

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES  
PERTAINING TO  
EVACUATION  
AND  
RELOCATION

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NUMBER ONE

March 24, 1943



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

(Received: March 24, 1943)

Dear Sir:

Since evacuation and for several months before, writers have turned their attention to persons of Japanese descent in the United States, and many magazine articles have appeared. Most of these have been collected by the WRA Library. Some knowledge of what has been written undoubtedly will be of value to you. As an avacational activity, Miss La Verne Madigan in the New York office of WRA is preparing abstracts of these articles. Copies of a number of abstracts are being sent to you herewith, and others will follow as the abstracts are prepared.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Baker

Chief, Office of Reports

Fithian, Theodore, ARE WE OUTLAWING JAPANESE-AMERICANS?  
Abstracted from Common Sense, September 1942, pp. 314-316.

(The liberal author warns America of the post-war problem created by the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific coast and cautions against the continuation of discriminatory practices toward Asiatics, here and in Asia, who will not brook insults forever.)

Bewilderment gradually gave way to a stoic acceptance of their lot among the evacuated Japanese. The sense of their material losses was dwarfed by the psychic wrench of their social banishment. At Manzanar and Santa Anita, now, most of the evacuees are accepting their internment in good heart as the only way they can help to win the war. Many want to do more. Harold Kimura, for example, wants to get an engineering job somewhere in the east or middle west. Their haunting fear is that they will continue to be treated as aliens after the war. In that case, if their full rights of citizenship are denied, then Hitler's racial thesis will have won a triumph in America. We vigorously champion the rights of racial minorities abroad; yet various organizations in California are now demanding that the "Japanese" be permanently barred from the state, and their voice is echoed by the antipathies of war.

The agricultural interests hope to prevent the return of their erstwhile competitors, alleging unfair competition and sharp practices. The best answer to the charge that the Japanese control the produce business is that other farmers and dealers make a living in the trade despite the fact that Japanese pioneered its development. They didn't compete with the white farmers. They competed with whole fami-

lies of Mexicans, hired by the white farmers at a subsistence wage. If the Japanese had remained in this class, the large employers would undoubtedly welcome them back. Racial prejudice is seldom acute until it is fanned by economic competition. For that reason the Japanese will get it from both barrels. Labor groups, fearing a depression after the war, are joining the agitation to keep them out of the state. And then there is the new vested interests--the tradespeople who have taken over what the Japanese left behind. Will they be powerless to prevent a sudden influx of able competitors? Not if political charlatans can help it.

Thoughtful Californians now realize that they live on a frontier. The largest continent on earth, with more than half the earth's population, is our neighbor, and the mistreatment of her racial groups within our borders doesn't contribute to neighborly relations. A few Californians believe that one of the roots of the recent conflict grew from our own soil. The Supreme Court decisions, which denied to Orientals the rights of citizenship, and the Immigration Law of 1924, which excluded their immigration on that basis, offended the proud Japanese. The Chinese, Koreans, and Indians are also displeased by the stigma of racial inferiority to the Caucasian and Negroid peoples who alone are deemed worthy of citizenship. These Asiatics, on the threshold of independence, may not be the right people to offend in the future.

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ABSTRACT NO. 2.

McWilliams, Carey, MOVING THE WEST COAST JAPANESE.  
(Abstracted from Harper's Magazine, September 1942, pp. 361-369.)

(A coldly objective treatment of the Japanese evacuation, not quite successful in balancing the evils inherent in the program with attempts to execute it as painlessly as possible, and a statement of the reliance of the solution of the complex post-war problem upon the freedom of action given WRA.)

The Army has accomplished the evacuation of one hundred thousand Japanese from Military Area No. 1. There were minor flaws in the planning, but as a whole the evacuation went through on schedule without a hitch. One can, however, only speculate on what is to happen when the war is over.

The evacuation was handled on an area basis as one district after another was designated for exclusion. On the day appointed all Japanese within the area reported for exclusion at a specified place. Fairly typical of the assembly centers is the one at Santa Anita. Here in the space of a month a large city grew up, with well-organized community facilities. The essentials of camp life were well established. No one is starving at Santa Anita. By and large the shelter is adequate. At canteens the evacuees can purchase articles ranging from shoes to aspirin. The camp boasts a one-hundred-and-fifty bed hospital. It would not be accurate to characterize Santa Anita as a "concentration camp". To be sure, however, it is surrounded by barbed wire; it is guarded by soldiers; searchlights play ground it at night; and residents cannot leave the grounds. By and large there has been no

discipline problem, and the camp officials have nothing but praise for the way the Japanese have behaved. There is undeniably a serious morale problem. There is discouragement, bafflement and cynicism; but one can note also high spirits, gaiety, and much admirable fortitude.

Is what we have done at variance with our war aims? The present relocation schemes for the Japanese have been largely dictated by the necessities of the situation rather than by consideration of what might have been socially desirable. It is difficult to imagine the Japanese drifting back after the war to their former points of concentration. A new set of vested interests has already been created; these will not welcome the Japanese. California is rapidly locking the doors behind the departing Japanese. Nor is it desirable that the Japanese should be concentrated in localized areas as they were prior to December 7. Vast improvements are being made in the relocation projects, and it is at least foreseeable that the government will work out some scheme by which the Japanese can acquire ownership of these projects. They will probably prefer to remain where they are rather than to go through the dislocations occasioned by a second resettlement. In the long run the Japanese will probably profit by this painful and distressing experience. On the other hand, it is possible that the evacuation policy could result in post-war deportation of the aliens in the Japanese groups and in making social and economic pariahs out of the Nisei. The success or failure of the undertaking largely depends

upon how thoroughly the whole problem can be interpreted to the American people so as to win for the War Relocation Authority the indispensable freedom of action it must have in dealing with the problem.

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ABSTRACT NO. 3.

MOVING A WHOLE PEOPLE.

