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SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES  
ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

IDAHO

Period: February 27 to April 21, 1942

Source: Idaho Daily Statesman

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## SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

### IDAHO

Idaho Daily Statesman, February 27-April 21, 1942

#### A. SUMMARY

1. Press opinions, editorial, news treatment, show Idaho press extremely interested in Japanese problem. Editorial attitude was moderate, urging Idahoans to be Americans first and Idahoans second. Supported necessity for moving Japanese out of military zones but decried possible un-American practices in treatment of evacuees.
11. Official political groups, represented almost exclusively by governor, vigorously opposed any relocation of Japanese in Idaho under any program except that of concentration camps. Much opposition engendered after proposal was made to purchase large tract of land for Japanese.

School authorities opposed to accepting evacuated Japanese students at University of Idaho. Supported by governor.

U. S. Attorney urged use of Japanese as solution to labor problem.

111. Private organizations generally opposed to "entrenchment" of Japanese through permitting voluntary colonization or land purchase. Farmer groups, water users associations, feared sabotage. Sugar companies favored admission of Japanese labor under "definite federal policy". Chambers of Commerce opposed to Japanese settlements, urged Constitutional Amendment denying citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry. American Legion, generally opposed, willing to permit entrance of Japanese for emergency period if properly supervised by government.

Japanese organizations apparently concerned over governor's warning that all might be excluded, pledged members not to encourage evacuees to come to State.

- 1V. Private individuals, in letters to press, expressed wide range of attitudes from strong condemnation of all Japanese to pleas for sane treatment of problem. Syndicate columnists, appearing in press columns, not generally helpful in unbiased approach to Japanese question.



## SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

IDAHO

## B. SURVEY ANALYSIS

1. Pattern of Press Opinion (Idaho Daily Statesman) Feb.27-April 21, 1942.

In general, editorial opinion, as expressed by Idaho's leading daily newspaper, the Idaho Daily Statesman, was open-minded and even-tempered on the question of whether or not Japanese should be relocated in the State. The first editorial which appeared during the survey period said, in part, on March 3:

"It's disappointing to see that some people are Idahoans first and Americans afterward .... There are no two sides to Idaho's responsibility. It should be glad to take care of whatever Japs the Army sends here--that is, to the limits of its ability to keep our slant-eyed friends under strick surveillance".

Although in early March almost all the speculation was in terms of alien Japanese rather than American-born Japanese, the Statesman early agreed with the need for removing all Japanese from vital military zones. On March 5 an editorial commented on the fact that dual citizenship is an actual fact with many Japanese and is one reason why "these people should be whisked away from restricted military areas". It went ahead to suggest that we can strengthen our own protection without degenerating into "abusive, impolite, unmanly and un-American practices."

Editorial opinion during this period and all through the survey period was laid down in a temperate tone against a background of strong opposition by state and local governmental



individuals and bodies, and farm and civic organizations. On March 15, in the midst of great controversy over proposed sale of a large tract of land near Council, in western Idaho, the Statesman pointed out editorially that despite objections to permanent Japanese colonizations, Japanese-Americans have the same rights as do citizens whose ancestors were Italians or Germans.

On April 9, after the western governors had discussed the relocation problem with WRA and Army officials at Salt Lake, the Statesman said, editorially:

"Now that Intermountain governors have chipped in their two cents worth to the Army relocation officials, it is reasonable to expect the governors to step aside so they won't clutter up the military machinery in its effort to complete a coastal evacuation swiftly and expeditiously."

In the same issue, the editors commented on the possible farm labor shortage which the Japanese evacuation might occasion in California by saying, "We doubt the Jap exodus poses cause for anxiety. California has long abounded with an over-supply of common labor."

With a 1940 Japanese population (1191) second only to that of Colorado and the three coastal states, the Statesman news treatment showed great interest in the development of the evacuation program on the west coast and Japanese developments in other western states. Out of a total of 87 printed references to the question during the check period of approximately 8 weeks, nearly half were Japanese-problem stories originating outside of Idaho. Much prominence, for instance, was given to news



stories concerning the setting up of military and prohibited areas in Idaho as well as to headquarters' stories and announcements by Army and WRA officials.

Possibly because the question of land purchase by voluntary Japanese evacuees arose several times during the period, the Statesman gave attention to land purchase proposals reported from New Mexico and Utah. Similarly, with the Department of Agriculture War Board chairman in Idaho predicting that the State would fall short of 1942 food production goals and the director of the state employment service stating that Idaho will face a "tough" labor problem this year, the Statesman played up stories concerning possible use of Japanese labor in the State, but failed to comment on this aspect editorially. A final recognition of widespread public interest in the Japanese question was evidenced in the use, by the Statesman, of a large number of "Letters to the Editor", from readers concerned one way or another with the problem.

## II. Attitude of Official Political Groups.

Keynote of the attitude of official political groups at the state level was "no Japs unless in concentration camps". The Governor, Chase A. Clark, however, did not appear to have taken a great deal of personal interest until a Japanese group, represented by a deputy sheriff of Monterey County, California, attempted to purchase a large tract of land "Mesa Orchards" near Council, in western Idaho. During the Tolan investigation in early March, Governor Clark had said he feared sabotage and



unfriendly treatment of Japanese by Idaho residents. However, when the proposed sale of Mesa Orchards came to his attention, he protested vigorously, sending protests to General DeWitt and other Army authorities in the western region. The tract had earlier been suggested as a possible location for the housing of aliens under guard, but the governor objected strenuously when it appeared the land might actually be sold to Japanese colonists. He was quoted, on March 15, as saying:

"I am not ready to sell the state of Idaho to the Japanese for a few dollars while our American boys are dying to prevent Japan from taking the state of Idaho and our entire nation by force of arms . . . I do not want to work any hardship on any Japanese who are loyal American citizens. All I want to do is to keep the state of Idaho a good state to live in and I do not want to establish the Japanese permanently in it."

Later, D. A. Storm, the representative of the would-be Japanese purchasers said that the governor "threw me out of his office" when Storm tried to discuss the problem. Governor Clark issued a warning statement, (March 18) reiterating his previous stand and saying "I want to warn American-Japanese in Idaho that it is better for them to refrain from any activity in encouraging other Japanese to come into Idaho, because it might result in the exclusion of all." In a radio talk on the same date, the governor once again made his stand, said Storm had accused him of "Hitler policies", and added,

"My only thought is to keep Idaho for Idahoans and not sell it to the Japanese. If we permit them to come in here and buy land, there would be a hundred thousand here before the summer. Shall we trade our birthright for a mess of pottage?"



