The Board of Supervisors of Sierra County, California, at its regular session June 1, 1943, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sierra, State of California, hereby endorses resolutions heretofore adopted by the Counties of Alpine and Monterey, California, protesting against the following contemplated actions, as announced through the press, to-wit:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 25,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control.

And it is further ordered that certified copies of this order be sent to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation Board, to our Congressmen and Senators and to the President of the United States and to each Board of Supervisors of the State of California.

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Sierra County, California, June 1, 1943, and entered in the minutes of said Board.

ELTON O. CARVIN
CHAIRMAN of the Board of Supervisors,
Sierra County, California.

ATTEST:
Capt. John H. Hall,  
4th Armored Div.  
Ww, D. C.  

Dec. 21, 1943.

Gentlemen:  

Thanks for your kind letter of the 15th inst.  

Your hope and thinking takes me back to the same kind of thing  

we now know was going on and which was before Pearl Harbor.  

There's no doubt in anyone's mind about the Japs in Italy.  

They couldn't do more for their so-called enemies (descendants of the Vanport and all the rest of the bulb) than to make a great showing in Italy, as get you thinking  

and keep you thinking as you now are.  In doing you left them get into their  

and Japanese position.  Boy are they going to do that after the war together  

us toward their country (and don't doubt for a minute it's Japan) and its Japs  

in the country and our possessions in the Pacific and I've taught to  

keep my mind open too! It's just like the Jap vegetable boy we had for  

twenty 25 years (had been back to Japan at least once) and the Japs that took  

case of our lawn; they all whipped their bats and hooted to us before  

Pearl Harbor, but immediately afterwards they were friendly, unobliger, and  

even Cosselty (this Cosselty was particularly noticeable among the younger  

Jeps on the street). All of which is possible, only natural to anyone who has  

been brought up with the superiority of race Cosselty. This Cosselty is a Dunder  

and the matter, is indelible into them by the ruling military caste to keep themselves in  

power and to be to conquer others more efficiently. Your Commander in Chief  

after a recent meeting afloat, has the solution of her own way down, better  

send them to our possessions in Pacific or some as Jeps is a big island in  

the Philippines at least for their own safety.  

A Merry Christmas to you and your boys John McCloy. Please call him  

when he's going to let me do some of that special service work.  

Yours sincerely,  

Dwight D. Eisenhower
15 December 1943

Dear Mr. Clark:

Your letter to Mr. McCloy of December 9 has been received in Mr. McCloy's temporary absence.

I understand that loudspeaker broadcasts in the Japanese language to Japanese troops have already met with some measure of success.

I note your apprehension concerning the use of Japanese-Americans in the Army. In this connection you will perhaps be interested to know that there are over 2000 Japanese-Americans in the Army at the present time. The 100th Battalion, composed of Japanese-Americans from Hawaii, has distinguished itself in the fighting in Italy. Thirty-four have been killed in action and an additional 130 or more wounded. The record of other Japanese-American elements in the Army has been superior.

It is certainly true that there are many difficult problems in connection with our Japanese population. I do believe, however, that some measure of confidence and respect should be reposed in those American Japanese who have unhesitatingly assumed their share of the common burden in winning the war.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN M. HALL

JOHN M. HALL
Captain, F.A.
Assistant Executive

Mr. DeWitt Clark
623 Henry Building
Seattle, Washington

OASW; JMH; MGB
December 9, 1943

Hon. John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Dear McCloy:

Perhaps you've thought about it: to use some of the Japs in our army to talk to the enemy Japs via loud speaker or other methods about it being safe to surrender and why.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion why more do not surrender.

Sorry to see any of them in our forces. I've dealt with them many years. They will hold that service over us in re to those in this country after the war. I would not trust any of them.

Yours sincerely,

DeWitt Clark

[Handwritten note: And I have one of our own men close that could understand Japanese! All.
Memorandum for Files:

NISEI SOLDIERS

Nisei is a word which up to now is known to few Americans east of the Pacific West, but which we have a notion will be well and favorably known to all of us before the war is over. A Nisei is an American-born citizen whose parents were Japanese.

