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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

July 1, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: K. M. Harkness, Acting Chief of Community Services

FROM: Marvin K. Opler, Social Analyst

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report

I am submitting to you the Quarterly Report for the period covering from May 24, 1943 to June 30, 1943 as requested.

Very truly yours,

Marvin K. Opler, Social Analyst

MKO:ln

Attachment

QUARTERLY REPORT

Community Analysis Section

July 1, 1943

Observation and field-interviewing among the residents at Tule Lake proceeded quickly from the outset because of two factors. Due largely to the splendid groundwork of Mr. Frank Sweetser, Senior Social Science Analyst, the community -- residents and staff alike -- was already "community analysis conscious" when I arrived on May 24. It was relatively easy to convince individuals that the project existed for the benefit of the entire community and was intended to represent it as well as humanly possible. A news release to this effect was placed with the Tulean Dispatch on May 31, 1943. The helpfulness of the Community Services Division, in particular Mr. Paul Fleming, Division Head, and Mr. Corliss Carter, his Assistant, had the immediate effect of setting me up in a strategic location in the colony, of introducing me to key personnel on the staff and in the colony, and of giving me a clear and cautious picture of how best to proceed. In all of this, care was taken to avoid identification with factions.

The setting up of an office and the careful selection of staff which might have, in other circumstances, consumed much valuable time, were easy accomplishments at Tule Lake. Relationships with the colony were extended at a rapid pace through the intermediacy of go-betweens of various groupings like Issei, Nisei, Kibei, Buddhists, etc., who spoke my case to others and made my office very early a place for congregation and group discussion. Individuals chosen for this task, informally, were first ascertained to be well-respected in the community, to be in a position to speak authoritatively, and to be uncontaminated by the stigma of inu which has here an amazing currency. I have therefore had the good fortune to be represented to the people by their own leaders, and the various factions with which they are necessarily associated already have the impression that I am genuinely interested in their problems, desires, interests, hopes and fears, while at the same time reserving the right to hold paramount the interests of the entire community or the welfare of Japanese-Americans as a whole.

To further the attainment of this two-fold goal, I have determined upon a staff of six individuals who represent the community, rather than one representing the science of sociology. In the first place, residents with sociological training are uniformly Nisei, frequently without market facility in Japanese, uniformly without standing in the community, and uniformly employed in other departments (such as Social Welfare) in the Project. In the second place, any department here (and this would be particularly true of Community Study) is scrutinized by the residents for its age-representation, its social groupings, and its possible political effects on Project policy. In the third place, I am convinced that at Tule Lake, as I suppose elsewhere, a sensitivity to Japanese-American history and cultural backgrounds, and experience of various types (Issei-urban; Issei-rural; Kibei; Nisei-rural) is more valuable in the production of insights, provided staff chosen is notably intelligent, than any amount of courses taken in technical fields of American sociology. Since, further, no individuals have anthropological and field-work backgrounds which might develop sensitivity and interest in social analysis, the choice is further limited to those people within the community who have thought about its problems seriously and intelligently, and have largely because of the experiential factor already made a start on keen analyses of the human and social equation at Tule Lake. Sociological training will be provided by the Social Science Analyst in practical and informal courses with the staff; standing in the community, a variety of experiences relevant to community analysis, and an earnest desire to come to grips with problems inherent in relocation and resettlement are implicit in the nature of the staff itself.

Consequently, the prevalent attitude toward Community Analysis is, at the present reading, a good one. I think it is already becoming clear that in instituting Community Analysis at Tule Lake, the W.R.A. wishes to promote better understanding of the problems facing both center population and appointed staff. To further this purpose

a number of talks were given in the community upon request. Among groups visited for this purpose were the following:

Community Activities Staff
Y. B. A. Conference
Y. B. A. Evening Service
High school groups, etc.

There is planned for July a series of continuing lectures to a group composed of YWCA, Hi-Y Youth, and Girl Reserves.

A major part of the work of the Community Analysis Section, however, has been the preparation of regular project reports, duplicate copies of which have been sent out to the National Office in Washington, D.C. after the original copy has met with the Project Director's approval. The reports are as follows:

- (1) Community attitudes toward Hospital administration at the Tule Lake Project (6/11/43 -- 16 pages)
- (2) Factors influencing low enrollment in certain adult education courses (6/16/43 -- 12 pages)
- (3) Preliminary survey of resistance to resettlement at the Tule Lake Relocation Center (6/23/43 -- 20 pages)

Respectfully submitted,

Marvin K. Opler, Social Analyst

MKO:ln

Groves - ~~Fragnere~~
~~Pat~~

Please prepare ans.
What are your reactions

RBC

from

D. W. BISHOP

R. B. Cozzens.

Bureau of Special Services

TIME INC.
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

I thought you might be particularly interested in this picture-article in the coming issue of LIFE. To be sure you wouldn't miss it - and to provide you with an extra copy - I am sending you these tearsheets.

Naturally, our editors would be interested in the reaction to this article of anyone as close to the subject as you are. And I would be very glad to pass along to them any comments you care to make.

[Handwritten signature]

February 24, 1945.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Pat Frayne
FROM: Mr. Hugh Enochs
SUBJECT: Impression given by 11-page Life Magazine article entitled
"On To Tokyo".

File
Life Magazine

My first impression of the article as a whole is that it gives quite a strong suggestion of Japan's self-sufficiency, resourcefulness and strength. If Life's editors feel that to be justified realism to present to the American public, I still would question the morale effect on Japanese-American "fence-sitters" and even on "negotiated peace"advocaters" in America. I refer especially to the statements:

"This propagation is steadily increasing the population of Japan at the rate of 2,000,000 a year; 3,000,000 new recruits have been taken into the army since 1941, more than replacing the casualties inflicted by the U.S. Army and Navy."

Somehow, I cannot escape wondering about motifation of this article. One would reason that it would be motivated by one or several of the following considerations:

- a) Simply a journalistic "scoop story" presented as factual.
- b) An editorialized story geared to shock complacent Americans into the realization that the war with Japan is one of survival regarding which one is not justified in assuming our gains thus far assure a "victory in the bag".
- c) An editorialized interpretation of Japan at war with editorial comment having a not-too-well-disguised flavor and aim of discouraging America's war effort toward complete victory and occupation--a strongly fascist taint.
- d) An editorialized interpretation of Japanese people well-organized for total war with implication of futility to hope for military complete victory or subsequent peace domination over a people so thoroughly imbued in background, training and organization against the white race--the detectable small of racism.

These are some of the statements and expressions which influenced me to think of motivations c) and d):

1. "The Japanese people and leaders, excepting only university students and faculty, are entirely convinced that they are going to come out of this war with most of their booty. And Japan, soaked with the wealth of Asia and the East Indies, is now one of the world's great 'have' nations."
2. "But they believe they cannot be starved out, having huge reserves of rice, a newly acquired taste for potatoes and great ingenuity."
3. "Japan is ready to pay the full price for victory."
4. "But it is utterly geared to war and its manpower is geared to fighting. The Japanese army has no order for 'retreat.' Japan may have an appearance of

quaintness but it is about as quaint as Genghis Kahn"

5. "Their most fanatical fury they reserve for the U.S., which they feel might just as well have stayed out of the war, even after Pearl Harbor."
6. "Reconnaissance made the day after raids by B-29s have shown all bomber-started fires extinguished. However, Japan would not quit even should Tokyo be demolished entire, according to neutrals returned from Japan."
7. "When Yawata is bombed, as it has been four times, the bristling anti-aircraft guns around it, which are also adaptations of Western models, usually hit some of our B-29s."
8. (caption under photo of Mitsubishi shipyard in Osaka)--"Allied destruction of Jap shipping has made shipbuilders' job much bigger and more important."
9. "Jap children are regimented for war from the age of 8"
10. "Left behind on the home islands today are mainly women and children, who are also worked to the limit for the war effort while the men fight for 'Greater East Asia.'"
11. "Williness is taught Japs early. . . . Combativeness is taught Japs early."

My feeling is that this issue of Life Magazine would certainly do no good if it were circulated by Japanese at Tule Lake or even in other relocation centers. Japan is portrayed as most resourceful, and the flavor of racism is too evident.



DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE LAND-THRIFTY JAPS CULTIVATE FERTILE LAND. THIS IS LAKE KAWAGUCHI AT FOOT OF FUJIYAMA

On to Tokyo

Rare prewar pictures show character of Japan, MacArthur's next objective

After capturing Manila and redeeming his promise, "I shall return," General MacArthur promptly wrote a new battle cry for his victorious troops: "On to Tokyo!" What this objective looks like is shown on the following pages in a remarkable collection of hitherto unpublished pictures taken shortly before the war by a Frenchwoman, Germaine Kellerman, and her husband. They reveal a good deal about the matériel and the people with which Japan fights now and with which it will live after the war. They reveal, too, something of the blend of religion and patriotism that makes the Japanese soldier a fanatical enemy.

The Japanese people and leaders, excepting only university students and faculty, are entirely convinced that they are going to come out of this war with most of their booty. And Japan, soaked with the wealth of Asia and the East Indies, is now one of the world's great "have" nations. This braggadocio is backed by the reasoning that, since England was unassailable by all-powerful Germany in 1940, Japan, with more people and more islands, is even safer. They admit that Dec. 7, 1941 was a reckless gamble and that the U. S. is not quite as degenerate and overstuffed as they had thought. A disastrous

earthquake last Dec. 7 oddly shook their confidence. But they believe they cannot be starved out, having huge reserves of rice, a newly acquired taste for potatoes and great ingenuity. They have invented a "food" consisting of rotten wood, sawdust and starch, and have devised a butter made of mashed silkworms.



SHOGUN'S PALACE is a memorial of pre-1868 days before the clans overthrew Shogun dictator, installed emperor.

Japan is ready to pay the full price for victory. Premier Tojo was thrown out of office after the fall of Saipan, news of which he had suppressed for three weeks. Since the invasion of the Philippines, Premier Koiso has been very shaky, faced with violent demands for a "stronger internal structure." Though still fed with the inaccurate propaganda which Japan sends out to the world (*see LIFE's Reports, pp. 6, 8*), the people are now also told frankly that Jap planes in the Philippines are not only of poor quality but are not arriving in sufficient numbers and that a plane's life expectancy at the front is one day. But they are not told any great part of the truth about the grave weaknesses in the Japanese navy.

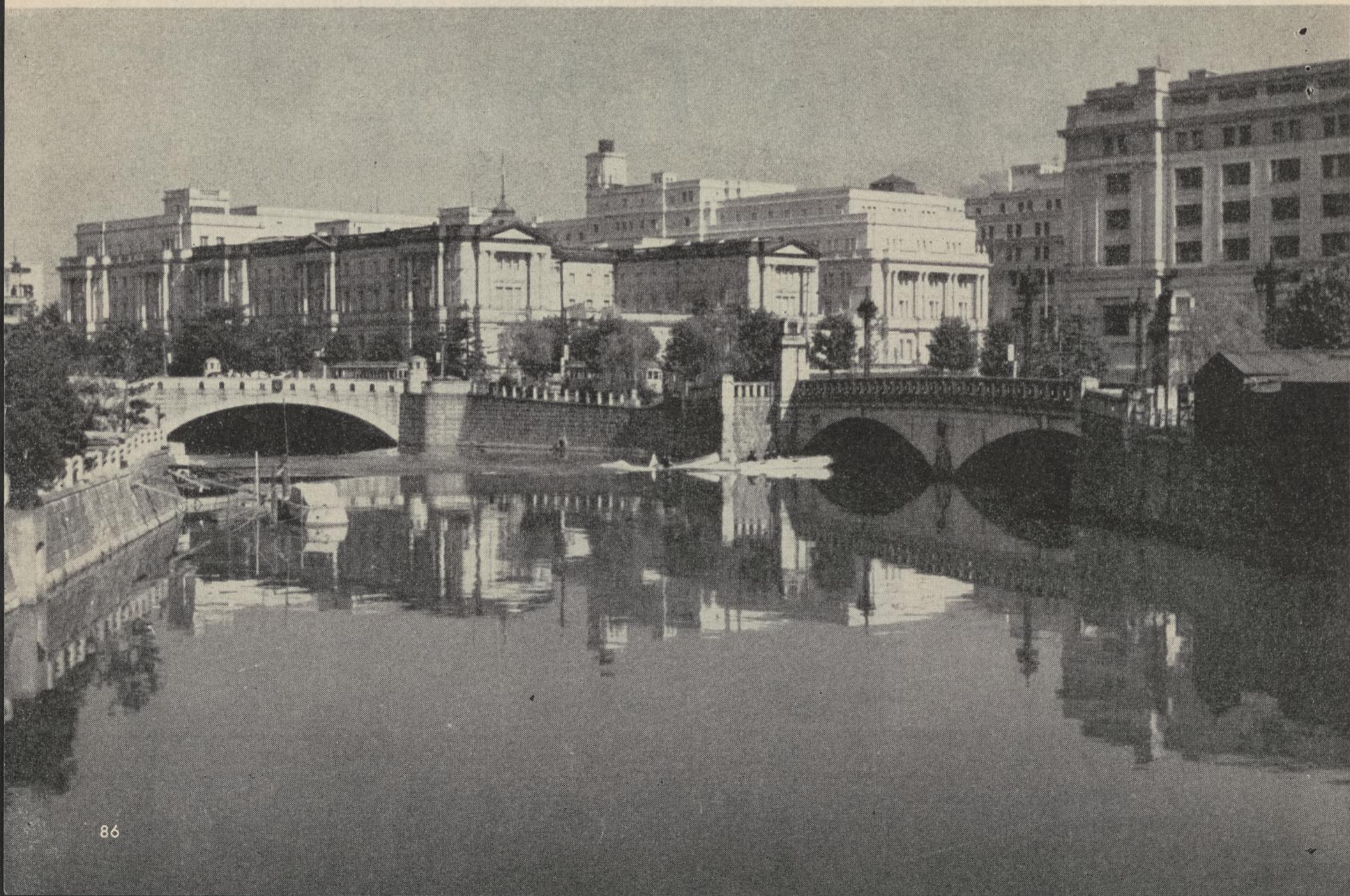
The medieval and modern are strangely mixed on Japan's home front. But it is utterly geared to war and its manpower is geared to fighting. The Japanese army has no order for "retreat." Japan may have an appearance of quaintness but it is about as quaint as Genghis Khan. Gregarious, suspicious of one another, regimented and conventional, mass-conceited but individually humble, they think of everything about Japan as holy. Their most fanatical fury they reserve for the U. S., which they feel might just as well have stayed out of the war, even after Pearl Harbor.

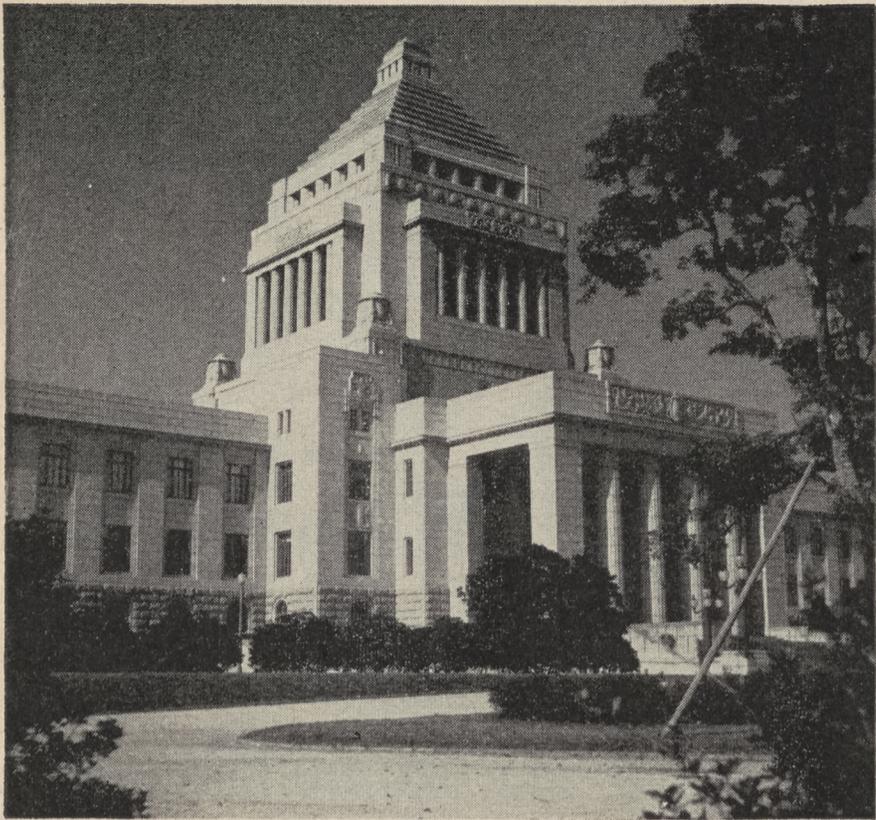
On to Tokyo (continued)



KIMONOS AND MEN have now all but vanished. Women are said to outnumber men 40 to 1. Women now wear slacks (*mompei*). Because building superintendents barred crowds during air raids, government has taken over "all solidly built edifices" for use as public shelters.