Governor Clark attended the meeting at Salt Lake City on April 7, and joined the governors of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada in asserting that the Federal government should assume responsibility for care of Japanese moved inland and for their return after the war, according to an AP release from Salt Lake City on April 6. On his return from Salt Lake City on April 9, the governor said he had assurance that no more Japanese would be allowed to enter Idaho from the West Coast for the present, because the Army had stopped all voluntary evacuation.

On April 11, Governor Clark made the announcement that the War Department had decided to locate 10,000 Japanese evacuees in the State but said that the location of this camp "is a matter that must be released by the War Department".

Another case of Japanese attempts to purchase Idaho land came to the governor's attention on April 12, when he wired acting sheriff Harry Hamer of Kootanni County of Coeur d'Alene, asking for an investigation of a report that Japanese were attempting to purchase farms near Post Falls. At the same time he announced that force of public opinion had brought about cancellation of sales of three farms to Japanese at Rexburg, and that the money had been returned to the purchasers.

On April 21, the governor declined "with a grin" a suggestion that several hundred Japanese from the Pacific Coast be brought to Idaho to fight forest fires this summer. "We might as well use them in our aircraft factories, too," he said, refusing



to disclose the source of the suggestion.

The governor entered into the controversy over admission to Idaho schools of Japanese evacuee students, and on April 7 was quoted in a release from Twin Falls, while on his way to the Salt Lake City meeting, as opposing admittance of Japanese evacuees to the campus at Moscow, (U. of Idaho). Later, when it was reported that six Japanese had come to Moscow, presumably to enter the University, the governor took a more moderate stand. He said that three of the six had been taken out to two farms and three more were with faculty members. (Apparently they had been refused admission, temporarily at least). "They (the Japanese) should not be criticised for coming to Idaho because the Army sent them here at the request of parties connected with the University," the governor said, adding that he thought action (presumably in denying enrollment privilege) was possibly "hasty" and that it would have been better to take the matter up with the Board of Regents rather than having "one man" assume responsibility. He said he would make no personal decision in the matter until after the Board of Regents had conferred with H. C. Dale, president of the University.

John Carver, U. S. Attorney in Idaho Falls, on March 14 told a group of farm, business and civic leaders that the Justice Department has determined that enemy aliens may come into Idaho regardless of protests. "Aliens must be moved from the Pacific Coast. There are thousands of acres of crops which must be harvested in this area and aliens are a logical solution to the



labor problem. We can treat them in such a way as to make them loyal Americans, or we can alienate them", Carver said. Governor Clark, the next day issued a statement criticising Carver for his stand, and stated once again that they did not want to permit Japanese to become established in Idaho.

State, County and local police and local government officials do not enter the picture of public opinion as reflected by the press during this check period. Governor Clark appears to have been looked to as the authority for official statements on all matters involving the Japanese question, either on a state or local basis. The Statesman noted FBI activity in Idaho and adjacent states. On March 1, Japanese alien homes were raided in Idaho, some contraband discovered and a few aliens arrested. On March 28, two Japanese aliens, who had failed to register, were ordered to do so at once by the U. S. Attorney at Idaho Falls. The latter stated that failure of these men to register had been because of "ignorance of the law."

Following issue of a statement from Berkeley, California, that a number of inland universities had signified their willingness to accept Japanese students who will have to leave the University of California, the president of the University of Idaho said, on April 7, that although there might be "individual exceptions", the University would not accept Japanese-American students from outside the State. The school problem in Idaho arose once again on April 21, when apparently "one man" made a



decision to refuse admittance to six Japanese students. That person, unnamed, was criticised by Governor Clark, as described in previous paragraphs, and at the end of the survey period no further action had been taken, insofar as evidenced in the Statesman columns.

### III. Private Organization Attitudes

Civic groups, American Legion and farmers' organizations, sugar company representatives and the organizations of resident Japanese took active part in the eight weeks' controversy over the Japanese colonization or relocation question.

In late February, farmers at the annual Farmers' Congress, meeting at Twin Falls, voted in favor of important Mexican labor if necessary but voice an emphatic "no" to proposals that Japanese and other alien labor be sent into the area. At this conference, a representative of a sugar company, stated that his company had no objections to use of Japanese labor in beet fields "if properly guarded."

On March 3, the Boise River Water Users Association voiced fear of sabotage if Japanese were permitted to enter the State. On March 15 the Idaho Farm Bureau issued a statement backing Governor Clark's stand against sale of lands to Japanese. On March 17, the Statesman used an AP release from San Diego saying that some 50 Japanese families intended to move to "a potato-growing section" of Utah.



The Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. figured prominently in public airing of the controversy and several times issued statements to the general effect that although they were not encouraging Japanese labor to enter the State, they thought it might be useful if properly controlled, and as a matter of fact, were advising any inquiring Japanese groups as to what sections might expect labor shortages. Mitsugi Kasai, JACL president at Idaho Falls, however, accused the sugar company of encouraging Japanese evacuees to enter the State, and elicited the reply that the company favored importing Japanese farmers only under some definite Federal policy.

Vale, an Oregon community near the western Idaho state line, organized a ten man committee, on April 6, to study the Japanese immigration problem in Malheur County. As reported in the Statesman, this committee's duty was "to crystallize public sentiment and engage in reasonable publicity against unrestricted Japanese migration to this area, to engage in obtaining government supervision of Japanese in this section and to hold conferences pertinent to this matter." Idaho readers apparently watched this action by the nearby Oregon community with some interest as evidenced by use of several special communications from Vale.

Members of the Owyhee Water Users Association at Nyssa, another nearby Oregon community, on April 10 were reported to have voted to ask the Federal government for a soldier patrol



on the main canal of the Owyhee irrigation project "until such a time as the government sees fit to put all aliens in concentration camps." Another release from Nyssa which apparently was of considerable interest to Idahoans was a statement from George Aiken, executive secretary to Governor Charles A. Sprague, of Oregon, that establishment of a reception center for Japanese in the Black Canyon area was a "certainty".

