

WEEKLY PRESS REVIEW

No. 11

Week ending March 30, 1943.

For the Use of the WRA Staff Only - Not for Publication

SUMMARY

No new events were sources of major press attention this week.

In terms of number of papers showing interest, the evacuee property situation on the West Coast was most important issue. On March 16, WRA issued an official denial of prevalent reports that large stores of evacuee-owned farm machinery were still undisposed of. This was picked up by AP and printed in eleven Western papers. Several days later, however, fuel was added to the campaign for government seizure of unused evacuee property by a story in the Los Angeles Times and an AP dispatch. These reported, respectively, that the State Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board had found much farm machinery still available. From the newspaper account, it appears that Los Angeles WPB officials are supporting the forces pressing for government requisition of evacuee-owned property.

At the conclusion of his investigating trip to Tule Lake, Senator Mon Wallgren told reporters that some evacuees were loyal and should be given a chance to work; for the rest, he favored a program of segregation and stricter control.

Several Hearst papers reprinted in full Representative Jackson's speech calling for a special House Committee to investigate subversive activities of Japanese in America.

The opening of field relocation offices in Salt Lake City and Omaha, Nebraska, prompted no public repercussions. Local newspapers were interested and based their stories on interviews with WRA officials.

As reflected in newspapers, public sentiment in the Western states toward use of evacuees as field labor was universally favorable. Reports from several areas mentioned efforts of local groups to deal with the anticipated housing problem.

Opinion in the Middle Western states still seems to be divided on the question of accepting evacuees for farm and other employment. A local "battle" over the issue was reported in Pittsburgh.

On the military service angle, there were items on enlistments at Gila River and on Hawaiian induction, most of the latter concerned with the raising of the Army quota for the islands from 1500 to 2500. The official organ of the Arkansas American Legion carried an article definitely in favor of Army induction and sympathetic to evacuees.

Refusal of the Jackson, Michigan, Board of Education to accept evacuee students stirred up a protest from local ministers who were joined by the Detroit News.

White House approval of the student relocation program was implied in a letter from Marvin McIntyre to the Arizona Legislature commenting on a recent memorial passed by that body.

The Americanism committee of the American Legion is organizing a mass movement for the transfer of all Japanese in America to Army control, according to a statement attributed to the committee chairman.

As usual, editorial attitudes on matters of concern to WRA differed sharply. Among the issues on which papers took editorial positions this week were the meaning of Senator Chandler's statement that 60 percent of American Japanese at one center are disloyal; the Utah land bills; whether the establishment of field relocation offices is "an extension of bureaucracy"; the disposition of enemy aliens, based on recently-released Department of Justice figures; and the contention of the Civil Liberties Union that evacuation was America's Number One example of repression of civil rights during this war.

AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING---

Reporting an address of M. C. Cook, head of transportation at Tule Lake, before the Kiwanis club, the Klamath Falls Herald and News (3/18/43) stressed that part of his talk which related to agricultural production next year. Mr. Cook was reported to have predicted "a more successful agricultural program...with an absence of labor disputes".

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES---

Fifty men from Minidoka "have volunteered from the center to aid the forestry and grazing service in fire control work". Idaho Daily Statesman, AP, 3/23/43.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS---

Items from the Congressional Record:

3/22/43. Representative Homer Angell of Oregon inserted in the "Extension of Remarks Section", the Washington Post article of March 21, entitled "Oregon Proud of its own Farm Labor Plan". This article purports to show that Oregon solved its farm labor problem last year through the concerted efforts of state leaders and citizens. It mentions that the USES "has obtained permission to obtain Japanese workers from the concentration camps for 'stoop' labor, such as thinning beets".

Senate Investigating Committee:

Senator Mon C. Wallgren told Los Angeles newspapermen that he favored "a segregation program for the Japanese and a reduction in the size of the camps". Those who have declared their allegiance to Japan "should be placed under strict surveillance". San Francisco Examiner, Spokane Spokesman Review, AP, 3/21/43. "Loyal Japanese want to do the right thing. They should be given a chance to work", Senator Wallgren was quoted as saying upon his return from a visit to Tule Lake as a member of the Military Affairs Committee. Los Angeles Times, 3/20/43.

