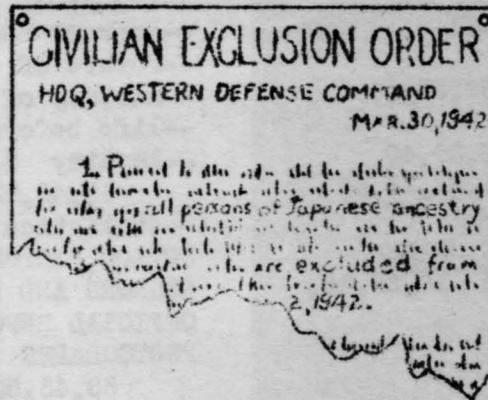


EVACUATION!



A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE JAPANESE EVACUATION ~

- o New source material
- o Topically arranged
- o Critical comments
- o Indexed

Northern California Office
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
2151 Vine Street, Berkeley, California
January 22, 1943

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*See Tolan Committee, Fourth Interim Report, p. 279. **Cost for first year, est. \$210,000,000 or \$1,964 per person, according to Pacific Cable, issue of Dec. 17, '42. ***See Tolan Committee, Fourth Interim Report, p. 157.

* * * * *

IN A HURRY?

Easily accessible articles which will enable the busy reader to obtain an authentic picture of what happened include #9 on the background of the Japanese in the United States, #45 on what the War Relocation Authority is trying to do, #42 for the reactions of a Naval Intelligence officer who has studied the problem and #59 stressing the cost to the taxpayer of evacuation and relocation. Less accessible, but even better, are three pamphlets (#3,4,5), #38 for a Negro condemnation of evacuation; #3 for a recent description of life in the camps.

ADDITIONAL COPIES

Copies of this bibliography may be obtained for 5¢ each from the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2151 Vine St., Berkeley, Calif. This report has been prepared by Caleb Foote and Malcolm Parker, typed by Amy Bush, with the research assistance of Jim Finucane, George Webb, Bill Sattler and Hank Hall, formerly of Coleville CPS camp.

I. SPECIAL MATERIAL ON THE EVACUATION

1. Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, Hearings, Parts 29, 30, 31; Report of March 19, 1942; Fourth Interim Report. This material totals 1,755 pages, all on the evacuation. Hereinafter referred to as the Tolson Committee; references to important material in these volumes will be found below. These reports are available in first-class libraries, or inquire of Rep. John H. Tolson, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.
2. "The Japanese in Our Midst," pamphlet published by Colorado Council of Churches (Mack Bldg., Denver, Colo.) 7pp. (5¢, 25 for \$1)
- 3.*
4. "American Refugees," pamphlet by Caleb Foote, Fellowship of Reconciliation (Northern California Office, 2151 Vine Street, Berkeley, Calif.) July '42, 8 pp., il. (5¢, 50 for \$1)
5. "Democracy and Japanese Americans," pamphlet by Norman Thomas, Post War World Council, (112 E. 19th St., New York City) July '42, 39 pp. (10¢)

The above three pamphlets all give information on the background and effects of evacuation. #4 is fuller on background, loyalty, and is designed to carry the story to those with little information; #3 gives a much more detailed account of the actual evacuation and conditions in Assembly Centers; #5 has an excellent section on "What to Do" and a review of the legal situation. All oppose the evacuation.

6. Pacific Citizen, weekly, publ. at 415 Beason Bldg., 25 E. Second S. St., Salt Lake City, by Japanese-American Citizens League. \$2.50 a year.
7. Pacific Cable, fortnightly, publ. at 1411 E. Northlake, Seattle, Washington, by the Seattle F.O.R. 50¢ a year.

These two papers will keep you abreast of all current news on the Japanese Americans; #6 is very full, is invaluable to those really interested in the subject.

8. Center newspapers are published by internees in each WRA Center. A sample copy would probably be mailed to those requesting it. (see Appendix E)

II. THE PRE-WAR BACKGROUND

9. FROM MANY LANDS, Louis Adamic, New York, 1939. See section entitled "A Young American with a Japanese Face," pp. 183-234.

Excellent background material. Autobiographical story told to Adamic graphically portrays discrimination, conflicts, feelings of Nisei.

10. "West Coast Japanese," Jim Marshall, Colliers, Oct. 11, 1941, p. 14, il.

Rumors and scares are taken up and debunked. Army, Navy, and F.B.I. "opinion, based on intensive and continuous investigation, is that the situation is not dangerous....With this opinion West Coast newspapermen, in touch with the problem for years, agree almost unanimously."

