

## WEEKLY PRESS REVIEW

No. 13

Week ending April 13, 1943.

## SUMMARY

A number of papers had staff written articles and all three major wire services sent out dispatches on Senator Chandler's remarks upon his committee's return from visits to five relocation centers. From newspaper items, it appears that the Senator plans to make "an almost shocking report" of conditions at relocation centers, the report to contain a three-point proposal for disposition of evacuees involving the abolition of centers.

West Coast papers continued to find fault with WRA's handling of evacuee property. Although papers printed Russell Robinson's statements that reports of the amount of equipment available are exaggerated, they gave considerably more space to contradictory statements originating with Frank Kramer of the State Department of Agriculture. Among the sparks lending new fire to the campaign for seizure of evacuee-owned property were a statement by Mr. Kramer that California would suffer an 80 percent reduction in tomato acreage due largely to lack of equipment; a report that WRA had purchased farm machinery for relocation centers "while California and Arizona farmers were trying in vain to obtain such equipment"; and the "disclosure" that, in the case of automobiles, the government had already once exercised its requisitioning power. A bill to permit the State to seize unused farm equipment of any person, regardless of nationality, under authority of eminent domain, is being prepared by Attorney General Kenny, apparently at the suggestion or with the approval of Governor Warren.

Heart Mountain evacuees were reported to be organizing a union to work for adequate wages and working conditions for those who go out on leave.

Japanese employment agencies in New York City reported abatement of prejudice against Japanese-Americans there and more job offers than they could fill.

Unreceptive attitudes toward evacuee employment were reported from Alexandria, Virginia; Toledo, Ohio; and Spokane and McKinley, Washington.

Senator Chandler announced War Department approval of his plan to use 50,000 evacuees as farm labor.

Governor Schoeppel of Kansas was reported to feel that few growers will hire evacuee labor because of inability to meet housing standards, but a representative of a sugar company said that good housing would be provided if growers would employ Japanese-American workers.

\$25,000 for farm labor housing is being allotted by the State of Utah.

WRA's policy not to permit daily commutation from camps to seasonal jobs drew a critical news story in the Pueblo Star Journal.

The House Appropriations Committee was informed by J. Edgar Hoover that no sabotage or espionage has been committed by Hawaii's Japanese population.

Considerable interest was shown by West Coast papers in an opinion prepared by Judge William Denman in which he dissented from the Circuit Court's decision to refer the constitutionality of the exclusion and curfew orders to the Supreme Court. Judge Denman was reported to feel that the Circuit Court was fully qualified to decide the case, partly because it was familiar with the psychological fact of prevailing "blind war antagonism"; that the Army had been guilty of "discriminating cruelty" in driving 70,000 American citizens from their homes; that it was unreasonable to classify all American-born Japanese as "treacherous".

Two papers commented editorially on Senator Chandler's recent statements, with the San Francisco Chronicle suggesting that it would prefer to leave the matter to the FBI and Army rather than to legislate on it, and the Sacramento Bee citing the Senator's "revelations" as proof of the wisdom of evacuation. The San Diego Union argued against a return of evacuees after the war. Other editorials were concerned with the exclusion and curfew order law case, resettlement, and the Hawaiian combat team.

Kilso Haan of the Sino-Korean People's League spoke to the Women's National Press Club in favor of harsher treatment of evacuees, particularly with respect to property matters and student relocation.

The Denver Post used the appearance of an evacuee authoress at the Denver Author's League as the entering wedge for several maliciously critical articles on WRA policy. Frank Cross, of the Washington office Reports staff, suffered as chief scapegoat.

#### AGRICULTURE--

The agricultural program at Minidoka was the subject of an interchange of correspondence between Congressman Dworshak of Idaho and Director Myer, as reported in the Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune (3/27/43). The Congressman was reported to have asked for an explanation of WRA's failure to utilize fully Minidoka's agricultural potentialities "when the country is faced with a shortage of food", and Director Myer's reply was quoted in part, as follows: "The labor of the evacuees, if expended with individual farmers, will probably be productive of more food than would be the case if this labor was expended in land development and production under government supervision."

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Senator Mon C. Wallgren was reported to have proposed "a new plan for supervision and control of Japanese evacuees", which would involve "a sponsorship plan under which loyal Japanese citizens would be placed under the direction of trustworthy citizens in communities where they could have freedom and work". Sacramento Bee, 4/2/43, and Portland Oregonian, 4/3/43.