Speech of Representative Henry M. Jackson favoring a special Congressional Committee to investigate Japanese activities in the U. S., reviewed last week, was reprinted by the San Francisco Examiner, 3/18/43, and the New York Journal and American, 3/24/43.

Speedy action on Representative Jackson's resolution was urged by Representative Anderson, of California, with the warning "there would be immediate postwar racial trouble unless the status of American and alien Japanese was clarified." Seattle Post Intelligencer, AP, 3/20/43.

EMPLOYMENT--

Establishment of Salt Lake City Office:

Transfer of the San Francisco relocation office to the Atlas Building in Salt Lake City where it will aid Utah farmers and other employers who wish to hire workers of Japanese ancestry, was reported in the Salt Lake Tribune (3/19/43). Statements by Mr. H. Rex Lee, Field Supervisor, on the purpose and scope of the relocation program were included in the newspaper story. A similar story was carried in the Desert News, 3/19/43.

Establishment of Omaha Office:

Quoting Area Director E. H. Leker, the Council Bluffs Nonpareil and the Des Moines Register, (AP, 3/20/43, 3/21/43) reported the establishment of an office at Omaha. The Omaha Herald carried a more complete story on the purpose of the office, also based on Leker's statements.

Western Employment News:

Proposed release of certain Gila evacuees to work as dairy hands was reported in the Arizona Farmer, (3/13/43). The article said that negotiations had been under way between Center executives and the manager of the Arizona Milk Producers Association, and that evacuees are being trained at the camp to do this sort of work.

At Dayton, Washington, "the Chamber of Commerce has begun discussions on the question of bringing Japanese labor here to assist during peak periods in grain, pea, and apple harvest and the sentiment of the general public seems favorable", according to the Spokane Spokesman Review, 3/18/43. Total

area labor need is estimated at 1500, and "between 300 and 500 Japanese laborers can be obtained if a decision is promptly reached".

At Ogden, Utah, efforts are being made to find a site for a labor camp to be set up for the duration "as a place of residence for Japanese and Mexican laborers". Salt Lake City Desert News, 3/17/43.

Establishment of a "Japanese spike camp" at Gooding, Idaho, was approved by a group of local growers if arrangements can be made with WRA and FSA. Idaho Daily Statesman, 3/22/43.

Fifteen Central Utah families have received an offer to work on a Grand county ranch, according to the Millard County Chronicle, 3/18/43.

"A farm workers' center" has been set up at West Jordan, Utah, by seventeen local farmers to house a number of evacuees who will work for local farmers and also for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Salt Lake Tribune, 3/19/43.

Arkansas Employment News:

In an article reporting the House Appropriations Committee recommendation of funds for the recruitment and transportation of farm workers from labor surplus areas, including Arkansas, the Little Rock Gazette (3/12/43) mentioned that included in the surplus labor estimates were from "10,000 to 20,000 Japanese.

A summary of relocation work, both nationally and from Arkansas centers, based on statements of Mr. E. B. Whitaker, was published in the Arkansas Democrat (3/21/43). The report mentioned the presence in Arkansas of representatives from the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company to recruit evacuee labor.

Middle West Employment News:

The proposal to bring evacuees to Pittsburgh provoked a local "battle", according to the Pittsburgh Press, (3/21/43). Veterans' organizations have been attacking the American Service Institute of Allegheny County, which backed the proposal. The respective positions of the two opposed factions were described in detail.

Farmers in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, are divided on the question of employing evacuee labor, according to a local survey. Council Bluffs Nonpareil, 3/21/43.

Purpose of a sub-office recently established in Rockford, Illinois was reported fully and in friendly tones by the Rockford, Illinois, Star, 3/18/43.

Secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural society was reported as having stated that farmers would "reluctantly" be willing to try out evacuee farm labor. Muskegon Chronicle, 3/19/43.

EVACUEE PROPERTY--

WRA's denial of West Coast newspaper stories about tremendous amounts of unused evacuee farm equipment was the subject of an AP dispatch on March 16. The dispatch referred to Director Myer's statement that the amount of machinery remaining was much smaller than "the unsupported reports that had been circulating" and reported that the government had found only 150 tractors still remaining to be disposed of. Twin Falls Times News, Sacramento Bee, Longview, Washington, News, San Francisco Examiner, Salem Journal, Tacoma News Tribune, Klamath Falls Herald and News, Portland Oregon Journal, San Francisco Times and News (3/17/43) and San Francisco News, Portland Oregonian, (3/17/43). The same facts were reported by the Seattle Times (3/19/43) as a statement from Russell Robinson who also told of WRA's efforts to dispose of unused equipment.

