

*Bigelow*

## WEEKLY PRESS REVIEW

No. 10

Week ending March 23, 1943.

For the Use of the WRA Staff Only - Not for Publication

## SUMMARY

Most important news developments of the week concerned the Senate sub-committee investigation of the WRA. After the Phoenix hearing, Senator Chandler told the press that he had reached certain tentative conclusions. His three-point recommendation at that time was: (1) Military service for male citizens of military age; (2) segregation of evacuees whose disloyalty had been proved; (3) gradual release for employment or other purposes all other evacuees proved disloyal.

Senators Chandler and Murray both visited the Arkansas projects. Newspaper stories reporting their investigation trip showed interest in the "loyalty" question, as disclosed by the number of army volunteers and the "No" answers to Question 28 of the Army questionnaire, which the Senators made public. Other matters of major concern to the Senators, as reported in the press, were the guard system, the cost of maintaining relocation centers, and the undesirability of creating another permanent "Indian" reservation problem. Senator Murray was reported to have said that the limited response by evacuees to offers of farm labor employment was tantamount proof of their disloyalty and he was quoted as having "little sympathy with complaints from American-born Japanese because they had failed to publicly declare their loyalty to the United States" immediately following Pearl Harbor.

Before leaving Arkansas, the investigating committee was reported to have wired recommendations to Washington for a stricter guard system. Senator Chandler also "assured" the citizens of Arkansas that "after the war these people will be deported or placed in communities that want and ask for them.

Speech of Representative Henry M. Jackson in the House of Representatives calling for a special House committee to investigate Japanese activities in the United States was reprinted in full by the Baltimore News and Post.

Petitions and resolutions from various state legislatures and California citizens groups against the student relocation program and the Japanese-American combat team were introduced in Congress. The number so introduced was smaller than in weeks immediately preceding.

Milwaukee newspapers treated in a friendly manner the opening of the Milwaukee field relocation office, basing their reports on statements by the field supervisor in charge. Reflections of community



sentiment have not yet appeared in the Milwaukee papers, nor have local papers expressed an editorial stand.

Abandonment of WRA's plan to use the Friends' Scattergood hostel continued to draw some press comment. Both the AP and UP carried statements by Donald Sabin, that evacuees would still be brought in to relieve real labor shortages. The Kansas City Times, criticizing the government for not having stood its ground on the Scattergood proposal, showed a sympathetic attitude toward employment problems of Japanese-Americans.

Asked for advice by the California personnel board on the disposition of Japanese-Americans dismissed last year, Assistant Secretary of State G. Howland Shaw reminded the Board of President Roosevelt's stated policy that loyal American citizens should not be discriminated against and referred the Board to the WRA for legal advice. Three California papers reported this as a "caution" to the state personnel board.

Habeas corpus suit of Ernest Wakayama being brought by the American Civil Liberties Union was dropped at Wakayama's request, according to newspaper accounts.

Morris Suyetomi, who had violated the exclusion order by going to San Francisco while on a WRA leave permit, was sentenced to one year in jail by a Federal judge.

A bill which would prohibit Japanese from obtaining title to "real property" has passed both houses of the Utah legislature, as a substitute for the more stringent bill which the Governor vetoed recently.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration was dissolved March 15. This occasioned relatively little press comment.

Two Iowa papers referred to considerable local controversy over the admission of evacuee students to state schools. Latest developments were summarized in the Des Moines Register, which is definitely in favor of the plan.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS—

##### Tentative conclusions of Senator Chandler:

Following the Phoenix hearing, Senator Chandler outlined his tentative conclusions on the problem of relocation centers. As reported by AP (Arizona Republic, 3/12/43), these were: (1) Completion of voluntary enlistment program with selective service for citizens of military age and tests of loyalty by the United States army; (2) internment of disloyal evacuees, determination as to disloyalty by army screening process; (3) gradual release of those proved loyal to "areas where they will be acceptable for farm labor or other useful tasks" with limited surveillance of these by civil authorities.