Senator Chandler's reactions to conditions at the five centers he has visited were reported by INS in two separate dispatches on April 1. In the first, the Senator was quoted as saying, "There is too much coddling of the openly anti-American Japs. Police forces at the camps are inadequate...WRA payroll is outrageously high. I believe that our FBI can screen out the loyal evacuees...loyal Japanese Americans who are qualified for service in our armed forces should be drafted...The evacuees are receiving what I would call handsome treatment...They don't have to work at the centers, but if they do work our government pays them...There seems to be a disposition on the part of camp directors to be very careful not to offend the Japanese. White persons doing administrative work at the camps are always referred to as Caucasians instead of white persons." Senator Chandler made public the names and salaries of top Washington officials and was reported to have called WRA's payroll "a honey." Memphis Commercial Appeal, Seattle Post Intelligencer, 4/1/43. The second INS story, written by Horace M. Coates, stated that Senator Chandler had submitted, "in an almost shocking report", a three-point plan "which he claims will save the Government at least \$50,000,000." This plan, according to the news item, proposes that: (1) Japanese who are avowedly loyal to Japan be screened and placed in concentration camps. (2) The Japanese loyal to this country and not of military age be permitted to work and earn their own subsistence. (3) Loyal Japanese of military age be taken into the armed forces." Chandler was reported as saying further that evacuees are getting food in some instances better than Americans can get; that from 30 to 40 percent are definitely enemies of this country; and that the Kibei "are the toughest birds in the lot". Sacramento Bee, Stockton, California, Record, Portland Oregonian, and San Francisco Call Bulletin, INS, 4/1/43.

AP also reported Chandler's three-point plan, said that the Senator had "discussed the subject for two hours with John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War," and quoted him (Chandler) that WRA "is made up of professors and social workers who are sincere and earnest and good fellows, but I do not believe they have handled the Japanese problem properly". Little Rock Gazette, Chicago Tribune, 4/3/43.

UP's treatment was not as exhaustive as that of the other wire services and was far more favorable. It said that Senator Chandler "will recommend release in the next few months of about 82,000 loyal American Japanese from relocation centers which would leave about 25,000 persons...who by their own admissions are not loyal Americans". This would "save the government some \$50,000,000 and would swell the nation's military, industrial and agricultural manpower pool". San Francisco Chronicle, Rocky Mountain News, Chicago Sun, UP, 4/2/43.

The Los Angeles Times reported that Senator Chandler had found "many still loyal to the Emperor", and the objective of his plan would be to prevent the nation from acquiring "another set of Indian Reservations and an entrenched administrative bureaucracy". Los Angeles Times, 4/1/43.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Demand for Japanese-American employees is greater in New York City than the supply, according to a joint announcement by the Japanese American Employment Agency and the Japanese Employment Agency as reported by AP and the New York Herald Tribune, Baltimore Evening Sun, Los Angeles Times, Milwaukee Journal, 4/3/43. The Tribune quoted extensively from statements of the two employment agency proprietors who pointed out that most employers "feel that if a Japanese is free today, he must have passed the scrutiny of the FBI."

Heart Mountain evacuees "are planning to form a labor union" to "facilitate the supplying of labor for outside employment and to prevent the exploitation of evacuee labor." Chicago Times, UP, 3/30/43. "Plans for the industrial labor organization are nearly completed by center block chairmen and managers", Masuo Mitamura is reported to have "formulated the plans" which will include negotiating "for adequate wages and proper working conditions for those who leave to work outside the camp." Wyoming State Tribune, 3/30/43.

Edwin Morgenroth of the Friends Service Committee told members of the Chicago City club that "prejudice against American citizens of Japanese ancestry has lessened considerably in recent months and many of these citizens interned in 10 government camps...are finding jobs in war work and civilian occupations." Chicago Tribune, 4/6/43. The Chicago Sun (3/6/43) also reported Morgenroth's speech.

"Urging that the Negro, as a minority group, assume a sympathetic attitude toward American citizens of Japanese descent, a group of interested persons met in Chicago...The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the churches were prominent among the groups making the plea on the basis that internment of any minority group of loyal American citizens established a precedent which might, in time, impose unfair restrictions upon any other group." Chicago Sunday Bee, 4/4/43.