Notwithstanding figures released two days before from official sources, the Los Angeles Times on March 18 carried another item implying that a lot of machinery was available. According to this paper's account, the State Department of Agriculture has discovered 267 tractors in a preliminary check-up and "local agriculturalists who have written the Japanese owning the machinery have received in some cases insolent letters stating emphatically that the equipment will not be sold, rented or leased to anyone... Washington officials so far have denied local governmental agencies the right to take steps to obtain possession of the machinery".

An AP dispatch from Los Angeles on March 26, appearing in the Washington Star, reported that the WPB counsel in California had found many Japanese-owned tractors, trucks, and other farm machinery still available. According to this story, the WPB official said, "If the Government can take the American farmer's sixth automobile tire, it should be able to take this unused Japanese-owned farm machinery".

HAWAII--

The Honolulu Star Bulletin (2/27/43) carried an advertisement by Motor Supply, Limited. This favored Army induction of Hawaiian-born Japanese as "a most conclusive demonstration of American democracy at work". The ad showed a picture of a fighting Japanese with the blurb, "He's fighting for America!".

INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION--

The New York Herald Tribune (3/25/43) and the New York Journal and American (3/24/43) had items on the FBI arrests of a German baker and a Japanese posing as a Chinese. According to the Tribune, the arrested Japanese had given lectures and interviews as an expert on the Sino-Japanese war.

Four unnamed German aliens were arrested and are being held for a hearing by the enemy alien board at Sacramento. San Francisco Chronicle, 3/21/43.

INDUSTRIAL---

WRA's decision to abandon pottery construction was reported in the Columbus Citizen, (3/21/43) as "an aftermath of a protest by the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters".

LEGAL---

Four Moab detainees were arrested by the FBI "on presidential warrants naming them as potentially dangerous enemy aliens", and "will be heard before a board in Salt Lake City which will make recommendations upon which the Attorney General will decide the disposition of their cases". Salt Lake Tribune, 3/20/43.

A bill "to cut off all state support to any college accepting interned Japs", has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Assemblyman George W. Cooper. Scranton Times, INS, 3/24/43.

Most interned Japanese seeking release wish to rejoin their families in Relocation Centers, according to Assistant U. S. Attorney Pomeroy, who visited internment camps recently. Seattle Post Intelligencer, 3/17/43.

Legislation passed by the 1943 Arkansas Legislature was reviewed in an article by Ed L. Campbell, appearing in the Arkansas Democrat, (3/22/43). The two measures which affected evacuees were: (1) H.B. 169, which makes it a felony to engage in subversive activities. Such activities were defined as any which would "incite any sort of racial distrust, disorder, prejudices or hatreds or which reasonably tend to create an attitude of stubborn refusal to salute, honor or respect the flag"; and (2) SB 11, which would prevent any Japanese or person of Japanese ancestry from ever holding title to Arkansas soil.

MILITARY SERVICE---

The enlistment of 97 Gila River evacuees was reported in the San Francisco News, (3/16/43) and the Sacramento Bee, (3/16/43) UP. Announcement was apparently based on a WRA release.

The San Francisco Chronicle (3/17/43) boxed a short story on the Gila River "send-off celebration" for evacuees who had volunteered.

Enlistment of 143 evacuees from Granada or 11 percent of those eligible was reported by the Associated Press in two different dispatches; Greeley Daily Tribune, and Pueblo Star Journal, 3/19/43.

Upping of the Hawaii Army quota from 1500 to 2500 was reported by AP and carried by the following papers: Fort Worth Star-Telegram, San Francisco Examiner, Arizona Republic, Spokane Spokesman Review, Los Angeles Times, and Sacramento Bee, (3/18/43) The report said that inductees will be drawn "from a pool of 9,507 who volunteered during February".

The Washington Post (3/24/43) reported that a local church organization had been asked by the War Department to help it find an American citizen of the Buddhist faith who would serve with the Japanese-American combat team as chaplain.