Related to sentiment of farm groups in Idaho was a resolution, endorsed by the Southwestern Idaho Older Boys Legislative Assembly, declaring that Japanese should be removed from defense areas and brought inland under guard and put to work on farms. "Spirited debate among the more than 70 youths in attendance (presumably in Boise) marked the debate on the Japanese issue," the Statesman said.

The only direct reference to action by Chambers of Commerce came from Vale, Oregon, near the Oregon-Idaho state line. This was in form of a reported resolution, petitioning for an amendment to the United States Constitution denying citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry. This was proposed at a mass meeting of more than 300 townspeople and farmers on March 28, and the Statesman reported that the consensus was that Japanese settlers were not welcome in that section unless under strict government control and that temporary measures should be taken immediately to combat the menace of threatened large scale Japanese immigration.



The American Legion, Boise Chapter of 40-8, on March 17 adopted a resolution opposing sale of land to Japanese. Again, on March 29, the American Legion post commander at Council wrote the Statesman editor that his post had adopted a resolution opposing sale or lease of property in Adams County to Japanese. They would be willing to permit entrance of Japanese for purposes of relocating them only for the present emergency provided they are kept under proper military supervision and that suitable facilities of schools and other civil functions are provided for by the government.

No statements from organized labor groups appeared in the Statesman columns during the survey period.

Of considerable interest, however, was the attitude and action of the Idaho units of JACL during this period. In early March, Paul Okamura, president of the Intermountain chapter, said it would not be practical to bring new Japanese residents to this region, but that the organization would lend assistance if the government wished to relocate second generation Japanese-Americans there. On March 12, the Statesman carried an AP release from Santa Barbara, California, quoting Taki Asakura, a JACL official, as saying that voluntary evacuees have met cold receptions in Texas, Utah, Nebraska and Colorado. He further stated that the Japanese remaining would await government instructions.

On March 18, Governor Clark issued a warning to American-Japanese residents of Idaho that "it is better for them to refrain from any activity in encouraging other Japanese to come into Idaho, because it might result in the exclusion of all." Following this,



on March 22, Mrs. Martha Nishitani, president of the Boise Valley JACL said, "Because of public sentiment we are not encouraging coast Japanese to come in."

Another reference to JACL came in an AP release from Salt Lake City on March 24, quoting Mike Masaoka, JACL secretary, as saying that "sites seem very scarce" in Utah and Idaho for Japanese evacuated from coastal area. In Caldwell, the JACL passed a resolution pledging members in Idaho to discourage all evacuee relatives, friends and others from coming into the state. "While we sympathize with those Japanese who are required to leave California and other restricted districts, we cannot look at it from an individual point of view, must consider it from the view point of public welfare," a spokesman said.

#### IV. Private Individuals

The full range of individual opinion, from vituperous condemnation of all Japanese to pleas for sane treatment of the problem, appeared in letters printed by the Statesman during the check period. The Statesman carried a section of these letters each Sunday, and averaged one letter on the Japanese question per section during some eight weeks.

For purposes of this report it will probably suffice to quote from two or three of these letters, to show the range of attitudes. On March 1 Mary Barnes of Kuna, a small town near Boise in southwestern Idaho, wrote:



"Just why do we have to have those little yellow slant-eyed Jap rats wished on us as beet workers? Don't the little yellow buzzards know enough about our country through here and about our dams, bridges, etc., without bringing a gang of spies here? Oh, of course they'll be guarded, and how! But the greasy little worms will crawl out in the night and get information they shouldn't have. Why not hire Mexican workers?...The citizens of Boise Valley should rise up and protest, at least. We shouldn't take it sitting down."

An example of the opposite attitude was expressed in a letter on March 8 from M. W. Kelley, McCall, another western Idaho town:

"Why don't we in Idaho forget our selfish viewpoint and tell those in authority that we, too, want the Japs moved away from places where they can hurt us and that we are willing to take our share and keep them for the duration. We wouldn't want them here as slave labor, but we should be glad to help the common cause by holding them, properly guarded, as long as the need existed."

The incident brought about by proposed purchase by Japanese of the Mesa Orchards tract in western Idaho, elicited reader comments both for and against. George W. Barnes, of Boise, wrote, on March 22:

"If I had land for sale outside of prohibited areas and refused to rent or sell to Japanese-American citizens because of their alien ancestry, I should consider the act un-American, un-democratic, unjust, contributive to race hatred, and un-Christian."

And from W. W. Eelso, Weiser, in the same issue, came:

"It looks like at a time when we are at war with Japan, the owners of Mesa Orchards would have enough decency and principle for themselves and fellow-men not to make a deal with the Japs. I will be surprised if they have nerve enough to do it at this time."



In the category of private opinion, we probably should include the comments of syndicate columnists whose columns appeared in the Statesman and whose views could very well have influenced Idaho readers during this period. Ernie Pyle, Henry McLemore and Damon Runyan, whose columns are used by the Statesman, each gave over at least one column to the question of handling Japanese evacuees.

Pyle, on March 24 said:

"...The transplanting of these Japs will produce a vegetable shortage unless some program is worked out for taking over their farms. And I can find no such program. The whole thing is pretty chaotic."

On April 2, Damon Runyan described preparation for evacuation in Japanese sectors of Los Angeles. He said, in part:

"That there were some rather pathetic aspects of the evacuation cannot be denied, yet in considering them the thought occurs that in Japan, evacuated Americans would probably not be permitted to liquidate (their businesses)."

Runyan, in later columns, interviewed the editor of the Japanese Daily News who faced the immediate prospect of shutting down his plant. Runyan said that the editor did not seem greatly depressed but saw the greatest problem in the distress of many very poor Japanese families.

Henry McLemore, in a sardonic vein, wrote about the Santa Anita assembly center, on April 3. He said, in part: "It doesn't make sense to have that many Japanese suckers at a race track without seizing such a royal opportunity to take their money away from them"

(see following page for LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS.)



C. LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS --IDAHO DAILY STATESMAN

February 27 to April 21, 1942

- Feb. 27 p.6 AP, Twin Falls--Farmers Congress votes against Japanese labor proposal.
- p.7 AP, Bismarck, N.D.--700 Japanese aliens interned at Fort Lincoln.
- p.18 AP, San Diego--U.S. Attorney says Jap move imminent.
- Mar. 1 p.1 FBI raids Japanese homes in Idaho.
- p.1 AP, Los Angeles--JACL preparing all Japanese for mass evacuation.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Fear of entrenchment, suggests Japs be moved farther inland.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Attacks idea of importing Japanese labor, fears sabotage.
- Mar. 2 p.1 AP, San Francisco--Army announces evacuation program soon to begin.
- Mar. 3 p.4 Editorial--"It's disappointing to see that some people are Idahoans first and Americans afterwards."
- p.1 Boise Water Users Ass'n. fears sabotages if Japanese sent in.
- p.3 AP, Seattle--Rep. Tolan cites opposition of western governors.
- Mar. 4 p.1 AP, San Francisco--DeWitt sets up new prohibited zones.
- p.7 AP, Pocatello--JACL president says not practical to bring new Japanese residents to Intermountain region but will help with relocation if government asks.
- Mar. 5 p.4 Editorial--Supports military necessity of evacuation, urges sane treatment.
- Mar. 6 p.1 AP, Santa Fe, N.M.--"Storm of opposition" meets N.M. land purchase proposal.
- Mar. 7 p.1 AP, Los Angeles--Jap evacuation may require mobilization of women and children for farm work.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- Mar. 8 p.1 AP, Nogales, Ariz.--70 Japanese residents of Nogales, Sonora, ordered to leave for inland concentration camp.
- Mar. 8 p.1 AP, Santa Fe, N.M.--Chinese laundryman refuses to bid on laundry contract for Japanese detention camp.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Urges forgetting selfish viewpoint and asks cooperation in evacuation program.
- p.5 AP, Los Angeles--Feature story on evacuation in Los Angeles.
- p.12 Idaho faces "tough" labor problem this year, says H. J. Tillman, state employment service director.
- Mar.12 p.5 AP, Santa Barbara--JACL official says voluntary evacuees met cold reception in several western states.
- Mar.13 p.1 Gov. Clark protests sale of Mesa Orchards tract to Japanese.
- Mar.14 p.1 Maj. Gen. J. L. Benedict, 9th Corps Area says he is powerless to prevent sale of Mesa Orchards to Japanese. John Carver, U. S. Attorney, sees Japanese labor as solution to labor problem in Idaho.
- Mar.14 p.4 Editorial--points out Jap-Americans have same rights as do citizens of Italian or German ancestry.
- Mar.15 p.1 Gov. Clark refuses to see agent for Japanese seeking to purchase land. Idaho Farm Bureau backs governor's stand. Governor attacks U.S. Attorney's statement on use of Japanese labor.
- Mar.16 p.1 AP, San Francisco--Japanese invited to use services of WCCA in settling affairs preparatory to evacuation.
- Mar.17 p.1 Gov. Clark denies he is disobeying Federal order in opposing Japanese purchase of land.
- p.1 AP, San Diego--50 Japanese families plan to move to Idaho.
- p.2 General DeWitt sets up 90 military areas in Idaho.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- p.12 Boise chapter of 40-8 (American Legion) oppose land sales to Japs.
- Mar.18 p.1 California deputy sheriff, representing Japanese seeking to purchase land, withdraws negotiations, accusing governor of "throwing him out of office." Governor warns Idaho Jap residents not to encourage immigration lest all be excluded.
- p.1 AP, San Francisco--Evacuation order in military area No. 1.
- Mar.18 p.1 A.P. Washington, D.C.--WRA set up.
- p.3 Gov. Clark, in radio talk, defends his stand against land purchase.
- Mar.20 p.5 AP, San Francisco--Evacuation of Japanese begins.
- Mar.22 p.1 AP, Salt Lake--Three Jap aliens held after raids.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Refusal to sell or lease land to Japanese called un-democratic, un-American.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Opposes sale of Mesa Orchards to Japanese.
- p.8 AP, Los Angeles--First Japanese leave for Manzanar.
- p.8 AP, Caldwell--Idaho Japanese not fostering settlement of Jap evacuees in state, says Mrs. Martha Nishitani, president of Boise Valley JACL.
- Mar.23 p.1 AP, San Francisco--First compulsory action on evacuation taken to clear Puget Sound area, effective March 30, Army announces.
- p.3 AP, Salt Lake City--Infiltration of Japanese laborers from coast is helping solve beet field labor problem, says sugar company.
- p.10 AP, Denver--Governor Ralph L. Carr, Colo., asks Federal government to police any Japanese who come into State from coast.
- Mar.24 p.1 AP, San Francisco--Rigidly enforced curfew to become effective soon.
- p.1 AP, Washington, D.C.--WRA announces 20,000 evacuees to go to Parker.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- Apr. 2 p.4 Damon Runyan Column--Describes preparation for evacuation in Los Angeles. "That there were some rather pathetic aspects of the evacuation cannot be denied..."
- Apr. 3 p.4 Henry McLemore Column--"It doesn't make sense to have that many Japanese suckers at a race track (Santa Anita assembly center) without seizing such a royal opportunity to take their money away from them."
- Apr. 4 p.1 AP, Los Angeles--Japanese business center in L.A. begins to fade out.
- p.2 AP, San Francisco--Japanese evacuation problem to be discussed at Salt Lake City meeting April 7, M.S. Eisenhower, WRA, announces.
- Apr. 5 p.2 Governor Clark to attend Salt Lake meeting on Japanese question.
- p.4 Letters to Ed.--Praises governor for stand against purchase of land by Japanese.
- p.5 AP, Idaho Falls--Sugar Co. denies it has imported Japanese labor despite accusation by JACL.
- Apr. 6 p.2 (Special) Vale, Oregon--Ten-man committee selected to study problem of Japanese immigration.
- Apr. 7 p.1 AP, San Francisco--660 Japanese leave S.F. in first evacuation there.
- p.2 AP, Berkeley--University of California says 14 inland universities and colleges have agreed to accept some of the 300 American-born Japanese students who must be evacuated from U. of C. campus.
- Apr. 7 p.2 AP, Moscow, Idaho--U. of Idaho president denies school will accept Jap evacuee students, as claimed by U. of California.
- p.2 AP, Twin Falls--Gov. Clark opposes admittance of Japanese evacuees to U. of Idaho.
- p.2 AP, Little Rock, Ark.--Arkansas A. & M. denies he had offered to accept Jap evacuees from U. of California.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- p.2      Indications are that a portion of Black Canyon reclamation project may be used as reception center; negotiations secret thus far.
- p.4      Ernie Pyle Column--Says program for replacing Jap farmers is "chaotic".
- p.6      AP, Salt Lake City--JACL says sites for evacuees to settle are scarce.
- Mar.27 p.1      AP, San Francisco--Strict curfew on West Coast and military areas begins.
- p.3      AP, Salt Lake City--FBI arrests Jap alien in railroad yards. Charged with failure to register and possession of contraband gun.
- p.6      (Special) Caldwell--No government land available for alien settlement in Black Canyon project.
- p.6      (Special) Caldwell-JACL passes resolution pledging members to discourage evacuees from coming into State.
- Mar.28 p.1      AP, Washington, D.C.--Immigration Service reports that of 53,582 Japanese-born aliens in U.S. 443 were in Idaho, 254 in Nevada and 923 in Utah.
- p.1      AP, Butte, Mont.--Federal District Judge questions right of government to hold enemy aliens, suspending right of habeas corpus.
- p.3      AP, Idaho Falls--Two Jap aliens who failed to register "through ignorance of law" ordered to register at once by Federal district attorney, John Carver.
- p.3      (Special) Vale, Oregon--Vale Chamber of Commerce passes resolution petitioning for amendment to U.S. Constitution denying citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry.
- Mar.29 p.4      Letters to Ed.--American Legion at Council adopts resolution opposing sale or lease of property in Adams County to Japanese. Expressed willingness to permit Japanese entrance if they are kept under proper military supervision and government takes responsibility.
- Mar.30 p.1      AP, Los Angeles--Mass evacuation begins.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- Apr. 8 p.1 AP, Salt Lake City--Governors of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada assert Federal government should assume responsibility for evacuees.
- p.4 Damon Runyan Column--Interview with editor of Japanese Daily News. Says editor hopes he can put out paper in camp.
- ✓ Apr. 9 p.1 Editorial "Now that Intermountain governors have chipped in their two cents' worth to the Army relocation officials, it is reasonable to expect the governors to step aside so they won't clutter up the military machinery in its effort to complete a coastal evacuation swiftly and expeditiously."
- p.4 Editorial--"We doubt the Jap exodus poses cause for anxiety (on labor shortage). California has long abounded with an over-supply of common labor."
- p.4 Damon Runyan Column--More on interview with Japanese editor. Says editor not greatly depressed over prospects of evacuation, but saw greatest problem in distress of many very poor Japanese families.
- Apr. 9 p.7 Governor Clark, returning from Salt Lake meeting, said he had assurance no more Japanese would be allowed to enter Idaho voluntarily.
- ✓ Apr. 10 p.8 (Special) Nyssa, Oregon--Owyhee Water Users Ass'n. vote to ask gov't. for soldier patrol on main canals. Fear sabotage, urge all local Japanese be confined to restricted area.
- Apr. 11 p.1 AP, San Francisco--Army will complete evacuation of estimated 120,000 Japanese to assembly or reception centers by May 20.
- p.10 Governor Clark asks investigation of reported attempt by Japanese to purchase land near Post Falls. Reports that land sales at Rexburg had been cancelled and money returned to purchasers because of public sentiment.
- Apr. 12 p.1 AP, San Francisco--WRA says sites in Idaho being considered.