- *3. "A Touchstone of Democracy, the Japanese in America," pamphlet by Galen Fisher and others, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches (289 Fifth Ave., New York) June '42, 38 pp., il. (10¢)

11. "Japanese Saboteurs in our Midst," Stanley High, Reader's Digest, Jan. '42, p. 11. (deleted from revised edition)

A fair example of extreme fear of the Japanese population, written before the war. The fishing fleet is dangerous, the farmers who surround defense plants are saboteurs, while isolated farmers have secret airfields. If war breaks they will all rise with Japan to smite us. Deleted from revised edition when predictions failed to materialize.

12. "The Japanese," Tolan Committee, Fourth Interim Report, p. 59.

Excellent summary of history of Japanese in U. S., census figures on their number, and material on their economic status.

Also: 13, "America's 150,000 Japanese," Hauser, American Mercury, Dec. '41;

14, "Current Problems of Japanese-Americans," Bogardus, Sociology and Social Research, July '41; 15, JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES, Ichihashi, Stanford U. Press '32; 16, THE SECOND GENERATION JAPANESE PROBLEM, Strong, Stanford U. Press '34.

III. THE EVACUATION

A. Buildup for the evacuation

17. "How to Tell Japs from the Chinese," Life, Dec. 22 '41, p. 81, -11.

Shows the "anthropometric conformations that distinguish friendly Chinese from enemy alien Japs." (also Niseis, of course.) Pictures show facial differences (such as the color of skin, Chinese as parchment yellow, Japs earthy yellow.) If this doesn't work, "an often sounder clue is facial expression....Chinese wear rational calm of tolerant realists. Japs, like General Tojo, show humorless intensity of ruthless mystics." If this doesn't work, Life recommends wearing a sign to tell what race you are.

18. "California and the Japanese," Carey McWilliams, New Republic, March 2, '42, p. 295.

The Filipinos (30,000 in California) started the wave of resentment against Japanese who before the war had "quietly and successfully.... fitted into the economy of the state." Those leading agitation for "the dangerous concrete proposal" of evacuation are special interest groups and local politicians. The Niseis have "tended to break away from the Japanese community." He is strongly opposed to evacuation, which would only be legal after declaration of martial law. We should "demonstrate the democratic objective of the war by fair treatment."

19. "Plight of the Nisei," Howard Costigan, Nation, Febr. 14, '42, p. 184.

So great was public belief in Hawaiian Fifth Columnism by mid-February that this liberal magazine reports as true the story of roads blocked by stalled Japanese trucks, directing arrows out in the sugar cane.

20. "The Question of Transferring the Japanese from the Pacific Coast," Eric Bellquist, Tolan Committee Hearings, Part 29, p. 11240.

Outstanding statement opposing evacuation. As this material is hard to obtain, a summary of the article is in Appendix C, below.

21. "People Nobody Wants: West Coast Japanese," F. J. Taylor, Saturday Evening Post, May 9 '42, p. 24, illus.

Best material on economic causes of evacuation. For summary, see Appendix B below.

22. "Attitudes on Removal," Tolan Committee, Fourth Interim Report, p. 139.

Chief arguments of witnesses before the Tolan Committee who favored or opposed evacuation.

Also: 23, "Cool Heads or Martial Law," Bendiner, Nation, Febr. 14 '42; p. 183; 24, "What Shall We Do with Our 150,000 Japs," Eddy, American, March '42, p. 15, illus.; 25, "California Gets Tough," Bruce, N. Y. Times Magazine, March 15, '42, p. 3; 26, "California on the Alert," Sinclair, American Legion Magazine, Apr. '42, p. 28, illus.