There are a large number of Nisei in the Far West. Most of them are as loyal to the United States as any other group of Americans. Until recently, however, they were not eligible for service in our Armed Forces in this war with Japan and its Axis partners.

About a month ago, Secretary of War Stimson announced that Nisei from then on would be accepted for training in special units, including infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel, and would see actual fighting service in due course. Under present arrangements, Nisei can get into these services through draft boards in their communities.

It seems beyond dispute to us that this is the right way to handle the matter. We feel confident, too, that these men will become tough and valiant fighters for the country of their parents' adoption. Judging from our boys' experiences with the Jap soldiers on New Guinea and Guadalcanal, we can well afford to turn some Japanese-descended fighting talent against the original Jape.

We got the old familiar "That's the stuff!" kick out of this piece of news—a renewal of the conviction that American democracy can do such things and get away with them gloriously, because of its power to attract and hold the loyalty of all manner of people. In opening the Army to the Nisei, we think the War Department did its best single day's work in months.

The above is a copy of an Editorial in the March 20, 1943 issue of COLLIERS magazine.
March 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Gosgrove:

Your letter and petition of February 9th to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for reply. I regret the delay in answering you, but I am sure you can appreciate that we are doing our utmost to give careful consideration to all suggestions both pro and con the recent formation of a separate unit of loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army.

I assure you that the decision by the War Department to accept loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army, and the more recent policy of forming a separate unit of them, was reached only after very careful thought. No loyal Japanese-American citizen will be accepted into the armed forces until his loyalty has been thoroughly investigated.

It is always to be remembered that our country is composed of peoples of many different backgrounds, and it is unjust to say that all American citizens of Japanese ancestry are less loyal than other American citizens. We recognize that the attack on Pearl Harbor created in the minds of many people a fear of Japanese treachery, but this should not be held against our loyal Japanese-American citizens who are anxious to do their part in fighting this war.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Gordon Grant, Jr.
First Lieutenant, SC
Assistant Executive

Mr. Lloyd J. Gosgrove, Grand President
Native Sons of the Golden West
2611 Mission Street
San Francisco, California
February 8, 1943

Hon. Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:—

I communicate with you as Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West. This Order, a patriotic organization of over sixty-seven years of existence, with a membership of native Californians of the white race, has always taken an active interest in the development of the natural resources of our state, the perpetuation of historical landmarks, and in the commemoration of the memory of the gallant pioneers who built this great state, and we have at all times opposed the migration of Japanese to the Pacific Coast on the theory that they are un-American.

It has been called to our attention, and a few metropolitan newspapers have carried the article, that Japanese are to be inducted into the armed forces of our country.

I am unalterably opposed to the enlisting or inducting of Japanese into the armed forces or armed services of our nation and I feel that if they are inducted or enlisted it would serve as a distinct menace to our nation.

Trusting our opposition may have your favorable consideration, I am,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Grand President, N.S.G.W.
March 18, 1943

Soroptimist Club of Watsonville
INCORPORATED

WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Dear Miss Covell:

March 8, 1943

The Secretary of War asks that acknowledgment be made to your letter of March 8 with which you enclose a certified copy of the resolution adopted by your club.

Replying to your communication, it is to be regretted that the figures incorporated in your resolution as to the number of Japanese Americans to be utilized in the Army are so great in error as to indicate your information on the subject is faulty.

Sincerely,

Enclosed is a certified copy of Resolution unanimously adopted on March 8, 1943 by the Soroptimist Club of Watsonville, Inc. in connection with the Japanese situation which is self explanatory.