"Japanese interned at the Jerome and Rohwer relocation colonies are being placed 'pretty fast' in farming jobs in other states, W. B. Whitaker said yesterday...Mr. Whitaker said the Japanese prefer to work on irrigated farms of the Northwest as they are accustomed to them and not familiar with sections which depend entirely on rainfall for water...They are asked to go to farms" where year-round employment is available. Little Rock Gazette, 4/4/43.

Appointment of Harold M. Routh as "supervisor of employment of Japanese released from relocation centers on western Colorado farms" was reported in the Grand Junction, Colorado, Sentinel (3/31/43), which told about Mr. Routh's work as director of vocational education and agriculture at Grand Junction schools.

"More than 1,000 Japanese-Americans have left the war relocation center near Lamar, Colo., to accept work in Colorado and other states and the camp receives employment offers for its evacuees daily." Greeley Tribune, AP, 4/7/43.

That a few evacuees "have been settled in the Detroit area and were said to be employed in war plants here" was reported in the Detroit Free Press, 4/6/43. This item went on to say that the plan had originally been opposed by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations and that "Both Army and FBI officials denied knowledge of the movement of the Japanese here."

#### Community Sentiment:

The Knoxville News-Sentinel (3/31/43) had an illustrated article about two girls who had come to Knoxville to work as a chick sexer and office worker, respectively. The story, which was most sympathetically written, described a cordial reception, only discordant note being one incident connected with their renting a room.

The Alexandria, Virginia, City Council "opposes a plan to bring Japanese Americans to the city as domestics, as proposed by members of the North Ridge Citizens' Association. It has instructed City Manager Carl Budwesky to draft a resolution to be forwarded to the War Relocation Authority expressing its disapproval of the plan." The resolution resulted from a protest forwarded by the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington Evening Star, 4/1/43.

Representatives of labor, business, farmers, and members of the city commission attended a meeting at a Topeka, Kansas, hotel at which E. H. Leiker discussed "plans for relocation and refiltration of American-born Japanese." Topeka Journal, 3/30/43.

"Reaction to announcement yesterday by William J. Fluke, Toledo head of the War Relocation Board, that west coast Japanese would be brought here to relieve the manpower shortage proved varied today and ranged from organized resistance to...reluctant acceptance of it by farmers." A committee to protest the move is led by Victor A. Rosenberger, chairman of the executive committee of the Toledo Defense Council." Toledo Blade, 4/2/43.

"City commissioners (Spokane, Washington) are in favor of no more Japanese in the city...They should not be allowed to concentrate in Spokane, one commissioner said." Spokesman-Review, 4/1/43.

#### Farm Labor

"Testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee disclosed today the department (Agriculture Department) plans to use German and Italian war prisoners in the farm labor shortage." New York Herald Tribune, Rocky Mountain News, AP, 4/7/43. Wayne Darrow was reported in a later AP dispatch to have said that "about 25,000 Japanese now in relocation camps will also be offered a chance to work on farms outside of defense areas and back some 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean." Greeley Tribune, Arkansas Gazette, Washington Star, AP, 4/7/43.

"The War Department today conferred semi-formal approval on a plan to use 50,000 Japanese residents of the United States in meeting the farm labor shortage, it was announced by Senator Albert B. Chandler...Senator Chandler said the sub-committee will hold another meeting next week, for a discussion with War Department officials of definite plans for the breaking up of the present relocation centers." Seattle Post Intelligencer, San Francisco Examiner, 4/3/43.

Remarking on a report furnished him by the Kansas director for the Manpower commission on housing standards for evacuee farm labor, Governor Schoepfel said, "I don't know that they propose to require us to furnish gold-lined bathtubs to the Japs, but it seems they must have much better bathing facilities than the average Kansas farmer provides for his own family. The result is that the sugar beet growers have determined not to use Jap labor this year but will seek sufficient labor elsewhere to produce the usual beet runs..." Kansas City Star, 3/27/43. "Western Kansas sugar beet growers probably won't use imported Japanese labor after all, Governor Schoepfel said Saturday" because "housing standards requested by the Japanese themselves and by the Federal War Relocation Authority were too high." Hutchinson Kansas News-Herald, 3/28/43. W. B. Roderick, field man for a sugar company, was reported by the Hutchinson News Herald (4/7/43) to have said, "We plan to provide good houses for these Jap workers if they come", but farmers in the area may not be willing to employ them.