The March 12 Tucson Star also had an article in which Senator Chandler's three-point tentative conclusions were outlined. In addition, the Senator was said to fear "the perpetuation of the relocation program would result in a situation not unlike the administration of Indian affairs." The Senator "reported meeting 25 American Legionnaires among the Japanese-Americans working in the camouflage factory at Poston...Spokesmen for the inhabitants, he continued, said that their first reaction to army recruiting in the camp was unfriendly due to the fact that they had been suddenly transported from their homes and put in the relocation center. Subsequently, however, a number of them admitted the wisdom of the government's initial and necessarily peremptory steps...and supported the recruiting...The percentage of volunteers from the Poston camp, Senator Chandler said, was about in the same portion as volunteers from any representative cross-section of the American population."

Reports on investigating committee's Arkansas trip:

Senator Murray's first newspaper statement since his appointment to the Senate sub-committee investigating the WRA appeared in the Little Rock Gazette (3/12/43). Before setting out on a visit to the Arkansas centers the Senator said: "I am informed the troubles there are internal, rather than a matter of administration. The Relocation Authority is highly social-minded and may be leaning backward to forward the international policies created by various nations on problems of this kind."

Following a visit to Rohwer on March 13, Senators Murray and Chandler, as reported by the Arkansas Gazette (3/14/43) "expressed the opinion that loyal American-born Japanese should be segregated from disloyal Japanese. They also recommended that all loyal American-born Japanese of military age be placed in the armed services and the disloyal in concentration camps. Senator Chandler advocated abolition of the centers to prevent the creation of "another Indian problem." Registration there, according to Senator Chandler, "disclosed that 20 percent of military age were disloyal." Because he had found disloyal Japanese to outnumber armed guards three to one, Chandler agreed with members of the American Legion and other Southeast Arkansas citizens that the guard system is too lax." In a more complete coverage of the investigation trip, the Little Rock Democrat (3/14/43) brought out substantially the same points as had the Gazette. In addition; it gave the total number of volunteers from all centers; mentioned that the investigators had found that instead of in a separate combat team "many of the male colonists would prefer serving with regular Army units"; and quoted Senator Chandler that he had found Japanese "are not wanted now or after the war in Arkansas or in any other state he had visited except in the beet industry in stoop labor to which they are highly adaptable." According to the Democrat, the sub-committee will "recommend that as many as possible be inducted into the Army" to reduce the cost to the taxpayers of maintaining centers. Other significant quotations from the Democrat are as follows: "There has never been a serious crime committed by any of the



colonists...There are sufficient arms to equip guards immediately in the center's arsenal but the patrols carry only night clubs...teachers at the colony receive 50 percent more pay than public school teachers of Arkansas...The average daily mess hall cost was said by the investigators to be the lowest in mess hall sustenance cost per individual in the United States."

"A group of local citizens requested an audience with Senators Murray and Chandler 'to request that more rigid restrictions be placed over the evacuees and that those who have affirmed their allegiance to Japan be evacuated to prison camps.' They also suggested...that the two nearby camps be placed under strict military jurisdiction...(and) expressed fear that the WRA plans to infiltrate the evacuees in these camps among 'our people' rather than return them to their homes, as they promised." Strict administration is necessary, these groups felt, because "Evacuees climb through wire fences and roam through the woods in the vicinity of the camps. They come into towns, shop and go to shows, and many have little respect for anyone whom they contact. They are permitted to sign for packages which are taken into the camps without being inspected. Twenty percent at Rohwer and a higher percentage at Jerome have declared themselves enemies of this country. When they refuse to do work about the centers the officials in charge are forced to employ or otherwise secure labor to complete the jobs." Arkansas Democrat, 3/14/43.

Addressing himself to the citizens of Arkansas just before he left the state, Senator Chandler was reported in the Arkansas Democrat (3/15/43) as saying, "Recommendations have already been made to Washington, by wire, which will result in an immediate increase in the effectiveness of the present guard system and recommendations are to be made to Congress for a strict Army administration in several departments of the centers... We are not going to leave these people on your hands after the war, and we are not going to pension them when this war is over. They will be deported or placed in communities that want and ask for them."

