

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

No. 12

Week ending April 6, 1943.

For the Use of the WRA Staff Only - Not for Publication.

SUMMARY

From WRA's point of view, most important news event of the period was Secretary Stimson's announcement of March 25 that more than 1,000 men of Japanese ancestry had volunteered. Although both major wire services picked this up, only nine papers printed their dispatches.

Evacuee-owned property continued as chief news issue on the West Coast, with the Los Angeles Times leading the agitation. Revised WRA figures raising the figure of undisposed of equipment to 800 gave impetus to the campaign. New developments reported were: Chamber of Commerce public appeal asking all persons knowing of unused equipment to notify Russell Robinson; Attorney General Kenny's request to Secretary Wickard to authorize requisitioning; and renewed American Legion pressure for state requisitioning legislation.

The Senate investigating committee is back in Washington, having completed its first investigation of conditions at the Arkansas centers. From press reports, Senator Chandler has been chiefly impressed by what he considers lack of loyalty of a large proportion of evacuees and by the guard and internal security systems. The Senator was reported to have stated publicly that from 40 to 50 percent of American-born Japanese men of draft age "have certified their disloyalty". A complete summary of his tentative conclusions at the time of leaving Arkansas appeared in the Dermott News.

At Mequon, Wisconsin, the prospect of employing Japanese-Americans aroused pronounced local resentment. A mass meeting of 500 citizens was reported to have voted against the employment of evacuees by the Herbert Nieman food company. Most newspapers treating the affair in news stories were objective, and the Milwaukee Journal came out with an editorial denouncing Mequon citizens for failing their "very first test in democracy".

Governor Scoeppel gave official sanction to the employment of evacuees in Kansas. Newspapers approved, but were unsympathetic to a report that minimum housing standards for farm labor would be required.

In Utah, it appears that farmers have accepted the idea that housing must be provided before evacuees will agree to help them with their labor problems. With the setting up of a farm workers' center at West Jordan and reported army permission to use three abandoned CCC camps for that purpose, concrete achievements in the housing line were reported.

The housing situation in Washington and Oregon also seems to be a deterring factor in providing farm labor for the area. Farm Security is being asked by local groups to provide shelter in several spots, and is reported to have refused to import evacuee labor for the Kent and Auburn, Washington, area because of the lack of decent accommodations.

Only scattered press interest was shown in the recent important legal developments in San Francisco. Wire service dispatches on decision of the Ninth Federal Circuit Court to refer to the United States Supreme Court questions involving the constitutionality of the exclusion and curfew orders were printed in only nine papers. Several important Pacific Coast newspapers have ignored it completely up until now.

A royal send-off, featuring bands, speeches, and parades, was given Nisei volunteers in Hawaii, according to the AP.

Editorials were primarily concerned with the relation of evacuees to the manpower shortage and with the undemocratic aspect of racial prejudice, as directed against Japanese-Americans. The Washington Post came out definitely for return of "trustworthy" evacuees to California, particularly to help solve the food production problem there.

AGRICULTURAL AND ENGINEERING--

Agricultural program at Heart Mountain is being pushed, with 1,000 acres of virgin land cleared. Cheyenne Tribune, AP, 3/24/43.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES--

Minidoka residents contributed \$2,564 in the recent Red Cross campaign. Twin Falls, Idaho, Times News, 3/24/43, WRA release, Jerome, Idaho, News, 3/25/43.

Central Utah boy scouts competed in sports at Lynndyl, Utah. Millard County Chronicle.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS--

Items from the Congressional Record:

Representative John Z. Anderson of California inserted in the "Extension of Remarks Section" a speech calling for support of Congressman Jackson's resolution for a House committee to investigate Japanese-Americans. Included in his remarks was a resolution of the Pajaro Valley and Watsonville Defense Council asking for the retention of evacuees in Centers for the war's duration unless "they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of Army authority and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort." 3/19/43.