WILLIAM P. SCROBEY
Colonel, G. S.
Executive

The copy of this Resolution is being sent to you in order to give you our viewpoints on the facts contained therein and it is our desire and hope that you will give it your utmost support.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Elinor Covell, Secretary
Soroptimist Club of Watsonville
Watsonville, California

By Elinor Covell - Secretary
Soroptimist Club of Watsonville
INCORPORATED

WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

March 8, 1943

Henry L. Stimpson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Enclosed is a certified copy of Resolution unanimously adopted on March 8, 1943 by the Soroptimist Club of Watsonville, Inc. in connection with the Japanese situation which is self explanatory.

The copy of this Resolution is forwarded to you in order to give you our viewpoints on the subject contained therein and it is our desire and hope that you will give it your utmost support.

Sincerely yours,

SOROPTIMIST CLUB OF WATSONVILLE, Inc.

By Elinor Covell - Secretary
Resolution Against Jap Program

Following is the resolution adopted Tuesday night by the Pajaro Valley and Watsonville Defense Council:

Whereas, it has been announced through the press:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States army in separate combat units; and
2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from Relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control; and

Whereas, the Pajaro Valley and Watsonville Defense Council, the membership of which is made up of representatives of all civic organizations in the community, at a meeting held for the purpose of considering these matters, has officially explained that such contemplated action would be inimical to the best interests and to the welfare and effective defense of our country;

Be it resolved that we most vigorously and earnestly protest against the above proposed actions and each of them; that we convey this protest to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation board, to our congressmen and senators and to the President of the United States;

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese, for more than 40 years, an intimate knowledge of their character, and our observation of what occurred on December 7, 1941, and immediately thereafter:

1. Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the West Coast against attack and sabotage the Army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. NOW TO PERMIT THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HABITAT WOULD SUBJECT US AGAIN TO THE DANGER OF SERIOUS SABOTAGE AND DIFFICULTY IN DEFENDING OUR SHORE LINE IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK.

2. DUE TO THE TEMPER OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SINCE THE DASTARDLY ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR we feel that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Japanese themselves to allow them to return for residence on the West Coast; and that difficult additional policing problems would be presented thereby in effecting their safety.

3. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPA-NESE. We are in no position to judge the emotions of the Japanese inasmuch as they have maintained their own schools and religion, and in many cases, dual citizenship with their main allegiance to the Emperor of Japan.

4. IF JAPANESE WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THIS AREA WE COULD NOT EXPECT THE COOPERATION OF PRESENT AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL LABORERS ALREADY ENGAGED IN THE WAR EFFORT IF THEY WERE CALLED UPON TO WORK WITH JAPANESE EVACUEES.

5. TO ALLOW YOUNG JAPANESE TO LEAVE RELOCATION CAMPS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN OUR COLLEGES WOULD BE UNJUST AND INDUCTABLE AS IT AFFECTS OUR OWN AMERICAN BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF COLLEGE AND ARE SO LOYALLY SERVING THE COUNTRY IN THE ARMED FORCES TO THE DETRIMENT OF THEIR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

6. IT IS THE OPINION of this council that these Japanese should be contributing substantially to the war effort but we feel that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement under full and proper control and supervision by the Army. In no event should they be disbursed throughout the country without proper provision for absolute surveillance and control.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE JAPANESE, BOTH ALIEN AND AMERICAN BORN SHOULD BE RETAINED IN RELOCATION CENTERS FOR THE DURATION UNLESS THEY ARE PLACED UNDER DIRECT AND ABSOLUTE SUPERVISION AND FULL CONTROL OF ARMY AUTHORITY and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.

This resolution adopted this 8th day of March, 1943, by the Scroptitimist Club of Watsonville, Inc.

President

Attest: Secretary

[Signature]

[Signature]
April 27, 1943

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Crockett:

Your letter of April 15 addressed to the President has been referred to the War Department for acknowledgement and reply.

For your information the War Department does have a plan for utilizing loyal Japanese Americans in the armed services. There is at the present time an Army combat team composed entirely of Japanese American soldiers being organized at one of our Southern Army camps.

