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For the Use of the WRA Staff

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SUMMARY

This week's outstanding new development, favorable to WRA, was Rep. Eberharter's minority report on the Dies sub-committee investigation of Tule Lake in which he thoroughly denounced his fellow members, Reps. Costello and Mundt, for their investigating tactics and challenged both the findings and the recommendations listed in their majority report. A Ray Richards story stated that the members of the full Dies Committee have demanded Rep. Eberharter's resignation, charging that he accepted membership in the group "for the sole purpose of sabotaging the committee in behalf of its New Deal enemies." Other unfavorable Congressional comment reported by Richards included a story that Congressman Hill of Colorado is planning to make a formal request for a Congressional investigation of the WRA resettlement program.

A new slant in editorial charges against the WRA appeared in a Hearst editorial carried by the Chicago HERALD & AMERICAN. Asserting that Japanese colonization is fast becoming a dangerous national problem, the writer charged that WRA is undermining the efforts of the FBI and War Department to protect the nation from acts of espionage and sabotage by disloyal Japanese. This, as well as another Hearst editorial, called attention to the country-wide awakening to the Japanese resettlement problem evidenced by recent protests in Delaware and Colorado.

Resolutions and statements by organizations and individuals were numerous and largely unfavorable. Most startling was a statement by Cmdr. Melvyn McCoy (co-author of the story on the "Bataan Death March") that the Japanese are engaged in a "pure race war" and that the nisei battalion in Italy has made a good record because: "They are killing white men. They would just as soon be killing Germans as other white men."

Dr. John R. Lechner in a speech to the Americans League of California asserted that the Japanese problem is thoroughly understood only by Westerners and urged all people of the West to acquaint the rest of the country, "through unimpassioned educational measures," with this "grave problem."

Director Myer's speech to the Pasadena, Calif. forum, despite the outspoken nature of his attack on West Coast pressure groups, received little newspaper attention. His visit to the Tule Lake center, however, drew considerable notice.

Secretary of Interior Ickes' announcement of statistics on evacuee relocation, reported in last week's Review, was picked up by numerous papers which emphasized the figures pertaining to their own states and sections. A hostile Denver POST editorial questioned Mr. Ickes' statement that only loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens are being resettled.

In keeping with a trend of the past few weeks, magazine articles on the evacuees and WRA were particularly voluminous. Highlight of these was an



eleven-page picture story of the Tule Lake center by photographer Carl Mydans in the March 20 issue of LIFE.

### CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Edward D. Keil, campaign manager for Representative Tom Rolph of California, declares that Rolph would have been unopposed in the coming election had it not been "for his relentless campaign to keep the Japs out of California and his efforts to have Dillon S. Myer removed as head of the western War Relocation Authority." Points out that the opposition candidate, Frank R. Havenner, is backed by "certain radical interests" who have opposed Rep. Rolph ever since he commended General DeWitt for his "courageous and efficient handling of the Japanese situation." S. F. EXAMINER, 3/10/44. 1703

Senator Ernest W. McFarland, visiting in Phoenix, Ariz. announces that Senate hearings will soon be held on his measure proposing to deprive disloyal Americans, "particularly Japanese in relocation centers who declined to swear their allegiance to the U. S.," of their citizenship rights. Phoenix GAZETTE, 3/10/44. 1704

"Probe of WRA Resettlement Plans Sought" (headline). Ray Richards story states that Rep. William S. Hill of Colorado, backed by Congressional delegations of other affected regions, will make a formal request for a Congressional investigation of Japanese resettlement under WRA. According to Richards, Sen. Hill is aroused by the rate at which evacuees have been released from the Granada center "to cluster in various fertile spots in Colorado" and has asserted that, in proportion to its population, Colorado is threatened with a worse Japanese colonization situation than that of California before Pearl Harbor. Report also comments on the solid vote of the "big mass meeting" in Delaware (see Review, 3/15/44, 1625) against the importation of Japanese farm workers. S. F. EXAMINER, 3/14/44. 1705

Senator Holman of Oregon introduces a bill giving former owners the first opportunity to buy property acquired from them by the Government for war-time use and no longer needed. Under the bill the land would be offered on terms and conditions determined by the head of the department releasing it. AP, N. Y. TIMES, 3/16/44. Washington, D. C. TIMES HERALD story on the same subject credits Senator Lucas of Illinois, rather than Holman, with the introduction of the bill. 3/21/44. An earlier story in an Oregon paper noted that the "League of Nations" tracts, held by the WRA in the vicinity of Tule Lake center for the past two years, have been returned to the original lessees after considerable debate as to whether the land would be open to public bidding. Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS, 3/15/44. 1706-1708

"Seeking at least partial correction of the Japanese resettlement crisis," Rep. Norrell of Arkansas, according to a Ray Richards story, is introducing a bill for the immediate detention and eventual deportation of all Japanese aliens and disloyal Japanese-Americans. Under the bill, all aliens released from relocation centers and those who remained at liberty outside the evacuated zone would be held in the centers for the duration, and, if possible, exchanged for American prisoners. Story notes that "the WRA's acknowledged policy of secrecy" in distributing Japanese from the centers makes it uncertain how many would be affected. but "the total of released aliens and Japanese-Americans is now well above 30,000." (Ed. note: As Secretary Ickes recently announced publicly, there are now slightly over 20,000 out on indefinite leave.) Rep. Norrell adds that he believes such a



measure "entirely legitimate and constitutional." "It could be done," he says, "as a military security matter, if the relocation centers were made military reservations and governed with a degree of martial law." Story adds that passage of this bill, coupled with passage of legislation "providing for deportation of a possible 100,000 Japanese under the peace terms, ... should reduce the country's Japanese population by more than two-thirds, while the present war security and economic problem of Japanese colonization would be relieved by the detention of all the aliens." S. F. EXAMINER, 3/17/44. 1709

President Roosevelt asks Congress for \$40,100,000 to run the War Relocation Authority in the fiscal year 1945. Story notes that the sum is \$8,000,000 less than was appropriated for WRA in the current year. Washington D. C. TIMES HERALD, 3/17/44. On the following day the TIMES HERALD carried the same story with the incorrect headline "Asks 8 Millions for WRA." 3/18/44 1710-1711

According to another Ray Richards story, Rep. J. Leroy Johnson (Calif.) has announced that rising protests in a dozen regions against Japanese colonization have prompted arrangements for conferences between Senate and House supporters of measures to deport all Japanese aliens and disloyal Japanese-Americans. Story notes the statement by Roland S. Marsh, leader of the Delaware protest group, that large-scale vegetable growers there had abandoned their plans to import evacuees. N. Y. JOURNAL & AMERICAN, 3/19/44. 1712