WRA's Second Quarterly Report was received by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. 3/26/43.

Congressional Investigation:

The subcommittee's report on Jerome and Rohwer was previewed by Senator Chandler and quoted fully in the Dermott News (3/18/43). Senator Chandler was quoted as saying that the report would include the following: A recommendation that after the war evacuees "will be deported or placed in communities that want and ask for them; and statements that center residents "have been insufficiently guarded"; "two of the residents at Jerome were attacked and beaten severely Monday, March 8, ...all efforts to locate those responsible have failed to date"; "...more than 25 percent of the guards on duty at the two camps are incompetent to meet a serious emergency because of physical or other deficiencies...no daily checks are made on the evacuees to see that they are in the center morning, noon or night"; Japanese policemen were ineffective during the recent Jerome trouble; 81 Japanese from Hawaii are "all considered questionable as to their loyalty", some having been interned; those in authority lack authority to punish sufficiently and to make any evacuee work who refuses to do so; general evacuee attitude is "that of discontent, feeling that they have been mistreated; agreement between WRA and Governor Adkins has been responsible for the fact that Japanese labor has not been furloughed to farmers of Arkansas"; hospitalization and facilities for dental care are adequate, although tuberculosis is believed to be increasing; food costs are lower than at Western centers; "the majority of the actually loyal Japanese fear their own people who are not loyal to America and are afraid of the people outside the centers. The group that is disloyal to this country are afraid of nothing, not even death, and form a danger for the loyal Japanese citizens, and may endanger the lives of Americans at any time."

The Dermott News (3/18/43) commented editorially on the above news story. It pointed out that Senator Chandler's report (1) "used several times as many words to criticize the activities of the troops at Jerome as are used to criticize activities of the WRA"; (2) was critical of the authorities' lack of "power or right" to severely punish evacuees rather than of the need for punishment; (3) stated that food costs are low in relation to other centers, this in spite of prevalent rumors of food waste; (4) promised the removal of evacuees from Arkansas after the war.

Senator Chandler's statement that from 40 to 50 percent of American born Japanese men of draft age in the country's 10 relocation centers have certified themselves as not loyal to the United States was used as the lead-off in the first of two articles by Ray Richards, Hearst writer. In the first article, the Senator was quoted as saying that the trip had caused him keen disappointment", in "destroying his belief that all but a few of the American-born Japanese in the camps were loyal to this country". He contended that subversive Japanese were the first to enter the camps and that they soon forced themselves "in every official post of Japanese self-administration in the camps, and if a loyal Japanese-American raised his voice, it was at the risk of a beating". The second article reported that Senator Chandler would propose abolition of relocation centers with "Army supervision over all males of military age"; "farming out" older aliens for farm labor; and work "at certain industrial jobs that would allow them no opportunity for harm" for non-agricultural workers. Los Angeles Examiner, Baltimore News & Post, 3/25/ and 3/26/43. A digest of the first article was carried by the Madison, Wisconsin, Times, 3/25/43.

EMPLOYMENT---

Establishment of field offices:

Proposed establishment of branch office in Spokane Washington drew one press story, based on statement of WRA official. Spokesman-Review, 3/30/43.

Denver office "will provide wider opportunities for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to normal civilian lives outside the relocation centers". Denver Post, 3/14/43.

Opening of Cincinnati office will implement government's intention "to sift loyal American-born Japanese from the disloyal". Cincinnati Enquirer, 3/30/43. A two-column item quoted extensively from WRA official Raymond Booth's statement as to the make-up of evacuees and the indefinite leave policy.

Pittsburgh attitudes:

American Service Institute of Pittsburgh denied the "charge" of the American Legion and VFW that they advocated "bringing interned Japanese to the Pittsburgh district", stating, in denial, that they were merely studying the problem. McKeesport News, UP, 3/22/43.