Abstracted from Scholastic, November 16-21, 1942, pp. 14-15.

(The anonymous author attempts to achieve objectivity in his factual account of relocation, shows sympathy for the evacuated Japanese, but reveals complacency in his view that the whole program does not constitute a present or postwar problem.)

The United States Army has just transferred about 112,000 people of Japanese or part Japanese ancestry inland from the Pacific Coast to assembly centers on race tracks, parks or fair grounds outside strategic military areas. This removal was completed last June, and since then the Japanese have all been moved to permanent centers, mostly on government owned land in Indian reservations, public parks or forests with thousands of acres suitable for cultivation, under the operation of the War Relocation Authority.

One of the temporary camps, holding 18,000 people, was the sumptuous Santa Anita race track in California. It had whatever it takes to make a city. The Japanese named the streets after famous race-horses. All the food was provided by the Army. The Japanese are given few reminders that they are not free. Apart from such precautions as barbed wire around the camps, searchlights sweeping the streets at night, and censorship of mail, the camps enjoy liberty and self-government.

These camps are the answer to several problems. Opinion on the coast was running high against the Japanese. Many people cannot distinguish between a Japanese and a Chinese, and it was necessary to protect loyal Orientals from attacks intended for the Japanese. Although only a small number of

Japanese were suspected of disloyalty, the existence of espionage and sabotage was unquestioned and there was no time to examine individual cases.

Alien Japanese are called Issei. American-born citizens, educated in American schools, are called Nisei. American-born citizens who have spent many years in Japan and returned to the United States are called Kibei. Issei and Kibei are considered guilty until proved innocent, for both have lived in Japan and been influenced by its ideas. Many officials of War Relocation Authority believe it is unfair to pen loyal Nisei up with the Japanese under suspicion. They recommend rigid investigations of all who wish to be released from the camps, and recommend also that Japanese who wish to be repatriated should be permitted to do so. The loyal Nisei would welcome a chance to prove their patriotism. There have been minor troubles in the camps, but on the whole the Japanese have shown willingness to accept the American solution to the problem. It was hard for the Japanese to give up their life in American communities, because that meant the loss of their property and their ability to earn. Their losses were enormous. Most Japanese, however, were poor, and they are actually better off in the camps. The government has done all it could to provide jobs for all adults in the camps. the disappearance of the Japanese from their usual settings has had a small effect on the life of California.

Knowing the prejudice of Californians against the Japanese, the Government believes it would be unwise to

allow them to concentrate again as they did in California. After the war they will be encouraged to remain in the neighborhood of the new inland relocation centers. Meanwhile vast improvements are being made in the new projects by the efforts of the Japanese. Perhaps the Government may arrange for them to own the projects when peace comes. This great compulsory migration may yet turn out to be a notable triumph for the American way of life.

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ABSTRACT NO. 4.

Baldwin, Roger, JAPANESE-AMERICANS AND THE LAW.  
Abstracted from Asia, September 1942, pp. 518-519.

(The author examines dubiously the legalistic justification for evacuation of American citizens, and, considering it of a piece with our traditional treatment of Negro, Chinese-, and Mexican-Americans, declares that one of the hopeful aspects of the war is the awakening of these peoples to claim their rightful share in our democratic institutions.)

For the first time in our history there exists, as under certain European dictatorships, the principle and practice of administrative exile. For the first time we have concentration camps for citizens. There rises at once the question of constitutional authority. Civil authorities have no such powers. If martial law had been declared no constitutional question could be raised. But martial law could not, as in Hawaii, be justified by any threat of immediate invasion. So a new concept was invented of what is in effect quasi-martial law.

American constitutional practice requires that no citizen should be deprived of his liberty of residence and work, outside areas under martial law, except by an accusation and trial in a court of law. To grant that power to the military, without accusation and trial, is to put the Bill of Rights in their hands. No wide exercise of these great powers is evidently contemplated. But the powers are there, and events might make recourse to them possible on a large scale.

There is apparently no chance for revision. Public opinion is not disturbed. Japanese-Americans have been

loath to add court contests to their burdens. The American Civil Liberties Union concluded that the President had the power to issue the order. Appeals will be taken; however, the cases now pending go in the lower courts, but the Supreme Court will probably not get them until after the war and then decide nothing since the war powers will have elapsed. Or the Court might give us a stirring opinion that the whole process was unconstitutional--a mere epitaph on the Constitution in wartime. Those who defend constitutional principles are obligated to see the court cases through. The argument of "military necessity" stops most ordinary people from further questioning; it may well stop the courts. But how much military necessity was involved is open to doubt. For two months after Pearl Harbor no such question was raised. Shortly after February 2nd the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress urged evacuation of the Japanese on the President, and his order followed, based on protection from espionage and sabotage, of which there had been no evidence whatsoever. Factors far removed from military necessity were the chief motives. Our action appears to be consistent with our whole record in dealing with oriental peoples under our immigration laws, and our unspoken assumption of the superiority of the white race. What we have done to Japanese-Americans is of a piece with what we have done to Negro-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Mexicans, and to our own Indians. One of the hopeful aspects of this war is the awakening of these peoples to claim their rightful share in our democratic institutions. There are new forces toward racial equality stirring both from above and below.

We are obligated not only to seek justice in courts of law, but to absorb outside the military zones as many of our fellow-citizens as can be freed from the concentration camps. Here is the essential challenge to our churches, colleges, civic agencies and public servants. More than the decisions of any court, that expression of democratic purpose will vindicate our Americanism.

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ABSTRACT NO. 5.

Bendetsen, Col. Karl R., G.S.C., THE JAPANESE EVACUATION.  
Abstracted from Vital Speeches, June 15, 1942.

(A factual description of the process of evacuation, marked by perfunctory regret for incidental injustices to individuals, but more by the assumption of sufficient disloyalty among Japanese to warrant total exclusion from military areas.)

