

## W E E K L Y P R E S S R E V I E W

No. 6

Week ending February 22, 1943

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For the Use of the WRA Staff Only - Not for Publication

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## SUMMARY

Military service and Middle West employment program continued as chief news sources. Hawaiian Japanese have responded enthusiastically to Army enlistment program; no newspapers have published reports on response in the continental United States. Considerable local resentment to resettlement in Middle West has apparently developed. Act to prohibit land ownership by Japanese in Arkansas was signed by the governor. A plan to transport evacuee farm labor to the North West was announced by the Department of Agriculture.

MILITARY SERVICE --

Press interest was concentrated on response to induction call in Hawaii; start of the registration drive at the various centers; and Selective Service System instructions to Nisei living outside centers. Editorial comment continued favorable.

Induction in Hawaii:

Enlistments by Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry far exceeded quota set by Army. 1500 were called; 7425 responded. These facts were reported by both the AP and UP. Rocky Mountain News, Idaho Statesman, San Francisco Chronicle, UP, 2/14/43. Spokesman Review, San Francisco Examiner, Arizona Republic, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Washington Star, AP, 2/13/43.

Official Army photograph of a group of Hawaiian Japanese enlisting in the U. S. Army was wirephotoed by the AP with the legend, "I want to help Uncle Sam; that's all..." Visalia Times Delta, San Francisco Chronicle, Idaho Daily Statesman, Spokesman Review, 2/8/43.

Army Induction:

Clippings of the second AP dispatch of January 23 announcing War Department decision to induct Japanese-Americans were received from following additional papers: Lewiston Tribune, Spokesman Review, 1/29/43.

President Roosevelt's letter approving formation of a Japanese team was covered by two papers in addition to those listed last week: Baltimore Sun. 2/4/43. Herald and News. 2/9/43.

Selective Service System issued instructions that all citizens of Japanese ancestry who live outside relocation camps and who wish to enlist in the Army should apply at their local draft boards. Idaho Statesman, UP, 2/14/43. Same instruction was reported by the New York Herald Tribune (2/12/43) in an article covering all developments which pertained to military service.

Registration:

Only one paper of national circulation--New York Herald Tribune (2/8/43)--reported the start of the recruitment drive. The Tribune item was buried in an article on General George C. Marshall's testimony to Congress about the nation's military needs.

Newspaper items about registration in particular centers are summarized below:

Granada: Army representatives have started registration as "Japanese held at the southern Colorado relocation center near Amache made ready Tuesday to go to war--on the side of the United States". Those who "do not wish combat duty will be considered for jobs in agriculture or industry". Denver Post. 2/9/43.

Central Utah: Registration at Central Utah started February 11, with 100 interviewers "to see that those registering were properly classed as to occupation and where they could best serve their country. It is expected that about two blocks a day will be interviewed....and that it will take two to three weeks to register the entire camp". Millard County Chronicle. 2/11/43.

Gila River: Start of registration period announced and registration machinery described in identical stories which ran in the Tucson Star and Arizona Republic., 2/11/43.

Tule Lake: Army registration team has arrived at the project to register all persons except those who have applied for repatriation. Seattle Post Intelligencer. 2/10/43. Herald and News. 2/9/43. AP.

Minidoka: Registration will begin on February 8. Army team has arrived. Registration program described. "Citizens fit for military service but who do not wish to volunteer probably will be taken into the service in due time, under the plan." Idaho Daily Statesman, 2/8/43. AP. State selective service officials announced February 7 that "1661 American-born Japanese of military age at the Hunt relocation center are eligible to volunteer with Army combat units....about 500 of those eligible are expected to volunteer." Daily Statesman, 2/8/43.

California: The AP story on induction at the two California centers, reported last week, was printed in the following additional papers: Jackson Clarion-Ledger, San Antonio Express, Cincinnati Times-Star, Los Angeles Examiner; Tucson Star, Syracuse Herald-Journal, Los Angeles Times. 2/6/43.

Manzanar: Reporting the arrival of the Army team and the start of registration, the Inyo Independent (2/12/43) quoted liberally from the address prepared for delivery at all centers and reprinted the questions and answers sheet.

Editorial comments:

Additional editorials received confirmed last week's statement that editorial attitude in the nation was almost unanimously favorable to dispersal of Japanese in the army, industry, and agriculture.

The Greenville News (2/2/43) and Dallas News agreed with the plan, but with reservations....Both papers thought a very thorough check of an evacuee's loyalty should be made before releasing him.

The Galveston News (2/1/43) felt that the move would remove cause for tension and riots within the camp, and would therefore be a good thing. The editorial also exploded the racial myth, saying, "...the characteristics responsible for Japan's national policies appear to be the result of education and environment rather than race...It seems reasonable to suppose that a Japanese born and educated in this country is primarily American in his outlook on life."

