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Broadcast by R. B. Cozzens
 Field Assistant Director, War Relocation Authority
 DIAL CLUB PROGRAM
 Station KLX, Oakland, California
 Phil Ray, Sponsor of the Dial Club, Interviewer
 12:05 to 12:30 p.m., June 24, 1943

Introduction by Phil Ray.

Q. How was W.R.A. established and what was it directed to do?

A. W.R.A. was established on March 18, 1942, by an Executive Order
of the President
 (signed by the President as President of the United States and
 Commander and Chief of the Army and Navy. This order established
 W.R.A. in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive
 Office of the President.) Under this order the Director of War
 Relocation Authority was authorized and directed to formulate
 and effectuate a program for the removal of persons or classes
OK Excluded from military areas.
 of persons from areas designated by appropriate military
 commander under Executive Order 9066. The order just referred
 to was the Executive Order which delegated to the Secretary of
 War or appropriate military commander the authority to establish
 military areas and to provide for the exclusion of any or all
 persons therefrom.

Q. How did these orders you refer to, *W.R.A.*, affect the Japanese
 population of the West Coast?

A. Well, Phil, in the first place, Executive Order 9066 brought about the military areas on the West Coast and the exclusion order that followed. *(Assembly centers were established)* ~~(Next the establishment of Assembly Centers.)~~ Executive Order 9102 established the War Relocation Authority; and, under this order, 10 War Relocation Centers were constructed for the purpose of handling the *(Japanese)* evacuees.

Q. When were the War Relocation Centers occupied?

A. The Relocation Centers were occupied between May and November 1942. People of Japanese ancestry were transported by the military from the Assembly Centers to the Relocation Centers and were there turned over to War Relocation Authority.

Q. How many people were sent to Relocation Centers, Bob?

Mr. Corrigan

A. The total figure, *(Phil)*, was approximately 107,000, which was divided roughly as follows: 60 percent American citizens and 40 percent aliens.

Mr. Corrigan

Q. You mentioned in the beginning, *(Bob)*, that W.R.A. was directed to provide for the removal of certain people. Give us some of the other items you are directed to carry out under this all-important Executive Order.

A. *Gladly,* *(Phil)* Very glad to, *(Phil)*. The question you have just asked is an all-important one, — many people who discuss this subject lose sight of the fact that W.R.A. is operating under an Executive Order and that the order has directed us to provide ~~for~~ not only removal

for

of certain people but also for ~~the~~ relocation, maintenance, and supervision of this group; and, in addition, insofar as feasible and desirable, provide for their employment at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or on public projects.

Q. You have mentioned so far, Bob, the Executive Orders which led up to evacuation, the order establishing W.R.A. and what you are directed to do. Did these Executive Orders affect all people of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States?

A. No, they did not. The orders only affected the military areas established in the Western Defense Command and small areas with reference to entry in the Eastern and Southern Commands.

Q. Then do I understand that there was a substantial number of people of Japanese ancestry now in the United States that have never been under any Exclusion Order?

A. That is correct, Phil. The evacuation order affected only those people of Japanese ancestry who were living in California, coastal areas of Oregon and Washington, and the southern one-third of Arizona on a certain date in the spring of 1942. Only these persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated and subsequently provided emergency places of residence in Relocation Centers. In addition to this group are those who voluntarily moved prior to the freeze order and some 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in other parts of the United States in the spring of 1942. None of the people in the two latter groups have ever been in Relocation Centers. *or under WRA jurisdiction -*

Q. That's very interesting. Tell me, is there any other group which has never been in Relocation Centers?

A. Yes, there is a certain number of Japanese aliens, like other aliens of enemy nationality, ^{who} ~~which~~ were considered to be of potential danger to internal security, ^{who} ~~which~~ were apprehended by the Department of Justice and confined in enemy internment camps. Those camps, as you know, are not under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

Q. That's fine, ^{Mr. Cozzarelli} Bob, and appears to bring us to this stage in our discussion. That is, some 20,000 to 25,000 people of Japanese ancestry were and are living throughout the United States and have never been evacuated, ^{and have at 46} a rather large number of aliens considered dangerous have been interned for the duration by the Department of Justice; and the balance are in Relocation Centers, or should I say were in Relocation Centers because I understand W.R.A. has a program of relocation which is permitting certain evacuees to relocate in parts of the United States outside of the Western Military Areas. Is that true; and, if so, tell me how it works?

A. All your statements are true, Phil; but there are a few things which I think you should know. The leave policies which permit people to relocate were checked with the Department of Justice and War Department before they were executed. These policies are in accordance with the directive in the Presidential Executive Order which created the agency and are aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of the evacuated people consistent with the national security.

Q. I believe we understand most of those things, Bob; but what I would like to know is who may make application for leave and how may they secure it?

A. I am glad you raised that question, Phil, because I believe many of our listeners think we just turn the evacuees loose. This is not the case. Any resident of a Relocation Center may apply for permission to leave the center; but permission is granted only if the following conditions are met: (1) There is nothing in the record of the person to indicate that he would be dangerous to society or to the national security; (2) he has a place to go and means of supporting himself; (3) there is evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would not cause a disturbance; and (4) the evacuee agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

Q. That all sounds very simple, but how do you establish such information and facts?

A. Well, Phil, the War Relocation Authority has basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age and over who is eligible for consideration for leave. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion, and other pertinent facts in addition to his own statements on the matter of allegiance to the United States. Both records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for a permit to leave. If there is any question about the desirability of granting a permit, the records, if any, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies are secured before a determination is made.

Q. You started, Bob, by saying you had records on all who were eligible for leave. What do you mean by that?

A. All are not eligible for leave, Phil. That is, leave permits are not issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, or any others whose records indicate reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the war. You will note from the last statement, Phil, that everyone must have a clean bill of health before ^{he} has any opportunity to leave a Relocation Center, and I am sure you further understand that even though he does have, he cannot return to the West Coast Military Areas.

Q. Your discussion so far, Bob, has cleared up many points which have caused me great concern; but while I have you here, explain for me how the people are fed.

A. In Relocation Centers evacuees are all fed in mess halls operated by the Authority with the use of evacuee labor. Each mess hall feeds from 250 to 300 people per meal. It is the policy of the Authority to provide the evacuees good substantial food of a quality and quantity comparable to that available to the general public. Food is purchased for the Centers through the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army under specifications established by the Army. It is issued to the mess halls under circumstances which provide strict control over the kind and quantity of food used. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to civilian populations of the United States are applied in the operation of mess halls in Relocation Centers. If regulations governing the population are modified, corresponding modifications will be made in the feeding program of the Relocation Centers.

Q. What does your food cost and have you a limit which you cannot exceed?

A. Yes, Phil. Food costs cannot exceed 45 cents per day per person and to date our average is approximately 40 cents per day per person.

Q. That is about 13 and 1/3 cents per meal for food. Tell me what do the evacuees do in the way of producing their own food?

A. It is the policy of the Authority to provide facilities which will enable the evacuees to produce as much as possible of the food required for their own subsistence, and all Centers will have substantial amounts of agricultural land available this year. It is, therefore, planned that each Center will produce vegetables necessary for the requirements of the Center during the production season in each locality.

Q. Will any Centers produce more than they need, Bob?

A. Yes, Phil, that part of the program is also planned and production programs to provide basic commodities needed are now under way on a large scale. For example, vegetables produced in the winter in Arizona Centers are shipped to Centers in Idaho and Wyoming, which, in exchange, will ship summer-produced foods to Arizona Centers.

Swine and poultry projects are established at some Centers and will be completed in the balance of the Centers this year. In a few Centers having the necessary grazing land, beef cattle will be produced; and dairy projects will be established where necessary to relieve serious competition with the general public.

Q. That surely sounds interesting, Bob; but what will this all amount to in acreage, dollars and cents, ton, or any way that you care to express it?

A. Well, Phil, to sum up the entire production program, let's think of it in these terms. It is planned to have 7,632 acres under production, which should produce 62,256,500 pounds of food with a total value of approximately \$3,113,000. This, of course, is in addition to swine, poultry, beef cattle, and dairy projects which it is planned will equal \$1,888,000. In other words, it is estimated that during the current crop year, food equal to one-third of the total cost of the ration will be produced by Centers for their own consumption. This will be a great saving to the taxpayers.

Q. Tell me, do you believe the loyal can be segregated from the disloyal; and, if so, why hasn't segregation been done before?

A. Yes Phil, I think that the loyal can be very definitely segregated from the disloyal. The reason that it has not been done before is that it is not a simple problem. If it had been a simple problem, segregation could have been undertaken by the military when evacuees were transferred from Assembly Centers to Relocation Centers by sending all the loyal to certain Centers and the disloyal to other Centers. One of the reasons this was not undertaken is that at that time complete records did not exist on all of the evacuees. After records are secured, such as those now in the hands of W.R.A., together with other information available from the intelligence agencies, it is purely a matter of time in analyzing each individual's record to determine, as stated earlier, what his previous affiliations were, his family background, his schooling,

and many other factors that have affected his entire life. Those who have been purely American and whose families have lived purely American lives do, I believe, without a doubt fall into groups which are just as loyal as any American citizens that you and I know. I think this is borne out by the fact that many evacuees who are now serving in the Armed forces have been decorated by the military and many, according to military authorities, have rendered excellent service even against the Japanese Empire. Therefore, segregation is not something that is impossible, but something which the War Relocation Authority will undertake only after giving thorough and individual consideration to each particular case.

Discussion of War Relocation Authority Program by
R. B. Cozzens, Field Assistant Director, in Charge
of West Coast Operations, Radio Station KMTR,
November 20, 1943, 6:15 P.M.