The Japanese had a high potential for action against the national interest. Substantial numbers of the Japanese coastal communities were deployed through very sensitive and very vital areas. The contingency that under raid or invasion conditions there might be widespread action in concert is a real one. Here is how the problem was met.

On February 19 the President delegated to the Secretary of War the power, including the authority to evacuate, to exclude any person from any area on grounds of military necessity. The following day these powers were delegated by the Secretary of War to Lt. General J. L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. On March 1, it became a misdemeanor to violate any published regulations of the Commanding General relative to entering remaining in or leaving a military area. On March 2, General DeWitt by Public Proclamation No. 1 designated Military Area No. 1 and announced that Japanese aliens and American-born persons of Japanese lineage would be the first required to evacuate critical points. On March 10, by order of the Commanding General, the Civil Affairs Division of the General Staff of Western Defense Command and Fourth Army was created, charged with responsibility for formation of plans for exclusion of civilians.

On March 11, the Wartime Civil Control Administration was created, by order of General DeWitt, charged with the execution of such plans. On March 18, by Presidential Order, the War Relocation Authority was established, charged with ~~the~~ operating permanent evacuation centers. On March 29, General DeWitt prohibited voluntary migration by the Japanese. On May 31, the interim evacuation of the Japanese to temporary assembly centers will have been completed.

The evacuation program consisted of three interim steps and a final solution. The first step was designation of military areas and the voluntary migration of Japanese which followed. The second step was a plan for immediate evacuation if developments required. The third interim step was ~~the~~ preparation of 18 temporary assembly centers to which the Japanese could be quickly removed for later transfer to permanent locations operated by War Relocation Authority. The final step is the settlement of the Japanese in these permanent centers. The Army will have no part in this step except for the actual transfer of evacuees to the centers and protective military guards outside the centers. The release, under certain conditions of some Japanese who have enlisted in the WRA Corps of the WRA for private employment outside the centers is the responsibility of the WRA not of the Army.

I have tried to make clear the distinction between relocation which is being handled by War Relocation Autho-

rity, and evacuation which has been the Army's job. We are pleased to report that evacuation has been practically completed. We believe that the program has been carried out with due regard for the basic rights of the evacuees and in the spirit of American democracy. At least we know that the job has been done in time.

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ABSTRACT NO. 6.

Bird, John, OUR JAPS HAVE GONE TO WORK.

Abstracted from Country Gentleman, August 1942, pp.7, 22-24.

(The author, apparently well-meaning and of a cheerful turn of thought, describes evacuation, assesses the effect on Californian economy of the disappearance of the Japanese farmers, and believes that the Japanese by working industriously on the centers are making the most of a welcome opportunity to prove their Americanism.)

Poston, Arizona, now the home of Japanese-American evacuees, wasn't on the map a few months ago. When worried officials were looking around for a safe place for the swarm of Japanese on their hands, they leased the raw land from the Indians, Poston is just one example. Nearly a dozen such new settlements are built or in process of being built. The Japanese first started coming to the West Coast around the turn of the century. For the most part these immigrants were farm workers. Immigration was restricted in 1907 by the Gentlemen's Agreement and stopped by the Exclusion Act of 1924. In 1940 the census showed more than 126,000 Japanese in the country. More than 90 per cent lived on the West Coast, and nearly half were farm people. Suddenly military necessity declared that the Japanese had to evacuate the entire coastal area. Of those leaving the prohibited zones, 71,000 are Nisei--American-born. 41,000 are Issei--aliens. Migrations of families are not new in history. But this migration is different, because it has not been a formless exodus of people in search of land. The WRA which President Roosevelt established to cooperate with the Army, provides and supervises communities where

evacuees can live in safety and do useful work.

With the Japs gone, the complexion and total output of the Pacific Coast farms is going to be changed, and there will be difficult readjustments. In 1940 Japanese farm operators controlled about 6000 farms, totaling 258,000 acres, 5000 of these farms being in California with a total of 226,000 acres. These Japanese farms were valued in 1940 at more than \$72,000,000, better than \$270 an acre. Japanese have grown more than a third of California's truck crops, specializing in some, like strawberries, almost to the point of monopoly. They are being missed in the poultry industry, where they enjoyed a virtual monopoly in the art of chick sexing. They had a \$2,500,000 stake in the flower and shrub business. In the Sacramento Delta country, white owners were frankly panicky at losing their skilled Jap labor. The Farm Security Administration, although it~~s~~ was able to find operators for all but 300 of the farms vacated by the Japanese, reports that in the immediate future the level of production characteristic of the Japanese operators cannot hope to be maintained. The losses will be large but there will be some credit items on the ledger. The Jap farmers who helped subdue the Sacramento Valley are now reclaiming thousands of acres. The WRA estimates that ultimately 200,000 to 220,000 acres of land can be reclaimed and put under plow on the areas now approved. The communities being established on these areas are very much like normal American settlements in many respects: the evacuees vote, have their own police force,

baseball games and newspapers. But the differences from a normal community are more striking. The relocation area is under military police, and everyone has to have a pass to enter or leave. But don't get the idea that any relocation community is a "concentration camp" or that the evacuees are "interned". As a group, the residents are not accused of disloyalty. Those who want to work may enlist in the War Relocation Work Corps, something like the CCC. An unskilled worker gets an "advance" of \$12 a month; semi-skilled, \$16; professional, \$19. It is certain that the evacuees as a group are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Government in the relocation program. "We've got to prove we're Americans," one of their young leaders told me. "We can't do it with words. Maybe we can do it with work."

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ABSTRACT NO. 7.

McWilliams, Carey, JAPANESE EVACUATION: POLICY AND PERSPECTIVES.  
Abstracted from *Common Ground*, Summer 1942, pp. 65-72.

(A weighing, on philosophical grounds, of the responsibility of the government for the Japanese-Americans whose lives it has found necessary to dislocate, and a plea to the American public to support the War Relocation Authority in its important work of providing for the evacuees now and solving the post-war problem of their future. The author is chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing of the State of California.)

