

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

WASHINGTON

Source: Seattle Post-Intelligencer, March 3 to April 25, 1942
Spokane Spokesman-Review, March 3 to April 27, 1942
Tacoma News-Tribune, February 26 to April 23, 1942
Seattle Daily Times, (Miscellaneous Clips)

CONTENTS;

- A. SUMMARY
- B. SURVEY ANALYSIS
 - I. Pattern of Press Opinion
 - II. Attitude of Official Political Groups
 - III. Private Organization Attitudes
 - IV. Private Individuals
- C. LIST OF PERTINENT NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

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SUMMARY

A. SUMMARY

- I. Press opinion showed reasonable but firm conviction that evacuation of Japanese from west coast is a military necessity. Warned against mishandling of aliens and alien property. Prided state with fairness in handling of Japanese evacuees and those accused of pro-Japanese activities.
- II. Official political groups, headed by attorney general and junior senator from state, carry chief load of pressure for immediate evacuation. No comment by governor of state. County officials in eastern part of state feared influx of evacuees. No violence reported by law-enforcement officers, although several Japanese were imprisoned or fined for curfew violation. Japanese-American attorney acquitted of pro-Japan activities in "fair" trial. School officials active in trying to place evacuated students in inland schools.
- III. Private organizations, chiefly canneries, packers, processors, were worried about the results of Japanese evacuation on labor and food shortages. A few cases of discrimination against Japanese workers reported in early part of survey period. Social organizations, church groups generally opposed to mass evacuation. American Legion, Chambers of Commerce, not active one way or another. Japanese organizations very active, pledging full cooperation. Inland Japanese groups committed not to encourage voluntary migration. JACL reported "cold" reception for most of the voluntary evacuees.
- IV. Private individuals expressed wide range of attitudes but were generally convinced that order evacuation was necessary. Frequent recognition given to fact that many Japanese are loyal citizens. Urged these to show their loyalty by cooperating in the evacuation. May suggested putting evacuees to work on some local public works project. Clergymen expressed some opposition to evacuation although a few simply asked for fair treatment of Japanese. Several letters to editors condemned "sentimentality" on Japanese evacuation issue. Japanese themselves pledged cooperation, with only one isolated but bitter protest against evacuation noted during survey period.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION IN WESTERN STATES ON JAPANESE EVACUATION

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Source: Seattle Post-Intelligencer, March 1 to April 25
Spokane Spokesman Review, March 3 to April 27
Tacoma News Tribune, February 26 to April 23
Seattle Daily Times -- miscellaneous clips.

B. SURVEY ANALYSIS

I. Pattern of Press Opinion

Editorial opinion in Washington during the period surveyed appears to have reflected a generally reasonable but firm conviction that evacuation of the Japanese people was necessary, even at the cost of distinct agricultural problems and hardships for many persons.

There were a few early protests particularly by clergy (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, March 3) against mass evacuation, to which the Seattle Times, on March 4, replied, "Let us permit the army to perform the duty delegated to it," and urged that the evacuation be done by federal authority.

The Tacoma News Tribune, on the same date, warned against repetition of scandals which arose out of the handling of alien property during the last World War.

"While most of those who have been urging the evacuation of aliens from this district are motivated solely by patriotic ideals, it is known that there have been a few who have their eyes on fertile fields or business property which they hope to acquire at prices far below their real value," the News Tribune editor wrote.

The News Tribune concerned itself again on March 16 by pointing out, "We have had much agitation against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast, but we have been surprisingly lenient with the other alien races, who are in a position to be much more dangerous." And again, on March 27, the News Tribune pointed out that the present mass evacuation of Japanese has little precedent in this country, but would "undoubtedly be far easier"

than the evacuation of the Acadian from Nova Scotia during the French-Indian War and the evacuation of Tories after the Revolutionary War.

On March 24, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said it believed it was summing up generally public opinion, as expressed in hundreds of letters, in approving the "vigorous, yet sensible, steps that are being taken to deal with the problem of the Japanese in our midst."

An editorial in the Tacoma News Tribune on March 31 voiced a fear that the Japanese temporarily held at the Puyallup assembly center might be kept there indefinitely. This editorial also expressed a mild criticism of the term "assembly center" saying, "In this war we are using more euphemistic terms than in previous conflicts.....it is a concentration camp, even though temporary." Apparently one of the main concerns connected with the assembly center was whether the Japanese would be removed and the grounds cleared in time to hold "the famous Puyallup Valley Fair."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in an April 4 editorial entitled "We Point With Pride", said the army had done its job of evacuating Bainbridge Island "efficiently and humanely", and that the cooperation of the Japanese was "notable". A second event to which the editor was pointing with pride was the "manifest fairness of the trial in federal court of the first Japanese-American to face serious charges as a result of the war. Incidentally, the defendant was acquitted by an all-Caucasian jury. We say 'incidentally' because, no matter what the outcome, there would have been general agreement that court procedure was functioning efficiently and without prejudice."

On April 25, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer came back to the subject in its editorial column with a statement that:

"Certainly there is nothing in this country's treatment of Japanese that could justify any reprisals by the Japanese

government."...."When the sorting out process is over it is likely that those who return to Seattle will be less in numbers than those who left, and probably better able to fit in with the currents of American life."

This ended editorial comment for the survey period. Further evidence of the extreme concern over the evacuation problem was shown in the use of many pictures showing scenes of evacuation. These were invariably handled in a fair manner, showing in some cases American soldiers helping with the children of evacuees. One notable photographic example was that in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 26, in which a soldier with fixed bayonet is standing with a Japanese child. The legend reads, "Two-and-a-half-year-old Masura Shibayama, facing evacuation from Bainbridge Island with his parents, displays only polite interest in the sentry's fixed bayonet--he knows it isn't meant for him."