THE VICTORY PROGRAM OF THE LAWYERS' CLUB

ANNOUNCER: Ladies and gentlemen, it is time now for the Victory Program of the Lawyers' Club of Los Angeles, heard every Saturday evening at 6:15 P.M., and in charge of Attorney Marion P. Betty, Chairman of the Club's Victory Committee. This program is devoted exclusively to contributing aid in winning the war and establishing a permanent peace. Mr. Marion P. Betty.

MR. BETTY: Thank you, Bert Royer. Tonight I have the pleasure of presenting Mr. R. B. Cozzens, San Francisco Field Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, in charge of Pacific Coast States. Mr. Cozzens is a native Californian, a veteran of World War I with two years' overseas experience. He spent many years in the construction business; and, as a Government executive with the Department of Agriculture, he has been prominently connected with WRA from its beginning. Mr. Cozzens.

MR. COZZENS: Good evening.

MR. BETTY: And now, Mr. Cozzens, how was WRA established and what was it directed to do?

MR. COZZENS: War Relocation Authority was established March 18, 1942, by an Executive Order of the President. Under this Order, the Director of WRA was authorized and directed to formulate and effectuate a program for persons of Japanese ancestry excluded from military areas. Ten relocation centers were built and people of Japanese ancestry were transported to them by the military and received by WRA.

MR. BETTY: How many people were sent to relocation centers, Mr. Cozzens?

MR. COZZENS: Approximately 107,000, divided roughly as follows: 60 percent American citizens and 40 percent aliens.

MR. BETTY: Will you explain some of the other duties WRA was directed to perform under this Executive Order?

MR. COZZENS: Gladly, the question is an important one. Many people lose sight of the fact that WRA is operating under an Executive Order and, as directed in that Order, WRA is to provide for evacuee employment in industry, commerce, agriculture, or on public projects, thereby diverting much needed labor into important channels. I wish to emphasize that the Japanese people were charged with no offense or crime, one requiring their retention or imprisonment in relocation centers. They were merely excluded from designated military areas by the Army for national security reasons only.

MR. BETTY: Did the Executive Order establishing WRA affect all people of Japanese ancestry in the United States?

MR. COZZENS: No. The order affected only people residing in the military areas in the Western Defense Command.

MR. BETTY: Do I understand that there are a substantial number of people of Japanese ancestry now in the United States that never came under the exclusion orders that were issued by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army?

MR. COZZENS: All persons of Japanese ancestry living in California, coastal areas of Oregon and Washington, and those in about the southern one-third of Arizona were evacuated and provided emergency places of residence in relocation centers. Several thousand voluntarily moved out of the restricted areas prior to the freeze order by General DeWitt. Some twenty thousand others were and are living in other parts of the United States. None of the people in the two latter groups have ever been placed in relocation centers or under WRA jurisdiction.

MR. BETTY: That's very interesting. Is there any other group which has never been relocated?

MR. COZZENS: Yes, a number of aliens were considered potentially dangerous to internal security. They were apprehended by the intelligence agencies immediately after Pearl Harbor and confined in enemy internment camps. Those camps are not under the jurisdiction of WRA.

MR. BETTY: That's fine, Mr. Cozzens. It is extremely interesting to know some 20,000 or 25,000 people of Japanese ancestry were, and are, living throughout the United States who were never evacuated, and have at no time been under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority. I understand WRA has a relocation program-- will you tell us how that operates, Mr. Cozzens?

MR. COZZENS: The leave policy permits people from the centers to relocate on jobs in normal communities where demands for labor are great and where they can perform work to aid the war effort, particularly in agricultural work. We are constantly deluged with requests from individual farmers and farm groups for workers to fill the gaps on farms in the Middle West and East. Others are given leave to work in industry, commerce, or on public projects.

Some 20,000 people have been relocated under this program with not a single case of subversive activity reported. On the contrary, they are making a very important contribution to the war effort. The leave policy is in accordance with the directive in the Presidential Order creating this agency.

It is aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of evacuated people consistent with national security.

MR. BETTY: Now what about the Japanese on the West Coast?

MR. COZZENS: I am glad you raised the question. First, let me say we have not, as has been stated, relocated or released any people of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast. That is entirely a military matter. We have no authority to relocate these people in any restricted area. Moreover, we do not turn them loose indiscriminately. Any resident in a relocation center may apply for leave-- Permission is granted only if the following conditions are met:

1. There is nothing in the applicant's record indicating he might be dangerous to society or to national security;
2. He has a place to go and a means of supporting himself;
3. There is evidence that his presence in the community to which he proposes to go would cause no disturbance; and
4. The evacuee agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

MR. BETTY: How are that information and those facts established?

MR. COZZENS: The War Relocation Authority has basic records on every evacuee 17 years of age or older who is in the eligible class. These records provide information on the evacuee's education, affiliations, foreign travel, employment, religion and other pertinent facts in addition to his own statement on the matter of allegiance to the United States. Both records are carefully checked when the evacuee applies for leave. If any question arises about the desirability of granting a permit, the records--if any--of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Federal intelligence agencies are secured before a decision is made.

MR. BETTY: Are all evacuees eligible for leave, Mr. Cozzens?

MR. COZZENS: No sir. Leave permits are not issued to persons who have applied for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, those who have not pledged unqualified loyalty to the United States, or any other whose records indicate reason to question the advisability of their living outside the centers in normal communities during the war. Everyone in effect, must have a clean bill of health to earn the right to leave and then only to those areas not prohibited by the military.

MR. BETTY: Your discussion, Mr. Cozzens, has cleared up many points which have been a matter of concern. Would you mind telling how the people are fed?

MR. COZZENS: In relocation centers all are fed in mess halls, operated by the Authority with the use of evacuee labor. It is the policy of the Authority to provide the evacuees substantial food.

Food is purchased for the centers through the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and under specifications by the Army. Strict control over the kind and quantity of food is exercised by the Authority. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to civilian populations of the United States are strictly adhered to. Food costs average about 13 and one-third cents a meal per person.

MR. BETTY: Do the centers produce any foodstuff?

MR. COZZENS: Yes, under a planned program, the centers produce much of the food used.

MR. BETTY: Mr. Cozzens, will you be good enough to tell us something of the segregation program?

MR. COZZENS: I shall be glad to. Segregation has been widely discussed by those who did not understand the problem it presented. Had it been a simple problem, it would no doubt have been undertaken by the military when evacuees were transferred from military assembly centers to relocation centers.

To determine the disloyal from 107,000 people required the establishing of individual records, extensive observation and investigation, which when pieced with such information that WRA secured from intelligence agencies plus a complete study and analysis of each record to determine previous affiliations, family background, schooling and many other factors affecting the entire life of each individual gave us a comprehensive pattern to follow. Such an extensive investigation necessarily required time. Segregation is now practically complete and all of the disloyal for whom we have quarters are now concentrated in the center at Tule Lake under strong military guard.

MR. BETTY: Are the evacuees in the centers contributing to the war effort?

MR. COZZENS: Yes, indeed. The evacuees are doing many things to aid the war effort. Several million yards of camouflage nets have been manufactured and are now being used at home and in the war sectors. Models of enemy war ships are being turned out at an Arizona project which are used in schooling men of our armed forces in the identification of enemy craft. Two hundred girls at the Rivers, Arizona, project just completed filing 3,000,000 California ration book applications giving to California the most complete record of its residents in its history.

Hundreds of young Japanese from the centers volunteered and are now winning distinction in the armed services of our country.

Also the amount of war stamps and bonds purchased by the evacuees has been very gratifying.

MR. BETTY: How many Japanese-Americans are there in the armed forces of the United States?

MR. COZZENS: My only information is that which was released by the military and by the Secretary of War to the press.

Commanders of Japanese combat units are very proud of their commands and highly confident of their ability and desire to fight enemies of the United States wherever they meet them. The recent showing of Japanese-American soldiers against the Germans in Italy merited the high commendation of Secretary of War Stimson.

MR. BETTY: How are Japanese-American soldiers regarded by other men in the Army?

MR. COZZENS: As a veteran of the last war, I can best answer your question by quoting an old army slogan, "We always keep a soldier's faith, our country and our flag and our comrades."

The boys on Bataan told the world there were "No atheists in the foxholes of Bataan," and by the same token I can say, "There is no race prejudice in the ranks of the fighting men wearing the honorable uniform of the American Army and dying to keep alive the precious heritage of freedom and equality guaranteed all Americans under the Constitution of the United States of America."

We could win the war and lose a vital part of what we are fighting for by yielding to the emotional appeals of the professional race baiters, or to those who become victims of war hysteria acts, that are in themselves betrayals of the men who are fighting--the sacred things they are fighting for--the rights of minorities, the rights of free born people to live happily in a democracy where the torch of freedom beckons them to the sanctuary of the only home they ever knew or loved.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA- ARIZONA METHODIST CONFERENCE

ADDRESS BY ROBERT B. COZZENS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, WRA
~~BEFORE METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE~~
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, PASADENA . . . 4:30 p.m. JUNE 26, 1944

CONFERENCE,

Members of the ~~Federation~~, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject matter selected for me to discuss here this afternoon is probably the most important human problem faced by the American people since the abolition of slavery.

"When will the Japanese-American evacuees return to the West Coast?" is the subject.

It is assumed that as assistant director of the War Relocation Authority *I am in charge of West Coast Area* I should have the answer.

To begin with, I want to settle a matter of jurisdiction that is not clearly understood. The powers of the War Relocation Authority are defined up to a point where they might invade the duties and responsibilities of the military. The military is in charge of our security and in times of war this has to be recognized. It must be recognized that ten million Americans have gone forth from their firesides and comforts to fight and die for those of us who remain behind. The yardstick of peacetime can not be used for measuring American rights in war time.