Our Democracy is undertaking the evacuation and resettlement of virtually the entire Japanese population. The task can be handled democratically for the attainment of highly desirable social objectives, or mishandled in a manner that will gravely reflect upon the ideals we are emblazoning to the world. The matter of objectives is all-important. A clear policy formulated now would serve not only to discount the inevitable confusion of the moment but to reassure the Japanese-Americans. In the formulation of policy, the crucial considerations are, first, the type of assumptions made, and, second, the type of perspectives, for we are experimenting with the lives and fortunes of more than 100,000 human beings. The manner in which we carry out the program may have the utmost significance not only in the Orient, but to some 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States. Properly handled, it can become an outstanding example of how democracy can convert a measure of military necessity into a program for the policy rests with the Administration itself, and with the American public.

The following basic assumptions should govern in the determination of relocation policies. First, the government is morally obligated to assume the burden of solving the social problems it has created. Second, the Japanese will remain in the United

States and must be regarded as permanent residents. Third, the Japanese are being evacuated, not because they are suspect en masse, but primarily to allay popular uneasiness.

The following are some perspectives for converting the military necessity behind evacuation into social objectives inherently desirable. I see in the resettlement of the Japanese a unique opportunity to work out not only new community patterns, but the necessary administrative skills and techniques for dealing with the whole problem of rural and urban reconstruction in the post-war period. Another perspective is the desirability, from a long-range point of view, of breaking up the socially introverted Japanese communities in California. Lastly, it should be pointed out that evacuation provides an opportunity to democratize the Japanese communities themselves, for it can definitely be geared to an educational program.

WRA has indicated that it does appreciate what can and should be accomplished in the field of resettlement. What Mr. Eisenhower really needs is not advice but rather the understanding and support of a majority of the American people. If the public can be made to realize the excellent social objectives of resettlement in relation to the war and the post-war world, I am reasonably sure that WRA is capable of doing a good job.

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ABSTRACT NO. 3.

Brown, Robert L., MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER.  
Abstracted from Common Ground, Autumn 1942, pp. 27-32.

(The article, explaining the magnitude of the task accomplished by the WRA in setting up totally new communities for Japanese-Americans, and in helping the evacuee remain self-reliant in the face of this wartime paternalism, is written by a resident of Owens Valley, now Public Relations Director at Manzanar Relocation Center.)

Manzanar in Owens Valley is one of the WRA Centers where 120,000 evacuees of Japanese descent are housed for the duration. Eighty-three volunteers arrived first, setting up an emergency hospital and preparing the camp. Two days later approximately 1,000 volunteers arrived, many of them getting for the first time at Manzanar the type of work for which they had been trained. The first arrivals looked upon themselves as pioneers. Two former newspaper men saw immediately a need for a clearing house of information between the administration and the evacuees. A young architect was given the task of organizing what might be termed the City Planning Commission. But these opportunities for the evacuees were not the Utopia they first seemed; the early volunteers had, of course, settled into the "best jobs", and, as in any city of 10,000, there were more people qualified for certain jobs than there were jobs. By and large, residents in Manzanar, as in any other community, hold jobs on ability.

Evacuees are provided with room board, and hospitalization. The center has a community general store and will soon have the other tradesman types of enterprise necessary to life in any city of 10,000. Those employed on projects or work details in the center are given a monthly cash advance according to work

doen, the unskilled receiving \$12 a month, the skilled \$16, and the ~~unskilled~~ professional \$19. Those who do not work receive no remuneration. Residents are employed on an Army project in the completion of camouflage nets, in farming, and in an experimental program of growing guayule. A clothing manufacturing project to supply work clothes to all evacuees is being established. Life outside the working hours follows a pattern similar to that in any other American community: for recreation, the top sport is baseball.

"But after the war--what happens?" Is the question in every adult mind. One of the dangers of the program lies in its paternalism. The very protection being afforded these 120,000 evacuees will isolate them from the realities of everyday existence. What the war will do to the thinking of the American public, to condition its help or non-help 120,000 Japanese-Americans try to walk by themselves again, is the big question mark of the program. This is an important part of the Federal Government's program in working toward self-sufficing and self-governing communities for evacuees, where there is work in the development of natural resources, which will keep skills in good trim and provide opportunity for the young people to develop useful arts and crafts.

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ABSTRACT NO. 9.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA. By an Intelligence Officer.  
Abstracted from Harper's Magazine, October 1942, pp. 489-497.

(A plea for the extension of American democracy to include the Japanese-Americans and for their treatment during the war as individuals and not as a group.)

Some 112,000 Japanese are now confined at assembly centers, pending their removal to permanent relocation sites selected by the WRA. These 112,000 Japanese represent the West Coast Japanese population. Owing to the necessity for quick action, the innocent had to suffer with the guilty. What purpose is served by having their loyalty to the United States hammered and buffeted? Those who want to do the fair thing are about as ignorant as those who are calling for wholesale punishment and discrimination.

The following statement was prepared in May, 1942, by an intelligence officer who had made a particular study of the Japanese population; it is not a statement of the WRA nor is it a statement of the Authority's policy. Individual examination is the score of the author's proposal. ---The Editors.

Three words are commonly used in identifying the Japanese in the United States; Issei, alien Japanese in the United States; Nisei, children of Issei, born in the United States; Kibei, Nisei who spent a large portion of their lives in Japan and have returned to the United States. I consider at least 75 per cent of the United States citizens of Japanese ancestry loyal. The only permanent solution of their problem is to accept them as an integral part of our population and officially to extend to them the rights and privileges of citizenship as well as to demand of them its duties and obligations. Most of the Issei are

passively loyal. The most potentially dangerous element are the Kibei who may have been sent back to the United States by the Japanese Government to act as agents: they should be looked upon as enemy aliens. They should be considered guilty until proven innocent and segregated from those not in that classification. Honest and loyal persons falling in this category could be given a chance to apply for a change of status. I would recommend that loyal Nisei be designated to pass on the applicants and to sponsor them. Similar tests could be made among the Issei. In this manner the dangerous could be sifted out, leaving three fourths of the Japanese population which could be accepted as American citizens. Had the war not come along at this time, in another ten or fifteen years there would have been no Japanese problem, for the Issei would have passed on, and the Nisei taken their place naturally in American national life.