The Arizona Republic (3/18/43) had a very friendly story on Harry Osaki, one of the volunteers from Gila River. The Republic quoted Osaki as saying that the moment he was accepted for service in the U. S. Army was "the happiest of my life".

A picture of volunteers in Hawaii being inducted, sent out by CWI, was carried by the Hamilton, Ohio, Journal-News, (3/19/43) and the Arkansas Democrat, 3/21/43.

A picture of a Hawaiian enlistee with his father and mother appeared in the Pueblo Star-Journal, 3/24/43.

The Arkansas Legionaire (2/19/43) reported a visit of selective service and American Legion officials to Jerome and Rohwer during the registration period. This article, which described evacuation and operation of the camps as well as the military enlistment program, was very friendly. It pointed out that "these people are victims of circumstances over which they had no control", and that "prior to evacuation they led normal productive lives and are American citizens by right of birth or because of service in the armed forces...many have sons, brothers, and husbands in the U. S. Army, some stationed at Camp Robinson".

STUDENT RELOCATION---

Fifteen ministers of Jackson, Michigan, wrote the city Board of Education protesting their refusal to accept an evacuee as a Junior college student, on the basis that "American democracy is at stake in the matter of how we treat American citizens of Japanese ancestry". In reporting this matter the Jackson Citizen-Patriot (3/16/43) quoted the ministers' letters in full, and did not mention the reasons for the objections.

Discussing the adjustments local schools and colleges have had to make to meet the impact of war, the Philadelphia Bulletin (3/23/43) mentioned that Wilson College "is participating in the Government-sponsored program for relocating in approved midwestern and eastern colleges Japanese-American students whose plans for study were disrupted by evacuation of Japanese from the west coast".

MAGAZINES---

Boys' Life, "Along the Scouting Trail", April, 1943.

Included in a photo layout on scout life, there is a picture of evacuee boy scouts at Manzanar with the caption, "Evacuee Boy Scouts hold services before the flag they protected against rioting Japs."

The International Quarterly, "Life in the Relocation Camps", Winter, 1943.

The Autumn issue of the International Quarterly contained several letters from evacuees in Assembly Centers to their student friends at the Berkeley International House. The current article consists of a letter from an evacuee at Jerome Relocation Center. She writes that she found a decided difference between the Southerners who administer the camp, particularly in the slowness of their speech, and her friends in California. "Best news" has been Director Myer's announcement that relocation rather than center industry is to be stressed. The "psychological effect" of having a two-room rather than a one-room apartment is "wonderful". It has given impetus to efforts to make the surroundings as attractive as possible.

Asia, April, 1943.

"On All Fronts" (short news items)

Mentioned were "magnificent" response to army enlistment of Hawaiian Nisei; federal court action denying the appeal of the Native Sons to have Japanese American names stricken from the voting lists; and the current congressional "attack" on Chinese exclusion.

"Democracy Corrects its Own Mistakes", by Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen.

By opening up outside employment and army service opportunities, American democracy is correcting its mistake of having confined loyal citizens. But the dilemmas are not as yet wholly resolved. Relocation centers are "ten racial islands". Evacuees are "disillusioned" as a result of nearly a year on the reservation". Evacuation, instead of Americanizing the aliens, as was hoped, has had the opposite effect. Among the lessons to be learned from the Manzanar and Poston riots are that when "mutually incompatible groups" are forced "to live together in the restrictive atmosphere of a relocation center" the results are apt to be "combustible" and that "no group of citizens or loyal aliens can be confined for the better part of a year behind barbed wire and under the eyes of armed sentries without that experience somehow affecting their faith in the democratic processes. Confinement has had a noticeable effect on the morale of the Nisei—"dulling of initiative, accompanied by a greater dependency on government paternalism". As evacuees are released for employment, the "process of assimilation retarded by the mono-racial complexion of the 'little Tokyos' and by prevalent prejudices on the West Coast...may now again be accelerated." Since that process will be neither "swift nor easy", it is important that the "centers be utilized as training centers for democracy...The existence of an anti-Axis army composed of men of Japanese ancestry will make a substantial contribution to the psychological front against military Japan...The evacuees have been especially fortunate in the personnel of the WRA, who brought foresight and ability to the handling of an overwhelmingly difficult problem. Intelligent treatment of America's resident Japanese can prove an important factor in propaganda against the race-war theorists of the Japanese enemy." To be effective at the peace table, America must approach it "with the knowledge that she has resolved her domestic racial problems in the light of the

democratic principles for which she has fought. The Nisei, themselves, must test and prove the theory "that all races can be welded into one democratic nation."