The policy of the War Department in connection with the military features of the Japanese American problem was stated by the Secretary of War on January 26, at which time he announced the Army's plan for organizing this team. It is as follows:

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the Nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of War."

The War Department does not concur in your statement that all of the Japanese American citizens are loyal. In fact, it has been definitely determined that a large number of them are disloyal. The War Department proposes to give every consideration to those who are proven to be loyal.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

WILLIAM F. SCHLEY
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Crockett
538 Glenwood Road
Glendale, California
538 Glenwood Road, 
Glendale, Calif. 
April 15, 1943

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 
The White House, 
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Senator Albert B. Chandler is recommending release of 82,000 loyal American-Japanese in the next few months, following his inspection of Centers in three states. I sincerely urge you to support this measure, for these reasons:

1. These people concerned are all loyal American citizens, and their present internment is entirely un-constitutional, for a military authority ruled it, when the land is not supposed to be under such authority for civilians.

2. Such action would demonstrate American democracy at work.

3. Instead of importing foreign labor for the agricultural labor shortage, it would be highly expedient to release these American-Japanese for such labor, for they are skilled in it.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Lenore V. Crockett
(Mrs. C.L. Crockett, Jr.)

C. L. Crockett, Jr.
March 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Guthbertson:

Your letter and petition of February 9th to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for reply. I regret the delay in answering you, but I am sure you can appreciate that we are doing our utmost to give careful consideration to all suggestions both pro and con the recent formation of a separate unit of loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army.

I assure you that the decision by the War Department to accept loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army, and the more recent policy of forming a separate unit of them, was reached only after very careful thought. No loyal Japanese-American citizen will be accepted into the armed forces until his loyalty has been thoroughly investigated.

It is always to be remembered that our country is composed of peoples of many different backgrounds, and it is unjust to say that all American citizens of Japanese ancestry are less loyal than other American citizens. We recognize that the attack on Pearl Harbor created in the minds of many people a fear of Japanese treachery, but this should not be held against our loyal Japanese-American citizens who are anxious to do their part in fighting this war.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

GORDON GRAND, JR.
First Lieutenant, QM
Assistant Executive

Mr. George M. Guthbertson, President
Ramona Parlor, N.S.G.W.
1832 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California
February 9, 1943

Hon. Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Ramona Parlor No. 109 of the Native Sons of the Golden West is grieved and shocked to learn of the proposal to enroll in the United States Army a unit composed of so-called "citizens of the United States of America of Japanese ancestry."

The members of Ramona Parlor, 109, N.S.G.W. are firmly of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States of America does not confer citizenship on any person of Japanese descent born in this country, therefore there are no "citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry"; they also are of the belief that all Japanese, regardless of protestations otherwise, inherently are loyal only to Japan, and they are thoroughly convinced that the enrollment of a United States Army unit composed of Japanese will be inimicable to the welfare of the State of California and the Nation, and will undoubtedly create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Ramona Parlor, 109, N.S.G.W. is strenuously opposed to the formation of a Japanese unit of the United States Army, and hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States of America to exercise its prerogative and nullify the declared intention of the War Department to organize and enroll such a unit. And

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this petition be sent to the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee and others.

Unanimously adopted Friday, February 5, 1943.

RAMONA PARLOR, 109
NATIVE SONS OF THE GOLDEN WEST

By

George Morgan Cuthbertson
President

Hervey Lindley Kitchin
Secretary
May 19, 1943

Dear Mr. Davidson:

The Secretary of War, The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, is in receipt of a copy of the resolution of your board of supervisors dated April 12, 1943.