The Press and the American Japanese

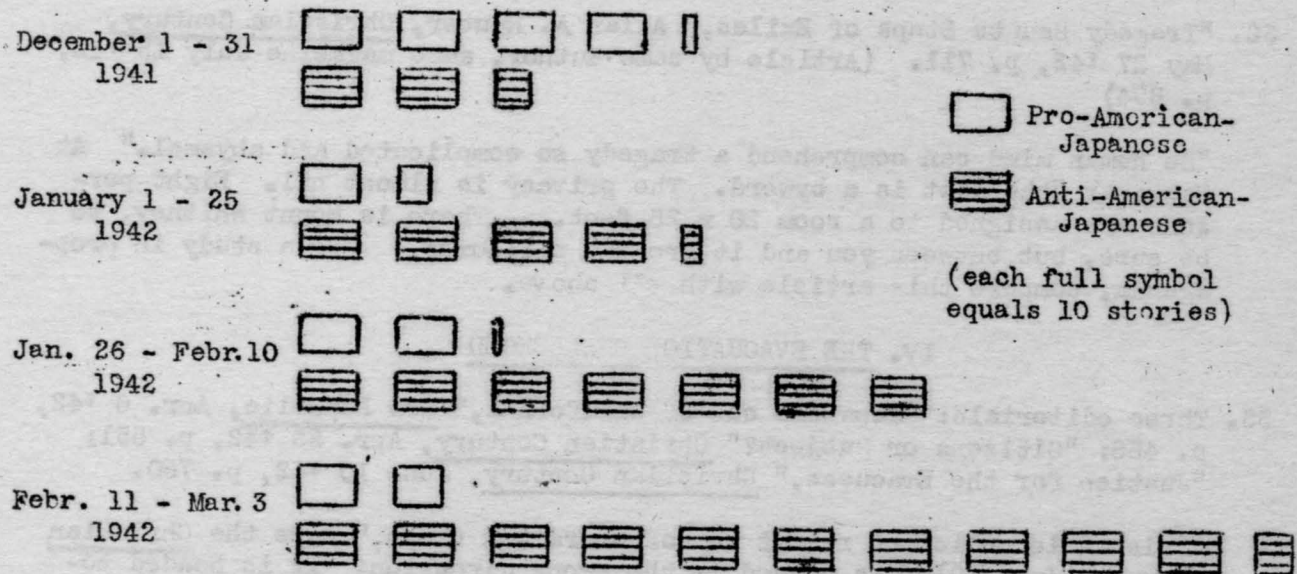


Fig. 1. The rise in anti-American-Japanese feeling is indicated above, the symbols depicting stories about American-Japanese appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle (liberal) and San Francisco Examiner (Hearst). Pro-American-Japanese stories are those which urged tolerance, fair play and opposed evacuation; anti-American-Japanese, which created hatred or suspicion, or urged discrimination or evacuation. These stories make it equally clear that the anti-American-Japanese fire was fanned by journalists and politicians, who saw in the "yellow peril" a sure-fire political issue. The overwhelming majority of anti-American Japanese stories were demands for evacuation by Congressmen, mayors, county boards of supervisors and other politicians. (see p. 7 below).

B. Actual Evacuation and Camp Life

27. Typical Evacuation Descriptions: Firsthand accounts of evacuations are found in the following: Nation, May 9 '42, p. 556; Christian Century, Apr. 15 '42, p. 500, and Aug. 5 '42, p. 965; Fellowship, Aug. '42, p. 34; Pacific Citizen, June 30 '42, p. 7. (The last two are by Niseis, and are especially recommended).
28. "Coast Japs are Interned in Mountain Camp," Life, Apr. 6 '42, p. 15, il.
Best easily available pictures of evacuation, early camp life.
29. Life inside the camps, two graphic descriptions by Niseis: Nation, June 6 '42, p. 666; New Republic, June 15 '42, p. 882.
30. "Democracy in Detention," Caleb Foote, Fellowship, Dec. '42, p. 205.
Recent impression of Heart Mountain Center, Wyoming, stressing psychological and social results of evacuation upon internees.
31. "The Problem People," Jim Marshall, Colliers, Aug. 15 '42, p. 50, illus.
Sweet picture of Manzanar with beautiful illustrations. The good life is food, shelter, a chance to work, a library, some art classes and having babies. Liberty and freedom and the Bill of Rights apparently don't rate. Nor is there any mention of dust, lack of privacy, barbed wire, searchlights, or the fact that these people are convicted of no crime.
32. "Tragedy Haunts Steps of Exiles," Allan A. Hunter, Christian Century, May 27 '42, p. 711. (Article by same author, same magazine July 15 '42, p. 894)
"No human mind can comprehend a tragedy so complicated and abysmal." At Manzanar "the dust is a byword. The privacy is almost nil. Eight persons are assigned to a room 20 x 25 feet.... There is Mount Whitney, to be sure, but between you and it are the pillboxes." For a study in propaganda, compare this article with "31 above.