Editorials in both the Milwaukee Journal (2/7/43) and Springfield Sun (1/30/43) were favorable to the plan but contained no new angles.

The Millard County Chronicle (2/11/43) quoted a speech by an evacuee at the start of registration to the effect that all the Nisei wanted was a chance to prove their loyalty to the United States.

The Denver News (2/3/43) and the Boston American (2/1/43) printed a picture of two Nisei soldiers firing a machine gun, with the caption-- "They're on our side--Don't call these fellows Japs."

A letter to the Spokesman-Review (2/8/43) from Pattison Finucane, 3.1514 $\frac{1}{2}$  Third, Spokane, called induction of Nisei "an insult to our boys". Private Michael Musulin replied to this letter from Fort George Wright (2/13/43) saying that, as a one of Yugoslav descent, he knows that persons of Japanese descent can be loyal American soldiers.

Other News Items on Military Service:

A resolution protesting Army induction of Japanese-Americans was passed by Los Angeles Parlor No. 45 of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Los Angeles Times. 2/10/43.

The Houston Post (2/7/43) related an incident at Pearl Harbor where Japanese soldiers in the American army captured a midget Japanese submarine.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS ---

Senate Investigation: A definite drift in opinion as to the outcome desired of the Senate investigation was noticeable. While formerly, feeling--as indicated by press items, editorials, and statements of the Senators themselves--seemed to be that America's Japanese population should have "tougher" handling because "no Jap could be loyal to this country", there is now definite recognition that both loyal and disloyal elements exist in the centers. Opinion seems to have moved in favor of a segregation policy.

Senator Chandler has denied reports that his committee had decided in advance to transfer the relocation centers to the Army. The AP (Arkansas Gazette, 1/21/43) quotes him: "We are out to get all the facts and report them accurately"; UP (Times News, 1/27/43) reported him as saying that his committee's job now "looks like a problem of segregation--how to separate the good from the bad"; and AP on January 27 indicated that his purpose in questioning former Ambassador Grew was to learn the feasibility of segregation. Los Angeles Times, Spokesman Review, Arkansas Gazette, 1/28/43.

Senator Wallgren "asserts that his resolution was merely introduced as a means of developing the whole Japanese matter", and is much concerned over its misinterpretation by an unnamed radio commentator, according to an article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (2/8/43), which goes on to say that Wallgren has received a "mass of mail" and several long distance telephone calls calling his action "Fascist".

That a sterner discipline was called for in dealing with the Japanese problem and that too high a proportion of WRA personnel are "star-gazers" was asserted by Rodney L. Brink in the Christian Science Monitor (2/2/43). He wrote that the Far West will give a "hearty welcome" to the investigating committee. But he feels that only Senators fully informed about evacuation should be members of the committee.

Senator Reynolds "is all wrong in trying to back up his complaints" about the government's lenient treatment of evacuees "with exaggerated charges" about luxury-living in the centers. "A visit to the Heart Mountain Relocation center near Cody will set anybody right regarding those accusations". Casper Tribune-Herald, "Brass Tacks" column, 2/7/43.

"Charges that Japanese residents of the Heart Mountain relocation camp near Cody are being 'pampered' today were branded as 'just Republican propaganda' by Walter Q. Phelan, Democratic state chairman for Wyoming. San Francisco News. 2/13/43. UP.

Senate hearing at which former Ambassador Grew testified was topic of half of Drew Pearson's February 6 "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column. According to Pearson, Grew favored immediate segregation, charged WRA "with failing to keep a close check on loyal internees who have been released for outside employment". Pearson reported Tokio Slocum's testimony on the Manzanar incident with the notation: "Sixteen of the Jap terrorists were immediately transferred to an isolated camp in Utah." Seattle Post Intelligencer, Philadelphia Record, Akron Beacon-Journal, 2/7/43.

Editorial comment on Senate investigation:

Without differentiating between aliens and citizens, the Montana Standard (1/19/43) agreed with Senator Reynolds' "pampering" charge, and approved Senator Wallgren's proposal to put the centers under military control. According to this paper, "Most Americans would be glad to see a little more rigor put into the handling of the defiant enemy aliens."

The Senate investigation was approved by the Birmingham Age-Herald 1/29/43, on the grounds that it would pave the way for release of loyal American citizens from "detention camps".

Other Congressional interest:

Senator Gurney of South Dakota urged "closer control" over "mail, telephone calls, and forwarding of money" from relocation centers. Los Angeles Times. INS, 2/12/43.

Representative Rankin of Mississippi "denounced plans by Secretary of War Stimson to organize a Japanese unit in the American Army", offering as an alternative suggestion the formation of labor battalions. Sacramento Bee, INS, 2/4/43. Rankin later charged on the floor of the House that members of the Black Dragon Society are active in the relocation centers and asked that the Dies Committee be assigned to ferret them out. He also charged that members of the same society are on the Federal payroll. Baltimore News and Post, 2/12/43. Article by Ray Richard.

