

POLITICS

Wrote Democratic Chairman Ed Flynn: "The face of war politics are adjourned. I suggest that [the Democratic and Republican committee organizations] . . . be made available immediately to the President and the departments engaged in defense preparations."

Replied Republican Chairman Joe McCarthy: "The Republican organization . . . will not answer any call to national service. Republicans will not permit politics to enter into national defense."

Wrote President Roosevelt: "Let me thank you both personally and on behalf of our country. . . ."

In this exchange of letters—following a memorable scene when Republicans and Democrats walked arm in arm into Congress to declare war on Japan—the U.S. political parties formed a united front on winning the war.

But they did not fall all the way into another's arms. The Republicans would not try to win the 1942 Congressional elections, would fight hard on any domestic issues they could find. Some prospective issues: 1) non-defense spending, 2) tax and monetary policy, 3) Administrative efficiency in conduct of the war.

Fallen Citadel

The stronghold of U.S. isolationism fell first with the first shots. The America First Committee quietly dismantled its headquarters, took down its flags, mustered out its men.

Chairman Robert E. Wood, a good friend of the committee, said: "The period of democratic debate on the issue of entering the war is over. . . . [The committee] urges all those who have followed its lead to give their full support to the war effort of the nation, until peace is attained."

CONSUMERS

Pinch Begins

Nowhere in the U.S., for love or money, could a motorist buy a new tire this week. Time rationing had begun.

The days of profusion were over. No longer would the U.S. be a cornucopia with store counters piled high with merchandise, its storehouses bulging, its men struggling for a share of the summer's dollar. Not again, till the Axis was beaten, could the U.S. citizen buy anything & everything for which he had money or credit.

In Washington the old argument of the butter collapsed like a ten-year-old tube. The tire ban proved how easily the Government could and would move away from Peter civilian to give to Paul forces Paul.

The Office of Price Administration's Kenneth Galbraith got the idea at one afternoon, worked out details in



Chinese



Japanese

HOW TO TELL YOUR FRIENDS FROM THE JAPS

Of these four faces of young men (*above*) and middle-aged men (*below*) the two on the left are Chinese, the two on the right Japanese. There is no infallible way of telling them apart, because the same racial strains are mixed in both. Even an anthropologist, with calipers and plenty of time to measure heads, noses, shoulders, hips, is sometimes stumped. A few rules of thumb—not always reliable:

► Some Chinese are tall (average: 5 ft. 5 in.). Virtually all Japanese are short (average: 5 ft. 2½ in.).

► Japanese are likely to be stockier and broader-hipped than short Chinese.

► Japanese—except for wrestlers—are seldom fat; they often dry up and grow lean as they age. The Chinese often put on weight, particularly if they are prosperous (in China, with its frequent famines, being fat is esteemed as a sign of being a solid citizen).

► Chinese, not as hairy as Japanese, seldom grow an impressive mustache.

► Most Chinese avoid horn-rimmed spectacles.

► Although both have the typical epicanthic fold of the upper eyelid (which makes them look almond-eyed), Japanese eyes are usually set closer together.

► Those who know them best often rely on facial expression to tell them apart: the Chinese expression is likely to be more placid, kindly, open; the Japanese more positive, dogmatic, arrogant.

In Washington, last week, Correspondent Joseph Chiang made things much easier by pinning on his lapel a large badge reading "Chinese Reporter—NOT Japanese—Please."

► Some aristocratic Japanese have thin, aquiline noses, narrow faces and, except for their eyes, look like Caucasians.

► Japanese are hesitant, nervous in conversation, laugh loudly at the wrong time.

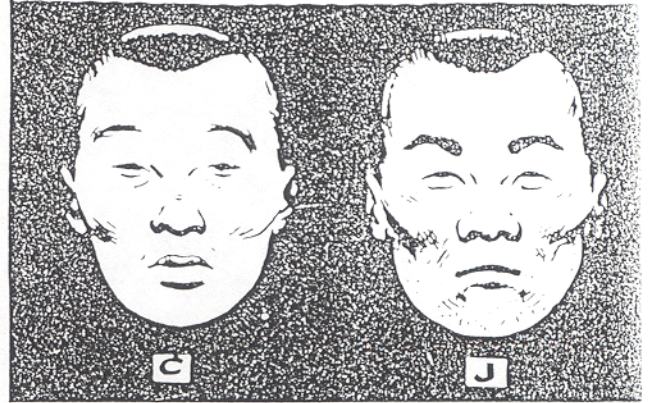
► Japanese walk stiffly erect, hard-heeled. Chinese, more relaxed, have an easy gait, sometimes shuffle.



