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War Relocation Authority

Washington, D. C.

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

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For the Use of the WRA Staff Only - Not for Publication

SUMMARY

WRA and Japanese-American matters received more press attention this week than in any previous week since the inauguration of the "Press Review". Primarily responsible for the increase in volume was the heavy use throughout the nation of wire service dispatches on General DeWitt's testimony before a House Naval Affairs Subcommittee and the employment of evacuee farm workers by Secretary Ickes. The latter event received particularly widespread attention with 110 papers carrying wire service dispatches in addition to those reported last week. The Washington Star referred to a press conference at the Secretary's farm as "one of Washington's major press conferences."

Probably the most important news event from WRA's point of view was the War Department announcement of the execution of American fliers by the Japanese government. The effect of this on public opinion, as reflected in the press, cannot be gauged as yet because clippings from all areas have not been received.

In an effort to stem a possible tide of antipathy against Japanese-Americans, Director Elmer Davis of OWI discussed the effect of the executions in this country in his regular weekly news broadcast over a national hook-up on April 23. He told how Japanese-Americans in the United States had responded to the action by a grim determination to "avenge this sort of behavior" and pleaded against calls for reprisals against people not actually responsible for the crime.

Despite Mr. Davis' entreaty, several papers reported demands for stricter control of Japanese-Americans, particularly from some Members of Congress. Senator Tom Stewart and Representative Rankin introduced bills to deny citizenship to American-born Japanese. Senator Chandler, however, declared that the news had not changed his feeling that some evacuees were loyal and should be employed outside relocation centers.

No editorials which tied up the executions with American Japanese have yet been received. Several papers reported war bond purchases by Camp Shelby soldiers in their stories of the executions.

General DeWitt's recently expressed attitude toward Japanese-Americans received unanimous editorial support, particularly forcefully from Pacific Coast papers. Only important/^{new} items on the subject appeared in the San Francisco News in the form of extracts from the hearings at which the General testified.

A significant decision affecting evacuees' contractual obligations was handed down by the California District Court of Appeals which held that Y. Onshiro was not responsible for completing a rental contract because "the military order removing him from his place of business was a circumstance beyond his control and therefore terminated the contract."

State senate approval of a bill to permit seizure of evacuee property was reported by the Bakersfield Californian, but the interest in evacuee property matters generally died down considerably.

The position of the ACLU with respect to individual exclusion was considerably clarified by a statement of Roger Baldwin reported by the New York Evening Post. Mr. Baldwin denied both having defended Lawrence Dennis and having attacked the constitutionality of the government's power of removal.

The shooting of an evacuee at Central Utah by a military sentry received minor press attention. Those reports which did appear were apparently based on an O'IT release from Salt Lake City.

The first contingent of Hawaiians to arrive at Camp Shelby were greeted cordially, according to newspaper accounts. The Hattiesburg American and Birmingham News-Age-Herald, particularly, seem to be going out of their way to stimulate favorable public attitudes. Only virulent objection came from Congressman Rankin who opposed the team's formation on racial grounds and termed it "Appeasement to the Japs."

The Columbus, Ohio, Urban League endorsed the relocation program, but a Negro paper in the same city opposed the introduction of Japanese-Americans into the community until the pool of Negro manpower had been used up.

General DeWitt's proclamation permitting Japanese-American soldiers on furlough to enter the Western Defense Command has had no repercussions yet, although an AP dispatch carried by five papers pointed out the disparity between this action and DeWitt's testimony before a congressional committee.

Local papers showed minor interest in the establishment of Leupp Center. One paper anticipated beneficial economical effects because of the business the administrative staff would bring to the area.

The Tenney Committee of the California State Legislature and a California American Legion Committee filed a joint report with the legislature on their investigation of WRA in California. Considerable interest in this report was displayed, particularly by Pacific Coast papers, which reported that the committees had found "pampering" of evacuees and considerable fear among residents of the Tule Lake area that WRA's lax policies would result in violence.

Former Ambassador Grew told Union College graduates that American Japanese are "an invaluable element in our population."