LEGAL --

Evacuated Japanese do not lose their residence in California because of their removal, according to an opinion delivered by State Attorney General Robert Kenny on February 6. They may file suit for divorce in the California courts. San Diego Union. AP. 2/7/43. San Francisco Chronicle. 2/7/43.

An evacuee summoned for jury duty in California replied, "My deepest regret is that I cannot fulfill my duty as a citizen through no fault of mine", Arizona Republic. AP. 2/11/43.

A memorial introduced in the Washington legislature would ask Congress to prohibit the residence of alien Japanese in the state. Seattle Post-Intelligencer. AP. 1/29/43.

Contention of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. that the federal government had no power to suspend "all trading and deliveries of silk futures on July 28, 1943" was dismissed by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe. New York Times. 2/16/43.

Bill to prevent evacuees in Wyoming from voting in that state was signed by Governor Hunt on February 9. News items covering this were carried in the Cheyenne Tribune (2/6 and 2/9/43), Denver Post (2/7/43) and Cody Enterprise (2/10/43). The Casper Tribune-Herald contended editorially (2/8/43) that neither this action nor a pending bill prohibiting acquisition

of property by alien Japanese should be considered as discriminatory legislation. The reasoning behind this is "that Wyoming wants to discharge its obligations to the country in full measure but not to the extent of assuming those that properly belong to other states".

State Senator Clarence C. Ward of California is campaigning to gain public support for legislation to permanently exclude Japanese. At a Santa Maria meeting, "more than half of a \$500 fund to forward the movement was raised by voluntary contributions". In his address, Ward stated, "While our purpose is not to incite ill feeling and malice, for we need to be calm, it appears significant that no loyal Japanese, alien or American born, saw fit to come forward with information or warning in advance of the Pearl Harbor attack although many in the State transferred their bank accounts, December 6, 1941..." Los Angeles Times, 2/10/43. Santa Maria meeting also reported in Santa Barbara News-Press, 2/9/43.

"A bill to establish real property ownership rights of aliens patterned after the California law, was introduced into the Utah senate Thursday (1/14/43) by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkin (D)." Salt Lake Tribune, 1/15/43. This legislation was temporarily tabled "to permit members to work out amendments to make the measure 'more drastic'". Salt Lake Tribune, 1/22/43.

An AP report that Governor Homer Adkins had signed the Arkansas bill prohibiting land-ownership by evacuees was carried in the following: Seattle Post-Intelligencer, San Francisco Examiner, Spokesman Review, Rocky Mountain News, San Francisco Chronicle, New York Herald Tribune, Washington Star, and Philadelphia Inquirer. 2/14/43. Three letters to the Arkansas Gazette flayed the legislative action. Mrs. A. L. Woody of Little Rock (1/27/43) wants the people of Arkansas, themselves, to decide by vote whether those of Japanese descent should own land and calls Arkansas legislators "cold-blooded"; a soldier at Camp Robinson (evidently not Japanese) says (1/27/43) that the action "is the very essence of what we are trying to wipe out in this world--discrimination against minorities"; and Mrs. C. M. Weston of Little Rock writes that "I should not want to become responsible, as the senator seems willing to become, for the consequences to this state..."

A bill to establish segregated schools "for members of the Mongolian race" provoked "a floor fight" in the Arkansas Senate. The argument was over whether the measure affected Chinese. While at least one Senator felt Chinese should have their own schools, the substitution of the word "Japanese" for "Mongolian" resulted in speedy passage by a vote of 16-10. Arkansas Gazette. 1/29/43.

A Desha, Arkansas, farmer "was docketed for trial today (1/20/43) on a charge of assault with intent to kill Shigeru Fukuchi, resident of the federal Japanese relocation center at Rohwer. But, "an official, who would not be quoted by name, said it would be useless to try the case since he believed no Desha jury would convict. He said a trial might 'stir up feeling.'" Arkansas Gazette, 1/21/43. AP.

EVACUEE PROPERTY --

Two more articles on stored evacuee equipment were transmitted by the McClatchy Newspaper Service. The first (Fresno Bee, 2/3/43) reported a statement by Russell Robinson, chief of WRA evacuee property division. According to the Bee, Robinson said that an inventory of unused equipment is under way; that reports of the quantity of farm machinery involved were greatly exaggerated; that legally obtaining the equipment depends upon evacuees' willingness to sell; that Japanese approached so far have been willing to sell for patriotic reasons; and that because of the government's resettlement policy, evacuees may need the equipment themselves before the war is over. On February 4 the Sacramento Bee reported, "Officials in the office of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers today informed California interests the government agency is making a survey of the Japanese evacuee tire situation with a view to ordering the release of the tires to the public. At the same time, however, it was stated that Jeffers' outfit is 'proceeding cautiously' in the matter." Statement by Jeffers' organization was reported to have been made to Arthur Dudley, secretary-manager of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce.

