all the way from Tokyo in haste. On his arrival at Washington, he was the most coolly received Ambassador in diplomatic history.

When he came to this country, Roosevelt and Hull seemed to have thought that Japan, after four years of bitter struggle in China, was militarily and economically on the verge of bankruptcy; and that Kurusu's mission was to beg American sympathy to save her face out of the predicament. So, Roosevelt and Hull seemed to have thought that whatever they dictated to Nomura and Kurusu, there will be no choice for them but to meekly bow to the dictation of the powerful United States of America. Roosevelt and Hull told Nomura and Kurusu to withdraw unconditionally all the Japanese army from China and give the

Koreans their independence at once.

Japan, however, was merely, with her usual politeness and patience, requesting President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull their reconsideration on the changed status and Japan's aim and her position in the far East to avoid the "worst."

PEARL HARBOR AT LAST

As long as Roosevelt and Hull had their fixed policy of protecting Jewish investments in the Far East, even at the cost of American blood, the arrival of Ambassador Kurusu did not help any to alleviate the tense situation and further negotiation was absolutely hopeless.

In the meantime, American newspapers began carrying the news to the effect that ABCD (America, British, China, Dutch) formed a steel chain and encircled Japan; and the noose was put on her. Japan thereby was being strangled to death. And the American Government was merely babying Japan as long as possible to make further preparations for an eventuality.

While the two Ambassadors were making a last desperate effort to avoid the "worst," they found out that Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, had already issued a secret order on November 26, 1941, to commanders of the American navy and airforce in the Pacific to shoot all the Japanese warcrafts on sight--this fact was later brought to the floor by the Senator Rankin in her speech in Senate on December 8, 1942.

Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu gave up all hope of understanding.

Japan, therefore, sent an airforce and bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

PEARL HARBOR, HISTORIC DAY FOR JAPAN

The Americans say, "Remember Pearl Harbor" as the day Japan treacherously attacked the American outpost. But Japan will retort that November 26, 1941, was the day America informally declared war on Japan, and "Pearl Harbor" will be glaringly written in Japanese history as the day on which Japan arose with stern and solemn determination to defend her sacred Empire and under the divine guidance, prosecute the war of the Holy Mission to emancipate all the Asiatic people from slavery, and establish a world of eternal peace, security and justice for all. Who shot the first or the last shot is not a matter of detail in Japan's program of reconstructing Asai for the Asiatic people.

EVIL OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

The mendacity of the American newspapers is truly disgusting and deplorable for the people of both America and Japan.

Had the American people been informed of fully and correctly as to the true state of affairs in Manchuria and China, also Japan's sincere pleading with the government of the United States concerning her particular position and her true aim in East Asia, the people of this country would not have supported the policy of their government toward Japan in the past twenty-five years. Consequently, this terrible war could certainly have been avoided.

When newspapers carried news from the orient, the truths were concealed, or revamped to suit the taste of the Jews, and

the public was thereby misled.

During the Manchurian Incident American newspapers never mentioned a word concerning the Jewish secret investments there to circumvent the business of the Manchurian Railway and their sinister intrigue to alienate the natives from Japan in their favor.

Jewspapers also never reported the real truth of the actual circumstance as to why Cordell Hull was so anxious to keep his hands off China that he announced he would rather let go the American investment of a hundred million dollars in China than to entangle this country into Chinese affairs. And why, all of a sudden, did he turn out to be a frantic savior of Chinese democracy?

Thus, the American public was kept in dark and was grossly misled on oriental affairs, a most unfortunate and lamentable issue for both Japan and America.

Newspapers are the ears and mouths of a nation.

A Japanese proverb states, "Lying is the first step to self-ruination."

America may not be destroyed by an outer force. If, however, the people of this country tolerate the mendacity of Jewspapers and no remedy for it is found, sooner or later, America will be ruined from within. This must be the gravest impending problem and the most deadly enemy of the true Americans.

JEALOUSY AND FEAR OF JAPAN'S RISE

Prior to the first Chino-Japanese war in 1894, even the

existence of the Japanese Empire off the coast of the Asiatic Continent was little known.

Since then, and only a half century had past, the phenomenal rise of Japan in power was a wonder to all the world.

This rapid stride of Japan in so short a period invited inevitable jealousy and fear of the Western world.

