

WEEKLY PRESS REVIEW

No. 42

Week ending November 10, 1943.

For the Use of the WRA Staff

SUMMARY

Reports of the Tule Lake center eclipsed all other WRA news this week, and in several cases merited extra editions. Stories of the Monday, Nov. 1 disturbance became front page news as did succeeding reports of Army control of the center, after violence flared up briefly on the evening of Nov. 4 (Thursday). Headline banners of the Tule Lake situation replaced war news in many West Coast papers and even in several Mid-West and Eastern editions. All reports were uniformly conspicuous in their misuse of the term "internee" for "evacuee" or "segregant". Most of them, however, brought out the point that Tule Lake is a center for "disloyal Japanese".

Alarmed citizens of the Tule Lake area, members of the California American Legion and other West Coast leaders demanded immediate Congressional investigation of the center and WRA. Representatives Clair Engle (Calif.) and Lowell Stockman (Ore.) demanded complete Army control of all ten WRA centers and Gov. Earl Warren of California requested permanent Army control of relocation centers in California. A Dies committee probe and a California State Senate committee investigation of the Tule Lake center are reported to be in progress.

WRA Director Myer, in an interview with the Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, deplored the "wild-eyed-witness" accounts" being given of the "Monday" Tule Lake incident at which he was present, and declared that one of WRA's major problems was securing personnel "who can take it."

Editorials, with the exception of one, were unfavorable and critical of WRA's "coddling" of the evacuees. The S.F. CHRONICLE was especially vehement about WRA's supposed attempt to "cover up" the Tule Lake situation and denounced WRA officials as "phonies" and "bad public servants." Contributor's letters were also critical of WRA "bungling" and bitter at the contrast of treatment given evacuees at Tule Lake and that accorded American prisoners of war in Japan.

Feature articles continued to give favorable accounts of evacuee centers and the work records of relocated Japanese-Americans.

Reports of the establishment of a "little Tokyo", by evacuees relocated near Brigham City, Utah, were carried in numerous scattered papers. A member of the Los Angeles, Calif. sheriff's office charged that Japanese in Utah are competing with California growers in eastern and western markets and are operating secret Japanese schools.

TULE LAKE

Wednesday, Nov. 3 clippings

Robert Cozzens, WRA field director in the west, denies reports of trouble at the Tule Lake center, states several thousand Japanese had

gathered to hear a speech by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer and, knowing there were "hotheads" in the crowd, some of the evacuees told the few Caucasians on the grounds to go inside the administration building so they would be protected "if any trouble developed."

WRA officials declare "widespread reports of rioting at the Tule Lake center have been inspired by German agents and have played directly into the hands of Nazi and Japanese propagandists"; deny rumors that 5000 Japanese had to be dispersed by troops using tear gas, but confirm reports that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer was "bruised" in a fight with two Japanese youths. S. F. CHRONICLE, 11/3/43.

Klamath County Chamber of Commerce and the Tule Lake Defense Council ask congressional investigation of the Tule Lake center after project director Ray Best "admits some of the evacuees had made a 'bid for power.'" Mr. Best stated that the crowd of Japanese had gathered to hear a speech by WRA Director Myer and to present to him a series of demands including better food, oiled streets and the resignation of Mr. Best, Dr. Reece Pedicord and several other camp officials. N. C. Wilkinson, local rancher who first reported that there was trouble at the center, charges that some of the Japanese carried cardboard cartons of what "he later learned" was gasoline-soaked hay and that threats of incendiarism had been heard. AP, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, 11/3/43.

Rep. Lowell Stockman (R.-Ore.) reports on riot at Tule Lake as revealed by the owner and editor of the Klamath Falls, Ore. NEWS HERALD. Ray Richards story contains, among other charges, the following claims (none of which are accurate): (1) that between 7,000 and 8,000 evacuees staged a "violent outbreak"; (2) that over a hundred Caucasian personnel, men and women, were confined in a warehouse for four hours; (3) that N. C. Wilkinson, Tule Lake farmer, was beaten when he entered the camp to "collect a debt from one of the Japanese"; (4) that a local newspaper was forbidden to report the story under threat of censorship penalty; (5) that Director Myer was "seized and thrown into a warehouse" as he made an appearance on the porch of the administration building. N. Y. JOURNAL & AMERICAN, 11/3/43.

Thursday, Nov. 4 clippings

"Relocation Authorities Admit Disturbance Monday at Tule Lake" (headline). Robert Cozzens, WRA Western field director, discloses Tule Lake Japanese called the meeting themselves on Monday, Nov. 1 and that WRA officials at the camp "didn't know about it until later." Orville Crays, WRA public welfare consultant from Washington, who was an eyewitness at the center, tells interviewers that WRA Director Myer addressed the assembled Japanese over a loud-speaker which they had set up; says he saw no knives or clubs and "wouldn't say the crowd ever was threatening." Crays reports that Director Myer told the crowd of Japanese that he would be glad to meet with them to discuss mutual problems, but declined to commit himself on "grievances presented." AP, L.A. TIMES, Baltimore SUN, and others, 11/4/43, UP, Billings GAZETTE, Montana STANDARD, and others 11/4/43.