TOKYO BANKS are concentrated here, including Mitsui (*rear*) and Bank of Japan (*along canal*) where "imperial treasure" is stored. All Japan's roads are supposed to end hereabouts and distances are calculated from here. This is Tokyo's model, modern, nearly fireproof area.





NEW DIET BUILDING was finished in 1936, in time to see Japan's Diet (parliament) made impotent. It last met in January. Government is reported debating moving in a body to Korea.



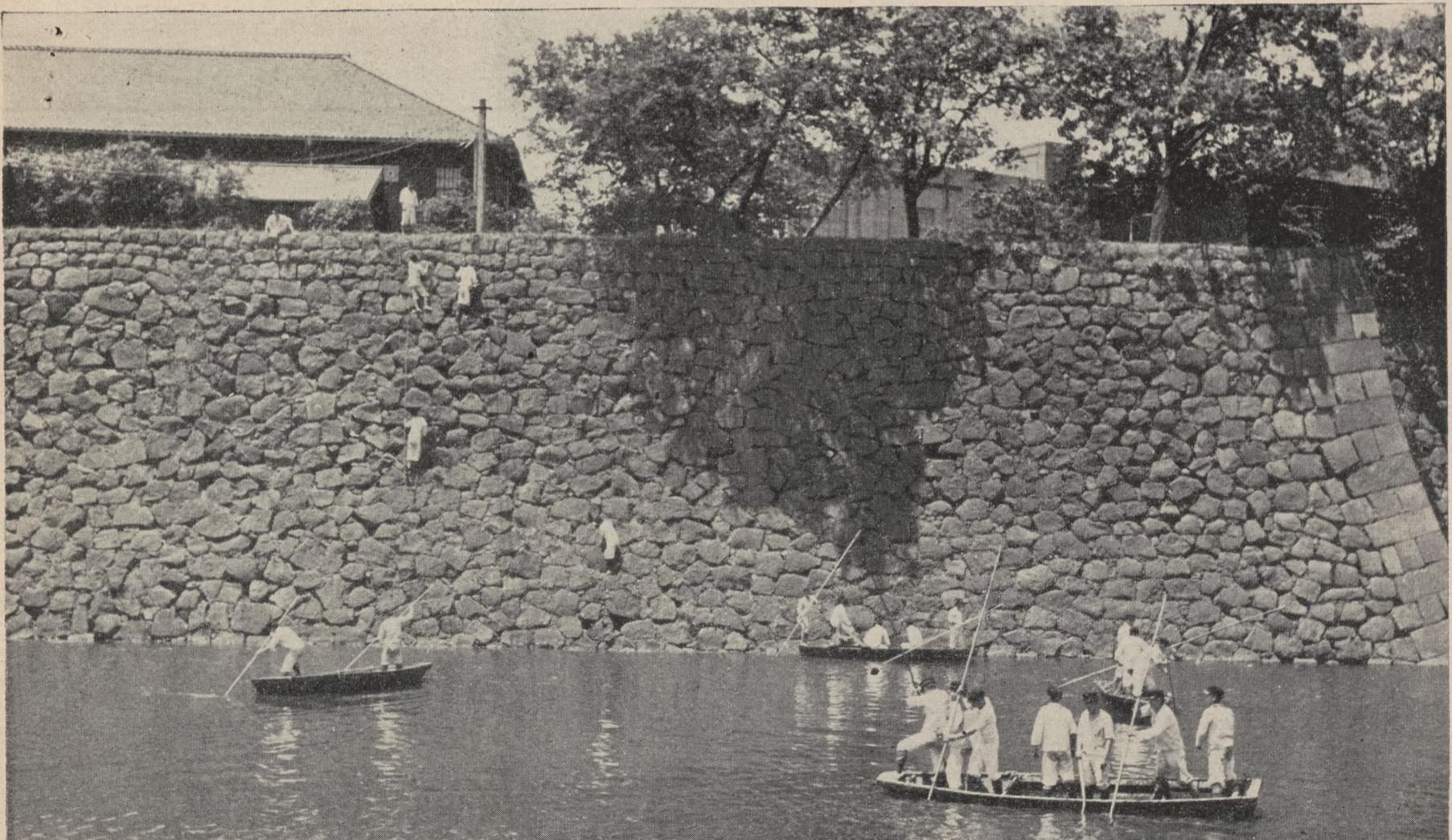
PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE built this fine building on the moat opposite Imperial Palace in 1937. The only American bank in Japan was the National City, which is now expropriated.

Desperation has forced Japan's capital, Tokyo, to fight a total war

Japan's cities, headed by Tokyo, have notably failed to burn down as scheduled. Reconnaissance made the day after raids by B-29s have shown all bomber-started fires extinguished. However, Japan would not quit even should Tokyo be demolished entire, according to neutrals returned from Japan.

Tokyo is really waging war. At 7 p.m. total blackout, rigidly enforced, goes on. Hotels have no heat because all radiators have been taken for steel. Almost

the only shops left are repair shops. There are practically no autos. Women, children and old people are forbidden to travel. There are very few young men visible except the wounded, to whom everyone must bow. The Tokyo Bar Association has volunteered to scrub out the streetcars, the only vehicles running. They now also haul vegetables and fish. So intense is the Jap rage against the Americans that it has turned against all whites still visible in Tokyo, especially Germans.



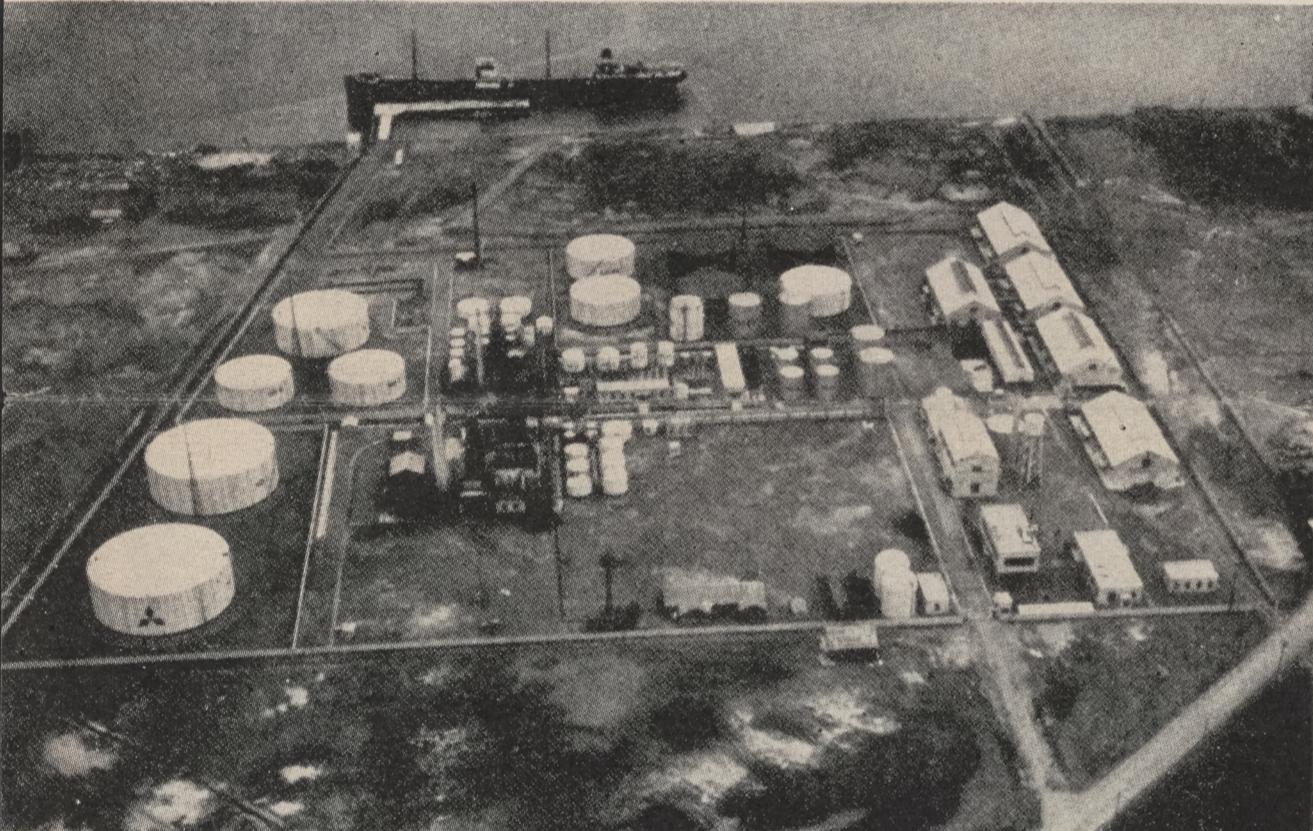
CLEANING THE EMPEROR'S MOAT is an annual and honored chore, probably even in wartime. Notice boatmen climbing the emperor's wall. The emperor gets into the Tokyo papers