The American Friend (Quaker journal), "Side-lights on a Service Committee Assignment", by Robbins W. Barstow.

The Rev. Dr. Robbins Barstow, president of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, spent four months last summer working with the Student Relocation Council. In this article, he reviews the impressions gathered on that assignment. In the first place, Dr. Barstow was "gratified and amazed" by what the "Gospel can mean when it is geared into direct action"; secondly, he was glad for the opportunity to meet a "wonderful lot of people, the Japanese in America", with their "rare spirit of patience and tolerance and even good-humor"; and thirdly, he was "vividly impressed" by the "intricacies of government and the complexities that face any and all officials and departments in meeting major problems in our national life." Dr. Barstow was also impressed by "the high calibre of the men and women who make up the staff of the War Relocation Authority", who deserve "the confidence and cooperation of the whole nation" in doing "a very difficult job"; "the power and effectiveness of the many cooperating units", such as YMCA and YWCA, denominational boards, and others, was a "cause for rejoicing." The single negative impression gained by Dr. Barstow was "the blindness and narrowness and prejudice that some people have with respect to our Japanese fellow citizens." Dr. Barstow left his work with the feeling that "the situation is pliable, and can still be brought through constructively." Talking before all sorts of groups, he was able to see "prejudices and bitterness fading away and wholesome attitudes developing."

Monthly Record (published by inmates of the Connecticut State Prison), "They Are Our Brethren", March, 1943, by Frank T. Kerekes.

Review of a lecture given by Dr. Robbins W. Barstow to a prison audience. Reminding his readers that convicted criminals "set up a howl" when deprived of their citizenship rights, the reviewer asks what must the reaction of loyal American citizens be when "suddenly told you must leave your home...shipped off to start life afresh in a mass migration to some arid spot..., etc." The Japanese in America are not a hostile group, Dr. Barstow was reported to have said. Although the article mentions schemes being worked out to employ some outside the centers and to enlist a number in a volunteer Army unit, it states "Evacuees must remain in these colonies for the duration. They have no hope of returning to their former habitat until the war is over, and God only knows how long that will be."

The Commission (Baptist World Journal), April, 1943.

"One of the Great Christians of this Generation" is Toyohiko Kagawa, a Japanese who struck "at the causes of hunger and pain and poverty" in Japan by founding "the first peasants' union there and other labor unions all over the country." The wars of Japan have destroyed much of Kagawa's work. He is a "world Christian now, crying 'Peace, peace', in a wilderness of war."

"The People of Hawaii", by Charles J. McDonald.

Hawaiians are "so friendly and happy", this writer contends, not because they are members of a "melting pot" with its connotation of racial assimilation, but because the different races have discovered the secret of living together in Christian faith.

"Life in a Relocation Center", picture layout using WRA photos of Jerome and Rohwer: attractive barrack interiors, elections for block managers, cooperative store, children playing marbles, crowd viewing a baseball game, and others.

The Christian Advocate (official organ of the Methodist Church), "Until We Get Home", March 18, 1943, by Mary Tsukamoto.

A mother writes of her young child's reaction to center life and hopes that she and all other evacuee parents will have the wisdom and patience to "make them conscious of life's rich values; to bring them out of the confusion and despair of center living "with the aspiration to be worthy citizens in this great land of liberty"; to teach them "tolerance, justice and mercy by setting the example." She has found her child and others embittered and discouraged by the crude schools, the mud, the restlessness, the lack of glamour. "Even a child senses the truth that this is not a normal existence, that something is wrong", and they want "to go HOME again."

MISCELLANEOUS---

The abolition of the WCCA was reported by the following papers in addition to those mentioned last week: Oakland Post Enquirer, Reno Gazette, Sacramento Union, San Francisco Examiner, and Long Beach Press Telegram, 3/15/43

The Sault Ste. Marie locks area has been proclaimed a military area by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, of the Central Defense Command. In reporting this, the New York Herald Tribune (3/24/43) stated that among other functions the Army now has the power to expel residents deemed dangerous to the war effort.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES---

At his March 26 press conference President Roosevelt avoided answering directly the question of whether "the Administration would support a proposal in Congress for repeal of laws excluding orientals from permanent entrance into the United States", according to the New York Times, (3/27/43). The President, so the Times said, feels that the decision is one for Congress.