WRA will find "no welcome mat on Pittsburgh's doorstep" if they will contact "local war veterans" groups, industrial leaders and educators". Among those reported as opposing the acceptance of evacuees were Dr. John G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, "a spokesman for a large Pittsburgh steel company", Maj. Richard P. Brown of the Army's Internal Security Division, and veteran leaders, one of whom resigned from the American Service Institute over the controversy. Bill to "forbid the use of state property as a housing site or the use of state funds in the furtherance of any such Japanese relocation or internment" was introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature". Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, 3/28/43.

Mequon, Wisconsin, affair:

Despite considerable local opposition, the Herbert Nieman Company went ahead with its plans to employ evacuees on its farms and food freezing plant. A company official's denial that the plan would result in unfair economic competition was quoted. Milwaukee Journal, 3/24/43.

"The folks of Mequon and Thiensville haven't been so 'het up' in years as they were Wednesday night when they voted emphatically against Japanese-Americans being brought in to their community for settlement." 500 jammed a mass meeting addressed by WRA representative Tabaka. From the discussion reported, chief objection was from a pure racial prejudice angle, although some fire was directed at the Nieman company for allegedly "bringing in contract labor to keep from paying higher wages". Tabaka "declined to comment on what action the War Relocation Authority would now take". Milwaukee Journal 3/25/43.

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UP reported that the Nieman company was going ahead with its plan "in spite of opposition voted by a meeting of 500 residents". Reporting WRA's and the Nieman's company's position more fully than that of the opposition, the report was somewhat favorably slanted. Sheboygan Press, 3/25/43.

The Milwaukee Sentinel (3/25/43) carried a picture of Herbert Nieman with the caption "He Started the Jap 'Fireworks'" and a story headed "We Don't Want Japs, Mequon Tells U.S."

A UP dispatch, appearing in the Chicago Sun and Des Moines Register (3/26/43), stressed the viewpoints of the Nieman Company and WRA, and stated that, despite opposition, plans to employ about 15 Japanese-Americans "were being made today."

Job offers from other parts of Wisconsin "serve as a rebuke to Mequon's undemocratic attitude, according to a Milwaukee Sentinel story (3/26/43). "Tabaka said Thursday he will continue to contact individuals and organizations in Mequon before any decision is made".

Evacuee labor in Kansas:

Official approval of evacuee labor was given by Governor Schoeppel on March 25, provided local communities request it. "The Santa Fe Railway has asked permission to employ 4,000 to 5,000 Japanese on extra gangs, and southwestern Kansas war project contractors are in the market for 1,000 to 1,500 more." according to the Governor's statement as reported by the AP. Wichita Beacon, Seattle Post Intelligencer, Arkansas Gazette, 3/26/43. The Topeka Journal (3/25/43) gave 400, not from "4,000 to 5,000", as the number of Japanese wanted by the Santa Fe Railway.

"There is little prospect that interned Japanese will be used on farms in Kansas, except where required facilities may be provided in the southwestern sugar beet area" because "requirements for housing...are beyond facilities available on most Kansas farms", Governor Schoeppel "was informed Saturday". Topeka Journal, 3/27/43. Source of the Governor's information about high housing standards requirement was the USES man for Kansas, according to an AP report. Scottsbluff, Nebraska, Star-Herald, AP, 3/28/43. The Denver Post (3/28/43) headlined the foregoing item, "Kansas Can't Keep Jap Labor in Style Demanded".

Evacuee labor in Utah:

A farm workers' center has been set up in West Jordan, Utah, to attract laborers from Central Utah. Cooperating are the Utah-Idaho Sugar company and a committee of local farmers who "hope their help will remain 'for the duration'." Salt Lake City Tribune, 3/19/43.