From reading some of the antagonistic press one might easily assume that WRA can at its own whim permit the return of the evacuees. But the return of the evacuees to the West Coast is not a WRA responsibility ^{at} this time.

To begin with, a Presidential Executive Order gave ^{to} the ~~Western Defense Command~~ ^{military} the right to determine what it considered the best program for the safety and security of the West Coast.

The Western Defense Command decided -- after we had been at war with Japan for four months -- that the presence of 112,000 Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens was a hazard to West Coast security. And, by the same token, a hazard to our national security.

It was said at the time that the evacuation of the Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens would protect these people from any evil effects of war hysteria.

The Western Defense Command, under General John L. DeWitt, ordered the evacuation, set up centers in this State ~~and other western states~~ and moved the 112,000 into these centers. From the first camps they were moved to Relocation Centers -- 10 in all at the time -- and then the civilian authority ~~of~~ the War Relocation Authority was placed in charge of them.

The movement of these people from the West Coast was -- and is -- a military responsibility. The Military, by proclamation, established an area extending down the West Coast and including all of California as well as part of Arizona. These people, citizens and aliens alike, were excluded from this area. And that military exclusion still exists, except where the Military decides in individual cases that some may return. No Japanese-American is permitted to return to this area except with full military approval. The military zones still stand as ordered ^{and} When they will be rescinded, we do not know!

There have been a number of persons permitted by the Military to return. Now and then some persons in our Relocation Centers are given such military clearance and you can be assured that when they are given this clearance, the Army has full confidence in their loyalty.

During the past week a Japanese-American, his wife and two children were taken from a Relocation Center by the Military and returned to a West Coast metropolis. This man and his family will resume their normal rights as citizens. This man has been assigned by our Government to a strategical war agency. The work he will do will ^{probably} hasten the end of the war in the Pacific.

A few months ago, the War Department gave clearance to 33 women and 12 children to be returned to their homes in the Hawaiian Islands. These women are for the most part wives of Japanese-Americans who are in our armed forces, ~~and~~ *and many of* ~~Some of~~ their husbands are fighting now on the Italian peninsula.

It must be remembered that of the 112,000 who were evacuated that 74,000 are Americans of Japanese ancestry and 48,000 are aliens ineligible to citizenship.

Out of that 112,000 original population, 24,000 have been relocated in other sections of the United States. We still have 88,000 in our centers.

Your question and your interest is centered in the return of these people to their civil and property and human rights.

The answer must be supplied by the Military. If and when the Western Defense Command determines that the military necessity no longer exists on the West Coast, the Army will ~~revoke~~ *probably change* its proclamation of two years ago.

~~[At the same time the Army will probably declare that there is no longer any reason for further exclusion of those who wish to return to the West Coast.]~~

If and when the Army ~~so declares~~ *does change its proclamation*, it will be part of our job as the WRA to sustain its decision.

In the meantime, it is the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority to do just what the name implies -- relocate these people in civil and economic life in those areas not covered by the military proclamation.

You may read in some of the press that some organizations are opposed to the return of any Japanese-Americans to the West Coast. There are various schools of thought under the exclusion banner. Some few have gone so far as to suggest that they be kept in the Relocation Centers indefinitely. Some others that all persons of Japanese ancestry be returned to Japan as soon as the war is over.

Others demand that disloyal Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens be put in cargo vessels -- they do not say passenger liners -- and be sent post-haste to the land of their ancestors. Still others want a recheck on the loyalty of all these people on the basis that they are guilty of disloyalty until proven innocent -- an inversion of ^{AN} ~~an~~ age-old civil and American right^{but}.

~~But~~ There are still those who are opposed to Japanese-Americans who recognize that a legal process has to be followed. Every schoolboy knows, or should know, that the Fourteenth ^{AMENDMENT} ~~Article~~ of our Constitution has not been challenged up to this time.

To refresh your memory and possibly bring it to the attention of some of the race baiters on the outside, I quote ^{THE AMENDMENT} ~~Article~~ Fourteen:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Those words are plain enough. That first paragraph of ^{THE AMENDMENT} ~~Article~~ Fourteen imposes a responsibility on all citizens. We have a stewardship for which one day we must account both to God and man.

✓ When the ~~time~~ hour of our duty arrives, we must be ready to face it. In the meantime we must prepare for it.

I must say here that it would be a mistake for ^{THESE PEOPLE} ~~this group~~ to rush back to the West Coast when the military restrictions are finally lifted. The movement back must be orderly -- just as orderly as was the evacuation.

We must picture to ourselves the economic and social state that will exist on this coast, when the emergency is lifted. Will the industrial West find itself with a problem of unemployment due to cancelled war contracts? Will there be order or chaos? Will we find those among us who will seek to pit ^{those} ~~the returned~~ evacuees ^{who wish to return} against the unemployed Caucasian and thus arouse further racial antagonism?

Only by orderly return can ~~we see that~~ the civilian economy ~~is~~ not ^{be} disturbed, ^{and} ~~that~~ standards of wages and living ~~are~~ not endangered. We can't flood a crowded housing area and a crowded unemployment area without bringing about further evils.

We cannot at this time visualize all the elements involved in this gigantic relocation program.

~~I repeat that it would be a mistake for any group to rush back when the military restrictions are lifted. There must be an orderly program of return -- for those who wish to return. Those returning should have jobs awaiting them and they must have places in which to live.~~

We are positive that it is not the thought of anyone to ship the evacuees back to California to live under the old conditions. The Little Tokyos and the Japtowns of Los Angeles and San Francisco are through. Their elimination has been better for the State and for the Japanese-Americans.

There will not be as many returning as were here before the war. Added to the 24,000 who have been relocated from the centers to other sections of the country are about 7,000 who voluntarily moved out of this area prior to the evacuation order. That makes well over 30,000 who have resettled in other sections.

All do not plan to return to California. Nearly 12,000 more are in the services of our Army. Before the war is over more than 20,000 Japanese-Americans will be in uniform, according to present estimates.

Many of these veterans -- as they will be -- may not return to this State ~~to~~ *many will not return* to any other State.

I would like to ~~state~~ *say* here that there is some common ground on which we *are* ~~can meet~~ *met by* those who oppose the return of the Japanese-Americans. Recently at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, Seth Millington, past commander of the State American Legion and past President of the Native Sons, said that men like Sergeant Ben Kuroki, who had flown in 30 air missions over Europe, including the bombing of the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania, could live next door to him the rest of their lives. Sergeant Ben Kuroki, who won the Distinguished Flying Cross for his contribution as an aerial gunner, will be multiplied by many *JAPANESE - Americans* thousands by the time this war is over. I assume that Mr. Millington, who said he was speaking for the Legion and the Native Sons, would also permit Ben Kuroki's father and mother, brothers and sisters, and -- when he has them -- wife and children to live next door to him.

This is a logical conclusion that means the spokesman for the Legion and the Native Sons admits there are some good Japanese-Americans. Of course, he will find that there will be many race baiters who fail to distinguish between the Japanese enemy and the Japanese-American, and who will disagree with him. At least some of them have not yet made the concession made by Mr. Millington.

In very recent stories from the European battlefields correspondents have pointed out that the wrecking of the Ploesti oil fields was the most serious blow hit at Hitler's war machine. It cut down to five or six weeks the available

petroleum supply of our enemy. Sergeant Ben Kuroki was only one of many who participated in those raids, but it was a contribution that will save its share of American lives. In addition to receiving the Distinguished Flying Cross, Sergeant Kuroki also received three oak leaf clusters for his contribution toward winning the war.

Other Japanese-Americans have given their lives in the Italian campaign. The Associated Press last month reported more than 900 Japanese-American soldiers at Anzio had received the Purple Heart.

I ~~do not~~ believe that when fair-minded westerners get the complete story of this loyalty on the battlefields, ^{those who demand} ~~any proponents of~~ mass deportation or mass exclusion will ^{not} be considered seriously. The Chicago Sun, in a recent editorial, declared that Private First Class Hoshino ^{Omiya} Omiya, the Nisei who was blinded in Italy and whose picture was printed in ^{practically} every newspaper and news magazine in the country, should be permitted to appear before the Congressional committee considering exclusion laws. Said the Sun:

"The sightless eyes of Hoshino Omiya might help persuade some thoughtless Congressmen that vindictive legislation against a small minority would be unworthy of America."

To return to the post-war or post-emergency problem of ~~returning~~ evacuees:

An investigation made by a San Francisco Chronicle reporter, Mr. William Flynn, who toured the Utah area and talked with many evacuees, discloses that **COME BACK** 40 percent do not plan to ~~return~~ to the West Coast under any conditions. They have found new homes, a new social environment, have settled down as accepted members of many churches in the new areas and are producing for the nation and for their families.

Approximately every State in the union has its complement of relocated Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens. Nearly 6,000 are resettled in the State of Illinois. Colorado has 2,500. Ohio and Utah have 1,700 each. More are relocating daily. Our records of moving household and portable goods for these relocatees to other states has tripled since the first of the year. One relocation center -- the Jerome camp at Denson, Arkansas -- closes on June 30, four days from today. By the end of this week more than 5,000 residents -- half of the original population -- will have moved to three other centers whose populations have been decreased by relocation in other sections of the nation.

This is the basic work of the WRA and despite the heavy criticism levelled against our agency, the work has been carried on successfully. American citizens are regaining their civil rights with very little friction.

You have read of instances where there have been flareups by eastern communities. These are the rare exception -- in view of the 23,998 uncontested relocations.