Considerable press interest was displayed in the National Conference of Social Work at St. Louis, Missouri, at which John Powell spoke. Both AP and UP extracted sections of his address in which he stated that Japanese-Americans are not dangerous to the national security.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Bureau of the Budget has recommend^{ed} an appropriation of \$48,170,000 for WRA for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Washington Post, 4/20/43

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Senator Wallgren is reported to have predicted that "the special senate committee to investigate the national defense program headed by Senator Truman ... will recommend abandonment of the present method of handling the Japanese in this country." Billings, Montana, Gazette, Missoula, Montana, Missoulian, AP, 4/16/43

Congressman Rankin was reported to have declared that Hawaiian Japanese "should be put into labor battalions" instead of being trained for the army. Rocky Mt. News, UP, 4/16/43. "Representative Rankin today introduced a bill (HR 2525) to authorize taking into custody during the war 'any or all' Japanese in the United States" -- a measure identical to that introduced in the Senate by Senator Stewart. Jackson, Mississippi, Clarion-Ledger, 4/18/43. The combat team is "Appeasement to the Japs", according to Mr. Rankin, as reported in the Meridian, Mississippi, Star 4/16/43.

In a speech on the House floor on April 17 in which he demanded immediate aid for General McArthur, Congressman Costello of California was reported to have said: "one receives little consolation in knowing that the earnest appeals of Mme. Kai-shek for aid to China are being satisfied by a proposal to release the Japanese in this country" (Philadelphia Inquirer 4/18/43); and "If the proposal to return the so-called loyal Japanese to the Pacific Coast is carried out, the responsibility of even one act of sabotage or for one life lost due to secret information being given to the enemy, will rest entirely with the War Relocation Authority" (Baltimore Sun, Los Angeles Times, 4/18/43). Chicago Tribune, 4/18/43.

"Return of 'loyal' Japanese and Japanese-Americans to Pacific Coast areas... was under consideration today and the idea drew prompt protests from western members of Congress". Among those mentioned as protesting are Representatives Costello, Sheppard and Jackson. "The Times learned on high authority the army is considering relaxation of restrictions keeping all persons of Japanese origin out of the coastal states", although "E. M. Rowalt ...denied reports his agency is exerting pressure on the War Department". Los Angeles Times, 4/17/43/

Senator Sheridan Downey "will resume his investigation of industrial and farm labor shortages in San Francisco next Monday." WRA is listed among the agencies which will be called to the hearings. San Francisco News, 4/13/43.

"Senator Chandler thinks the war relocation authority and its ten Japanese settlements can be abolished 'in time, but not right away', he said in an interview." Wichita Eagle, AP, 4/12/43.

Senator Chandler's three-point plan for utilization of evacuees was reported in a UP dispatch of April 8. San Francisco Chronicle, 4/9/43

Items from the Congressional Record:

Gong. Rankin introduced H.R. 2525, a bill to provide for the taking into custody...any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States". Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, 4/17/43. Mr. Rankin also delivered a speech on "The Japanese Peril" that same day.

In a speech on April 19, Senator Chandler included an article by Ray Richards from the Los Angeles Times (4/14/43) praising him (Chandler) for his interest in the Pacific War and his inquiry into the Japanese "menace" in the United States.

A bill (HR 41) which would have permitted "the naturalization of certain persons not citizens whose sons or daughters have served with the land or naval forces of the United States" was "passed over without prejudice" at the recommendation of Cong. Rankin. 4/19/43.

Senator Stewart spoke in favor of his bill to deny citizenship to persons of Japanese ancestry (S.B. 779). (An identical bill, reported out unanimously by the Committee on Immigration, died with the last Congress). Japanese executions of American aviators was used as a starting point by the Senator who argued that Japanese as a race are unassimilable, referred to General DeWitt's statement, and asked that the Supreme Court reverse itself on the 50 year old decision in the Wong Kim Ark case which set the precedent for extending citizenship to Orientals. 4/22/43.

Congressman Rankin also spoke on the Japanese question (Extension of Remarks) on April 22. He asked for concentration camps and denial of citizenship. He accused the government "of sending these Japanese down South (to Camp Shelby) where we don't want them" and told a story about American-born Japanese in a "concentration camp" bowing low before a Japanese prisoner captured at Guadalcanal upon his arrival at the camp.

EMPLOYMENT

Items about particular relocated evacuees

"Two American Japanese girls from Tule Lake...went to work Monday in the offices of the YMCA north central area. The relocation administration

office here has placed a number of Nisei from the west coast at work in the Milwaukee area." Milwaukee Journal, 4/19/43.