Hearst paper reports that Reps. Costello and Gearhart of California have received letters from their constituents concerning speakers sponsored by WRA who are allegedly trying to soften the public for "mass return of evacuated Japanese." Special mention is made of Robert E. Gibson who, according to the report, "specializes in addressing teacher groups, asking them to defend the return of Japanese to the West Coast in conversation with friends, and to write letters to Washington insisting that the Japanese be allowed back." The story adds the comment of Rep. Costello: "Just how much money the War Relocation Authority is spending for these speaking tours is a fit subject for inquiry when the agency comes to Congress for its next annual appropriation." S. F. EXAMINER, 3/21/44. 1713

Dies Committee

Warren B. Francis, L. A. TIMES correspondent, reports that the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, "an asserted Communist-dominated group campaigning for more liberal treatment of Japanese in the U. S.," is now under scrutiny by the Dies committee for its protest against the committee's report on the Tule Lake disturbances. The JACD, according to Francis, has accused Costello and Mundt, authors of the report, of trying to "discredit" WRA for "political" reasons. L. A. TIMES, 3/16/44. 1714

Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (Penna.) submits a minority report on the Dies sub-committee Tule Lake investigation charging that the investigation was conducted "with a view to obtaining maximum publicity for the most irresponsible charges," and characterizing it as a "serious disservice to the American people." Newspaper reports ranged from a brief notice in the N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE to a comprehensive two-column write-up in the N. Y. PM. Latter story quotes at length from the report, bringing out Rep. Eberharter's charges that (1) the majority members, Reps. Costello and Mundt, had "fostered a type of racial thinking" that might result in "an everlastingly shameful blot on our national record," (2) they had acted "in the role of prosecuting attorney rather than as judge or grand jury," and (3) that they made no effort to



"understand the problems and policies of the War Relocation Authority from the highest officials of the agency until after a large portion of the public mind had been thoroughly poisoned by sensational charges, none of which (of any moment) were subsequently proven." The story also notes Rep. Eberharter's challenge of the specific recommendations of the majority report, in particular the recommendation calling for removal of Director Myer and Project Director Ray R. Best because of their "evident inability" to cope with the problem of disloyal Japanese. AP, N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, S. F. CHRONICLE, UP, Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, S. F. NEWS, N. Y. PM, 3/17/44.

1715-1719

Ray Richards reports that fellow members of the Dies Committee have demanded Rep. Eberharter's resignation because of his tactics in the committee's investigation of WRA. Says that "criticism so extreme as to be almost unprecedented in any of the past was heaped on the phlegmatic Eberharter...members charging that Eberharter had accepted membership in the group for the sole purpose of sabotaging the committee in behalf of its New Deal enemies." Richards adds that although Rep. Eberharter has denied that he will resign, a rumor has it that he will on the advice of New Deal leaders "who see his committee usefulness ended." N. Y. JOURNAL & AMERICAN, 3/18/44

1720

PUBLIC ATTITUDES -- Columnists

Belatedly received column from a California paper raises the question of how the "white Jap lovers" feel on reading the stories of Japanese atrocities. Comments on the behavior and treatment of the "hell-raising" Tule Lake evacuees, and notes that "thousands of the officers in Hairyheeter's army speak good English and were raised in the United States..." "Mavericks" By Frank M. King, L. A. WESTERN LIVESTOCK JOURNAL, 2/8/44.

1721

Women's column, answering a reader's query as to where a Japanese couple can be obtained to work on a farm, directs her to the Chicago office of the WRA. "Women on the Home Front," By Jean Spring, Oak Park, Ill. OAK LEAVES, 3/2/44.

1722

Wyoming columnist "gets a laugh" on reading comment on the WRA transfer which states: "Hard Harold Ickes has been put in charge of the Japanese in relocation centers--and why not? They're no better than the rest of us." Columnist remarks that he is "thankful someone with hardened sense is running the Jap centers." "Brass Tacks," Casper TRIBUNE HERALD, 3/7/44.

1723

Arizona columnist discloses that there are no more tin cans in Phoenix. Says that none were received from the city at the shredding mill in February, but adds that 20,000 pounds were brought in from the Gila River center. "Good Afternoon," Phoenix GAZETTE, 3/9/44.

1724

California columnist describes chance meeting of Paul Myers, assistant property supervisor in the San Francisco WRA office, with an elderly retired gentleman, Mr. Robert H. Johansen, who now spends all his time making daggers for fighting men to use in the South Pacific. "This Is the Life," By Marsh Marlin, S. F. CALL BULLETIN, 3/14/44.

1725

Columnist Walter Winchell praises the producers of the film "The Purple Heart" for getting "down to cases" with a story that "gets inside you and twists and burns with its report on the Sneakanese savagery." "Walter Winchell on Broadway," S. F. CALL BULLETIN, 3/15/44. Similar opinion is expressed in the N. Y. TIMES review of the picture which goes to even greater



length to praise the improvement over earlier films in which "cold inhumanity" has been exploited for "sensational effect and the horrors ascribed to our enemies have, too often sprung from heated Hollywood heads." Points out that in this instance Japanese atrocity has been dramatized "not as mere viciousness of beasts but as a part of a military system which is morally debased and corrupt." N. Y. TIMES, 3/19/44. 1726-1727

### Editorials

Another editorial on the transfer to Interior, belatedly received, reviews the history of WRA from the beginning of evacuation through the Tule Lake disturbances and the subsequent demands that some other agency take over its jurisdiction of the evacuees. Notes that after several agencies had refused the job "the battered WRA" was transferred to "hard-working" Secretary of Interior Ickes. S. F. CHRONICLE, 2/20/44. 1728

Klamath Falls editor comments on the fact that the town has already lost three of its police force to the internal security division at the Tule Lake center and is in danger of losing more. Deplores the governmental processes which prevent local employers from raising wages to meet those in Federal projects which are above the prevailing local scale. A later editorial in the same paper lists the findings and recommendations of the Dies subcommittee's report on the Tule Lake disturbances and points out that, in view of the conflicting claims as to what actually did happen, the committee's findings "will be of interest to Klamath people." Klamath Falls, Oregon HERALD & NEWS, 2/10/44 and 3/14/44. 1729-1730

Ohio editor writes of the growing problems of the Japanese-Americans who, in spite of their proven loyalty and their excellent record in the 100th battalion, are still unwanted and regarded with suspicion in many sections of the country. Points out that many evacuees have come to the Midwest "where they are quiet hard-working citizens." Dayton, Ohio JOURNAL, 2/28/44. 1731

Colorado editor takes pleasure in noting that his stand against the ownership of property in Colorado by Japanese aliens has been approved not only in letters received from residents in his own community but by people in other sections of the State also. Notes that it is usually only the objector who write letters to newspapers, but that in this instance contributors seem to be unanimously in favor of the legal ban on Japanese ownership of land. Trinidad, Colo. CHRONICLE, 3/7/44. 1732