Jerry Wallace, writing for the sports page of the San Francisco Chronicle (2/7/43) argued that California should seize for home defense training, firearms stored by evacuees. According to Wallace, vast quantities of "mighty expensive rifles and pistols" were acquired by the Japanese before evacuation.

Costa Rica has decided to sell at auction "the agricultural machinery left by Costa Rica's Japanese colony, the members of which were arrested when war was declared and are now interned in the United States". New York Times. 2/15/43.

AGRICULTURAL AND ENGINEERING --

Drainage contractor at Jerome in a paid advertisement (Arkansas Gazette, 1/9/43) denied certain statements attributed to him in a Commercial Appeal article of January 3. Said the contractor, "For Mr. Eugene Rutland's information, I wish to say that they (evacuees and WRA staff) are doing a swell job of the work, and both Mr. Jackson and the evacuees are very co-operative, congenial, and agreeable in every respect."

The Pueblo Chieftain in an editorial (2/12/43) indicates that its purpose in bringing attention to the school situation at Granada is "to convince all parties at interest" that too little state aid is given to schools in Colorado, As a result, their standards are below the level considered by the federal government as minimum for evacuees.

EMPLOYMENT --

Summary of week's developments: Increasing local opposition to resettlement in Middle West was reported in many papers. Direct hostile action took place in following communities: Goshen, Indiana, Bridgeport,

Michigan; West Branch, Iowa; Indianapolis, Indiana; and in the Michigan legislature. A Japanese girl domestic in Des Moines was severely beaten. The Farm Security Administration announced a plan to transport evacuee farm labor to the North West. Governor Carville of Nevada has decided to allow the importation of a limited number of farm laborers.

Farm Labor: Plans to recruit, transport, and house 5000 evacuees to meet farm labor shortages in eastern Oregon, Idaho, and parts of Washington were announced by the Farm Security Administration on February 11. Both the AP and UP sent out dispatches on the above, and it was included on the front page "Last Minute News" section of the San Francisco News. (2/12/43) Idaho Daily Statesman, Herald and News, AP, 2/12/43. Los Angeles Times, UP, 2/12/43.

Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada has approved plan "to allow importation of at least 100 Japanese into the rich Maopa valley agricultural area to work in tomato fields" as a result of an "urgent appeal for aid from farmers of the region". Los Angeles Daily News. 2/11/43.

County War Board of Ely, Nevada, "went on record as opposing the use of Japanese labor on ranches except as a last resort". Reno Gazette. 2/9/43.

The Japanese were described as "the best source of labor" Idaho farmers have by the manager of the Nampa, Idaho, USES at a Farmers' institute held there. Boise Statesman. 2/11/43.

An AP dispatch of February 18 reported a Department of Agriculture announcement that evacuees would be used to fill farm labor shortages this year. New York Times. 2/19/43.

Representatives of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company were at Central Utah to recruit evacuees for share-crop farming in Montana, Idaho, and Utah. Ogden Standard-Examiner. 2/5/43.

Kansas City Opening: The Middle West resettlement program and the opening of a relocation office in Kansas City, Missouri, were covered fully by the Kansas City Times (2/11/43). The article took E. H. Leker's appointment as office supervisor as an indication "that particular emphasis will be placed on obtaining from the relocation centers, labor to help in meeting the acute shortage on the farms."

Middle West Resettlement Program: Discussing the scarcity of scrap yard labor in Chicago's iron and steel industry, the Journal of Commerce (2/12/43) said that "one of the proposed solutions would be to use the yellow race in the scrap yards" and reported three-way negotiations between WRA, IWC, and the newspaper toward bringing evacuees in.

A Fellowship of Reconciliation representative who had been trying to influence Indiana farmers to use evacuee labor was arrested as a deserter from a conscientious objectors' camp. Chicago Tribune, 2/10/43.



Citizens of Goshen, Indiana, at a mass meeting on February 5, "voted overwhelmingly" against evacuee labor. Chicago Tribune, 2/10/43.

Bridgeport, Michigan, Farm Bureau Community Club went on record February 10 as opposing the importation of evacuee farm labor. Saginaw News. 2/11/43.

Some leaders of the Michigan sugar beet industry favor Japanese labor because of the expense and inefficiency of Mexican labor and because they feel that the government should subsidize farmers' farm labor costs, according to a news article in the Saginaw News, 2/11/43.

The American Friends Service Committee Scattergood hostel at West Branch, Iowa, is being considered as a temporary resettlement center for evacuees. The Des Moines Register (2/12/43) reported the plan in inch-high headlines. According to an article in this paper, local opposition has developed "led by Robert H. Moore, former secretary of the Iowa Farmers Union and his brother, T. L. Moore, an insurance man and former mayor." At a meeting of the West Branch Community Club a motion offered by Mayor W. B. Anderson to defer action was unanimously approved. Both the Cedar Rapids Gazette (2/11/43) and the Waterloo Courier (INS, 2/12/43) reported the plan for conversion of the Scattergood hostel and made an advance announcement of the meeting to sound out community sentiment reported in the Register.