Senator James E. Murray "said here tonight that he has little sympathy with complaints from American-born Japanese in such camps. He said that such Japanese are in their present predicaments because they failed to publicly declare their loyalty to the United States and to prove that they are proud of their American citizenship...When Japan made its treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, those Japanese-American citizens had a golden opportunity to publicly show their love for this country. They could and should have held meetings denouncing Japan and offering their services in any capacity to aid the United States. There were few if any meetings by American-born Japanese denouncing Japan... They showed disloyalty in their refusal to accept agricultural employment when offered, the senator said. He said an authorized agent now is trying to obtain recruits from Rohwer and Jerome camps for work in North Dakota but is finding difficulty in obtaining the number desired. 'I learned that only 29 Japanese out of 1,600 between the age of 18 and 38, who were citizens of the United States, volunteered for military service. Recently in another state there was a serious shortage of farm labor. In that state there was a large Japanese camp, however, for the most part



the Japs declined to accept employment. That is evidence of disloyalty to the United States...As to the camps at Rohwer and Jerome, I believe that those in charge of the two camps are making a sincere effort to conduct the camps in compliance with their instructions'." Arkansas Gazette, 3/17/43.

George W. Malone, special consultant to the sub-committee, was interviewed by the Arkansas Gazette (3/15/43) at the conclusion of the camp tour. Mr. Malone said that the committee had gone "into all phases of administration of the two colonies; had found approximately 4,300 of the Japanese on the pay roll drawing from \$16 to \$19 per month", and had discussed land purchase from the Farm Security Administration.

Speech of Representative Henry M. Jackson of Washington in the House of Representatives on February 23, 1943, supporting his resolution for a special House committee to investigate Japanese activities in the United States was reprinted in the Baltimore News and Post (3/16/43). Discussing the alleged infiltration tactics of the Japanese, Mr. Jackson said, "In our great Pacific coast cities they controlled much of the hotel and restaurant business although always there was a white manager who would front for them with the general public...They forced out their white competitors in the fruit and vegetable business...After my study of this question, I wish to assure the members of this House that there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese consul, taking his orders directly from Tokyo, ruled the Japanese colonies in our country with an iron and dictatorial hand; thus there was a society within a society and a race within a race...The War Relocation Authority and the Federal Reserve Bank Board now have all the information regarding the financial assets and economic enterprises of the Japanese in this country. Now that we are at war with Japan, we need not be concerned with diplomatic niceties...In my mind there is no question but that the same pro-Japanese influences which existed in this country prior to Pearl Harbor still exist, although they have temporarily gone underground."

#### EMPLOYMENT--

##### Federal employment:

Civil Service Commission's agreement to qualify Japanese-Americans for government jobs under certain conditions was reported twice in the Washington Daily News, first in the column "In the Offing" (3/13/43), and second by John Cramer in his column "9 to 4:30" (3/15/43)

##### Establishment of Denver office:

Opening of the Denver office was announced in the Rocky Mountain News (3/14/43) as establishment of a "center to aid Japanese-Americans in the Rocky Mountain region."



Establishment of Milwaukee office:

"Relocation of a large percentage of the 110,000 west coast Japanese aliens and nisei will be handled in Wisconsin through offices which will be opened here...Others will be dispersed to all sections of the country, wherever they will be accepted for what they are—'thrifty, industrious, intensely loyal, intelligent and skilled American citizens', according to Tabaka", field supervisor in charge of the Milwaukee office. Milwaukee Journal, 3/14/43.

"Japanese-Americans in relocation camps of the Southwest...have expressed the opinion that 'Wisconsin is a particularly fair and liberal state in which evacuees would be given a fair opportunity to prove themselves on their own merits'." Evacuees will be brought in only when community sentiment is favorable and "where there is a definite job available, which can be filled by no one else." Milwaukee Sentinel, 3/15/43.

"Release of many Japanese-Americans from 10 Western resettlement camps to jobs in Wisconsin will be handled by an office of the WRA opened here over the week-end." Chicago Sun, UP from Milwaukee, 3/16/43.

Farm labor:

In an article describing the farm labor problem facing Utah farmers this year, the Salt Lake City Desert News (3/12/43) mentioned "Arrangements being sought whereby Franklin County and Cache County could cooperate in a project to receive benefits from a mobile Japanese labor camp."

Scattergood hostel:

AP and UP dispatches on the dropping of plans to use the Friends' Scattergood hostel at West Branch, Iowa, as an intermediate resettlement shelter were carried by three Iowa papers. The reports referred to Donald Sabin's explanation that lack of community cooperation had forced the decision and quoted him as follows: "The WRA plans to continue to release evacuees to Iowa points wherever it is shown there is a real labor shortage, but farmers and others will not have the opportunity of the personal contacts before employment that the hostel plan would have afforded." Cedar Rapids Gazette, Waterloo Courier, AP, 3/4/43, and Davenport Democrat, UP, 3/5/43.

