

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

COLORADO

Period: February 26 to April 21, 1942

Source: Denver Post

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Prepared by Morris James, Information Service Staff,
War Relocation Authority
April 30, 1942

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

COLORADO

Denver Post, Feb. 26 to April 21, 1942.

A. SUMMARY

- I. Press editorial attitude as reflected by Denver Post shows strong editorial opposition for first 10 days of March based on (a) States rights angle--if Japanese are menace to California they are a menace to Colorado (b) labor angle--put evacuated Japs in army camps to relieve soldiers of fatigue duty, or put them to work on the Alaska highway. In news treatment the Post is aggressively aware of local developments paralleling evacuation news from the Coast and fully covers stories originating in distant points of State.

- II. Governor Ralph Carr early in February pledges full support of State toward accepting evacuees as "Colorado's contribution to national defense"; personally asks Governors Smith, Wyoming, and Griswold, Nebraska, to adopt similar stand; travels to La Junta to pacify 500 Arkansas Valley farmers angered and suspicious of appearance of voluntary evacuees; and makes several other speeches defending his stand. These speeches reveal he is in daily touch with developments including number of voluntary evacuees reaching State from Coast.

University of Colorado is first college to agree to accept evacuee Japanese students. Limited number will be admitted, probably upper-classmen and post graduates.

Several local mayors, county commissioners and sheriffs oppose influx of Japanese from outside State. In mid-March, Japanese seemed to have been stopped in nearly every town passed while progressing across Colorado. One fatality reported during March migration when Glendale Japanese is killed on Colorado Springs highway in a traffic accident. Accident is attributed to heavy snow fall and sleet said to have blotted out safety dividing line.

As late as mid-April southeastern Colorado (Las Animas County) officially took steps to stop Japanese in New Mexico from entering state.

- III. Letters and resolutions appearing in Denver Post during March and early April reveal degree of bitterness toward Japanese shared by sizeable portion of population.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

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B. Survey Analysis

I. Pattern of Press Opinion. (Denver Post, February 26 to March 21, 1942)

The Denver Post, with its 176,000 daily circulation reaching into virtually every town and village located in the West mid-continent area, has been a primary influence in shaping public opinion in this vast area during the entire period when the evacuation problem was being studied by army and federal authorities. Despite Governor Ralph Carr's pledge to General DeWitt early in March that Colorado would accept evacuated Japanese, aliens and native-born, as the State's contribution to the national war effort, the Post, in the week March 2-9 offered four heated editorials in opposition to Carr. All appeared in the "That's That" column on Page 2. The first, cited with its original capitalized sentences, appears in full:

"Governor Nels H. Smith of Wyoming and Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona have the right slant on this Jap alien problem. They don't want their states turned into a dumping ground for the nation's enemies who are being evacuated from Pacific Coast areas. And they speak right out and say so.

"Governor Smith says 'the State of Wyoming, while willing to render every assistance in our war program, cannot acquiesce in the importation of these Japanese into our State.' Governor Osborn, speaking for Arizona, announces: 'We don't propose to be made a dumping ground for enemy aliens from any other states. WE WILL NOT ONLY VIGOROUSLY PROTEST BUT WILL NOT PERMIT THE EVACUATION OF JAPANESE, GERMAN, OR ITALIAN ALIENS TO ANY POINT IN ARIZONA.

"Of course, if the Federal government wants to establish concentration camps on Federal property in any state and keep enemy aliens there under military guard, it has a perfect right to do that. But simply to transfer alien Japs from California, Washington, and Oregon and

turn them loose in other states and expect the people of these other states to provide them with jobs would be outrageous. IF THESE JAPANESE ARE SO GREAT A MENACE TO CALIFORNIA, for example, THAT THEY HAVE TO BE MOVED OUT, THEY ARE TOO MUCH OF A PUBLIC MENACE TO BE TURNED LOOSE IN COLORADO, OR WYOMING, OR ARIZONA, OR ANY OTHER STATE."