Two editorials and a columnist commented on the Middle West resettlement plan. The Michigan State Grange was complimented by the Detroit News for having deferred its stand on the importation of Japanese labor. This paper felt that farmers first should be fully informed, and that WRA should furnish assurances on the disposition of relocated Japanese after the war.

State Legislature resolution asking Congress to prevent the resettlement of evacuees in Michigan commented upon by the Pontiac Press. "It would be a grave mistake to try to force such labor upon this State even though there is a shortage of farm help". 2/11/43.

The Indianapolis West Side Messenger headlined a violent editorial against the importation of evacuees with, "Giving Jobs to Japanese in Indiana War Plants is Going Too Damn Far", and asserted that "Several mothers with sons in service have called the editor to express themselves as being emphatically against bringing these Japanese here to work in our plants". According to this editorial, "bringing these people here gives them opportunity for sabotage and also will incite our own 'Red Blooded' Hoosiers against them to such an extent that there may be serious trouble in our plants and in our streets". A columnist in the same paper, after reminding his readers of recent articles which "explained how alien Japanese confined to one of our camps in the West were so arrogant and independent and would not work, invites reader expression of opinion.

Miscellaneous Employment Items:

A 19-year old Japanese domestic was severely beaten in her home in Des Moines by an unidentified assailant when she answered, "Yes", to his question if she were Japanese. Seattle Post Intelligencer. 2/7/43.

A picture of the two chick sexers who got "C" gas rationing cards to carry on their work was carried in the San Francisco News and the Washington News; 2/12/43.

Citizen distrust and hatred of all Japanese is implied by a New York Evening Post columnist ("Washington Memo", 2/17/43) as the reason so few are being used to relieve the farm labor shortage. He illustrated his point by referring to the uproar which greeted Secretary Wickard's proposal to hire a Japanese couple on his farm last summer.

An appeal to industrial and business leaders of Ogden, Utah, to accept evacuee labor has been made by the Ogden Selective Service Board No. 4. Salt Lake City Tribune, 1/17/43.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES--

Concert by Minidoka mass choir on February 9 "packed the First Methodist Church" with "fully 1,000 persons". Twin Falls Times News 2/10/43. Picture of choir featured (2/3/43), and concert announced (2/9/43) in Times News.

"Serviceers", a club to perform USO function of entertaining soldiers, has been organized at Minidoka. Boise Daily Statesman. 1/21/43.

The Millard County Chronicle carried five small items about various community activities at Topaz on January 21 and February 11, 1943.

COMMUNITY WELFARE --

Problem of supplying shoes to evacuees at Minidoka under rationing regulations was reported in the Idaho Daily Statesman (2/15/43). Solution "may be made by tailoring ration book No. 1 to eliminate coffee and sugar stamps--and using the stamps to purchase shoes."

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES--

Sales at Gila River stores are subject to the Arizona sales tax, according to a ruling of the State Tax Commission on February 9. No WRA representative appeared at the hearing to protest the assessment. Arizona Republic. 2/10/43.

STUDENT RELOCATION --

The national director of the Japanese-American Student Relocation Council was scheduled to address the Manchester, Connecticut, Rotary Club on February 9, on "Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast". Hartford Courant. 2/7/43.

HAWAII --

The order to lift military rule partially in Hawaii drew a favorable editorial from the New York Times. (2/12/43)

John A. Balch has issued a pamphlet entitled, "Shall the Japanese Be Allowed to Dominate Hawaii", which urges the evacuation "of at least 100,000 Hawaiian Japanese to the mainland". Reporting the pamphlet's publication, the Chicago Sun (2/2/43) told why the Army opposed evacuation.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES --

Status of Evacuees in Post War World:

Speaking before a group at Jerome, the Rt. Rev. Charles S. Reifsnider, Episcopal bishop of Tokio, Japan, declared that repercussions from the relocation centers "will bear weight on the discussions around the peace table". Arkansas Gazette. 1/27/43.

Director Myer feels that a major factor causing unrest at the centers is the "uncertainty" as to their post-war status felt by evacuees and that "It is to the interest of our enemies that this be made to appear a race war". Arkansas Gazette. 2/4/43. This statement was also subject of an AP dispatch. Memphis-Press-Scimitar, 2/4/43.

The Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau went on record opposing the return of evacuees "with or without citizenship" on the basis that they "will force the American standard down". Los Angeles Times, 1/30/43.

A citizens committee in Hanford, California, adopted a resolution opposing return of evacuees to California. Visalia Times Delta, 2/11/43.

State Commander of the California American Legion, addressing the Yuba-Sutter Post, advocated transferring American Japanese to some of the present mandated islands in the Pacific. Sacramento Bee. 1/28/43.