"A \$25,000 project involving housing facilities for 1,285 prospective Japanese laborers in Davis and Weber counties (Utah) took form today as committees prepared to select sites for the two labor camps." Portable CCC camps are to be moved. The state is putting up the \$25,000, and will be paid by a 15¢ daily assessment assumed by the companies or agencies employing the workers. Salt Lake Desert News. 4/3/43.

The McKinley, Washington, Grange passed a resolution "opposing the importation of Japanese labor to work on farms in the Yakima valley." Yakima, Washington, Herald, 3/28/43.

"Altho agricultural manpower has been stripped to the bone in Colorado, proposals to utilize several thousand able-bodied men from the Japanese relocation center at Granada are hanging high and dry on a bureaucratic peg in Washington." The "hitch" lies in a policy "laid down by Dillon S. Myer" which requires housing accommodations and forbids daily commuting. "Although numerous appeals have been presented to Myer asking him to lift this regulation because of the critical shortage of farm help" he has "given no indication of changing his viewpoint." Pueblo Star Journal, 4/4/43.

Colorado U.S.E.S. representative told the state farm labor advisory committee that "more than 1,100 Japanese from the Granada, Colo., relocation camp had been placed in private employment throughout the state. Greeley Tribune, 4/7/43.

Assurance of sufficient labor for the planting of the Billings-Lovell, Wyoming, 1943 sugar beet crop was given by the vice president of the Great Western Sugar Company. "The speaker cited as available labor, over and above normal sources, Japanese from relocation centers and Mexican nationals

from Old Mexico. Necessary clearance and the right to solicit labor from the six Japanese centers have been obtained, he said." Butte, Montana, Standard, 4/2/43. This same sugar company representative delivered the same speech to Scottsbluff, Nebraska, growers, from a report in the Scottsbluff Star-Herald, 4/4/43.

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY--

That Filipinos are eligible to own land in California is the opinion of Attorney General Robert Kenny, who pointed out that "Filipinos have taken over many farms previously leased to and cultivated by the Japanese, and are helping to relieve critical food shortages." San Francisco Examiner, 4/3/43.

"The WRA said today that around 800 pieces of farm equipment including 150 tractors, have been stored on the West Coast by Japanese evacuees and efforts are underway to obtain permission for sale or lease of such machinery. The names of owners of farm machinery who have indicated a desire to sell or lease are being turned over to state war boards." Longview, Washington, News, AP, 3/28/43.

"New caches of stored equipment are being reported daily 'as a result of publicity given the problem in the Times', Frank M. Kramer of the State Department of Agriculture was reported as saying. He added that "enough Japanese-owned machinery to farm 3000 acres had been discovered in a garage in Culver City, but the caretaker of the property would not permit him to inspect it." Los Angeles Times, 3/30/43.

Russell Robinson has "acknowledged" that "more than 600 pieces of much needed farm equipment owned by Japanese confined to relocation centers are standing idle in barns and warehouses in the three Pacific Coast states." Robinson said, however, that "general reports of vast quantities of machinery being available have been greatly exaggerated." Sacramento Bee, 4/3/43.

Governor Warren of California has apparently proposed a plan to acquire Japanese owned equipment. This was reported in the press as follows: "Seizure of farm machinery and implements rusting away in warehouses where they were placed mostly by Japanese, will be provided for in a bill soon to proposed to the legislature, Governor Warren said today...The bill is being prepared by Attorney General Kenny's office...It will give the state power to seize this machinery under authority of eminent domain". Los Angeles Times, 4/3/43. The San Francisco Chronicle, (4/3/43) story was similar.

The proposed legislation was reported by the New York Times (4/3/43) which said that acquisition of the machinery "would be handled by the new Farm Production Council."

Both INS and AP reports mentioned that the Governor had said, "Although the legislation would be directed principally at the farm machinery placed in storage by Japanese, it would apply to the property of any person regardless of nationality." Visalia Times Delta, AP, 4/2/43. San Francisco Call Bulletin, INS, 4/3/43.

"Governor Earl Warren announced today his intention to ask for the passage of urgency legislation giving the state the right to condemn and purchase idle farm machinery of Japanese or any person who has it in storage without the intention of putting it to use for the production of food. Klamath Falls Herald and News, 4/2/43.