almost daily, on some excuse. He often donates money to the troops. Two princes are reported working in a battery factory and an aged princess is said to have started a machine shop.



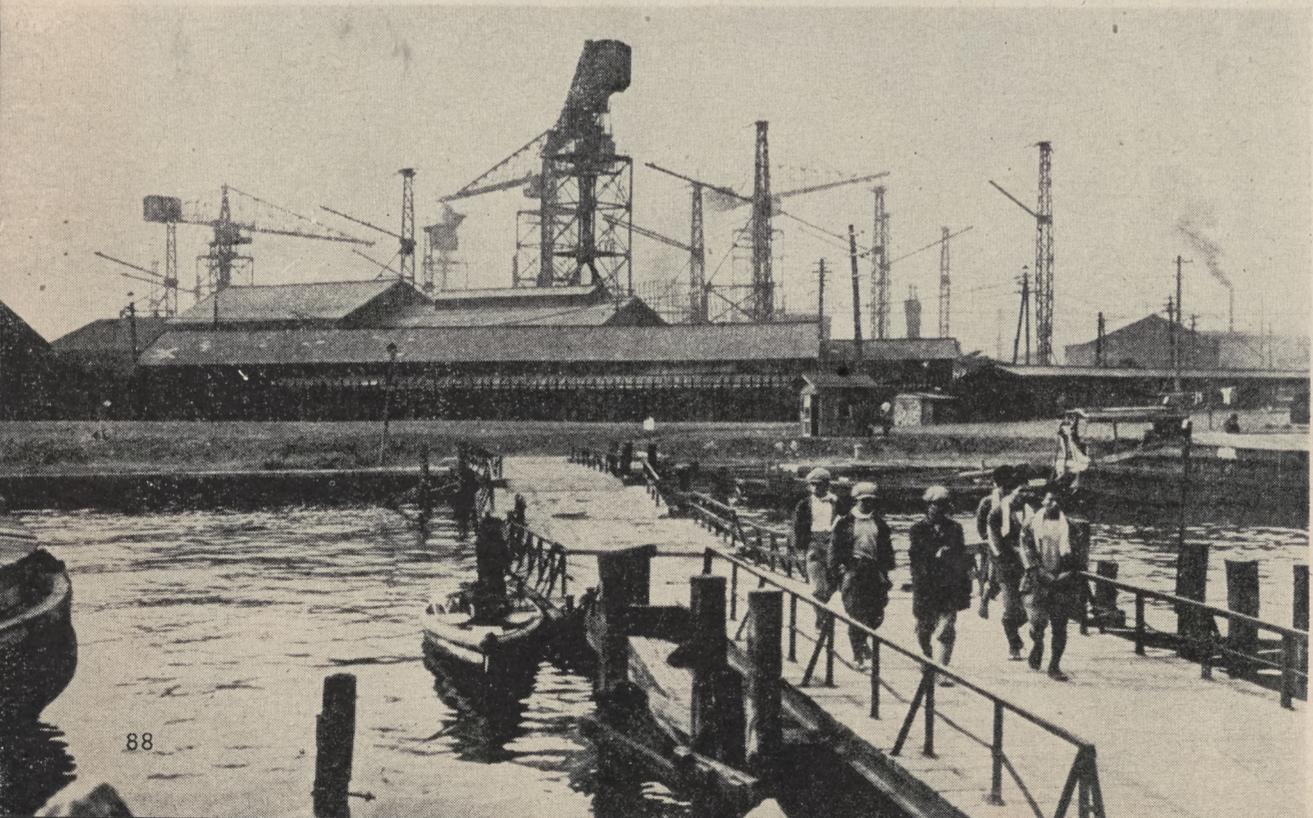
BIGGEST STEEL WORKS is seen here in the only picture taken of it since 1938. This is the great Yawata plant of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Co. on Japan's Kyushu. Only 20%

of the workers are now men. Children as young as 12 work 12 hours a day, live in middle distance. Japan's estimated steel production has been cut by bombing to 11,000,000 tons yearly.



OIL REFINERY at Yokohama, now used as a Japanese navy bunker station, has been enlarged at least 400% since this rare picture was taken before the war. The Japs claim to be able

to make oil out of rubber and paraffin. Below is the Mitsubishi shipyard in Osaka. Allied destruction of Jap shipping has made shipbuilders' job much bigger and more important.