What we have done is shown in part in a motion picture called "Challenge to Democracy", which is our report to the nation. This film, which is available ^{WITH FACILITIES} to any group ~~able~~ to project it on a screen, is a 16 millimeter sound and color depiction of the evacuation, life in the camps, the school and church work done at the centers, community life, the relocation in war industry in many sections of the nation as well as the rigid training undergone by the Japanese-American Army unit at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. To those who are as interested, ^{ARE} as you here, ~~are~~ in the relocation of men and women in the normal stream of American life, it has an added appeal. ^{IN THIS FILM} ~~Here~~ are shown at their lathes in industrial war plants many who were considered dangerous on the West Coast during the first flush of war. The film shows dozens of ^{EVAQUEES} ~~them~~ doing the job of the man behind the

man behind the gun, not alone in war equipment production, but also in producing and processing food.

We have had some criticism from our own group that the film does not show the drab side of this restricted life.

However, the film does show the work we have done to offset the adverse conditions that these people faced. Many came from homes not dissimilar to yours. They found themselves transplanted to barracks. Their children were taken from the grammar schools, highschools and universities of our State -- many with scholastic honors to their credit, with scholarships awaiting them in advanced institutions.

I am sure that in seeing this picture you will project yourself into their places and speculate on how you would accept this changed environment. There is no certainty that if we can do this to the least of our population, it might not be done in succession to others. Therein lies our mutual danger when the war emergency is over.

Our observers at the centers tell us that the most frustrated employees we have are those who teach civics and American history to the young American-Japanese in our center classrooms. The teachers explain the Constitution and when they reach the Fourteenth ~~Article~~ ^{AMENDMENT}, with its clear, ringing statement of equality, they are met with either smiles or bewilderment from the children.

This ~~Article~~ ^{AMENDMENT} Fourteenth is one of the democratic principles for which we are fighting -- for which I fought in the last war. That principle is that all men were created equal. It doesn't say in the commandments of this country that all white men were created equal and that after running the chromatic scale or cultural stage, some were created with fewer rights than others.

Any discrimination is the Hitlerian pattern of Aryan superiority which is being defeated ^{Now} by 10,000,000 men and women in service. We have learned in recent history that it was a short step from persecution of the Jews to the persecution of Pastor Neimuller and the Roman Catholic priests of Germany. The rights of political beliefs went out even faster. Then the juggernaut of the German war machine began the persecution of its neighboring nations, whose sole crime was **THESE NEIGHBORS** that ~~they~~ were not Germans.

We have been charged with pampering and coddling those in our centers. Those who are loudest in these charges have never visited our centers and have never felt the oppression one would feel behind wire fences.

We invited two men who had been in Santo Tomas prison in the Philippines to visit Tule Lake, where a large portion of the population is avowed anti-American and pro-Japanese. Each ^{OF THESE TWO} had spent nearly two years ^{IN} ~~behind~~ the civilian prisons of the Japanese. Each had returned to tell of the misery and restrictions and barbarity of the camp in which they had been held.

One repatriate was Ray Cronin of the Associated Press. The other was Royal Arch Gunnison, syndicate and magazine writer. Each was bitter over the treatment he had received at the hands of the Japanese.

Yet Cronin did pay a compliment ~~of two~~ to the civilian administration of the camp in the Philippines in contrast to the Japanese Army jurisdiction. Cronin said after his visit to Tule Lake that he did not consider any pampering or coddling was going on. He ^{APPROVED} ~~complimented~~ the administration of Project Director Ray Best.

Royal Arch Gunnison ^{DECLARED} ~~declared~~ after his visit to Tule Lake that there is no such thing as pampering or coddling persons who are behind wire fences. He stated **FURTHER** that those in the center were leading a Spartan existence.

I quote Gunnison: "What is being done at Tule Lake is what any civilized country should do." He pointed out that where our food provided 3,000 calories daily to the evacuees, the Japanese camps provided but 1,000 calories.

I assure you that we are not pampering or coddling. Nor are we striving to imitate the sordid administration that has prevailed in Japan's concentration camps.

Some organizations have passed resolutions asking that the administration of the Relocation Centers be turned over to the Army -- that they be taken out of the hands of the civilian administration of the WRA. This is a matter for the Commander-in-Chief and the Congress to determine.

One important factor which is ignored by those who charge pampering and coddling is that 72,000 of these people are American citizens. They are American businessmen, farmers and workers, doctors, dentists, collegians, young men and women. **THERE ARE THOUSANDS WHO ARE CHILDREN, I ASK!** What treatment would they have us give to the children in these centers?

We are Americans dealing in a war emergency with our fellow citizens. We are not Japanese-Japanese dealing in brutality.

We of the WRA face two extremes of criticism -- we are called either Jap lovers or Gestapo.

But we have attempted to steer a middle course in view of the suffering all people must bear in a war.

Our program is not the idea of any one man. It is arrived at by the meeting of many minds in the WRA. The democratic processes are pursued to a final agreement with every element involved being evaluated.

Our National Director Dillon S. Myer sits down with his staff of legal authorities, social service advisors, administrative chiefs, community planners, educational directors, transportation men and public relations men.

All the problems that come up in daily life in any community exist in our centers. So all these problems have to be weighed by the WRA staff in its sessions. I might say the the representatives from the Far West -- and I am a Native Californian -- have much to say in these programs, although all the staff members are personally acquainted with all the centers and all the factors involved.

I have told you of the opposition to the return of the evacuees. But I can say also that we of the WRA are not alone in this work of relocation. Our office in San Francisco has a file of thousands of letters from many westerners who recognize the implications of racial prejudice. There are job offers and offers of dwelling places for the evacuees when the emergency is lifted. One group here in Pasadena recently filed with the War Department a list of over 50 jobs and promises of housing for 150.

There are many fine, outstanding individuals among our top ranking educators, church and labor groups, businessmen, industrialists, professional men and editors and journalists of the West Coast who have stepped forward in championing these basic human rights. Daily we are approached by westerners who have personal friends among the evacuees and who will attest to their loyalty, ^{they} ~~ask~~ **THAT THEIR JAPANESE-AMERICAN FRIENDS BE RETURNED.**

In the radio world of commentators we have heard many sterling voices raised in protest against those who would exclude citizens because of their ancestry.

Most recently the Northern California Methodist Conference held in Sacramento passed resolutions calling for a restoration of the rights of these people.

Simultaneously the Catholic Bishop of the Fresno-Monterey Diocese told a State council of the Knights of Columbus that they must fight race prejudice. He lauded the Christian faith of those Manzanar Japanese-Americans who are members of his church. The American Principles and Fair Play Committee and other groups are fighting discrimination of every sort. The Commonwealth Club of San Francisco

is making an exhaustive study of this problem and its members are awake to its threat to the future.

In a recent magazine article Lloyd C. Douglas explained why he wrote that best of best sellers, "The Robe", which undoubtedly most of you must have read.

This story, which deals with the inception of Christianity, was inspired by a question on what had become of the robe worn by Christ.

"As I proceeded with my task," says Douglas in the magazine article, "it became increasingly more apparent that the First Century was menaced by much the same problems as have set the whole world on fire today! We drew the map of the Roman Empire under old Tiberius and found that we had also drawn a map of Hitler's Europe! You couldn't dodge the facts that the world into which Jesus came was enduring the same slaveries, brutalities, aggressions that have made our hearts sick in our own time."

He pointed out that the same problems, the same fears and passionate indignations existed today.

Perhaps that is why "The Robe" has gone through more than 31 reprintings.

Should you ask one of those who object to the return of the evacuees why they do not make the same objection to the bringing of Italian and German war prisoners to work in the fields and industries of the West Coast, they probably would reply that so long as the Army holds a rifle over these war prisoners there is no objection. They haven't yet openly declared that they would welcome back the evacuee --American citizens --to work in the fields and factories under armed guard, but the implication is plain.

Could it be possible that we in California would sanction the return of persons of Japanese ancestry -- citizens, mind you -- to work on the same plane

with prisoners of war -- to work under military guard?

The picture is clear. The proponents of exclusion view its Americans of Japanese ancestry in the same light as they view prisoners of the battlefields.

The West Coast has to assume its responsibility in a democracy. There seems to be no objection of western race baiters to relocation of the Japanese-Americans in other states of our union. They are perfectly willing to recognize the evacuees' citizenship rights in other states.

But the West Coast will have to take its share of all peoples. It will have to accept its share of all Americans.

I am not here to decide this for you. I am here to present a side of the picture of a democracy to which we all belong, and in which we all have a voice. You are the ones to decide this issue. Our form of Government guarantees your rights and demands you take responsibilities.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty -- vigilance to protect the foundationstones of constitutional rights.

I'll do my part. I am sure you will do yours.

Prospect 4711
Clark,
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THE FUTURE OF AMERICA'S JAPANESE

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An address by R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, before the Peace Officers of California at Salinas, California, October 9, 1945.

As you may have read in the press, the War Relocation Authority will close the last of its centers except Tule Lake by December 15 and its West Coast offices a few months later. With so little time remaining for WRA activity in this part of the country, I am glad to have the opportunity to talk things over with you, the peace officers of California, because you are out in the front line of every community difficulty, seeking to help neighbor to settle differences with neighbor and trying to get people to live together in peace and mutual understanding.

That is no easy assignment. Probably in no other section of the country were the problems of maintaining orderly community life so complex as they were on the West Coast during World War II.

California was a front line state with the double duty of being ready for possible attack and at the same time preparing the implements of warfare -- the ships and the aircraft and the food that helped win the war.

With an influx of a million and a half workers from all states of the union, the funneling of Army and Navy personnel through our ports on the West Coast, the tensions of crowded housing conditions, war time regulations and restrictions, taut nerves due to overtaxed transportation facilities, and the unprecedented throwing together of people of varied racial ancestry all added further problems in maintenance of order.

