

C-A

171

[944]

MANZANAR, July -- America's only non-Japanese evacuee, Ralph Lazo, 19, of Los Angeles, who was registered by the Wartime Civil Control Administration as being of Japanese parentage, will leave Manzanar Relocation Center soon to join the United States Army.

Lazo was accepted as a Japanese-American on May 16, 1942, by the WCCA and sent to Manzanar where for two years and two months he has been confined. Twice in this period Lazo has been out of the Center, under Military Zone restrictions.

Once he was given military leave to appear before his draft board in Los Angeles for induction -- February 1943 -- and later -- early this month -- was given clearance to represent the Manzanar Y.M.C.A. in the Hi-Y Conference held in Estes Park, Colorado -- 70 miles from Denver.

In December of 1943, Lazo's case was reviewed by the Japanese-American Joint Board, an intelligence unit in Washington, and given a clearance to enter the eastern defense area.

In February 1943, he was also given a Form 304-A in which he swore allegiance to the Emperor of Japan, ~~testament to absolving himself from dual citizenship.~~

Because of the military's acceptance of Lazo's earlier statement that he was of Japanese ancestry he found himself caught in the web of procedure. He has no complaint, but rather enjoyed his inclusion in the ranks of evacuees where he was accepted as a leader in the high school group.

Lazo's case is one of his own doing, for he registered as being of Japanese ancestry at the time of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans

and Japanese aliens in 1942. His father, who lives at 1136 Court Street, Los Angeles, is a veteran of the last war having served in the Navy, and is of Mexican parentage. Lazo's mother was also Mexican. *American*

"My Japanese-American friends at Belmont High in Los Angeles were ordered to evacuate the west coast, so I decided to go along with them," explains Lazo. "Who can say I haven't got Japanese blood in me? Who knows what kinds of blood runs in their veins? So I registered as being of Japanese ancestry and came along with the first group to be sent to Manzanar in May 1942."

Lazo was 17 years of age at the time, and apparently the Western Defense Command officers saw no distinguishing features or color that made them doubt he was of Japanese descent. When he reached the age of 18 years in February 1943, he filled out a questionnaire and mailed it back to the draft board in his district. Not until December 1943, was he called for service and ordered to report to the draft board. The questionnaire stated that he was of Mexican ancestry, but when the draft board clerks saw that his residence was Manzanar Relocation Center they questioned the statement. He was turned over to further questioning by an Army lieutenant to whom he indicated his desire of being put in the Army. But the lieutenant was skeptical and sent Lazo back to Manzanar where he was given a further deferment to complete his senior year in the center high school.

He was graduated in June 1944, and named as the high school delegate to a Y.M.C.A. conference at Estes Park, Colorado, representing a high school which was composed of youngsters of Japanese ancestry, the sole exception being Lazo himself.

Lazo is again ready for the Army. He doesn't care where he is placed in the service, but would like to go along with his school mates in the Japanese-American battalions.

He speaks Japanese as well as reading and writing a little of it. He would prefer to be sent to the Japanese-American Intelligence school of the Army at Camp Savage, Minnesota, where he could take advance studies in reading and writing Japanese.

Lazo finished two years of high school in the Manzanar Center, during which time he served as yell leader, athletic manager, publicity manager and even as an actor in the school plays.

"I cast my lot with the Japanese-Americans because I did not believe that my friends of Japanese ancestry were disloyal to the United States," explains Lazo. "There was little racial discrimination in the high school, although groups formed according to their interests. The athletes were in one group, the debutante group was another, and our group was composed of Japanese, Chinese, Turks, Mexicans and what not. I felt we were all good Americans, and we still are.

"The only time I felt that I was really discriminated against was when the lieutenant wouldn't take me in the Army but sent me back to Manzanar. Not that I minded coming back but like a lot of fellows here I'd prefer being in the war."

The evacuation has been both good and bad, is the way Lazo sums up the situation:

"The good part of it is that it got the Japanese people together to determine whether or not they were going to be 100 per cent Americans. It made many of them finally realize that Los Angeles wasn't America -- that

that there are other great sections of this country to which they could relocate. And, strangely enough, the Japanese-American students instead of remaining as the quiet, studious type that they were in California high schools, have found their voices and become aggressive. But most important is that they finally discovered the constitution of the United States guarantees citizenship for all persons born in this country and that it is worth fighting for. In addition it brought this matter to the attention of other racial groups, along with the fear that if evacuation can happen to one group it might be extended to the Koreans, Chinese and maybe Mexicans.

~~"The bad part of it is that these people lost a lot of money and properties, either through forced sale or neglect or vandalism. They were also deprived of the opportunity of showing their loyalty through contributions to the war in normal life. Some grew bitter over this experience but the majority have accepted their situation with good grace."~~

"Lazo was born in the Clara Barton Hospital, Los Angeles in 1925. "



The Sierra Nevada is on the West of Manzanar.

MANZANAR . . . AN IMPRESSION

ONE of the largest and most successful of the Japanese evacuation centers, Manzanar was directed by Ralph Merritt '07. Illustrations are through the courtesy of Ansel Adams.

OUR only knowledge of Japanese Relocation Centers, prior to our visit to Manzanar in early May of 1945, had been brief frequently misleading references in the daily press. Knowing that we were on our way to the Owens River Valley, a friend thrust Ansel Adams' *Born Free and Equal—The Story of Loyal Japanese Americans* into our hands, suggesting that it would be an excellent introduction to our anticipated visit. It was far more than that. It should be required reading for every American citizen. It tells the Manzanar story in vivid picture and inspired prose. It points the problem of these Americans "born free and equal," but placed within barbed wire enclosures of military necessity, in so poignant and

compelling a manner that it illuminates the American ideal for which this war is being fought.

This article makes no pretense of emulating the story Adams has made a classic of our times. It is but a humble and wholehearted endeavor to bring to California graduates a vivid impression of a California-American problem; of a people, many of them graduates of this University, swept from the stream of their normal living into a new and difficult environment; and a tribute to the qualities of understanding and leadership of Ralph Merritt '07* which have

*Secretary to the President, 1907-10; Graduate Manager, 1908-10; Comptroller, 1911-19; Regent of the University, 1924-30.

brought order out of possible chaos and given to bewildered, insecure, and heartsick people a new hope and a new faith in America.

* * *

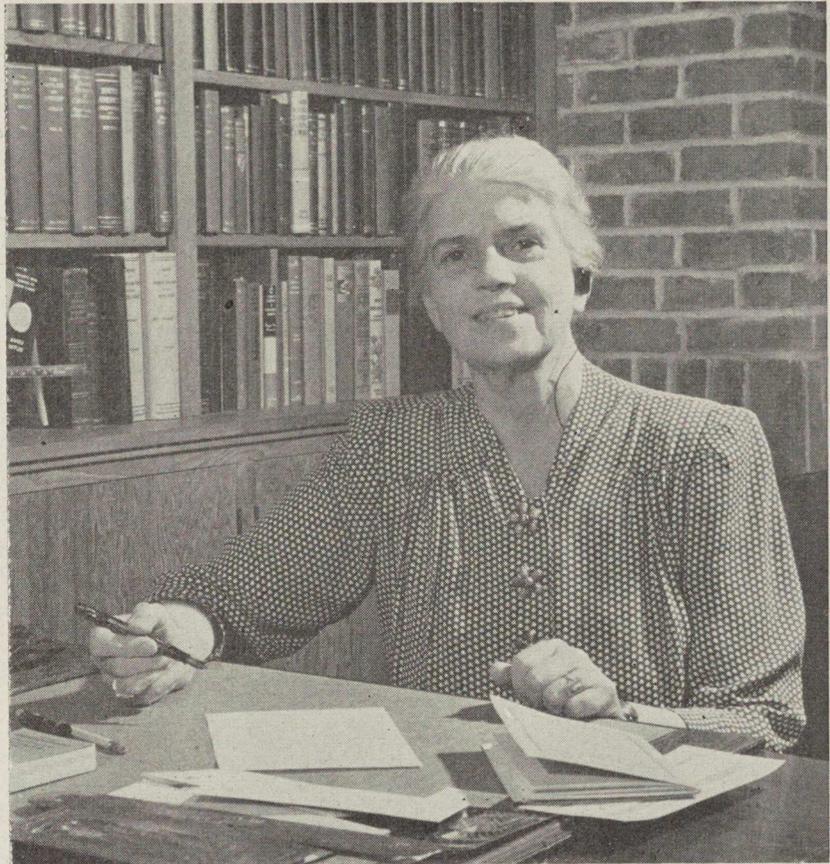
We had driven all day through country of breath-taking beauty. The starkly magnificent Sierra Nevada rose on our right and the treeless forbidding Inyo range on our left. The sky was a clear bright blue accented by the dazzling white of mighty snow-capped peaks. Suddenly, in the valley between, we came upon a vast encampment, typical in its drabness and monotonous architecture—except for the barbed wire enclosing it—of any large-scale Army barracks.