IV. THE EVACUATION CHALLENGED

33. Three editorials: "Japanese out of California," New Republic, Apr. 6 '42, p. 456; "Citizens or Subjects?" Christian Century, Apr. 29 '42, p. 551; "Justice for the Evacuees," Christian Century, June 10 '42, p. 750.
"This whole policy of resort to concentration camps," says the Christian Century (June 10), "is headed in the wrong direction. It is headed toward arbitrary arrests, toward the supplanting of civil authority, toward the destruction of constitutional rights, toward the derogation of the courts and toward the establishment of racial discrimination as a principle of American government. It is moving in the same direction Germany moved....."
34. "Our Japanese Refugees," Galen Fisher, Christian Century, Apr. 1 '42, p. 424.
The first ringing challenge to the evacuation; the first national publicity (outside the press) to the truth about Hawaii. An outstanding article by a leading writer on the subject.

35. "Have We Forgotten Justice?" Caleb Foote, Fellowship, May '42, p. 79.

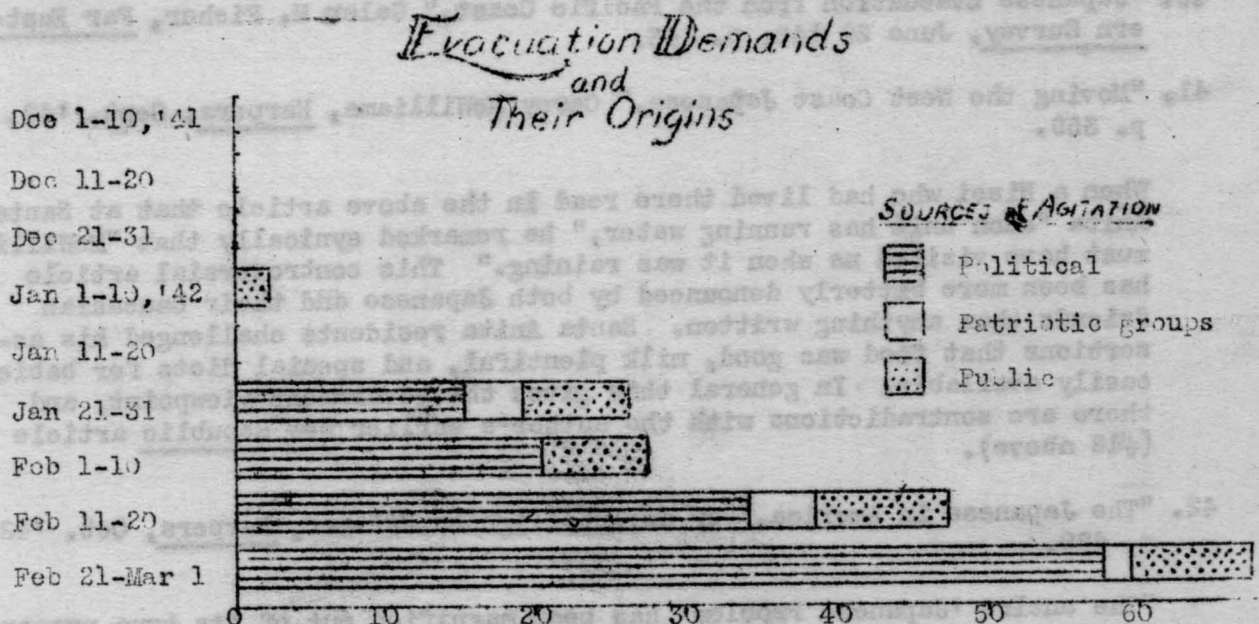
Stresses causes of evacuation: public opinion inflamed by anti-Japanese rumors and stories, accounts of fifth columnism in Hawaii, a vigorous campaign by politicians.

36. "Citizens Behind Barbed Wire," Charles Iglehart, Christian Century, June 6 '42, p. 649.

Does not believe evacuation was to protect Japanese, for "I found no evidence of any serious danger..." Public opinion was deliberately fanned "until a conflagration was threatened, but at any time it could have been quenched if the authorities had shown the proper firmness."

37. "America's Protective Custody," Floyd Schmoë, Fellowship, July '42, p.111.

Protective custody is given as a reason for evacuation, but "the very words 'protective custody (Schutzhaft)' were 'made in Germany,' not here. How could it accord with American justice that if a man were dangerous to his neighbors, they should be put into custody rather than he?"