State Senator Clarence C. Ward "is addressing public gatherings in this (Santa Barbara) his home county, in an effort to crystallize support for legislation for the permanent exclusion of Japanese". Los Angeles Times. 2/10/43.

In an editorial praising the San Diego Chamber of Commerce for having passed a resolution for permanent removal of Japanese from California the Visalia Times Delta (2/6/43) said: Their low standards make it difficult

for American farmers to remain in production".

The United States government should be training Japanese-American leaders who could go to Japan immediately after the war to take over and democratize the public institutions there instead of keeping them "shut up in concentration camps". Article by Pearl Buck. New York City PM. 2/8/43.

#### Japan's Decision to Stop Baseball:

A decision by the Japanese government to forbid the game of baseball, reported by the Berlin radio, resulted in several comments from sports writers:

In the San Francisco Chronicle (2/6/43), Will Connolly quoted a former member of an American team which had toured Japan, "I was reared on the Pacific Coast with lots of Japs and got to know them as tough customers. I saw nothing to make me change my mind on a base ball tour of Japan in '31. Japanese players were poor sports, but clever and relentless."

Al Vermeer in the San Francisco News (2/4/43) described Japanese players in the same vein, quoting Mike Fisher who "took the first American team to Japan back in 1907, 'They seemed to be against Americans. They were nice to our faces, but we could hear them muttering behind our backs!'"

#### New York City Forum:

At a forum sponsored by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, John Baker, Chief, Division of Reports, delivered an address on "Japanese Americans Evacuees Tomorrow." The New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, and the Daily Worker carried stories.

The Herald-Tribune (2/14/43) was concerned solely with Baker's speech, headlining its article, "Big Majority of Japanese Born in U. S. Called Loyal". It quoted Baker to the effect that living conditions in the centers meet a "minimum standard of decency" and that a roster of 40,000 employables is expected by the end of May. Passage of a resolution praising WRA's administration was also reported.

The Times reported the whole meeting more fully, but stressed the fact that the press was barred from the discussion--"Mr. Baker balked at answering questions or engaging in discussions in the presence of the press" although he "went on to discuss with a group of about 300 persons, some of them Communists and some of them Japanese, matters that he felt he could not air generally".

The Daily Worker article (2/11/43) announced the meeting beforehand, saying that "Trade union leaders from three sections of the country will be among the speakers" at a forum "which will be devoted to a discussion of the role of loyal Japanese-Americans in the war effort."

Legion Post Favors Lenient Treatment of Evacuees:

The McGehee, Arkansas, post of the American Legion, "indefinitely tabled a resolution urging that more rigid restrictions be placed on the Japanese colonists in Southeast Arkansas". Arkansas Gazette, 1/27/43.

Miscellaneous Expressions of Public Attitudes:

Chinese girl scouts in Los Angeles sent a package of scouting materials to Japanese girl scouts at Heart Mountain, feeling that they could thereby "best express our conviction that in girl scouting there are no racial barriers". Los Angeles Times, 2/7/43.

"Dr. Homer L. Morris, secretary of the social-industrial section of the American Friends Service committee" told a Friends Forum audience in Reading, Pa., that the attack on Pearl Harbor was "in part, the answer by the Japanese to the Japanese exclusion act" and that the Japanese government in its propaganda is using evacuation as proof that this is a racial war. Reading Eagle, 2/5/43.

A feature article on the Japanese minority question appeared in the Daily Worker (2/4/43). Written after an interview with the executive secretary of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, the article was extremely favorable to the work of that organization "in the war to destroy the Axis", to the evacuees, and to WRA's objectives. WRA, however, was not mentioned by name. Article was illustrated by a picture captioned, "They're Against the Axis", which showed a group of inductees at Granada being sworn into the United States Army.

The Pacific Coast must be alert to the danger of regarding the war against Japan as secondary to that of the European war. Washington authorities have never been sufficiently conscious of the Japanese "menace", as shown by their reluctance to admit that Japanese immigration "constituted a peaceful penetration intended as a prelude to their long time program of crushing and subjugating America..." San Francisco Examiner, 1/30/43. By Clyde C. Shoemaker, Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles County.

Farmers in San Diego County have profited from evacuation because prior to evacuation "Japanese farmers received financial assistance from the Japanese government which enabled them to manipulate the vegetable market here to the detriment of American farmers". This charge was made by the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. Los Angeles Times, 2/5/43.

An unsuccessful plot by Japanese agents to kidnap Supreme Court Justice Murphy when he was Governor-General of the Philippines was described in the San Francisco Examiner (2/6/43), with the remark, "the chief conspirator may now be a second-rate Filipino Quisling".

A feature article in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (2/7/43) told about several forms of "exquisite torture" allegedly inflicted by Japanese on their captives.

A Marine on leave was quoted as saying, "Fifty of the Japs we finished at Gavutu had San Diego, California taxicab licenses in their papers". New York Daily News. 2/13/43. Column, "Little Old New York"; by Ed Sullivan.