Director Dillon S. Myer says demonstration at the Tule Lake center was "a bid by disloyal leaders for a high priority" on repatriation lists; describes the demonstration of 1,500 Japanese who gathered in front of the

center's administration building as "an effort to try my spine." Maximum penalty for ringleaders who excited the disturbance will be banishment to the WRA isolation center at Leupp, Ariz., reports Mr. Myer; confirms as "substantially correct" the account of the disturbance given at San Francisco by Orville Crays, AP, S.F. EXAMINER, Denver POST and others, 11/4/43.

S.F. EXAMINER gives detailed report of statements by Orville Crays and lists the following national developments of the situation: (1) Rev. Lowell Stockman of Oregon asks Congress to disband WRA and place the relocation centers under military control; (2) in San Francisco, State Senator Jack Tenney, chairman of a joint legislative committee investigating subversive activities, says his committee will investigate the Tule Lake rioting and submit recommendations to the Governor; asserts "Jap internees should be under Army and not civilian supervision"; (3) citizens and American Legion leaders of the Tule Lake community adopt a resolution declaring WRA is unable to handle friction at the camp, is unwilling to tell the truth when trouble does occur, is reluctant to use troops to quell violence, and demanding an immediate investigation by an appropriate agency. Reports from the center say seven of its staff members have resigned and that other resignations are expected. Ernest Rhodes, center fire chief, tells Tule Lake Rotary Club that WRA has "failed completely" to protect employes. S.F. EXAMINER, 11/4/43. Report that the California State Senate committee will investigate the Tule Lake "riot" is also carried in the S. F. NEWS, 11/4/43.

"Frightened Californians Demand Jap Camp Probe" (headline). Residents of California and Oregon, near the Tule Lake camp, send strong protests to Gov. Earl Warren of California, congressional representatives and the Western Defense Command. Wash. D.C. NEWS, 11/4/43.

"Mass resignations" of civilian personnel, fearing bodily harm or death at the hands of the Japanese, follow Monday's demonstration at Tule Lake. (Actually, there were 12 resignations, according to the latest report from Tule.) Story by William Flynn, S.F. CHRONICLE, 11/4/43.

Reports that Dr. Reece Pedicord, chief surgeon who was "slightly" injured in a fight with several Japanese, has agreed to resign and has left the Tule Lake center are found in numerous papers. OREGONIAN, AP, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER and others, 11/4/43.

Rep. Stockman calls WRA a failure as a war agency. Says continuance of pro-Japan secret societies in all WRA centers makes each one as dangerous as Tule Lake; will demand Army administration and abolition of WRA in report to the House. Ray Richards story adds that Dr. John Lechner, representing the Los Angeles district of the American Legion and the Americanism Education League, will give Congress a list of notorious West Coast Japanese Imperialistic societies which "are operating in the camps and maintaining inter-camp communication." S.F. EXAMINER and Baltimore, Md. NEWS & POST, 11/4/43.

Friday, Nov. 5 clippings

WRA western field director, Robert Cozzens, discloses that Rev. Kai,

Buddhist priest who told the gathering of evacuees on Monday to "go home" with the advice "you must give your all for Japan", was one of a committee of 17 Japanese who presented five demands to the camp's administration and that he warned them "we can't take the responsibility for what may happen here." Cozzens also revealed that a watchman on a construction job at the center was "roughed up" by evacuees Wednesday (Nov. 3) night. UP, Billings GAZETTE, S.F. CHRONICLE and Rocky Mountain NEWS, 11/5/43.

AP, UP and INS releases state that the Army has taken over the Tule Lake segregation center and is moving swiftly to restore order. Twenty persons are injured as soldiers with fixed bayonets round up 500 trouble-makers for questioning "in an effort to determine the leaders of recurring disturbances. No shots were fired but tanks and armored cars circled the illuminated center in "an unending parade." Most of the 200 Caucasians were evacuated when the troops arrived and the S.F. CHRONICLE is quoted as saying "internees seized a number of automobiles and trucks belonging to camp officials and attempted to run down Army guards." A high barbed wire fence is being constructed by the soldiers to separate the administrative buildings and Caucasian living quarters from the evacuees. INS, N.Y. JOURNAL & AMERICAN, AP, Wash. D.C. EVENING STAR, Arkansas DEMOCRAT and others, UP, S.F. NEWS, Twin Falls, Idaho TIMES NEWS and others, 11/5/43.

S.F. EXAMINER releases extra edition with three inch headline saying "Army Takes Control of Tule Lake Japs!" Two columns on the front page have an eleven column breakover on two following pages and sketch of the Tule Lake center with the fact pointed out that "there was little to keep the Japanese from walking out of the camp despite Army guards just beyond the main fence." The report highlights the account of "a newly resigned official" who stated "I quit because I like my sleep, and you can't sleep when you don't know when you're going to have your throat cut." 11/5/43.