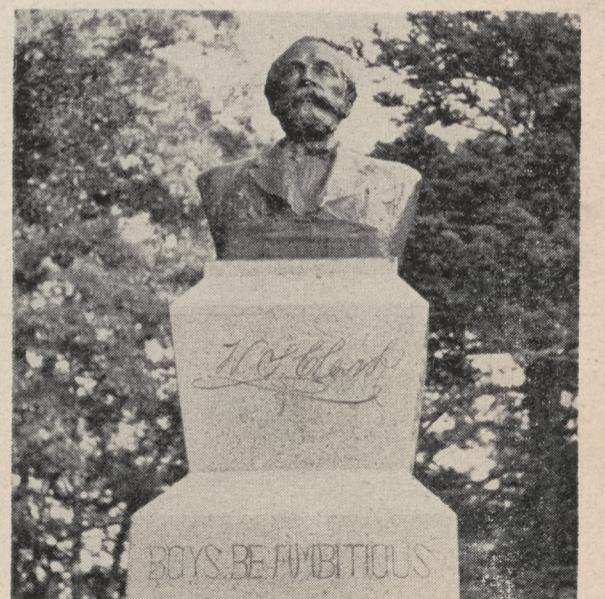


COMMODORE PERRY (LEFT) OPENS JAPAN

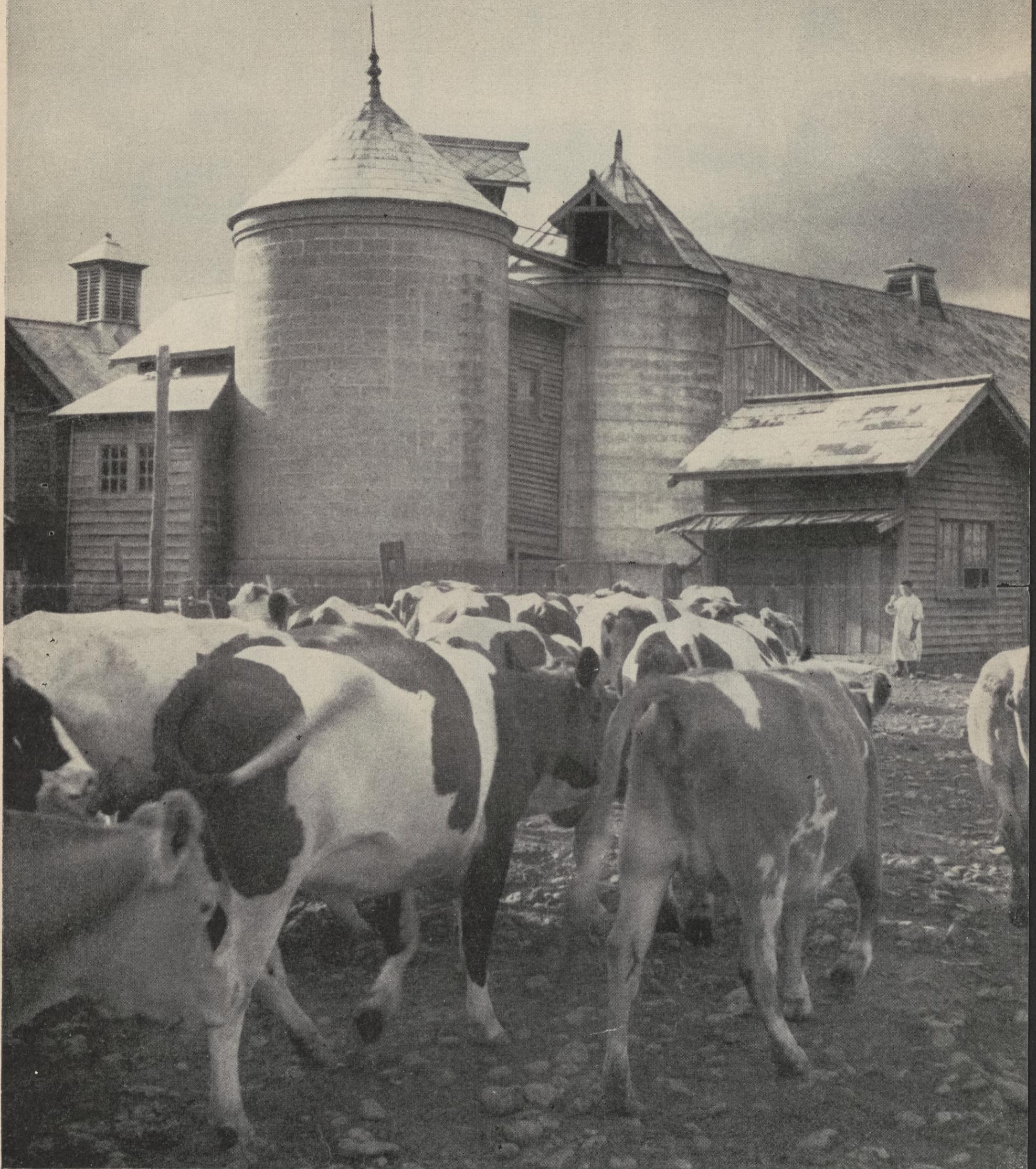
Japs fight with tricks learned from Western world in last 80 years

Japan had been dreaming in a feudal doze of centuries when Commodore Perry came to wake it in 1853. Behind Perry were all the tools and devices of industrial civilization evolved by the West. Though punctilious in their observance of tradition, the Japanese were quick then to abandon a lost cause. They cleverly took over the ways of the West. Some of the results are seen here. The Yawata works at left produces 80% of Japan's pig iron and 20% of its raw steel. It feeds pig iron to steel mills throughout the country. An even larger plant is now being built in Manchukuo. Others are going up in North China. When Yawata is bombed, as it has been four times, the bristling antiaircraft guns around it, which are also adaptations of Western models, usually hit some of our B-29s.

Even Japanese cows (*opposite page*) are of good old Western world stock. These were brought to Japan by an American, W. S. Clark (*below*), who founded Hokkaido's Sapporo Agricultural College in 1876. Before that, Japanese cows were humped and poor milk givers, much like the Chinese equivalent. But milk is a luxury food, widely available only in rich and big, pastoral countries. Japan's farming area is too small to produce much milk and its people too poor to buy it.



U. S. PIONEER in bringing modern farming to Japan was W. S. Clark who gave Japs his motto, "Boys, be ambitious."



A HERD OF HOLSTEINS and Guernseys is the pride of Sapporo Agricultural College on the island of Hokkaido, a monument to the memory of one of the many Americans who have

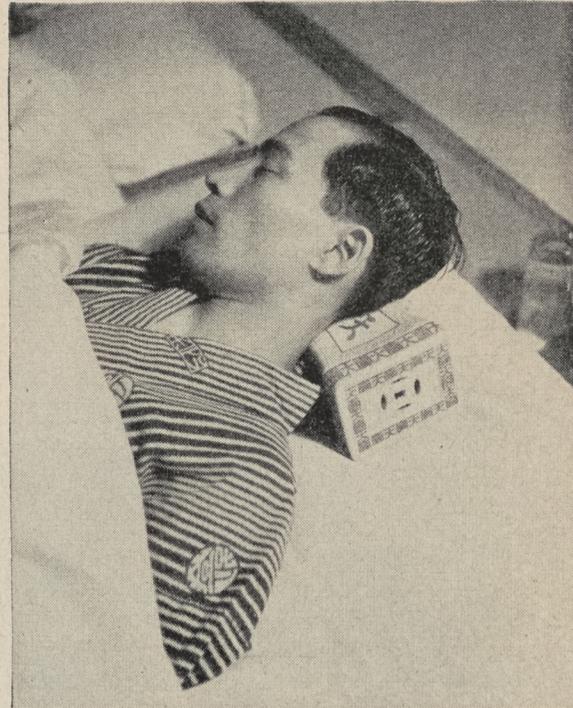
tried to help the Japanese. However, this effort caught on only in Hokkaido. The Japs have always known how to farm skillfully, have used crop rotation and fertilizer for many centuries.



SOME CUSTOMS are shown here. Mask is worn to "safeguard the aroma of the tea" by a Buddhist priest boiling tea.



WOMEN BATHE before windows. Japs boil themselves often, can stand water of 140°, hotter than any other people.



HOLLOW PORCELAIN PILLOW serves Japs as head rest. Sometimes there are pellets of stone inside the pillow.



SACRED ROPE commemorates time Goddess Amaterasu hid in a cave, was lured out and cave was then closed by rope.



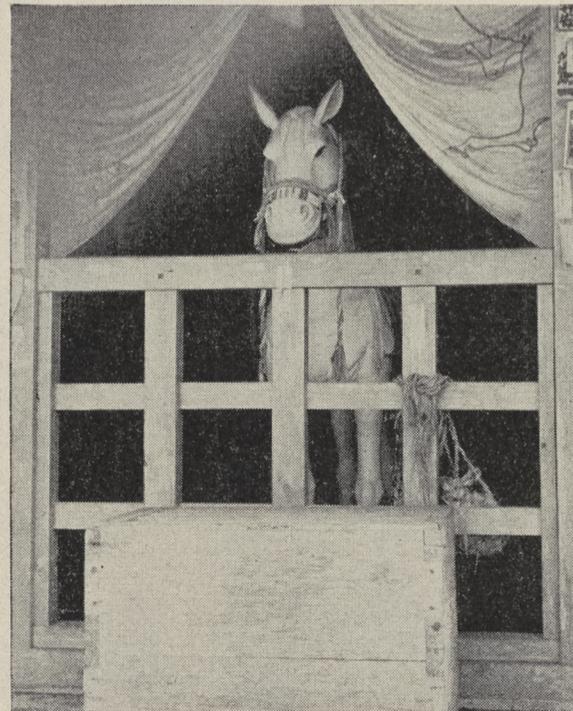
WIGS as often as not constitute the Jap women's magnificent hair. This one is being applied for a bobbed-hair bride.



SCARECROW in Japan includes an ingenious straw whip that swings with the wind over the paddies of new-sown rice.



A BUGLE summons herd of spotted deer kept at Nara's Kasuga shrine, because once a god supposedly rode up on a deer.