"Michigan's first experiment with Americans of Japanese descent who have been released from an internment camp for farm work is proving a success at Monroe... Such is the opinion of Monroe citizens after watching 14 youthful Japanese-Americans, at work at the Greening Nursery Co., and rubbing shoulders with them at movies and soda fountains on Saturday nights. The newcomers went to work immediately on a 10 hour day basis for seven days a week at the same wage received by other employees... They were installed immediately in company houses, where they will do their own cooking"... Detroit News, 4/15/43. The same issue of the News had a photographic layout of the Greening Nursery Company workers, showing them working and "singing patriotic songs!"

"Farmers near the Minidoka relocation center who hire Japanese help this year must provide living quarters for them just as those at greater distances," according to H. L. Stafford. Boise Statesman AP, 4/12/43

"The second contingent of Japanese farm workers to arrive in the Upper Snake River Valley... is expected...Thursday morning, Paul Scalley, manager of the Idaho branch of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, reported Wednesday." Mr. Scalley said the farm labor outlook for beets has improved considerably this year 'mainly because we are able to obtain evacuee help earlier this year'. " Idaho Falls Post Register, 4/14/43

"Edward M. Connelly, United States district attorney, said today large numbers of Japanese would be employed on eastern Washington farms during the current crop season." He added, "The people of the Yakima valley who protested last year over the employment of Japanese 'must get over their race prejudice and recognize that the employment of American-born Japanese in that area is a war necessity." Seattle Post Intelligencer, 4/15/43.

"Cache county (Utah) sugar beet growers were urged (by the District Manager of the Amalgamated Sugar Company) to apply immediately for any Japanese workers they will need to raise and harvest the 1943 beet crop." Salt Lake Tribune, 4/18/43.

Miscellaneous:

"West Coast evacuees at the Jerome Japanese Relocation Center are leaving for outside employment at an accelerated rate, the War Relocation Authority reported today, but one official declared acceptances of outside jobs were not as numerous as they should be on the basis of offers... Project Director Paul A. Taylor said a WRA order of two weeks ago permitting project directors to grant employment leaves was increasing the number of departures." Arkansas Democrat, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, S.W. American, 4/17/43 A.P.

"War Relocation officials are seriously considering a policy under which all loyal evacuees would receive 'freedom to reinstate themselves in

normal life' while those refusing to support the United States might be permitted to leave the relocation camps if they 'may safely be employed in closely supervised agricultural labor or similar work in areas where they cannot possibly do any damage to the country's war effort!'. These suggestions were reported to have been conveyed to Senator Chandler by Acting Director E. M. Rowalt. "Those (evacuees) refusing to pledge allegiance to this country, Rowalt added, would be kept under scrutiny and allowed to take jobs only in areas where the War Department and Justice Department felt they could be watched... No decision has been made on this idea, he noted, and members of Congress as well as the FBI and Army will be consulted." Los Angeles Times, 4/16/43, by Warren B. Francis.

The Toledo Blade (4/16/43) reported the director of the Toledo office to have said that enough applications for Japanese employees have already been filled to meet Toledo's quota, even though the Toledo office has not yet opened.

The Salt Lake Desert News (4/14/43) reported that plans to bring evacuees to the Geneva works Columbia Steel Plant have been "tabled" because of workers' resentment to the plan. The local USES representative was quoted by the San Diego, California, Union (4/16/43) as saying that plans to hire evacuees at the Columbia Steel Plant "has been dropped because of white workers' protests."

"Revealing that he applied in January for six workers of Japanese ancestry to help him in his vegetable truck gardening business, William Bessemer of West Akron (Ohio)...still hasn't had any workers furnished him... At the suggestion of federal authorities "he raised his original salary offer of \$50. to \$60. "Secretary Ickes...hired Japanese workers for their Maryland farms at \$50 a month, it was recently reported in Washington. (Source unknown)

"About 400 job offers have been received for Japanese in the area administered from Kansas City...it was said yesterday by E. H. Leker, area supervisor for the War Relocation Authority...There are fewer than 1,000 Japanese available for jobs in each state." Kansas City, Missouri, Times, 4/15/43

"About 150 men and women of Japanese ancestry have been located in St. Louis and St. Louis County since last fall and 100 more probably will be settled here, Emory Kennedy, director of the St. Louis RA office, disclosed yesterday." St. Louis Post Dispatch, 4/18/43. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (4/18/43) also carried this story in an article which described fully the relocation program for the middle west.