The handling of news from army headquarters as well as from adjacent states and other nations showed that the evacuation problem was one of great concern to Washington newspapers. Stories of Japanese in Brazil and in Canada appeared from time to time. Full reports of army announcements and local advice to Japanese were carried from day to day during the period when Bainbridge Island was evacuated. In each city, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, many feature stories and photographic layouts dealing with the evacuation itself and with the construction or occupation of the nearest assembly center were used.

II. Attitude of Official Political Groups.

At the state level, comments by or attitude of the governor of Washington is conspicuous by its absence, insofar as the press survey revealed. Following meetings of the Tolan congressional committee, Attorney General Smith Troy recommended the evacuation "to safeguard against any public violence or

outbreaks of vigilante action in the wake of any possible serious adverse war news, as well as to safeguard against sabotage, particularly in the timberlands. (Spokesman Review, March 3.)

On April 2, S. R. Marsh of the attorney general's office told a carpenter's convention in Wenatchee that "Japanese evacuation is the No. 1 problem of this state." Marsh quoted from a statement of Hito Okada, national treasurer of the Japanese American Society, who had said that all Japanese Americans are loyal and "you are apt to find a bad apple in any barrel." Marsh predicted that some form of martial law or direct federal supervision may become necessary on the Pacific coast. (Spokesman Review, April 3.)

According to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of March 3, Mon C. Wallgren, junior senator from Washington, urged speedy evacuation of enemy aliens and any others the army deems it necessary to move from strategic defense zones on the Pacific Coast. "We can't consider ourselves safe from sabotage until the aliens and certain others the army thinks ought to get out are removed," he stated.

Boards of county commissioners took active interest in the pros and cons of the evacuation. In one case, the Spokane Spokesman Review reported that the local commissioners had passed a resolution (March 10) protesting the "dumping of a large group of enemy aliens into this area." Later, April 15, county commissioners in Grant county protested proposals to settle evacuated Japanese there, according to the Tacoma News Tribune.

County prosecutors, meeting in Olympia on March 3 expressed, according to the Spokesman Review of March 4, "great concern...over alien problems in Washington state" and adopted a resolution urging citizens to discourage any conduct simulating what was termed "vigilante activity." Several of the county officials were concerned over Japanese already living in their

counties and over possible influx in connection with an evacuation program. Proper regulation of the situation was agreed upon as one of the most serious problems confronting the state.

Many city, county, state and federal officials met on March 4, in Spokane, according to the Spokesman Review of March 5, to discuss possible evacuation. County Prosecutor Quackenbush said there was great concern on the coast over the Japanese threat, but "apprehension by other officials was not as acute."

At this meeting in Spokane, District Attorney Keith raised the question, so often expressed by officials and private individuals during this period, of the economic problem. Keith says that he had been told "by a Pacific Fruit official" that 75 percent of the products shipped by them were raised by Japanese.... "There may be a big shortage in these foods this summer as a result. Olympia oysters are also harvested by Japanese." The officials decided to rest the matter temporarily with Keith and Quackenbush who would discuss the matter with military officials.

During early March, the question of accepting voluntary evacuees was of serious concern to the eastern counties in the state. On March 12 the Spokesman-Review reported that Whitman county does not want Japanese from the coast but would accept them under adequate supervision or in "concentration camps."

Reports from other western states during this period were frequently featured by Washington newspapers. Of particular apparent interest, was the strong opposition by Idaho residents and officials which was reported in a series of episodes involving attempts by Japanese to rent or lease farm land in that state. Stories concerning New Mexico's opposition to colonization

proposals were also featured. On March 20, the Spokesman Review carried a story in which it was said that establishment of one or more reception centers for Japanese in Idaho emerged as a possible method of quieting objections against settling evacuees in the state.

In Seattle, and Tacoma several Japanese were arrested for alleged violation of the military curfew. In Tacoma, according to the News Tribune of April 23, three of these violators were sentenced to from 28 to 30 days in jail. Also in Tacoma on April 14, Fumio Yokabe was bound over to federal court on \$1500 bail on charge of violating the curfew law, according to the News Tribune of that date.

No actual violence was reported, however, and chief activity of the law enforcement officers was in connection with the curfew and with registration of Japanese.

A court action which was given considerable space in Washington newspapers during this period was that involving Kenji Ito, Seattle-born Japanese attorney, was charged with failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government. Ito had been in custody since December, after being arrested because of his alleged relations with the Japanese consul. On April 2 the Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported that Ito had been acquitted by a federal court jury. Immediately following the verdict, Ito asserted his willingness to serve the United States in any way and "to make any sacrifice necessary to defend the American way of life."

During the trial, Ito told the jury, "I'd rather live in America behind bars than in another country where dictators hold the olive branch in one hand and the dagger in the other." Ito's lawyer declared that Americans were shipping scrap to Japan during the period that Ito was espousing Japan's cause in China. "Are the people who sent that scrap charged with anything

for their criticism of defense preparations? No. We have a right to be wrong in the United States."

Newspaper reports of the effect of evacuation on school systems brought a variety of reactions. At Fife, on April 1, the Tacoma News Tribune, reported that school officials were worried because of a high Japanese enrollment. They said that the athletic program would be hit badly, and that many of the Japanese students, although most were still in school, were uneasy. Musical and dramatic affairs held in the evening were directly affected by many Japanese students who were forced to observe the 8:00 o'clock military curfew. On April 9, (News Tribune) when the baseball team wished to make a road trip, the school authorities secured a travel permit from federal authorities so that Japanese players could go. The boys were cautioned that they must observe the curfew enroute.

Robert O'Brien, ass't. dean of arts & sciences at the University of Washington, said, on April 2, (Tacoma News-Tribune) that many Japanese students at the U. of Washington had been accepted by Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago and other mid-western universities and colleges. The government has been paying cost of transportation and matriculation for those unable to pay their own, O'Brien said.