"An American Japanese Expresses His Gratitude" is the title of a McClatchy editorial on Fresno-born Sam Sakato, now in the Tule Lake center because of his expressed desire for expatriation. Sakato, according to recent news accounts, refused a request from the Department of Agriculture to sell his farm machinery with the statement "Even if the machinery rots I will not sell." The editorial points out that Sakato was educated in Fresno public schools and at the University of California "all at the expense of the State of California," that he "enjoyed all the privileges America offers," and that for his own welfare he was sent to a relocation center where he received "the best possible treatment." Editor recommends that his equipment, as well as that left behind by other evacuees, should be seized by the state and put to use at the earliest possible time. Fresno BEE, 3/9/44, Sacramento BEE, 3/10/44. 1733-1734

An editorial column in PM by Max Lerner argues that the bombing of Germany (recently denounced by a noted group of ministers and laymen as



unChristian is necessary if Christianity is to be preserved. Points out that his view does not imply a complete surrender of conscience for he has a "measure of respect...for the conscientious objector," and has, himself, protested the violation of such civil liberties as the "flagrantly unjust segregation of loyal Japanese-Americans in concentration camps." N. Y. PM, 3/9/44. 1735

California editor comments on the onion shortage; says there would have been more if the Tule Lake evacuees hadn't refused to harvest those they planted. Oakland, Calif. TRIBUNE, 3/14/44. 1736

Hearst editorial notes the "organized and vigorous" protests against the establishment of Japanese colonies in Delaware and suggests it may be the beginning of a nationwide awakening to the fact that the domestic Japanese situation is a national, rather than an exclusively Pacific Coast, problem. Points out that Delaware residents dislike the prospect of the relocated Japanese taking over their rich farming, dairying and fishing industries and that they realize that the Japanese were removed from the West Coast states because "it was not SAFE to leave them there." States that they are reacting to their new problem exactly as Western communities did. L. A. EXAMINER, S. F. EXAMINER, 3/14/44, N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN, 3/21/44. 1737-1739

A second Hearst editorial emphasizing that Japanese "colonization" is a national problem points out that the War Department "and the FBI" evacuated the Japanese from the West Coast in frank acknowledgment of the fact that they could not determine which Japanese were loyal and which were disloyal. Writes that this sound action is now being "nullified" by the War Relocation Authority which is "steadily releasing" Japanese from the centers and is "compelling the Army and the Bureau of Investigation to assume the responsibility of burden of preventing them--if possible--from carrying out the programs of sabotage and espionage originally feared and originally frustrated." States that "more than five hundred evacuated Japanese" have already been returned to California. Chicago HERALD AMERICAN, 3/18/44. 1740

Another editorial commenting on the anti-Japanese protests in Delaware suggests that even though the evacuees as American citizens "have entire freedom of movement" and though "most of them would probably offend nobody and would be little seen or heard," it would be wisest for them to stay where they are and not push themselves upon any community until some time after the war in view of the present American feeling. Editor admits that it is a bad situation but points out that Americans can hardly be blamed for their attitude after the sad awakening "as to Jap character" at Pearl Harbor. Allentown Pa. CALL, 3/15/44. 1741

Utah editor answers inquiries on the acquisition of citizenship in the United States by Japanese or Chinese persons; points out that in 1924 an act of Congress made American Indians eligible to citizenship and suggests that the same power could legalize the claims of any other race, "especially when the services of individual members thereof are conscripted or accepted in military service for national defense." Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/15/44 1742

Massachusetts editor contrasts the treatment of German and Japanese prisoners of war and internees in the U. S. with that given Americans in Axis internment and prison camps. Deplores the "misguided humanitarianism" of our authorities as evidenced by the recent indictment of three Tule Lake evacuees for possessing radio transmitters, pointing out that the Geneva con-



vention says nothing about radios or any of the other "luxuries" we provide. Boston POST, 3/17/44. A similar editorial in the Pawtucket, R. I. TIMES points out that although "large numbers of Japanese on our West Coast have become citizens of the United States," many of them are only "technical Americans" who have to be watched. 3/18/44. 1743-1744

A Denver POST editorial calls attention to figures on evacuation, recently released by Secretary Ickes, indicating that there are now 1,083 evacuees in Denver. Pointing out that before the war there were only 323 Japanese in the city, the editor ridicules anyone who would "swallow" Mr. Ickes' statement that only loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens are receiving permission to relocate. Denver POST, 3/17/44. 1745

#### Letters to the Editor

Oregonian protests the suggestion of a "high-powered government official" (Ed. note: Apparently Mr. Rundquist of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, see Resolutions and Statements) that the evacuees be released from the centers and allowed to return to the West Coast. The suggestion that they should be returned while the armed forces are still there, is, in the opinion of this writer, a "direct admission that the official must anticipate trouble from the Japs upon their release." To release the evacuees and then declare an "open season" on them would be heartily approved, he concludes, but simply to allow them to "reside unmolested among us" is a "horse of another color." Portland OREGONIAN, 3/16/44. 1746

Another Oregonian objects to the unfavorable comparison of Oregon with Oklahoma by an "Okie" and remarks, "We also had sympathy for the Jap and got stabbed in the back." If war production is impeded by arguments between residents of different states, he adds, "the Japs will invade the west coast and we might have to turn into refugees and seek sanctuary in Oklahoma." Klamath Falls, Oregon HERALD & NEWS, 3/17/44. 1747

Editorial page of a Hearst paper features a letter from a Los Angeles Mothers and Wives of Japanese War Prisoners Club to William Randolph Hearst, thanking him for the L. A. EXAMINER's "organization of...(their) ranks" and commending the fight of the Hearst papers for the establishment of a special war prisoners commission. N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN, 3/20/44. 1748

Two days later the same paper features on its editorial page another letter commending the fight of the Hearst papers for the creation of a war prisoners commission. This one is signed by the Washington Bataan Mothers and Wives Club which held its first organization meeting March 9. In an adjacent column is a letter from a New Hampshire mother, thanking the paper for its appeal for the rescue of American prisoners, and hoping that other papers are "taking it up and pressing it to the limit." N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN, 3/22/44. 1749

#### Feature Articles

A Chicago NEWS story on the evacuees, taken from statements by Capt. Edward Joyce and Vernon Kennedy of the Chicago WRA office, describes strawberry growing by Japanese-Americans in the Puget Sound area as "one of the many businesses and occupations at which the Japanese on the West Coast were successful." Capt. Joyce, who helped settle evacuee property matters during evacuation, recalls seeing in a Buddhist temple, which he was inspecting, an urn with an inscription: "This contains the ashes of soldiers who



died in the great war of 1917-19." Commenting on Chicago's "outstanding record" in placing 3,500 evacuees in the metropolitan area, Joyce says, "I find the people here very fair, friendly and just, in their acceptance of a group of American citizens whose only misfortune was their inability to choose their own ancestors." Chicago NEWS, 3/15/44. 1750

### Resolutions and Statements

Wayne Millington, Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, declares that his organization is not only urging "immediate and stringent" state and national legislation "against Japanese movements in this country," but also intends to "smoke out those interests who prate about the fine qualities of the Japs..." Oakland, Calif. TRIBUNE, 2/18/44. 1751