Beyond this men of many states brought with them their many preconceived notions. They naturally were met also by some resentment on the part of those who considered themselves California's oldtimers.

We are familiar with the job that had to be done against a background such as this. There is not a top peace officer in the state who was able to retain his full complement of trained officers. Many older men were brought out of retirement to do what they could. Inexperience replaced experience. The duties of war and the lure of larger pay envelopes depleted your ranks.

But it will be recorded that most of the Peace Officers of California did a splendid job with intelligence and energy to maintain a cohesive statewide enforcement of law and order.

And now we face the post-war problems when tensions will be strained further by personal economic crises of some of the new groups in the state. These problems will come under the headings of race and color and in some cases even creed. Those of us who recognize the constitutional demands for political and economic equality of all men must also recognize that there are elements among us who adhere to a long-rejected doctrine that this is a white man's country. Our two-front war was fought to defeat the conflicting theories that this was a white man's world on the one hand or that it was a Japanese world on the other. Both theories having been blasted out of existence, it is assumed that we are now in a world that makes no color distinction. We saw and read and heard of men of many colors from many lands working toward a final solution of this problem in the two months' sessions of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

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In WRA we realize that the return of the evacuees, following the actions of the War Department and the United States Supreme Court last December, created problems for some of you. There are whys and wherefores about the constitutional rights of these Nisei and Issei that you have to explain to some of the people in your communities.

Many of you of course know a great deal about persons of Japanese ancestry in California. They owned and operated farms and vineyards and stores in your home areas. Before they were moved away from the coast I am sure you found them generally orderly and law-abiding. Now I would like to tell you briefly something about what has happened to them in the three and a half years since evacuation, and in a little more detail give you a picture of the most recent developments regarding their return to the West Coast.

As you all doubtless know, the original evacuation back in the spring of 1942 was carried out by the Western Defense Command of the Army. It was the Army which moved these people from their homes, supervised their temporary maintenance in assembly centers, and finally transported them to the relocation centers of WRA. I stress these things because there has been a great deal of confusion, particularly in this part of the country, about who does what on this program, and I think it is important that the facts be kept straight.

The War Relocation Authority took over responsibility for the evacuees when they entered the gates of the relocation centers. Our job was spelled out for us only in the broadest kind of terms. But under the Executive Order of the President which established WRA we did have two principal assignments. The first was to maintain these people who had been displaced from their homes by governmental action -- in other words, provide them with temporary homes -- and the second was to provide for their ultimate relocation.

While the transfer of the people from Army assembly centers into WRA custody was gradually taking place in the summer of 1942, we determined that it was not wise to keep the evacuees in the relocation centers any longer than absolutely necessary. It was clear that they had committed no offense and that the overwhelming majority of them had no hostile intentions whatever toward the United States. To keep the whole group of them under indefinite detention in government centers, we felt, would not only be a step of dubious legality but -- even more important -- it would be definitely out of harmony with our most basic American traditions. The evacuee population contained thousands and thousands of youngsters of school age who were born in this country and who were entitled as citizens to full participation in all its institutions. That meant getting them out of the isolated, artificial atmosphere of the relocation centers and back into a normal American environment as rapidly as possible. The evacuee population also contained, among the adults, many thousands of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled workers who were sorely needed in a time of nationwide manpower shortage and who could never make their maximum contribution within the remote and restricted confines of the WRA centers.

Because of these very real and very pressing considerations, we began in the summer and early fall of 1942 to place increasing emphasis on the relocation aspect of our operations. By early November, when the last contingent of evacuees was transferred from the Fresno Assembly Center into the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas, we had our relocation procedures fairly well worked out and were ready to start facilitating the gradual movement into formal communities and private employment. Throughout that first fall and winter only a few hundred evacuees actually left the centers for purposes of relocation, and the first real movement began in

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the spring of 1943. From that time on we have steadily improved our techniques and our administrative machinery for helping these people to become reestablished so that today we are able to assist in the resettlement of more people in one week than we could handle in three or four months back in 1943.

There are several things that need to be said about this relocation work in order to clear up some misunderstandings that probably still exist. In the first place, we in WRA have never had any control over the movement of evacuees back into the Pacific Coastal area. This has always been entirely an Army matter, and as long as the Army exclusion orders remained in force, we had to concentrate our relocation efforts in the East, the Middle West, and the intermountain section. It was only last winter after the mass exclusion orders had been lifted that we established relocation offices in this region and began actively helping large numbers of evacuees to return to their former homes. Prior to that time the comparatively few evacuees who came back did so under special individual permits granted by the Western Defense Command.

A second point about our relocation work is that we have been helping people to relocate and not relocating them. Many times we have been asked whether our policies favor return to the Pacific Coast or resettlement to other sections of the country. The only answer we can give is that this depends on the choice of the individual evacuee. We can of course give advice to the evacuees and we do; we often point out the advantages of resettling in one section as compared to another. And we have tried consistently to encourage a widespread pattern of relocation across the entire country instead of a clustering up in any one community. But in the last analysis, the evacuees are not pawns on a chessboard; except for a few thousand who are still under Justice Department detention orders, they are free people who had the misfortune to be displaced from their homes through no fault of their own. As such, they are clearly entitled to resettle insofar as possible in the communities of their own choice and with some degree of government assistance in making the transition. This has been our policy all along, and I believe it is the only decent, and honest policy which the government could have followed.

A final point about relocation relates to the controls which have been exercised over the movements of these people since the time of evacuation. Up until last December we exercised controls of our own at the relocation centers, denying the privilege of relocation to any person whose record indicated that he might be dangerous to the national security. Then on December 18, after the West Coast mass exclusion orders were lifted, the responsibility for determining which evacuees were free to relocate and which ones were to be held in further detention passed to the War Department and Department of Justice. More recently, right after the signing of the Japanese surrender document, the War Department indicated that there was no need for further military control of the evacuees and the Army moved completely out of the picture. So, the Department of Justice is now the sole agency responsible for detention policies, and our job is almost purely one of relocation. However, we are of course continuing to detain at the Tule Lake Center those people who have been designated for detention by the Justice Department until such time as this group of people can be transferred to the direct custody of that Department.

Throughout this whole wartime period while their parents, families and friends lived in WRA centers, young Nisei entered the American Army, the first of them as volunteers and later others as inductees when they were again made eligible for selective Service in January 1944. You undoubtedly know of their valient battle record in Europe. When the famous 442nd combat team of Japanese-Americans was chosen to lead the Fifth Army's V-J day parade in Loghorn, Italy last month, the selection

reflected more than recognition of the regiment's distinguished achievements. It was also, in effect, a reminder to a few nightriding hoodlums representing a few like-minded troublemakers in a few California counties, that the GIs were fed up with attempts to intimidate the parents and families of their Nisei comrades.

Let no one make any mistake about it, the GIs who have been around where the fighting was hottest can be counted upon to oppose discrimination against Nisei veterans and their families. Press dispatches from Europe about that V-J day parade in Leghorn said that the 442nd, which never had more than 4,500 men at any one time, had suffered a total of 9,000 casualties. This figure of course includes the replacements of the combat team, but many men were wounded two and three times. Other infantrymen who fought in the line with the 442nd, whether in Italy or on the Franco-German border, say simply, "It was a pretty rough outfit." There is a lot of GI meaning behind that phrase, "a pretty rough outfit."

Because of wartime security regulations, the story about Japanese-Americans fighting against the Japanese enemy in the Pacific is just beginning to be told. At the very least, three thousand have seen active service in the Pacific, many of them working in close cooperation with front line troops. They were assigned by the Army to the Marines on Iwo Jima. They were with Merrill's Marauders in Burma and with MacArthur's troops in the liberation of the Philippines. They moved in with American invasions during many other island campaigns including Eniwotok and Saipan.

A news correspondent writing from Okinawa tells their story better than I can. He writes, and I quote:

"The war in the Pacific would have been far more costly and thousands more American lives would have been lost had it not been for the Nisei -- Japanese Americans -- serving with U. S. Army.

"The 27th Division of the 10th Army here on Okinawa is prouder of its Nisei than almost anything else in its brilliant record. There are ten Nisei attached to every active Pacific division but the 27th's officers believe they got the best ten there were to be had. Their value to the division cannot be estimated in terms of the two Silver Stars, four Bronze Stars and a Distinguished Service Cross -- all awarded for varying acts of bravery.

"Lt. Col. William K. Van Antwerp, of the 27th Division, General Staff, told this reporter in an interview, "we would have been twice as blind as we were on these islands without the Nisei. They were able to break down fear and superstition and obtain vitally important information from both Japanese soldiers and natives.

"Without a doubt," Col. Van Antwerp declared, "our Nisei have saved many, many American lives."

Many of the stories of Nisei exploits have not yet been published. The writer, reporting from Okinawa concludes: "Men in the 27th Division will stare at you unbelievably when you tell them that there were some people and some newspapers in the U.S. that violently opposed the use of Nisei in the Pacific.

"Are those people crazy?" the soldiers will ask. "Only God knows how many of us are alive today only because we had those marvelous guys with us."

Just about a month ago Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, who was then the Undersecretary, had something to say about the activities of the Nisei in the

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Pacific theater and about the war record of Japanese American soldiers generally. I want to read you a few sentences from a letter which he wrote on September 6 of this year to Secretary Ickes:

"The record of the Japanese-Americans accepted in the Army is one of which we can all be proud. Between November 1, 1940, and May 31, 1945, we inducted 20,861 enlisted men of Japanese ancestry and 79 Japanese-American WACs into the Army. During the same period we commissioned 162 officers of Japanese descent...