"Sabotage Rife At Tule Lake Japanese Camp" (headline). An AP report states that Ernest Rhoades, former fire chief at the camp, revealed all fire alarm telephones had been destroyed, sand and broken glass were tamped into hydrants, and automobiles were damaged, one car being scratched with the words "To hell with America." Rhoades also stated that Japanese firemen made no attempt to put out the last five fires at the center. The report adds that Howard Dayton, Tule Lake American Legion commander has announced he will ask National Legion officials to investigate a WRA charge that German agents had started the rumors of a demonstration at the center Monday; says charge was a "deliberate plant" to evade telling the "unpleasant truth." (Ed. note: Rhoades' charges are being carefully investigated. So far there is no evidence to confirm any of them.) AP, Idaho DAILY STATESMAN, Portland OREGONIAN, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER and others, 11/5/43.

WRA Director Myer tells interviewers that the 15 Japanese implicated in the beating of Dr. Reece Pedicord, chief surgeon at the Tule Lake center, will be subject to prosecution by civil authorities. AP, Baltimore, Md. SUN, 11/5/43.

Rep. Clair Engle (D.-Calif.) announces that two Dies Committee investigators have been ordered to conduct an "exhaustive probe" of reported disturbances at Tule Lake in which WRA Director was "held a prisoner" for several

hours. Wash. D.C. TIMES HERALD, AP, Idaho DAILY STATESMAN, 11/5/43.

Robert Cozzens says "mob rule" will not be tolerated at the Tule Lake center; states "it is going to be necessary for persons who don't want to live in Tule Lake peacefully to live somewhere else." N.Y. TIMES, 11/5/43.

Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER carries front page story by Ray Richards on demand to Congress, by Representatives Clair Engle of Calif. and Lowell Stockman of Ore., that the Army take over complete control of all WRA centers. Rep. Engle states that rioting Japanese (on Monday) pulled down the American flag and ran up the Japanese flag in its place; adds "the only reason WRA officials risked the safety of the entire Tule Lake region by failure to call troops into the camp, was the fear of losing their jobs should the Army take over." (Ed.note: The flag story is wholly unconfirmed, probably untrue; the safety of the surrounding area was never endangered at any time.) 11/5/43.

WRA Director gives full account of Tule Lake incident in Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER interview Thursday, Nov. 4. Says "everything is quiet now" at Tule Lake and adds "I'm not going to predict what is going to happen in the future, but I have every confidence in the battalion of troops on guard.... to protect the surrounding communities." Exasperated by "wild-eyed-witness" accounts", Director Myer said, one of WRA's major problems was to secure personnel "who can take it." 11/5/43.

An S.F. CALL-BULLETIN extra edition headlines Governor Earl Warren's request for permanent Army control of relocation camps in California and carries report of the movement of Army troops into Tule Lake. 11/5/43.

Saturday, Nov. 6 clippings:

An Associated Press release in numerous papers states soldiers install firm rule at the Tule Lake center after another outbreak Thursday. Colonel Verne Austin, commanding the Army troops at the center gives no indication of how long the Army is to remain in charge. The Wash. D.C. STAR's version of the release states that the "outright bid for control last Monday came after a year and a half of smouldering revolt, with strikes, riots, beatings and vandalism." Billings GAZETTE, Memphis COMMERCIAL APPEAL; N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE and others, 11/6/43.

A UP report in the Minneapolis Tribune states that the Army moved in at the request of project director Ray Best after "a large group of internees, armed with baseball bats and pick handles....accosted WRA employes in a large parking lot"; "20 unarmed security officers were injured in a brief skirmish." A similar UP report in the Wash. D.C. NEWS adds that Ray Best called Army authorities after a group of Japanese came to his home and ordered him to accompany them; telephone communications were cut off by the "internees" shortly after his call to the Army was cleared. 11/6/43.

An INS report, headlined "Camp Quiet But Still Tense", states that trouble at the center started with the arrival of 300 loyal Japanese recruited from other relocation centers to harvest the crops, which Tule Lake "internees" had refused to harvest. Wash. D.C. TIMES HERALD, 11/6/43.

"Citizens of the Tule Lake area were openly overjoyed at the action of the Army in moving decisively to control the restive Japanese...." N.Y. TIMES, 11/6/43.

A report in the S.F. EXAMINER reveals that 200 Civilian Defense Volunteers and an equal number of State Guards were called to augment the soldier personnel patrolling the camp as a result of "growing tension." 11/6/43.

An "official spokesman" for the Dies committee announces WRA Director Myer will be called before the committee for questioning. Ray Richards story, S.F. EXAMINER, 11/6/43.

Sunday, Nov. 7 clippings

Reports in Sunday editions find the Tule Lake center still tense as the Army sends reinforcements to the troops now in control of the center. Tight censorship is placed on military activities. Newsmen, permitted to enter the wire enclosure of the main center for the first time since the Army took over, report no Japanese in sight. Portland OREGONIAN, N.Y. TIMES, S.F. CHRONICLE, 11/6/43.

Subpoenas have been prepared summoning before a State senate committee "many of the WRA employes held hostage Monday by rioting Japanese at the Tule Lake center", states S.F. EXAMINER report. State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, committee chairman, announces that the Army at Tule Lake had refused to permit committee investigators to question WRA personnel within the center. S.F. EXAMINER, 11/7/43.

Tule Lake administrators declare "arrogant group of Kibei are the trouble makers." Article describes types of Japanese now at Tule Lake and problems that have arisen there. By Earl Pomeroy, OREGONIAN, 11/7/43.