Following a brief stop at the guarded entrance for identification purposes, we were shown to our quarters, a very complete three-room apartment in the residential block as-



DR. Martha A. Chickering '10 (Ph.D. '36), who has had wide experience in the field of social welfare, including seven years (1932 to 1939) in charge of the curriculum in social service at the University. She was preceded by Emily Noble Plehn '11, formerly Assistant Professor of Social Economics. (Above.)

DEAN Lucy Ward Stebbins '02, beloved Dean of Women and Professor of Social Economy, obtained a B.A. at Radcliffe, but by birth and by affiliation with the highest ideals of the University of California, Dean Stebbins is one of its most loyal and outstanding daughters.



the intensified interest and need of the student body, an undergraduate group major in Social Welfare was established, and in the spring of 1944 a School of Social Welfare (on a par with the Schools of Law, Medicine, etc.) was set up, with the privilege of granting the degree Master of Social Welfare upon the successful completion of two academic years of graduate work.

A great deal of time and discussion went into the creation of the undergraduate major; it has three main purposes. It is a prerequisite for participation in the graduate school, just as

MISS Kathryn Taggart '39, who received a social service certificate in 1942 from the University, is now a welfare officer with UNRRA in Europe.



pre-medical work is necessary background for medical training. It prepares its students for certain junior professional jobs in fields of public assistance, housing, recreation, Red Cross, rural social programs, etc., where graduate professional training is not at present required. It gives a fine generous background for intelligent participative citizenship.

Psychology, economics, political science, physiology and public speaking are listed in the required and recommended courses for the first two

MRS. Margaret K. Dietrick '42, after two years graduate study at the School is now a policewoman with the Juvenile Division of the Berkeley police.



years. Methods in social work, psychiatry and social welfare, labor economics, mental deficiency, problems of poverty, public administration, etc., loom large in the upper division requirements. Recommended courses include Economics of Consumption, Group Housing, Social Reform Movements, Population and Migration, to list but a few. Realistic understanding of the Social Services in this particular community is acquired by the ably planned Field Trips to neighbor-

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MRS. Elizabeth Page Sproul '16, graduate of the School in 1937, is Executive Secretary of the Oakland Family Service Bureau, and President of the School's Alumni Association.



signed to the Caucasian staff. Our first intimation of the spirit of Manzanar was an artistic arrangement of colorful desert shrubs that brightened and made individual an otherwise undistinguished apartment.

Soon Ralph Merritt, Director of the Project, knocked on our door. The visit to Manzanar was under way! Bit by bit we gleaned the story of Manzanar, and, as we journeyed from place to place, avidly asking questions and storing away the answers for later assimilation, our admiration grew for both the people and the man who governed them.

Back in March, 1942, just three months after Pearl Harbor blasted our isolationist complacency into outer darkness, Mr. Merritt was summoned for a conference with "the military." He had been quietly living part-time in Nevada, mining a bit, and part-time in the Owens River Valley, where he had become a leader in the Valley's struggle to hang on to enough water for its own existence. As he arrived at the place of conference, he overheard a discussion revolving about the mysterious question, "Where shall we put them?"

"Put whom?" asked Merritt.

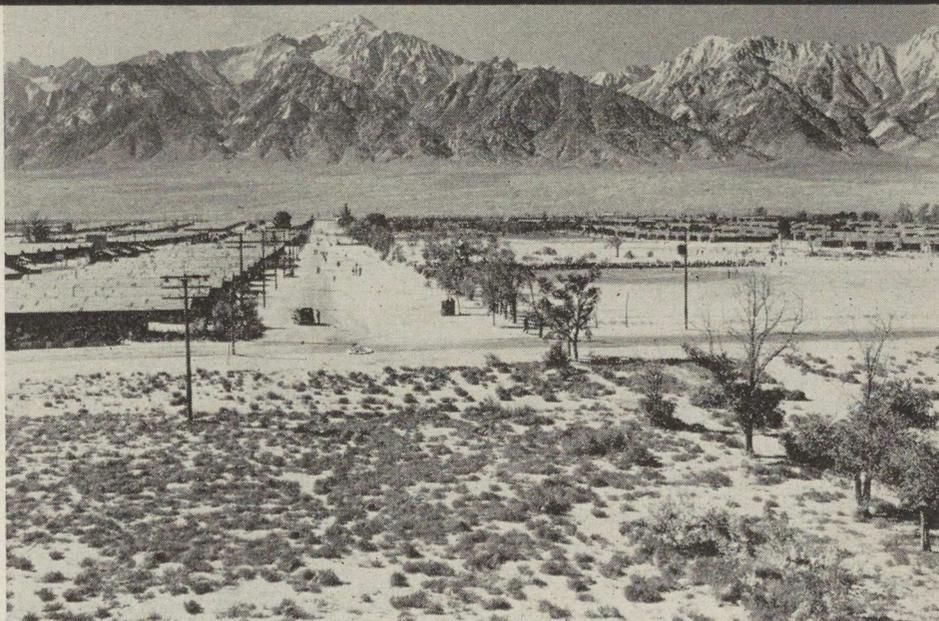
"The Japs," was the reply. Then the military need and the immediacy of evacuation was explained. Merritt was asked to guide his confreres to possible places for establishing a center. The tour ended in the selection of Manzanar. The need was a place for 25,000 people. Merritt said 10,000 was all that could be accommodated.

The "military" said, "OK, the engineers have drawn the plans of buildings. We have contractors. You make the plans work and have the place ready in six weeks. The material will start coming in at once."

Over Merritt's protest they finally persuaded him to bow to the inevitable and work started. Two weeks later, instead of the promised six weeks, the first evacuees began arriving. They found a hastily assembled, but carefully planned encampment, awaiting them. In six weeks it was finished. Evacuees poured in by car and bus—10,000 of them. Merritt, his assignment accomplished, retired again to his Nevada home.

It was November, 1942, when his next summons came. There was trouble at Manzanar and he was to go in and settle it. Again he protested and

(Please turn to page 49)



TOP: Manzanar lies at the foot of the mountains "a city built of shacks and patience."

CENTER: One of the most charming Japanese gardens was created right out of the desert by evacuees.

BOTTOM: A typical Japanese family creating a home even under the stress of evacuation. Japanese-Americans are now being relocated.

The Other Campuses

Dentistry

THE Department of State announced recently the selection of Hermann Becks '33 as visiting lecturer in dentistry from the United States to Guatemala, for a period of approximately four months. Dr. Becks, chairman of the Division of Dental Medicine, joined the staff of the College of Dentistry as Assistant Professor of Pathology in 1930, having received the degree of Dr. Med. et Med. Dent. from the University of Rostock. He received the DDS degree from the University of California in 1933. From 1934 to 1940 he served as Assistant Professor of Dental Medicine and received his full professorship in 1940.

While at the University of San Carlos, Dr. Becks will lecture in the field of dental medicine, emphasizing all lesions, bone pathology, dental caries prevention and control, relation of endocrines or oral lesions, and vitamin therapy.

Dr. Gordon Fitzgerald '37, returned recently to the faculty of the College of Dentistry as Roentgenologist. During his absence of two and one half years he served as a lieutenant in the dental corps of the Navy. The majority of his time in the Navy was spent at Farragut, Idaho, where he acted as teacher in the school of dental technology and officer in charge of the dental dispensaries of the outgoing unit. Upon his return, Dr. Fitzgerald was asked to act as the director of the College's Continuation Study Program. Graduate, postgraduate and refresher courses are being planned. With the return of more members of the faculty now in the service, it will be possible to expand the program greatly.