On April 2, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer announced that Japanese students at the University of Washington were registering for evacuation in a program to help student evacuees continue their education at eastern and mid-western colleges. Of an estimated 400 probably^e evacuees on the campus, some 370 are American-born Japanese, Robert O'Brien, ass't. dean of arts and sciences said.

Gonzaga University at Seattle announced on April 11, (Spokesman Review) that it would accept U. S. born Japanese evacuated from the west coast. The

same newspaper, on April 7, had carried a story in which the governor of Idaho and the president of Idaho University denied a report from Berkeley, California which had stated Idaho's willingness to accept evacuated students. "Our policy is to take American-born Japanese graduates of Idaho high schools, but not to accept them from outside the state," President Harrison C. Dale of the university said.

On April 11, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Robert O'Brien, ass't dean of arts and sciences of the University of Washington, told sixty Japanese American high school seniors how they can continue their education inland. The meeting, at the University YMCA was presided over by Prof. Jack Macki, himself an American-born Japanese.

Rehabilitation of Japanese-Americans will be one of America's greatest problems, Prof. Floyd Schmoe, on leave from the University of Washington for his work with the Friends Service Committee, told a group of Mortar Board alumnae in a campus meeting April 15, according to the Post-Intelligencer of April 16. Schmoe said that propaganda on the Pacific Coast has turned residents of the mid-west against anyone of Japanese extraction. "They're not welcome anywhere," Schmoe said. "They are an unwanted people."

III. Private Organization Attitudes.

Of all the private organizations whose attitudes were reflected in the Washington state press of this period, the processors, canners and packers appear to have been those most seriously concerned about movement of the Japanese.

On February 26 the Tacoma News Tribune carried an AP release from Buckley, reporting that Floyd M. Oles, manager of the Washington Produce Shippers Ass'n. and an official of the State Taxpayers' Ass'n said there had been too much hysteria in connection with the enemy alien problem.

His statement was made at a meeting of the Ass'n. of Valley Cities, during which meeting it was also stated that officials of the towns and villages south of Seattle opposed mass evacuation because it would create havoc in the produce market.

The News Tribune again on March 3 pointed out that the Puyallup Valley faced a farm labor shortage aggravated by evacuation of Japanese who have been growing the larger share of the vegetables. In the same newspaper on March 5 it was asserted that evacuation would hurt the Puyallup Valley berry packing industry.

On March 24, the Spokesman Review quoted the Seattle Argus as saying that following evacuation of Japanese truck gardening lands, few operators were being found to take over. In order to prevent a great vegetable shortage the Argus suggested combining smaller acreages and creating farms large enough "to lend themselves to large-scale machine operation."

Cannery men were said to be anxious about vegetables they would need to fill orders from the Army and other sources, according to the Tacoma News Tribune of March 25.

The fact that beet growers in some of the western states were eyeing with favor the prospect of Japanese labor was noted in Washington state press. For example, the Spokesman Review of March 10 carried an item stating that Montana beet growers of the Bitterroot Valley had voiced a "near unanimous" vote to bring Japanese detainees into that section for crop work.

That at least a few Japanese evacuees were accepted for farm labor during this period was evidenced by a story in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of April 1, which said that a group of Japanese-Americans were being moved in to establish farm homes on a tract operated by the Cedergreen Frozen Pack

Co. of Wenatchee. Norman Cedergreen, head of the organization, said that the government had approved settlement of the group on land under his management.

Discrimination against Japanese workers was also reported in the press during the period. At La Conner, four Japanese alien oyster openers were discharged "in the interest of National Defense" by Indians of the Swinomish reservation, according to the Spokesman-Review of March 19. Four more American-born Japanese working there will probably be discharged in less than a month, according to the story which quoted O. C. Upchurch, superintendent of the Indian agency.

The same newspaper, on March 12, carried an AP release from Tolleeson, Arizona, reporting the discharge of ten Japanese truck drivers upon demands by approximately 100 "white" employees working in a produce company.

In an attempt to mitigate the difficulties which they believed would accompany mass evacuation, farmers of King and Pierce counties organized "Victory Farms, Inc.," according to a report in the Tacoma News Tribune of April 17. Purpose of this organization was to aid in continued and uninterrupted growing and harvesting of agricultural products, to aid in the evacuation of Japanese citizens and aliens, and to help provide operators for the abandoned farm lands. The organization was effected with help from the Farm Security Administration, and was seeking financial aid from that agency.

Another recommendation that there be no "wholesale, mass evacuation" came from the American Association of Social Workers, who met in Seattle and whose action was reported in the Press-Intelligencer of March 21. This group recommended that each case be decided individually and on its own merit, as well as urging that one central federal agency, with continuous jurisdiction during

the entire war period, should have charge of evacuation and resettlement of aliens and citizens of alien extraction.

No statement were forthcoming from Chambers of Commerce or other civic organizations during the period surveyed. Only reference to service clubs came when the Puyallup Kiwanis Club was reported on February 26 in the News Tribune, to have gone on record as backing any action by military or civil authorities in handling the evacuation problem.

During hearings by the Tolan congressional committee, the Rev. Harold V. Jensen, representing the Seattle Council of Churches, urged that Japanese be not evacuated except for military necessity and suggested that should evacuation be ordered, professional social workers be engaged to assist in carrying it out. This was reported in the Seattle Post Intelligencer of March 3.

The Spokesman Review of Spokane, on April 27, carried a story from San Francisco concerning an open letter from 28 Protestant and Jewish clergymen to Japanese citizens being removed from San Francisco. "We believe the federal authorities are just as anxious as all of us are to make this serious dislocation in your lives as tolerable as possible," the letter said in part.