The following day (March 3) the Post endorsed a proposal from State Senator Robert D. Elder, Leadville, to put evacuated West Coast Japanese to work in army camps.

"Let them do the dirty work and fatigue duty now performed by American soldiers . . . Japanese aliens in this country are enemies of the United States and are in effect prisoners of war . . . and they should be treated as prisoners of war . . . Regimented to the Nth power, under constant military surveillance and in the midst of thousands of Yanks, their treacherous fangs drawn, and they will help win the war for Uncle Sam."

On March 6, the Post pointed out that voluntary Japanese evacuees from the Coast, now reported to be traveling through Arizona en route to Colorado, were not under military guard. In advocating that the evacuees be put to work immediately building the Alaskan highway, the editorial writer said "Can you imagine Americans (freely) moving around in Japan . . .?"

Three days later, the Post admitted "only 11 Japanese have entered California up to Saturday night," but went on to express fear of a large-scale migration. If the evacuees secure a foothold, said the editorial, Colorado "faces the same 'Yellow Peril' problem" which has confronted California.

For a period of two weeks, the Post was silent. Then on March 24, criticized a purported wage scale for Japanese evacuee workers and said ". . . \$50 a month for Jap aliens working at Mammanar doesn't make sense."

Stories directly concerning the Japanese evacuation or phases of

it made Front Page news on six days during the month of March, but failed to make Page One from April 1 to April 21. Every state-wide angle was apparently well covered by the Post during the entire seven week period, as shown by stories originating from such distant points from Denver as Greeley, Pueblo, LaJunta, Swink, and Trinidad. News developments, involving local phases of the evacuation problem, which originated at these points were well handled by the Post, either through special staff writers or through the Associated Press.

On stories originating from General DeWitt's headquarters in San Francisco, the Post alternated between AP and INS copy.

II. Attitude of Official Political Groups

By his pledge to General DeWitt late in February, Governor Ralph Carr established himself as the first Western state executive to offer unqualified cooperation with the U. S. Army in solving the problem of speedily evacuating enemy aliens, particularly Japanese, from West Coast areas. That he sensed the problem as one of a regional nature is shown by his public statement on March 2 that he would personally ask Governors Smith of Wyoming and Griswold of Nebraska to follow his leadership in accepting Japanese evacuated from California, Oregon, and Washington.

During the month of March and the first three weeks of April, there was no departure from this stand. On March 4, he met with Smith and Griswold at the dedication of an irrigation project on the borders of the three states. In the ensuing weeks, the Colorado executive was apparently familiar with daily developments within his state. On the 27th with

Tom C. Clark, he spoke before 500 Arkansas Valley farmers gathered at LaJunta and quieted disturbing rumors and reports in that locality that it would be over-run by Coast Japanese evacuees. Pointing out that only 153 Japanese from the West Coast had entered Colorado since voluntary evacuation had been permitted and of this number only 30% were aliens, Governor Carr said: "They (the Japanese) are not going to take over the vegetable business, the Arkansas Valley or the State of Colorado . . . The Japanese are protected by the same constitution that protects American citizens."

On Army Day, April 6, speaking before the State Defense Council, the governor defended his stand on the Japanese problem in the following statement;

"We are at war, and there are no state lines when we are at war.

"The president had established certain military zones, through executive order, within which certain people may not stay. He has put it up to the Army to enforce this order.

"The Army has said that certain people may be moved from these zones because it does not feel it is wise to take a chance on any of them. This is a war order to avoid fifth column activities on the West Coast.

"I have been assured that there is no desire on the part of the Government to bring Japanese into Colorado or other states to compete with native labor.

"It is simply a question of American patriotism. We are Americans and must do what the government desires us to do. . . ."

On April 8, at a regional conference of governors in Salt Lake City with M. S. Eisenhower, Col. Karl Bendetsen of General DeWitt's staff and Tom C. Clark, special assistant to the attorney general, Governor Carr, through his representative, did not join in a joint statement issued by Governors Maw, Utah; Clark, Idaho; Smith, Wyoming; and Carville, Nevada, in urging Federal control of evacuated Japanese by the Federal government.