"There was no use of Japanese-Americans in areas west of the main Hawaiian group, except those assigned to intelligence and language details. For this type of work, however, a considerable number was employed. At the time the war ended Japanese-American linguists were serving as officers and enlisted men in all Pacific areas. Many of them were cited for outstanding accomplishments.

"Language schools up to July 31, 1945, had trained and sent overseas 2,078 enlisted men of Japanese descent. As of that date, 717 were scheduled to be sent overseas in August and 1,156 were in training for future assignment. An additional 1,250 were being procured for such training.

"We feel that the record of those Japanese-Americans who were accepted for service in the Army or in plants and facilities having War Department contracts will compare favorably with the record of any other group. They have more than justified the faith which we placed in them."

Major General H. C. Pratt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, in the revocation order of last December urged and insisted that those who were released should be -- to use his own words -- "accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law abiding American citizens or residents."

The record made on the field of battle by the Nisei in both the European and Pacific Theatres of War prompted the War Department to take extra steps to inform the West Coast of the contributions of the 20,000 American Japanese in American uniforms.

So far the War Department has sent four officers who worked and fought alongside the Nisei in the war to attest to the valor and loyalty of the Americans of Japanese descent.

Each of these officers asked for the assignments to the West Coast even though it meant delay in securing separation from the Army.

One of these is Captain George H. Grandstaff of Covina, California, who spent thirty days talking to service clubs and servicemen's club up and down the state, starting with his home business city of Santa Ana and concluding with the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

Captain Grandstaff had been a produce dealer in Santa Ana, had a vague feeling that he didn't care too much for people of Japanese ancestry before he entered the service. But when he fought and bled alongside them in Italy he -- and his fellow officers -- grew far, far fonder of American Japanese.

They read in the Stars and Stripes of discrimination, intimidation and open attacks on American Japanese at home and grew indignant over such acts. Grandstaff and his fellow officers talked the matter over many times in their dugout headquarters and decided that one of their number must make it his duty to straighten out this situation.

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They selected Grandstaff and he willingly accepted the assignment, spending a thirty day furlough away from his wife and his mother to tour the small and large communities of California with a protest against discrimination.

Captain Thomas E. Crowley was another officer of the 442nd who was scheduled for discharge but who added sixty days to his career to make speeches against discrimination.

Lieutenant Roger Smith was still another who is at present touring the West Coast telling his story of Nisei loyalty and what it meant in Italy and France.

Those three came from the European sector.

A fourth Army officer is Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Moore, one of the chiefs of the Intelligence department in the South Pacific, under General Eichelberger. Col. Moore was a professor at the University of California up to 1940 when he was granted a leave of absence to join the Intelligence department in Washington a year before the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

He took the first contingent of American Japanese to the South Pacific and directed them in activities which hastened the end of that struggle.

If you wonder why our forces knew so much about the Japanese enemy and his movements you should hear Colonel Moore tell his stories -- stories of American Japanese who were landed behind enemy lines and who brought back information that saved many, many thousands of American lives, of translations made on the battlefield that brought about the slaughter of the Japanese enemy in various planned attacks and saved American lives, of the most dangerous and confidential missions made by the Nisei -- even in Japan itself.

The job in Japan is not yet completed. Some day the full story will be available and it will be a story of real Americanism. You may have noticed a recent film called "First Yank in Tokyo", a scenario about plastic surgery changing the face of an American Caucasian who went into Tokyo as a spy.

The first Yank in Tokyo didn't need any plastic surgery -- he and many of his kind had Japanese faces -- with American hearts and minds, with American courage and deep devotion to our Flag and our institutions.

It has been part of the WRA's war contribution to know many war secrets and to keep our silence for our country's security in the face of criticism in the early days -- criticism that ranged from being called "Jap lovers" from those who had been close friends to outright attacks from persons in high places who reflected on our patriotism.

At one time there was a planned program of telephone attack that was designed to frighten and intimidate our office girls. There were anonymous letters and open charges levelled against WRA employees.

There was a flagrant case near San Jose when a shot was fired into the home of a WRA relocation officer. In his home at the time was his daughter, the wife of an air force officer then in Manila. There were also two grandsons for whom he was caring.

One grandson's father was a lieutenant in the Navy and at the time engaged in action against the Japanese fleet. The other grandson's father was killed in action, as an air force officer in the first raid on Dueseldorf, Germany.

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Well, that's behind us.

The situation has changed greatly.

Our records show that a year ago editorial and newspaper articles and letters to the editor were four to one in opposition to the return of the evacuees.

A check on a cross section of newspaper clippings during the month of September, 1945, show that these are now four to one in favor of the return of the evacuees and protection for them.

There used to be the cry: "Wait until the boys get back and you'll see how they hate the Japs."

Well, the boys are back and we have yet to see a letter to an editor from one of them that didn't protest the intimidation, arson and shooting directed against the evacuees. They protested discrimination against all minorities. They have made appeals from their hospital beds and on speaking platforms in defense of equality of all men.

Of course, we can't expect a perfect picture in race relations. We don't get perfection between Caucasians as your records undoubtedly prove.

In Auburn, California, a defense attorney in the Sumio Doi case, defended two AWOL soldiers by stating that they had been taught to kill so it was reasonable that they would try to dynamite and burn down the Doi home. I do not believe that this type of defense is going to stand in the courts of justice if such attacks are made on Caucasians.

Personally I would like to see juries sitting in on these cases -- cases involving attacks on persons because of their race, color or creed -- such juries be composed of discharged veterans who had seen overseas service. They know what they were fighting for and what they were fighting against. They fought against forces of atrocity and persecution, they fought to bring racial equality and religious equality in other parts of the world and they don't expect to have to fight against it in their own country.

There's a rising tide of protest in this country against those who would establish secondary citizenship for one group of people or any type of minority.

Professor Rostow, professor of law at Yale, in a recent article in Harper's Magazine charges that the evacuation of Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry was Our Worst Wartime Mistake. He reviews the situation in the light of its legal phases and says that the whole business is incredible.

The weight of scientific evidence, from the experience of American society in both our World Wars, is that the most important driving urge of race minority groups is to conform, not to rebel, says Rostow.

Of the 110,000 persons subject to the exclusion orders, 43 per cent were over fifty or under fifteen years old; they had lived in California without committing sabotage for five months after Pearl Harbor.

Apart from the members of the group known to be under suspicion, there was no evidence beyond the vaguest fear to connect the Japanese on the West Coast with the unfavorable military events of 1941 and 1942.

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On the East Coast enemy aliens were controlled without mass arrests or evacuations, despite their heavy concentration in and near shipping and manufacturing centers.

I quote now!

"One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog," says the Yale professor.

Rostow further says:

"Three chief forms of reparation are available, and should be pursued. One reparation is the inescapable obligation of the federal government to protect the civil rights of Japanese Americans against organized and unorganized hooliganism."

That is what one outstanding legal authority thinks of California's American-Japanese problem.

As I indicated earlier, the WRA program is now entering the home stretch. Since the beginning of the year, when the mass exclusion orders were lifted, a total of 20,000 evacuees from Relocation Centers have returned to California. Right now we have less than 14,000 people left in the eight relocation centers other than Tule Lake which are still operating. Some of these evacuees are parents whose sons and daughters have already resettled in other parts of the country, and many of those older folks will probably move out to join their children. But I would estimate that about 75 percent of the people still left in the centers will return to the former evacuated area and that fully 10,000 of them will come back to California. When you add to these figures the number of people who came here before the revocation of exclusion under special permit from the Army and the number who have come back from midwestern and eastern localities since the beginning of the year, I think the final result after all the centers are closed can be predicted with a fair degree of accuracy. In my judgment about half of the original evacuee population will eventually be found back in the West Coast while the other half will be spread out clear across the remainder of the country.

For a time last spring when the incidents of terrorism were coming pretty thick and fast, we did face a definite uphill fight in helping the return movement of the evacuees into this section of the country. But as a result of some highly effective work done by a great many people, including several in this audience, I think the major battle has now been won. With a few scattered exceptions, the terrorists seem to realize that the forces of decency are no longer going to tolerate their atrocious activities and that no further flouting of our laws under the banner of racial discrimination will be permitted.

This does not mean, however, that the problems of the returning evacuees have been completely solved or that any of us can afford to rest on our laurels. There is still the continuing job of working patiently to eliminate the less violent forms of discrimination against the evacuees and of safeguarding their full rights as American citizens and as law-abiding aliens. And let's not forget that a great many of these aliens are not simply law-abiding people who deserve only to be tolerated; a very high percentage of them are the parents of some of the best combat troops in the American Army.

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Some of these non-violent forms of discrimination which need further watching can be mentioned briefly. Throughout California generally there are a great many farm operators and other types of employers who have indicated that they want evacuee workers and are entirely willing to hire them on the same basis as anyone else. But in a few sections we still have recalcitrant employers who refuse to hire any person of Japanese descent regardless of his individual merits. Then there is also the occasional tendency toward discriminatory practice in the sale and rental of land, in the granting of business licenses, in the handling and marketing of farm produce, and in other lines of economic activity. Finally in a few communities we have had attempts at complete boycott of the entire economic life of the people returning from relocation centers. These boycotts will not stand up, I am confident. But none of us can afford to overlook them or dismiss from our minds the prejudicial sentiments that lie behind them.