Here are represented the total number of demands for evacuation appearing in two San Francisco newspapers, with the dates on which they were made. It is significant that there were only two such demands before January 22; that the overwhelming majority of the demands were political in origin - made by Congressmen, mayors, other city and state officials, county workers, etc. The Chronicle editorialized on Feb. 6: "The supposed 'hysteria' over enemy aliens and their descendants scarcely exists among the people themselves....but the excitement is visible almost entirely in political and journalistic quarters..... They are seeking to capitalize on a supposed excitement of others which is mostly a figment of their own imaginations." This graph raises interesting questions: If the evacuation was military necessity, why was there no mention of it in the excitement immediately following Pearl Harbor? Why was it only adopted after vigorous agitation by political groups?

38. "Americans in Concentration Camps," Harry Paxton Howard, Crisis, Sept. '42, illus.

This is strongest condemnation of continued detention which has yet appeared, and it is significant that it should be published by a leading Negro magazine. "Color seems to be the only possible reason why thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry are in concentration camps.....if Asiatic-Americans can be reduced to bondage, deprived of citizenship and of property, the same thing can be done to Afro-Americans --and to Jews."

V. OTHER ARTICLES

39. "The Story of the Pacific Coast Evacuation," Col. Karl R. Benedetson, address to Commonwealth Club, May 20 '42; published in Vital Speeches, June 15 '42, p. 541.

The Army's story, told by the man who under General DeWitt handled the evacuation and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work. See Appendix A.

40. "Japanese Evacuation from the Pacific Coast," Galen M. Fisher, Far Eastern Survey, June 29 '42, p. 145.

41. "Moving the West Coast Japanese," Carey McWilliams, Harpers, Sept. '42, p. 359.

When a Nisei who had lived there read in the above article that at Santa Anita "each unit has running water," he remarked cynically that "McWilliams must have visited us when it was raining." This controversial article has been more bitterly denounced by both Japanese and their Caucasian friends than anything written. Santa Anita residents challenged his assertions that food was good, milk plentiful, and special diets for babies easily available. In general this gives the government viewpoint, and there are contradictions with the author's earlier New Republic article (#18 above).

42. "The Japanese in America," by an Intelligence Officer, Harpers, Oct. '42, p. 489.

"The entire 'Japanese Problem' has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people. It should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis." Fine short discussion of Nisei life, and an analysis of the feeling against the Japanese. (see Appendix A) Many Coast authorities do not agree with his classification of the Kibeis.

43. "Our Stakes in the Japanese Exodus," Paul S. Taylor, Survey Graphic, Sept. '42, p. 373, illus.

Looking towards future trends, with discussion of the attempt to deny Nisei their citizenship, the Joint Immigration Committee's work, the future

of world-wide white and non-white relationships. The article is accompanied by interesting statistics: "there are roughly a thousand of the rest of us to one of them," 65% of the aliens are 45 or over, 25% of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast are under 15.

44. "Japanese Evacuation: Policy and Perspectives," Carey McWilliams, Common Ground, Summer '42, p. 65.

A strong plea by one who accepts the evacuation as military necessity but wants this military necessity "converted into social objectives inherently desirable."

45. "Democracy in Relocation," Dillon Myer, Common Ground, Winter '43, p. 43.

Present policies and future objectives of the War Relocation Authority clearly outlined by its Director. There is good (but only partial) material on community organization and life within the Centers.

- Also: 46, "Our Japanese Citizens," M. D. Sharp, Christian Register, July '42, p. 223; 47, "West Coast Japanese," G. E. Mills, Asia, Aug. '42, p. 487; 48, "Japanese-Americans and the Law," R. Baldwin, Asia, Sept. '42, p. 518; 49, "Immigrants and Citizens of Japanese Origin," S. F. Miyamoto, Annals of the American Academy, Sept. '42, p. 107; 50, "Outcast Americans," W. Robinson, American Magazine, Sept. '42, p. 30, illus; 51, "How the Army Did It," Business Week, Nov. 7, '42, p. 31.

VI - HAWAII

52. "No. 1 Fifth Column," Time, Jan. 5 '42, p. 23.

The citizen of Honolulu knew that "fed on tolerance, watered by complacency, the Jap fifth column had done its job fiendishly well -- and had not yet been stamped out." Typical of stories given wide circulation at the time.

53. "Re Sabotage in Hawaii..." Tolson Committee, Fourth Interim Report, p. 48.

Ten pages of statements and affidavits debunking the Hawaii fifth column rumors. Statements of Knox, Stimson, Rowe; affidavits by leading citizens of Hawaii. Concensus of all reports: no fifth column.

54. "The Japanese in Hawaii," Blake Clark, New Republic, Sept. 14, '42.