LISTING OF PRESS CLIPPINGS (Cont'd)

- ✓ p.1 (Special) Nyssa, Oregon--George Aiken, exec. sect'y to Governor Sprague of Oregon says reception camp in Black canyon area a certainty.
- p.6 Southwestern Idaho Older Boys Legislative Assembly endorses resolution declaring Japanese should be removed from defense areas and put to work on inland farms.
- Apr.15 p.1 AP, Portland--30 homes and business establishments of enemy aliens raided, 2 Japanese arrested, FBI reports.
- Apr.18 p.1 Idaho War Board Chairman (USDA) says Idaho will fall short of 1942 food production goals.
- Apr.21 p.5 Governor Clark declines suggestion Jap evacuees be brought in to fight forest fires in Idaho this summer.
- p.12 Governor Clark reports six Japanese students who came to University were being temporarily kept by faculty and on nearby farms. Said action may have been "hasty" but would make no personal decision until consideration by Board of Regents.

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Statesman, March 17, 1942, p. 1

CLARK DENIES  
DEFYING U. S.

Says Statesman Head  
On Effort to Block Sale  
Of Land to Japs Erred

Gov Clark emphasize Monday that he is disobeying no federal order in opposing purchase of land in Idaho by Japs. Statesman's headline of March 15 was wrong according to Gov.

Statesman omitted one pertinent ~~para~~ paragraph of his statement:

"I have advised the federal government of our willingness to conform to any final, authoritative orders from the government and at the same time I have urged that Japanese who may be sent here be placed under guard and confined in concentration camps for the safety of our people, our state, and the Japanese themselves."

A16.03



Point of view letters - Idaho Daily Statesman -  
Attitude on Reclamation in Idaho + sale of land to  
Dep. - Mr.

Date	Pro	Against
March 1	<del>1</del> 1	11
March 22	1	1
" 29		1
April 5		1



Idaho Daily Statesman  
March 18, 1942, p. 1

D. A. Storm, deputy sheriff from Monterey Calif., announced proposed deal to buy huge Mesa Orchards for Japs was called off out of deference for Governor's views

Storm said he came to Idaho as a disinterested party and at the request of the Mesa orchard owners who had informed him that it was "very satisfactory to the people of Idaho" that the Japanese-American~~xx~~ citizens buy land here. He added that the property owners had received that impression from~~xx~~ a letter that Gov. Clark had written to the Japanese American Citizens League of Pocatello last November.

He could have explained situation to Gov but latter threw him out of his office.