"Disclosure that the federal government has requisitioned a number of automobiles left by Japanese evacuees for the use of the Army yesterday spurred State officials in their efforts to acquire Japanese-owned farm equipment for the use of California farmers in the 1943 battle of food production. Los Angeles Times, 4/6/43.

An 80 percent reduction in California's tomato acreage, largely due to lack of equipment, is predicted by Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector of the State Department of Agriculture, according to the Los Angeles Times (3/31/43). This news item went on to say that Mr. Kramer's "survey is bringing to light new stores of Japanese-owned machinery daily"...that "large purchases of farm machinery had been made by the WPA to supply Japanese resettlement projects in Arizona while in California and Arizona farmers were trying in vain to obtain such equipment"; and that D. L. Sullivan of the War Production Board has completed a check of farm machinery left behind by Japanese evacuees, his findings corresponding closely with those of Mr. Kramer.

#### HAWAII--

"J. Edgar Hoover...told a House Appropriations subcommittee during hearings made public today the Japanese population of Hawaii was not guilty of espionage committed in the territory prior to Pearl Harbor," and that "there had been no sabotage or espionage committed in Hawaii subsequent to Pearl Harbor". Sacramento Bee, 4/5/43.

"The Hawaiian Islands are a tremendous problem just now...the crime of Pearl Harbor was undoubtedly caused by Jap agents and spies." San Francisco Examiner, 3/30/43.

#### INTERNAL SECURITY--

Joe Tsugawa, 46-year-old Japanese evacuee, today began serving a term of from 15 to 25 years in Arizona State Prison for the second degree murder of Jinkichi Nitao, 49, his neighbor at the Gila River Relocation Center. Rocky Mountain News, Los Angeles Times, Arizona Republic, AP, 4/4/43. This was the "hammer death murder" which occurred last January.

"The U. S. Marshal's office today held Toro Nagai, 18, an American-born Japanese, for action by FBI agents. Nagai is accused of fleeing from a relocation camp at Amache, Colorado, after stealing the checks of three workers. Los Angeles Examiner, 4/3/43, INS from Chicago.

Two Manzanar evacuees are held in the Independence County jail, one facing a 90-day sentence for disturbing the peace, and the other awaiting trial for violating section 288 of the penal code. Inyo Independent, 4/2/43.

INDIVIDUAL EXCLUSION--

Recent excludées from the West Coast Military Area, as reported by the Seattle Post Intelligencer (3/29/43), included Carl Albert Kroll, of Seattle, Ludwig Berthold Lacher, of Portland, and Paul Gerhard, of San Francisco.

LEGAL--

"A motion for a new trial" filed on behalf of Charles T. Takahashi and Edward Y. Osawa, convicted last October of conspiracy and making false statements in government export applications, was overruled yesterday by Federal Judge Lloyd L. Black. Seattle Post Intelligencer, 4/1/43.

California Joint Senate-Assembly Committee on Un-American activities has presented a 385 page report. Among the legislative measures proposed are State Board of Education supervision of all foreign language schools; supervision and censorship of foreign language broadcasts and the foreign language press; and prohibition of aliens from holding union offices. Judge Denman's dissenting opinion in the recent Circuit Court's decision to question the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the exclusion and curfew orders was the subject of news items in several papers. Judge Denman said, "Under the threat of penitentiary sentences to 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right that they believe the Constitution gives them, we are driving from their homes to internment camps, not men alone...but also their wives and children." San Francisco News, 3/30/43.

"The curfew and exclusion orders 'are destroying the businesses of the West Coast's 70,000 American-born Japanese as if such citizens were enemy aliens'", according to Judge Denman, who "objected to the court's decision to refer the case on the grounds that the circuit court 'is fully able to decide the submitted question'." San Francisco Chronicle, 3/30/43.

Judge Denman said that "American-born Japanese should no more be classified as 'treacherous' because of the Pearl Harbor attack than Americans of 90 years ago might be called treacherous because of Commodore Perry's belligerent demonstration at Tokyo harbor..." Portland Oregonian, 3/30/4

"Judge William Denman...charged 'discriminating cruelty by the American Army' against American-born Japanese 'not charged with any treasonable act'. Declaring that American-born Japanese felt 'bitter resentment for their treatment as inferiors', Judge Denman contended that 'pertinent facts' such as these were not included in the Court of Appeals' certification of the two cases to the Supreme Court...One such psychological fact, the opinion declared, was the presence of a 'blind war antagonism'." San Francisco Examiner, 3/30/43.