One other private organization heard from was the Fair Association at Puyallup whose grounds were being leased by the government for use as an assembly center for Japanese evacuees. The Association, renting the grounds for \$1.00 per year, according to the Tacoma News Tribune of April 2, did not comment on the evacuation program, but did express a hope that the grounds would be cleared in time for the 1942 fair.

The only reference found to American Legion attitudes was in the Spokesman Review of March 6, wherein it was reported that Northside Post No. 136

had adopted resolutions against locating Japanese evacuees in Spokane or vicinity.

Japanese organizations throughout this period were pledging full cooperation and assistance. As early as March 9, the Tacoma Chapter of JACL issued an open letter to the people of Tacoma, asserting willingness to cooperate in the federal government's plans for evacuating Japanese from the coast and soliciting suggestions looking toward reducing the confusion and hardships for all concerned, according to the News-Tribune of March 9.

Seattle Japanese, according to the Spokesman Review of March 11, had launched a comprehensive registration campaign in preparation for the evacuation order which they felt was imminent. Following the example of JACL leaders from 10 western states who on March 9 in San Francisco pledged their loyalty to the United States and full obedience to any evacuation order of the Army, (Tacoma News Tribune, March 9), the Tacoma chapter set March 29 as the date for registration of its 250 members who will take oaths renewing allegiance to the United States. (News Tribune, March 25).

Spokane Japanese, according to the Spokesman Review of March 16, went on record as desiring to cooperate in any way possible, following a conference of JACL members during which the evacuation problems were discussed. They resolved that until the program is worked out, Spokane Japanese Americans will discourage any Coast Japanese from coming to the Spokane area. It was reported, however, that certain people, with relative on the coast, were planning to help them become relocated. On April 9 the Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported that Seattle Japanese had pledged all aide in the evacuation program.

Of considerable interest in the Tacoma News Tribune on March 10 was a story from San Francisco quoting Nobumitsu Tokahashi, agricultural co-ordinator of the Norther California district council of JACL asserting that forced evacuation of Japanese farmers from California would result in losses of billions of dollars, the JACL official described the part which Japanese farmers have played in California's agriculture. "Japanese farmers," said Tokahashi, "produce about 80% of the beans, 65% of the cauliflower, celery, 90%; garlic, 75%; peas, 80%; cucumbers, 50%; peppers, 95%; strawberries, 95%; processed spinach, 60%; market tomatoes, 70%; canning tomatoes, 50%." He also asserted that the annual value of commercial truck crops grown by Japanese in California was believed to be more than \$40,000,000, and that the Japanese farmers themselves stand to lose about \$100,000,000 in investments if the evacuation takes place.

In early March, when evacuation seemed imminent, plans were made by various groups to find new homes inland. JACL, according to a Tacoma News-Tribune story of March 11, hoped to transfer its headquarters from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. James Y. Sakamoto, Seattle newspaper publisher, on March 19, in the Tacoma News-Tribune, was reported to have a plan to move the Seattle Japanese colony to some site in eastern Washington where a new permanent colony would be established.

However, by March 25, Washington Japanese, like those from other parts of the coastal area, were finding that inland communities were giving voluntary evacuees a cold reception. In the Tacoma News-Tribune of March 23, I. Nagantani, Japanese-American community leader, said that opposition of Idaho and eastern Washington communities has kept Japanese from evacuating voluntarily. He stated at that time that even though Japanese farmers knew

they would have to leave their lands before crops could be harvested, they would continue to care for them until evacuation took place.

An interesting comment appeared in the Tacoma News Tribune of March 25, Togo Tanaka, editor of the Los Angeles Daily News, was quoted in an Ap release, as saying that since Pearl Harbor, American-born Japanese have largely broken away from the influence of their elders and that only about 3 per cent of the Japanese born in this country are pro-Japan.

Latter March saw two significant developments in Washington state. On March 14, the Seattle Post Intelligencer reported that the North American Times, oldest Japanese language and English section newspaper in the Northwest, had ceased publication on orders from the U. S. Treasury Department. Its publisher, Sumiyoshi Arima, an alien, was reported to be in custody of FBI.

On March 28 the Post Intelligencer reported the disbanding of the Japan Society of Seattle, an organization which had been bitterly assailed during the Tolan Committee hearings. The organization had included non-Japanese as well as Japanese Americans and aliens. The funds were reported to have been invested in defense bonds.

Another significant effect of the impending evacuation program was seen in the increasing numbers of Japanese marriages, according to a report in the Spokesman-Review of March 30. Quoting the county auditor's office at Seattle, the story said that for the most part expectation of evacuation orders is given by the prospective brides and grooms as one reason for deciding to be married immediately.

One further bit of action by Japanese organizations was reported in the Post Intelligencer of April 8. James Y. Sakamoto, general chairman of

the Emergency Defense Council of the Seattle chapter of JACL had written to Mrs. Roosevelt asking that Japanese being evacuated from the Pacific Coast be given some manner in which they could prove their loyalty to this country. Mrs. Roosevelt answered, "I am confident that the government will do everything possible to make the evacuation as decent and as comfortable as possible, and it will provide protection against vigilantes and misguided private citizens."

IV. Private Individuals.

Attitudes of private individuals, as expressed in letters to the editors of Washington state newspapers, ranged from opposition to evacuation to the sentiment of "The Japanese came to this country voluntarily. Now let them take care of themselves. We are in favor of all Japanese returning to Japan as soon as possible, for their race and the white race can never unite." (Seattle Post-Intelligencer, April 6.)

There were many schemes advanced for employment of evacuated Japanese. Several suggestions, (Spokesman Review, March 31, Tacoma News Tribune, March 7, 13, 14, April 8) would have put the Japanese to work on roads, tunnels, railroads or other "useful war work," usually stipulating that this be under military guard. On April 13, a letter to the Spokesman Review, however, warned against putting Japanese to work saying, "If we work those Japs, we may expect American prisoners to take the place of the water buffalo or whatever they use for hard work in the rice paddies in the Indies and other hot countries."