"Representatives of sugar and canning industries and the commissioners of Weber and Davis counties will appeal to the army...for the release of the abandoned CCC camp at Hooper...for use as a labor camp." County Commission arrington said the camp "is isolated enough to quash protests if Japanese labor is imported." Ogden Standard-Examiner, 3/21/43. Release by the army of three CCC camps in Weber and Davis counties for farm labor housing was reported by Weber county commissioners on March 25. "During past discussions

it was indicated that Mexican labor or Japanese labor from the Topaz relocation center would be obtained. It has been estimated that each camp will house approximately 400 workers." Ogden Standard-Examiner, 3/25/43. Earlier the same group had asked state aid in constructing a labor camp at a local airport. Original suggestion to use the abandoned CCC camps came from Governor Maw, who said the state lacked funds with which to build new housing. Ogden Standard-Examiner, 3/17/43.

In an article announcing that incentive payments from the Commodity Credit Corporation are provided for in 1943 contract terms, the Salt Lake City Tribune (3/24/43) mentions that growers' labor fears are also "vanishing" with the development of a program to use "approved Japanese-American war crop workers", as well as Mexicans and local townspeople.

Evacuee labor in the Dakotas:

25 evacuees have left Arkansas for permanent settlement as farm workers at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, according to an announcement of E. B. Whitaker reported by AP and carried in the Arkansas Democrat (3/27/43) and the Chicago Tribune, (3/28/43).

Evacuee labor in Washington state:

Arrival of a contingent of 19 evacuees in Walla Walla, Washington, was reported in four papers. AP said they were the first of 55 placed by the Farm Security Administration with the Washington-Idaho Seed Company, Seattle Post Intelligencer, 3/28/43. INS noted that they were the first evacuees "to be returned to the northwest war zone since Pearl Harbor, Los Angeles Examiner, 3/28/43. The Spokesman-Review ran in the AP dispatch with a report of two cars which had been stolen the day the evacuees went through town.

Farm Security is refusing to go ahead with its plans to import badly-needed labor for the Kent and Auburn area until adequate housing is provided, according to a Seattle Times (3/21/43) quoting an FSA field man.

Evacuee labor in Oregon:

Following a mass meeting, requests were made to the proper federal authorities to assign Japanese labor to the east end of Umatilla County, Oregon, and to establish a farm labor camp there. Oregonian, AP, 3/28/43.

Miscellaneous:

Summary of indefinite leave permits, apparently based on WRA sources, appeared in the Millard County Chronicle, 3/25/43.

Daily commutation of evacuees employed outside Minidoka is prohibited hereafter under a new WRA ruling. Twin Falls Times News, 3/29/43.

A proposal to accept partly trained evacuee nurses for further training is being considered by the trustees of the Newark, New Jersey Presbyterian Hospital. Newark Evening News, 3/26/43.

An INS dispatch that Heart Mountain "evacuees can be immediately released for seasonal jobs that last no longer than seven months" was carried in the Los Angeles Examiner, 3/23/43.

EVACUEE PROPERTY--

There have been two new moves to "thaw frozen Japanese-owned farm machinery so California planters can get the benefit." These are: (1) Public appeal of California State Chamber of Commerce to all persons knowing the location of Japanese-owned machinery to notify Russell Robinson; and (2) Attorney General Robert W. Kenny's telegraphic request to Secretary Wickard to designate an agency to requisition such machinery. These points were made in a San Francisco Chronicle item (3/20/43) which left the definite impression that evacuees were unwilling to dispose of equipment and that the policies of federal agencies concerned were weak-kneed.

Only three percent of 400 evacuees contacted by the head of the Orange County War Board about their willingness to sell equipment answered. Los Angeles Times, 3/25/43.

A resolution asking Congress to release all implements and commodities stored was introduced by State Senator Burns. Sacramento Bee, 3/26/43.

"Vigorous speedy action was promised yesterday toward cutting the governmental red tape which has prevented the acquisition of Japanese-owned farm machinery." The WPB has "discovered substantial quantities of machinery in Los Angeles and Orange Counties...in direct refutation of a report released by Russell T. Robinson." Los Angeles Times, 3/26/43.