At the present time the program includes refresher courses in orofacial prosthesis and dental roentgenology starting September 1. A postgraduate course in orthodontics will begin with the new term on October 25. A refresher course in dental medicine is planned beginning March 1, 1946.

The 1946-47 program is dependent upon two items: The return of staff members from armed services, and a return to the normal program of two semesters a year. It is anticipated that in addition to the above fields, postgraduate or refresher courses will be offered in surgery, denture prosthesis, crown and bridge, oral pathology, anatomy, children's dentistry, paradentics and nutrition.

PERSONALS: Recent letters to the Dean's office divulge that

Frank E. Rossman '33 is a major and serving in New Guinea.

Capt. Kenneth Leimbach '43, is in Austria.

Capt. Howard Cunningham '34, was with Patton's army in Germany.

Lt. Anna Moore, D.H. '32, is stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Hulda Wilson, D.H. '23, is now a Captain in the Army Nurses Corps.

Esther Creighton, D.H. '26, is a WAC lieutenant.

Eleta Gray Smart, D.H. '34, and Yvonne Toolen Ashton, D.H. '36, are ensigns in the WAVES.

(Correspondent: Miss Marybeth Green '31, College of Dentistry, San Francisco.)

Pharmacy

PHILIP WAXMAN '43, visited the College and many of his old friends while home on leave after temporary duty in the United States. Phil is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps and is assigned to a station hospital in the Pacific.

Wilbur Holden, who left school in March, 1943 as a member of the ERC, was home on leave the first part of May—the first time in the two years he has been in the Army. Wilbur is with the Signal Corps and has been attending code school at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

Eddie Goldman '43, and his wife Frances, are the parents of a baby girl, Felyce Adele, born April 17. The Goldmans are living in Ross, California.

Chrisanthi Aninos, '45 and August G. Ferrari '43, have taken the recent California State Board Examinations in pharmacy and are now licensed pharmacists.

Among the civilians returning to San Francisco May 9, from the Philippines were Mrs. E. Bellis and her three daughters, Mary Jane 3, and Shelah 1, both born at Santo Tomas, and Anna Grace 5. Mrs. Bellis is the wife of Henry Bellis who received the Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Pharmacy in May of 1936. Mr. Bellis, a Manila druggist, was left behind but expects to return to San Francisco in the near future.

Pfc. Mortimer B. Lipsett, a former student in the College of Pharmacy, in combat on the Fifth Army front in has been decorated for achievement northern Italy. In administering aid during enemy artillery fire, Lipsett

repeatedly distinguished himself and was awarded the Bronze Star. Mortimer is a medical aid man with Company E, 87th Mountain Infantry Regiment of the 10th Mountain Infantry Division. He entered the Army in June, 1944. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Lipsett, lives at 2818 Shasta Road, Berkeley.

First Lt. Bill Eyre of the Medical Corps, is home on a 30-day convalescent leave from Hammond General Hospital in Modesto. Bill has been overseas for the past several months.

Dr. Louis A. Strait, Assistant Professor of Biophysics is on an indefinite leave of absence from the College. His duties are being resumed by Dr. Oscar E. Anderson, Instructor in Physics, San Francisco Junior College.

James J. O'Grady '91 reports the deaths of Joseph L. Cerf '91 on March 31, 1945 and Federico Lovatti '91 on April 16, 1945.

(Correspondent: Harold S. Rose '30, 26 Danbury Street, Oakland; Sweetwood 5203.)

Santa Barbara

UNDER the direction of Guy Calden, Chairman, and with the entire board of directors of the Santa Barbara County Association as a committee, the California Alumni Association of Santa Barbara County has completed an unusual record of scholarship activity. With an original quota of two of the California Alumni Freshman Scholarships, this quota was increased to eight and sufficient funds for four additional \$250 scholarships were raised.

Applicants came from the Santa Barbara High School and from Santa Ynez Valley Union High School. Of the twelve, all of whom qualified, six chose the University of California Santa Barbara College, three chose the Los Angeles and three the Berkeley campuses. Circumstances have forced two of the winners to resign.

Members of the scholarship committee were Sydney A. Anderson, Russell Bell, Mrs. Ardis Bryant, Miss Pearl Chase, Miss Littie Paulding, Nelson Rutherford, Mrs. Marguerite Stebbins, C. D. Woodhouse, Ralph Harris, Guy Calden, Mary Murphy, and Helen Thomson.

Nursing

LT. ALICE JONES '40 is in the Philippines and is an Air Evacuation Flight Nurse, the only one of UC graduate nurses in this service.

Lt. Helen Glos '43 is in the Philippines.

The following have entered the armed services recently: Army—Lt. Jeanette Maier '44, Lt. Margaret Fuller '44, Lt. Lucille Rechling '44,

visor for Oakland City Schools, and they are the parents of three children.

Now Pat Patterson is looking toward California's gubernatorial chair, and he will probably be a candidate in 1946. "My hat will probably be in the ring," he has said.

One of his most perplexing problems thus far in the Congress has been his appointment as a member of the House Indian Committee. He is fairly certain that there are few, if any, Indians among the constituents of his metropolitan Los Angeles district—unless they be the MGM or cigar store variety.

However, when he complained of his dilemma, his son Ellis Junior piped up, "I'll be your Indian, Dad—and my pals will help, too!"

Manzanar

(Continued from page 29)

again his protests were over-ridden and he found himself heir to a precarious problem, in a position of absolute authority over the lives of 10,000 resentful, bewildered, unhappy people.

It isn't often a man finds himself in a position to play God to a whole community. It is a task imposing overwhelming responsibility and demanding both the wisdom of Solomon and an understanding heart. Merritt demonstrated the accuracy of "the military's" appraisal of his abilities by his handling of his job.

The rioting was put down at once with a minimum of bloodshed. The floodlights and excessive guards were removed. Meetings of all the people were called to discuss the reasons for the military necessity of the evacuation and the protection as well as the deprivation it offered. A challenge was given the community to demonstrate its capacity to live as a model democratic city. The disloyal members were weeded out and later sent with their families to Tule Lake. Block managers were elected to govern each district and they in turn elected a Mayor of Manzanar, Kiyoharu Anzai '12. A complete, modern school system was set up. By Christmas, the evacuees were settling into a tranquil if not happy existence, and the young people gathered on Christmas Eve to sing carols around the community Christmas tree!

In Merritt's office, in the midst of modern, light, Manzanar-made office furniture, stands one of his most prized possessions—a beautiful antique desk. Asked if the desk had a story behind it, Merritt told us of an incident that holds the secret of his success in dealing with his people.

Shortly after his assumption of

control at Manzanar, he became aware that there was particular unrest and resentment amongst the Issei (Japanese born) residents. So he called them together into his office where the desk holds a conspicuous position. He told them he wanted them to see his desk for he was very proud of it. Then followed the story of the desk. It was the exact replica of the desk of George Washington now at Mt. Vernon, which desk was used by the Father of this Country during those troubled years when America was fighting its great battle for independence. Merritt told how Washington was descended from a fine old British family and had many strong ties to the land of his ancestors; how he had had difficult decisions to make in choosing to fight for his new country. Many of his family and most of his best loved traditions and culture came from England. Yet Washington chose to devote his life and every energy to freeing his America from the tyrannies which the country of his ancestors were imposing. But all during that struggle and for many years afterwards he kept as his prized and much-used possession, his desk. The desk has many drawers and each drawer has a key, and on the key is a replica of the seal of George III of England. And that same seal Washington used on all his stationery letterheads.

After letting his visitors inspect the desk thoroughly, Merritt bade them farewell. It wasn't long before they paid him a return visit. They had "seen the point." They said that like Washington they believed in the struggle in which their new country, America, was engaged today. They were loyal to this new country and devoted to it. But they had grown up loving the culture and traditions of their mother country, and, just as Washington cherished his desk with the seal of George III on its keys, would Mr. Merritt mind if they clung to some of their beloved customs—their music, kimonos, ceremonial dances, and their art—as long as they also showed they were loyal Americans? Mr. Merritt didn't mind!