Suggested segregation procedure: 1. Back with the solemn word of the Government the right of any Japanese to declare himself loyal to Nippon and be repatriated after the war; 2. Register all Americans of Japanese ancestry who have spent three or more years in Japan since they were thirteen and consider them guilty until proved innocent; 3. Segregate the persons and their families falling under item 2 from the other evacuees, pending their removal to internment centers; 4. Give persons falling under item 2 an opportunity to appeal for a change of status; 5. Segregate aliens who have made reported trips to Japan, headed Japanese nationalistic organizations, are considered dangerous by the FBI, are parents of Kibei, or have entered the United States since 1933.

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ABSTRACT NO. 10.

EVACUEES TO FARMS.

Abstracted from Business Week, September 19, 1942, pp. 40-41.

(A factual account of the conditions under which WRA will permit Japanese evacuees to leave relocation centers on work leaves.)

Employment recruiting officials of the WRA fanned out from the San Francisco headquarters last week to encourage their charges to volunteer for work in harvesting sugar beets and other crops in the intermountain and plains states. Their chances of marshalling volunteers were enhanced considerably by the new regulations governing employment of the Japanese which were announced last week in Washington. Under the conditions prevailing up to last week the Japanese felt that conditions of pay, housing, transportation, and protection were too vague. Under the present plan, farm operators requiring Japanese labor must submit definite orders of work, indicating the type work offered, its probable duration, the wages, and the housing facilities available. When accepted by the evacuees, the offers become binding agreements subject to termination by either the farm operator or the evacuee on five days' notice. Prevailing wages will be paid. The evacuees will be amply protected. Transportation and housing will be furnished by the employer. Thomas W. Holland, chief of the employment division of WRA, figures that some 45,000 of the 112,000 evacuees have had a "rural background". Of these about 10,000 are experienced in farm work. WRA hopes to raise a sizeable supply of workers immediately for the harvesting first of sugar beets and potatoes and then for other west-

ern crops as they come along. The chance to earn good wages is counted on to be a powerful incentive. Then, too, the extra freedom outside the camps will be appealing. Some 1,500 volunteers were already at work even before the revised regulations were announced last week. WRA has high hopes, and they are shared by the farmers hard-pressed for labor. The Japanese can't work in the military areas designated by the Western Defense Command, of course.

Most of the Japanese who volunteer for "work leave" in agriculture go in families. In such cases government support stops. Nonworking children, however, continue to get food, shelter, education, and medical care. WRA officials say one reason for the reluctance of the Japanese to volunteer was the rather belligerent statements of some western state and local officials last spring to the effect that they didn't want them. Lately a more conciliatory attitude has been in evidence. Wherever possible, WRA officials will encourage farmers to go to their nearest Japanese relocation or assembly center to do their own recruiting. The sugar beet companies are sending representatives to each relocation and assembly center to handle recruiting and transportation.

WRA extends also what it calls "indefinite leave" to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have never been in Japan. This allows them to take work outside of military areas if they pass an examination given by WRA and provided they have a clear record with the FBI. In such cases, government support ceases, of course, and they must report any changes in employment, address, etc. to the WRA.

ABSTRACT NO. 11.

Wills, Grace E., THE WEST COAST JAPANESE.  
Abstracted from Asia, August 1942, pp. 487-490.

(The author, feeling that there has been already in our history too much discrimination against Americans of Asiatic origin, hopes that all honest citizens will be vigilant to protect the interests of the Nisei, now during evacuation and after the war.)

Sheer military necessity is evacuating the Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coastal zone, and they are anxious to cooperate. But in their hearts they hope there will be found a constructive contribution they can make to American life and the war effort.

Granted the necessity of evacuation, it had to be accomplished as speedily as possible. The responsibility and organization were the Army's, but the devotion of sociologists and social workers contributed inestimably to the efficiency of the first mass civilian evacuation in our history. Family groups have been kept together as the Japanese wished. Distributed among the population of these temporary centers are the various social groupings: Issei, aliens born in Japan but not considered dangerous; Kibei, born in the United States but educated in and possibly loyal to Japan; Nisei, the most numerous, born and educated in the United States, and understanding the essence of America.

Caucasian workers in the past feared the competition of immigrant Japanese workers who answered the demand of the agriculturists for cheap labor. Trouble came when the Japanese, no longer content to remain an unsettled immigrant people, bought or leased land and set up as independent farmers.

From 1900 on anti-blien groups sprang up, directed at the Japanese farmers. Eastern congressmen complained that California was trying to dâctate the international policies of the nation, and there was little sympathy with the demand to exclude Japanese. Japan scrupulously observed the Gentlemen's Agreement, proposed by Theodore Roosevelt, restricting immigration of Japan's laboring nationals to the United States. In 1913, when the California Alien Land Act forbade aliens ineligible for citizenship to purchase agricultural land, the Japanese purchased it in the names of their citizen children. In 1924 the Immigration Act was passed in Washington, ending further immigration of Japanese. After December 7th, 1941, voluntary migration of the Japanese from the coastal zone proved a failure because of the hostility they encountered wherever they went. For defense against sabotage and for protection of the Japanese themselves, the Army began to plan action. The Tolan Committee was sent to California to learn the temper of the people. Evacuation began before the Committee had finished its hearings and before the Government had established an Alien Property Custodian. In the beginning much loss in property was sustained by the Japanese. Some citizens believe that an attempt is being made to seize Japanese lands.