International treaties of all sorts, such as the "Four Power Naval Limitation treaty" at Washington in 1921, "The Nine Power Agreement for the Maintenance of the Chinese Territorial Integrity" in 1922, and the "Five Power Naval Conference" at London in 1929, were, therefore, in the final analysis, the measures by which to check Japan's further ascendancy in a plausible name for the maintenance of the peace of the world. Even the "League of Nations" at Geneva, dominated by Jews, was misused as a tool to suppress the rise of Japan.

In spite of the continuous and vicious intrigues on the part of the Western world, the steady advance of Japan could not be checked.

JAPAN'S HOLY MISSION

Although they made such a wonderful progress, no Japanese has ever been self-conceited that because he was a bit more intelligent than the other people in Asia. They believed they were led by an unseeable divine wisdom to be the leaders and the emancipators of one billion enslaved people.

With such a sublime religious conviction thoroughly permeating through every cell of the body of the Japanese men and

women, young and old, they have united into a ball of spiritual fire to carry on this glorious mission.

So firm is their conviction that they are predestined to be successful, since their ideal is in line with the plan of the divine administration. They take anyone who stand in their way to be a traitor to God. They fully realize the long and bitter struggles ahead of them, but they will never lay down their arms until the last obstacle is cleared. Every Japanese has dedicated his soul and body to the Holy cause!

American soldiers returning from the Pacific battle front say, without exception, "Japs fight like devils; it will be tough job to beat them."

No, they are not fighting like devils. They are fighting as a righteous soldier with the spirit of martyrdom.

Americans must be prepared to carry on the war until not only the entire Japanese navy, airforce, and twelve million well-trained soldiers are annihilated, but also the seventy million civilian men, women, and children are annihilated.

ALL ASIATIC NATIONS CO-OPERATORS WITH JAPAN

One can see in his environment only what he has in his mind. To a saint, everyone he meets appears a saint. To a thief, everyone a thief.

European history is nothing but a series of aggressions on one side or the other, and all the nations possess historic enmities for centuries.

Such being the case of the European nations, it may be quite natural that Europeans shall presuppose Japan an aggressor even

when she has, in fact, undertaken an appointed task of reconstructing East Asia with the sentiment of Holy Mission.

At the beginning of the war, even some of the prominent Asiatic people, unable to understand Japanese true aim, were antagonistic to Japan. Soon after Japan gave complete independence to the Philippine and Burma, all the people in Asia, except Chiang Kai Shek and his followers, became ardent co-operators with Japan.

Japan, unlike Germany, has one hundred percent co-operation of all the natives of the temporarily occupied countries, and their unlimited natural resources. She is in a position to carry on the war with America literally a hundred years as the Premier of Japan declared.

COLLABORATORS OF AMERICA

Let us see unbiasedly the actual status of the major allies of the United States in the fight with Japan.

China is already nearly out of the war.

British collaboration with the United States is anyone's guess. She is already too far exhausted. Six months, a year or two years from now, Britain will not have enough vigour left in her to send her army to the Far East in appreciable number.

Then, how about her navy? It also is highly questionable to what extent Britain will dispatch her navy to the Pacific in answer to the request of the United States.

Premier Winston Churchill well realizes that Britain without the navy is a bird without wings; and her navy is the only

supporter of her voices. Even a loss of a portion of her navy means the loss of her voice in the same proportion at the post-war conference of the "Big Three." It also is a well known fact that Premier Winston Churchill is not as altruistic as President Roosevelt.

Russia. Will Russia co-operate and can the United States expect wholehearted Russian collaboration in the war with Japan after the European war is over?

Russia has refused steadfastly so far not only American requests to declare war on Japan, but also the use of her Siberian territory as American airbase.

And further more, might not the Russian lukewarm attitude at the preliminary conference on postwar plan now being held at Washington of the Big Three, suggest something?

According to newspaper headlines, the whole Germany is now on the brink of crumbling. However, when we reflect upon her bitter experience with the allies in the first world war, it is imaginable that her resistance will become very stiff after she retreated to the Siegfried Line.

Supposing, however, German resistance does collapse, what, then, will happen in Europe?