Secretary Ickes employs nisei:

Interest in the employment of evacuee farm workers by Secretary Ickes and his neighbor, Sam Rice, was general throughout the country, as indicated

by the heavy play given wire service dispatches on the subject, dated April 15, 16, 17. AP sent out four wires, UP two, and INS one. Treatment was fair and factual, with AP and INS quoting the Secretary on his reasons for employing evacuees. An AP wire of April 17, appearing in 12 papers, reported that the evacuees were "delighted" at being in Washington and quoted Mr. Rice as saying, "They're real Americans and they're smart."

Pictures were carried by 22 papers on April 18, 19 and 21. The one most frequently showed Mrs. Ickes striding along with three of the evacuees "as they set out for their first tasks."

INDIVIDUAL ESCLUSION

Roger Baldwin was reported to have denied having represented Laurence Dennis before the Army Exclusion Board hearings. "Baldwin said that 'We of the union are challenging any unreasonable application of orders of military removal and the system itself because it denies due process. But we are not attacking the constitutionality of the power of removal'." New York Evening Post, 4/20/43

LEGAL

The California assembly adopted an amendment to SB 140 "to provide that alien guardians of native born wards shall file accountings annually instead of semi annually under the provisions of the alien land law." Sacramento Bee, 4/17/43.

"The California Senate today passes a joint resolution memorializing Congress to forfeit the citizenship of persons holding dual citizenship in any other country..." Bakersfield Californian, 4/10/43, UP

The Tucson Star and Arizona Republic (4/15/43) reported that border patrolmen had arrested on a railroad train an evacuee from Gila River "declaring he was without the proper credentials or escort necessary in Military Area No. 1." The evacuee was away from Gila on a short term leave to Chicago which required that he go by a route which would have avoided the military area.

The District Court of Appeals "reversed a Superior Court judgment which held that an evacuee was bound by the terms of a contract made prior to his removal from this area". Los Angeles Examiner, 4/18/43. Similar story in the Los Angeles Times 4/18/43

"Five Japanese residents" of Poston were sentenced to jail by the U. S. District Judge in Phoenix. Two were given six months for resisting an FBI agent in a "recent 'cleanup' at the camp"; and the others 60 days for stealing food. Arizona Republic, 4/13/43

The California American Legion and the State Senate investigating committee headed by Jack Tenney submitted a joint report to the Senate on April 16. The AP reports of this, which appeared in 15 papers, mainly West Coast, said the committee had found "pampering", fear of evacuees

among citizens near Tule Lake, and suspected a tie-up between the Manzanar riot and the anniversary of Pearl Harbor. "Return" of the camps to Army control was recommended.

UP's report, which was carried only by the Los Angeles Daily News, 4/17/43, was substantially the same as that of AP, except that it also mentioned Tenney's request "for \$50,000 to continue the work of his committee.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

"Legislation allowing state seizure of farm machinery stored by interned Japanese was approved in principle by the state Senate agricultural committee today." Bakersfield Californian, 4/14/43

"Attorney General Kenny has ruled the Japanese families living in relocation centers are entitled to the \$100 exemption on their personal property even though it is stored in warehouses." Sacramento Bee, 4/15/43, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Chronicle, 4/14/43.

R. B. Cozzens announced in Seattle that "WRA is making every effort to get the farming equipment of evacuated Japanese back into production." Seattle Times, 4/12/43.

A companion evacuee property bill to that of State Senator Hugh Burns was introduced in the Assembly on April 9, by Lloyd Lowery. San Francisco Chronicle, 4/10/43/

MILITARY SERVICE

Hawaiian contingent arrives:

"Approximately 2500 Japanese-American soldiers from Hawaii have arrived here and departed on special trains for Mississippi...the War Department announced last night through the Fourth Army Command." The War Department's statement, which was quoted, pointed out that these soldiers are volunteers who are being "given a chance to fight for their country." San Francisco Chronicle, 4/10/43.

An AP dispatch, carried by 8 papers, datelined Camp Shelby, told of the contingent's arrival there on April 14. "The motto, "Go for Broke" (shoot the works), was adopted by these loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who are taking advantage of an opportunity offered by the war department for military service against the enemies of the United States."

"Newly arrived personnel, mostly from Hawaii, were formally welcomed into the American Combat team training at Camp Shelby in a ceremony this afternoon." In his speech, Col. Charles W. Pence, commanding officer stressed the fact that the new soldiers are volunteers in a unit formed

with the full approval of President Roosevelt to afford an opportunity for loyal American citizens of Japanese descent to fight for their country. He was reported to have declared, "I believe in this unit 100 per cent, and I know it will come through." The rest of the two-column article was composed of short human interest bits about individual volunteers. Hattiesburg, Mississippi American, 4/15/43.