Dean C. E. McAllister, Spokane clergyman, urged (Spokesman-Review, March 13) that the evacuees from the coast be put into abandoned CCC camps in the Spokane area and permitted to work, under guard. He said, "It is absurd to confine those Japanese designated as enemy aliens in commodious

quarters at Fort Missoula, while the Christian Japanese and those who are citizens are driven from pillar to post."

Opposition to evacuation was expressed by the Rev. E. Radcliff, another Spokane clergyman, who, according to the Spokesman-Review of March 23, said that Japanese citizens of the United States are being subjected to tyranny by the American public. "The Japanese that are in the United States should not be treated as a great plague," he said.

Occasional sentiment against outright mass evacuation came from others than clergymen. On March 19, in a letter to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Henry Ball of Puyallup wrote:

"In this agricultural area, there are some 175 Japanese families farming approximately 3,000 acres of valley land. If mass evacuation is carried out as suggested, it is not likely that it could be completed in time to permit the reorganization of the farming area for this crop year. I have lived in the valley for many years and I believe the Japanese can be controlled right here."

On March 25, in the Post-Intelligencer, Maurice G. Petersen, of Centralia, wrote:

"we are going to be confronted with a serious problem if we evacuate these Japanese at this time. They are very industrious and will be difficult to replace in the agricultural field...I think every American Japanese in the agricultural areas should be given every consideration possible before being removed."

In the Post Intelligencer of March 19, Don Cornelius of Seattle, takes an issue against "sentimentality" which is quoted here because it represents a thought fairly often expressed by letter writers and speakers during the survey period. Cornelius wrote:

"I believe in the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, but I certainly do not believe in too much hush hush and sentimentality about our enemy aliens, including their native sons and daughters. Let the authorities take them where they belong. Stop worrying about hurting German, Italian and Jap feelings."

The predominant attitude of private individuals was closely akin to

that of Cornelius, although sometimes a bit more moderate. William Taki, in a letter to the Post-Intelligencer on March 21, expressed this sentiment when he said, "I do not see how we can do other than segregate them for the duration, and if they are loyal I think they should forgive us for so doing."

In the same issue, C. W. Yeakum wrote: "For the safety of Americans who for generations have worked and fought to build and preserve our democracy, for a standard of living which has not been improved by the presence of Japanese, I am in favor of applying an 'ounce of prevention' now, and also of supply the 'pound of cur' for General MacArthur, to apply as he thinks best."

From the Japanese themselves came some difference in viewpoints. In the Post-Intelligencer of April 16, Betty Ogawa of Sumner, Washington, asserted that there is no place in the Constitution where it says citizens can be put in a concentration camp, limited as to travel, or forced to abide by curfew.

This immediately elicited replies from both Japanese and Caucasian readers who took issue with Miss Ogawa's statement. Alice Shimoyama of Seattle, on April 23 in the Post-Intelligencer wrote:

"It seems to me that Miss Ogawa's attitude is out of line with true Americanism at this time. As a citizen she should be willing to comply with army rulings. Our army knows what it is doing. This is war and those soldiers are out there fighting so that people like Betty Ogawa as well as more than a hundred million other people will be able to enjoy those constitutional rights for a long time to come. But until we win no sacrifice, even the sacrifice of the rights of citizenship, is too great."

Also in reply to Miss Ogawa's assertion, Richard Levin, of Seattle, writing in the Post-Intelligencer on April 23 said:

"Our Japanese population should thank their stars that our

government has acted as it has. It acted evidently for the protection of all Japs, knowing what the consequences would be if a single Jap should commit an outrage or engage in murder or sabotage."

Most of the Japanese writers expressed no trace of resentment against evacuation. In the Post-Intelligencer of April 22, Violet Yokoyama of Seattle wrote:

"First and foremost, we go with the full realization that we are Americans. We go without resentment or rancor, but with a deep abiding faith in the American government and people, knowing that justice and fair play will be the first consideration shown us in dealing with our evacuation problem."

On April 24, writing in the Post-Intelligencer, the Rev. Thomas J. Machida, pastor of the Seattle Japanese Methodist Church made public an open letter to "our fellow citizens of Seattle." This statement from the Japanese members of the Methodist Church said in part:

"But, we recognize that in the opinion of many this step is a military necessity, and we wish our friends to know we are leaving with no sense of ill-will but rather with a sincere desire to keep alive the friendships which have meant so much to us, looking forward eagerly to the return of peace to this land of ours and to the day when we once more take our place in the community life of Seattle."

* * *

C. Listing of Press Clippings

1. Seattle Post-Intelligencer, 1942.

3/3--p.3--Washington's junior senator, Mon C. Wallgren, urges speedy evacuation of enemy aliens and any others the arm deems it necessary to move from strategic defense zones.

3/3--p.1--Prominent officials of U. S. Government, lawyers, educators, ministers, state government officials meet with Tolson Committee on evacuation problem.

p.24--Pictures of persons attending hearings by Tolson Committee.

3/14--p.5--North American Times, oldest Japanese language and English section newspaper in the Northwest, ceases publication on orders of the Treasury Dept. Publisher, alien Japanese, in FBI custody.

3/19--p.14--Letters to Ed.--Henry Ball, Puyallup, writes: "If mass evacuation is carried out as suggested, it is not likely that it could be completed in time to permit the reorganization of the farming area for this crop year....I believe the Japanese can be controlled right here."

p.14--Letters to Ed.--Don Cornelius, Seattle, writes: "Stop worrying about hurting German, Italian and Jap feelings."