Chinese

Carl Mydans, Black Star
Japanese

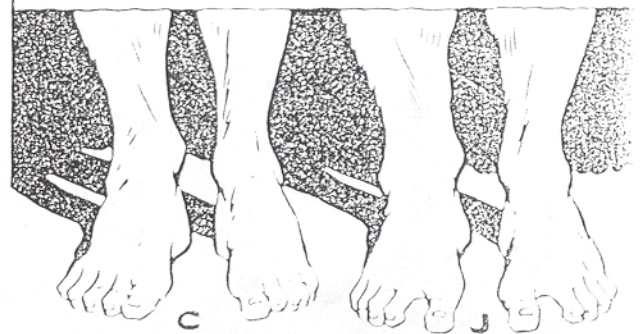
C IS DULL BRONZE IN COLOR — WHILE J IS LIGHTER — MORE ON THE LEMON — YELLOW SIDE. C'S EYES ARE SET LIKE ANY EUROPEAN'S OR AMERICAN'S — BUT HAVE A MARKED SQUINT.... J HAS EYES SLANTED TOWARD HIS NOSE...



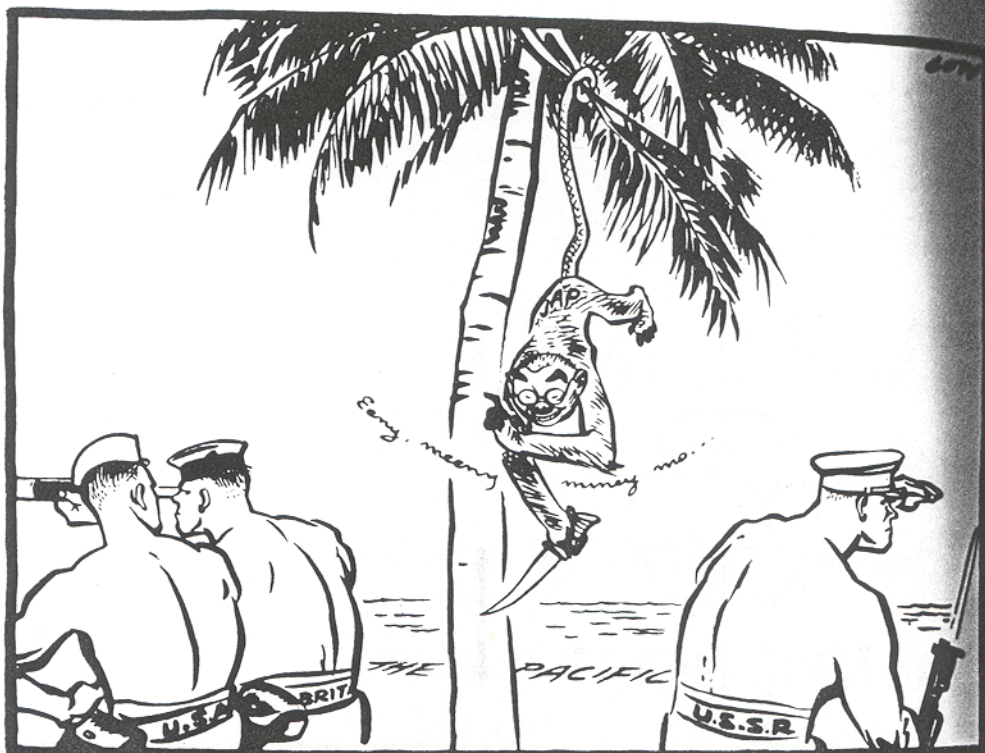
THE CHINESE HAS A SMOOTH FACE...THE JAP RUNS TO HAIRLOOK AT THEIR PROFILES AND TEETH... C USUALLY HAS EVENLY SET CHOPPERS — J HAS BUCK TEETH... THE CHINESE SMILES EASILY — THE JAP USUALLY EXPECTS TO BE SHOT... AND IS VERY UNHAPPY ABOUT THE WHOLE THING...ESPECIALLY IF HE IS AN OFFICER!



THE CHINESE AND OTHER ASIATICS HAVE FAIRLY NORMAL FEET...THE JAP WORE A WOODEN SANDAL ("GETA") BEFORE HE WAS ISSUED ARMY SHOES... HE WILL USUALLY HAVE A WIDE SPACE BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND TOES... OFTEN CALLOUSED FROM THE LEATHER STRAP THAT HELD THE "GETA" TO HIS FOOT...



Life (3/5/43): 12



EAST OR WEST?

2 and 3. The famous political cartoonist David Low offered this stark contrast (above) between the Japanese "monkey-men" and the white powers in July 1941, when it was still being debated whom Japan was most likely to attack. A *Washington Post* cartoon one year later, comparing Japanese atrocities in the Philippines to German ones in Czechoslovakia, illustrates sharply contrasting American images of the enemy—an ape representing all "Japs" imitates "Hitler."