Our tour through the rows of buildings, drab and colorless from a distance, revealed the wisdom of that approach. The people stand in line for meals, eat in mess halls, live in barracks, and have little privacy. But these Japanese-Americans are artistic and patient people. Between one mess hall and a barrack was one of the most delightful Japanese gardens we had ever seen, typically diminutive and complete with arched bridges, waterfalls and gracefully trimmed

POSTWAR OPPORTUNITIES for Engineers and Technical Men

This advertisement is addressed primarily to men in the military services who are doing some personal postwar planning.

Our postwar plans contemplate an expansion of facilities and products. We need 25 to 30 men technically trained in radio, radar and electronics for product, process and sales engineering.

The opportunities in engineering are in the grades of: section engineers; senior and junior design or process engineers, both electrical and mechanical; laboratory technicians; draftsmen, senior and junior layout men and detailers; specification engineers; production supervisors, salesmen of the engineering type; field service technicians.

Salaries are in accordance with the compensation standards of the General Motors Corporation. These standards include every element of personal security and stability that a modern industrial organization can include to attract and keep the kind of people it needs—the kind of people it now has.

Prewar we were one of the three largest producers of automobile radio receivers. The decision to expand our operations in the electronic and radio field is a significant one, we believe. It offers a vast field of opportunity for ambitious young men with the requisite background of education and early experience—limited only by the capabilities of the individual.

We are located in a good, typical American home town—a happy combination of small-town friendships and big-town conveniences. A communication will have the earnest and confidential consideration of our executives. Director of Personnel, Delco Radio Division, General Motors Corporation, Kokomo, Indiana.

Delco Radio
DIVISION OF
GENERAL MOTORS

BOILED OIL



Was a time when city kids thought milk came from bottles that sprang up over night on the front porch. Early education was limited pretty much to the 3 R's. Youngsters learned few miracles of science — except maybe that now and then a cow jumped over the moon.



But it's different today. Schools teach all about interesting things that effect everyday life.

For instance, there's that versatile substance called petroleum (*petro* a rock, *oleum* oil).

Scholars learn that rock oil, from miles down deep in the earth, can be boiled to make motor fuel and more than a thousand other useful things.



However, lest the quizzical kids try to augment the family gasoline ration by experimenting with a batch of oil on the kitchen stove, Shell has prepared "The Story of Petroleum."

This 24-page booklet tells in plain language how oil originates, where it hides, how it is drilled and refined, and what its many uses are.

There are interesting illustrations. Also comic pages so readers can laugh while they learn.



The Story of Petroleum costs you no more than a 1¢ postcard. Just fill in name and address and send to:

Shell Oil Company, Incorporated, Touring Service, San Francisco 6, California.

Get your copy before the supply is gone. Find out all about what makes the world's wheels go round.

—BUD LANDIS

trees. Rustic benches lined the mess hall walls facing the garden. The residents had decided that the hardships of waiting in line for meals could be alleviated and appetites improved by sitting in line and contemplating beauty while they sat! Inside the mess hall were murals of varying degrees of artistic merit, full of color and Japanese folklore, banishing any suggestion of institutionalism.

Other spots of special interest were the Children's Village where the little orphans from Alaska to San Diego live in a place built to their particular requirements on a scale and in a manner designed to gladden the hearts of children (it is presided over by a warm-hearted, capable young woman from South Carolina whose pronounced southern drawl has been freely imitated by all her little slant-eyed charges and causes much merriment amongst visitors); the completely run, well appointed hospital which is largely responsible for the phenomenal health record of the community; the immense lath and greenhouses where more than 50,000 pyrethrum plants have been grown for the California State Drug and Oil Plant project. From the flowers of these plants is extracted the base for insecticides for killing soft-bodied insects. Sage, lavender and guar and other types of spice and drug plants are also grown and are in experiment foretelling possible new industries for California. And Japanese-American gardeners are "keeping their hands in" and take great pride in the quality of their products.

Manzanar's agricultural program has produced 1800 tons of 31 varieties of vegetables on 300 acres of farm land and has raised its own herd of cattle and hogs. The hogs are fed on the garbage of the project. Vast fields have been given over to guayule production which has been under the direction of evacuees from the University of California. They have produced many hybrid types of larger rubber content and greater temperature resistance than has been known in the past, and the chemical and engineering group have developed a new type of mill for the extraction of rubber of higher quality at lowered costs.

Our last visit before departure was a hasty but competently conducted inspection of the school system of Manzanar from kindergarten through high school. The schools were established under the direction of Dr. Genevieve Carter, (Ed.D., 1941), and are of such high caliber that Manzanar High School graduates are accredited to the University of Califor-

nia. It has everything a normal community school system could offer though it started with meager improvised equipment and gives evidence of ingenuity and resourcefulness freely used all along the way. The rooms are light and painted in gay colors. The instruction is excellent. Sports and extra-curricular activities play their usual important role. Professional training is popular as it provides an opportunity to equip the evacuees for their future. Dressmaking, cooking, wood-working, and stenography hold favored positions.

Throughout the entire visitation we came face to face with Manzanar residents of all ages. We were totally unconscious that they were any different than ourselves. They were attractive, neatly clad, smiling human beings, going their daily rounds with sons in the service, jobs to do, families to worry about and work for, even as you and I. Every few paces someone stopped Mr. Merritt and asked him what he was going to do after the project closed. (Manzanar is scheduled to close on December 1, 1945, and a constant relocation of its residents is in progress, well over half having already taken jobs "outside.") They were anxious about the future of their gardens and other pet projects. They all spoke with warmth and affection to "the boss" who knew their anxieties for the future as well as they did. They appeared serene and unconscious of their being set apart. Doubtless much of this attitude was the result of self-discipline, a recognition of the need for sanity (sometimes gained by not always beating one's head against a stone wall), but also born of their confidence in this man Merritt, his wife, Varina Morrow Merritt '05, and his exceptionally fine staff of co-workers* and the Government they stand for. The Block Managers have inscribed a tribute to Merritt ending "... You have helped us to face the unknown future with confidence and with renewed faith in the United States of America ..."

As we left, we felt that President Benjamin Ide Wheeler had known whereof he spoke when, in citing Ralph Merritt for an Honorary Degree from the University of California in 1919, he said of him, "... variously tested and not found wanting; masterly in deed, competent to set the seal of success ..." He must have had foreknowledge of Merritt's latest achievement for which we would like to suggest the unofficial title of "Doctor of Humanity."

*23 of the staff are U.C. graduates.

NATION APPROVES ARMY ORDER RELEASING JAPANESE AMERICANS



CANNON
SQUAD . . .
522nd field artil-
lery battalion.



TWO LOS AN-
GELES BOYS . . .
(r) Staff Sgt.
Frank Saito and
(l) Pfc. Shigeru
Ogawa prepare
to fire heavy
mortar.

Photos Pages 4 and 5
Courtesy U. S. Army Signal Corps

Words Are Shards

Words are not enough, they can
only hint
At what the active brain is eager
to portray.
The strongest word expressed is but
a tint
Of what the innermost contends to
say.
Words are mental pictures with
which we try
To pass experiences, which time has
stamped
Upon our brain, to others. Words
defy
Perfection, at very best they come
revamped.
Remember then, how meagre are
these words
Portraying what my heart would
have you sense,
And would be chaff, mere bits of
colored shards,
Were they composed in greatest
eloquence.
So let my days be what my tongue
aspires,
And let my deeds be my exempli-
fiers.

—Jack Greenhill.

NLRB TO HEAR CASE INVOLVING MINORITY BIAS

For the first time in its existence the NLRB (national labor relations board) has agreed to hear a case to determine whether a union which discriminates against members on account of race or color can be certified as a bargaining agent for employees.

The decision to consider the discrimination angle was made on a motion to set aside an earlier order for a hearing as to the certification of the Tobacco Workers Union (AFL) Local 219, in the Larus Bros. plant in Richmond, Va.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed a brief as a friend of the board urging that the hearing be held as ordered, and that the board take up specifically the question of whether Local 219 was a fit bargaining agent, in view of the fact that it segregated Negroes and denied them voting rights in the union. A CIO union operating in the same field also urged that the board consider the discrimination aspect.

The board will determine whether Local 219 "provides for equal representation of all employees irrespective of race or color," and whether "the collective bargaining agreement or agreements made since certification confer equal rights and privileges to all employees . . . irrespective of color or race."