Monday, Nov. 8 clippings

Troops keep close watch on 16,000 Japanese as Dies committee investigator starts first inquiry in meeting with Lt. Col. Verne Austin and representatives of WRA. Increasing evidence is reported that the investigation will center to some extent around activities of the Butoku-Kai, a Japanese military society said to have once had branches in about fifty west coast cities. AP, N.Y. TIMES, N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, Salt Lake TRIBUNE, and Wash. D.C. POST, 11/8/43.

Tuesday, Nov. 9 clippings

Ray Best, Tule Lake project director, testifies before California State Senate committee, that he called in the Army to take control when 50 Japanese with clubs, surrounded his home and he heard them shout, "Get Best"; adds he heard three shots, but saw "nobody injured." C. L. Payne, former internal security officer, and Ernest Rhoades, former fire control supervisor, testify that the Japanese "ringed the administration building with oil-soaked straw as a threat to the lives of 150 whites inside." (Ed. note: This claim is being carefully checked, is so far wholly unconfirmed.) Charles K. Wiese, former property control officer at the center, tells committee

"there never has been any accounting of property losses." AP, Wash. D.C. STAR, 11/9/43.

A UP report says witnesses at the State Senate committee hearings testified the Japanese at Tule Lake "dismantled government automobiles to make knives from the springs and also stole 1,000 butcher knives." (Ed. note: Wholly unconfirmed.) A whole warehouse of U. S. Army work clothing lies unused on the project because WRA "social service workers" didn't think it was good enough for the Japanese, said John P. Stubbs, center procurement officer. N. C. Wilkinson, "former superintendent of the project packing house", testified that there was "tremendous waste in the WRA." UP, Wash. D.C. TIMES HERALD, Chicago SUN and Chicago DAILY NEWS, 11/9/43.

The Tokio radio is reported to have said that Japanese involved in the Tule Lake disturbances were "living up to the true spirit of the Japanese", and that the "riots were another instance of American brutality." UP, Wash. D.C. TIMES HERALD, AP, Chicago DAILY NEWS, 11/9/43.

Wednesday, Nov. 10 clippings

"Unofficial sources" disclose that homemade guns, bombs, and knives have been found in a partial "cleaning out" of buildings at Tule Lake. Colonel Verne Austin, commanding officer of troops guarding center refuses to confirm or deny. Robert Cozzens, WRA western field director, testifying in defense of WRA at the Calif. State senate investigation hearing, stated "we cannot force the Japanese to work....orders have been issued to us by the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Geneva Conference that the Japanese are not prisoners of war." N.Y. TIMES, AP, Wash. D.C. POST, 11/18/43.

Dr. John S. Lechner, representing the Americanism Educational League and the American Legion, tells Optimist Club in Wash. D.C. that he had warned Government leaders "at least a week in advance" that trouble was brewing in the Tule Lake center; deploras "coddling of Japanese in the U.S. and condemns the attitude of the Society of Friends who "are taking young Japanese out of internment camps and sending them to schools and universities." Wash. D.C. POST, 11/10/43.

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Congressmen predict WRA coddling policies at Tule Lake segregation center will make it "a storm center of disturbance"; the Japanese "pampered.... for 19 months by the administration, may be expected to evidence increasing signs of their contempt for this country", states Ray Richards story. Rep. John M. Costello (Calif.) charges that WRA provides the segregated and "insubordinate" Japanese with a "wider variety and quantity of food than American civilians can enjoy under rationing", reported mingling of Japanese women and German war prisoners in Trinidad, Colo. and work-stoppage at Tule Lake are "merely symptoms of what is coming." (Ed. note: Only comment necessary is that story was written by Ray Richards.) S.F. EXAMINER, 10/30/43, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, Baltimore AMERICAN, 10/31/43.

Dr. John Lechner, chairman of a special Japanese activities committee

of the California American Legion department, announces he will present to Congress a Legion demand, backed by the signatures of 100,000 west coast citizens, for a long-term Congressional investigation of Japanese activities in the U.S.; lists six "revelations" the Legion is prepared to make to Congress. Story by Ray Richards, S.F. EXAMINER, 11/1/43.

Rep. Lowell Stockman (Ore.) asks Congress to put the Army in charge of relocation camps and disband the WRA as a result of reports of disturbance at the Tule Lake center. Baltimore, Md. NEWS & POST, 11/5/43.

Rep. Engle (Dem) of California states he is considering the introduction of a bill to remove the Japanese relocation center at Tule Lake from the control of the WRA. Denver POST, 11/5/43.

Dies Committee announces it will issue a report within a week on Japanese subversive activities which began in California about 1932; report will say Japanese secret societies are "still active both within and without the 10 WRA centers, and that they are being permitted to function by the WRA", states Ray Richards story. N.Y. JOURNAL & AMERICAN, 11/7/43.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES

Editorials

Arizona editor finds President Roosevelt's characterization of the Japanese as "uncivilized" is an "understatement." Feels many primitive peoples have original cultures but that the Japanese race has copied rather than created their "veneer" of culture. Tucson DAILY CITIZEN, 10/19/43.