Idaho Daily Statesman  
March 29, 1942  
p. 4

Council Legion Post, Bert Harpham Post No 72 of the American Legion,  
Department of Idaho, is: (in letter to editor column)

1. Emphatically opposed to any direct or indirect sale  
of any property in Adams county to any and all Japanese.

2. It is opposed to any lease, direct or indirect, ~~xxx~~of  
property in Adams county to any and all Japanese.

3. Furthermore, it is the expression of this post,  
that to cooperate with the proper military authority, it would be  
willing to permit the entrance of Japanese into this country for  
the purpose of relocating them only for the present emergency,  
provided they are brought here and kept under the proper military  
supervision and that suitable facilities of schools and other  
civil functions are provided for by the agency of the ~~United States~~  
government effecting the move . . .

Furthermore, sale of Mesa Orchards by co that owns land  
would be "breach of faith between siad organization and people of  
this community." signed Lyman S. Mathison, post commander, Council.



Isho Daily Statesman -  
March 1, 1942, p. 1

FBI raids throughout Isho - mostly  
near Hamja, Caldwell, + Boise. Found "usual  
semi-sensational bit of fare" + plenty of rice.  
"small number of enemy aliens detained"



Press Opinion, Idaho -5-

Polmer had  
announced it  
that orchards not  
paying prop. tax  
trees to be pulled

which was O.K. with Clark

united Del. H.  
Maj. Gen. Jay L. Benedict  
9th corp. area  
Idaho Senators

earlier been suggested as a possible location for the housing  
of aliens under guard, but the governor objected strenuously  
when it appeared the land might actually be sold to Japanese colonists.  
On March 15, he was quoted as saying:



Gov Clark attended the meeting at Salt Lake City on April 7, and joined the governors of Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada in asserting that the

April 9-10  
Federal government should assume responsibility for care of the Japanese moved inland and for their return after the war; this in an Ap dispatch from Salt Lake on April 8. On his return from the meeting on April 9, the governor said he had assurance that no more Japanese would be allowed to enter Idaho from the West Coast for the present, because the army had stopped all voluntary evacuation. *Conference, Clark said, had not settled - it was referred for Japan when they away from camps & who is to take them after the war.*

On April 11, Gov. Clark made the announcement that the War Dept. had decided to locate 10,00 Japanese in the State but said that location of the camps is "a matter that must be released by the War Dept."

Another case of Japanese attempts to purchase Idaho land came to the governor's attention on April 12, when he wired acting sheriff Harry Hamer of Kootenai County at Coeur d'Alene, asking for an investigation of the report that Japanese were attempting to purchase farms near Post Falls. At the same time he announced that force of public opinion had ~~xxx~~ brought about cancellation of sale of three farms at Rexburg, and that the money had been returned to the purchasers.

On April 21, the governor declined "with a grin" the suggestion that several hundred Japanese from the West Coast be brought to Idaho to fight forest fires this summer. "We might as well use them in our aircraft factories, too," he said, refusing to disclose the source of the suggestion.



SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

IDAHO

From February 27 to April 21, 1942

Source: Idaho Daily Statesman

Prepared by D. Harper Sims, Information Service Staff, WRA, May 1, 1942  
Briefed by Grodzins with additional data from clippings.



## SURVEY ANALYSIS

Pattern of Press Opinion. In general, editorial opinion, as expressed by the Daily Statesman, Idaho's leading daily newspaper, was open-minded and even-tempered on the question of whether or not Japanese should be relocated in the State. The first editorial which appeared during the survey period (March 3) said: (p4.)

"We have spent quite a ~~time~~ bit of time on the soapbox here in Idaho lately, advertising our patriotism, finding fault with everybody running the war and shouting the familiar 'why doesn't somebody do-o-o-o something?'

"Comes now a test of our war-mindedness and some of us flunk. We refer to the hue and cry against evacuation of the west coast aliens to Idaho. It's disappointing to see that some people are still Idahoans first and Americans afterwards. They still haven't learned to put first things first. . . . The ~~first~~ safety and welfare of every Idahoan will be served best by immediate evacuation of coast Japs. . . . Trundled off to Idaho, these aliens would be nowhere near so dangerous. . . . There are no two sides to Idaho's responsibility. It should be ~~glad~~ glad to take care of whatever Japs the army wants to send here -- that is, to the limits of its ability to keep our slant-eyed friends under strict surveillance. This business of objecting for fear the Nipps will take a liking to the Gem state and decide to stay permanently, and all such tripe, are out. This is war, or hadn't you heard?

"~~cehchc~~ ~~lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt~~ The problem must be answered accordingly. Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, Fourth Army Commander at San Francisco, answered it to our full satisfaction Sunday when he declared:

"Public clamor . . . cannot and will not be heeded, for considerations of national security must come first."

Although in early March almost all the speculation was in terms of alien Japanese rather than American-born Japanese, the Statesman early agreed with the need of removing all Japanese from vital military zones. An editorial of ~~Marh~~ <sup>1p4</sup> 5 declared:

"This column takes the position it is much wiser and safer to over-estimate than to under-estimate the fifth column treachery among the slant-eyed friends in our midst. . . . The slickest, most dangerous spy may be the person who succeeds in giving the impression that he is strictly loyal to this country.

"It is in the light of this simple analysis that we mention a point to bear in mind. American-born Japanese are regarded as American citizens, but by tradition they are also considered citizens of Japan unless they renounce the emperor. Few renunciations have been made.

"This dual citizenship is not just an abstract claim the Son of Heaven makes. It is an existing condition and, in many cases, unquestionably an active one. Senator Gillette of Iowa



has obtained translations of essays written by California Japanese students in which they have expressed pride in their dual citizenship.

"Where an allegiance of this nature exists, the Japanese government, we may be sure, does not hesitate to conscript services of its "citizens". This~~xx~~ is one of several reasons which, in our impression, should counsel Americans to ~~xxxx~~ trust Japanese descendents no farther than one can throw a bull by the tail.

"It is one reason why these people should be whisked away from restricted military areas. Precautions, for our own safety, must be strengthened greatly; and this can be accomplished without generating into abusive, impolite, unmanly and un-American practices."

Editorial opinion during this period and all through the survey period was laid down in a temperate tone against a background of strong opposition by state and local government officials and farm and civic organizations. On March 15, in the midst (or 14th) of a great controversy over the proposed sale of a large tract of land near Council, in ~~xxx~~ wetren Idaho, the Statesman pointed out editorially that ~~xxxx~~ despite objections to permanent Japanese colonization, Japanese-Americans have the same rights as citizens whose ancestors were Italian or German: "And after all, where can they go? They have to go somewhere, for they have been ordered away from the coast as a precautionary measure. . . . If the American 'melting pot' has failed to melt Japanese complexions or habits to the strict American mold, that is too bad, but it still doesn't erase inalienable rights under the Consitution."