Reaction to the army order ending the exclusion from Pacific Coast areas of Americans of Japanese extraction has been generally favorable, both on the west coast and throughout the nation.

The order lifting the ban on the return of these Americans to their homes was issued by Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the western defense command, with the approval of the war department.

● UPHOLDS BILL OF RIGHTS

On the heels of the army order rescinding the ban against both citizens and law-abiding aliens of Japanese ancestry, the US supreme court ruled that American citizens could not be detained in relocation camps against their will.

Raising the possibility of immediate freedom for most of the persons detained in relocation camps, the court in an opinion by Associate Justice Douglas declared that detention of loyal citizens by federal authorities is illegal and cannot be justified by use of the war powers granted the president under the constitution.

The opinion read by Justice Douglas ordered the release of Mitsuye Endo, former California state civil service employe, who has been held at Tule Lake and Topaz (Utah) centers since her evacuation from Sacramento. The power to detain citizens or impose conditions on their movements ends when their loyalty is established, he said.

The provision that persons cannot be deprived of due process of liberty without due process of law takes precedence over the war powers of the president, he observed, and the right of habeas corpus can be suspended only in particular circumstances.

● WIDE APPROVAL

In Sacramento, Calif., Gov. Earl Warren appealed to all groups in California to support the army's decision.

Military decisions such as this," he said, "are designed for the ultimate success" of the war effort and "any public unrest that develops from provocative statements will of necessity retard the flow of materials to our boys."

Church leaders, labor unions and civil liberties groups throughout California expressed support of the army's order and urged respect for the constitution-

al rights of the returning evacuees.

The San Francisco Council of Churches placed itself squarely on record as "vigorously" opposed to proposals in some circles for state legislation "to cancel or deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship."

The Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union hailed the army order as "a welcome recognition that the bill of rights must be preserved in wartime as in times of peace, and on the Pacific coast as everywhere in the United States."

Gov. Bottolfsen of Idaho announced himself as heartily in accord with the army's order.

In Los Angeles, prominent citizens attending a bill of rights luncheon sponsored by the evacuees' rights committee of the Catholic interracial council of that city went on record approving the return of Japanese American citizens to their Pacific coast homes.

● OPPOSITION WEAK

Opposition to the army order was weak and isolated, indicating that only professional anti-Japanese agitators are disposed to question the decisions of the army and the US supreme court in the matter.

Here and there, largely from petty officials and in some divisions of veterans' organizations, echoes of racial hysteria were heard, but the concensus was that the public generally would support the judgment of military authorities backed as it was by the highest court in the land.

The California department of the American Legion met reports of the passage of anti-Japanese American resolutions by several of its posts with the following strongly-worded declaration:

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion, by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

Of the 110,000 persons originally evacuated from the west coast, more than 35,000 have been relocated by the war relocation authority outside the Pacific coast, and the majority of them are expected to stay in their new localities, WRA officials declared.

MAYOR BOWRON URGES RESPECT FOR RIGHTS OF JAPANESE AMERICANS

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, of Los Angeles, in a statement on the army order lifting the ban on the return of Japanese Americans to their homes, urged all citizens of Los Angeles to help "preserve civil liberties and protect the rights of every individual, whatever his race, color or racial origin."

"We all recognize that it is the duty of government to protect its citizens, and that it is the duty of citizens to observe the law," the statement said.

1944...



Maurice Hazan, born in Chihuahua, Mexico, educated in Mexico, California. In USA over California's KGER. Important post in short wave propaganda as coordinator of interAmerican affairs. Aided materially in bringing order in Los Angeles' so-called "zoot-suit" riots.



Lillian Smith speaks out fearlessly against Jim Crow, other unAmerican practices, in quarterly "South Today," other writings, including controversial novel "Strange Fruit."



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, founder of Bethune-Cookman College, is one of the country's foremost educators. She's a close friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.



Capt. Hugh Mulzac set democratic example, stipulated that under his captaincy Liberty freighter Booker T. Washington be manned by crew of all races.

Drawings of some outstanding personages of 1944, rendered by NOW'S well-known cartoonist, Calvin Bailey, of Hollywood, Calif.

RACE RELATIONS PROGRESS RESUME



The old year has gone and soon will be swept into the dust pile of records and memories. In the field of race relations there have been gains through the past year, and some retrogression.

SPECIAL On the credit side we must place the stand taken by many well in the public eye. The President, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie right up to the time of his death, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and many important others, repeatedly sought full citizenship for minorities.

However, unAmerican elements throughout the country have slowed up progress. The Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala., said in effect that white southerners were well disposed to the Negro if they could be assured of continued segregation.

More Negroes than ever before voted in the recent election, and thereby contributed a decisive factor to its result. The citizens political action committee, of the CIO with Sidney Hillman as chairman, brought considerable influence to bear on the situation, marshaling such effective names as Capt. Hugh Mulzac and Ferdinand Smith, national maritime union.

Of paramount importance, especially for the morale of the Negro, was the US Supreme Court's ruling against white primaries in the southern states.

● ARMED FORCES

The subject of the Negro in the armed forces received attention from widely varying quarters. In 1944 he was to be found in all branches of the army, including the air force. Negroes in the navy were not there merely as mess boys. There were Negro marines.

The Navy announced the recruitment of Negro WAVES. Restrictions on the recruiting of Negro nurses for service with the army were lifted, nor were Negro nurses restricted to administering only to Negro troops.

Illustrating the natural absence of race prejudice and progress made in breaking down artificially contrived barriers came the report of two Red Cross clubs opened in France, one supposedly for white and one for Negro soldiers.

● GI'S FRATERNIZE

On dedication day, one only, presumably for whites, was complete. Owing to preponderance of Negro service troops in that area, the army issued orders that the club was to be made available to all soldiers. Absolute accord prevailed between men of both races.

When the second club, for white servicemen, was opened, both white and

Negro members attended, and have been doing so since then with complete satisfaction to all.

In spite of these indications of more democratic treatment of Negroes, as well as other minorities, in the armed forces, there were many real causes for complaint. Reactionary elements within congress continued to work against the elimination of Jim Crow.

In the field of 1944 employment, the power of the FEPC made itself felt despite continuous attacks by some sections of the white press. The successful outcome of the Philadelphia strike involving 6,000 employes of the Philadelphia Transportation Company was due to the direct intervention of FEPC, as well as the healthy attitude of CIO union in that field.

Employing this issue as an effective lever, FEPC some few months ago held hearings on the 14-year-old refusal of Los Angeles Railway Company to upgrade Negroes. Since then LARY reported the employment in platform capacities of more than 40 Negro men and women.

● FEPC BILL DELAYED

The bills for a permanent FEPC were sidetracked for the time being by the 78th Congress in its closing weeks. In the opinion of Roger Baldwin, director of ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union), on a tour of western states, during the latter months of 1944, "FEPC is the single greatest advance of the federal government, and is in a fair way to becoming permanent."

Baldwin also pointed out that during 1944, and especially since the Detroit riot, "219 interracial committees have come into being throughout the country." In Los Angeles, Calif., the Mayor's Committee for Home Front Unity encouraged complementary activities on the part of the municipal reference library and the training division of the police department. The library prepared a bibliography of current material on problems in interracial relations.

The New Council for Civic Unity of Los Angeles, formed to combat anti-Negroism, anti-Semitism, anti-Mexicanism and other manifestations of anti-Americanism, showed a list of 100 representatives of civic bodies, labor, philanthropic, religious, fraternal, women and youth groups, etc.

● RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

These many encouraging proofs of a new democratic sentiment throughout the country, unfortunately, were counteracted by a crop of home-owner protective organizations (white) whose chief concern was the "encroachment" of members of the minority groups into "white territory." This was accompanied in many instances by a "flight of the whites" into further inaccessible districts, or an increased determination to keep their districts "all-white."

During 1944 the great exodus of Negroes from the South northward and particularly westward assumed unprecedented proportions. Los Angeles area quoted an increase of 32,000 from the period January to April—an estimate of 122,000 Negroes within city limits. Later figures are not yet available.