American Legion actions "gave new interest to the move to release the equipment--now officially estimated at 800 pieces." The Legion is seeking emergency legislation empowering Governor Warren to "seize the alien machinery". WRA attitude is "more receptive than in the past", with the uncovering of "additional pieces of farm machinery". Los Angeles Times, 3/27/43.

"800 pieces of equipment have been uncovered by WRA's field investigations since an earlier survey in February". "The WRA office said the ownership of such equipment was being traced and as fast as possible the owners are being asked to dispose of it." Their names are being turned over to the State War Boards. Sacramento Union, 3/27/43.

The Santa Barbara Union Labor News (3/26/43) printed a letter from the pastor of the local First Congregational Church, which called the move to take evacuee property "robbery", and invited reader comment.

INTERNAL SECURITY--

"Contracts for the installation of automatic fire and emergency alarms systems" for Jerome and Rohwer were let on March 30. The Arkansas Democrat item reporting this mentioned Senator Chandler's criticism of the delay in installing an alarm system.

LEGAL--

California bill to put stringent controls on aliens who seek to hold property in the name of their American-born children was passed by the Senate and sent to the Assembly on March 23. San Francisco Examiner, 3/24/43, AP.

Arizona bill requiring persons seeking to do business with persons whose movements are restricted to file notice of their intention was signed by Governor Osborn on March 25. San Francisco Examiner, Jacksonville, Florida, Journal, AP, 3/25/43.

Two evacuees from Poston were indicted by the Arizona grand jury on March 26 for interfering with FBI agents who were arresting another evacuee January 31. Tucson Star, 3/27/43.

The Ninth Federal Circuit Court's decision to question the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the curfew and exclusion orders and of the federal statute making it a criminal offense to fail to report was covered by AP and UP. Washington Star, (3/30/43), Sacramento Bee, (3/28/43) Oregonian (3/28/43), Los Angeles Times (3/28/43), Seattle Post Intelligencer (3/28/43), Washington Post (3/31/43) AP, and Idaho Daily Statesman, Salt Lake Tribune, UP, 3/28/43.

MILITARY SERVICE--

"Announcement that 233 Japanese-Americans have volunteered from the Colorado River War Relocation Center for combat duty with the United States Army was made Tuesday by the management...Ralph Gelvin...said that an 'overwhelming majority' of the American-born and alien Japanese in this center registered their loyalty to the United States." Albuquerque Journal, Sacramento Bee, Arizona Republic, Salt Lake City Tribune, Sacramento Union, AP, 3/24/43.

Secretary Stimson's announcement that more than 1,000 men of Japanese ancestry had volunteered was picked up by AP and UP. Both wire services had short items, San Francisco Call Bulletin, Sacramento Bee, Twin Falls Times News, Los Angeles Times, Spokesman Review, AP, 3/25/43. Philadelphia Record, Washington Times Herald, UP, 3/26/43. Millard County Chronicle.

The Washington Post (3/27/43) had a picture of Toshio Shimabukuro, the Hawaiian Nisei member of the Coast Guard who is accompanying the two-man Japanese submarine on its war bond tour. The story with the picture stressed Shimabukuro's loyalty and Americanism.

The Twin Falls Times News (3/28/43) showed a picture of the Sakura family from Minidoka, four of whose sons volunteered. Legend said Mrs. Sakura had received a letter of congratulation from War Secretary Stimson.

Hawaiian volunteers got a royal send-off, according to an AP story in the Baltimore Evening Sun, Washington Post, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times, 3/30/43. "The volunteers, all wearing leis, paraded in obvious discomfort more than a mile from the railway station to the palace and stood through two hours of music and speeches".

MAGAZINES--

World Affairs Interpreter (published by Los Angeles University of International Relations), "The Japanese Evacuees", by Roy Malcolm, professor of political science at the University of Southern California. Winter, 1943.