"We are not trying to butt into a settlement of the conditions under which Japanese move to Idaho. We merely aim to be ~~infr~~ informative and to restate some principles of democracy, so that people will not form half-baked convictions or act in an ill-considered way on a difficult and involved issue."

On April 9, after the wetren governors had discussed the relocation problem with WRA and army officials at Salt Lake, The Statesman said editorially:

"Now that intermountain governors have chipped in their two cents' worth to the Army relocation officials, it is reasonable to expect the governors to step aside, so they won't clutter up the governmental machinery in its effort to complete the coastal evacuation swiftly and expeditiously."

"It is perfectly all right for a governor to voice his opinion; it is ~~xxxx~~ wrong and impractical if one goes to the length of interfering with the foremost objective, in the nation's interest, in clearing vital military zones of potentially harmful groups . . .

~~xxxxxx~~  
"The main thing ~~xxxxxx~~ for all of us, as we see it, is not so much the future of any one state as the future of the United States . . . .

"Right now, our sights are leveled on Mr. Hirohito over there;



we can worry later about the permanent disposition of Mr. Moto over here."

In the same issue (April 9) the editors commented on California's farm labor problem:

"... Whispers of a California farm labor shortage are going the rounds.

"We doubt the Jap exodus poses cause for anxiety. California long has abounded with an over-supply of common labor, which reached peak proportions in the memorable days of the Oke migrations. The flush of unskilled labor has offered large operators of California lands ripe opportunity to exploit and pauperize transient workers, and the chance has not gone unheeded, Sunny Cal's chambers of commerce notwithstanding.

"While about 40 per cent of California's vegetable acres have been Jap-operated, the removal of aliens from the coastal ~~xxxxxx~~ strip -- not the entire state of California, remember -- promises to bring the California labor supply into reasonable line with demand.

"Grape-picking and lettuce-tending may become better-paying pastimes, and the cost to the consumer may be higher . . ."

With the 1940 Japanese ~~xx~~ population (1191) second only to that of Colorado and ~~xx~~ the coastal states, the Statesman news treatment showed great interest in the development of the evacuation program. Out of 87 printed references to the question during this period of eight weeks, nearly half were Japanese-problem stories originating ~~xxxxxx~~ outside Idaho. The Statesman gave ~~great prominence~~ considerable attention to land purchase proposals reported from New Mexico and Utah. Also, ~~thxx~~ with the Department of Agriculture War Board chairman ~~xx~~ in Idaho predicting that the State would fall short of 1942 food production goals and the director of the state employment service stating that Idaho will face a "tough" labor problem this year. the Statesman played up stories concerning possible use of Japanese labor in the state, but failed to comment editorially on the problem. A final recognition of widespread public interest in the Japanese question was evidenced by the use of a large number of "Letters to the Editor", from readers concerned one way or another with the problem.

#### ATTITUDE OF OFFICIAL POLITICAL GROUPS

Keynote of the attitude of public officials at the ~~xxx~~ state level was "no Japs unless in concentration camps." The governor, Chase A. Clark, however, did not appear to have taken a great deal of personal interest until a Jap ~~group~~ group, represented by a deputy sheriff of Monterey County, Calif., attempted to purchase a large tract of land near "Mesa Orchards" near Council, in Western Idaho. During the Tolan investigation, Governor Clark said he heard sabotage and unfriendly treatment of the Japs by Idaho citizens. When the proposed Mesa land purchase came to his attention, he protested vigorously, sending protests to General ~~xx~~ DeWitt and other army officials. The tract had

March 13  
p. 1



The gov, entered into the controversy over admission to Idaho schools of Japanese vacuee students, and on April 7<sup>2</sup> was quoted in a release from Twin Falls, while on his way to the Salt Lake meeting, as apposing admittance of the Japanese evacuees to the U. of I, campus at Moscow. Later when it was reported that six Japanese students had come to Moscow, presumably to enter the University, rhe gov, took a more moderate stand. He said fhree of the six had been taken to farms and the other three were with faculty members. (Apparantly they had been refused admission for the time, at least.) "They (the Japanese students) should not be criticised for coming to Idaho because the army sent them ehere at the request of parties connected with the University," the gov. said, adding that ~~xxx~~ he thought the action (presumably in denying enrollment priveleges) was possible "hasty" and that it would have been better to take the matter up with the Board of Regents rather than having "one man" assume responsibility. He said he would make no personal decision in the matter until after the Board of Regemts had conferred with H. C. Dale, president of the U.

John Carver, U. S. Attorney at Idaho Falls, on March 14 told a group of farm, business, and civic leaders that the Justice Department was determined that enemy aliens be allowed to come into Idaho regardless of protests. "Aliens must be moved from the Pacific Coast. There are thousands of acres of crops that must be harvested in this area and aliens are a logical solution to the labor problem. We can treat them in such a way as to make them loyal Americans, or we can alienate them," Carver said. Gov, Clark issued a statement on the following day criticising Carver for his stand, and state once again that he did not want to permit Japanese to become established in Idaho.

State, county and local police and local government officials do not eneter the picture of public opinion as reflected by ~~xxx~~ the press during this check period. Gov. C;ark appears to have been looked to as the authority for official statements on matters involving the Japanese, both on a state and local level.

Following a statement from Berkeley, Calif., that a number of inland universities had signified their willingness to accept Japanese students who wuld have to leave the U. of Calif., the president of the University of Idaho said, on April ~~x~~ 7<sup>2</sup>, that although there might be "individual exceptions", the University would not accept Japanese-American students from outside the state. The school problem in Idaho arose once again when "one man" made a decision to refuse admittance to the University to six Jap. students. That person, unnamed, was criticised by Gov Clark (cf above) and at the end of the period no further development had been noted in the Statesman's~~xxx~~ columns.