Paralleling these moves from the State executive offices, were moves by two state agencies, the State Department of Education and the State Highway Patrol.

On March 26, President Robert L. Stevens of the University of Colorado said that institution would accept Japanese evacuee transfers in "limited numbers" and that they would be mostly upper-classmen and graduate students.

The highway patrol, apparently on Governor Carr's orders, not only checked the flow of Japanese migration to Colorado but early in March established liaison with the patrols of neighboring states.

On March 6, Capt. Dysant Murphy of the Arizona patrol reported that most of the Japanese traveling across Arizona from California were headed for Colorado. No numbers were revealed.

On March 7, the Trinidad, Colorado, station reported the arrival of 15 Japanese from Glendale, California, bound for Crowley. Proper travel permits were displayed.

The Denver Post on the same day printed an AP dispatch from Salt Lake City that 25 Japanese families arrived in Utah bound for Colorado.

On March 20, in a Page One story, the Post reported that Frank Ishida, 56, of Los Angeles, was killed in an automobile accident involving a caravan of Coast voluntary evacuees and a transport truck, one mile south of Louviers on the Colorado Springs highway. The story lays responsibility for the accident on heavy snows and sleet which obstructed the highway division strip.

The Arizona Highway Patrol on March 31 reports that most of approximately

1,000 Japanese who passed through Phoenix during the week, March 23-30, said they were en route to Colorado. On the same day, a Post AP dispatch from Colorado Springs indicates that a party of California Japanese, "including seven adults and a baby, enroute to Greeley in three autos with two trailers" spent the night of March 29 near that town. The dispatch infers that the Japanese "had been stopped and questioned (presumably by local authorities) in nearly every Colorado town they passed through."

Several Colorado mayors, city councilmen, sheriffs and local police figure in news developments involving either Japanese or the Japanese evacuation problem during this period.

On March 3, Councilman Harry Rosenthal endeavored to persuade the Denver City Council to pass a resolution that Japanese aliens be confined in concentration camps if sent to Colorado. He withdrew the resolution when informed that State and Federal authorities were dealing with the entire problem of Jap evacuees.

There were signs of trouble in Swink, Colorado, on March 20, when a dispatch from that town indicated that Mayor C. E. Kimble had called a mass meeting of the citizenry and that by resolution the townspeople had asked that all transient Japanese in Colorado "be interned under guard."

Another instance of official action developed in Greeley on March 25 when the city council, at the request of Mayor L. L. Wilkinson adopted a resolution of protest after it was reported 25 Salinas, California, Japanese had attempted to buy or rent 25 Greeley homes. Mayor Wilkinson was quoted that it would make an "impossible situation" if the deal occurred, for the reason that "... when we get the casualty lists with names of local boys, there may be trouble."

There was a further instance of the temper of local officials as late as April 19 when an AP dispatch from Trinidad indicated that the Las Animas County Board of Commissioners voted unanimously to instruct Sheriff Ray Marty to give a 24 hour removal notice to any Japanese entering the county. Commissioner W. F. Robinson reported that Japanese families evacuated from the Coast were to be placed in a northern New Mexico settlement adjacent to Las Animas County.

III. Attitude of Private Organizations.

The Denver Post files reveal public support for Governor Carr's stand from at least one private organization. On February 27 the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce released a letter sent to Carr, Senators Millikan and Johnson and Congressman Chenoweth. This expressed the opinion that "...it is our American duty to cooperate with the Federal government if it feels National interests are served by interning Japanese or other aliens in Colorado."

In contrast with conditions in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, no associations of Colorado beet growers passed resolutions requesting the Federal government to allow Japanese evacuee labor in the beet fields.