The Secretary asks that you be thanked for your interest in the matter. The resolution has been incorporated in the files of the War Department as evidence of the views of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)

WILLIAM P. SCOBET
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. W. T. Davidson, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
Siskiyou County
Yreka, California

OASW:mdh
RESOLUTION:

IN RE CONTemplated ACTION TO INcORPORATE NATIVE-BORN JAPANESE INTO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND TO RELEASE JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION CAMPS; ORDER ENDORSING PROTEST OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY, AND THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Supervisor Jacobs, seconded by Supervisor Burton, duly carried by the following vote, to wit: Ayes, Supervisors Jacobs, Burton and Wolford; Noes, none; Absent, Supervisor Pendleton; it is ordered that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou does hereby endorse the resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey, California, on April 12th, 1943, and the County of Los Angeles, California, on April 27th, 1943, most vigorously and earnestly protesting against the following contemplated actions as announced through the press, to wit:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control.

And it is further ordered that certified copies of this order be sent to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation Board, to our Congressmen and Senators and to the President of the United States.

W. T. Davidson
CHAIRMAN of the Board of Supervisors of Siskiyou County, California.

ATTEST:

SEAL

Waldo J. Smith
CLERK of the Board of Supervisors, of Siskiyou County, California.

The foregoing order was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Siskiyou, State of California, on May 3rd, 1943, and is entered in the Minutes of said Board.

Waldo J. Smith, County Clerk of the County of Siskiyou, State of California, and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County.
March 10, 1943

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dimmott and Miss Mitchell:

Your letter of February 29 to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for reply.

I assure you that no loyal Japanese American citizens are being taken into the armed service or to work in essential war industries without a thorough investigation. We are not unmindful of the capacity for treachery of our enemies, but this should not blind us to the fact that there are a great many loyal Japanese American citizens in this country. It would be unjust, indeed, not to allow them an opportunity to do their share in fighting this war.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

GORDON GRAND, JR.
1st Lieut., CMC
Assistant Executive

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dimmott
Miss Elsie Mitchell
Route 3, Box 35
Watsonville, California

OASW:GO:MDH
Rt. 3 134485
Watsonville, Calif.
Feb. 29, 1943

Secretary Henry L. Stimson
Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are very concerned about the plan
to free Japanese from Assembly Centers and
put them in the army and on farms without
surveillance.

The Japanese are a race that cannot be trusted. Their diplomats have proved
that, as have also the common people
with whom we have dealt here in
California.

Their country sent them to the Western world with money for the express
purpose of planting colonies that would someday be able to overthrow our countries
that allowed them to come in.

Their religion, their dual citizenship,
their own schools operated right in our
Communities, and their very maturity
make it impossible for them to
become good American citizens.
It is inviting disaster in its many sinister forms to allow them freedom. They say, "Asia for the Asiatics." Let's keep America free for good Americans.

Sincerely yours,

Elsie Mitchell

G. M. Dimmick

Mrs. G. M. Dimmick
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE
COUNTY OF PLUMAS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1943


IN RE CONTEMPLATED ACTION
TO INCORPORATE NATIVE-BORN
JAPANESE INTO THE UNITED
STATES ARMY AND TO RELEASE
JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION
CAMPS; ORDER ENDORSING
PROTEST OF BOARD OF SUPER-
VISORS OF THE COUNTY OF
PLUMAS, CALIFORNIA

On motion of Supervisor Pauly, duly carried by the following vote, to wit: Ayes, Supervisors Pauly, Branley, Hoke and Blackman; Noes, none, it is ordered that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby endorse the resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey, California, on April 12, 1943, most vigorously and earnestly protesting against the following contemplated actions as announced through the press, to wit:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control.

And it is further ordered that certified copies of this order be sent to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation Board, to our Congressmen from this district, and Senators Johnson and Downey and to the President of the United States.

The foregoing order was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of The County of Plumas, State of California, on May 3rd, 1943, and is entered in the Minutes of said Board.

John Donnenwirth
Clerk
The Board met in regular session. Present: Supervisor J.F.
Flanagan, Chairman, R.F. Pauly, J.P. Branley, J.F. Hoke, and
Dear Mr. Donnenwirth:
C.E. Blackman and John Donnenwirth, Clerk.
The Secretary of War is in receipt of
a copy of the resolution of the Board of Supervisors,
dated May 3, which records the action of the Board.