Syndicated editorial claims testimony given at the California State Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Japanese Resettlement proved that west coast citizens are "irreconcilably opposed" to the return of the evacuees to their previous homes "at any time and under any conditions." Baltimore, Md. NEWS & POST, 10/30/43 and S.F. EXAMINER, 11/2/43.

Japanese refusing to harvest crops at Tule Lake have learned our American customs quickly; know that no one is going to force them to work if they refuse and that they will continue to be treated humanely and fed well. Editor feels they are probably laughing up their sleeves about what soft and easy fools Americans can be on occasion. Arizona REPUBLIC, 10/30/43.

Toledo editor contrasts treatment of "striking disloyal internees" at Tule Lake with the "hypothetical" case of Americans, interned in Japan, refusing to work. Says WRA's announcement that "strikers are being firmly dealt with" probably means a slap on the wrist while torture and death would be the punishment of Japan's prisoners. Toledo BLADE, 11/1/43.

Los Angeles editor says that while there is no way to force the Tule Lake evacuees to work, they are creating public sentiment which will insist on their deportation at the earliest possible moment. Cites the treatment given "lazy" American prisoners in Japan as revealed by intercepted Japanese language broadcasts. L.A. TIMES, 10/30/43.

Idaho editor is "glad to have our American 442nd Combat Team (a Japanese-American unit) at Camp Shelby. Expresses "sincere wish" for a better postwar world with no place for hatred and bitterness. Idaho DAILY STATESMAN, 11/2/43.

S.F. CHRONICLE carries editorial accusing WRA of trying to "cover up" the trouble at Tule Lake. Accompanying cartoon depicts WRA, with its back turned on rioting Japanese, explaining to newspaper reporters that "they're either playing ping-pong, boys,—or it's Nazi propaganda." WRA officials are "phonies", says editor, obvious that they are "bad public servants." S.F. CHRONICLE, 11/5/43.

Memphis editor feels incident involving Nazi prisoners of war and five Japanese women relocated in the Trinidad, Colo., area is "justification enough" for the control of the relocation centers by the War Department. COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 11/6/43.

Seattle editor criticizes WRA for policies which "invite the very sort of disorder that has been experienced at Tule Lake." Does not advocate "inhumane treatment" but believes WRA "should adopt Army security measures, or ask the Army to take over the problem of dealing with such internees as those at Tule Lake." Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, 11/5/43.

Feature Articles

Rodney L. Brink, Staff correspondent for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, tells problems of evacuation and relocation in series of two articles; says the "epic" story of evacuation is waiting for a "master writer", probably one of the younger Japanese-Americans "whose impressions are the most vivid, whose powers of expression are strongest." CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 10/27,28/43.

Article in Arizona paper describes Gila River center as much the same as "any normal American community" now that those loyal to Japan have been segregated. Finds community activities are stressed; evacuees have their own civic government, judicial system, newspaper and consumers' cooperative program. This kind of set-up, though governed by federal regulation, gives them excellent experience in the workings of democratic principles. By Michaela O'Harra, Arizona DAILY STAR, 10/19/43.

Milwaukee Vocational School is a melting pot for people of all races. Story describes relocated evacuee student from the Poston center whose husband is a member of the Japanese-American unit at Camp Shelby, Miss. By Earl Schier, Milwaukee VOCATIONAL SCHOOL NEWS, 10/25/43.

Work of the Japanese Christian Institute, operating in New York City since 1905, is explained in interview with its director, the Rev. Sojiro Shimizu, an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. Sermons at the Institute are given in both English and Japanese. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, 10/25/43.

A series of three articles carried by an Arkansas paper on visits to the Rohwer relocation center describes the center, giving facts and figures and a picture of "democracy in action." Also comments on the "apparent trends"

of relocation and the "peace time fold-up of the centers." By F. S. Root, NORTHWEST ARKANSAS TIMES, 10/25,27,29/43.

"Nisei Women Aided the War Chest" (caption). Picture shows Minneapolis war chest official receiving a check for \$95 from a representative of 25 Nisei women, thirteen of whom have husbands in the U.S. armed forces. Minneapolis TRIBUNE, 10/30/43.

Bud Fukey, a relocated Japanese-American who is now an editorial employe of the Chicago TIMES tells of the new life evacuees relocated to Chicago are making for themselves and of the "friendly spirit" extended to them by Chicago residents. Chicago TIMES, 10/31/43.

Letters to the editor

Illinois contributor criticizes the author of an earlier letter who felt the Japanese might be "sensitive" about the Exclusion Act; says the Japanese will have to prove themselves worthy to be admitted to our country if they don't want to be excluded. Chicago DAILY NEWS, 10/29/43.

Oregon woman suggests we make an attempt to exchange some of the "several hundred thousand American Japs in our land whom very few of us want" for our Yankee prisoners of war in Japan as long as we have no Japanese military prisoners. Portland OREGONIAN, 10/28/43 and S.F. CHRONICLE, 11/2/43.