The Wesleyan Service guild of the First Methodist church in Waukegan, Ill. announces that the speaker at its annual dinner will be an evacuee, Marjorie Sanada, in keeping with the guild's theme for the year, "minority groups." Miss Sanada will talk on her experiences in the Gila River center and on the work of the government and the church in the center. Story adds it is "significant" that Methodist schools accept nisei as Americans "without restrictive adjectives." Waukegan, Ill. NEWS SUN, 2/29/44. 1752

The Victor Candlin post of the American Legion in Greeley, Colo. votes to table a request that the post sponsor circulation of the alien property ownership petition. Greeley TRIBUNE, 3/3/44. 1753

George E. Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese-Americans, expresses hope that evacuated Japanese will be allowed to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast now "when the army is on hand to preserve law and order." Speaking to the Seattle Council of Churches, he warns that after the war we may have to provide reservations for these uprooted people. Seattle TIMES, 3/7/44. The Seattle POST INTELLIGENCER reports Mr. Rundquist urged that "families of Japanese-Americans serving in the armed forces" should be permitted to return to their former homes. 3/7/44. 1754-1755

A group of 126 Coloradans organize into the Citizens' Emergency Committee to protest the drive to put an anti-Japanese land ownership amendment on the November ballots. The group's protest points out that during legislative debates on the measure, members of all the principal religious and racial groups opposed it as a danger "to their own race or sect." Greeley, Colo. TRIBUNE, 3/7/44. 1756

Arizona paper reports introduction of a bill in the state legislature to grant funds to the state hospital for the insane, including \$1,000 to be used to transport non-residents to their home states under reciprocal agreements. Story notes that the bill does not cover "many Japanese held waiting federal funds to return them to California." (Ed. note: this item is not wholly clear but is apparently a typical Arizona complaint about the state being "the dumping ground for California's Japanese.") Tucson, Ariz. STAR, 3/8/44. 1757

Bills proposing the creation of two state agencies for the preservation of civil rights are introduced in the New York legislature. One would establish a commission on fair labor employment to prevent racial or religious discrimination by employers, while the other would create a civil rights bureau, headed by a special attorney general, to investigate complaints



concerning violations of civil rights and of anti-discrimination laws. AP, N. Y. SUN, 3/9/44. 1758

Kirby Page, author, traveller and lecturer, will speak before Tucson Methodist Forum. Report notes he has spoken at relocation centers in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and California. Tucson, Ariz. STAR, 3/10/44. 1759

Carey McWilliams, author of Brothers Under the Skin, urges Congress to pass a Fair Racial Practice Act. Declares that although he has given considerable attention to the Japanese, Indians, Mexicans, and other minority groups, the focal point of the question is in the Negro problem. Believes that once this is solved, the solution of the other similar problems will follow. PM, 3/10/44. 1760

"The State of California apparently intends to follow Colorado's lead in actions designed to bar Japs from owning property" says a Colorado paper. Story notes that California's Attorney General Kenny has prepared for titling (and later circulating for signatures) a proposed initiative measure aimed at prohibiting citizens of Japanese ancestry, as well as Japanese aliens, from owning land in the State, and extending the 1920 Alien Land Act to prohibit both Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry from owning boats of any type. UP, Loveland, Colo. REPORTER, 3/11/44. 1761

Dr. John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League, speaks at a luncheon given in his honor by the American League of California. The Japanese problem is a national problem, declares Dr. Lechner, but in general is thoroughly understood only by westerners "who know the Japanese and understand the Japanese temperament" and understand the "unmoral concept" of Shintoism. Lechner believes it is the responsibility of westerners to acquaint the rest of the country "through unimpassioned educational measures" with this "grave problem." "Demonstrates" how pro-Japanese groups are using propaganda to stimulate sympathy for Japanese in the U. S. Declares that letters to California congressmen are still running 8 to 2 in favor of the Japanese. This proves, according to Lechner, that "pressure groups are doing most of the letter writing." Demands deportation of alien Japanese and of Japanese-Americans who do not renounce loyalty to the Emperor of Japan. Americans League spokesman, introducing the speaker, asserts that the League is a "non-profit educational organization seeking enlightenment on the subject of the Japanese problem" and asks for a Congressional committee to study the subject and recommend measures to be taken in handling Japanese-Americans. Los Angeles, THE PACKER, 3/11/44. 1762

"To the Jap, atrocities are perfectly natural and it is the ordinary Jap who performs them, not some specially hopped-up, fanatical sadistic breed," says Royal Arch Gunnison in a COLLIER'S article quoted in the N. Y. POST. Gunnison was a witness of the "Gloat March" American and Filipino soldiers were forced to go through when captured in the Philippines. N. Y. POST, Daily Magazine Section, 3/13/44. 1763

"Some of our parents are skating on thin ice" in their relations with America and Japan, says an editorial, apparently written by a nisei, in the Heart Mountain project paper. Writer blames "some issei" for helping to bring about resistance to the draft, by trying to "do no ill toward either nation." WRA has failed, adds the editorial, in that it has "not provided understanding, yet sound advice to center youths who have been withdrawn from normal life and contact with a world at war." AP, Denver POST, 3/13/44, Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/16/44. 1764-1765



Ray Richards story describes the meeting held by Delaware farmers to protest the employment of evacuees by a large-scale farmer of the region (see Review, 3/15/44, 1625). Indicating that farmers of Sussex county "jammed the hall," Richards declares that "only five in the audience of hundreds" favored the Japanese colonization scheme. (Ed. note: Other newspapers make it clear that the vote was 56 to 5 and that the total audience was probably less than 100.) The five who voted in favor of evacuee employment, says Richards, were big vegetable growers who had planned, due to the labor shortage, to bring in 200 or 300 more Japanese-American workers. Secretary Ickes is asked to instruct WRA Director Myer to refuse application for evacuee labor from the five farmers. James T. Lank, former mayor of Lewes, Del., says the Japanese are planning to acquire land and settle permanently in the areas where they are used for emergency farm work; adds that they are "plentifully supplied with land-purchase money from unrevealed sources." Roland Marsh, opposition leader and organizer of the meeting, declares that "if the WRA disregards this protest and the Japanese appear, there will be serious trouble." According to Richards, West Coast Congressmen expect the Delaware flare-up to be the forerunner of organized resistance elsewhere. Baltimore NEWS & POST, 3/13/44.

1766

Japanese in the U. S. should be kept in the relocation centers for the duration, and after the war as many as possible should be deported, says Wayne R. Millington, head of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Adds that protests against the resettlement of evacuees in Delaware re-emphasize that "legislation should immediately be passed to prohibit the farming out of any Japanese during the present emergency." S. F. CHRONICLE, 3/13/44.