Outstanding article on what really did happen in Hawaii on Dec. 7. The Chief of Police said that on Dec. 7 there was no sabotage, and "hundreds of them (Japanese) were actively defending the territory." As for the Japanese doctors, "many an American mother today owes the life of her son to their skill."

55. "Cool Heads in Hawaii," William M. Maier, Worldover Press, Nov. 4 '42

After the initial shock, "most of Honolulu and the rest of the Islands.... realized that because one was of Japanese race, one was not necessarily a potential saboteur....alien Japanese were excluded from certain areas, but on the whole they continue to live normally."

VII - FICTION AND MOTION PICTURES

56. "Mary Osaka, I Love You," John Fante, Good Housekeeping, Oct. '42, p. 40.

Fiction -- the story of a Los Angeles Nisei girl who marries a Los Angeles Filipino. After their wedding they sign a tourist court guest register: "Mr. and Mrs. Mingo Mateo, December 7, 1941." A powerful account of Little Tokyo, a loyal Issei, an intensely American Mary Osaka, and the Filipino-Japanese tension.

57. "Little Tokyo," movie, (20th Century Fox). A Japanese-American leads the espionage ring; all the discredited fifth column rumors are presented as fact; and the closing newsreel shots of the evacuation give an aroma of truth to the whole thing.
58. "Across the Pacific," movie, (Warner Bros.) presents a Chinese-American who is usually the No. 2 son of Charlie Chan as the Nisei villain. He talks like a rah-rah college boy, but is tied to Tokyo's apron strings.

Commenting on these pictures, the Pacific Citizen (Dec. 3 '42) writes: "One reason the movies seem to pick on Nisei as villains seems to be that they can thus get an oriental-faced character who can still be shown speaking intelligible English. However, it is a dirty trick, since there is no actual record of Nisei villainy to back up Hollywood's use of American-born Japanese as movie criminals."

APPENDIX A - THE TYRANNY OF A WORD

Shortly after the war began, the San Francisco Chronicle noted the persons of Japanese ancestry in the state and observed: "Americans called them Japanese, though the great majority of them had every right to be called Americans." Here was a peculiar thing. Because of a high social visibility, American citizens were labelling certain other American citizens with the name which they also applied to their enemies. No newspaper or politician referred to citizens of German ancestry as "Germans;" but almost every newspaper or politician called Niseis "Japanese." No one quite knew what this race distinction meant. Life had a hard time telling its readers how to distinguish Chinese and "Japs" (see #17 above). In San Francisco little Chinese girls ran home to mother crying because they had been cruelly slapped by schoolmates under the usual misapprehension. In Watertown, N. Y., police nabbed a "suspicious Japanese" who turned out to be the Filipino houseboy of a Brigadier General. The Army issued a Nisei a pass to travel on a Puget Sound ferry which described him as a "Japanese alien, U. S. Citizen." But despite this confusion the word remained, and when Rep. Leland Ford stepped into a relatively calm situation and started rolling the snowball which resulted in evacuation, he had a relatively easy target. These people were the Japs. No matter how much they protested, they were still the Japs. That they were so easy to single out made them an ideal target for the political campaign which followed.

APPENDIX B - ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF EVACUATION

After Pearl Harbor, Austin E. Anson, Managing Secretary of the Salinas Vegetable Grower-Shipper Assn., went to Washington and "pointed out to the War and Navy Departments, the Attorney General, to every Congressman who would listen to him," what a vital area the Salinas region was and the

necessity of getting rid of the Japanese. He also says: "We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons. We might as well be honest. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men....And we don't want them back when the war ends, either." (See "People Nobody Want," #21 above) This same article summarizes the economic power of the Japanese before evacuation as follows: Salinas, control of Australian onions and lettuce; Santa Maria, syndicate controlling fresh fruit and vegetable distribution, which could control the Los Angeles markets because of Japanese monopolized products such as strawberries (90%), cucumbers, onions, spinach (75%), celery, snap beans, cauliflower (50%); San Pedro, fishing monopoly; Monterey, abalone fishing; Seattle, operation of over one-half of city's hotels; San Francisco, capturing best bazaar trade in Chinatown. Japanese commercial interests along the Coast are estimated to value \$55,000,000 to \$75,000,000. This gives a clue to some of the economic pressures exerted. However, an authority in the economic field, Carey McWilliams, feels that the pressures for evacuation "cut across the ordinary economic alignments." (see his "Moving the West Coast Japanese," #41 above).