IV. Attitude of Private Individuals

On April 12, the following letter appeared in the forum column of the Denver Post, signed by S. B. Simmons, of Platteville, Colorado:

"There is much agitation today because of the Japanese entering Colorado, and if one is familiar with the vegetable district from Adams City to Greeley, he knows this is a real menace. One frequently sees new Jap faces in this district, for they infiltrate themselves among their own race. They soon acquire a piece of rich land and a vegetable contract or muscle into a business opening.

"They hire white girls to front for them while they do the dirty work in the rear. It is no wonder that whites are

being elbowed out and the district is becoming a Japanese prosperity region. And our government is paying them bonuses for the production of defense crops.

"But Governor Carr says the Japs are native born and entitled to their rights under our laws. The plain fact of the matter is, no matter where a Japanese is born he is never a loyal citizen at heart, never develops our ways and customs. He remains an enemy alien and should be disposed of in some manner from our society."

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(see following page for List of Press Clippings)

C. LIST OF PRESS CLIPPINGS

- Feb. 25 Pg. 7 PUEBLO - Pueblo Chamber of Commerce releases a letter sent to Governor Carr, Senator Millikan and Congressman Chenoweth. Mention made that CCC camps at Burnt Mills and San Isabell are being rehabilitated "to receive about 600 aliens."
- Pg. 8 S. F. (AP) United States agents move into 46 California "forbidden zones" to enforce curfew law for aliens.
- Mar. 2 Pg. 1 Governor Ralph Carr says he will personally ask Governors Smith, Wyoming, and Griswold, Nebraska, to accept Japanese evacuated from West Coast.
- S.F. (AP) Army to ignore protests in evacuating Coast aliens.
- Pg. 2 EDITORIAL in "That's That" column. "...if these Japanese are so great a menace to California... that they have to be moved out, they are too much of a public menace to be turned loose in Colorado, or Wyoming or Arizona..."
- Mar. 5 Pg. 11 S.F. (AP) Problem of Jap evacuation from Coast being studied; Tolan committee opens hearing in L.A.; numerous Japanese in San Diego, according to Ass't. United States Atty. S. H. Law, ask travel permits to move some Japs to Utah and Colorado.
- Mar. 6 Pg. 1 Army plans to move 300,000 Japs and other aliens from West Coast.
- Pg. 3 Flagstaff, (AP) Most of the Japs traveling across Arizona from California, are headed for Colorado, says Capt. Dysant Murphy of State Highway Patrol.
- Pg. 2 EDITORIAL in "That's That" column. Points out that voluntary evacuees from Coast, now traveling through Arizona for Colorado and other states, are not under military guard.
- Mar. 3 Pg. 1 S.F. (AP) Army orders aliens from West Coast.
- Pg. 2 EDITORIAL in "That's That" column, endorses proposal from State Senator Robert D. Elder, Leadville, to put evacuated Japanese to work in army camps.

C. LIST OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd.)

- Pg. 5 Denver City Councilman Harry Rosenthal withdraws resolution that Japanese aliens be confined in concentration camps if sent to Colorado. Says he understands State and federal authorities are now dealing with the problem.
- Mar. 7 Trinidad (AP) 15 Japanese arrive from Glendale, Calif., bound for Crowley, Colo. At entry port south of Trinidad, they showed travel permits.
- Salt Lake City (AP) 25 Japanese families arrive in Utah bound for Colorado.
- Mar. 9 Pg. 2 EDITORIAL in "That's That" Column. "Only 11 Japanese entered Colorado up to Saturday night" but if there is any large scale migration and the evacuees secure "a foothold", Colorado faces the same "Yellow Peril" problem which has confronted California for many years.
- Mar. 11 Pg. 17 S. F. (AP) Federal Reserve Bank will handle property of Japanese.
- Mar. 12 Pg. 13 Shenandoah, Iowa (AP) American Legion Post condones action of crowd of 200 persons who demanded discharge of four Japanese-American chicken sexers at poultry farm.
- Mar. 19 Pg. 31 S.F. (AP) Mass evacuation of Japs on Coast will start next week, according to General DeWitt.
- Mar. 20. Pg. 1 Frank Ishida, 56, of Los Angeles, killed in automobile accident involving caravan of Coast voluntary evacuees and transport truck, one mile south of Louviers on Colorado Springs Highway.
- Pg. 10 Swink (Colo.) Mass meeting of citizenry asks that transient Japanese in Colorado "be interned under guard." Meeting called by Mayer G. E. Kimble
- Mar. 23 Pg. 8 L.A. (AP) Vanguard of 10,000 Japanese on way to Manzanar.
- Mar. 25 Pg. 2 In wire to United States Senator Millikan, Provost Marshall, Maj. Gen. Gullion says, "No present plans for locating Japanese detention camps in Colorado."
- Pg. 2 Greeley (AP). An attempt to buy or rent 25 Greeley