1767

A Japanese-American is one of a group of business and professional girls taking part in a panel discussion on "Color Equality in the World Spotlight" at the Peoria, Ill. YWCA. Peoria STAR, 3/14/44.

1768

Elias J. Messinger post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Tacoma, Wash. unanimously adopts a resolution predicting riots if persons of Japanese descent remain in the U. S. when soldiers return from the Pacific war theatre, and calling for: (1) immediate internment of "every person of Japanese blood" for the duration of the war, (2) "immediate transfer" of all Japanese to some U. S. island possession such as the Gilbert or Marshall Islands under direct Army or Navy supervision, and (3) if constitutional rights of American-born Japanese are involved, passage of legislation "permitting the drafting of such nationals for reconstruction of the islands we repossess and to establish a colony for such nationals after hostilities cease." AP, Klamath Falls, Ore. HERALD & NEWS, 2/15/44.

1769

President of the Japanese-American Citizens' League outlines a five-point program for 1944 at the annual intermountain youth conference for nisei in Idaho Falls. The five objectives of the current JACL program are: (1) improved public relations, (2) restoration of citizenship rights and privileges, (3) equal employment opportunities, (4) defeat of un-American discrimination, and (5) postwar planning. JACL president points out that the public relations problem is likely to grow in importance as emphasis shifts to the Pacific war. Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/15/44.

1770

Miss Claudine Daley, formerly a teacher in a "Japanese internment camp" in California, speaks on her experiences before the Business and Professional Women's Club in St. Cloud, Minn. Declares that the U. S. government is trying "to be fair to the Japanese to prove that people will not be mistreated because they do not belong to the white race." Adds that about a third of the



evacuees are better off than ever before, about a third are on the same level, and the other third are worse off. St. Cloud, Minn. TIMES, 3/16/44. 1771

At a Chicago meeting the National Education Association adopts as its major objective for the coming year the promotion of education for tolerance. An intensive program, financed in part by a grant of \$25,000 from the Association's war and peace fund, has been mapped. N. Y. TIMES, 3/16/44. 1772

Seven Delta, Colo. groups—including Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lions Club, American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Elks lodge, city council, and Rotary club are represented at a mass meeting where resolutions are adopted condemning those Americans who sell land to the Japanese, and supporting a constitutional amendment to prevent land buying by Japanese aliens. Grand Junction, Colo. SENTINEL, 3/12/44. 1773

Sentiment against permitting "Japanese in large colonies" to settle permanently in Colorado is growing, says a Delta County cattleman. "We know if the Japanese get entrenched we can't compete with them because of their lower standard of living." Story also notes the adoption of anti-Japanese resolutions by "the city council of Delta and six organizations." Denver POST, 3/16/44. 1774

Governor Dewey of New York moves to create a temporary commission of 23 members to study anti-racial discrimination laws and report its recommendations to the Legislature next year. Story indicates that this program will preclude immediate consideration of anti-racial discrimination bills now pending in the legislature. N. Y. TIMES, 3/18/44. 1775

Two additional stories of Japanese atrocities came to WRA's attention during the week. The first indicated that Japanese soldiers in New Guinea imprisoned and killed German missionaries. AP, N. Y. POST, N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN, 2/17/44. The second reported that Japanese soldiers poured boiling water over a Canadian soldier suffering from fifteen bullet wounds before shooting him, and stabbed Canadian officers with bayonets until they died "with shrieks of agony." CP, N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, 3/21/44. 1776-1778

"The only way to deal with the Japs," says Cmdr. Melvyn McCoy, co-author of the Bataan "Death March" story, "is to exterminate them. However, since this cannot be done, I believe that all the Japanese, those in this country too, should be concentrated in Japan, all their armed services abolished, and that they should be patrolled by police from other countries, preferably Chinese, with no opportunity to prepare for another war." S. F. CALL BULLETIN, 3/18/44, AP, Little Rock, Ark. GAZETTE, Washington, D. C. POST, Washington, D. C. STAR, 3/19/44. Two papers give another statement attributed to McCoy, that the Japanese are engaged in a "pure race war" and would just as soon kill Germans as other white men. S. F. CHRONICLE, Washington, D. C. TIMES HERALD, 3/19/44. Other papers give a fuller quotation specifically mentioning the nisei battalion in Italy and quoting McCoy as saying that the members of the battalion made a good record because: "They are killing white men. They would just as soon be killing Germans as other white men." S. F. NEWS, 3/18/44, UP, Twin Falls, Idaho TIMES NEWS, 3/19/44, Washington, D. C. NEWS, 3/22/44. 1779-1787

## REPORTS

The War Relocation Authority "is working to preserve the principles of human decency that distinguish civilization from barbarism," declares Director



Myer addressing 1000 persons at a Pasadena, Calif. forum. The Director adds that the WRA is "striving to avoid conditions that might encourage the Japanese enemy to inflict more suffering on Americans imprisoned by them," and that foreign countries are watching our stand on this minority question, poor handling of which might seriously weaken our position on the battle front. He condemns the groups "beating the drums of Japanese hatred here on the coast," and declares that the WRA looks ahead with the hope that it may minimize the postwar problem of readjusting the Japanese-Americans to normal living. Pasadena POST, 3/15/44. L. A. NEWS story on the same speech emphasizes Director Myer's assertion that many of the evacuees will prefer not to return to the Coast. 3/15/44. 1788-1789

Colorado, Utah and Michigan papers, reporting Secretary Ickes' announcement of statistics on evacuee relocation (see Review, 3/15/44, 1636), emphasize the number of evacuees in their particular states. "Denver Draws 1,083 Japanese Relocated from West Coast" is the headline of the Denver POST article giving Ickes' statement. A Detroit story is headlined, "1,000 Japanese Relocated in Detroit Area." Miss Veda Sutterfield of the Detroit WRA office adds that over 95 per cent of those relocated in the area are American citizens and the majority are doctors, dentists or engineers. She adds that a few, cleared by Army Intelligence, are working in Detroit war plants. A Salt Lake paper, passing up the bulk of the Secretary's report, carries only the statement that 740 evacuees have settled in Salt Lake City. Denver POST, 3/16/44, Detroit FREE PRESS, Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/16/44. Seven additional papers carried straight AP or UP reports of Secretary Ickes' announcement, one of which (AP, Portland OREGONIAN, 3/17/44) was limited to the first brief paragraph stating that 21,000 evacuees are now outside of the centers. AP, Douglas, Ariz. DISPATCH, Phoenix, Ariz. GAZETTE, Bisbee, Ariz. REVIEW, Tucson, Ariz. STAR, Ogden, Utah STANDARD EXAMINER, UP, Yreka, Calif. SISKIYOU DAILY NEWS, 3/16/44. 1790-1799