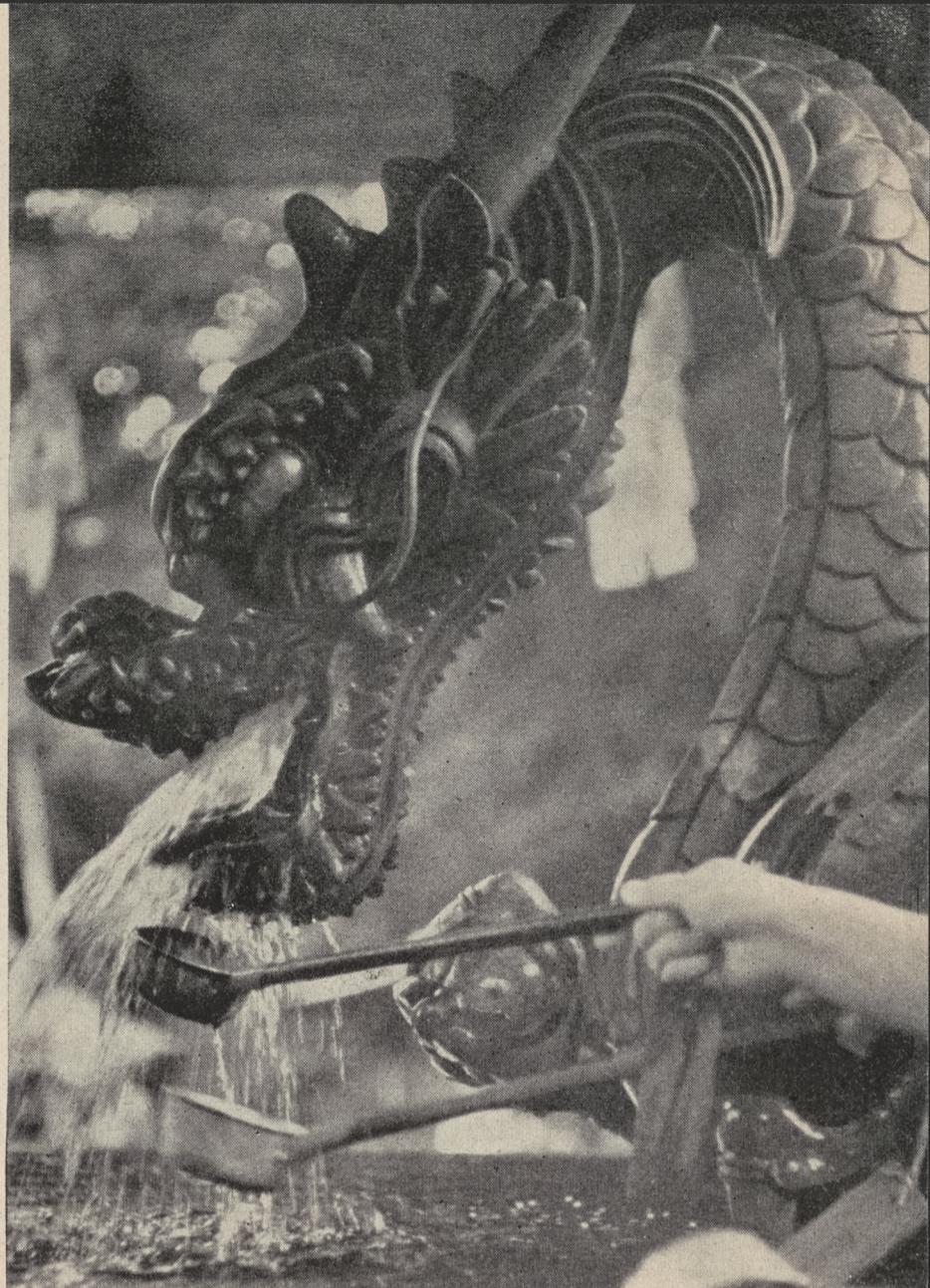
SACRED HORSE, sculptured in wood, glares out of his decorated wooden stall at Sengen Shrine in the town of Subashiri.



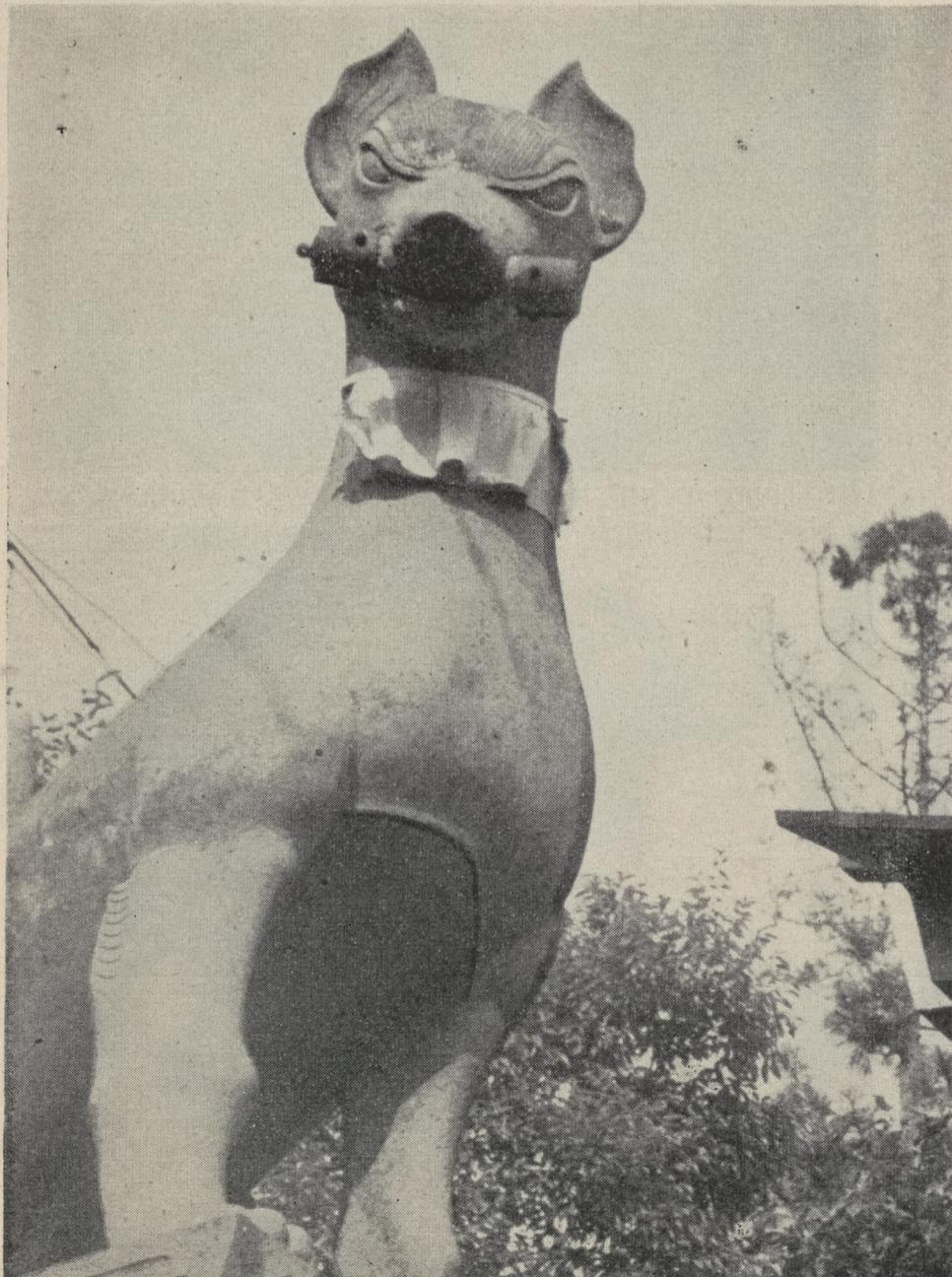
CARP are favorite pets. Even the very poor Japanese maintain a carefully tended bowl of goldfish, a cousin of the carp.