Russia, Britain and the United States, each having entirely different ideas and policy toward the continental Europe, the problems will be infinitely complicated after the victory over Germany. Consequently, Stalin's mind will be preoccupied and attached more to the European affairs than to that of the

Eastern coast of her bleak Siberian territory, thousands of miles away.

So, instead of co-operating with America against Japan, Stalin will rather see to it that America be kept busy alone in the Pacific to exclude as much as possible her meddling in the European affairs. Therefore, American expectation Russia will declare war on Japan after German defeat, will end in wishful thinking. Discredit any news to the contrary.

Russia has another reason to wish to be at peace with Japan.

After the fierce battle at Nomonhan on Manchukuo-Siberia border in 1938, a few wounded Japanese army officers and soldiers were taken prisoners by the Russians.

Russians tortured them to exact Japanese military secret from them. As they were led before a Russian General, three Japanese soldiers committed suicide by biting their tongues one after another in quick succession. Horrified and astounded, the general discontinued further torturing and questioning.

He later related: I read in the history of the Russo-Japanese war how Japanese fought, but I doubted their bravery. Now, I saw with my own eyes the bravery they displayed on the battlefield, and even after they were wounded and taken prisoners. We want no more war with such fighters.

Americans have confronted "SUCH FIGHTERS."

ONLY AMERICANS AND JAPANESE
WILL BE LEFT FIGHTING

After we scrutinized the actual state of affairs in Europe and Asia, particularly the circumstances surrounding the United

States, it can be said that a logical conclusion is that Japan and America alone will be left in the Pacific fighting each other.

It is commonly accepted theory that the side that takes the offensive, casualties are usually many times heavier than that of the defenders.

The United States, taking the offensive beyond the distance of five to eight thousand miles away, and Japan, defending near the homeland with the natural geographical advantage over that of America, the sacrifices America will have to pay in men, ships, and materials will be inestimable--frightening even to think of!

Prior to the war, magazines from Japan occasionally carried articles by military experts, to the effect that the Japanese army strategy and maneuvers were how to defend herself if and when China and Russia declared war on Japan at the same time; and naval strategy and maneuver as to how to defend the homeland if and when the United States and British navies jointly attack Japan at the same time. The army and navy were trained accordingly in time of peace.

Japanese traditional strategies were so keen and profound that laymen were often baffled to see where the object of the strategy were and were often flurried at the precariousness of the situation during the process of the war.

The major part of the Japanese fleet is being kept hidden. The greater part of her airforce is withheld from the Pacific front. The disappearance of the activities of the Japanese submarine boats, though they have not as yet suffered appreciable

damage, could not be accounted for. Furthermore, Rabaul, one of the Japanese bastions in the South Seas, is still being doggedly held in spite of American repeated heavy bombing. Why is it then that the Japanese army and navy have been driven out from the occupied islands in the Pacific, one after another in the recent months? Is it because Japan was unable to hold against American superior force? If so, Japan's final defeat is already sealed, but the contrary holds true. It is the strategic retreat on the part of the Japanese army and navy.

Taking advantage of Japanese inability to defend against American invasion, America has, according to the announcement by the President Roosevelt after his return from the conference with Nimitz and McArthur at Honolulu, already landed over one million soldiers on the islands wrested from Japan in the Pacific. And a decisive naval battle between the two countries is now impending.

From the point of view of the majority of the Japanese in this country who have full confidence in the strategy and ability of the Japanese navy, the outcome of the battle is a foregone pleasant conclusion.

PROPHECY BY AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER

Sometime during the latter part of the month of April in 1940, about eight months after the second world war broke out in Europe, the Herald-Express, an evening newspapers of Los Angeles, California, carried a prophecy by an American philosopher at the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

The prophecy was to the effect, "Due to this second European war, European material civilization will be destroyed to its foundation, and leadership of the reconstruction movement will be taken by neither Europeans nor Americans, but by a race other than the whites."

The prophecy that "European material civilization will be destroyed to its foundation" has already come true. How bad will it be when the war is over is yet to be seen.

Interpretation as to "Leadership of reconstruction movement will be taken by a race other than white," I shall leave it to anyone who wish to guess at it.

PRINCIPLE OF CO-PROSPERITY, UNEXCLUSIVISM

The Japanese in America have suffered nothing but a series of persecutions and exclusion movements of the Americans, and high tariffs levied on all the imports from Japan to keep the inflow of Japanese goods to a minimum.