Upon its understanding of the social and psychological issues involved depends the success of the War Relocation Authority's program. So far the appointments of which I have known have been of a fine calibre. The Authority, under Milton B. Eisenhower, is responsible for the safety and care of the evacuees until after the armistice. It is possible that

from this enforced migration may come the break-up of the ingrown Japanese communities and the hastening of the assimilation of the Japanese into American life. But it is of real concern that when at last the war is over, the way will be open for them to return to their former life.

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Abstract No. 12.

Hauser, Ernest O., AMERICA'S 150,000 JAPANESE.  
Abstracted from the American Mercury, December 1941, pp. 689-697.

(The author, writing before the outbreak of war and the exclusion of the Japanese from the Pacific coast, argues that the majority of second-generation Japanese-Americans are loyal to the United States despite many just grievances.)

All along the Pacific Coast Japanese-Americans are accused of plotting against the United States. It is better to sift the facts now before excitement blurs our judgment.

Of the 150,000 Japanese in this country, some 100,000 are Nisei, second-generation. They are young, the average age twenty-one. They are American citizens by right of birth.

Japanese-Americans suffer, strangely enough, less from persecution by white Americans than from meddling by the Japanese Government. The secret files of the Japanese Consulate are complete now; should Bob Ishii do something disloyal to Japan, his ears will soon be twisted. The Tokyo short-wave radio throws out a special beam to our west coast. Speakers from Japan come to address Japanese audiences in America. Leaflets impress Japanese-Americans with the muzzles of mighty naval guns under the flag with the Rising Sun. In California's Japanese language schools teachers will see to it that pupils absorb the spirit of Nippon. Though American citizens, about half the Nisei still retain Japanese citizenship also, and both the United States and Japan can claim their services as long as they are citizens of both nations. Some of the Nisei boys who went to Japan actually were drafted into the Japanese/ army. And the reverse of the medal: there are some five hundred American rookies of Japanese blood serving under the Stars and Stripes, many of whom are Japanese citizens as well.

At least fifty out of every hundred Nisei are loyal Americans and would die for the United States even if the enemy were Japan. Another twenty-five are indifferent but with a marked preference for the Stars and Stripes. The remaining twenty-five are doubtful, with probably more supporters of the American than the Japanese way of life.

Loyalty for a Nisei is something that he has to fight for every minute of every day. Despite full legal equality, his face and his name still stamp him as a "Jap". There are Americans who see a spy in every Japanese barber, and do not realize that they may be playing into the hands of the Japanese propagandists.

There are well over 15,000 American-born Japanese in Japan. The thousands of these who find their way back to this country, the Kibei, are the cruz of the whole problem. They have spent their childhood in Japan and are imbued with the spirit of Nippon. But many a Kibei, glad to have escaped the atmosphere of Japan, is a patriotic American.

What does all this add up to? To spot the actively disloyal elements who are carefully "planted" among the American-Japanese is the job of America's counter-espionage organizations. The overwhelming majority of young and old Japanese-Americans stand with the United States and hope that the brave new world will judge them by their deeds, not by the color of their skin.

ABSTRACT NO. 13.

Lindley, Ernest K., PROBLEMS OF THE JAPANESE MIGRATION.  
Abstracted from Newsweek, March 30, 1942, p. 26.

(The author, feeling that the best must now be made of the evacuation program, fears that the loyalty of Japanese-Americans will be put to an unfair test and that the price may be the alienation of a group of valuable citizens.)

For the first time since the Indians were put on reservations, a racial group within the United States is being forced to migrate. All persons of Japanese blood are being removed from military zones on the Pacific Coast. The exodus has been ordered because of the difficulty of distinguishing between loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese descent and in order to prevent angry white people from wreaking their wrath upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Against the decision many arguments have been presented. The first is that the rights of American citizens are being violated. The second is that no emigration has been ordered from a much more vulnerable area--the Hawaiian Islands.

The Japanese Government is trying to make this a racial war. We are impairing the propaganda value of democracy and throwing away the services of loyal Japanese-Americans. The decision has been made, however. The best that can now be done is to make the migration as easy and fair as possible to the migrants. The President has set up a War Relocation Authority, headed by an able public official, Milton S. Eisenhower.

The first question is where to move the Japanese. Private employers do not want them, and there is the danger of vigilante action. Small settlements will have to be created. The other main problem is to protect the property of the emigrants. The danger of racketeering is obvious. The Treasury has made

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the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco trustee, and the latter has set up three local committees of three to help the Japanese in the sale, lease or storage of property. This plan is said to be working well, and it may be left undisturbed by the Alien Property Custodian.

The transplantation is a severe test for Japanese whose loyalty now lies with us. Unfortunately, the same military considerations which forced the decision will probably require that it be executed in a hurry. The price is only too likely to be the alienation of a group of citizens who, if intelligently handled, could be of unique aid in our war with the imperial militarists of their fatherland.

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ABSTRACT NO. 14.

WEST COAST NISEI PRESENT A PROBLEM.

Abstracted from Scholastic, March 9-14, 1942, p. 4.

(A brief, objective account of who the Nisei are, why Californians fear them, and what the Nisei think of exclusion.)

Many Chinese came to American during the middle of the 19th century. Californians became alarmed at their numbers, and in 1882 a law was passed excluding Chinese from migrating to the United States. This caused a labor shortage, and operators of large farms began to import Japanese as workers. So many of them came that again white Californians grew uneasy, and in 1907 a "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan stopped Japanese immigration.

There are 98,000 Japanese on our Pacific Coast. Many of them were born in Japan. These are "enemy aliens". The government can handle them without any trouble. But 65,000 of them were born in this country and are entitled to all the rights of American citizens. These Japanese are the real problem. Most of these Nisei are just as loyal as any of us, but white Californians are afraid that there may be spies and saboteurs scattered among the loyal Nisei. The Japanese-American Citizen's League says the American Government has been "very fair". -"But", they say, "if it's dangerous for second-generation Japanese to remain, what of second-generation Italians and Germans? Discrimination like that is what we would object to."