From its news story it was apparent that the Kansas City Times (3/6/43) felt that the government's decision had been the wrong one. It pointed out that the decision had been made in the boyhood town of Herbert Hoover where he had been reared as a Quaker and added, "The fact of the matter is that the Japanese evacuees themselves have developed what is called a 'fear psychology'...they are fearful of the treatment they may receive, even though they may be loyal American citizens and their close relatives may have been taken into special Japanese units in the United States army. It has been found, however, that original objections of local communities tend to fade out after the Japanese have



come into the area and it is seen that the feared consequences do not develop."

The UP dispatch—"Plans have been completed for using a sizable portion of the 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry"—reviewed last week appeared in the following additional papers: Fresno Bee, 3/7/43, Baton Rouge Times, 3/15/43, and Louisville Times, 3/5/43.

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY--

Director Myer's statement that the amount of farm equipment owned by evacuated Japanese was "much smaller than the unsupported reports that have been circulating," was the subject of an AP dispatch. Washington Star, 3/16/43.

#### INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION--

The Rev. Joe Jeffers, founder of Kingdom Temple, Hollywood, California, has been notified to appear "before an Army board in Los Angeles March 19 to show cause why he should not be excluded from certain military areas of the Western Defense Command." Hollywood Citizen News, 3/9/43.

4163 persons of enemy alien nationality have been arrested by the FBI since December 7, 1941, according to an announcement by Attorney General Biddle. Philadelphia Inquirer, AP, 3/19/43.

#### INDUSTRIAL--

Plans for the pottery plant at Heart Mountain have been dropped. Representative Schiffler of West Virginia who opposed the project was so notified by WRA on March 5. Cheyenne Tribune, AP, 3/6/43.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY--

Three evacuees at Colorado River were arrested on theft charges on March 9. Arizona Republic, 3/10/43. The prisoners were held in the county jail "for action of the federal grand jury." Complaint, filed by Ernest L. Miller, chief of internal security, charged theft of \$60 worth of government-owned food. Arizona Republic, 3/11/43,

The beating of two evacuees at Jerome on March 6 was reported by the Little Rock Gazette (3/9/43). Item was based on a statement by Project Direct Taylor explaining the cause and nature of the attack.

Passes for volunteers at Minidoka to go to Twin Falls to clear up their personal affairs are being issued. "Because of these circumstances



he (Project Director Stafford) expressed the hope that there would be no misunderstandings" by Twin Falls residents over the liberalization of the pass policy. Twin Falls Times-News, 3/14/43.

LEGAL--

The California "state personnel board, which fired Japanese employees and has contemplated hearings on the dismissal charges, has been cautioned by the state department 'to take no action which would be inconsistent with policy toward loyal American citizens of alien parentage'." The personnel board had written the Department of State for advice in handling the cases of Japanese-Americans dismissed last year. In his reply, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, enclosed a copy of President Roosevelt's military service letter, in which the President had expressed the view that citizens of Japanese ancestry should not be discriminated against. Shaw also suggested that the board obtain a legal opinion from the WRA. Upon receipt of the State Department's letter, "the personnel board arranged a conference with the State Attorney General's office to discuss possible action in the light of the State Department's letter." Sacramento Bee, 3/11/43. The San Francisco Chronicle (AP, 3/13/43) carried a similar story.

Charged with violating the Japanese exclusion order, Morris Eugene Suyetomi was sentenced to one year by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure. Suyetomi had violated his leave permit from Central Utah by going to San Francisco. San Francisco Examiner, 3/14/43. Suyetomi contended when taken into custody that "he probably is not Japanese by birth and certainly not by inclination...He said he was a foundling and reared in an orphanage." Sacramento Bee. Before sentencing him, the judge referred Suyetomi's case to the federal probation officer for checking his ancestry and work record. Twin Falls Times-News, 3/12/43.

At the request of Attorney A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union the habeas corpus suit to test the validity of the exclusion order being brought in behalf of Ernest Wakayama and his wife was dropped by the Federal court on March 9. The case was "dismissed after a short statement by Wirin in which he explained to the court that Wakayama no longer desires to contest the order. Los Angeles Times, 3/10/43. "Attorneys for the Wakayama moved for dismissal on the ground Ernest Wakayama desired to be moved to a relocation center in Arkansas to join his wife." Sacramento Bee, 3/9/43.