TO INCORPORATE NATIVE-BORN JAPANESE INTO JAPANESE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Secretary asks that you be thanked for your interest in the matter. The resolution has been incorporated in the files of the War Department to evidence the views of the Plumas County Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, California.

Sincerely,

(Signed)
WILLIAM P. SCOBEE
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. John Donnenwirth, County Clerk
Plumas County
Quincy, California

OASW:WPS:MDH

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the relocation of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control.

It is suggested that the President of the United States, in the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Constitution, may issue an executive order for the expulsion of all residents of Japanese ancestry from this district, and thereafter foreclose all property rights of persons of Japanese ancestry to the President of the United States.

An executive order shall be executed by the several Supervisors
of the County of Plumas, State of California, in their official and
in executive capacity as members of an executive committee, C. E. Blackman.
May 7, 1943

Dear Mr. Dowdy:

The resolution of the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County adopted in reference to the Japanese American problem and forwarded to the President of the United States has been transmitted to the War Department for acknowledgment.

You are informed that the resolution has been incorporated in the files of the War Department and is recorded as evidencing the views of your Board.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

WILLIAM P. SCOBEEY
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. Elmer Dowdy, County Clerk
San Benito County
Hollister, California

GASW; NPS; MDH
The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County, California, at an adjourned meeting of said Board held on April 1, 1943:

WHEREAS it has been announced through the press:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from Relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County believes that such contemplated action would be inimical to the best interests and to the welfare and effective defense of our country;

Be it resolved that we most vigorously and earnestly protest against the above proposed actions and each of them; that we convey this protest to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation board, to our congressmen and senators and to the President of the United States and to each Board of Supervisors of the State of California.

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese, for more than 40 years, an intimate knowledge of their character, and our observation of what occurred on December 7, 1941, and immediately thereafter;

(1) Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the West Coast against attack and sabotage the Army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. NOW TO PERMIT THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HABITAT WOULD SUBJECT US AGAIN TO THE DANGER OF SERIOUS SABOTAGE AND DIFFICULTY IN DEFENDING OUR SHORE LINE IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK.

(2) DUE TO THE TEMPER OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SINCE THE DASTARDLY ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR we feel that IT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES TO ALLOW THEM TO RETURN FOR RESIDENCE ON THE WEST COAST, and that difficult additional policing problems would be presented thereby in effecting their safety.
(3) IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE. We are in no position to judge the emotions of the Japanese inasmuch as they have maintained their own schools and religion, and in many cases, dual citizenship with their main allegiance to the Emperor of Japan.

(4) IF JAPANESE WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THIS AREA WE COULD NOT EXPECT THE COOPERATION OF PRESENT AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL LABORERS ALREADY ENGAGED IN THE WAR EFFORT IF THEY WERE CALLED UPON TO WORK WITH JAPANESE EVACUEES.

(5) TO ALLOW YOUNG JAPANESE TO LEAVE RELOCATION CAMPS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN OUR COLLEGES WOULD BE UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE AS IT AFFECTS OUR OWN AMERICAN BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF COLLEGE AND ARE SO LOYALLY SERVING THEIR COUNTRY in the armed forces to the detriment of their education and employment.

(6) IT IS THE OPINION of this Board that these Japanese should be contributing substantially to the war effort but we feel that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement UNDER FULL AND PROPER CONTROL AND SUPERVISION BY THE ARMY. IN NO EVENT SHOULD THEY BE DISBURSED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WITHOUT PROPER PROVISION FOR ABSOLUTE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE JAPANESE, BOTH ALIEN AND AMERICAN BORN SHOULD BE RETAINED IN RELOCATION CENTERS FOR THE DURATION UNLESS THEY ARE PLACED UNDER DIRECT AND ABSOLUTE SUPERVISION AND FULL CONTROL OF ARMY AUTHORITY and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.