Unfortunately we still have in this state, and in several others, a group of people who make their living or who try to make political capital out of that most un-American practice of creating a scapegoat. As a general rule these operators pick on some minority group and attempt to blame that group for all the ills of the community as a means of covering up their real economic or political interests. Frequently they are quite successful at it for a time and particularly in periods of local or national stress. But over the long haul, they generally find that scapegoating is neither a profitable nor a popular undertaking. In the United States it has never been considered good sportsmanship to pick on the little fellow when he's down. On the contrary, we take pride as a nation in our tradition of fair play for the underdog. This typically American feeling of resentment against those who push minority groups around seems to be especially strong among our combat veterans now coming back from battlefields around the world. And I feel sure that the boys who have fought beside the 442nd Combat Team in Italy, France, and Germany and the boys whose lives have been saved by Nisei operatives in the Pacific are not going to stand for the old-time brand of race baiting and discrimination that has flourished in the past. Already many of those veterans have spoken out on behalf of fair play for our Japanese minority, and their voices will certainly grow louder and more numerous in the months ahead.

As we look ahead to the immediate future, it is clear that the problem of helping the evacuees to resume their rightful place in our national life lies very largely in this section of the country. Our joint task is to assist in the peaceful integration and adjustment of a group of people who, generally speaking, have been cooperative and well disciplined. WRA does what it can, of course, in assisting these people through the immediate transition period right after they leave the centers. But there are many phases of the job which we are not equipped to handle and which have to be done by other public agencies or private groups. One of the most important of these is the task of protecting the elemental rights of the evacuees as citizens and law-abiding aliens -- the task of safeguarding their persons and their property against the attack of race baiters, hoodlums, and vandals. In a sense, this job is basic to all the others. Unless it is vigorously and skillfully carried out, all the efforts of WRA and other agencies can easily be nullified.

And that is the major reason why I was so pleased to meet with this particular group here today. It is vitally important that we understand each other's pro-

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bloms and that we continue working together in the closest kind of harmony. Relationships so far, with a few exceptions, have been very good. But I have long felt that they could be even better if I could meet with you face to face and explain just what it is that we are trying to accomplish, how we are going about it, and why we think the job is important for the democratic future of this country. I know that all of you are just as much concerned about that democratic future as I am and that you will leave no stones unturned, either in your official capacities or in your private lives, to see that it is not permanently poisoned by the venom of racial hate. Now that the war with Japan has ended, we can and we will write a final chapter to the history of our specialized wartime treatment of our Japanese minority. I earnestly hope that all of us will work together in making it a chapter of which this country can always be genuinely proud.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Department of the Interior
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ADDRESS BY ROBERT B. COZZENS
Assistant Director, War Relocation Authority
To Pacific Coast Section, American Society of Agricultural Engineers

At the outset I wish to explain that I can cover only a portion of the title of my talk "The Nisei Come Home" because of the complexity of this subject. I shall endeavor to cover the general problem and stress those phases of the Japanese-American situation as it relates to our agricultural economy.

As Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority since its inception--four years ago--I have had a rare opportunity of reviewing the record as it pertains to the part played by Japanese Americans on our West Coast farm and orchard lands. I have also been able to review this subject with some familiarity due to my eight years experience with ^{the} Department of Agriculture.

There have been some hectic days in the WRA in carrying out the Presidential Executive Order. But now it appears that much of the war hysteria has been dissipated and some of the bitterness has disappeared. The time has arrived for an objective discussion of this subject on its facts.

This unprecedented war problem began when Lt. General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, determined in early 1942 that a danger to the West Coast existed because of the presence of Japanese aliens and Americans of Japanese ancestry. A preliminary state of voluntary evacuation was ordered and when some 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry responded by moving away from the coastal areas a new problem arose in the states to which they went. Acceptance in other nearby states was not warm as the voluntary evacuation was not too orderly.

The next step taken by the Western Defense Command was to set up a forced and so-called orderly evacuation with the establishment of assembly

centers and then relocation centers.

Citizens and aliens alike were taken from their homes and farms in an overnight move. The aged, infirm, women and children were included in this drastic order. Highschool students taken from their classrooms, and babies from orphanages were all placed behind barbed wire fences.

Prior to this -- within the few days following the attack on Pearl Harbor --approximately 3000 persons of Japanese ancestry were picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as dangerous. Later 1800 of these were released, cleared of any suspicion. Because of the 1200 suspected of being too closely aligned to Japan, since 112,000 were swept from their way of living to be marked as suspicious. Some of these were members of the two American Legion Japanese posts in California, many with decorations for their contributions of valor in World War One.

Now it can be revealed that even the Japanese Language school of the Military Intelligence Language School of the United States Army was removed from the presidio of San Francisco to Minnesota because they too came under that general order. These Nisei student soldiers--first born Americans of Japanese descent--were later to break the veil of language secrecy in the South Pacific which contribution hastened the victory for our Army and Navy.

In the meantime parents, wives and children of Nisei soldiers were being moved to 10 selected sites where Relocation Centers had been established, two of which were in California.

These Centers were of populations ranging from 7000 to 19,000 persons--little cities in their own right. The housing was rough Army barracks type with little privacy for family life. All latrines, wash rooms and showers were in separate buildings provided for each block of barracks. Public mess halls were established with cafeteria feeding. Community activities, a city

council, Red Cross workers, Girl and Boy Scout groups, recreation, entertainment, schools and hospitals were provided in each center. Victory gardens were established close to the barracks buildings and larger farming enterprises developed on nearby acreage. The food grown in these WRA farms by the evacuees themselves was used on the centers and not permitted on the open market in competition with outside farm products.

Under Executive Order of President Roosevelt it evolved on the War Relocation Authority to do just what its name implied: relocate these people back in the main stream of American living. They were not accused of any crime nor convicted of any overt acts. Their detention was not intended to mark them as disloyal.

It was our job to assist them to relocate in any section of the United States with the exception of the military zone of the Western Defense Command-- a zone marked by the lower section of Arizona, all of California and the coast half of Oregon and of Washington states.

For nearly three years the Western Defense Command maintained a blanket exclusion order against their return, but granted individual certificates of clearance to several thousand in that period. Then in December, 1944, the blanket exclusion order was lifted and only certain individuals of Japanese ancestry were barred from returning to the West Coast. Simultaneously the United States Supreme Court ruled that these people could no longer be detained in Relocation Centers, and that they were free to move to any part of the United States -- including the West Coast.

We had already closed one of our ten centers on June 30, 1944 because of the thousands who had relocated in the east, mid-west and south. Approximately 35,000 had regained their constitutional rights prior to the lifting

of the general ban and since that time we have closed eight of the nine centers in eleven months time. One center remains in operation--Tule Lake, and only so because the Department of Justice is still screening persons subject to deportation. Tule Lake once had a population of 19,000. It is now down to 3200 with the number diminishing rapidly as Department of Justice screening progresses.

As you are well aware, a great deal of prejudice was whipped up against this racial minority, and it was part of our job to straighten out the thinking on this subject.

Many myths were built around them. It was said that they were all emperor worshipers. Yet we had every denomination of church in our centers, Catholic, the many Protestant religions and buddhist sects. A cross-section analysis showed that 55 percent were Buddhists, 30 percent Christian and four-tenths of one percent admittedly Shintoists, so-called Emperor worshipers. In the younger generation 50 percent were members of Christian denominations.

It was said they bred like rabbits and would soon outnumber the Caucasians. The Tolan Committee denied this with a statement that the birth rate of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country was not keeping up with the death rate. Their birth rate paralleled the national birth rate, 16 to 17 births to 1000 population per annum.

The Japanese language schools were under fire as hotbeds of Japanization of the younger generation. The United States Military Language School at Fort Snelling, Minnesota in a recent report said its investigations proved that the youngsters resented being forced to attend these language schools and in most cases developed sales resistance to Japanese customs and languages.

The Military Language School scraped the bottom of the barrel in securing Americans of Japanese ancestry who could talk, read and write the enemy language.

These Japanese-Americans, through their knowledge of the Japanese language, are credited with shortening the war and saving untold thousands of American lives. We are told now that a resumption of Japanese Language Schools is being sought by the Army because of possible future military necessities.

A week ago it was suggested that I compare the evacuation of these people from the West Coast to the attitude taken toward Japanese Americans in the Territory of Hawaii. There was no evacuation and no relocation centers were established on the islands. Instead these people were permitted to go about their business and contribute to the war effort. Instead of moving the 162,000 estimated population of persons of Japanese descent, 1100 were taken into custody and sent to our Relocation Centers on the mainland.

There was no single incident of sabotage on the islands, despite some of the wild stories of vegetable trucks turning into machine gun nests and moving down our soldiers as they rushed from barracks at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field. The authority for this fact is Police Chief Gabrielson of Honolulu, the late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. There was no incident of sabotage before, during or after the Pearl Harbor attack, Hollywood scenario imaginations to the contrary.

The military government in Hawaii determined that it was not necessary to remove the population of Japanese ancestry, or to confine that population to segregated camps. As a result the population was used for growing of food and fiber, maintaining a war time economy, building installations of the most secret nature, helping to win the war as American citizens and law abiding aliens.

For the most part--for the vast majority--the evacuees accepted their mainland detention as a contribution to the war. You may remember that

we did have some displays of emotion at Tule Lake, which were actually less serious in fact than they were in print. The confinement and the repression of being fenced in, restrictions in convenience, elimination of opportunities and the denial of normal freedoms must be considered as creating tensions. It is a matter of doubt that any other racial group confined under these conditions and in city-size numbers would have been as cooperative to regulation.

Industry within the centers was broad. In three centers a program of camouflage net making was a contribution that went directly to war. Another center was given plans and specifications of ships of the German and Japanese navy and miniature models were made of the enemy war ships. These were turned over to the Navy which used them as models for their air force attack pilots. Many a pilot familiarized himself with the outline and contours of his future targets through these models.

Selection of the sites of the centers considered farming opportunities to assist in the sustenance of the evacuees without drawing on the outside farm production. In nearly all cases it required subjugation of untried farming land, clearing of brush and rocks, building canals and irrigation ditches, turning over new soil.