"Suit to terminate a trust, filed by Nobuo Hiramatsu and Noboru Iriyama, Santa Maria valley Japanese, now evacuated to the midwest", was dismissed by the attorney for the plaintiffs...The suit involved land which the Japanese turned over in trust. Santa Barbara News-Press, 3/3/43.

The bill in the Nevada legislature to increase the state police force passed the assembly March 2. Considerable opposition before final passage, despite the Governor's approval, is predicted in the Reno Gazette (3/3/43). Heading assembly opposition was a Mr. Monroe who argued that



"the purpose of the bill was to protect the Jap evacuee who may come into the state as farm labor...Monroe said the relocation board of the federal government was not interested in protecting Nevada from the Japs, but only in protecting the Japs from Nevada. 'I don't think we need \$119,000 to protect a few Japs', he asserted."

Action during the current session of the Utah legislature which was concerned with evacuees was reviewed in an article in the Desert News (3/13/43). A legislative investigating committee had visited Central Utah and had found that "most of the charges concerned with this matter were considered to have been unfounded." Governor Maw vetoed Senate Bill 5 which prohibited Japanese owning and operating land on the basis that it would prohibit Japs from working on Utah farm lands and so complicate the already critical shortage of agricultural labor." After SB 5's failure of signature, Senator Hopkin introduced SB 217, which will permit Japanese "to enjoy and cultivate land" but "still prohibiting them from obtaining title" to real property. It is "understood" that the governor will not oppose the substitute bill which has already passed both legislative houses.

#### MESS--

The Salt Lake Desert News (3/10/43) described the procedure under which food rationing at Relocation Centers would be administered from Washington and not from local ration boards.

#### MILITARY SERVICE--

"If the number interested is large enough, the government may approve regulations permitting Japanese women to join" the WAACS, Lt. Joyce Burton was reported by the UP to have said while on a visit to Heart Mountain. Rocky Mountain News, 3/11/43.

The quota from Hawaii for the combat team has been increased from 1500 to 2500, according to a UP dispatch. Washington Times-Herald, Washington Daily News, 3/18/43.

An AP dispatch of 3/17/43 said that "a number of Japanese-Americans from the ten relocation centers already have been approved by the War Department as volunteers, told about a celebration at Gila River at which 100 men who had enlisted were honored by their fellow residents, and described the structure of the combat team. Washington Star, Philadelphia Bulletin, Baltimore Evening Sun, Christian Science Monitor, New Britain Herald, 3/17/43.

#### MISCELLANEOUS--

Disbanding of the Wartime Civil Control Administration on March 15 upon order of General DeWitt was reported in the San Francisco Examiner,



3/15/43, Salt Lake City Tribune, 3/15/43, and by AP, Los Angeles Times, Baltimore Sun, 3/15/43.

"Mine Okubu, one of San Francisco's ablest tempera artists, now in a Utah concentration camp for Japanese, was awarded the Artist's Fund Prize of \$50 at the San Francisco Museum of Art." San Francisco News, 3/10/43.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES--

Feature Articles:

Leif Erickson's feature on Granada, reported last week, was also carried by the San Francisco Chronicle, the Akron Beacon Journal, and the Christian Science Monitor.

The last of Anne Swensson's series of articles based on interviews with Robert O'Brien for the Seattle Times was published March 2. China is carefully watching from the racial angle the United States' treatment of Japanese since they "know that other enemy aliens have not been placed in camps"; young evacuees want to take part in the war—"they consider any youth accepted for enlistment a lucky one." "At one camp," O'Brien was reported to have said, "about a dozen volunteers were given a good-by party by all the young people under 30."

A visit to Poston by "anyone who is afraid the government is coddling the 113,000 Japanese" is recommended by an article in the New York Evening Post, written by Mary Heaton Vorse. Living facilities there,, she contends, "come very close to those in city slums; the climate is unbearable; the depressing emotional atmosphere of the camp magnifies all the strains, stresses, rivalries and antagonisms which existed in the communities from which the internees were taken"; the tension has been somewhat relieved by the establishment of the camouflage net factory where evacuees have a chance to work at fair wages. Some of the resentment toward the government was dispelled for the time being the night Miss Vorse was at Poston "by a big occasion at Camp 3, where a party was being given in honor of the first group of Japanese volunteers...The camp had over-subscribed its quota." Mass clearances have been promised "but there is still a heart-breaking amount of red tape for the clearance of each case...Each relocation center is an interrogation point which asks what America's attitude is to be toward the Oriental races after the war."