C. LIST OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd.)

homes for 75 California Japanese from Salinas prompted city council on March 24 to adopt resolution of protest.

- Mar. 27 Pg. 1 Tom C. Clark, representing General DeWitt, spoke before 500 Arkansas Valley farmers at La Junta. quieting farmers' fears of a Japanese influx, Clark said no Japanese would be allowed to settle in a community where they might "interrupt the economic life! All will be controlled and maintained by federal government. Governor Carr pointed out that the State Highway Patrol estimates that only 153 Japanese from the West Coast entered Colorado since evacuation orders.
- Mar. 31 Pg. 1 S.F. (AP) 5000 Japs moved from Los Angeles area.
- Pg. 2 Phoenix (AP) Most of approximately 1,000 Japanese who passed through here in preceding seven days were en route to Colorado says Capt. Horace Moore of Arizona Highway Patrol.
- Mr. 24 Pg. 2 Editorial in "That's That" column: " . . . \$50 a month for Jap aliens working at Manzanar doesn't make sense."
- Pg. 25 S.F. (AP) Curfew for Japanese established in seven states.
- Manzanar (AP) 500 evacuees reach Owens Valley camp.
- Mar. 26 Pg. 31 Boulder (AP) University of Colorado will accept Japanese evacuee transfers in "limited" numbers, according to Pres. Robert L. Stevens.
- Pg. 31 S.F. (AP) Army orders prevent all Japanese from leaving homes.
- Mar. 30 Pg. 4 Colorado Springs (AP). A party of California Japanese, including seven adults and a baby, en route to Greeley in three autos with two trailers, spent night of March 29 in Greeley.

C. LIST OF PRESS CLIPPINGS - (Cont'd.)

- Apr. 6 Pg. 14 Governor Carr (Colo.) defends evacuation of Japs from west Coast.
- Pg. 26 Sec. II. SF (AP) Forcible evacuation of Japanese from San Francisco is seen.
- Apr. 8 Pg. 6 Seattle (AP) Mrs. Roosevelt says Japanese evacuation will be made as easily as possible.
- Salt Lake (AP) Federal Jap evacuee control urged by Governor Carr.
- Santa Fe (AP) New Mexico will keep Jap evacuees out by force, if needed, says Governor John E. Miles.
- Apr. 7 Pg. 7 Topeka, Kans. (AP) Kansas University won't accept Jap student evacuees from California.
- Pg. 10 SF (AP) More than 600 SF Japs on way to center.
- Apr. 10 Pg. 4 San Diego (AP) Army evacuates Jap who served 30 years in U. S. navy.
- Pg. 20 Spokane (AP) Japanese alien hearing board moves April 10 to Bismarck, N.D.
- Apr. 12 Pg. 4 Sec. III Open forum letter from S. B. Simmons, Platteville, Colorado on Japanese farmers in Colo.
- Apr. 13 Pg. 24 Sec. II. S.F. (AP) Army squelches rumor Jap aliens lack care.
- Apr. 14 Pg. 7 Santa Fe (INS) Chinese laundry man refuses to bid on laundry for Jap reception center.
- Apr. 15 Pg. 15 Washington (AP) Senator Gillette, Dem. says he will ask investigation of sums paid Jap aliens.
- Apr. 17 Pg. 5 SF (AP) U. S. acts to assure crops on 100,000 acres operated by Japs and Jap-Americans on West Coast.
- Apr. 19 Pg. 2 Trinidad (AP)-- Las Animas County Board of Commissioners on Friday night instructed Sheriff Ray Marty to give 24 hours' notice "to move on" to any Japanese entering this county.
- Pg. 4 Sec. III. Letter from W. J. Lavery, Gannett, says "Move U. S. bureaucrats out of Washington and put them to work alongside Japanese."