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ABSTRACT NO. 15.

Nakashima, Yoshita, DUAL CITIZENSHIP AND THE QUESTION OF STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII.

Abstracted from Scholastic, May 12, 1941, pp. 11, 16.

(The author, a 19-year old Japanese-American, living in Hawaii, demands that American democracy be extended to include Americans of Japanese ancestry.)

Dual citizenship and expatriation loom as the largest problems confronting Congress relative to Hawaii's drive for statehood. A distinction should be made between dual citizenship and dual allegiance. One is imposed; the other is a deliberate attitude. The role of dual citizenship is pointed directly toward American citizens of Japanese ancestry, because the Japanese government has made it possible for citizens to expatriate with the passage of the Japanese Expatriation Law of 1924. Before Dec. 1924, all children born of Japanese parents became automatically citizens of the Japanese government. The Japanese Expatriation Law also provided means to expatriate from the Japanese government.

I will clarify this Expatriation Law with two examples. I was born on September 21, 1924; therefore dual citizenship was automatically imposed on me. I was expatriated from the Japanese government last year because the Japanese Expatriation Law of 1924 made it possible. I am not a dual citizen. My friend, however, was born on May 23, 1925, and is not a dual citizen because he was born after December 1924. His parents did not register his name with the Japanese Government, and, therefore, he is not considered a dual citizen.

The loyalty of second-generation Japanese in Hawaii is questioned on the ground that many citizens have not been expatriated from Japan. We are subject to many forms of discrimination,

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as, for example, in the Navy Yard. If we are to accept the American gospel of equality, then there should not be any discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The Hawaiian-Japanese Civic Association has sent a petition to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, asking him to negotiate with the Japanese government in order to simplify the process of expatriation. At present the process takes about a year. For those who do not wish to expatriate, there is only one alternative: get out of Hawaii.

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ABSTRACT NO. 16

KAWACHI, ASAMI, STRANGER'S RICE.

Abstracted from Common Ground, Summer 1942, pp. 73-76

(The author, writing on the essential Americanism of the Nisei, was a student at Los Angeles City College and won with this article first place in the college division of Common Ground's writing contest. In April, 1942, she was evacuated to the Santa Anita reception center.)

Not until you have tasted the rice of strangers will you appreciate your home or your parents, my mother used to tell us. All too soon I became an adult and encountered situations that would test my mother's convictions. But that is not the story I want to tell. Rather I prefer to dwell on how there was imbued in me a still deeper love for my America.

My mother came over from Japan a year after my father and gave birth in the ensuing years to three Nisei, of whom I am the eldest. In a small way, we young Nisei Americanized our parents. One Christmas morning my sister and I found two elaborate baskets of jelly beans -- "From Santa Claus", my father said impietously. Our tranquil life came to an end when my father died. I was only seven. I was almost eleven years old when my mother, bewildered, sailed back with us to her native land, promising us that within a year we should come back. Attempts to recapture my happy life in America made me moody. I bombarded my mother with plans of going back to the United States. At last she yielded. I paid a price in returning. At thirteen and a half a prearranged marriage awaited my arrival! So violent was my protest that my mother's friend forgot the marriage idea and placed me in a good Amer-

ican family to impregnate me with some feminine virtues.

So, through grammar and high school, three middle-class American families made a home for me. Here I first tasted stranger's rice. I do not say it was heavenly. But I know now the meaning of the kind of love I never experienced from my parents. From grammar to high school and now at college, my teachers encouraged me. I decide I must learn to write to express my pent-up emotions. They inspired in me a loyalty to my country by lighting the way, through their help, toward a brighter future. Because of the opportunity for a broad education that this country offers, I feel myself a part of a whole. And that is part of the beauty and joy of proclaiming I am a citizen. My home and school life is a testimonial that racial prejudice is born from lack of understanding. On the few occasions I have faced discrimination, I have been made more appreciative of the tolerant, educated people I have been privileged to know and live with.

Now my mother, my sister, and my brother stand in hate against my country and hence against me. It is not too hard to break spiritual links with my family, for I broke physical ties with them almost ten years ago. But I cannot help sympathizing with the Nisei's parents here in America who are pointed out now as enemy aliens. However, they too must bow in gratitude for the past blessings and trust that acceptance will in the future be synonymous with America. Whatever I do, whether studying according to plan or serving in zones of danger, my service will be an expression of thankfulness

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for the privilege of being an American citizen.

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ABSTRACT NO. 17

MARSHALL, JIM, THE PROBLEM PEOPLE.

Abstracted from Collier's, August 15, 1942, pp. 50-52  
(3 photographs in color).

(The author finds a description of evacuation and life on the Manzanar center a good springboard for the racist theory that, scientists and idealistic democrats notwithstanding, there need be no plans for Americanization and absorption of the Japanese after the war, since there is a healthy, human instinct which keeps races from mixing.)

A dozen new communities have risen in the open spaces of the Far West, the result of an Army order excluding all Japanese and their American descendants from the Pacific coastal zone. The Army insisted on fairness and justice. It asked for -- and got -- the cooperation of the Japanese in moving themselves to new environments. In less than two months, the Western war zone was practically clear of Japanese, except for those in assembly centers and relocation centers.