Marriage of Ben Yoshioka, assistant relocation officer in Chicago, and Pauline Kitsui, of Granada, was the subject of a very friendly human interest story in the Chicago Times (3/11/43) under the heading, "Love frees Jap girl from Camp."

Letters to newspapers:

Letter to Salt Lake Tribune from Helen Gastambide of Burley,



Idaho, derided proposals to get rid of Americans of enemy descent by sending them "as a gift to the Axis."

Sgt. Jack Hemminway wrote the Des Moines Register from Drew Field, Florida, that had he known what was in the wind he would have made a few "soap box orations before leaving" against the idea of re-locating Japanese in Iowa.

Two more Californians who saw the picture, "Ravaged Earth", suggested it as proof that American-Japanese are "cruel and inhuman and not to be trusted." Sacramento Bee, 3/8 and 3/10/43.

Mrs. Joseph Veiga wrote an anti-Japanese letter, saying that because of "them" her husband is in the army and she is left with a six months old baby to support. Sacramento Bee, 2/13/43.

An ex-veteran of World War I wrote the Visalia Times Delta (3/6/43) in admiration of the American Legion stand on the Japanese-American question.

The Baker, Oregon, Ministerial Association wrote the Portland Oregonian (3/9/43) commending them for printing Mel Arnold's courageous and unbiased articles, entitled "The Wrong Ancestors."

Bryce Ryan, assistant professor of sociology at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, wrote the Des Moines Register commenting favorably on their friendly editorial tone toward Japanese-Americans. He attributed hostile attitudes on the part of Iowans largely to their lack of factual knowledge regarding the nature of the Japanese-Americans and pointed out a number of the current misconceptions.

#### Editorials:

The editors of the Mason-City Globe Gazette (3/8/43) were "unable to work themselves into any violent frenzy" on the question of whether Japanese students should be admitted to colleges in Iowa. They felt that other considerations involved in winning the war are more important and that "the circumscribing of individual rights, liberties and privileges is the inevitable accompaniment of war."

Although Senator Chandler's estimate of 60 percent disloyalty may not be wholly right, "it is well that we use the greatest care in dealing with the Japanese, including those who are American-born". Sioux Falls Argus Leader, 3/11/43.

Ernest Wakayama has dropped his habeas corpus suit because "his friends in camp have persuaded him not to push this test because they are no longer sure that they want 'freedom'", according to the Des Moines Register (3/12/43). Evacuees no longer want freedom because of anti-Japanese sentiment which has risen in the United States.



The Visalia Times Delta (3/9/43) asserted that "Congressman Elliott's attitude toward releasing interned Japanese for any purpose is being espoused practically everywhere the issue is provoked." Agitating against the American-Japanese combat team, the editorial goes on to say, "our races are fundamentally different and there is no occasion for us to take a chance."

A Dayton, Ohio, paper carried an editorial in which it approved the suggestion that Mr. Wendell Wilkie address the Arkansas legislature. They would like Mr. Wilkie to point out the legislature's "defection from the American mode of justice" in passing anti-Japanese acts.

The Sacramento Bee (3/15/43) approved Senate Bill 140 "which is designed to put teeth in the anti-alien land law." According to the Bee, there is overwhelming evidence that "California lands were obtained by the Japanese for reasons far beyond the motive of mere personal gain"; i. e., their land purchases were concentrated in vital defense areas.

The San Francisco Call Bulletin (3/13/43) called on science to develop a new type of "short-legged American who can free California and the West from its dependence on aliens for field labor."

Miscellaneous:

The Washington Daily News (3/18/43) carried a picture showing an American-born Japanese member of the Coast Guard. He was quoted as declaring, "We can fight for the right cause as well as any other American youth".

Clarence Pickett, speaking before the Ethical Society in Philadelphia, said that holding 110,000 "loyal American-born citizens...without benefit of a fair trial will remain forever a blot on our history". Philadelphia Inquirer, 3/15/43.