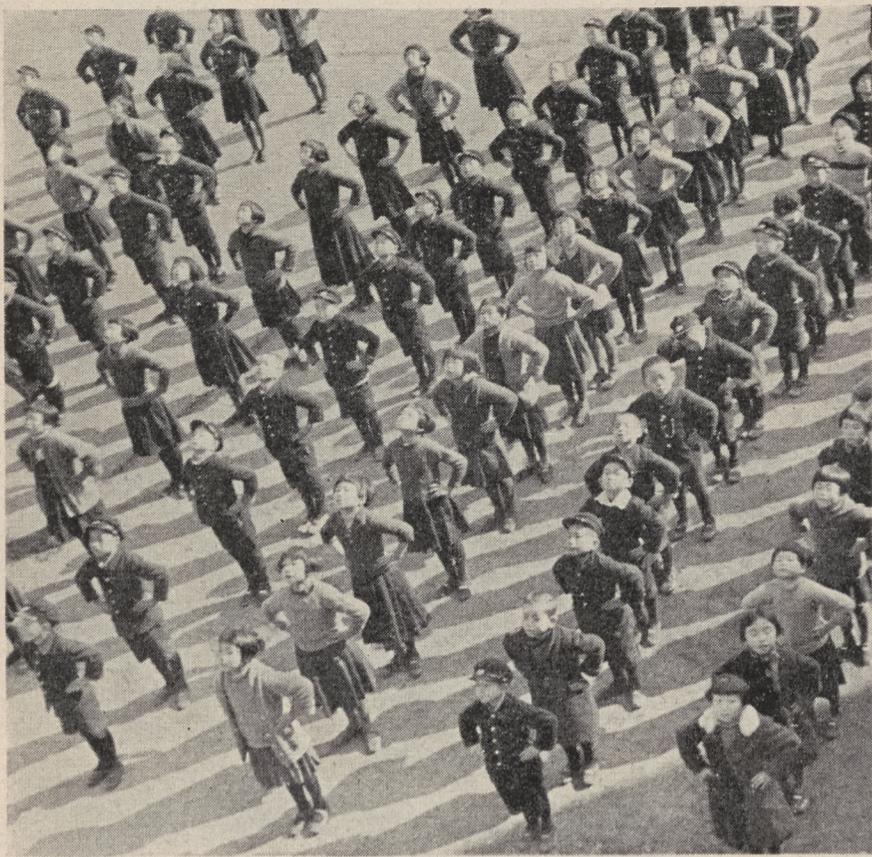


SACRED KOMAINU IN KYOTO HAS MOUTH OPEN, SIGNIFYING HEAVEN
FOX, REVERED BY JAPS, MOUTHS KEY TO GOOD CROPS AT FUSHIMI SHRINE



DRAGON HEAD, COPY OF CHINESE, IS FOUNTAIN AT SHRINE
PEKINESE HAS MOUTH OPEN. CLOSED MOUTH SIGNIFIES EARTH





JAP CHILDREN ARE REGIMENTED FOR WAR FROM THE AGE OF 8

The Jap soldier begins toughening and training at a very early age

The supposed marvels of Japanese endurance in the field are merely the result of careful training. This begins early, as shown here, military instruction starting at the age of 8. An adult Jap's average height is 5 feet 3½ inches, his weight 116 to 120 pounds. He is awkward, shuffling, has poor teeth. But the Jap army sends him on long, tough marches, often uphill and at double time, in extreme heat and cold, and drills him in fencing, Judo (wrestling) and swimming. He is trained in camouflage and the use of deception and ruses of all kinds. But with rare exceptions he is a poor marksman beyond a range of 50 yards.

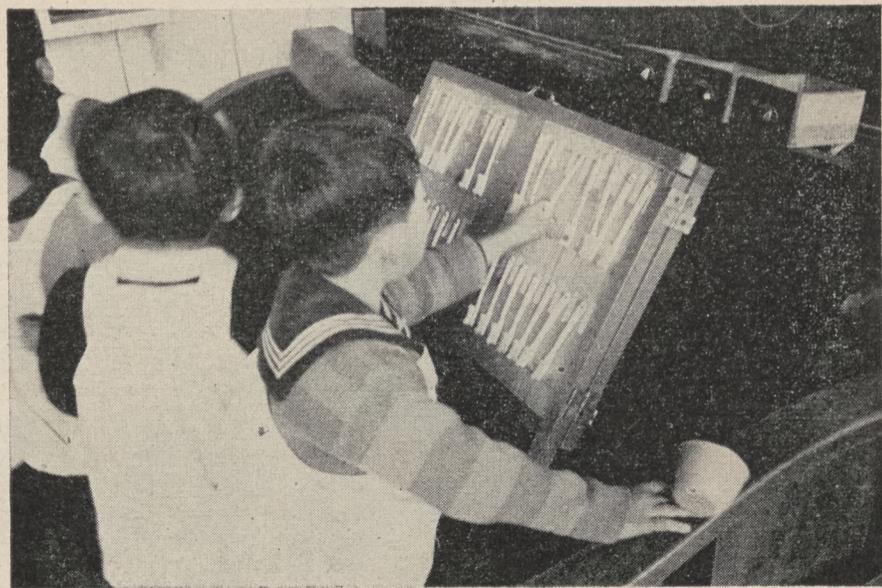
He is as susceptible as any other soldier to depression and discouragement when his meals are not regular and varied in menu. He gets rice, pickled plums, soy-bean sauce or *miso* powder, pickled radishes, octopus, dried bread, dehydrated vegetables, salmon or bonito, rice cakes, canned oranges, powdered tea leaves, ginger, salted plum cake, beef, whale meat, candy and vitamin tablets. A parachutist's ration includes an extract made from mussel flesh, dried plums, preserved ginger, crushed soy beans and dried seaweed. The Jap soldier loves candy, which contradicts the general belief that he gets no sugar. He used to strip off all unit insignia in combat, but found this too inconvenient and now wears rank insignia on the collar in battle. "Daily Article A," issued monthly, includes 150 sheets of toilet paper, 20 postcards, writing paper, envelopes and pencil. "Daily Article B," issued every two months, includes hand towel, loin cloth, soap, tooth powder, toothbrush.



LITERACY rate is high in Japan, far more so than in the U. S. The literate percentage in the Japanese army is 99%. Boy at the right has written the words, "material, powder, width."



LEFT BEHIND ON THE HOME ISLANDS TODAY ARE MAINLY WOMEN



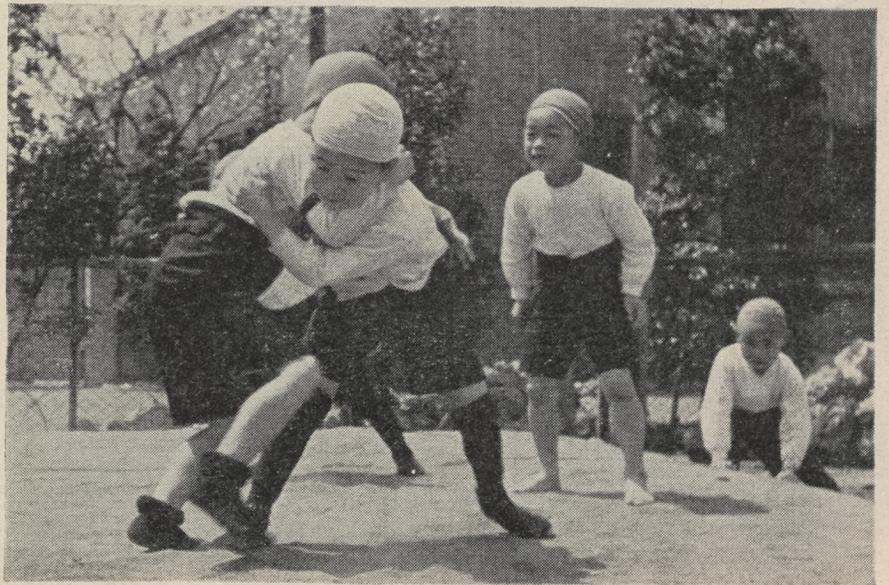
CLEANLINESS is taught Japs early, as here, but the sanitation measures in the Japanese army are not good. The Japs' cleanly habits collapse in dusty China and the tropical Indies.



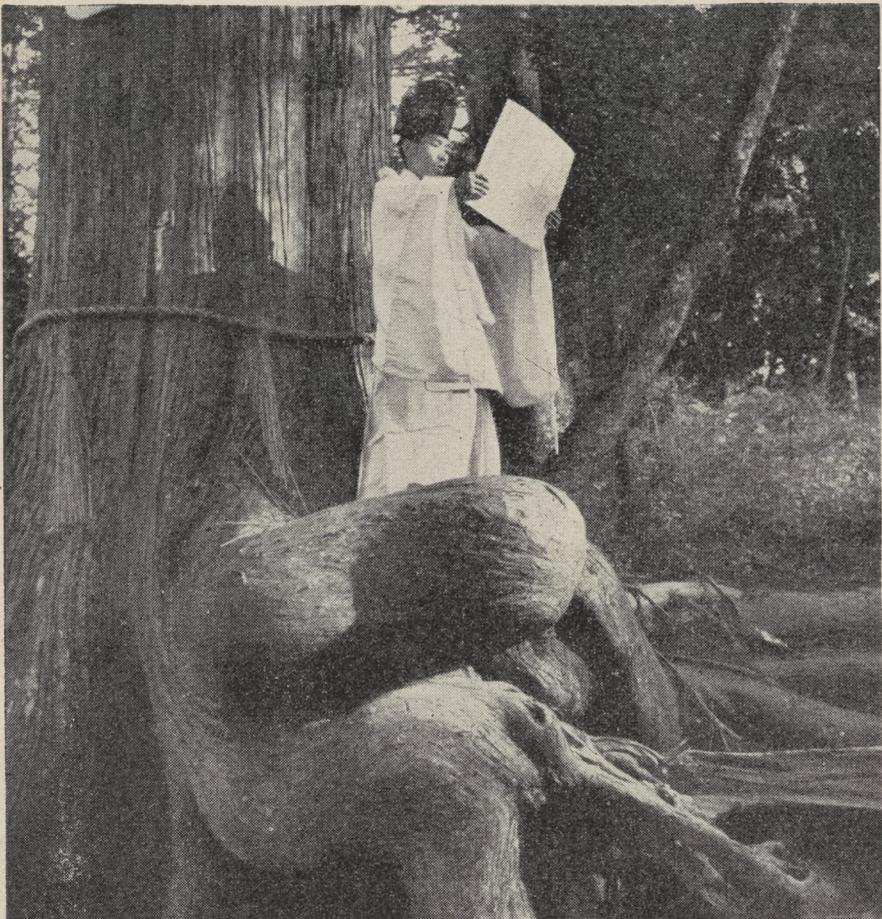
AND CHILDREN, WHO ARE ALSO WORKED TO THE LIMIT FOR THE WAR EFFORT WHILE THE MEN FIGHT FOR "GREATER EAST ASIA"