Agreement of the Supreme Court to receive the above case was reported by AP. The dispatch, which described the case briefly, appeared in the Spokesman Review, Sacramento Bee, Los Angeles Times, 4/6/43. In reporting the Supreme Court's receipt of the case, the San Francisco Chronicle (3/31/43) again quoted from Judge Denman's dissenting opinion.

MILITARY SERVICE--

"Enough Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry have responded to a call for volunteers to form a combat team of approximately 4,000 men...On April 4, 2,875 volunteers were inducted into the Army." Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Hawaiian Department commander said that the "response to the call was 'highly gratifying'." Chicago Sun, 4/4/43.

Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons "took occasion to praise highly Hawaiian-Americans of Japanese ancestry who were accepted by the Army as volunteers last week...Gen. Emmons said, 'I believe that they will make a splendid record'...He added that he expected no further call for volunteers to be made now, and 'I hope not, because many can ill be spared by Hawaiian industry'." New York Times, 4/4/43.

The Cincinnati Enquirer (4/6/43) contained a sketch of Kenji Tashiro of Los Angeles, who is "in Cincinnati awaiting a call to armed service."

A picture of a uniformed Hawaiian Japanese unit with the caption, "Hawaiian Japanese Get Send-Off As They Enter U. S. Army", was printed in the Los Angeles Times, 4/6/43. The New York Times (4/6/43) had the same picture with the caption, "Americans of Japanese Ancestry Parade in Hawaii."

MISCELLANEOUS--

Testifying before the Senate Military Committee, representatives of Negro organizations said that war industry has failed to utilize "huge man and woman power pools" because of race prejudice. Six months after a Presidential executive order outlawing discrimination against Negro workers, a United States employment service survey disclosed that 51 per cent of war industries said "they did not and would not employ Negro workers". San Francisco Examiner, 4/2/43.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES--

Editorials:

The Salem, Oregon, Journal calls "cumbersome and slow-moving" the legal procedure of referring to the Supreme Court questions involving the constitutionality of the exclusion and curfew orders but says, "We would not have it otherwise" as "it is the very essence of those principles for which we are fighting." 3/30/43.

The Des Moines Register wonders "whether the American Legion posts which were so concerned about the establishment of a Japanese-American placement center in eastern Iowa were aware that there were two Legion posts consisting almost wholly of these Japanese-American citizens on the west coast" and describes several ways in which Japanese-Americans have served the armed forces. 4/4/43.

The San Francisco Chronicle warns that Senator Chandler "is stepping into a matter best left to the FBI and the 4th Army Command...Since this internment of American-born citizens is wholly extraconstitutional and justified only by military necessity, nothing could be more incongruous or illogical than to try to end it by a legal measure." 4/3/43.

The Lafayette, Indiana, Journal & Courier refers to the Hawaiian combat unit; and asks, "May we not conclude that after all, it isn't what is in the blood that really counts; it is what is in the heart?" 4/2/43.

The Madison Times was "amazed to read the accounts of a meeting held at the Mequon town hall...to protest the settling of a few American-born Japanese in that area as agricultural workers", recalls that "a few years back the German-American Bund was holding its Heil Hitler meetings at a big Nazi camp a few miles from Mequon and Thiensville" but no one held meetings to protest. It concludes that "racial hatreds and intolerance" are "deeply ingrained in the consciousness of some of our people." 3/28/43.

The Hood River News (reprinted in the Klamath Falls Herald and News) dubs "optimists who do not know human nature" the sponsors of the plan for relocation who believe that racial prejudice can be "discouraged" by sending only small groups of Japanese into any state or community. 4/1/43.

The Klamath Falls, Oregon, Herald and News criticizes the lack of interest Easterners feel in the Pacific war and says that Westerners' attitude toward Japanese, while "misdirected when applied against evacuees,... is reflective of a spirit toward Japan that must spread over America if we are to win this war." 3/31/43.

The Pacific Rural Press reprints the "Credo of Topaz Volunteers" sent to them by the former manager of the agricultural activities section of the Japanese-American Association in California. 4/3/43.