Mr. Malcolm condemns as "emotional" and "soft sentimentality" much of what has been written recently about evacuation. The government need not apologize for a precautionary military measure. "If the thousands of Japanese in the United States are as loyal as they claim to be, they will go where Uncle Sam sends them without complaint... True, there have been a number of inconveniences and a little hardship. No doubt, many a young American citizen of Japanese blood has had to forego temporarily his ambition". But since the government is feeding and housing them, they should not complain..

MISCELLANEOUS--

The University of Chicago round table broadcast of March 28 was devoted to the racial minorities in the war. One speaker, Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was reported to have declared that "there was arising in the United States a reactionary trend dangerous to the solution of the minority question", and another, Dean Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago's social science division, asserted "the race problem has become so important to the security of the Nation that the National Government must declare its interest in solving it." San Francisco Chronicle, AP, 3/29/43.

The Millard County Chronicle reported Assistant Secretary of State Shaw's caution to the California state personnel board in its handling of dismissed employees of Japanese ancestry. 3/25/43.

Law enforcement officers of the Albany, New York, district were told by an FBI official that no person convicted of sabotage thus far has been inspired by foreign governments. Rutland, Vermont, Herald, 3/23/43.

Imposition of a 20 to 35 percent sales tax on Filipinos by the Japanese was reported by Japanese-controlled Manila radio. Arkansas Gazette, AP, 3/26/43.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES--

Editorials:

The Washington Post (3/28/43) pronounces "shortsighted" the policy of maintaining evacuees in "comparative idleness" at a time of manpower, and particularly agricultural manpower, shortages, and says, "Many an acre of fertile land would be brought back into war service by allowing trust-worthy evacuees to return to their former homes."

The Twin Falls Times News (3/26/43) hails the response of Minidoka volunteers as "a real demonstration of the principles of a true democracy in which all citizens, irrespective of color or creed, are guaranteed equal rights."

The Topeka Capital (3/29/43) attacks WRA and evacuees for requiring "housing standards higher than are enjoyed by the average Western Kansan... Apparently, what's good enough for Western Kansans... is not good enough for the Japs in our midst... Isn't it amazing."

The Los Angeles Times (3/27/43) suggests the Heart Mountain Sentinel for "some interesting sidelights on life in the Japanese evacuation centers" and quotes a headline, "Watch Out, Premier Tojo! Here Comes Private Tojo."

The Milwaukee Journal (3/28/43) says that "the acid test of democracy" in Wisconsin is the way citizens react to help restore civil rights to evacuated Japanese. "At the very first test, we see in this Mequon-Thiensville incident about the worst exhibition of prejudice and bigotry ever shown in Wisconsin."

The Emporia Gazette (3/26/43) admires Governor Schoeppel's "common sense patriotic view" in giving the signal for evacuee labor to help relieve the farm situation. "These Japanese citizens are, after all, as good citizens as Governor Schoeppel whose grandparents came from Germany, and he has proved himself a first class Grade A American and our No. 1 Kansan." "No labor will be moved...that is not investigated with an O. K. from the FBI."

The Reno Gazette (3/23/43) approved Governor Maw's veto of the bill to bar evacuees from becoming permanent residents of the State because it was too inclusive.

Letters to newspapers:

A letter to the Twin Falls, Idaho, Times News (3/25/43) claims that if the views of the local Japanese American Citizens League representative, are borne out by deeds and actions, people "will accept their offer of cooperation and will allow them to help in solving local problems."

A letter to the Sacramento Bee (3/27/43) suggests the cancellation of citizenship "of all such, of the Japanese who refused to renounce, when the opportunity came to them, their first loyalty to the mikado, instead of to the Stars and Stripes".

Miscellaneous:

"Delegates to the Sixteenth District, American Legion, in convention in Santa Maria yesterday, went on record against release of the Japanese from present relocation centers..." Santa Maria Times, 3/22/43.