"There encamped here (Camp Shelby) today in the raw, rust-colored hills of southern Mississippi, a military unit of 2500 Japanese Americans from Hawaii who travelled 4000 miles to learn to fight for the land of their birth against the military despots of the land of their ancestors." AP report which appeared in 9 papers.

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Members of three Arkansas American Legion posts joined with Legionnaires in the Jerome center in giving a send-off party for volunteers. Arkansas Democrat, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, American, 4/14/43, AP.

"A medical corps detail from the Montana Army recruiting and induction headquarters here (Butte, Montana) left April 13, for Hunt, Idaho, to give screen tests to prospective soldiers in the all-Japanese American combat unit... Butte, Standard, 4/14/43. Examinations at Hunt began on April 15, Jerome, Idaho, News, 4/15/43. Out of 289 volunteers at Hunt 211 were found acceptable for general military service. Twenty-eight others were accepted for limited service. Seattle Post Intelligencer, 4/17/43.

"Powell and Cody people joined in with a gathering of approximately 300 Heart Mountain people...in doing honor to fifty volunteers of the Japanese -American relocation center...A week has been set apart at Heart Mountain for a round of gaieties..." Powell, Wyoming, Tribune, 4/15/43.

"Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt" issued Public Proclamation, ^{No. 17} effective April 19, which "suspends existing prohibitions against the presence of Japanese in the evacuated zone in regard to such soldiers." This dispatch pointed out the disparity between DeWitt's action and his testimony before a Naval subcommittee the preceding week. Los Angeles Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Pueblo Chieftan, Arizona Republic, Washington Star, AP, 4/19/43. The New York Times, 4/19/43, also reported the issuing of the proclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS *

General DeWitt's Statement:

In addition to those mentioned last week, 40 papers carried stories on General DeWitt's testimony before a House naval subcommittee. Clippings not reviewed heretofore follow:

"Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the

western defense zone and fourth army, told a house naval affairs subcommittee today that he was opposing 'with all my efforts' attempts to allow excluded Japanese-Americans to return to the Pacific coast military area." Las Vegas, Nevada, Review Journal, 4/13/43.

Testimony at the hearings including the following, according to the San Francisco News, (4/13/43): "Rep. Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota asked General DeWitt, 'What is the idea of putting Japanese in the United States Army?' 'I had nothing to do with it -- it is a War Department policy,' 'General DeWitt replied. Rep. John Z. Anderson...said he had received protests from his constituents concerning the War Department policy of allowing Japanese-Americans to serve in the Army. 'He shipped 9000 Japanese out of my district--if any of them are sent back we'll bury them', Representative Anderson said. Rep. Izac assured General DeWitt the entire California delegation is 'closely watching the situation in Washington. There won't be any Japanese sent back here.' 'Wait and see,' General DeWitt said, smiling grimly."

The San Francisco Examiner (4/14/43) attributed this remark to General DeWitt: " 'I've got 'em out of the area and into relocation centers, and I want to keep them there. We not only want to leave well enough alone but tighten up on our watchfulness.' "

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Reports in the San Francisco Chronicle (4/14/43) and Oakland Post Enquirer (4/13/43) although staff written treated the subject much as did AP, as reviewed last week.

The "Father of Fighters" pledged itself to back General DeWitt's stand to keep all Japanese out of the West Coast military area, whether alien or native born. Los Angeles Times, 4/16/43.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

Feature articles:

An AP feature on nisei loyalty to the United States was printed in 15 papers, scattered throughout the country. Prepared by John Ward, it described nisei reactions to Pearl Harbor, the removal of disloyal Japanese to internment camps and the others to relocation centers, the new combat team and relocation policy. The story of the Sakura brothers (4 enlistees from Minidoka in the same family), was woven through the article.

An article in the New Leader, (4/17/43) by John Dixon Ford, carries the theme that nisei have been demoralized by slums, discrimination and press attacks. WRA officials, although conscientious and kind, have been forced into the position of the American Gestapo. Evacuation was an appeasement to California's native fascists. A "race-conscious servility"

is developing at the camps. The problem of correcting the situation is "primarily one of public relations."

Editorials:

"The Hattiesburg American, (4/14/43) welcomes the newly-arrived Americans and hopes that their training days at Camp Shelby will be pleasant, interesting and profitable."