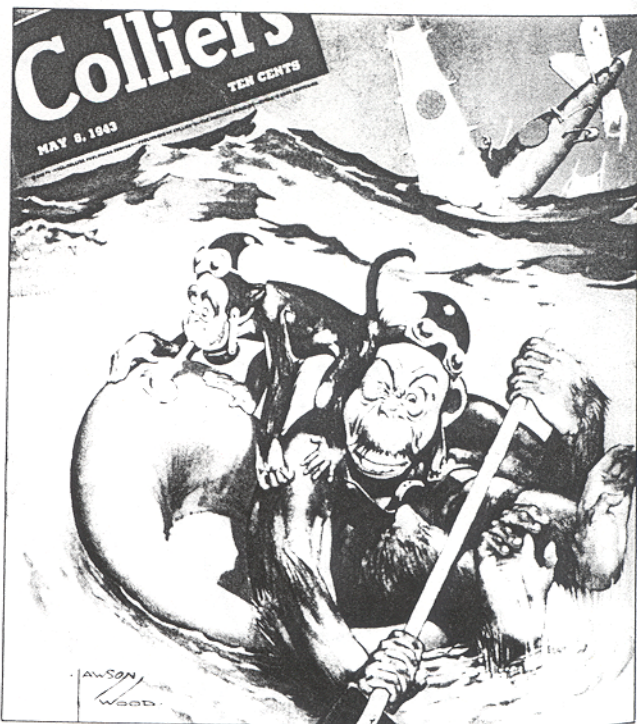
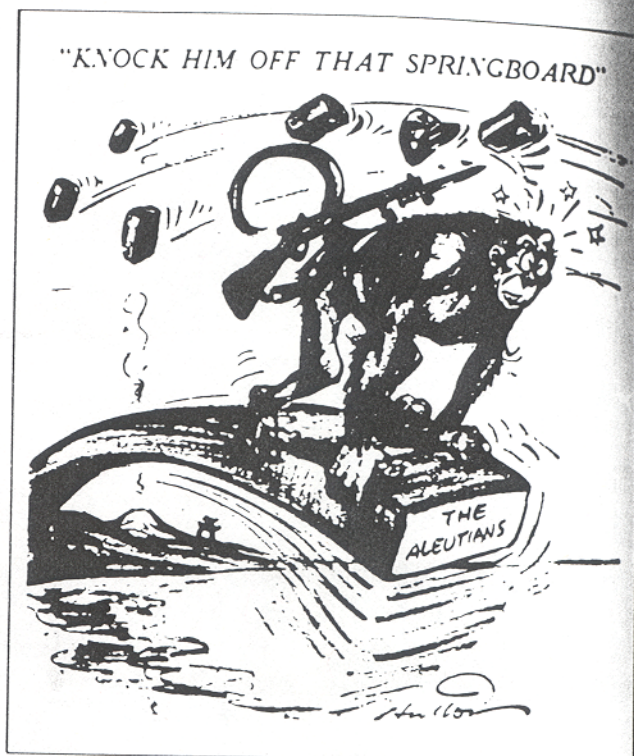


THE MONKEY FOLK

"Always pecking at new things are the bandar-log. This time, if I have any eyesight, they have pecked down trouble for themselves."—*The Jungle Book*.

4. Taking its caption from Rudyard Kipling's *Jungle Book*, this full-page illustration was published in *Punch* in mid-January 1942, as the Japanese were advancing down the Malay Peninsula toward Singapore.

5, 6, 7, and 8. The Japanese attempt to seize control of the Aleutians in 1942–1943 prompted a typically apish cartoon in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (figure 5). When the Japanese garrison at Attu fought to virtually the last man, the U.S. media offered this as further evidence of the subhuman nature of the foe (while the same event inspired the Japanese to eulogize their war dead as “shattered jewels”). *Collier's* turned to the British cartoonist Lawson Wood, famous for his animal graphics, for its May 1943 cover, depicting two downed Japanese airmen as a ludicrous monkey and chimpanzee (figure 6). Depiction of the Japanese as apes also implied that they were vicious jungle creatures who had to be exterminated, as in this April 1943 *New York Times* response to the execution of captured Doolittle fliers—captioned with a line from *The Mikado*: “Let the punishment fit the crime” (figure 7). Exterminationist sentiment also was reinforced by depicting the Japanese as vermin. “Louseous Japanicas” (figure 8) appeared in the U.S. Marine monthly *Leatherneck* in March 1945, the same month that the United States adopted the policy of low-level incendiary bombing of Japanese cities.