WILINESS is taught Japs early, as here in a bout of the national game of "go," a game that emphasizes trickery and the sound military principles of infiltration and double envelopment.



COMBATIVENESS is taught Japs early. Jap soldiers are usually eager for close-quarter combat, think their somewhat longer bayonets give them an advantage in hand-to-hand fighting.



BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER is the *norito*, 27 Shinto chants for religious occasions, one of which is being read at open-air service by a Shinto priest on the root of a Japan cedar.



DEVILS are chased away from this newborn child by a Shinto priest waving a *nusa*, the staff with inscribed paper streamers. Even educated Japs faithfully observe this sort of tradition.

Religion in Japan is intimate, universal and the basis of patriotism

The Japanese soldier's mind is strongly influenced by such scenes as these. Back home is a world impregnated with sanctities. To violate or betray any detail of this sacred system would be far worse and more difficult for him than physical suicide. Yet his religion, Shintoism, is on a very low moral level. It has no ethical code. It does not appeal to reason or even to emotion. It is strictly designed to help a man get along in the world. But it has become synonymous in

Japan with patriotism. Now it means, too, that Japan is the best place in the world and the Japs are the best people in the world. They are, in fact, according to themselves, the gods, descended from the gods and propagating more gods. This propagation is steadily increasing the population of Japan at the rate of 2,000,000 a year; 3,000,000 new recruits have been taken into the army since 1941, more than replacing the casualties inflicted by the U. S. Army and Navy.



HORNS OF JEALOUSY are averted by a bride with padded headdress. Here she is offered sacred *sake* (wine) by a virgin of the local Tokyo shrine. Almost everything is sacred in Japan.



ANCESTORS are informed of arrival of a new descendant by the father. Lettering on sheet is daughter's name, Ryoko. Japanese feel solidary with their whole family, living and dead.

*Japanese warrior god, Oyamakui-No-Mikoto,
carries emblems of war, the bow and arrow*



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Filipinos cheer a single American soldier in Manila. When soldiers came the people swarmed in the streets, shouting, "Veektory! Mabuhay!" (Tagalog for "Long live!")

CARL MYDANS AT THE LIBERATION OF SANTO TOMÁS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

was mined. Then he backed off and fled, shouting, "I am afraid. The Japanese will come back. They will kill me."

We pushed on down a side street, returning on Rizal. A quarter mile from the great China University we were brought under fire. It was dark now and we hit the pavement again. Tanks swept the area with guns and then we broke up into two columns. One went straight down Rizal to run into heavy Jap ambush in the university. When it got under windows, Japs opened from every one with light and heavy machine guns and tossed TNT bundles into the three leading trucks. Casualties were heavy before the column was able to gather its wounded and back off.

But my route turned left with Colonel Conner rather than into the ambush and in a few moments the black, swale covered fence of my old prison camp of Santo Tomás was flanking us. For just a moment I felt a flush of illness. This was the moment I'd been living for for three years. But then I was caught in the scramble of dismounted infantry now crouching at the ready as they moved in black silhouetted columns on either side of the vehicles. Fires were burning over much of the city and the red-lighted sky and stealth of the scene and pitch of emotion had me shaking so that my camera bag pounded against me. Behind me was Frank Hewlett of United Press, no less gripped with emotion than I was. We had come all the way together and he had come for his wife Virginia, who got caught in Manila and put in Santo Tomás while Frank went through Bataan and Corregidor and got out to Australia.

I go into Santo Tomás

Half the front gate was open, the inside was black. We shouted and got no answer. Two tanks rumbled up facing the gate and turned on powerful lights. I cut a hole through the fence and looked in but could see nothing. Then we threw up flares. A swale fence had been constructed across the front since my days there, cutting off the view of the building. There was some delay and Frank lay beside me alongside the fence. Then impatience got me and I turned to Frank and said, "The gate's half open and I'm sure the Japs have gone. Let's slip in." Frank followed. As we reached the guardhouse at the gate entrance and approached the grass-covered bunker a Jap jumped from the other side four feet away, shrieked and fired point-blank at us. The blue flame blinded us for a moment as we hit the ground. The bullet had gone neatly between our heads. We lay there for a moment, then dragged ourselves on our stomachs along the side of the fence, breathing hard. Frank said simply, "There are Japs in there."

Then, like many such scenes in war, I never did know the sequence for as I moved over toward Colonel Conner, who was directing the operation on foot by the edge of the road, someone shouted

CONTINUED ON PAGE 98

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center

Community Analysis Section
December 24, 1945

Ronald Hitomi's hero is Bill Mauldin, the cartoonist and Chronicler of World War II. When I showed Ronnie Mauldin's Up Front, I found that he knew it, and has lived with it, from cover to cover. He wants to become a cartoonist too, and I think he should.

I added Ronnie to my staff for the brief period of one month on half-time. I wanted more insight into the High School age Nisei some of whom at the time were being expatriated by parents, though most unwillingly, to Japan.

Between a few assignments, Ronnie made this Sketch Book which sensitively and humorously catches the Nisei reaction to center life. It is a cartoonist's analysis, in the best sense of the words, of aspects of center life.

From the "boiler room generals" discussing rumors and the war at the bottom of the first page (underneath the men playing Japanese "checkers") to the High School girl "go in steady" in her boy friend's athletic sweater at the High School, the typical preoccupations of age or generation groups are stressed. The Nisei's sensitivity to size and stature is seen in the cute "rugged" girl whose costume was a center fad, on the same page, or in "A Hazard of mess Hall Regimentation" and the "Sporting" Series at the end.

When we came to title the series, "Born Free and Equal" seemed a pungent comment on the Nisei high school basket-ball player in addition to the idea interwoven of "slim" versus "shorty".

Communal eating in messhalls called for like irony. "Inspiration" on the page before meant simply that the Center Paper, the Newell Star, was pretty much an "administration paper" written by Administration and "put out by" a center staff. The Sansai or 3rd. generation needed no such subtitles: they obviously had time, over three years of it, to get into mischief,--when not digging for shells in the sandy lake bottom on which Tule is built, or playing tops and marbles, catching butterflies (under crowded conditions of 18,000 in one square mile of fenced-in area), or engaging in such manly pastimes as "boxing" or "airplanes".

The Nisei preoccupation with dancing in a center where dances were a rarity is also stressed. But only a Tulean would understand our calling "Jitterbug" by the word "Taiso", which is Japanese for a style of wartime physical exercise of the "setting-up" variety, said to have been common in wartime Japan. "Slow Movement" on the page before is a comment on the center's lack of privacy for youth whose favorite "romantic dance" was done at a snail's pace if bold enough, and if "Crashers" did not intervene at the social function.

The woman flower-arranger and the lady with a rumor beside her may be assumed to have found some liberation, in camp life, from years of unremitting toil. Not so, the young wife below them.

At any rate, Ronnie has brought the people out, with gentle irony, and showed them more humanly than columns of press comment on Tule Lake. Ronnie is in Sacramento. I still say he should become a cartoonist. His stencil cutter, since he re-located soon after doing the Sketch Book, was Isami Nakamura.

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