Such discriminative treatments were American traditional policies not only to the Japanese, but to all the Asiatic people.

However, the principle of co-prosperity is not to drive out all the Caucasians from Asia nor to avenge the wrongs they have done to our race in Asia, but the correction of injustice committed in the past. And let everyone regardless of color, race, or creed, including the Caucasians, participate in due shares of natural resources and the fruits of honest labors. And also create good-will and harmony among the people of the various countries. And further more, free international intercourse and trade between the countries, large and small, without

tariff walls and a Maginot or Siegfried lines among the nations in East Asia.

This is the essence of the principle of co-prosperity which Japan has long cherished and determined to put into practice with a sentiment of a "Holy Mission" for the enslaved people of Asia.

To Americans, such a high and religious ideal may sound rather fantastic and paradoxical. But the fact that all the natives in the temporarily occupied countries are co-operating one hundred percent with Japan has proven their satisfaction with the Japanese policy.

As to the broadmindedness and unexclusivism of the Japanese policy toward Caucasians, I shall cite a fact in Manchukuo, and dispel unfounded suspicion if any.

Prior to and during the Manchurian incident, Jewish residents there were fatal enemies of Japan.

After the establishment of Manchukuo, however, Japanese government treated them well and allowed them to engage in any business of their choosing.

In 1940, there were about ten thousand Jewish residents, many of them refugees from Europe, in Manchukuo. They held a mass meeting and passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to the government of Japan for the kind treatment and protections accorded them.

Japan may not take actual leadership of the rehabilitation movement in Europe after the war. She will, however, be an example

by showing Europe that the people of East Asia enjoy peace, harmony and tranquillity under the Japanese leadership.

Whatever Japanese politicians or military authorities may say in a spur of moment, Japan has not the slightest thought of invading America. All she requests is that the people of the United States merely

KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF ASIA.

"Soul, Soul, why persecutest thou me? it is hard for thee to kick against pricks."

LONELY MONUMENT IN MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA

(As the closing chapter of this writing, I will herewith supplement a part of my address delivered at the Memorial Service held at Manzanar Cemetery on Decoration Day, May 30, 1943.)

At the upper west end of Manzanar Concentration Camp, there is a cemetery, in the center of which a monument erected by the residents, each contributing a small sum of money, in memory and consolation of about seventy souls. These represent the number who died since we entered the camp in the Spring of 1942.

Among those who died in Manzanar, there were mothers and fathers who were so dear to their children, children so precious to their parents, brothers and sisters so attached to each other, friends so unforgettable in the forlorn hearts of the living; there are also two young souls whose deaths we cannot erase from our memory--two persons brutally shot and killed by the military police during the so-called "December Incident."

Whether they died from natural causes, from accident or killed by deliberate murder, they are all victims of the helples s

circumstance--war.

Oh, departed souls! Neither be sorrowful of your own fates nor be chagrined at the war itself! You are, whether born in Japan or in this country, one of the honorable and glorious "Yamato Race," who at long last stood up sternly with firm determination under the divine guidance to emancipate one billion Asiatic people from three centuries of cold-blooded enslavement. She shall further fight to establish a lasting peace and prosperity for all. We are at the threshold of a forthcoming "NEW ERA"--the era of love, justice, courage, and peace, symbolized into the national flag of the "RISING SUN."

The wars in the western world in the past and at present have been, as history proves, the war of greed and aggressions, and it seems there is no end of enmities towards one another. But the wars we fought and the war we are fighting now are for the salvation of our race and not for the revenge of the wrongs done to us and to our brothers in Asia. We harbor no rancor nor malice toward anyone for their irretrievable past, and our army of righteousness shall march on and on until all the wrongs on earth are righted.

Our ideal is higher than the lofty peak of Mt. Whitney at the foot of which you now sleep, and our mission for all humanity is grave and sacred.

Oh, brothers and sisters of the same blood of the glorious YAMATO RACE! Be proud, grateful and jubilant in the world yonder, that you, everyone of you, were of Japanese ancestry

and may you rest in everlasting peace!

This monument is our humble dedication to you to commemorate and console your forever in the bleak wilderness of Owens Valley, California.

September 10, 1944.