Referring to the combat team, The Birmingham, Alabama, News-Age-Herald, (4/18/43) suggests dropping the hyphen and calling all Camp Shelby soldiers "Americans." On April 16, the Age-Herald said in an editorial "We Place our Faith" in the Japanese-American soldiers.

13 papers, mostly West Coast, had editorials on General DeWitt's statement. All but one strongly supported his position.

Employment of Japanese-Americans by Ickes drew 4 editorials. The St. Louis Post Dispatch (4/17/43) and the Chicago Sun (4/17/43) felt he had done the courageous and right thing, but the Seattle Star (4/16/43) objected to what they seemed to consider mawkishly sentimental action on his part and the New London, Connecticut, Day (4/17/43) felt that it "would have set a lot better to learn that no government official has benefited - even to the extent of getting willing and sadly needed farm help -- from this concentration of Japanese men and women from the west coast."

The Butte, Montana, Standard (4/14/43) commended the people of the Bitter Root Valley for overcoming their "natural and understandable antipathy for Japanese labor" and deciding to let them come into the valley as agricultural workers.

Commenting on the Columbus Urban League's endorsement of the WRA relocation plan, the Columbus, Ohio, St. News (Negro) did not feel that Japanese should be employed until local negro manpower supply is depleted... "The Negro did not strike America in the back, etc...."

The Appleton, Wisconsin, Post-Crescent (4/15/43) applauds America's treatment of her Japanese minority problem, especially the decision to form a combat team and to relocate workers throughout the country.

The Grand Junction, Colorado, Sentinel (4/15/43) reprinted an editorial from the Des Moines Daily Register on the theme that we are showing a poor kind of Americanism in making it more desirable for evacuees "to live behind barbed wire than to face it."

John W. Powell's speech at the National Conference of Social Work "repeat a familiar and silly charge often uttered by individuals of the ultra-sentimental type; i.e., that the only reason for evacuation "is that the Californians coveted their (evacuees) property." Los Angeles Times 4/17/43.

Reports on National Conference of Social Work at St. Louis, Mo.:

"Japanese-Americans are not, and were not, dangerous to national safety, John W. Powell of Poston, Arizona, told a regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, " according to a UP dispatch carried by 7 papers.

"Segregation of Japanese-Americans who were moved from the Pacific Coast to relocation camps by military authorities was criticized today in two addresses at a meeting of the National Conference of Social Work"; i.e., by Homer Morris of the American Friends Service Committee and John Powell, according to the AP account which ran in 4 papers.

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"American-born Japanese who have spent nearly all their lives in the United States have proved loyal in virtually every instance in four relocation centers under his supervision, R. B. Cozzens...said yesterday". Salem, Oregon, Journal, Yakima, Washington, Herald, Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune, AP 4/13/43.

Columnists and commentators:

Ickes' motives in hiring Japanese are open to "suspicion". Quite likely he is trying to exploit these unfortunate people. K. M. Landis, "Corn on the Cob", Logansport, Indiana, Pharos-Tribune, 4/19/43.

Ickes' decision to employ evacuees is a "popular move". Evelyn Peyton Gordon, Washington Daily News, 4/19/43.

"Here's where we say a kind word for some American-born Japanese", athletes from Seattle schools who have volunteered for the Army. Royal Brougham, "The Morning After", Seattle Post Intelligencer, 4/12/43.

"Any 'growing sentiment' to return Japanese to the Pacific Coast... must be at most scattered and sporadic." Hawaii, which didn't remove its Japanese population and has profited thereby, should teach us that "there should be less of the extremist agitation for the impossible post-war policies, like making persons of Japanese ancestry forever non-citizens," and the like. Chester Rowell, San Francisco Chronicle, 4/16/43.

"War Relocation Authority is given a substantial personnel cut in its 1944 proposed budget". (This is incorrect. Cut is from budget estimate not in present staff.) Jerry Klutz, "The Federal Diary", Washington Post, 4/22/43.

Kilsoo Kaan "has filed with Justice Department a clipping from the Utah Nippo" denouncing General DeWitt's recent statement. 900 evacuees have been employed by the Santa Fe railroad. "Washington Background", Philadelphia Inquirer, 4/24/43.

Reactions to Toyko executions:

UP reports that "Demands for rescinding citizenship of Japanese-Americans today followed nation-wide anger over the execution of some of the Doolittle aviators", but mentioned only one "demand", Senator Stewart's appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to prohibit American-born Japanese from becoming citizens. Washington News, New York World Telegram, 4/23/43.