It was further ordered that our local civic organizations be urged to join in this protest.

ATTEND:  

Elmer Dowdy  
Clerk of said Board.
March 6, 1943

Dear Miss Driscoll:

Your letter and petition of February 9th to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for reply. I regret the delay in answering you, but I am sure you can appreciate that we are doing our utmost to give careful consideration to all suggestions both pro and con the recent formation of a separate unit of loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army.

I assure you that the decision by the War Department to accept loyal Japanese-American citizens in the Army, and the more recent policy of forming a separate unit of them, was reached only after very careful thought. No loyal Japanese-American citizen will be accepted into the armed forces until his loyalty has been thoroughly investigated.

It is always to be remembered that our country is composed of peoples of many different backgrounds, and it is unjust to say that all American citizens of Japanese ancestry are less loyal than other American citizens. We recognise that the attack on Pearl Harbor created in the minds of many people a fear of Japanese treachery, but this should not be held against our loyal Japanese-American citizens who are anxious to do their part in fighting this war.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

GORDON GRAND, JR.
First Lieutenant, NDC
Assistant Executive

Miss Della Driscoll, President
Topanga Parlor, No. 269
Native Daughters of the Golden West
Canoga Park, California

OASW: GG; EB
February 17, 1943

Dear Sir:

Topanga Parlor No. 269 of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, at its meeting Feb. 12, unanimously adopted the accompanying petition.

We sincerely hope it will have your careful attention and that you will endeavor to have enacted legislation that will end for all time the "peaceful invasion" of our country by the Japanese.

Our members are convinced that all Japanese in this country and its possessions should be confined in concentration camps, and the camps placed under strict military control. To do otherwise is to invite disaster.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Secretary
Topanga Parlor, No. 269
Native Daughters of the Golden West

Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays
Canoaga Park Women's Clubhouse
Camarillo St.
Canoaga Park, California

Parlor No. 269 of the Native Daughters of the Golden West is grieved and shocked to learn of the proposal to enroll in the United States Army a unit composed of so-called "citizens of the United States of America of Japanese ancestry."

The members of Topanga Parlor are firmly of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States of America does not confer citizenship on any person of Japanese descent born in this country, therefore there are no, "citizens of the United States of Japanese ancestry"; they also are of the belief that all Japanese, regardless of protestations otherwise, inherently are loyal only to Japan, and they are thoroughly convinced that the enrollment of a United States Army unit composed of Japanese will be inimicable to the welfare of the State of California and the Nation, and will undoubtedly create a dangerous threat to a proper and adequate defense of this country. Therefore,

Resolved, That Topanga Parlor is strenuously opposed to the formation of a Japanese unit of the United States Army, and hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States of America to exercise its prerogative and nullify the declared intention of the War Department to organize and enroll such a unit. And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this petition be sent the Secretary of War, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs committee, and Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee and other.
Sincerely yours,

communication.

[additional text not legible]
Cal. William & Seabey

Dear Sir:

Can you truthfully feel that the opinion you and Cal. Kendall & Fielder have regarding Lonely Japanese would agree with those of Gen. MacArthur, Wainright or the lads from Bataan?

What stinks isn't garbage. Do you think it a morale booster to have your home broken to fight a war with Japan? To learn our boys soldier side by side with Japs? Some of you may think you'd have a ring side seat when we loose Hawaii, more of our Beloved lads. But if you caught as a prisoner just impress them your rights are violated you'll than be calmly coddled chin soon.

If a soldier went to sleep on his post is court martial postponed until after the war?
to talk. Why I read was because

promised for the bread of the Lord

you need, unless in some of the people who

explained as no may be no. If you want to pass

depending, with the person, suggested. You mean for a

under your command. That means you now understand

decision, she became a person of your own.

of a road or statement. Can you mean in a good

a good one. Meaning, can do just like you mentioned.