Editorial Comment:

In an editorial devoted to "Farm Opportunities in our Region", the Seattle Post Intelligencer (2/6/43) mentioned among factors favorable to local agriculturalists the availability of land vacated by evacuated Japanese.

The Des Moines Register (1/16/43) criticized people and especially "supercautious administrators at Iowa state institutions" who refused to adhere to the government's policy "to re-integrate loyal Japanese-Americans as fast as possible" on the grounds that such an attitude is based on war hysteria. On the same day, another editorial contained a picture and an article about a sergeant in the American army with the comment: "Think of the Kurokis (the sergeant's family) next time you feel inclined to lump all our Japanese-American families indiscriminately in with Tojo and the warlords".

The Visalia Times (2/1/43) noted that the Army has issued a pocket guide which tells how to distinguish Japanese from Chinese. "The Jap will be short, squat, almost without waist-line. Skin lemon yellow, eyes slanted toward his nose, whiskers heavy...He can't pronounce the letter 'l' and hisses the 's'." (Quotes are from the editorial, not from Army guide.)

The Wheeling-Intelligencer (1/30/43) asserted that among three recent developments (controversy over proposed enrollment of Japanese students at Morris-Harvey College, resettlement of 10,000 evacuees in Middle West, and army induction) only the last "will win general public approval". This on the theory that Americans "just don't assimilate Japanese".

Letters to Newspapers:

Chester Rowell's San Francisco Chronicle article which called the army induction plan an "encouraging beginning toward a more rational treatment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry" raised five letters in California newspapers, three hostile and two sympathetic.

Three letters to the Sacramento Bee expressed indignation that Antioch College had granted a scholarship to an evacuee student.

A letter to the San Francisco Chronicle (2/11/43) claimed that the confinement of Japanese in camps "where they cannot commit acts of sabotage" was proof that "the military is unable to segregate the good from the bad".

The word, "Jap" should not be capitalized, as it is in the same class as "rat" or "snake". The few loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry should be called "Japanese". San Francisco Examiner, 2/10/43.

Of 11 other letters to California newspapers, seven were hostile to the evacuees and four sympathetic. Angles covered were deportation after the war, racial discrimination, danger of bloc voting if Japanese were to retain California citizenship.

Evacuation was a bad mistake, but it would be a worse one to waste the gardening skill of the evacuees by keeping them confined. "Enduring peace cannot be nurtured in a soil that rots self-respect". Salt Lake Tribune, 1/15/43.

#### Feature Articles on Relocation Centers:

The Denver Post is running a series of articles on Granada, the announced purpose of which is to get at the bottom of conflicting rumors about life at the camp. The first, (2/14/43) dealing with the physical facilities and living conditions at the camp, was factual, fair and accurate. Jack Carberry, the Post's correspondent wrote that he was extended every courtesy by the project management. The second article, however, was somewhat hostile. Headlined, "Fiasco in Agricultural Program at Inache Jap Camp is Feared", it took WRA to task for not utilizing fully some of the most desirable agricultural property in the country. According to Carberry, "present plans call for the tilling of but 500 of these vast fertile acres". Agricultural history of the project land is described in terms of its tremendous production. Last year, WRA made an effort to raise vegetable crops, but many mistakes were made because WRA farm management men did not know local agricultural conditions. As a result, "farmers up and down the valley are critical". Because of a change in emphasis of WRA policy, labor will not be available to utilize all the land this year. On the other hand, land cannot be leased to qualified farmers because government rules provide only for licensing, and "Under a license anyone in authority in the Washington office of WRA could, if he got the notion, cancel such a lease on a day's notice."

A feature article on Central Utah, written by Arthur Gaeth and appearing in the January 17 issue of the Salt Lake Tribune was extremely sympathetic. Most of the prevalent rumors about relocation centers and their occupants--luxury living, no food rationing, laziness, universal adherence to Japanese customs--are exposed. Conclusion reached in the article is that speedy release of loyal evacuees is essential if the younger generation is to retain its Americanism and if serious conflicts within the centers are to be averted.

The Portland Oregonian (1/31/43) contained a highly favorable feature article on Minidoka written by Mel Arnold. The center residents are there merely because they had the "wrong ancestors", not because they were disloyal or had committed any crime. Hatred of certain civilians against the evacuees is condemned. Furnishings at the center are described as sparse, but ingenuity of residents is making apartments homelike. The barbed wire fence hurts "self respect of the colonists". Agricultural program was jettisoned so that available workers could be released to bring in crops of nearby farmers. Group released for farm labor last year behaved exemplarily. But farmers who didn't treat their workers well will have a hard time getting them this year. The Twin Falls Chamber of Commerce has set up a "Squelch the Rumor Committee" to expose unfounded anti-Japanese rumors.