3/21--p.1--Puget Sound Chapter of the American Ass'n. of Social Workers urged that there be no mass evacuation and that each case should be decided individually and on its own merits.

p.4--Letters to Editor--William Taki, Seattle, writes: "I do not see how we can do other than segregate them for the duration, and if they are loyal I think they should forgive us for so doing."

p.4--Letters to Ed.--C. W. Yoakum, Olympia, writes: "For the safety of Americans who for generations have worked and fought to build and preserve our democracy, for a standard of living which has not been improved by the presence of Japanese, I am in favor of applying an 'ounce of prevention' now, and also of supplying the 'pound of cure' for General MacArthur to apply as he thinks best."

3/24--p.10--Editorial--Says only solution is removal of Japanese from all sections in which the presence of any enemies might operate to national disadvantage. "How acreage in truck farming sections of Western Washington is to be kept in bearing is a matter that affects this region vitally."... "We urge upon all concerned continuation of that understanding tolerance until evacuation procedure has been completed."

3/25--p.12--Letters to Ed.--Maurice G. Petersen, Centralia, writes: "We are going to be confronted with a serious problem if we evacuate these Japanese at this time."

3/26--p.24--Photo page, showing various scenes of registration of Japanese at Bainbridge Island civil control headquarters.

3/28--p.9, part 2--The Japan Society of Seattle, assailed during hearings by Tolan Committee, has disbanded and its funds have been invested in defense bonds.

4/1--p.14--Wenatchee, AP--Norman Cedergreen, Wenatchee produce man who developed a frozen package process bearing his name, said a number of Japanese Americans would work for his company after evacuation from the Coast.

4/2--p.2--Kenji Ito, Japanese-American attorney, acquitted by federal court jury of failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government. Immediately following the verdict, Ito asserted his willingness to serve the United States in any way and "to make any sacrifice necessary to defend the American way of life." Earlier he had told jurors, "I'd rather live in this country behind bars than in another country where dictators hold the olive branch in one hand and the dagger in the other."

4/2--p.3--U. of Washington Japanese students are being registered on the campus to help them continue their education at Eastern and Midwestern colleges after evacuation, under supervision of Robert O'Brien, ass't. dean of arts and sciences. O'Brien said similar registration will be completed at all Pacific Coast colleges and universities.

4/4--p.8--Editorial--"We Point with Pride" says editor, to efficient and humane job of evacuating Bainbridge Japanese and to the "manifest fairness" of the trial of a Japanese-American attorney charged with pro-Japanese activities.

4/6--p.8--Letters to Editor--F. W. Ray, Seattle, decries sentimentality expressed in handling of the Japanese evacuation program, and says, "The Japanese came to this country voluntarily. Now let them take care of themselves. We are in favor of all Japanese returning to Japan as soon as possible, for their race and the white race can never unite."

4/8/42--p.17--Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt sends a reassuring letter to James Y. Sakamoto, general chairman of the Emergency Defense Council, Seattle Chapter, JACL, who had written her, asking that Japanese being evacuated from the Pacific Coast be given some manner in which they could prove their loyalty to this country.

4/11--p.1, Sec. II--Sixty Japanese-American high school seniors, at meeting held in U. of Washington YMCA, presided over by Prof. Jack Macki, U.S.-born Japanese himself, were told by R. W. O'Brien, of the University, how they can continue education inland. O'Brien said that 16 inland colleges would accept Japanese-American transfers.

4/15--p.1--Ephrata, AP--Grant County commissioners refused a request by two Seattle men that they be permitted to settle a number of Japanese to be evacuated from the Coast in Eastern Grant County.

4/16--(exact date and page reference in doubt)--Letters to the Editor--Betty Ogawa, Sumner, says there is no place in the constitution where it says anybody can put a citizen in a concentration camp, limit him to travel not more than 5 miles from home or place of employment, or force him to go abide by a curfew.

4/16--p.4--Prof. Floyd Schmoee, on leave from U. of Washington for work with Friends Service Committee, said rehabilitation of Japanese Americans will be one of America's greatest problems. "they're not welcome anywhere. They are an unwanted people," Schmoee said before a group of Mortar Board alumnae in a meeting on the campus.

4/19--p.35--Seattle JACL members pledge all aid in the evacuation program.

4/22--p.8--Letter to Editor--Violet Yokoyama, Seattle, writes: "First and foremost, we go with the full realization that we are Americans. We go without resentment or rancor, but with a deep abiding faith in the American government and people, knowing that justice and fair play will be the first consideration shown us in dealing with our evacuation problem."

4/23--p.8--Letter to Editor--Alice Shimoyama, Seattle, writes concerning Miss Betty Ogawa's letter of 4/16. Says, "It seems to me that Miss Ogawa's attitude is out of line with true Americanism at this time."

4/24--p.23--part 3--Sincere appreciation for "all the privileges we have enjoyed during our residence in this city" was expressed by members of the Seattle Japanese Methodist Church in an open letter which their pastor, the Rev. Thomas J. Machida, addressed to "our fellow citizens of Seattle."... "we recognize that in the opinion of many this step is a military necessity, and we wish our friends to know we are leaving with no sense of ill-will but rather with a sincere desire to keep alive the friendships which have meant so much to us, looking forward eagerly to the return of peace to this land of ours and to the day when we once more take our place in the community life of Seattle."

4/25--p.6--Editorial--"The removal will be accompanied by certain inconveniences but these have been minimized to the greatest extent that seemed possible. Certainly there is nothing in this country's treatment of Japanese that could justify any reprisals by the Japanese government."

Seattle Times.

March 4--p.7--Editorial, stresses evacuation should be done by federal authority. "let us permit the army to perform the duty delegated to it."

2. Spokane Spokesman Review.

3/3--p.11--Seattle, AP--Attorney General Smith Troy joins others in recommending, at Tolan Committee hearing, that Japanese and Japanese Americans be evacuated immediately.