I'm correct. So that you may fully help as

long ago on things. you brung it along.

in the bread since in a meaning. He can

one of the roads find. "To be a good decision

Church's appeal to truth in an answer. He has no negative or bad

can be. No positive or bad thing

which were asked to the authority, much or very.

on the ground for accountability. To stop on a.

I found the Lord mentioned for outstanding competence.

the deep couldn't stand. cross with the

stood a position he seemed to realize

on a Q & A command to not seem to different.

one or two short and clumsy objections to my sound

plan on flooding with fowlers. Look that much

to come forgot of in my mind so the person that

partitions he to counsel reported as to food. The loo


5643 Fountain Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.

May 30, 1943

Mr. John J. McCloy
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:—This is a protest against the Japanese being freed here on this Coast. Be in California may not do know this race, better perhaps, than for the last every one I know is of the same opinion as myself. It is dangerous and also not right for them to be in our armed forces.

Very truly,

[Signature]
Los Angeles, Calif. April 6, 1914
Assistant Secretary of War

Dear Sir - It is an interesting story or any one come away which is loyal to the United States. They should be under supervision and should work, but in the army - no. They do not belong there - the women came in as "picture brides" when there was the only way they could start a colony or make a get in the country. We were stupid about that - but why not be realistic now.

After the war they should all be settled some where out of this country. They make another racial problem here. Need help me - they drift, mix and always have.

Supt. Chandler with the ship looks thinks he knows just what to do and figuring - Sincerely Yours,

Mrs. Roy E. Fallas,
938 S. Gramercy Dr.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
26 January 1944

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Thank you for your letter of January 24, 1944. I greatly appreciated the cordial and clarifying conversation which we had when you were in Washington.

I also appreciate your suggestion that the Japanese Americans be utilized in non-segregated units. The question of the utilization of Japanese Americans has been given careful consideration. Whatever decision results as to their ultimate employment, you may be sure that the guiding influence has been the desire to utilize this group in its best employment in the war effort. There are many considerations which must enter into decisions of this sort. Should employment be made in segregated units, it would not be from any desire on the part of the War Department to discriminate against this group. Your appreciation for the position of this office is a source of great satisfaction to us.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

HARRISON A. GERHARDT
Lt. Colonel, General Staff Corps
Executive to Ass't Secretary of War

Mr. Galen M. Fisher
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
465 California Street, Rm. 203
San Francisco, California
En route to California
from Washington
Jan 24, 1944

Colonel Harrison Gerhardt
Executive Officer to the
Acting Secretary of War
Pentagon Building, 4E86
Washington, D.C.

Dear Col. Gerhardt—When I called on you some two weeks ago, you kindly dealt clearly with the questions I raised, ie to a possible injunction suit and publicity for nisei men in the Army.

Since then, by phone, you divulged the very gratifying news that the selective draft would be resumed for nisei—news which I told no one.

Even at the risk of seeming to look a gift horse in the mouth, allow me to say that many of the nisei themselves, as well as education friends, wish to hope that the Army may see fit to venture to hope that the Army may see fit to allow drafts to serve in ordinary, unsegregated units. It might be well to give them the choice of joining the existing special, segregated units, or ordinary units.

With deep appreciation for the consistent and flexible policies followed by Mr. McGriff and yourself, I am

Sincerely yours,

Galen M. Fisher
The Honorable Henry Stimson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

We desire to voice our protest against your plan of inducting some 28,000 Japanese into our army, to serve as separate units.

The people of the Pacific Coast States, particularly California, know the Japanese from long association and feel that this plan would endanger the safety of our Country. We urge that for the duration every Jap, whether alien or native born, be confined in a well isolated concentration camp under strict and competent guard.

Very truly yours,

Constance Forbes

Stella Bokariya

Grace Harness R. M.

Pearl M. Nissell R. N.

Margaret J. Dempsey R. N.

Laura M. Tuttle R. N.

Mabel M. Wallace R. N.

Libby Bick