● HOUSING CRISIS

The housing situation, as a consequence of these large numbers of immigrants, was understandably critical. Throughout war-industry areas, insufficient living quarters became the communities' No. 1 problem.

On the credit side, Los Angeles Housing Authority, against much prejudicial opposition, continued its policy of non-segregation, and proved that tenants of many races were able to live side by side and be "good neighbors."

To add to the complexity of the situation, the recent lifting of the ban on the Japanese evacuees' return to the West Coast, and especially to Los Angeles' "Little Tokyo," will need all the ingenuity of those in authority.

U. S. Supreme Court, jointly with the army, ruled that loyal Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans were not to be detained any longer in relocation camps. The order rescinding the 1942 ban specified that no mass return of the evacuees was anticipated. The resettlement was to be gradual. This move, in true democratic spirit, was a victory for the Bill of Rights.

Intimately connected with housing are health and crime. The year past showed an increase in death rates for

tuberculosis. In Los Angeles alone 100 cases were reported monthly. Diphtheria jumped to 268 cases since the first of 1944. Of venereal diseases, Los Angeles rates have increased about 75 per cent over the preceding year's number.

A marked decrease in adult crime through 1944 has been noted. Reasons given for this are:

- 1) majority of the young men are in the armed forces,
- 2) much former crime-inspiring unemployment is eliminated by war industries,
- 3) decreased use of automobiles, chief factor in crimes of violence, owing to gas conservation.

Balancing this situation, is the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Statistics show a 70 per cent increase over 1943.

Democratic citizens of Los Angeles watched with grave interest throughout 1944 the unfolding of the Sleepy Lagoon case, in which 12 Mexican youths were serving sentences up to life imprisonment. These boys had been convicted, on circumstantial evidence, of having conspired to murder Jose Diaz, another Mexican.

During the past year, all the boys were released and their records cleared.

● ADVANCES IN ARTS

The arts, particularly the stage and motion picture screen, showed considerable gains for members of the minorities. Los Angeles, adjacent to motion picture capital, Hollywood, was able to attract artists of the first caliber to her concert and theatre stages. Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, Dorothy Maynor, appeared in recital in early 1944. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, outstanding Jewish religious leader, spoke in Shrine Auditorium to capacity audience.

Among screen pictures, particular value was placed upon "The Negro Soldier," in which for the first time the achievement of Negroes in the armed forces was given fair treatment. The picture "Sahara" showed the Negro, played by Rex Ingram, integrated logically into a group of varied nationality. Jesse Graves was among the judges chosen to sit in judgment on Hitler's satellites in the picture "None Shall Escape."

In the region of orchestral music, the eminent composer Wm. Grant Still was represented by performances in Hollywood Bowl and over the air. Stokowski (Continued on page 7)

From Behind Barbed Wire Fences, These American Children Hail Bill of Rights



The following four essays on the bill of rights were written by Japanese-American children confined in relocation centers. The four essays published here are representative of more than a score of such essays in the possession of NOW, and written by American children of Japanese extraction.

NOW is proud to be able to publish these essays, proud of these young Americans who, despite the injustices inflicted upon loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, still hold firmly to the bright promise of democracy.

That these young Americans can, from behind the barbed wire fences of relocation centers, hail the spirit of the bill of rights is a tribute both to their unflinching patriotism and to the virility and power of the democratic ideal.

NOW wishes that every American could read the following essays on the significance of the bill of rights.

FOR "LIBERTY AND JUSTICE TO ALL"

ELSIE OKAMOTO

10th Grade, Miles E. Cary High School, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona. Age 15. Former student of Blanco School, Salinas, Calif. Daughter of a laborer. Pre-evacuation address: Box 905, Salinas, Calif.

Bill of rights—the United States constitution—amendments—I have heard these words ever since I started learning the United States history and government but I could never understand fully what they really meant to me.

I have always thought they were just "one of those things" that teachers wanted to cram into your head.

Now at last, I am gradually realizing what those words mean to me and to every other citizen and resident of the United States.

Today, especially, the significance of the bill of rights is fully realized and appreciated by everyone in the United States.

In this disastrous World War II, we see other nations' freedom and liberty destroyed by those merciless dictators.

Thank goodness, we have no such thing as a dictator in our government, and I think the full credit goes to our forefathers who adopted the bill of rights in 1791.

Our government is run by the people, of the people, and is for the people who are the citizens and residents of the United States.

In Europe today, there is no freedom of religion, press, speech. But in America as a whole, we have freedom of religion, press, speech. But as in every case, there are a few people in the United States who are unreasonable and thus we have such groups as minority groups.

I think these minority groups should have the right to enjoy and appreciate the freedoms the majority groups have.

There are people who should read over the United States constitution again, the people who think they know more than others.

But I am glad to say that a majority of the people aren't so unreasonable and we are all now fighting together for our liberty.

People of white, yellow, black, and red races in America are fighting side by side in the trenches for one great cause—liberty and justice for all!

"AMERICA'S BELIEF AMERICA'S HOPE"

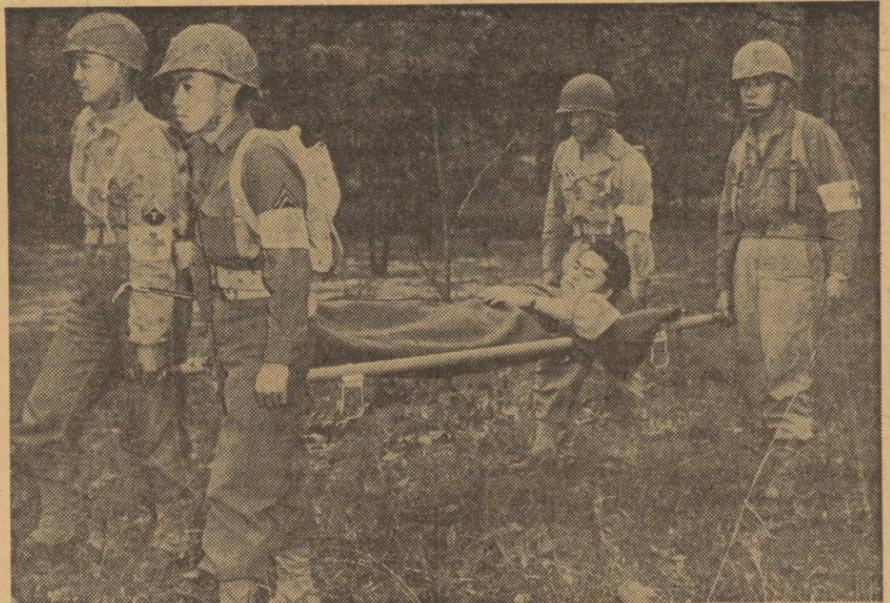
SHIRO SATO

12th Grade, Miles E. Cary High School, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona. Age 17. Former student of Watsonville Union High School. Son of a farmer. Pre-evacuation address: Route 1, Box 2238, Watsonville, Calif.

In the past the bill of rights didn't have much significance to me. I learned in school that it was the first ten amendments to the constitution, and that was all.

I can recall many times when I felt that the bill of rights had failed me, that the bill of rights was just a piece of paper with writing with no significance at all.

But after studying the constitution I have found that I was wrong. The bill of rights has significance, value, quality. In fact it is something neither money,



MEDICAL DETACHMENTS . . . of the combat team give service in field, ranging from dental care to blood plasma transfusions.

time, nor wishful thinking can replace. It is first symbol, then a reality, the symbol of what America is striving for, and it must not be destroyed by thought, or force whatever the price may be.

We all know that the bill of rights in its effect is not perfect. But that does not mean that the bill of rights is a failure, not by a long shot.

For the bill of rights is America's belief, America's hope.

When I first came across the bill of rights, its significance to me was nothing. Here I was placed in a camp, evacuated from the place where I lived, practically all my freedom taken away.

Then I realized how wrong I was. I admit certain privileges have been taken away from me, but there are greater things I still have, given to me by the bill of rights.

Do I have the right to worship as I please? You betcha! I can talk as I like, write as I see fit. These privileges can not be taken away by any individual, or organization in the world.

The bill of rights must, and will be preserved if the future of America is a fulfillment of its past.

The bill of rights is a symbol that will be a reality if we win both the war and the peace.