3/4--p.5--Olympia, AP--County prosecutors, in meeting, adopted a resolution urging citizens to discourage any conduct simulating what was termed

"vigilante activity" in connection with the evacuation problem. C. C. Quackenbush, of Spokane, expressed concern over the already 1,000 Japanese in his county and the possibility of sabotage to the many defense projects.

3-5--p.6--City, County, State and Federal officials met in office of Prosecutor C. C. Quackenbush to discuss possible evacuation of Japanese and alien Italian and Germans from the Coast to this area (Spokane). District Attorney Keith said "I was told by a Pacific Fruit official that 75 percent of the products shipped by them were raised by Japanese."

3/6--p.6--North side post 136 of the American Legion (Spokane) has adopted resolutions asking that Japanese aliens about to be evacuated from the Pacific Coast be located in some remote area to the east of Spokane, or else interned.

3/10--p.7--Hamilton, Mont., AP--Bitterroot Valley beet growers have given a near unanimous vote to bring Japanese detainees into this section for crop work, George C. Durland, head of the county AAA set-up said.

3/10--p.10--Spokane County commissioners pass resolution of protest against "dumping of large group of enemy aliens" into the Spokane area.

3/11--p.2--Seattle, AP--Seattle's American-born Japanese have launched comprehensive registration campaign in preparation for the evacuation order which they feel is imminent. Hope to keep families and friends together.

3/12--p.6--Dean Charles E. McAllister of Spokane made an appeal for prompt evacuation of American-born Japanese on the Coast to abandoned CCC camps in the Spokane area, where they would be under adequate guard.

3/12--p.7--Tolleson, Ariz., AP--Sheriff Lon Jordan reported approximately 100 white employees threatened trouble at a packing shed unless their employers discharged 10 Japanese truck drivers, hauling produce in from the fields.

3/12--p.7--Colfax--Whitman county does not want Japanese from the Coast, but would accept them under adequate supervision or in concentration camps, Prosecuting Attorney Ralph Wilkinson told Chamber of Commerce.

3/16--p.6--JACL members, Spokane, express desire to cooperate with the government and the military authorities in the proposed evacuation.

3/19--p.3--Seattle, AP--Indians of the Swinomish Indian Reservation at La Conner have discharged four Japanese alien oyster openers in the interest of national defense. Four more will probably be discharged later although these are American-born Japanese.

3/20--p.12--Boise, Idaho, AP--Establishment of one or more reception centers in Idaho for Japanese removed from war-vital west-coast areas emerged as a possible method of quieting objections against settling evacuees in the state.

3/23--p.6--Japanese citizens of the United States are being subjected to

tyranny by the American public, the Rev. Edward Radcliff told members of the Public Forum. "The Japanese that are in the United States should not be treated as a great plague," he said.

3/24--p.4--One of great problems occasioned by removal of Japanese from coastal areas is that of maintaining fresh vegetable supplies for Puget Sound cities, says story reprinted from Seattle Argus. Suggests combining some of the smaller farms to create units large enough to land themselves to large-scale machine operation."

3/30--p.3--Seattle, AP--There are more Japanese names on the marriage license application list than ever before. Expectation of evacuation orders is given usually as the reason for deciding to be married immediately.

3/31--p.4--Letters to Editor--O. A. Hauke, Opportunity, Wash., suggests that all able-bodied Japanese be put to work to build a six-lane highway and three-lane railroad to Alaska.

4/3--p.12--Wenatchee, AP--S. R. Marsh, of the attorney general's office, told Washington state carpenters in convention that Japanese evacuation is the No. 1 problem of the state.

4/7--p.7--Moscow, Idaho, AP--President Harrison C. Dale of the University of Idaho denies that his school has expressed willingness to take evacuated Japanese American students from the University of California.

4/11--p.7--Seattle, AP--Conzaga University will accept U.S. born Japanese students evacuated from west coast.

4/13--p.4--Letters to Editor--Gen DeYoung, Spokane, writes that it is unwise to employ Japanese in Montana beet fields. "...if we work those Japs, ...we may expect American prisoners to take the place of the water buffalo or whatever they use for hard work in the rice paddies in the Indies and other hot countries."

4/27--p.5--San Francisco--AP--Twenty-eight Protestant and Jewish clergymen sent open letter to Japanese citizens being removed from San Francisco. "We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to preserve this right which is yours so that when a day of healing and peace returns, you may exercise freshly your full rights as American citizens."

3. Tacoma News-Tribune.

2/26--p.1--Buckley, AP--Officials of towns and villages in the truck farming area south of Seattle oppose mass evacuation of enemy aliens because it would create havoc in the produce market, it was stated at a meeting of the Association of Valley Cities. Floyd M. Oles, manager of Washington Produce Shippers Ass'n. and official of the Washington State Taxpayer's Ass'n. said that there has been too much hysteria in connection with the enemy alien problem.

2/26--p.1--Sheriff John C. Bjorklund reports work of checking and listing every Japanese resident of Pierce County outside city of Tacoma has been virtually completed. Much contraband is being found.

2/26--p.16--Puyallup--Kiwanis Club passes resolution backing any action which civil and military authorities decide to take in the Japanese evacuation problem.

3/3--p.1--(B.W. Brintnall) Puyallup Valley faces farm labor shortage aggravated by evacuation of Japanese who have grown the larger share of vegetables produced there.

3/4--p.27--Editorial--Warns against repetition of scandals which arose out of the alien property handling in the last World War. "While most of those who have been urging the evacuation of aliens from this district are motivated solely by patriotic ideals, it is known that there have been a few who are using patriotism as a cloak and who have their eyes on fertile fields or business property which they hope to acquire at prices far below their real value."

March 5 (Tacoma News Tribune) By Ralph Smith. Evacuation will hurt Puyallup Valley berry packing industry.