After the war what is going to happen to these islands of Asia in America? We may as well start at Manzanar in California. An abandoned pear and apple orchard, it was leased to the Government for taxes by the city of Los Angeles. Inside the community there is nothing military at all. A handful of whites and hundreds of Japanese operate what is now the largest city in Inyo County. It is a typical American boomtown. The boys and girls tell you that they're a little bit bewildered but that they're making the best of it. In theory ~~the~~ people in Manzanar are free to leave the camp and work anywhere except in the coastal war zone -- if anyone will hire them and guarantee their safety. In practice,

this seldom works out in individual cases, although various public projects are under way. At Manzanar the people who were working seemed happiest. This brought up the question: Will the Japanese, having created this new community, want to leave it when the war is over? Many, thinks Sam Hohri, editor of the Manzanar Free Press, will by content to stay on the land they have made productive. "But," says George Savage, editor of the Inyo Independent and speaking for the natives of Inyo Valley, "this is temporary. It is our definite understanding that the Japanese will all be taken away after the war. That will suit us exactly."

All over the West there is talk of a permanent solution of the Japanese problem, but no one has ever invented a workable plan. It is a pretty general conclusion in the west th that it will be generations before Americans of Japanese ancestry will be assimilated into the nation -- if ever. There is hardly any intermarriage with whites. In most states the Orientals live in segregated areas -- not legal but actual. However much they want to become part of the life of their communities, they can't. Social theorists argue against this, but there is some human instinct that keeps races apart and apparently always the centers will have built up among the whites enough respect and good will to allow them to remain permanently. If this doesn't happen, the migrants will just drift back into the island communities in which they formerly lived. This may not follow some lofty melting-pot ideal, but it works fairly well.

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If for a moment you can forget the philosophy of the thing and remember the necessity for taking no chances with safety of the whole nation, then no one can say that the Japanese have not had a square deal -- a deal about which no American need feel other than proud.

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ABSTRACT NO. 18

COAST JAPS ARE INTERNED IN MOUNTAIN CAMP

Abstracted from Life Magazine, April 6, 1942, pp. 15-19, 16 photographs.

(The evacuation of the Japanese to Manzanar is described purely as "news".)

Of 1,000-odd Japs who arrived at the Government's Manzanar "reception center" in Owens Valley, March 22-23, more than four-fifth were American citizens. All were volunteers who had offered their services to help prepare the encampment for those who will necessarily follow. The Army hopes this great migration will continue to be as spontaneous and cheerful as its first chapter. For continue it must until every Japanese is banished from the strategic areas of the coastal states. Nevertheless the commanding general of the West Coast area promised the Army would not shrink from using force to complete evacuation if other methods failed.

The reception center in which the internees found themselves proved a scenic spot of lonely loveliness. It will have its own ~~democratic~~ democratic government, its own stores, work-shops, beauty parlors, etc. The residents will develop agricultural, fishing and game facilities. Each internee will be paid from \$54 to \$94 a month, depending on his skill. From this wage, \$15 a month will be deducted for his bed and board. Yet Manzanar is no idyllic country club. It is a concentration camp, designed eventually to detain at least 10,000 potential enemies of the United States. The penalty for leaving is refusal of re-admission -- and that may well mean involuntary internment in another camp less pleasant than re-

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more and mountainous Manzanar.

Half of Manzanar's voluntary internees journeyed to their new home by train. The other 500 ~~more~~ went in their 140 cars, their sequence punctuated at ten-car intervals by Army jeeps.

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BUSINESS IN EVACUATION CENTERS.

Abstracted from Business Week, July 18, 1942, pp.19-21.

(An analysis of the economy developing on the centers and of the potentiality of the evacuees as consumers, marked by a sympathetic point of view toward the War Relocation Authority's efforts to ease for the Japanese the social and financial dislocation.)

The social angles of evacuation have been widely reported, but there are important developments of special concern to business which have been passed over in the rush for "human interest" news.

Evacuation is not part of the federal policy of enemy alien internment. The Government feels that its charges, displaced from home and business through no fault of their own, are entitled to the best possible treatment. Centers are located largely on Public Lands. Sites, suggested by WRA, are subject to Army approval. In buying private lands acreage is selected which will displace the least number of inhabitants. 100,000 consumers have already been moved out of the West Coast market and settled in a dozen new communities. Evacuees are housed, fed, and clothed by the government. They have no interest in the property and pay no rent. The Japanese themselves perform all the civic services at the centers. All activities are, of course, under the supervision of the Government agency in charge. Small manufacturing and agriculture will be undertaken in order to make the centers as far as possible self-supporting. The Government will have

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title to all produce yielded by these projects, for no private profit business is permitted in the center. At Manzanar the evacuees operate a canteen and general store, for their own benefit, with a total "take" of about \$2,000 a day. Profits will be pooled and distributed under a propate plan to be worked out by the evacuees themselves. An ambitious reclamation program has also been laid out by the Government. Evacuees at many of the permanent centers will work on irrigation projects, for example. Evacuees are paid in cash for their work at the centers at the rate of \$12.00 a month for unskilled labor, \$16.00 for semi-skilled, and \$19.00 for professional. Coupons, to be exchanged at center stores for simple items of personal use, are issued on the following basis: \$2.50 a month for individual adults; \$4.00 for a married couple; \$1.00 for children; no family receives more than \$7.00 a month. Other coupons can be bought for cash by evacuees. Money can't buy anything in a center; goods can be acquired only by coupon. All purchases for the center stores are made through the Treasury Departments' Procurement Office, stocks being selected by the agency in charge, whether WRA or WCCA. The WRA plan for "furlough" employment, under which evacuees may enlist for farm work outside the centers, hasn't

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worked out so well and will probably have to be overhauled. Of interest to business is the fact that the evacuees show a desire to continue buying their favorite merchandise both at the center stores and by mail. Most centers have newspapers, but they do not sell advertising. Advertisers can reach the evacuee market by direct mail, however. The War Relocation Authority is figuring on a budget of \$70,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, not including the cost of the temporary assembly centers. A figure of \$20,000,000 is one of the biggest items in the budget.

The after-the-war implications of the Japanese migrations are the subject of much business speculation. WRA figures that the problem isn't theirs right now, and that it is their current function to look after the well-being of the Japanese by efficient and humane administration of the permanent centers.

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