#### PRIVATE ORGANIZATION ATTITUDES

Late February, farmers at the annual FARMERS' CONFERENCE, meeting at

*St. Louis man, Apr. 7, 1942  
AP, from Little  
Rock, Ark.  
Pres. of Arkansas  
A. & M. college  
denied he had  
said he would  
accept Japs from  
U. C.*



Twin Falls, voted in favor of imported Mexican labor if necessary but voiced an emphatic "NO" to the proposal that Japanese and other alien labor be sent into the area. At this conference, a representative of a sugar company stated that his company had no objections to use of Japanese labor in the beet fields "if properly guarded."

On March 3, the Boise River Water Users Association voiced fear of sabotage if Japanese were permitted to ~~enter~~ enter the State. On March 15 the Idaho Farm Bureau issued a statement backing Gov. Clark's stand against sale of lands to Japanese. On March 17, the Statesman used an AP release from San Diego saying that some 50 Japanese families intended to move to "a potato-growing section" of Utah.

*2 Resol: One urged Gov. Clark to declare existence of an emergency - so money could be used for water protection. One to John W. Lewis, C.V. defense + to each member of Congressional delegation, urging Fed. Gov't to provide "more substantial" water fulfillment.*

*March 23*  
THE UTAH-IDAHO SUGAR CO. figured prominently in public airing of the controversy and several times issued statements to the general effect that although they were not encouraging Japanese labor to enter the State, they thought it might be useful if properly controlled, and as a matter of fact, were advising any inquiring Japanese groups as to what sections might expect labor shortages. Mitsugi Kasai, JACL president at Idaho Falls, however, accused the sugar company of encouraging Japanese evacuees to enter the State, and elicited the reply that the company favored importing Japanese farmers only under some definite Federal policy.

*page 11 - Japanese - see in appendix*  
Vale, an Oregon Community near the western Idaho State line, organized a ten man committee, On April 6, to study the Japanese immigration problem in Malheur County. As reported in the Statesman, this committee's duty was "to crystallize public sentiment and engage in reasonable publicity against unrestricted Japanese immigration to this area, to engage in obtaining government supervision of Japanese in this section and to hold conferences pertinent to this matter." Idaho readers were informed of this through several special dispatches in the Statesman from Vale.

Members of the OWYHEE WATER USERS ASSOCIATION at Nyssa, another nearby Oregon community, on April 10 were reported to have voted to ask the Federal government for a soldier patrol on the main canal of the Owyhee irrigation project "until such time as the government sees fit to put all aliens in concentration camps." Another release from Nyssa was a statement from George Aiken, executive secretary to Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon that establishment of a Japanese reception center in the Black Canyon Area was certain.



*regardless of place of birth*  
THE AMERICAN LEGION, Boise Chapter of 40 and 8, on March 17, adopted a resolution opposing sale or lease of property in Adams County to Japanese. The Legion said it was willing to permit entrance of Japanese for purposes of relocating them only for the present emergency and provided they were kept under proper military supervision and that suitable facilities (schools and other civil machinery) were provided by the government. p. 12

No statements from organized labor groups appeared in the Statesman during the survey period.

*March 4, p. 7*  
JACL ACTIVITIES: Early March, Paul Okamura, president of the Intermountain chapter, said that it would ~~be practical~~ not be practical to bring new Japanese settlers into this region, but that the organization would lend assistance if the government wished to relocate second generation Japanese-Americans there. On March 12, the Statesman carried an AP release from Santa Brabera, Calif., quoting Taki Asakura, a JACL official, as ~~saying~~ saying that voluntary evacuees had met cold receptions in Texas, Utah, Nebraska, and Colorado. He said Japs. still on the coast would await further governmental instructions.

On March 18, Gov. Clark issued his warning to Jap-Americans of Idaho: "It is better for them ~~not~~ to refrain from any activity in encouraging other Japanese to come to Idaho, because



Press Opinion, Idaho -8-

A resolution of the SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO OLDER BOYS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY declared that Japanese should be removed from defense areas and brought inland under guard and put to work on farms. "Spirited debate among the more than 70 youths in attendance marked the debate on the Japanese issue."



it might result in the exclusion of all." Following this, On March 22, Mrs. Martha Nishitani, president of the Boise Valley JACL, said, "Because of public sentiment we are not encouraging coast Japanese to come in." ✓

Another reference to JACL came from Mike Masaoka, JACL ~~SECRET~~ secretary, saying that "sites seem very scarce" in Utah and Idaho for Japanese evacuated from coastal areas. In Caldwell, the JACL passed a resolution pledging members in Idaho to discourage all evacuee relatives, friends and ~~xxx~~ others from coming into the state. "While we sympathize with those Japanese who are required to leave California and other restricted districts, we can not look ~~xxx~~ at it from an individual point of view, must consider it from the viewpoint of public welfare," a spokesman said. ✓ *March 27 p. 6*

#### PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS' OPINIONS

 ✓

VERY MANY OF THEM RUN AND FROM EVERY ATTITUDE

On the general situation: Con, Mary Barnes of Kuna, March 1, *p. 4*

*this* "Just why do we have to have those yellow slant-eyed Jap rats wished on us as beet workers? Don't the little, yellow buzzards know enough about our country through here and about our bridges, dams, etc., without bringing a gang of spies here? Oh, of course they'll be guarded, and How! But the greasy little worms will crawl out in the night and get information they shouldn't have. Why not hire Mexican workers? ... The citizens of Boise Valley should rise up and protest, at least. We shouldn't take it sitting down." ✓

Pro, M. W. Kelley, McCall, March 8

"Why don't we in Idaho forget our selfish viewpoint and tell those in authority that we, too, want the Japs moved away from places where they can hurt us and that we are willing to take our share and keep them for the duration. We shouldn't have them here as slave labor, but we should be glad to help the common cause by holding them, properly guarded, as long as the need exists."

On the proposed Mesa Orchards land purchases. Pro, George W. Barnes, Boise, March 22.

"If I had land for sale outside of prohibited areas and refused



to sell to Japanese-American~~xx~~ citizens because of their alien ancestry, I should consider the act un-American, undemocratic, unjust contributive to race hatred, and un-Christian.

Con, W. W. Kelso, Weiser, March 22

"It looks like at a timexx when we are at war with Japan, the owners of the Mesa Orchards would have enough decency and principle for themselves and fellow-men not to make a deal with the Japs. I will be surprised if they have ~~enough~~ nerve enough to do it at this time."

COLUMNISTS (Seperately briefed.)