Three letters express disapproval of the refusal to harvest crops at Tule Lake. One Californian calls it "another example of the bungling in-efficiency of the so-called New Deal, another suggests a "no-work-no eat" policy, and an Arkansas contributor says that in World War I "our officers told us we did not have to do any work if we did not choose to, but they promised they would make us wish we had." Suggests such a policy be adopted at Tule Lake. S.F. EXAMINER, 11/4/43 and 11/5/43, Arkansas GAZETTE, 11/1/43.

From a Washington, D.C. man comes the proposal that rioting Japanese at Tule Lake be treated as the Japanese would treat "disloyal Americans in their country who rioted. Wash. D.C. TIMES-HERALD, 11/10/43.

The WRA program shows we have "yielded to pressure groups on the Pacific coast whose real interests were selfish and narrow", says an Idaho minister. Feels we are "steadily training potential traitors and revolutionists in our Japanese internment camps." SPOKESMAN REVIEW, 10/6/43.

Resolutions and Statements

Hawaiian department of the American Legion's executive committee denounces movement in Honolulu to raise funds for the college education of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are now in relocation camps on the mainland; finds it "an insult to those American boys who have joined the military forces." L.A. EXAMINER, 10/19/43.

Rev. Gordon K. Chapman, executive secretary of the Protestant church commission for Japanese service, deplors the attitude of some Arizona state officials and residents in report to the annual conference of the Arizona

synod of the Presbyterian Church; feels "these people should be given a break as American citizens." AP, Arizona DAILY STAR, Arizona REPUBLIC and Prescott COURIER, 10/20/43.

Gold Star Mothers oppose return of evacuees to the West Coast in testimony to the California state senate committee. Modesto, Cal. BEE, 10/19/43.

Carey McWilliams, former California State Housing and Immigration Commissioner tells state senate fact-finding committee that "one way to keep Japanese from again concentrating in California is to support the present program of the WRA aimed at permanently placing them through the whole country." Hollywood, Cal. CITIZEN-NEWS, 10/21/43.

Rev. Noel C. LeRoque gives factual story of the Japanese relocation centers at meeting of the La Posada (Ariz.) Rotary Club; says the "government knows what it is doing" and that "fully 90 per cent of the stories about how they are being run is pure hocus." Winslow, Ariz. MAIL, (date not given).

Rev. J. Leroy Johnson (Rep.-Calif.) gives House "commonsense" solution of the Japanese problem. Deportation of all alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are found disloyal should be made a part of any treaty made with Japan. Also introduces legislation for a deportation commission of three who would review files of all Japanese-Americans with records indicating disloyalty to this country. L.A. EXAMINER, 10/22/43.

Kent County (Mich.) CIO council supports the use of "Japanese internee labor"; concurs with national CIO policy to accept in its membership any person...regardless of race, creed or political affiliation. Grand Rapids, Mich. HERALD, 10/30/43.

Dr. Luman J. Shafer, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, upholds evacuee relocation in speech to Michigan Council of Churches; declares most of the resentment by Grand Rapids citizens against the hiring of Japanese has come about through "misunderstanding." Grand Rapids, Mich. HERALD, 10/28/43.

Relocated evacuees have established a "little Tokyo" near Brigham City, Utah, according to announcement by Capt. George Conteras, head of a special anti-subversive detail of the Los Angeles, Calif. sheriff's office. Declares released Japanese have entered the vegetable business on a massive scale, competing directly with California growers in eastern and western markets; have obtained extensive property holdings through an American-born former Stanford University student and are operating secret Japanese schools. INS, S.F. CALL-BULLETIN, S.F. EXAMINER and others 10/29/43, AP, Arizona REPUBLIC, and others 10/31/43.

New Hampshire Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service contributes collection of \$9 to buy 10-cent Christmas gifts for evacuee children at the Granada center; members deny erroneous rumor that money is to be sent to Japan for children there. Manchester, N.H. UNION, 10/29/43.

Fred S. McCargar, secretary-manager of the Salinas, Calif. chamber of commerce, tells Mountain States Association convention that the people of

California are against the return of Japanese evacuees after the war, but are willing to cooperate in "finding some way to settle the Jap problem." AP, Salt Lake TRIBUNE, Arizona REPUBLIC, 10/31/43.

Gus P. Backman, president of the Mountain States Association, declares "the Japanese problem and its solution after the war should be the responsibility of western governors"; asks Western Governors' conference to find a solution which "will not keep all the Japanese in states which accepted them only temporarily." Salt Lake TRIBUNE, 11/2/43.

Leaders of the Japanese American Citizens League "flatly declined" a request to cooperate with the FBI in detection of Japan's subversive activities on the west coast eight months before Pearl Harbor, states John R. Lechner in conferences with "key members of Congress." By Ray Richards, S.F. EXAMINER, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, 11/2/43.

Postwar planning committee of the Salt Lake Real Estate board will consider proposed steps to prevent sales of homes in principal residential districts to persons of Japanese ancestry. Salt Lake TRIBUNE, 11/3/43.

Kirby Page, author and lecturer, in a speech at Fresno, Calif., recommends the release of all Japanese confined in relocation camps for jobs in unrestricted areas, unless definite acts or sentiment of disloyalty are proven against them. L.A. TIMES, 11/2/43.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announces that only 3,771 or less than half of 1 per cent of the 938,000 persons classed as enemy aliens in this country have been interned as potentially dangerous. N.Y. TIMES, 11/3/43.