C. LIST OF PRESS CLIPPINGS - (Cont'd.)

Apr. 21 Pg 24 S.F. (AP) Japs ordered to evacuate homes in
400 mile Coastal area -- DeWitt says 12,800 aliens
must get out of zone by May 3.

Pg 5 Philadelphia (AP) Shift of east coast aliens
(including Japanese) is near.

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Prepared by Norris James, Information Service Staff, WRA
Briefed by Grodzins with extra data from clippings.

A16.02

"Governor Smith says 'the State of Wyoming, while willing to render every assistance to our war program, cannot acquiesce in the importation of these Japanese into our State.' Governor Osborn, speaking for Arizona, announces: 'We don't propose to be a dumping ground for enemy aliens from other states WE WILL NOT ONLY VIGOROUSLY PROTEST BUT WILL NOT PERMIT THE EVACUATION OF JAPANESE, GERMAN, OR ITALIAN ALIENS TO ANY POINT IN ARIZONA.'

SURVEY ANALYSIS

I. PATTERN OF PRESS OPINION

The Denver Post, with its 176,000 daily circulation reaching into virtually every town and village located in the West mid-continent area, has been a primary influence in shaping public opinion in this vast area during the entire period when the evacuation problem was being studied by army and federal authorities. (Basis of this statement?) Despite Gov. Carr's pledge to DeWitt early in March that Colorado would accept evacuated Japanese as a part of the State's war effort, the Post in the week March 2-9 blasted four heated editorials in opposition to Carr. All appeared in the "That's That" ~~xx~~ column on page 2. The first quoted in full. (Caps are newspaper's)

"Governor Nels H. Smith of Wyoming and Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona have the right slant on this Jap alien problem.

For a period of two weeks the Post was editorially silent on the question. On March 24 came this Blast:

"According to press dispatches Jap aliens working on the internment camp which the government is building at Manzanar, Calif., to house 10,000 Japs are being paid \$50 a month. Just think of ~~xxxx~~ that! MILLIONS OF AMERICANS ARE BEING TAKEN AWAY FROM THEIR HOMES AND FAMILIES AND JOBS AND ARE BEING PUT XX INTO THE ARMY AT \$21 A MONTH TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY. AND THEIR GOVERNMENT IS PUTTING THEIR ENEMIES TO WORK AT \$%) A MONTH.

"PAYING ENEMY JAPS MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH TO BUILD HOUSES THAN AMERICAN BOYS ARE PAID TO GO TO WAR AND FIGHT AND RISK THEIR LIVES IS OUTRAGEOUS. But that isn't the worst. THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO PAY A 'SECURITY WAGE' TO THE JAPS WHO ARE INTERNED IN THIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THIS WAGE WILL RUN AS HIGH AS \$94 A MONTH -- MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE \$21-A-MONTH AT WHICH MEN DRAFTED INTO THE UNITED STATES ARMY START!

"What's the idea of coddling these Japs, anyway? There isn't any question that a lot of them came to this country to act as spies and fifth columnists and to stab the nation in the back, if they got the chance. WE'RE AT WAR WITH JAPAN. We're spending billions of dollars and training millions of men to kill Japs out in the Pacific. And here in the United States we are going to pay Japs a 'security wage.' That doesn't make sense."