Louseous Japanicas

The first serious outbreak of this lice epidemic was officially noted on December 7, 1941, at Honolulu, T. H. To the Marine Corps, especially trained in combating this type of pestilence, was assigned the gigantic task of extermination. Extensive experiments on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, and Saipan have shown that this louse inhabits coral atolls in the South Pacific, particularly pill boxes, palm trees, caves, swamps and jungles.



Flame throwers, mortars, grenades and bayonets have proven to be an effective remedy. But before a complete cure may be effected the origin of the plague, the breeding grounds around the Tokyo area, must be completely annihilated.



A British commentary on the Japanese soldier

How Tough Are the Japanese?

They are not tougher than other soldiers, says a veteran observer, but brutality is part of their fighting equipment.

Following Japan's spectacular early victories, the perception of the Japanese as super-emerged alongside the images of apes and lesser men. This British graphic was used to illustrate a mid-1943 article in the *New York Times Magazine*.

THE HEROIC ROLE



"And so brave Jack
the Giant Ogre..."

...THE LAD WHO GREW UP TO PLAY THE PART...



ORR



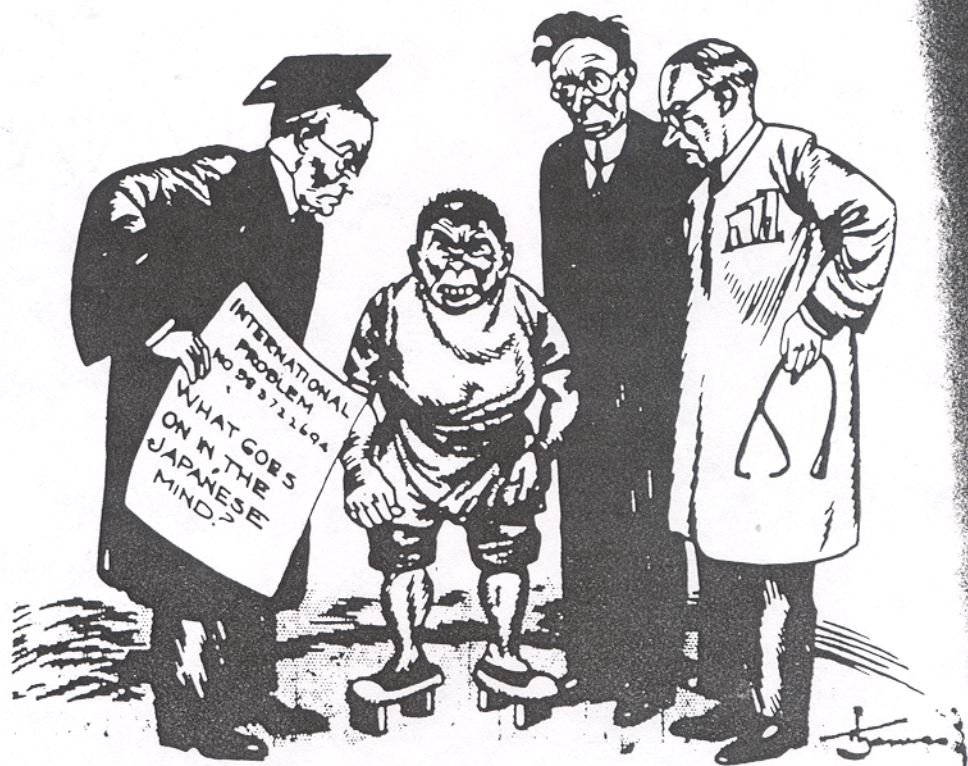
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13

11, 12, and 13. The image of the Japanese superman immediately evoked more traditional visions of the Yellow Peril and menacing Asian "horde," as in Orr's January 1942 cartoon for the *Chicago Tribune* (figure 11). In the original, the face and hands of the "Jap hordes" were bright yellow—a routine feature of virtually all colored depictions of the Japanese. The *Tribune* evoked the specter of the Yellow Peril even more explicitly in a graphic published two weeks after Pearl Harbor (figure 12). The sexual fears underlying Yellow Peril and anti-"colored" sentiments are revealed in the poster of a Japanese soldier carrying off a naked white woman (figure 13). Submitted to a "This Is the Enemy" contest in 1942, this was exhibited at New York's Museum of Modern Art and reprinted in *Life*.

"ANOTHER PUZZLER FOR WORLD SCHOLARS"



14. The Western perception of the Japanese as "little men" or "lesser men" meshed easily with images of the enemy as primitive, childish, moronic, or emotionally disturbed. This graphic, originally published in the *Detroit News* on the occasion of Japan's surrender in August 1945, reached a much larger audience when it was reprinted in the *Sunday New York Times*.