"Japs Will Attempt Raid On U. S. Coast, Say Experts" (headline) after hearing reports brought back by repatriates aboard the Gripsholm that Japanese military leaders already realize their cause is doomed. By Capt. Lowell M. Limpus, Wash. D.C. TIMES-HERALD, 11/5/43.

Dr. John R. Lechner, representative of the Americanism Educational League, asks group of thirty Congressmen to inaugurate an investigation of the source of funds of various pacifist societies held "largely responsible" for the Japanese resident policies of the WRA. By Ray Richards, Baltimore, Md. NEWS & POST, 11/5/43.

"Japs May Get Embassy Jobs" (headline) Kilsoo Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League, discloses that WRA is attempting to place a number of Kibei in U. S. foreign embassies and legations at salaries of \$3,000 a year. (Ed. note: This report is wholly erroneous. The job offer in question was received from one of the United Nations governments and specified issei or kibe merely because the experience of intelligence agencies indicates that such people are best qualified in the Japanese language.) Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, 11/5/43.

Naval reserve lieutenant, just returned from 16 months in the Pacific area, predicts U. S. fighting men in the Southwest Pacific, already "sore" at reports of homefront coddling of Japanese, will be "burned up" when they hear of the "outbreak of disloyal Japs at Tule Lake." By Charles Regal, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, 11/5/43.

REPORTS

WRA Director Dillon S. Myer announces that WRA has granted project directors the power of decision in granting indefinite leaves to evacuees; states project heads are in close-contact with the evacuees and better able than national office to judge their sentiment in relation to the war effort and public security. AP, Arizona DAILY STAR, Arizona GAZETTE and PRESCOTT COURIER, 10/18/43.

Elmer L. Shirrell, WRA relocation supervisor in the Chicago area, discusses problems of the Japanese-American evacuees in speeches to the Moorhead (Minn.) Rotary Club and the Fargo-Moorhead U. S. Department of Agriculture club; asks Americans to cultivate understanding and human sympathy toward "those unfortunate peoples." Fargo, N.D. FORUM, 10/25,26/43, and Moorhead, Minn. DAILY NEWS, 10/26/43.

Conditions and administrative personnel at the Minidoka center are "unquestionably high," and the project is "doing proportionately well" in comparison with the other centers, says WRA Director Myer after Hunt inspection trip. Finds the number of Hunt evacuees doing indefinite and seasonal work on Idaho farms is a "large factor in helping agriculture to harvest the 1943 crops." Salt Lake TRIBUNE, 10/27/43.

H. W. Wolters, assistant director of the Gila River relocation center, speaks to Phoenix, Ariz. Lions Club on the problems of segregating the loyal and disloyal Japanese. Arizona REPUBLIC, 10/29/43.

The Indian Service of the Interior Department, which has operated the Colorado River relocation project since March 1942 under the general policies of the WRA, will relinquish administration of the center to WRA January 1, 1944, according to an announcement by W. Wade Head, project director. Prescott, Ariz. COURIER, 10/30/43 and Arizona REPUBLIC, 10/30/43.

Ray Best, Tule Lake project director announces that construction is to be started this week which will enable the center to quarter 20,000 evacuees. This will take care of evacuees still to be brought from "Manzanar and elsewhere." OREGONIAN, 10/31/43.

A UP release comments on an editorial in the Seattle STAR titled, "Would You Want A Little Jap in Your Home", which was based on a statement by WRA Director Myer, that post-war handling of American-Japanese was no problem because "we can, within three generations, assimilate them." (Ed. note: The Director, in talking to the editors of the Seattle STAR, simply pointed out that people of Japanese ancestry would be culturally and economically assimilated after a few more generations. The editors, however, misconstrued his remarks and declared that he favored racial inter-marriage or biological assimilation.) UP, Wash. D.C. NEWS, 11/6/43.

ADMINISTRATION

Ray Best, Tule Lake project director, announces resignation, effective Nov. 5, of John Douglas Cook, public-relations officer for the center. Report states that no successor has been named. Seattle TIMES, 10/23/43.

AGRICULTURE

Harvest vacation of Hunt high school students, originally scheduled to last one month, is extended two weeks because of bad weather which delayed the harvesting. More than 300 students and 2,000 other evacuees have left the center to work in the harvest fields, according to project director H. L. Stafford. Burley, Idaho HERALD, 10/28/43.

Seven hundred evacuee workers harvest enough sugar beets in Colorado to supply 748,000 persons with sugar during the next year, states Harold S. Choate, WRA supervisor in Denver. SPOKESMAN REVIEW, 11/2/43.

EDUCATION

Evacuees at the Tule Lake segregation center have been given permission by WRA to hold classes in the Japanese language after regular school hours; teachers, books and all equipment must be furnished by the evacuees. Survey shows 98 per cent of the parents expect their children to attend English speaking classes. Klamath Falls, HERALD & NEWS, 10/21/43, Sacramento BEE, 10/22/43.

Report states Dr. Lloyd A. Garrison, recently of the U. S. Office of Education, has been appointed superintendent of the Amache schools to succeed Paul J. Terry, who has joined the Navy. Lamar, Colo. DAILY NEWS, 10/25/43.