The Bloomington, Illinois, Pantagraph says members of the Iowa legislature, "which recently declared itself against the location of American-born Japanese in that state" must have been surprised when they read the news" of the ovation accorded Hawaiian volunteers the other day." 4/4/43.

The Sacramento Bee says that Senator Chandler's "revelations" removed "any doubt as to the wisdom of the military in evacuating the Japanese." "Imagine the damage these disloyal Japanese could have done if left in places where their fervor of devotion to the Mikado could have been put into action." The Senator's observation, "The Japanese are getting food in some instances that is better than Americans can get because the army is procuring food for the centers" evoked this comment from the Bee, "Is not that carrying benevolence and charity just a little too far?" 4/5/43.

The San Diego Union says that the possibility that the exclusion order may be unconstitutional may "create a situation which will impose upon Congress an obligation to act with a minimum of delay" and, by implication, suggests the removal of citizenship. After the war, "we cannot permit a

population of more than 100,000 to return to this coast, stung by the loss of 'face' which a defeat will mean." 3/31/43.

The Hartford, Connecticut, Courant tells how citizens of California have reversed themselves from a few years back and are now welcoming with open arms "Okies", Mexicans, and other migratory workers. "Finally, Japanese of proved loyalty are being released in growing numbers to relieve the pressure on the farms." It all goes to show, says the Courant, "how an emergency can do away with discriminations based largely on fear...When everybody can work, the forces of discrimination, of intolerance and of separatism are greatly weakened." 4/5/43.

Miscellaneous:

Kilsoo Haan of the Korean National Front Federation and the Sino-Korean People's League spoke at the Women's National Press Club in Washington on March 31. The Washington Evening Star (3/31/43) and the Baltimore News and Post (3/31/43) carried reports of his address, the News & Post stressing those parts pertaining to the American Japanese situation. According to the News & Post, Haan "declared that the United States is spending 80 million dollars on the Japanese in this country a year, while protecting almost 200 million in cash and assets belonging to the Japanese...While American farmers are in need of farm machinery...the American Government and the Japanese hold on to their farm implements and machinery...One thousand three hundred Japanese students have been given scholarships...in various American universities whereas American boys have been taken out of school and put in the army.

Picture of a Hawaiian enlistee saying good-by to his girl was carried in the New York City Mirror (4/7/43) and the Chicago Sun (4/7/43).

Appearance of an evacuee authoress before a meeting of the Denver Author's League caused a flurry in the Denver papers, with the Post attacking Frank Clay Cross, of WRA, and a member of the Author's League, who arranged for the appearance of Miss Mary Oyama, evacuee authoress; the Rocky Mountain News treated the story factually, and Columnist Lee Casey defended the appearance of Miss Oyama, stating "It is to the credit of the Colorado Author's League that, despite the protests of some members, despite the efforts to drum up unreasoning hate, the officers stood firm and there was a better turnout for the luncheon than might otherwise have been expected." Denver Post, 4/5/43 and 4/6/43. Rocky Mountain News 4/6/43 and 4/7/43

Feature articles:

Two articles on Heart Mountain appeared in the March 28 issue of the Casper, Wyoming, Tribune-Herald, the first by W. F. Kemp, Construction Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the other by a staff writer.

Mr. Kemp's article discussed the economic potentialities of the entire upper Big Horn basin area. "The Heart Mountain division lands will probably begin taking an active part in the nation's food production this year, as some 2,500 acres of irrigable land to which delivery of water can now be made

are to be farmed by Japanese evacuees." Irrigation "construction work was considerably curtailed on the Heart Mountain division during the year because of the deferment of all work that would require the use of strategic materials...Only one contract was let (which) covered the placing of 500 feet of concrete lining in the Heart Mountain canal."

The second article told about "the activities which occupy the nearly 11,000 Japanese evacuees", described center facilities and said that "a survey of the center and its operation show...that many exaggerated and unfounded reports have been circulated and even published regarding luxuries provided evacuees".

A feature in the Montana Standard (4/4/43) entitled, "Did U. S. Blood Money Feed Jap Black Dragon", described in most florid and provocative terms the activities of the Black Dragon society.

#### STUDENT RELOCATION--

Richard Ko Watanabe was cited for "patience, dignity and sincere American patriotism", by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College. Watanabe's picture was included in the Schenectady Union-Star item reporting the citation, 3/31/43.