"Representative Rankin...said it (executions) should be a warning to the nation not to trust any Japanese anywhere on earth." Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee warned against any "retaliation in kind against any 'helpless Japanese prisoners we may have taken'". Washington Times Herald, 4/22/43.

Some members of Congress "cited the incident as reason for ending alleged pampering of Japanese in this country." Among Congressmen demanding immediate reprisals against Japanese prisoners "were Hamilton Fish of New York and Bertrand Gearhart of California." (Source unknown)

"Some officials feared today that their plan to place interned Japanese-Americans in useful work may have to be delayed or revised as a result of the Tokio executions", but Senator Chandler continued to advocate employment of loyal evacuees. Washington News, 4/22/43.

"In swift retaliation for Japanese execution of American fliers, Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee yesterday revived legislation in the Senate to seize all Japanese living in this country, regardless of whether they were born here." Stewart "told the Senate: 'Where there is a drop of Japanese blood there is Japanese treachery'". Washington Post, 4/23/43.

One of the answers to the execution, "announced by the War Department," was "the purchase of war bonds to the amount of \$100,606." by "3000 loyal American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi." Washington Post, New York Herald Tribune, 4/23/43.

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"Jefferson D. Atwood, American Legion national vice commander, today urged that a change be made in the fourteenth amendment of the constitution to prevent children of aliens from becoming American citizens until they become of age and meet certain qualifications." San Francisco Chronicle, 4/12/43.

The executive secretary for the Protestant Church commission to relocation centers advocated segregation in a speech before the Billings Kiwanis club, as reported in the Billings, Montana, Gazette, 4/14/43.

In an address at Union College's commencement, former Ambassador Grew was reported to have praised "the contribution of loyal Americans of Japanese origin" and to have said that "Americans of Japanese origin who

retain 'the good part of Japan's wonderful culture' are 'an invaluable element in our population.'" Washington Star, AP 4/26/43.

According to UP, J. Edgar Hoover told a House appropriations subcommittee that "the Japanese have a propensity for joining and forming organizations...This problem of organizing in fact extends to some of the war relocation camps which have been set up for such individuals." San Francisco News, 4/5/43.

"The War Manpower Commission today urged war manufacturers to make use of registered aliens in filling out their labor force, and appealed to workers to treat them with understanding and tolerance." Arkansas Gazette, 4/18/43.

Sachi Anraku, Washington office employee of WRA, found a wallet containing \$66. belonging to a WAVE. She returned wallet, refusing reward. Washington Star, 4/21/43.

SEGREGATION

The establishment of Leupp as an institution for "Americans-born Japanese who have proved troublesome and unwilling to adapt themselves in other camps" was reported by the Arizona Republic on 4/19/43 and 4/20/43. According to the Republic, Leupp "is expected to provide an appreciable amount of new business for Winslow..."

STUDENT RELOCATION

The marriage of a Drake university student and a girl from Minidoka was reported by the Omaha, Nebraska, World Herald, (AP, 4/21/43) and the Des Moines Register, (4/20/43).

The Philadelphia Record (4/22/43) contained an illustrated article which showed a mixed Japanese-American, Caucasian student group walking down the steps of Temple University and described the friendly reception the nisei students had been given and their loyalty to the United States.

MAGAZINES

Common Sense, March 1943

"Japan's Emperor: Puppet or Demi-God", by Clarke H. Kawakami.

Mr. Kawakami pleads for absolving the Japanese emperor and the Shinto religion from guilt for the military aggressions of Japan. This thesis he documents by references to the emperor institution itself, which he says is "peace-loving"; To Hirohito's schooling, his public statements, and various cleavages in the past between the emperor and Japan's reactionary groups.

He feels it is "absurd" to believe that Hirohito, a student of biology, believes himself a god. "If nationalism today grips the minds of the younger Japanese generation, it is not Shinto which is the cause...Rather, it must be traced to the breakdown of Japanese democratic government during the past decade, to the infiltration of Fascist and Nazi ideas, and to the systematic campaign of militarist propaganda designed to work up resentment and antagonism toward the democracies. The story is the same in Japan as in Germany."

"Review of the Month" (news interpretations)

Among five incidents listed by Common Sense as indications that Congress "began to lose" the peace during February was the movement "to put the relocation camps under direct army rule."