Toshio Sano, evacuee child formerly refused admittance to Kansas City public schools (see Review, 10/21/43) is "tired but happy" after first day of public classes; no incident with other children mars his first day. Kansas City, Mo. TIMES, 10/30/43.

EMPLOYMENT

"Maid Jobs Seek Nisei Workers" (headline) WRA Des Moines office prepares special sales prospectus to convince Nisei girls on value of taking domestic jobs in Des Moines while rounding out their educations in night schools. Des Moines, Iowa REGISTER, 10/27/43.

WRA authorities seek to place 50 evacuees in jobs in the Baltimore area; puts proposal before City Service Commission. Baltimore, Md. NEWS & POST, 11/2/43.

Milton C. Geuther, WRA officer for Central Illinois, suggests the employment of American Japanese as a partial solution to the labor shortage in Peoria, Ill. Points out that the 40 American-born Japanese now relocated there have been completely accepted by the community. Peoria, Ill. EVENING STAR, and JOURNAL-TRANSCRIPT, 10/28/43.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Eighty-four persons are evicted from San Francisco Japtown homes because of substandard living conditions. S.F. NEWS, 10/27/43.

Los Angeles County War Council considers need for additional recreational,

health and police service as war workers occupy Little Tokyo and other areas from which Japanese were evacuated and which have remained vacant for many months. L.A. TIMES, 10/31/43.

LEGAL

American-born Japanese youth, held by police for taking photographs along the Mississippi riverfront, is released without charges after careful investigation by the federal government. St. Louis, Mo. STAR-TIMES, 10/27/43.

An alien Japanese, formerly the owner of a fleet of Long Beach fishing boats, is returned to Los Angeles from the Santa Fe, N.M. Detention Station to face charges of trading with the enemy; is suspected of transferring credits to Japan after all Japanese assets here had been frozen. L.A. TIMES, 11/2/43.

Theodore A. Schmidt, a native of Australia, pleads guilty to charges of being an unregistered foreign agent in the Washington District Court; received about \$800 for gathering information for the Japanese at diplomatic and social functions. Wash. D.C. POST, 11/4/43.

REPATRIATION

Reports from American repatriates returning on the exchange ship Gripsholm agree that Japanese morale is high; people accept sacrifices and show no signs of "cracking up." The reports point out the leaders know they are fighting a losing war, but the masses are not being "told the score." Prisoners of the Japanese, still remaining in internment camps in Japan, China and the Philippines, face a growing shortage of food and medicines. By Raymond P. Cronin, AP, Wash. D.C. EVENING STAR, 11/3/43, By Russell Brines, AP, Denver POST, 11/3/43, S.F. EXAMINER, 11/5/43, By Bernard Covitt, UP, Salt Lake TRIBUNE, 11/4/43 and others.

Gripsholm passengers receive warm welcome in Port Elizabeth, South Africa during two-day stay; liner leaves Nov. 4th for Rio de Janeiro. INS, S. F. EXAMINER, 11/5/43.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Japanese government is reported to have imposed rigid new rules on letters to U. S. prisoners; will not accept any communication to prisoners over 25 words in length. Idaho DAILY STATESMAN, 10/31/43.

Sixty-three members of the military guard unit at the Amache relocation center are transferred to the Heart Mountain center and Amache gets thirty-seven replacements. Report notes that "a good number" of the soldiers have married Lamar and Prowers county girls in the past year. Lamar, Colo. DAILY NEWS, 10/26/43.

Amache lifts ban on passes into the center and restrictions on church, recreational and social gatherings as no further cases of polio develop; three of the four cases have been removed to the Children's Hospital in Denver and fourth will also be taken there. Granada JOURNAL, 10/28/43.

Military police are blamed for Trinidad, Colo. "petting parties" as investigation discloses that the Nazis from the Trinidad camp had been released under military guard to private farm contractors who had also hired some Japanese girl workers. Lt. Col. William S. Hannan, commanding officer of the Trinidad internment camp, is reported to have "cracked down" to prevent a recurrence of the incident. INS, Seattle POST-INTELLIGENCER, Memphis COMMERCIAL APPEAL, 10/29/43.

Idaho civilian population declines 10.9 per cent since 1940 census. Jerome County, with its Japanese relocation center, is found to be one of five counties showing a small gain due to war-time installations. AP, Idaho DAILY STATESMAN, 10/31/43 and Spokane, Wash. SPOKESMAN REVIEW, 11/3/43.

Farm Production Council takes over War Department lease on 257 buildings in the Merced Fair Grounds, built 18 months ago as a Japanese assembly center, which will now be used to house agricultural laborers. UP, S.F. NEWS, 11/3/43.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America announces receipt of letters from WRA officials praising the work of church groups in the resettlement of Japanese-American evacuees. N.Y. TIMES, 11/6/43.

"Alaska Designated by Army As Independent Command". (headline) Severance of the Alaska Defense Command from the Western Defense Command follows recent separation of the Western Defense Command and the 4th Army. Lt. Gen. Simor B. Buckner will continue as commander of the new Alaska Department. Wash. D.C. EVENING STAR, 11/1/43.