3/7--p.8--Letter to Ed.--L. C. McFadden, urges each state "put aside a certain farming area large enough for all of its Japanese citizens where they can live together and raise most of their living and at the same time be under guard." Says this would be better than "scattering them about throughout the country."

3/9--p.1--Tacoma Chapter of JACL issues open letter to people of Tacoma asserting willingness to cooperate in the federal government's plans for evacuating Japanese residents from the Pacific coast and soliciting suggestions looking toward reducing the confusion and hardships for all concerned.

3/9--p.4--San Francisco, AP--200 American-born Japanese leaders from 10 western states pledged their loyalty to U. S. in 3-day emergency session of JACL. They promised full obedience to any evacuation order of the army.

3/10--p.5--San Francisco, AP--Forced evacuation of Japanese farmers from California will result in losses of billions of dollars, says Nobumitsu Tokahashi, agricultural coordinator of the Northern California district council of JACL Japanese farmers themselves stand to lose about \$100,000,000 in investments. They produce about 80% of the beans, 65% of the cauliflower, celery 90%; garlic, 75%; peas, 80%; cucumbers, 50% peppers, 95%; strawberries, 95%; processed spinach, 60%; market tomatoes, 70%; canning tomatoes, 50%. He said that the annual value of commercial truck crops grown by Japanese in California was believed to be more than \$40,000,000.

3/11--p.14--San Francisco, AP--JACL plans to transfer its headquarters from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. League is composed of 20,000 American-born Japanese.

3/14--p.8--Letter to Ed.--"Our officials are troubled with what to do with the Japanese here on the coast. Why not let them build the Neches Pass road? We have the tools lying idle since the WPA was discontinued, and for the Japanese that declare themselves loyal to America, it would be a monument for ages to come," Nels Bjarke.

3/16--p.11--Editorial--"U. S. government has leaned over backwards in trying to be fair toward German, Italian and Japanese aliens. We have had much agitation against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast, but we have been surprisingly lenient with the other alien races, who are in a position to be much more dangerous."

3/19--p.32--Seattle, AP--James Y. Sakamoto, newspaper publisher, announces plan of Seattle Japanese colony to migrate en masse to an unannounced site in eastern Washington and establish there a permanent colony.

3/23--p.1--Japanese American community leader, I. Nagantani, says opposition of Idaho and eastern Washington communities has kept Japanese from evacuating voluntarily. He stated that Japanese have continued to care for their crops even though they knew they would have to leave them.

3/25--p.1--Japanese are being registered for removal from Tacoma area. Cannerymen reported anxious about vegetables they will need to fill orders from the army and other sources.

3/25--p.20--Los Angeles, AP--Togo Tanaka, editor of the Los Angeles Japanese Daily News, says that since Pearl Harbor American-born Japanese have largely broken away from the influence of their elders and that only about 3 percent of the Japanese born in this country are pro-Japan.

3/25--p.1--Tacoma chapter of JACL sets March 29 as time for registration of their 250 members who will take oaths renewing allegiance to their native United States. Similar steps are being taken by all chapters on the west coast.

3/27--p.18--Editorial--Present mass evacuation of Japanese is probably larger than our previous two evacuations--the Acadians from Nova Scotia during the French-Indian War and the removal of Tories from U. S. after the Revolutionary War. This newest evacuation differs somewhat in that many of those affected were born in this country and have citizenship rights. The lot of the Japanese will "undoubtedly be far easier than those driven out in the two previous mass evacuations." Implies that although not without precedent, the U. S. is not a land of frequent mass movement of people.

3/31--p.10--Editorial--Hopes that Japanese will not be kept too long at the Puyallup assembly center. Some fear opposition inland might make it necessary to keep Japanese in assembly center indefinitely. Expresses hope that they will be moved away in time to hold "the famous Puyallup Valley Fair" whose grounds the center is occupying. Although called an "assembly center," the editorial says, "it is a concentration camp, even though temporary....In this war we are using more euphemistic terms than in previous conflicts."

4/1--p.14--Japanese evacuation worries school officials at Fife, in Puyallup Valley, where Japanese enrollment is high. Say that the athletic program will be hit badly and that students are uneasy, not knowing what will be done with them. Most of the Japanese students are still in school, but the curfew law has affected those who have been taking part in musical and dramatic affairs in the evening.

4/2--p.1--Fair grounds at Puyallup rented to the federal gov't. for use as assembly center at \$1.00 per year. They expect the fair to go on as usual next September, hoping the grounds will be cleared again by that time.

4/2--p.8--Seattle, AP--Many Japanese students at University of Washington have been accepted by the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago and other mid-western universities and colleges. The government has been paying cost of transportation and matriculation for those unable to pay their own says Robert O'Brien, ass't dean of arts and sciences.

4/8--p.14-- Letter to Ed.--Elizabeth Andrews suggest that loyal aliens be put to useful war work and the disloyal ones "given a one-way ticket to Berlin or Tokyo" and not permitted to return.

4/9--p.9--Fife baseball team, with Japanese-American players secured travel permit from Federal authorities to make a road trip. The Japanese boys were cautioned to observe the 8:00 p.m. curfew.

4/14--p.11-- Fumio Yokabe, American-Japanese, bound over to Federal court on \$1500 bail on charge of violating military curfew.

4/15--p.2--Ephrata, AP--Proposals to settle evacuated Japanese in eastern Grant County have met with stern "no" from the three county commissioners.

4/17--p.1--Victory Farms, Inc. organized in King and Pierce counties to aid in continuous, uninterrupted growing and harvesting of agricultural products. Also to aid in evacuation of Japanese citizens and aliens and help provide operators for the abandoned farms. It was organized with FSA assistance and is seeking financial aid from FSA.

4/23--p.22--Three Japanese sentenced to from 28 to 30 days in jail for violation of curfew.