Commenting on the Secretary's report, Ottis Peterson of the Salt Lake WRA office declares that Japanese-Americans are leaving Utah for points in the Midwest and East, and mentions closing of several war plants in the State as one reason for the exodus. Salt Lake City DESERET NEWS, 3/15/44. Speaking to the Ogden Kiwanis Club, Mr. Peterson says that WRA is now discouraging further relocation in northern Utah and evacuees are finding better opportunities in the Midwest and East, areas with more cosmopolitan population and greater employment opportunities. Adds that because of the inroads of selective service and the movement eastward, probably no more than half the number of evacuees employed in agriculture in the intermountain region last year will be available for seasonal work this year. Ogden, Utah STANDARD EXAMINER, 3/16/44. 1800-1801

"Myer, Unafraid of Riots or Dies, Visits Tule Jap Camp" is the headline of the Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS front-page story giving the results of a press conference with Director Myer on the latter's visit to Tule Lake. Mr. Myer declares that the WRA has been "way out ahead" of the Dies committee's recommendations for security measures at the center, and that recent changes in the security set-up at the center would make another "incident" virtually impossible. Expressing his confidence in Project Director Ray Best's administration of the center, the Director also indicated his satisfaction at the transfer of WRA to a cabinet department. Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS, 3/17/44 S. F. NEWS, S. F. CALL BULLETIN, 3/18/44. 1802-1804



MILITARY SERVICE

Local paper lists the names of 21 Amache evacuees leaving for induction into the Army. Lamar, Colo. NEWS, 3/8/44. 1805

Noburo Tashiro, Prowers Colo. resident who entered the Army a year ago and took advanced meteorology training, has received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Army Air Forces. Lamar NEWS, 3/10/44. 1806

Miss Grace Lewis, vocational advisor at the Amache center, announces date of the third Army-Navy qualifying test for high school graduates between the ages of 17 and 22. Lamar NEWS, 3/10/44. 1807

Two of the five Amache evacuees recently arrested for failure to report for military induction and removed to a federal correctional institution have changed their minds and were sworn into the army at the Denver induction center. UP report adds that there has been no indication that the other three would follow suit. Denver ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, 3/12/44, UP, Lamar NEWS, 3/14/44. 1808-1809

Salt Lake papers report that approximately 800 Japanese-Americans at the Topaz center are awaiting induction into the armed services. Stories indicate that 25 of the group have already reported for physical examinations and 23 of these have qualified for service. Commenting on the Topaz drafts, selective service officials point out that draft calls for Japanese-Americans generally are being made to fill vacancies in nisei training units. Salt Lake City DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake TRIBUNE, 3/15/44. 1810-1811

"Nisei Soldiers Hope to Fight Japanese" is caption of a picture of four Japanese-American paratroopers seated around a table in the Cincinnati Union Terminal restaurant. Accompanying story explains that they are a part of a Japanese-American contingent, the first to graduate from a U. S. paratroop school, which is on its way to an unidentified base. Cincinnati POST, 3/16/44. 1812

Of 214 Minidoka nisei examined for military induction by a travelling medical board, 143 are accepted for military service. Bad eyesight accounted for most of the rejections, according to the board, one member of which found a "particularly good spirit" among the evacuees. UP, Twin Falls, TIMES NEWS, 3/21/44. 1813

LEGAL

An AP release of March 9 states that George S. Fujii, Poston evacuee accused of a seditious attempt to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment of other evacuees in the armed service, has been ordered by Judge Dave W. Ling to appear in Federal court. Story notes that Fujii was released from the Maricopa county jail, where he was held in lieu of providing \$10,000 bond, on a habeas corpus writ obtained by his attorney who contended no evidence of violation of the Sedition Act was produced during his preliminary hearing. Prescott, Ariz. COURIER, 3/9/44. Another story of the same date, however, states only that a writ of habeas corpus had been filed, while a subsequent report five days later notes that Judge Ling "yesterday took under advisement a petition for release on writ of habeas, filed by George S. Fujii." Phoenix, Ariz. GAZETTE, 3/9/44. Phoenix, Ariz. REPUBLIC, 3/14/44. 1814-1816



Eight Tule Lake evacuees are tried by Justice of the Peace Frank Mosebar at the center. Tatsusaburo Takatow is given a 90 day sentence at the county jail or a fine of \$200 on a charge of assault and battery; Eiichi Akabori is fined \$50 for disturbing the peace, and Eddie J. Okada is fined \$50 or 30 days in the county jail for the same offense. Two of the evacuees were given suspended sentences after being found guilty of being implicated in the theft of a record player from the center school, and five cases are certified to the juvenile court. Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS, 3/15/44. 1817

Three Japanese-American brothers, temporarily released from the Gila River center, appear in the Pasadena, Calif. Superior Court in a suit to collect \$7000 from the Southern California Broadcasting Co. for damages assertedly suffered by crops during the construction of broadcasting towers on land which they were farming. L. A. TIMES, 3/16/44. A later story notes that the brothers won their lawsuit and that Dr. John Carruthers, a former Navy chaplain and Pasadena resident criticized "the absence of any semblance of a guard when the three boys went on a shopping tour of the city. The incident, Carruthers asserts, provides "further evidence of WRA incompetency." Judge Frank C. Collier, presiding judge in the suit, comments that the trio was in Pasadena under direct authority of the U. S. Government and "any attempt to make capital of their presence is unfair." AP, Washington, D. C. STAR, 3/18/44 1818-1819

Additional reports on the three Tule Lake evacuees indicted for operating radio broadcasting apparatus (see Review, 3/15/44, 1685) were received this week. One AP report notes that the indictment said the "effect of the use of the apparatus extended beyond the borders of the state of California." (AP, Washington, D. C. STAR, N. Y. TIMES, Baltimore SUN, 3/16/44); another adds that bail for each of the three was set at \$2500 (AP, Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, S. F. NEWS, 3/16/44); while a third headlined, "Tule Lake Radios' Importance Discounted," points out that the transmitting sets, according to U. S. Attorney Emmet Seawell, were capable of sending messages "only a short distance and were probably used to communicate with other Japanese in the camp." Attorney Seawell adds that "there is no evidence the sets were used to communicate with enemy agents." AP, Washington, D. C. POST, 3/17/44. A UP story comments that "one of the transmitters had a range of at least 17 miles," and that Tule Lake center authorities said the transmitters had been used "mainly to broadcast recorded Japanese music." Washington, D. C. NEWS, 3/16/44. Essentially the same story was carried in the S. F. EXAMINER, 3/17/44 and the Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS, 3/18/44. 1820-1828

Washington, D. C. TIMES HERALD feature article on Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, New York doll shop owner who was arrested by the FBI on charges of mailing messages in code to Argentina, comments that while Mrs. Dickinson was in California she handled brokerage accounts for Japanese residents of El Centro and was a member of the Japanese-American Society. 3/19/44. 1829

#### EMPLOYMENT

WRA officials in Salt Lake City await instructions from the Farm Labor Board in Washington, D. C. which has held a meeting to discuss procedures for obtaining evacuees from the centers for farm work and the conditions under which the evacuees will work. Salt Lake City DESERET NEWS, 3/14/44. 1830