APPENDIX C - AN ARGUMENT AGAINST EVACUATION

(Summary of statement of Eric Bellquist, see # 20 above)

"Certainly few things are ever quite so dangerous to civil liberties as a patterned patriotism on the loose.....What must everlastingly be driven home is that the intolerances of native prejudices are just as much a part of subversive activity as Japanese sabotage, Nazi spies and communist intrigue. We must guard against this today, because there is no way of making reparations for pain and shame. We have certain interests in the state --some agricultural, some 'patriotic,' some closely affiliated with certain newspapers--which have long been hostile to orientals in general as well as other aliens, and which have now found a golden opportunity to come out against the Japanese." He cites a daily radio news commentator who "for some time has been urging that every Japanese, alien or citizen, be transplanted to the other side of the Rockies. In appeal after appeal, he has incited the people and aroused their suspicion." (It is worth noting that there is evidence that Department of Justice officials attribute much of the hysteria to a radio commentator who "decided to ride the Jap problem for publicity and devoted a large portion of his several broadcasts each day to a demand that the Japs be removed from the coastal area and to the incitement of prejudices against and fears of persons of Japanese ancestry." - report, Special Committee on Bill of Rights, American Bar Association).

"City councils and county boards of supervisors have been passing restrictive ordinances, petitioning the Congress to enact legislation against our Japanese. The mayors of our two largest cities, as well as many smaller ones, have lost their composure along with the rest. The state personnel board at Sacramento has sought to take action contravening the Constitution as well as the expressed sentiment of our highest officials, including the President." Among national politicians, Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi "stated on the floor of the House that the west coast was teeming with spies and fifth columnists. 'Once a Jap, always a Jap,' asserted Mr. Rankin, whose state certainly does not have many aliens in its midst, although the gentleman from Mississippi might well accord his attention to the large suppressed minority which does exist there." Mr. Rankin, who is

for putting every Japanese in a concentration camp, links the Japanese to race troubles in Harlem where 'the city authorities have entirely lost control,' and Japses go back of 'this drive to stir up trouble between the whites and the Negroes here in Washington.' "The best solution for the whole problem is to behave courteously toward any law-abiding foreigner, and citizen, whatever the slant of his eyes. It is the slant of the heart that counts, and that is no matter for offhand judgment."

APPENDIX D - NISEIS IN THE ARMY

In the first year of Selective Service 1,864 California and 1,014 Hawaiian Niseis were inducted into the armed forces. It has been roughly estimated that at the time of the evacuation 2500 Niseis were in uniform, about one-third of whom were volunteers. Some of these men have since been released, but the great majority are still in. Occasional press reports indicate some of them are on the front lines. At least one is in Australia, and a recent United Press Dispatch from the Buna area in New Guinea tells about a Nisei interpreter, one of "the most valuable men" in the front lines there, who has a bodyguard so other soldiers will make no mistakes. The reporter says he "gets along fine with his campmates now that they have gotten used to the situation." Hawaii has a large number of Niseis in both the regular army and the Home Guard, and the Washington Morry Go Round tells about a mess boy who went ashore and then came steaming back to his commanding officer after seeing a Nisei guardsman on patrol. "Captain," he cried, "we arrived too late. The Japs has got Honolulu." At Pearl Harbor Niseis, both in and out of the armed services, made an outstanding record for themselves helping defend the territory.

APPENDIX E - RELOCATION CENTERS

Relocation Centers are located in Arizona (Poston and Rivers), Arkansas (Denson and McGecho), California (Manzanar and Newell), Colorado (Amache), Idaho (Hunt), Utah (Topaz) and Wyoming (Heart Mountain). All publish newspapers, and 50% would probably bring you one of these papers for several months. Among these papers, with post office addresses, are the Heart Mountain Sentinel, Heart Mt., Wyo.; Minnidoka Irrigator, Hunt, Idaho; Manzanar Free Press, Manzanar, Calif.; Tule Lake Dispatch, Newell, Calif.; Rohwer Outpost, McGecho, Arkansas; Topaz Times, Topaz, Utah.

Bibliography on
Japanese Evacuation --

from No. Calif. Office,
Fellowship of Reconciliation
2151 Vine St., Berkeley, Calif.

SUPPLEMENT

Important material in addition to that in regular part of "Selected Bibliography on Japanese Evacuation."

March 20, 1943

Recent

59. "Our 100,000 New Boarders," J. P. *McEvoy*, Readers Digest, March '43, p. 65.