UP carried a story about "belts of a thousand stitches", being made by Heart Mountain women as good luck charms for U. S. Army volunteers. Canton Repository, (3/19/43); Philadelphia Inquirer, (3/21/43), and New York Mirror (3/24/43).

M. H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, acknowledged receipt of the Arizona Legislature Memorial protesting student relocation by pointing out that "these citizens of Japanese ancestry are no more enemy aliens than

are the citizens of German and Italian parentage, and that already they have borne with considerable sacrifice the demands put upon them by their removal from the West coast of the United States." Arizona Republic, 3/17/43.

The recently-formed Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has asked California legislators "to examine carefully any legislation concerning race discrimination, especially those directed against Americans of Japanese ancestry." Chairman of the group is President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California. San Francisco Chronicle, 3/16/43.

Sentiment in Japan swung away from the democracies with the passing of the 1924 exclusion act, according to the Rev. John B. Cobb, recently repatriated from Japan. Spokane Spokesman-Review, (3/14/43). Mr. Cobb stated that Japanese-born nationals who have lived in America and brought up their children in this country are "completely loyal to the United States", and "asked about the Japanese-American citizens, he said that they were so confident that they would receive the rights of their American citizenship that they are completely frustrated at the situation as it has developed."

A committee has been established in Alexandria, Virginia, "to study a proposal that residents of the community open their doors to loyal Japanese who may soon be transferred to the Washington area by WRA". Washington Post (3/25/43).

Organization of a group of men in the Bitterroot valley of Montana to oppose Japanese land acquisition was reported by the Spokane Spokesman-Review (3/21/43). Spur to the group's organization was the recent purchase of ranch land by an American-born Japanese girl to be managed by her father, a former restaurant keeper. Head of the organization is Mr. H. V. Gilmore.

Dr. John R. Lechner, Chairman of the American Legion's Americanism Committee, predicted that organized groups in the United States will soon launch a movement for a negotiated peace with Japan. According to Lechner, the situation is so bad that the Legion is beginning a campaign "to get half a million signatures on a petition to have Congress transfer all Japanese in America from civilian control to Army control." Los Angeles Times, 3/21/43.

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, again referred to Japanese evacuation as the No. one anti-democratic move in the United States since the war began. This time his address was at the First Unitarian Church, St. Louis, Missouri. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 3/20/43.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association "impeached the President of their branch in Japan, naming as his successor, Jimmie Doolittle." Montana Standard, 3/21/43.

Three Drake College students participated in a panel discussion before the Business Girls club at the Y.W.C.A. Subject of the discussion was Japanese evacuation and relocation. The Des Moines Register (3/18/43) account of this discussion was very friendly.

Commentators:

In a column on Brazil's decision to send troops to Europe, Charles P. Stewart, writing in the Montana Standard, (3/19/43) contends that the Japanese settlement on South America's west coast is in reality anti-Japanese. He says "its expatriate Japanese had had enough of Nippon before emigrating." Referring to the United States' decision to recruit "a body of ex-Jap residents to help fight the Mikado, if needed", he wagers that this country "has been guilty of no foolishness."

Letters To Newspapers:

Jack Y. Kiba, an evacuee of Jerome, Arkansas writing to the Arkansas Gazette (3/22/43) answers contentions that Japanese people "bled the land" on the west coast. He pointed out the Japanese were believers in scientific methods of farm management and thus had contributed to "developing and enriching" the western area.

H. J. McClatchy, Secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee, wrote in the Sacramento Bee (3/6/43), that "Democracy's best guardian", the American farmer, had been displaced in California by Japanese. He referred to the Inman report which purported to show that Japanese controlled 92% of the bean area, etc.

V. P. Fitzgerald of Sacramento in a letter to the Sacramento Bee (3/17/43) urged "deportation of all Japanese". He called relocation centers "love nests for breeding more American citizens," and said that China would consider the deportation of Japanese a good gesture.