Stories directly concerning the Japanese evacuation or phases of it made the Front Page news on six days during the month of March, but failed to make Page One from April 1 to April 21. Every state-wide angle was apparently well covered by the Post during the entire seven

week period, as shown by stories originating from such distant points from Denver as Greeley, Pueblo, La Junta, Swink, and Trinidad. News developments, involving local phases of the evacuation problem, which originated at these points were fully handled by the Post. Post used AP and ~~INS~~ INS on stories originating from De Witt's office.

ATTITUDE OF ~~THE~~ OFFICIAL POLITICAL GROUPS

By his pledge to General De Witt late in February, Gov. Ralph Carr established himself as the first Western state executive to offer unqualified cooperation with the U. S. Army in solving the problem of speedily evacuating enemy aliens, particularly Japanese, from West Coast ~~ax~~ Areas. That he sense the problem as one of a regional nature is shown by his public statement on March 2 that he would personally ask Governors Smith of Wyoming and Griswold of Nebraska to follow his leadership in accepting Japanese evacuees. p. 1

*De Witt in
wire marked
Carr - in
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During the month of March and the first three weeks of April, there was no departure from this stand. On March 4, he met with Smith and Griswold at the dedication of an irrigation project on the borders of the three states. In the ensuing weeks, the Colorado executive was apparently familiar with daily developments within his state. On the 27th with Tom C. Clark, he spoke before 500 Arkansas Valley farmers gathered at La Junta and quited disturbing rumors and reports in the locality that it would be overrun by Japanese evacuees. Pointing out that only 153 Japanese from the West Coast had entered Colorado since voluntary evacuation had been permitted and of this number only 30% were aliens, ~~axxx~~ Gov. Carr said: "They (the Japanese) are ~~axxx~~ not going to take over the vegetable business, the Arkansas Valley or the State of Colorado . . . The Japanese are protected by the same Consitution that protects American citizens." *Fed. Gov't. is to take charge.*

p. 14
On Army day, April 6, speaking before the State Defense Council, *Comm. Acc* the governor defended his stand on the Japanese problem in the following statements:

"We are at war and there are no ~~axxx~~ state lines when we are at war."

"The President has established certain military zones, through executive order, within which certain people may not stay, He has put it up to the army to enforce this order."

"The army has said that certain people may be moved from these zones because it does not feel it is wise to take a chance on any of them. This is a war order to avoid fifth column activities on the West Coast."

"I have been assured ~~axxx~~ that there is no desire on the part of the Government to bring Japanese into Colorado or other states to compete with native labor."

"It is simply a question of American Patriotism. We are Americans and must do what the Government desires us to do . . ."

On April 8, ~~at~~ a regional conference of governors in Salt Lake City with Eisenhower, Bendetsen and Clark, Gove Carr did not join in the joint statement issued by Governor's Maw, Utah; Clark, Idaho; Smith, Wyoming; and Carville, Nevada, in urging Federal control of evacuated Japanese. The statement: "The question now is one of military necessity. . . The issue is whether the federal government is to accept the responsibility for caring for and guarding them and returning them to their homes after the war is over."

Paralleling these moves from the State executive offices, were moves by two state agencies, The State Department of Education and the State Highway Patrol. ^{p. 31}

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On March 20, in a p. 1 ~~xxxxx~~ story, Post reported auto accident in which Jap killed in auto wreck. ause snow and sleet.

^{POST'S head: CALIFORNIA JAPANESE Believe Colorado Is Haven for Evacuees}
March 31, ^{p. 2} Arizona Highway Patrol reported that most of the approximately 1,000 Japanese who passed through Phoenix during the week, March 23-30 said they were en route to Colorado. On the ^{30th} ~~same day~~, a Post AP dispatch from Colorado Springs reported that seven Japs and an infant were en ~~xxxxxx~~ route to Greeley. The dispatch infers that the Japanese "had been stopped and questioned (presumably by local authorities) in nearly every Colorado town they passed through."