The Arizona Farm Bureau Federation went on record in opposition to the recent order cutting down Arizona's military area. "It was the consensus that this would give Arizona's two principal farm valleys a large Japanese population and possibly create a Little Tokyo in Phoenix." It recommended duration confinement of evacuees under Army supervision and establishment of a council of western states "to develop a program for the care of Japanese after the war." (source unknown)

Before the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, Roger Baldwin repeated his charge that evacuation was "unprecedented". He said, "80 percent of them have passed a patriotism test." Chicago Tribune, 3/24/43.

Denver councils of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics passed resolutions calling "for closer government scrutiny of 'unequal conditions and waste'" as "revealed" in a series of Denver Post articles. Denver Post, 3/23/43.

Comparing unfavorably treatment accorded Negroes with that Southern Californians have given Japanese, Dr. Adam C. Powell, editor of the People's Voice argued before a Town Hall audience that "equality of employment is the key to the Negro question." Los Angeles Times, 3/23/43.

An item in the Manchester, N. H. Union (3/25/43) says that a local minister, former missionary to Japan, "is representing the Seattle Religious Council in the government reservation in Idaho where 10,000 Japanese have been interned..

Interviewed by the Portland Oregonian (3/22/43) upon his return from Hawaii, a former San Francisco resident told of the loyalty of Hawaiian Japanese and discounted stories of sabotage at Pearl Harbor.

A bill making it a misdemeanor in California for employers "to exclude any person because of race, color or creed from public employment" was reported out favorably by the Assembly Capital and Labor Committee. Sacramento Bee, 3/26/43.

An organized group of Filipinos are appealing to Governor Osborn to set aside, as a War measure, the Arizona law which forbids members of their race to lease or buy farming lands. Arizona Republic, 3/26/43.

The New York World Telegram (2/10/43) drew a red herring across the New York Forum on Japanese Americans in the Victory Program at which John Baker substituted for Director Myer as a featured speaker several months ago. So-called "Communitistic" affiliations of principal speakers, except Dillon Myer and the OWI representative, were listed.

AP had a dispatch on WRA's second quarterly report to Congress. "The most 'overwhelming' fear among more than 85,000 Japanese in American resettlement camps focuses on their position in the United States after the war." Arkansas Gazette, 3/28/43.

Commentators, Special Columns:

"Japanese farm workers camp planned for Jerome to house 150 workers", 'Round Town' (short human interest items), Jerome, Idaho, News, 3/25/43.

Damon Runyon made a column of Captain Miller Freeman's eight-point proposal for the disposition of American Japanese after the war. New York City Mirror, 4/1/43, "The Brighter Side."

Feature Articles:

The purpose of a feature story in the Arkansas Democrat (3/28/43) seemed to be to promote Senator Chandler as possible presidential timber. A large part of the article was devoted to explaining his "pet theory of welding the South and the West together in a common cause." The investigation was evidently brought in to show Senator Chandler's efficient way of doing things, his devotion to duty, and conscientiousness. "Senator Chandler had his questions on the tip of his tongue and shot them at Project Director Taylor like he was calling football signals...Between them (Chandler and Murray) they accomplished in a few hours an investigation that could have taken days...Within an hour and a half Happy and Senator Murray knew just exactly what the American people in the vicinity of the two centers thought about these Japanese people, and the system of internal and external security."

STUDENT RELOCATION ---

An evacuee student has been elected president of the Oberlin College student council. New York PM 3/28/43

SEGREGATION ---

"Segregation of disloyal Japanese-Americans in relocation centers and the placing of them in alien internment centers may take place shortly, the Commercial Appeal learned authoritatively Friday...Earlier Commercial Appeal charges that evacuees were fashioning crude but deadly knives and daggers out of old files and automobile springs were reported to have been verified...E. B. Whitaker declined to comment." Memphis Commercial Appeal, 3/27/43.