The Sacramento district convention of the Knights of Pythias passed a resolution urging deportation of all alien Japanese immediately after the declaration of peace. San Francisco Examiner, 3/13/43, Sacramento Bee, 3/11/43.

At the New York Regional Meeting of the National Conference of Social Work on March 12, Clarence E. Pickett "voiced the hope that an aroused public opinion would insist on the freeing of most of the interned persons of Japanese ancestry before a year passes". Christian Science Monitor, 3/12/43.

An item in the Denver Catholic Register, 3/11/43, tells the history of the Nagasaki Catholic community in Japan and relates how Paul Yamamoto was relocated from California to take the office of Sacristan of the Denver Cathedral.



Don Underwood, organized labor's representative on the California Citizens' Association of Santa Barbara county (organization set up to work toward post-war deportation of all Japanese) was quoted in the Union Labor News (2/19/43) as cautioning against "any hasty action that might be a detriment to peace after the war." He added, however, "that Organized Labor does not consider the Japanese 'fair competition' in the labor market."

REPATRIATION---

Transfer of 36 applicants for repatriation from Central Utah to Rohwer on March 12 was reported in the Millard County Chronicle. WRA release, 3/11/43.

MAGAZINES---

Library Journal, "All But Blind", 2/1/43, By Clara E. Breed

Although we in the United States talk much about England's responsibility to India, we are "all but blind" to the racial minority problems without our borders. To Miss Breed, supervising librarian of the children's department of the San Diego Public Library, little Japanese boys and girls had always been a favorite. Partly, she felt, because of their good manners and love of reading, but also because they "always seemed to carry with them a core of security and strength which came from being part of a close-knit family unit." Communal life, she fears, is serving to break this down. Evacuation has "hardened" young people's "consciousness of race". Letters from evacuee youth use the word "Caucasian" with disturbing frequency. "Core subjects in school are taught by Caucasians, other subjects by American-Japanese. The heads of school libraries are all Caucasian and paid the WRA wage level; public libraries of gift books are under college-trained American-Japanese and are paid subsistence wages." A Fourth of July celebration at Tanforan attended by Miss Breed left her with the feeling that two things were all a part of one pattern: "the absolute defeat of military Japan by American ships and American strength, and the celebration at Tanforan of the anniversary of that document which declared that 'all men are created equal'. Democracy must be defended at home as well as abroad--."

The Christian Century, correspondence, 3/17/43.

Alfred G. Fisk of San Francisco State College quotes extensively from a letter he had received from an unnamed evacuee. The Nisei's letter explained why, in his opinion, the response to army induction "has been a negative one." President Roosevelt's letter that "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry sounded fine", but if true, "why are we American citizens in concentration camps, surrounded by barbed wire with soldiers on guard who will shoot if we try to get through? Why are we offered service only in a racially segregated battalion? Why has the army ruled that students among us could not be



relocated at colleges along the eastern seaboard?" At a center meeting in explanation of the army program, "when someone said that this was a democracy only for the whites everybody clapped in assent." Nevertheless, "a lot of fellows will probably join up—largely because they are depressed and want to get out of these concentration camps on any terms, or because they have a devil-may-care or what-can-I-lose attitude. And some may think that they can 'buy' American good will this way—and for that we would be willing to pay any price."

STUDENT RELOCATION—

An item in the Waterloo Courier (3/4/43) reported two articles on Japanese-Americans to be published by Iowa journals that week. The first, in the Drake campus publication, "Times-Delphic", would be based on interviews with four evacuee students. The students were said to be of the opinion that relocation center life was "demoralizing" and that evacuees should be released for work. The second article, in the Iowa Legionaire, by Dr. C. R. Logan, Americanism chairman of the Iowa American Legion, would protest the student relocation plan.

Latest developments in the controversy in Iowa over student relocation were summarized in the Des Moines Register (3/7/43). 23 colleges had been asked by the Civil Liberties Union to comment on their resolution urging release of loyal Japanese-Americans from relocation centers. There were eight replies. Those replying, which had accepted Nisei students, favored the student relocation plan. That the "federal authorities were, themselves, at odds over the question" was pointed up by the fact that the President of Morningside college at Sioux City had been "deterred by authorities at the United States Army base from accepting evacuee students although students had been admitted to Drake and Grinnell where the army has training groups."