Editorials:

The United States' comparative freedom from sabotage as disclosed by Attorney General Biddle's recent report on enemy aliens interned, etc., was taken by the Kansas City Star (3/20/43) as proof that American democracy fosters a love for this country.

The Wichita Beacon (3/19/43) took Senator Chandler's statement on the number of loyal evacuees as proof that "once a Japanese always a Japanese".

The Denver Post (3/18/43) held that "public patience is going to be even shorter when the American people find out that while one set of Washington bureaucrats is preparing to ration butter, another set is buying butter here in the Rocky Mountain area for internment camps."

The Visalia Times Delta (3/18/43) reprinted an editorial from the Woodlake Echo against recent proposals to return evacuees to California to meet the farm labor shortage.

On March 15, the Visalia Times Delta reprinted a Marysville Appeal-Democrat editorial commending State Senate action to stop up loopholes in the Japanese anti-land ownership acts.

The Salt Lake Tribune (3/18/43) commends both Governor Maw and members of the State Legislature for working out a Japanese land bill which will allow evacuees to help produce food for the war, but will still prevent them from owning Utah land.

The Des Moines Register heralded Governor Maw's veto of the first Utah land bill on the basis that its base was a race doctrine "running contrary to common sense and public welfare." (3/22/43).

The Scottsbluff Star-Herald (3/21/43) considers the decision to allow internees to work on local crops a good one. "The news makes the agricultural outlook brighter".

The Omaha World Herald (3/21/43) accepted Senator Chandler's statement that 60 percent of the evacuee population is disloyal, but pointed out that the corollary of this is that 40 percent are loyal. "The conclusion is plain" says the World Herald, "that national character is not transmitted in the blood as the instinct of animals is transmitted, but is an inheritance of association.

Editorials:

Interpreting recently-released Department of Justice figures on disposition of enemy aliens seized since Pearl Harbor, the Des Moines Register (3/20/43) concludes that "Even non-citizens are mostly 'safe'." The editorial points out that those Japanese interned as "dangerous are NOT in the relocation camps."

The St. Louis Post Dispatch (3/21/43) says that the American Civil Liberties Union report that the country has been "remarkably free" from repression of civil rights is "welcome assurance that democracy is doing well even with the country at war." The editorial differs with Roger Baldwin by feeling that "whatever-excesses" the government may have been guilty of in connection with Japanese evacuation "were on the side of public safety". By now, however, "it should have been possible" to separate pro-Axis Japanese from loyal Japanese."

The Detroit News (3/20/43) thinks that the "Jackson school board will find some difficulty in "refuting charges of local clergymen who linked its refusal to accept Japanese students with the Nazi race theory.

The Cheyenne Tribune (3/18/43) argues that the establishment of relocation field offices is an extension of "bureaucracy" and suggests as a "simpler and less expensive procedure" the immediate removal of all restrictions on evacuees.

The Des Moines Register (3/17/43) reprinted a letter from an evacuee to his former Los Angeles high school newspaper which says that, despite loss of everything -- property, homes, farm equipment -- he has "no hatred against American friends" and will be with them "as soon as he possibly can" in active Army service

Feature articles:

The Sunday Magazine Section of the Arkansas Gazette (3/7/43) had an article, "A Transplanted People in Arkansas", by Diana Sherwood.

The migration of Japanese to Arkansas is simply the continuation of a movement of peoples from all over the world started early in the Nineteenth Century. "The prevailing idea that Rohwer is the permanent replacement center of the California evacuees is erroneous .. (It is) merely a center from which they will be placed back into civilian life." Their skills are finding use all

over the country now. "More than 65 percent of the people in Rohwer Resettlement are American citizens with all rights of citizenship. Some were soldiers in the first World War .. Virtually all persons under 50 speak English, and the religious services .. are all in the English language .. Food costs 37 cents a day per person, which is seven cents less than prisoners of war were allowed under the International Agreement of the Geneva Treaty." "Play time" sees all the American sports in progress. "These ingenious people have discovered the beauty of the cypress trees in the swamps" and are doing beautiful handicraft work of all sorts. Throughout the article, the Christianity, love of beauty, and courage of the evacuees is stressed. The article ends, "If these people remain long enough in Arkansas they will make their Center a beauty spot of which the state will be proud -- a show place to which, in other days, tourists would have been directed."