C. V. Ballard of Michigan State College, discussing the farm labor situation at a district meeting of county agricultural agents in Kalamazoo, Mich., says that Japanese-Americans probably will not be used much in solving



the Michigan labor problem this year as, justified or not, there is a great deal of prejudice against them. Kalamazoo GAZETTE, 3/14/44. 1831

Schwartzman Packing Co. in Albuquerque, N. M. offers eight-acre, rent-free tract near its plant as a site for a war prisoner camp in order to relieve the pressing need for farm labor. County agent Cecil Pragnell announces that he has arranged for a conference with the dozen or so Japanese-American farmers of the vicinity in order to instruct them on the production of much-needed products on staggered dates. Says that last year they "glutted the market" with large crops, particularly of cabbage. Albuquerque JOURNAL, 3/14/44. 1832

"Valley Farmers Lay Plans to Get Labor" (headline). Franklin and Meridian (Idaho) area farmers organize a labor sponsoring committee and request certification of a need for 75 farm laborers. County Agent Ray Petersen says that the Parma area has already requested a supply of 200 workers including Japanese and Mexicans. Boise STATESMAN, 3/15/44. 1833

War Food Administration sets wages paid to sugar beet workers in 1943 as the minimum which may be paid for 1944. Denver ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, 3/18/44. 1834

#### EVACUEE PROPERTY

A subcommittee representing the agricultural committee of the Fresno County (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce is named to write to California congressmen asking that legal means be provided for farmers to claim evacuee-owned farm machinery now in storage. The committee was set up when it was found that there is "virtually no authority under the present law" for seizing such machinery, even if the owners refuse to sell. Meanwhile, Frank Long, chairman of the Fresno County U. S. Dept. of Agriculture War Board, who recently received letters from a Tule Lake evacuee refusing to sell 11 pieces of stored farm machinery (see Review, 3/15/44, 1701), announces he will make another survey to determine how many farm machines not in use are stored in the area. Fresno BEE, 3/9/44. 1835

#### RELOCATED EVACUEES

Clinton, Iowa paper carries feature article describing the seven nisei now employed in that city. Story describes their background and emphasizes their loyalty and the favorable attitude taken toward them by their co-workers. Article is accompanied by pictures of four of the seven and by a boxed explanation of "When a Jap is NOT a Jap," presumably based on WRA information. Clinton HERALD, 2/28/44. 1836

Former Minidoka evacuee, Miss Waka Mochizuki, now working as a secretary in Ridgewood, N. J., is guest of the staff of the YWCA at a dinner and "Wednesday Nighter" program. Paterson, N. J. CALL, 3/16/44. 1837

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The first edition of the Newell Star, new mimeographed weekly for Tule Lake segregees, makes its appearance. Six pages are in English and four in Japanese, with the first issue devoting much space to sports activities in the center, as well as to other community activities. Klamath Falls HERALD & NEWS 3/13/44. Portland OREGONIAN adds that the front page carries a story inviting evacuees to register for farm work, and recalls that "last year's farm program



broke down when evacuees refused to harvest the crops." 3/15/44.

1838-1839

The Red Cross chapter at Heart Mountain begins its membership drive for \$2,500 in connection with the national campaign. Half the proceeds will be sent to the national headquarters and the remainder will be retained for center use. AP, Denver ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, 3/13/44. 1840

Twenty-seven Catholic men from Jerome, Idaho are the guests of Father L. H. Tibesar and the Holy Name society at Hunt. At the affair--described by Father Tibesar as a "farewell party" in appreciation of past kindnesses of the group--Father Tibesar spoke on "Ideals of a Democracy and the Rights of Minorities" and R. A. Pomeroy, school superintendent at the center, spoke on "The War of Arms and the War of Ideas." Twin Falls, Idaho TIMES NEWS, 3/17/44 1841

#### ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Reese Pedicord, senior medical officer at the Tule Lake hospital, leaves to take a similar position at the Gila center, and will be succeeded by Dr. Jack Sleath. Director Myer says that Dr. Pedicord's transfer is not related to the November 1 incident. Klamath Falls, Oregon HERALD & NEWS, 3/18/44. 1842

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

A fire of undetermined origin destroyed a warehouse and supplies at Rivers, with damages estimated at \$12,000. Prescott, Ariz. COURIER, UP, Tucson, Ariz. CITIZEN, AP, Phoenix, Ariz. REPUBLIC, Phoenix, Ariz. GAZETTE, 3/9/44. 1843-1846

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Thirty-five members of the American Dietetics Association from the State of Arizona spend a day at Gila River to see how nutrition and health problems are being handled at the center. Phoenix, Ariz. REPUBLIC, 3/9/44. 1847

Intermountain Christian Youth Conference, meeting in Idaho Falls, Idaho elects Miss Toshi Yano of Ogden, Utah as president. Story notes that the 1945 meeting will be held in Ogden, and that all officers are from that area in accordance with a policy of "keeping them together" to avoid need for travel. Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/14/44. 1848 1849

War Department announces it has not decided what future use it will make of the former Santa Anita race track in California which was used as an assembly center during the evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast. Washington, D. C. POST, 3/16/44. 1849

Series of small news items includes a UP story about a Japanese soldier blasted out of his dugout by a group of Marines, who came running out with his hands up calling, "Don't shoot. I've got a brother in Brooklyn." (Ed. note: Stories of this type are popping up with monotonous regularity. There is no real evidence supporting any of them.) N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, 3/17/44. 1850

Comic strip character "Bathless Groggins" (in "Abbie an' Slats") explains how he predicted correctly that on a certain date the entire membership



of "Tokio's most bloodthirsty military club, the Japan Love America Society," would all die horrible deaths. He had, it seems, developed a monopoly on a certain ingredient of their ceremonial drink, which he mentioned to "Japs around home" he ran into. Sure that this precious ingredient would be stolen by one of the "Japs around home," he treated it with rat poison and obtained the desired results. Spokane SPOKESMAN REVIEW, 3/19/44. 1851

MAGAZINES

Life: March 20, 1944: "Tule Lake"

Life photographer Carl Mydans, recently repatriated after 16 months in Japanese internment camps, does an eleven-page "picture story" on the Tule Lake segregation center. Accompanying text, explaining the evacuation and segregation moves, notes that outside of some 150 "pressure boys" who were the ringleaders in the November riots at the center, "most of the other 18,000 men, women and children...at Tule Lake, are quiet, undemonstrative, people." Explaining that the problems of the camp can never really be solved because they stem fundamentally from loss of liberty, Mydans writes, "Their life cannot be made pleasant. It can only be made endurable." Pointing out the conflicting loyalties among the evacuees, he notes, "Over here we have the problem of American citizens being interned as aliens. There are political and sociological conflicts. The internees do not hate us or the WRA, the way we hated the Japs and our guards."