The Manzanar Relocation Center was placed on land in the Owens^{CNS} Valley, property owned by the City of Los Angeles for its watershed requirements. This land, as you know, had once been farmed but had been abandoned to go back to its natural state. The evacuees at Manzanar grew every type of vegetable needed for the Center.

It was there also that experiments were made with guayule for the synthetic rubber program. Even machinery for extracting the rubber content was developed under the direction of an evacuee scientist.

The Centers raised their own poultry and hogs to assist in the support of the camps.

I repeat that none of these products saw the open market or went into competition with the outsider grower as produce.

Food was shipped from southern centers to the northern centers in the winter time and reciprocal shipments made from the northern centers late in the year.

The return of the people of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast means a resumption of their participation in farm and orchard activities. In the first place about half will return, the other half having settled in other parts of the nation.

The part they will play in future agriculture will be cut by about the same ratio. The stoop labor of the past was largely among the older folks, as the younger generation was getting away from the farms. Death and enfeeblement has cut into the ranks of the oldsters and they are gradually disappearing.

Over our desk have passed the volumes of farming records and farming facts concerning this group of people. There is no such record of any other racial group in the country. A check, a recheck and a double-check have been made and the results are most revealing.

Adon Poli and Warren M. Engstrand of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have a complete report in a recent issue of the Journal of Land and Public Utility economics. They have made an exhaustive study of the Japanese Americans in agriculture. Mr. Poli came from the BAE to the WRA to set up the machinery for this study and returned to the BAE to complete the studies and issue his report under the bureau's sponsorship.

These reports dispel the fictions that persons of Japanese ancestry were gobbling up West Coast land and controlling truck crops. The figures arrived at by these studies came from the most authoritative sources.

One source of data is the registration of farm operators that was conducted by the Farm Security Administration at the Wartime Civil Control Administration field stations early in 1942. Another source is a study made by the Property Survey Section which was part of WRA's evacuee property division. In this study a search of the official records was made in each county that had a significant pre-war Japanese population in order to determine the amount of property ownership by persons of Japanese ancestry and the extent and trend of changes in ownership.

Although Japanese farmers were a major factor in certain types of operations, they nevertheless represented a surprisingly small portion in agricultural enterprises in the three Pacific Coast states. The census shows in 1940 that there were 16,018 Japanese-operated farms--including leases--in California, Oregon and Washington, comprising just a little more than a quarter of a million acres. Although this is a sizeable figure it is only 2.2% of all farms in the area and less than half of one percent of the total acreage in farms. For California alone the figures were slightly higher, being 3.87% of the farms and 3/4 of 1% of the acreage.

Forty-five percent of the Japanese workers in the three states were engaged in agriculture in 1940. Principal farming enterprises were trucking, fruit, berries, grapes, nursery stock and poultry. Evacuee farmers were most prominent in growing the intensely cultivated crops such as vegetables and berries, being credited with the production of about 1/3 of these crops. In California evacuees grew 70% of the total acreage of all types of berries and 85% of all the acreage in strawberries.

Japanese operated farms on the West Coast were considerably smaller than other farms on the average. In 1942 the average size of evacuee-owned farms was 45 acres compared with over 200 acres for all farms.

With respect to tenure there was a very high percentage of tenancy among farm operators. In the evacuated area, approximately 70% of the land farmed by Japanese was leased and 30% was fully or partly owned.

The evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast had a very marked effect on farm land ownership. WRA's evacuee property records show that on March 1, 1942, the day before the evacuation proclamation was issued, there were approximately 2300 separate Japanese ownerships of farm land in the area to be evacuated, totaling 80,000 acres. During the evacuation period which extended from March 2 to October 31, 1942, sales of farms by evacuees reduced the number of ownerships to 2100 with recorded interests comprising less than 70,000 acres of agriculture land.

The leasehold interests of Japanese farmers virtually passed out of existence with the evacuation. Substitute operators were found for 99% of the Japanese farmers who were evacuated, and in only a few instances were the leases kept available for the Japanese tenants to resume upon their return to the coast.

In spite of the very minor holdings relative to the total agricultural land in the area, the outlook appears to be for an even smaller participation in the future for persons of Japanese ancestry. The reasons for this include the unavailability of most of the land formerly operated by farmers

of Japanese ancestry under lease, the substantial reduction in the total quantity of land owned by Japanese-Americans, and the redistribution of the Japanese-American population throughout other parts of the United States which will probably result in a 50% reduction in the resident Japanese-American population on the Pacific Coast.

We cannot judge the number of Japanese-American veterans who, when they have all returned from the war, will decide to engage in farming. The total figure of Nisei and aliens in our Army, issued recently by the War Department is 12,000 from the United States mainland alone, including members of the Women's Army Corps. Like many veterans they may want to settle down on farm land.

There are still a few thousand in our Army doing yeoman service in intelligence and counter-intelligence in Japan. Recently a group of 11 Nisei WACs left San Francisco for Tokyo where their knowledge of the Japanese language will be invaluable to our occupation forces.

The sterling record of loyalty and courage of Japanese American soldiers during World War II is one worthy of your consideration. They were given the assignment of landing at the Anzio beach where the 100th Infantry Battalion suffered 900 casualties. They fought their way inland after those first delays and their blood mingled with the bloods of many ancestries in the soil of Italy. The 442nd Regimental Combat team, also composed entirely of Japanese Americans, with Caucasian officers, gave individual and unit contributions to the cause. Their only record of being AWOL were in cases where they were absent without leave from hospitals in order that they could join their buddies at the front.

The 442nd was shifted to France for the attack on the Vosges Forest region where they rescued the Lost Battalion of Texans who had been surrounded by the German enemy. They were again brought back to Italy where they spearheaded the final drive that broke the German hold on the north section of that country and which brought the Italian campaign to a close.

We find now and then a person or so who doesn't know of their contribution to the warfare in the South Pacific. The cloak of secrecy was kept over their activities because of military strategy in the Pacific. It wasn't until the war was drawing to a close that the stories of their bravery and loyalty were permitted to be revealed.

Japanese Americans were placed behind enemy lines from which they brought back valuable information. On one occasion they infiltrated the enemy lines and seized an entire Japanese communications system simultaneously with the landing of our main body of troops. They intercepted Japanese enemy messages, translated important orders, interrogated Japanese prisoners and gained valuable information.

One of the many instances was brought into the local newspapers recently when some hoodlums threw rocks in the grocery store window of Kyoto Nishimoto at Penryn. Nishimoto, it was then revealed, was a veteran of the war in the Pacific and had on one occasion talked 50 Japanese soldiers into surrendering, going into a cave after them. He had been on Guadalcanal and New Georgia and was behind the enemy lines in the Philippines--he aided in saving the lives of our own people. For this he won the Philippines Liberation medal. The people of Penryn say, and I believe them, that no resident of Penryn was guilty of the display of ingratitude shown by the rock thrower. They all know and like Nishimoto and whoever threw those rocks must have been a stranger in town.

These people are back, citizens and law-abiding aliens alike. It is our guess, I repeat, that not more than 50 percent of those who originally lived on the West Coast will return. There will be no more Little Tokyos or Japtowns such as we knew before the war.

The other half are spread throughout the United States, in New England, the Mid-west, the southern states and the Delta area, New Orleans, Alabama, Mississippi. A large number -- well in the hundreds -- have gone to work for the Seabrook Farms in New Jersey, the packing firm for Birdseye products.

Business and professional men have relocated in Chicago, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and New York.

Agricultural workers have settled in Utah, which has caused some criticism of WRA because in Utah they are getting much closer to the eastern markets. But there is no law in our land which prohibits a man of any race, color or creed, settling wherever he wishes. Only local intimidation and threats of violence, criminal violations of our civil code, can deter anyone of any ancestry from making his living where he finds it. The law enforcement officers of the West Coast with few exceptions, have protected these rights.

The rights of this minority have been reaffirmed by a host of outstanding citizens and officials of the West Coast. When the general exclusion ban was lifted Governor Earl Warren of California was the first to make a statement guaranteeing protection. Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and his State Department of Justice has investigated each case of discrimination and intimidation and the attorney general has counseled law enforcement officers to protect the returnees.

Mayors and police chiefs in our major cities have done standout jobs in enforcement of law and order.

The American Legion took a forthright stand when the ban was lifted; the Veterans of Foreign Wars had passed resolutions prior to the lifting of the ban demanding restoration of civil rights. The new American Veterans Committee of World War II has been consistently on the side of racial equality and in one western city have a post commander who is a Japanese American. The Legion has re-established two Japanese American posts in California.

Church groups of all denominations fought this thing through the war hysteria, maintaining the dignity of all men of all ancestries. Labor organizations have welcomed the Japanese Americans to membership.

The United States Navy posted at all of its West Coast installations more than a year ago a notice to its men to respect the constitutional rights of this minority and praised the contribution of their sons in the service.

The United States Army has sent to the West Coast five officers who have fought alongside the Japanese Americans to tell the stories of their contributions to our victory. Four of these were with the Nisei in the European theatre of operations, and one, Lieutenant Colonel Wallace H. Moore of G-2, under Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger in the South Pacific, has told of their exploits in defeating the Japanese enemy. All these officers were assigned by the War Department to straighten out the thinking of some small groups on the West Coast who have been giving a shabby interpretation of Nazi race superiority.

The War Department wants the rural sections to know that time and time again young men of Japanese parentage have proved their loyalty and that they and their families are entitled to every right and privilege accorded all human beings under our constitution.

Under the processes of freedom of enterprise we cannot deny one minority of its rights without endangering the rights of the next minority and from there go on up the scale to chaos.

Science and progress rejects untruths. I believe it will benefit all of us to consider the facts and to throw out prejudice and fiction.