"The tax-payer has not been told the true story," as for instance he does not know how "the sunkist hysteria of West Coast pressure groups could transmute an old local, political, economic and race feud into a national burden and an international reproach." The tax-payer does not know the background, how the Japanese coming to this country "started out working for less, and infuriated labor; they wound up working for more, and infuriated management." Short, packed, one of the best articles to date in America's most widely read magazine.

60. "Dual Citizenship," Carey McWilliams, Far Eastern Survey, Nov. 16, '42, p. 28.

Clears away much of the fog on the nationality issue. The U. S. has always adopted the legal position of jus soli, which holds that a child born on its soil takes the citizenship of the country of its birth, without regard to the nationality of its parents. This is the basis of section 1, 14th Amendment to the Constitution, and automatically denies so-called "dual citizenship." Japan adopts the nationality doctrine of jus sanguinis which holds that a child born abroad takes the citizenship of its parents, thus she claimed as Japanese citizen children of her nationals born abroad. However, Japan modified this by a law stipulating that children born in this country after 1924 are American citizens unless specially registered, those born before 1924 could renounce their "Japanese citizenship." Many Nisei have done this, but it is important that they are not required to, as our Government has never recognized Japan's claim upon them. The reason for this difference in U. S. and Japanese law is economic, Japan being an overpopulated country depending on emigration, the United States having been an immigration country. Thus we made it easy to gain citizenship, Japan made it hard to lose it. The problem affects many other countries as well, and its best solution is an international agreement on a world nationality code. Those who would deny American citizenship to Nisei on the basis of dual citizenship are merely capitulating to Tokyo instead of recognizing their own law as supreme, and seeking an international solution.

61. "U. S. Soldiers with Japanese Faces," Blake Clark, Readers Digest, Febr. '43, page 125.

Nisei soldiers from Hawaii train for war and win friends in Wisconsin. "Each of us," one says, "feels that he is symbol of the loyalty of the large Japanese American population in Hawaii."

62. Three articles by George D. Nickel, Survey Midmonthly, "West Coast Japanese," Apr. '42, p. 99; "West Coast Evacuees," Oct. '42, p. 262; "In Relocation Centers," Jan. '43, p. 3.

The October article is the best, with a detailed account of how evacuation went, set-up and operation of control stations. Whole series from social work viewpoint, "without prejudice and without pity."

63. "Arizona's City of Exiles," Albert W. Palmer, Christian Century, Jan. 20 '43.
64. Four articles by Clarence Hall, "The Japanese Evacuation in Retrospect," "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," "Inside Nisei America," "Little Nisei, What Now?" Christian Advocate, Oct. 15-Nov. 5 '42.
65. "Outlawing Japanese Americans," Thomas Fithian, Common Sense, Sept. '42, p. 314.
- Also: "Smoking Out the Jap Spies," (fiction), American Magazine, May '42; articles in Missions for April, May, June, Sept. '42.
66. "Dislocation, Evacuation, Relocation," F. W. Heckleman, Motive, Jan. '43.
Same issue also includes interesting Hawaiian Nisei biography, some correspondence.

Books

67. "American Unity and Asia," Pearl Buck, John Day, 1942. Ch. 3, "Japanese Americans."
68. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Blake Clark, Modern Age Books, 1942. Ch. on "The Japanese Community."

Additional background books, all prewar: 69, "Out of the Far East," Allan Hunter, Friendship Press, 1934; 70, "Orientals in American Life," Albert W. Palmer, Friendship Press, 1934; 71, "Our Racial and National Minorities," ed. Brown and Roucek, Ch. X, Sec. F, "Japanese Americans."

72. "Relocation Communities for Wartime Evacuees," (pamphlet), War Relocation Authority, Washington, Sept. '42, 13 pp., illus. (free).

Useful information and photographs of Relocation Centers. Physical setting, climate, population, agricultural possibilities, other projects described for each Center.

Pamphlets

- 73, 74. "Bibliography of Japanese in America," and "First Quarterly Report," War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C. (free)

Other pamphlets in addition to those in main bibliography: "The Church and the Japanese in America" (Federal Council of Churches, Committee on Aliens and Prisoners of War); "Canada's Japanese," (Fellowship for a Christian Social Order), "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast," (Los Angeles County Committee for Church and Community Co-operation); "The Church Measures the Evacuation," (Northern California Office, Fellowship of Reconciliation); "A Letter to the Churches of Colorado," (Colorado Council of Churches); "The Pacific Coast Evacuation Order," (American Civil Liberties Union).