Activities of local officials during period:

March 3 Councilman Harry Rosenthal endeavored to persuade the Denver City Council to pass a resolution that Japanese aliens be confined in concentration camps if sent to Colorado. e withdrew the resolution when informed that State and Federal authorities were dealing with the entire problem of Jap evacuees.

^{La Junta same resolution March 20, p. 14}
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ATTITUDE OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Public support for Gove. Carr's stand from at least one private organization, the Pueblo Chamber of Commerce, On Feb. 27, it was reported that it released a letter to Carr, Senators Millikan and Johnson and Congressman Chenowith. This letter expressed the opinion that ". . . it is our American duty to cooperate with the Federal Government if it feels the national interests are served by interning Japanese or other aliens in Colorado."

In contrast with conditions in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, no associations of Colorado beet growers passed resolutions requesting the Fed. Gov't. to allow Jap. evacuee labor in the beet fields. (That is no such resolutions were reported in the Post. mmg)

ATTITUDE OF PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

April 12, letter in Forum from S. B. Simmons of Platteville, Colo., Criticism of Carr and of Japs. going into vegetable business and taking it over, having white girls as fronts for them and doing the dirty work in the rear themselves. "But Governor Carr says the Japs are native born and entitled to their rights under our laws. The plain fact of the matter is, no matter where a Japanese is born he is never a loyal citizen at heart, never develops our ways and customs. He remains an enemy alien and should be disposed of in the same manner from our society."

Fletcher Brown

Denver Post, March 6, 1927, p. 1

Announcement of opening of Kanranas.

Mayer Brown: "A serious thing for the
city." "I've got to protect the drinking
water of the city."

Denver Post
April 7, 1942, p. 4

Topeka, Kan., April 7 -AP- Hubert Brighton, secretary of the state board of regents, denied Tuesday that Kansas University would accept Japanese students as reported by the University of California Tuesday.

The California report ~~waxx~~ said Chancellor Deane W. Malott had indicated Kansas university would take such students ~~mb~~oved inland from the west coast, but Brighton explained the chancellor's statement apparently was made before the regents approved an anti-Japanese policy last week.

Arizona Republic
March 12, 1942, p.1

~~Mapx~~JAP EVACUEES COLDLY RECEIVED

Santa Barbara, Calif., Mar. 11 -AP - Japanese who voluntarily evacuated the West Coast combat zones received cold receptions in Texas, Utah, Nebraska, and Colorado, Taki Asakuri, vice-president of the Japanese American Citizens League, said today

"The Japanese Here will remain and await government instructions," said Asakura. "Those who went eastward in search of homes for our families were made to feel unwelcome. Merchants refused to sell them supplies or gasoline, in many instances, and law enforcement officials kept reminding them to move on."

for Summary on Japs.

Danville Post, March 12, 1942, p. 13

Shenandoah, Iowa, A. American
Legion Post passed resolution condemning
action of crowd of 200 which led to
Monday demanded discharge of 4
Amer. - born Japanese chicken sexers
employed here - Resolution promised
protection for men + asked them to stay

Dinner Post
April 8, 1942
p. 6

Mrs Roosevelt: "I know the
many difficulties confronting the
American-born Japanese, + also the
loyal Japanese nationals. I am
confident the Gov't. will do
everything possible to make the
evacuation as decent + comfortable
as possible."

Reply to James Sakamoto,
blind editor of Seattle Jap.-Am. Courier

March 2, p. 1 - Denver Post.

3 Col. head - 42 pt. caps

ARMY TO IGNORE PROTESTS IN EVACUATING ALIENS

Strong AP from D.F. - De Witt says
military necessity, not public clamor -
will decide what to do with Japs.
HEAD IS WRITTEN ON ^{POSTS} SEATS

March 5, 42 - p. 11 - Denver Post.

Ref. to above, Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of
Arizona urged De Witt ~~asking~~ ^{urging} that
no enemy aliens or 2nd generation Japanese
be sent to Arizona. He suggests "All
enemy aliens now residing in this state,
together with all Japanese, should be
evacuated west of the Rocky mountains."