J. F. McEvoy in an illustrated Baltimore Sun feature article (2/7/43) severely criticized the United States government for evacuating its Pacific Coast Japanese population. According to him, the taxpayer is being mulcted--most evacuees are loyal American citizens, and it would have cost far less to investigate each one individually than to establish and maintain relocation centers. Relocation program was established as a result of the combination of "a new bureaucracy that has a vested interest in the new jobs, pay rolls and budgets which grow out of maintaining these new Indians on their new reservations" and "the sunkist hysteria of a few West Coast pressure groups." "The taxpayer should insist that potential trouble-makers should be screened out, the others removed rapidly from the public trough and put back into useful production." WRA has already instituted a resettlement program, but it is not sufficiently fast or comprehensive.

#### MAGAZINE ARTICLES --

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY (Biweekly publication of the U. S. Office of Education), "War Relocation Centers", February 1, 1943.

Third of a series of articles on education at each center, prepared by center Superintendents of Education and submitted by Dr. McE, Education Consultant. This issue is on Rohwer.

Three phases of education--the "People's School" (adult education), the secondary school, and the elementary school--are described. At the adult education level, "requests from evacuees so legitimate that they amounted to demands" came even before a curriculum could be established. In the secondary school social science program, "It is the aim to have the courses in world and American history contribute to an understanding of the manifest advantages of democracy", and much of the subject matter will be based on life at the Center. Elementary school teachers are faced with the problem of differing educational backgrounds among the students. To meet this problem, "needs of individual children have been studied from data and observations recorded by teachers" and individual Simon-Binet intelligence tests will be used to test mental ability later.



"Most conspicuous problem throughout the school is the language difficulty. The pupils are weak in reading, speech, and written composition. Some of them do not speak English". This language handicap is being overcome in a number of ways.

COLLIERS, "The Guardian Hound" (fiction), February 20, 1943. By R. G. Kirk.

A story promoting the myth that treachery is an inborn trait among Japanese-Americans—not wiped out by years of contact with American institutions. Affectedly written and with a rather silly plot, it will probably have considerable deleterious propaganda value because of its placement in a magazine of national circulation.

MANPOWER REVIEW, (official publication of War Manpower Commission), "Impact of War on Teacher Placement Service", By B. F. Allbright. February, 1943.

How various states are solving the problems of teacher shortage is discussed. Arkansas is among the states hardest hit because average teacher's salary is only \$585. The Teachers Placement Service of the USES has been set up to allocate the scarce supply of teachers. This agency is also assisting WRA to recruit for the two Arkansas centers. Because of the higher salaries offered by WRA (\$1600 to \$2000), this has not been difficult. But, in order to avoid depleting the supply of teachers in any one school district, WRA "has maintained a policy of employing only one teacher from one school district".

ASIA AND THE AMERICAS, "Hawaii Shows Japan--and Asia" By Charles S. Bouslog, February, 1943.

Mr. Bouslog, a former instructor at the University of Hawaii, discusses the background of Japanese in Hawaii and how that has resulted in overwhelming response to the war. He also tells how the impact of war is developing leadership in the loyal and thoroughly Americanized younger generation and displays fear lest the decision to evacuate some Japanese from Hawaii may be a stepping stone toward a policy of distrust which will end with "the pattern of our Pacific Coast."

According to Mr. Bouslog, Hawaii's policy of neither evacuating nor restricting its Japanese population has been successful because "their stake in Hawaii is very large". They have been assimilated--both culturally and biologically--into Hawaii's life. "Left free to follow their lives as normally as any citizen can in Hawaii under martial law and war zone conditions, the Japanese are far more fortunate than their cousins on our West Coast. They have used this happy freedom to help fight against Japan. That is the real news in Hawaii today."

ASIA AND THE AMERICAS, "Little Kauai in the War", by Stella M. Jones, February, 1943.

Mr. Bouslog's article dealt with the reaction of Japanese throughout Hawaii--but particularly in Honolulu--to the impact of war; Miss Jones focused her attention on one of the rural islands. She says that Japanese in Kauai are aligned to America's war effort--have proved this by every means at their disposal. Chief trouble has been with the Filipinos. Racial distrust, which had been smoldering for years, quickened with the fall of Bataan. Japanese were in a highly emotional state, but no violence has occurred.

"The main factors contributory to this situation are: first, a long program of community cooperation and tolerance of cultural differences; second, the acceptance of democracy by a strongly nationalist foreign people; and, third, the willingness and ability of the military powers to analyze the local complex and to temper their actions accordingly."

INTERNAL SECURITY --

Both the AP and UP reported the hammer death murder of evacuated Jinkichi Nitao by Joe Tugawa at Gila River. Only two clipped papers (Spokesman Review, 1/20/43, and Los Angeles Times, 1/21/43) carried the item.

John Yoshida, resident of Jerome, committed suicide on January 23, according to the Arkansas Gazette.