The Christian Century: March 15, 1944: "Correspondence"

U. S. soldier overseas commends the editor for his continued editorial opposition to the "racial witch-hunt" against Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast. States that he was shocked by the symptoms of racial hatred in California, "engendered by the Hearst papers in particular," and was pleased to find a "more moderate opinion among the average thoughtful soldiers than was manifested by local civilians."

"News of the Christian World"

Christian Century correspondent in Scotland reports that news of the Japanese atrocities to American and British prisoners of war has brought horror to the people of that country. Notes, however, that some reports from people interned in Siam, Hongkong and Shanghai tell of reasonably good treatment.

Report from Madison, Wisc. comments on the resettlement of approximately 75 Japanese-Americans in the area and the variety of occupations in which they are engaged. Points out that their acceptance in the community has been assisted by a committee including the mayor, a supreme court judge, an American Legion commander, and several merchants and clergymen. Says one Japanese-American family was recently given a service flag by the American Legion for their son in the Army.

The Christian Century: March 22, 1944: "Can Freedom Live?" By Ernest Fremont Tittle

Writer argues that freedom cannot live under the all-controlling state toward which there has been a world-wide trend since the last world war. Points out that once freedom is denied to a minority group, as with the Jews



in Germany, then the freedom of all is imperiled. Mentions particularly the attitude of Californians toward the Japanese-American minority, deploring the investigation of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play during which a prominent legionnaire and member of the state assembly stated: "The Bill of Rights is not such a sacred thing, after all."

"This Happened to Me in Prison," By Roger W. Axford

The author, a minister and a conscientious objector, describes the inhuman treatment he received while imprisoned in the "second-largest city of Japan." Confesses at the end of his story that the events actually happened in the Cook County jail in Chicago but that he had resorted to this rather unusual device because it had happened when the country was being deluged with stories of atrocities in Japanese prisons.

"News of the Christian World"

Baptist Home Mission Board member, traveling through California, describes the resettled nisei as disconsolate and says they "feel as a child would who has been kicked out of his home." Urges Californians to do everything possible to "prepare their way to come back..."

Colorado clergymen organize to prevent discrimination and to defeat the anti-Japanese amendment which has received enough signatures to be put on the ballot this November. Report also mentions the favorable comments made by Mrs. Elsa Cedergren, member of the Swedish royal family, on her inspection of the Amache center.

Correspondent from Portugal reports that the Portugese government has obtained no satisfaction after more than two and a half years of negotiations with Japan over Japanese atrocities against the Portugese subjects of the Pacific island colony of Timor.

The Baptist Student: March 1944: "Problem People," By Cecile Lancaster.

"To know them (the nisei) is to love them; and to love them you must know them," according to Miss Lancaster, a high school teacher in one of the relocation centers. Her article describes the relocation program and the need for organizations and individuals to help with the resettlement problem by providing employment and residence outside the centers for the evacuees. The article is accompanied by five WRA photographs of the Rohwer and Gila River centers.

The Teacher: March 1944: "Southern Baptists and Japanese Americans," By W. Maxfield Garrott

A challenge to all Southern Baptists to aid in the Japanese missionary opportunity right in their own "backyard" by doing their part to help the evacuees in the Rohwer, Jerome, Gila River and Poston centers "through evangelism, education, employment, integration into American life, and the protection of their civil rights." Two pictures of evacuees and one of the Jerome center by WRA photographer Tom Parker.

Maryknoll, The Field Afar (Published by the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America): April 1944: "Minidoka Sanctuary," By Leopold H. Tibesar



Father Tibesar tells of the progress of the Catholic church in the Minidoka center and its aid in the resettling of evacuees. Points out that not a few non-Catholics have come to him after seeing his success in finding "advantageous positions" for members of his congregation. Notes that although the leave procedure has been speeded up, it is still "much too cumbersome for any expeditious sending of people into new relocation areas."

The Window of Y. W. C. A.: April 1944: "Little Bit...Our Japanese American Suitemate," By Marjorie Moore.

Two Richmond, Va. girls share their apartment with a resettled evacuee now working at the Foreign Mission Board. This article by one of the girls describes in both a humorous and sympathetic tone their new suitemate, her background, and some of the problems of the evacuees.

PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED REPORTS

Sgt. Jimmy Gozawa speaks against Colorado Japanese land bill  
S. F. CHRONICLE, 2/7/44 762h

Ten Escape from Tojo published in installment form  
N. Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN, 2/18/44 852a

WRA transfer to Interior fails to satisfy congressmen  
UP, Oakland, Calif. TRIBUNE, 2/18/44 1094b

459 evacuees brought from Manzanar to Tule Lake  
S. F. NEWS, 2/23/44 1098f

Granada evacuees demand restoration of civil rights  
Granada, Colo. JOURNAL, 3/9/44 1214f

Picture shows Granada evacuees in line for draft physicals  
AP, Decatur, Ill. HERALD, 2/25/44 1216e

Heart Mt. paper assails Sen. Robertson  
S. F. CHRONICLE, 2/29/44 1243e

Editorial says Japanese atrocities will cause Britannica writer to revise his estimate of the Japanese character  
Twin Falls, Idaho TIMES NEWS, 3/17/44 1282a

Rockford, Ill. forum hears pleas for Japanese-Americans and Negroes  
Rockford, Ill. REGISTER REPUBLIC, 2/22/44 1329a

Jerome center will be closed  
Jerome, Idaho NORTH SIDE NEWS, 3/14/44 1344f

Loyalty hearings held at Tule Lake  
S. F. NEWS, 3/9/44 1388c

Topaz evacuees forward questions to Director Myer  
INS, S. F. CALL BULLETIN, 2/19/44 1394b

Five Amache evacuees arrested for resisting the draft  
S. F. NEWS, 2/23/44 1409n



- Philadelphia Chinese aid evacuees  
AP, Phoenix, Ariz. GAZETTE, 3/13/44 1626a
- Ickes announces statistics on relocation of evacuees  
AP, Salt Lake City TRIBUNE, 3/16/44  
L. A. TIMES, 3/16/44 1636a-1636b
- Amache girl joins the WAC  
Lamar, Colo. NEWS, 3/10/44 1648a
- Hunt evacuees held for failing to report for draft  
Boise, Idaho STATESMAN, 3/6/44 1656a
- Pfc. Sawada gets the Purple Heart  
Seattle POST INTELLIGENCER, 3/14/44 1660a
- Travelling Army board to examine 292 Minidoka evacuees  
Jerome, Idaho NORTH SIDE NEWS, 3/16/44 1663a
- Japanese stabber given jail sentence  
N. Y. TIMES, 3/16/44 1684a
- Tule Lake segregees indicted for operating radio apparatus  
AP, Portland OREGONIAN, 3/16/44 1685a
- Tule Lake segregee charged with theft of foodstuffs on trial  
Sacramento BEE, 3/14/44 1686a