The 1943 World Student Service fund drive at Franklin and Marshall College netted \$416.60, one quarter of which will be used to aid American prisoners of war in the Far East, and young Japanese-Americans in relocation camps who have expressed American allegiance." Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Journal Intelligencer, 4/1/43.

#### MAGAZINES--

Fellowship, April, 1943.

"Land of Liberty", by A. J. Muste.

In an article dealing with civil liberties, Mr. Muste warns that we must not be too sanguine about "the outlook for freedom in this country." Although the situation in respect to civil rights is much less alarming than during the last war, that is chiefly because there is less organized working class opposition to the war. Already, he says the United States has forged certain "weapons of dictatorship". Among these, he lists the Presidential Order giving military commanders in this country "the power to remove any citizen from any area and compel him without a hearing to take up residence elsewhere", and the "concentration camps" for "American citizens of Japanese ancestry." Other "weapons of dictatorship" mentioned by Mr. Muste are pending congressional measures for permanent military conscription and for conscription of labor, "which will destroy unions"; OWI "censorship"; the "taking over by the military" of colleges and universities; and the "High School Victory Corps program..an instrument for the militarization and regimentation of adolescent youth."

"Japanese Americans Get a Home", author unnamed.

Description of an incident concerning the house hunting activities of a relocated family in Denver. With the help of a local Fellowship of Reconciliation member, the family tried to lease a home in a middle-class section. Advance sounding out of community sentiment showed that the Japanese families would be perfectly acceptable to neighbors, school, etc. But when the time to sign the lease came, the real estate company balked. "The owner received telephone calls from representatives of the realty company and an Improvement Association. She was informed that they would fight her action and that they had 'all the attorneys, wealth, and prestige' behind them...Later, the owner of the house received another threatening call from the real-estate office, hinting of possible violence." Notwithstanding, the lease was arranged, the family moved in, and, "To date the peace (or lease) has proved to be 'just and durable'...And now the two families are becoming happily and firmly entrenched in school life, community and church life, and the two young wives say that they can hardly believe 'it is true'." The writer concludes that "antagonism shown toward citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry by other sections of the population of the United States is not inherent in human nature and that this antagonism can be resolved by courageous and reconciling action."

The School Musician, "I Teach Music to These Japanese", by Tad Hascall, Director of Instrumental Music at the Granada Project Schools. March, 1943.

Mr. Hascall says a typical characteristic of his youthful students is, "They all want to try a little harder." One explanation is their desire to "do a thing well or not at all" and the other is that "this is the first time that most of these youngsters have been encouraged to participate in instrumental music since they have all come from schools on the west coast where their race has been decidedly in the minority." Music is "gradually becoming a part of their way of life...If we could place youngsters with this sort of solid interest in the average public school, a high-powered music department could surely be produced". Handicapped by lack of instruments, worn-out music, there is a broad music program, with fifty-five classes a week. First concert was given February 26. "The auditorium (a large mess hall) was packed by about 500 evacuees who had all purchased defense stamps in order to be admitted." Mr. Hascall "likes to feel that this country of ours will be a little bit better after the war because I helped a little in giving these unique students a bit of musical culture that will enable them to again take their places in society, not just as citizens, but as loyal, appreciative, and above all, democratic Americans."

The Christian Register (Unitarian), March, 1943.

"Japanese Americans and Democracy", by Yoshitaka Takagi.

"The attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese military fascists ended the old traditional bondage to the established leadership, and Japanese Americans were freed for the first time from the rigid political-social machinery which had so tightly held them, freed to express their own

opinions and to act according to their individual consciences, without fear of economic reprisal...The newly freed Japanese American community identified itself with the rest of the American people...It is now self-evident to the majority of Japanese Americans that the degree of understanding of democracy is in direct relationship to the understanding of this war, and is indicated by the attitude toward the war...In the evacuation and relocation centers, we find strike action used, not, as in peacetime, for the advancement of people's rights democratically, but in order to disrupt and disunite center life and production...Similarly, the cry of 'discrimination' and 'violation of civil rights' served not to stabilize and unify the Japanese Americans, but to divide and confuse them, and consequently helped the enemy." The majority of evacuees are, "day by day, clearing their confusion, and, as the war goes on, they will assume their true position as part, of the United Nations."