WAR FORGING UNDERSTANDING

HARUMI MORIMUNE

11th Grade, Miles E. Cary High School, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona. Age 16. Former girl student of Watsonville School. Pre-evacuation address: 334 Bridge Street, Watsonville, Calif. Has two brothers, Shig Morimune and Harry Morimune, in the U. S. armed forces. Father deceased.

In wartime, the bill of rights has special meaning to the Isseis, Niseis, and Sanseis, who were evacuated. Here is an average Japanese American family, which is glad to be living under the bill of rights.

After being in camp a year, the Takatas with their two sons, Ricky and Bobby, were relocated to a mid-western town. At first they were happy at the thought of starting life anew.

The first day of school the children were excited, for they were going to an American school again. Imagine! They were to sit in class with American boys and girls.

Once settled, the children were happy. Suddenly one day Ricky came home crying. He said sobbing to his mother that one of his classmates had called him "a yellow Jap." He answered that he was an American, but to no avail.

The next day the two were absent. Was it because of the incident which occurred yesterday? No.

During the night Mrs. Takata received a telegram stating her brother, Ben, had been killed in action. Fortunately, his parents, although in a relocation center, could give him a Buddhist

funeral, for in America they had freedom of worship.

A few days later the boys went back to school. Somehow the news of Ben's death had gotten around. When Ricky reached his desk, he found a note of apology from his classmate.

Tears started flowing for Ricky was so happy to know that they accepted him as an American.

That night after she heard the wonderful news, Mrs. Takata prayed for the first time. She prayed to God to tell Him how thankful she was to be living in the United States.

A privilege, which her son received this morning, is granted only to those who are fortunate to be living under the "bill of rights."

"GUARANTEES FREEDOM"

TOM KOJIMA

12th Grade, Miles E. Cary High School, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona. Age 17. Former student of Porterville Union High School. Son of a farmer. Pre-evacuation address: Route 1, Box 676, Porterville, Calif. Has three brothers, Takashi, Takayama, George and Fred Kojima, all in the U. S. armed forces. Takashi awarded purple heart at the European front.

The bill of rights is very essential to America because we the people of the United States benefit from it very much.

It has made this young nation of ours into one of the most democratic nations of the world.

Had it not been for the bill of rights, perhaps I would never have had the opportunity of growing into the American ways of life.

Perhaps my education would have come from an old tumbled down shack, only for Japanese students, instead of the big and well equipped public schools that I have had the opportunity of attending before evacuation into the desert city of Poston, Arizona.

Perhaps there would have been no 100th infantry battalion or the 442nd infantry battalion now overseas, had it not been for the bill of rights that assured those soldiers of Japanese descent that it was their freedom as well as yours and mine that must be preserved.

I know that every living person in the United States is benefited by the bill of rights.

For instance, there were many persons picked up by the FBI who soon after were released. Why were they taken? Because they were thought to be dangerous to the United States.

They were sent to internment camps, but many of them soon returned. Why? Because the bill of rights states that all persons shall have a trial by jury before conviction.

I am grateful to have been born in the United States, for I can proudly say that this is my own nation, my native land.



AMERICANS, ALL . . . Honor roll at Idaho relocation with 415 names of Japanese Americans who volunteered for combat duty in U.S. army.

Axis Broadcasts Show How

U. S. Racists Aid Enemy



"Giving aid and comfort to the enemy"—that is a grave charge to make against any American citizen, any group of Americans. Unfortunately, there is no reasonable doubt of its validity.

Proof that many Americans—some deliberately, others unconsciously—are giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy is contained in Axis broadcasts directed to the peoples of Asia and Africa, Negroes in the United States and other parts of the new world; to our dark-skinned allies everywhere.

The Axis technique, aimed at embarrassing our war effort by sowing among two-thirds of the world's population distrust of American democracy and of the United Nations in general, is revealed in a hitherto unpublished report of hearings before the FEPC (fair employment practice committee) in Washington, D. C.

NOW publishes this report in order to bring home to the people of the US the threat, inherent in race hatred and jimcrow practices, to our national unity and war effort. NOW believes that the American people cannot, and will not, continue to tolerate the propagation of race hatred, race superiority doctrines and other attacks on minority groups.

Whether these pernicious practices are perpetrated by subversive elements or by well-meaning and normally patriotic Americans whose thinking is still stereotyped and confused, the effect is the same. Racist attitudes and practices are food for the propaganda mills of the German and Japanese enemy.

Every jimcrow act, every act of discrimination because of race, color or religious belief is a blow at national unity and, accordingly, aids the enemy.

Following are excerpts from testimony introduced at FEPC railroad hearings in Washington, Sept. 15-18, 1943. Testimony shows how Axis nations make use of existing discrimination against minority groups in US for their propaganda.

First witness: Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Associate professor of education at Columbia University, New York City; founder, with E. A. Filene, of Institute for Propaganda Analysis in 1937, of which he is still secretary and director; author of "How to Detect and Analyze Propaganda" as well as of sections on propaganda in the Encyclopedia Britannica Book of the Year for 1940-41-42. He also made the initial survey of German propaganda methods.

● RACISTS AID HITLER

"... My own opinion is that the Japanese propaganda and the German propaganda stressing racial or exploiting racial feelings of racial superiority and racial inferiority are extraordinarily effective, highly dynamic and dangerous. "If I may add a word, I should think one of the strongest weapons in the hands of Hitler is American propagandists who consciously or unconsciously follow the Hitler pattern and the exploits of the anthropologists of what is now called the myth of racial superiority. And, certainly in the Far East, the Japanese unremittently direct the attention of hundreds of colored Asiatics to the fact that the American government's statements, statements of our president that this is a war for human freedom, are statements proven false by the acts of white Americans who discriminate against colored people, not necessarily Negroes, but Indians, Chinese, Japanese and others with colored skins.

"They say, in effect, that our own promises to the peoples of the world are built on inaccuracy; that certainly the peoples of the Far East can have no faith in the promises of white Ameri-

cans when they deny equal rights to their fellow citizens who are not white.

● SAMPLE BROADCAST

"That is the essence of their propaganda."

Professor Miller also submitted for the record copies of various Axis propaganda broadcasts, excerpts from which follow:

Kobe Broadcast, June 30, 1943, to Western US and Latin American (in English).

"... A badly battered brass plate bearing the inscription 'No Negroes Allowed' is prominently displayed before the entrance to the hall of Dr. Kenjiro Nakamura. . . . Dr. Nakamura said, 'The brass plate came all the way from America where I was a student some years. . . . I took it off a Pullman car and brought it to Japan as a truth of the racial discrimination in that country.

"There were some 15 million (Negroes) in America at that time, I recall, and every one of them were deprived of the privilege of traveling by Pullman car because a similar brass plate was at the entrance of the Pullman car. Still worse was the (fact that) Negroes were not allowed to worship God under the same roof as the white man. The situation for the Negroes today is as much the same as it was in those days. If not worse. The Christian gospels are all right but not as practiced by the American hypocrites. . . ."

German political report, April 21, 1943:

"... The Mexican Indio who forms the bulk of the workers sent to the USA is together with the natives of Egypt and Bolivia the lowest paid workers in the world. His standard of living is lower than that of the North American Negroes.

● EXPLOITS JIMCROW

Batavia (Japanese) Broadcast, July 2, 1943. Directed to US (in English).

"... Notwithstanding the fact that according to the constitution all citizens are equal to the law and in spite of the continued endeavors of the champions of better relations between the whites and Negroes, there is still a fixed gulf between them. There are symptoms that instead of narrowing the gap between the whites and Negroes . . . in spite of the fact that thousands of Negroes are serving in the army and even in the air force, in spite of the thoroughly (loyal) behavior of the Negro part of the people as a whole, the majority of the whites are still treating the d—s as a lower class of people. To this day there (are) separate compartments on street cars for Negroes, public lavatories, and lots of other (restrictions indicated) of the second rate position of the Negroes, in the land of liberty and equality. . . ."

Rome Broadcast, May 8, 1943, to Europe (Vichy French News Comment).

"... in America there are 14 millions of Negroes. It is well known that the problem of the relations between the Negroes and the whites is consequently stiff. The war between the North and the South did not solve it at all. The Negroes always remain in a position of inferiority . . . is one of the numerous scandals of the North American public life."

● SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Tokyo Broadcast, Aug. 12, 1943, to Western US, and Latin America (in

English).

"In the country which boasted about equal opportunity for all what chance do the Negro children get? According to reliable statistics the US paid as much as \$85 per year for the education of the average child in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the current war. But in the 11 southern states only a little over \$14 was being spent on a Negro child. In the state of Mississippi, where Negroes fared worse, as little as \$4.96 were spent for the education of the colored child. . . . When they become old enough to search for jobs they are denied decent employment. Furthermore they are constantly being looked down upon with contempt and suspicion. . . ."

Second witness, Otto D. Tollsbusch,

Journalist and lecturer. Member of staff of New York Times. Served as Berlin correspondent for Universal Service and International News Service 1923-1931; as London correspondent for International News Service, 1931-32; as staff member Berlin bureau of New York Times 1933-40; and as Tokyo correspondent for New York Times and London Times, 1941-42. He was in Tokyo several months after Pearl Harbor incident.

● TOKIO PRETENSES

"It (Japanese propaganda's racial basis) is contained in the 'Way of Subjection' which is the official document prepared by them after long study by the Japanese ministry of education, for the guidance of the educational, as well as the propaganda, system in Japan.

"This whole pamphlet or document on which is also based the whole Japanese propaganda, proceeds from the supposition that the white man is oppressing and exploiting all colored races, and that therefore Japan is fighting the white man, as represented by America and Great Britain, has become the champion of the colored races, and on that is based the slogan of 'Asia for Asiatics' and the expulsion of the so-called 'red-haired barbarian,' meaning the white man.

"It is specifically stated here in the 'Way of Subjection' that the white races proceeding from Europe expanded all over the world and oppressed the colored races. It says here, 'Their aggression steeped by outrageous action were unpardonable in the eyes of God and man. Tragedies have been repeated all the time. How are the American Indians treated? What about African Negroes? They were hunted as white men's slaves and forced to be employed at hard labor for the white man's gain on the American continent.' That gives the tenor of the whole program.

"... it (this policy) has been followed consistently throughout the whole Japanese propaganda in the demand for East Asiatic solidarity against the white man.

● NAZIS FOUND SUPPORT IN US

"... The German propaganda, that is, rather the Nazi propaganda used, first of all, the alleged Negro treatment in this country, which was presented as an argument in support of the racial theories advanced by the Nazis, based on the idea that there are superior and inferior races, and the American treatment of the Negro as presented in the German press was adduced as an argument to show that Americans themselves endorsed that idea.

"Furthermore, they used the Negro question and the agitation about it as an indication of discontent and possibly revolutionary elements in this country that could be utilized eventually for German purposes."



This scene is typical of night life on Peleliu, in the vicinity of the Second marine air wing encampment. The streaks across the foreground are the headlights of jeeps and trucks. The curving line is a marine swinging a flashlight. The skies are lit up with tracer bullets and star shells.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ON MANZANAR

1. Bring \$900,000.00 of "New Money" a year into Inyo-Mono.
 - (a) Estimated from direct purchases locally, percentage of payrolls spent locally; and visitors, official and others, it brings here.
2. Has developed 305 (375 by Jan. 1, 1944) acres of land for intensive cultivation including 22 miles of lined irrigation ditches.
3. Entire plant represents an investment of \$3,167,000.00.
 - (a) Sewage disposal plant one of the most modern (\$147,000)
 - (b) Steam plant, hospital, and laundry unit best U. S. Army standard.
4. Cost of operation in September 1943 was \$1.07 per day per person. This includes all food, shelter, heat, lights, salaries, hospitalization and education. This cost is decreasing monthly.
5. This year the farm produced 1800 tons of vegetables at an average cost of \$25.00 per ton. If purchased in the market at wholesale those vegetables would have cost an average of \$61.00 per ton.
 - (a) The farm raised 31 kinds of vegetables.
 - (b) The wholesale market value of this year's production was \$110,000.00.
6. The industrial unit produces clothing, furniture, prepared foods. It handles all vegetable storage and operates a dehydration plant.
 - (a) 25 tons of vegetables were dehydrated for winter use.
 - (b) 54 tons of vegetables were pickled for winter use.
 - (c) 386 tons of vegetables were stored for winter use.
 - (d) During the past 12 months this unit produced goods costing \$75,501. These goods if purchased in the wholesale markets would have cost \$166,276.
7. Out of 4343 employable persons now at Manzanar, 4007 are employed.
 - (a) They are paid: \$12 for unskilled work; \$16 for skilled work; \$19 for professional and administrative work.
8. An average of 26,000 meals are served each day using 34 kitchens.
 - (a) Cost of feeding varies from a low of 26¢ per day to a high of 34¢ per day per person through the various months of the year.
 - (b) Foodstuffs are rationed on the same basis as the independent housewife's food is rationed.
9. There are: 1195 students enrolled in Elementary school
970 students enrolled in high school
1005 students enrolled in adult classes
 - (a) Educational standards meet the highest requirements of the California State Department of Education and the University of California;
 - (b) English and Americanization classes are the most popular in the adult program.
10. The present population of Manzanar is 8468. There were 15 births in September and no deaths.
11. There are 158 members of the administrative staff.
 - (a) 25 of these are Inyo or Mono county residents.

Ho Hum . . . Manzanar Investigated Again!

Coincident with the fuss stirred up at Tulelake Japanese center, J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office, was in Owens Valley this week trapping public opinion on conditions at Manzanar.

While here he interviewed scores of business men and other residents, visited Manzanar center, and attended the Inyo county defense council meeting.

Mulvey indicated he had been sent to the valley on instruction from a state senate fact-finding committee to determine if the residents of Owens Valley were desirous of having a state meeting conducted here relative to conditions at Manzanar and concerning other problems dealing with the Japanese.

It was understood that five similar investigations have been held throughout the state, dealing mostly with return of Japanese, to the West Coast and possible evasion of the Alien Land Act.

Response manifested at the Defense Council meeting indicated apparent satisfaction with the present management of the Manzanar center.

County Defense Council Completed As Bishop, Big Pine Corps Join

Complete reorganization of Inyo County Defense Council to comply with regulations of the State War Council was outlined at the council's regular meeting at Independence Monday evening, and unanimous approval was given to the setup, along with reelection of all officers for the new term.

Added to the county council are the Bishop and Big Pine Defense Corps which recently voted to join the Inyo council. Chairman of the Bishop corps will be Ralph C. Vellom, while H. W. Mendenhall will head the Big Pine corps.

Other changes announced in the organization setup include Roy Boothe as council vice-chairman, and W. G. Wade as communica-

tions chairman.

Cards were distributed for the signing up of council workers under the State War Council regulation which grants workmen's compensation to council members suffering injury en route to or from council duties, or injured while performing council work.

Chairman Wm. D. Dehy read the revised county ordinance providing for reorganization of the council, and announced that Mrs. Gladys Jewett had been hired by authorization of the board of supervisors at a salary of \$20 per month to serve as secretary and file clerk for the council.

Coordinator Geo. Lewis, in announcing completion of the organ-

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County Defense Council—

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ization, emphasized that the council is now ready to function in capacities of fire, police, medical and other matters in all sections of the county. He stated that the council will now turn its efforts to the "Food for Freedom" program, cooperating with the county schools and the various communities.

He announced that the council had already applied for priorities on three community canning units for Lone Pine, Big Pine and Bishop, in order that those communities could undertake a large-scale canning program next summer similar to the successful program effected by Independence the past year.

Mrs. Dorothy Cragen, county superintendent of schools, stated that her department had also requested that Inyo be allotted at least one of these canning units. Report on the priorities is expected within 60 to 90 days. Lewis stated.

Leon Tailbott, representing Mt. Whitney Legion post, pledged whole hearted cooperation of the Legion to the county defense council.

J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office was introduced and stated that he was in the county to investigate the need, if any, for holding a fact-finding meeting here to discuss the Japanese question. All of the 23 persons present were allowed to express themselves in regard to Manzanar or any other situation in regard to Japanese. The investigator stated that from the apparent response of the group those in attendance were apparently fairly well satisfied with the manner in which the Manzanar camp was being conducted at this time.