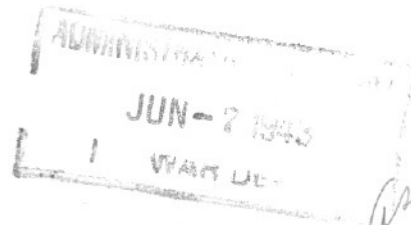




RESOLUTION



Handwritten notes:
Held
6/2/43
J.A. Carvin
Chairman, Elton O.

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 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 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:

623 White St.,
Seattle, Wn.
Dec. 21, 1943.

Captain John M. Hall,
Ins. Department.
Wn., D.C.

ASW 342.18 J. A. COMMENTS
CLARK, DEWITT

Dear Captain Hall: Thanks for your kind letter of the 15th inst. Your hopeful thinking takes me back to the same kind of thinking we now know was going on amongst us ^{just} 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 Emperor (Descendant of the Sun God - and all the rest of the Bull) than to make a great showing in Italy, so as get you thinking and keeps you thinking as you now are. I'm sorry you let them get into that advantageous position. Boy, are they going to use that after the war to soften us toward their Country (and don't doubt for a minute to Japan) and the Japs in this Country and our possessions in the Pacific - and I was taught to keep my mind open, too! It's just like the Jap Vegetable Boy we had for twenty six years (he'd been back to Japan at least once) and the Japs that took care of our lawn; they all tipped their hats and bowed to us - before Pearl Harbor, but immediately afterwards they were surly, unobliging and even Cocky (this Cockiness was particularly noticeable among the younger Japs on the street). All of which is possibly only natural to anyone who has been brought up with the superiority of race complex. This complex, as I understand the matter, is instilled into them by the ruling military caste to keep themselves in power and so they may conquer others more efficiently. Your Commander in Chief, after a recent meeting abroad, has the solution - force 'em way down. Better send these ^{heaps} to our possessions in Pacific or home or buy 'em a big island in the Philippines, at least for their own safety.

A merry Christmas to you and your boss, John McCloy. Please ask him when he's going to let me do some of that special service work.
Yours sincerely, Dwight Clark.

21 Dec 43

CLARK, DEWITT

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 8000 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

x-Clark
x-Hall

15 Dec 43

DEWITT

CLARK • Annuity and Life Insurance Brokerage

623 938 HENRY BUILDING, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON • MAIN 1520

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,

De Witt Clark

*And I'd have one of our own men close that
Could understand Japanese! W.P.*

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 Japs.

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 COLLIER'S magazine.

March 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Cosgrove:

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,

(SIGNED)

GORDON GRANT, JR.
First Lieutenant, QMC
Assistant Executive

Mr. Lloyd J. Cosgrove, Grand President
Native Sons of the Golden West
2611 Mission Street
San Francisco, California

OASW:GG:EB

2500 342.18

J.P. Conner

Cosgrove, Lloyd J.

Native Sons
Hadden Creek

3-6-43

GRAND PARLOR

Native Sons of the Golden West

OFFICE OF THE

GRAND PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
1943 FEB 15 AM 8:37 *AW*

LLOYD J. COSGROVE
GRAND PRESIDENT
2811 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,

Lloyd J. Cosgrove
Grand President, N.S.G.W.

LJC:NG





March 18, 1943

Scroptimist 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.

Sir:

Sincerely,

Enclosed is a certified copy of Resolution unanimously adopted on March 8, 1943 by the Scroptimist 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.

WILLIAM P. SCORNEY
Colonel, G. S.
Executive

Sincerely yours,

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

By

Elinor Covell
Elinor Covell - Secretary

casw;wps;maw

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
1943 MAR 18 AM 8:40

34218
Covell, Elinor
Comm. - J.A.

3-1843



Soroptimist Club of Watsonville

INCORPORATED

« »

WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

March 8, 1943

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
1943 MAR 16 AM 8:40
BSW

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*
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 expressed its opinion 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 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 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 SOROPTIMIST
CLUB OF WATSONVILLE, Inc.

Catharine L. Smith
President

Attest: *Elmer Correll*
Secretary

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 28, 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,

(SIGNED)

WILLIAM P. SCOBEE
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

Mr. & Mrs. C. L. Crockett
538 Glenwood Road
Glendale, California

oasw;wps;mav

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Crockett, C. L.
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Permit - Geo. Englem.
4-21-43

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RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

M. M. McIntyre
Secretary to the President



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,

Senore N. Crockett
(Mrs. C.L. Crockett, Jr.)

C. L. Crockett, Jr.

March 6, 1943

Dear Mr. Outhbertson:

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,
(SIGNED)

GORDON GRAND, JR.
First Lieutenant, QMC
Assistant Executive

Mr. George M. Outhbertson, President
Ramona Parlor, N.S.C.W.
1832 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California

OASW:GG:MB

Comment
Outhbertson

X
X
X
Native Sons of
Heldens event

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3-6-43



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
George Morgan Cuthbertson
President

Hervey Lindley Kitchen
Hervey Lindley Kitchen
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. SCOBEE
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

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

OASW:mdh

*Davidson, W.T.
014311 1000 Remitt 24 file*

*Comment
Siskiyou Co*

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. 8:45

On motion of Supervisor Jacobs, seconded by Supervisor Burton, duly carried by the following vote, to wit: Ayes, Supervisors Jacobs, Burton and Welford; 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 Cali-
fornia, and ex-officio Clerk of the
Board of Supervisors of said County.

March 10, 1943

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Dimmett 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. Dimmett
Miss Elsie Mitchell
Route 3, Box 85
Watsonville, California

OASW:GG:MDH

3-10-43

2-
2-
2- Mitchell, Elsie

Dimmett, G. M.

ASAC 34218 TH

Rt. 3 Box 85
Watsonville, Calif.
Feb. 29, 1943

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

Dear Sir:



RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE
MAR 9 8:46 AM

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 the countries that allowed them to come in.

Their religion, their dual citizenship, their own schools operated right in our communities, and their very natures 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.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dimmick
Elsie Mitchell
Route 1, Box 10
Petaluma, California



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE
COUNTY OF PLUMAS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1943

The Board met in regular session. Present: Supervisor J.F. Flanagan, Chairman, B.F. Pauly, J.P. Branley, J.F. Hoke, and C.E. Blackman and John Donnenwirth, Clerk.

IN RE CONTEMPLATED ACTION)
TO INCORPORATE NATIVE-BORN) On motion of Supervisor Pauly, duly
JAPANESE INTO THE UNITED) carried by the following vote, to wit:
STATES ARMY AND TO RELEASE) Ayes, Supervisors Pauly, Branley, Hoke
JAPANESE FROM RELOCATION) and Blackman; Noes, none, it is ordered
CAMPS: ORDER ENDORSING)
PROTEST OF BOARD OF SUPER-)
VISORS OF THE COUNTY OF)
PLUMAS, CALIFORNIA)

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 Congressman 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



OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE
COUNTY OF PLUMAS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
May 13, 1943
MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1943

The Board met in regular session. Present: Supervisor J.F.

Flanagan, Chairman, B.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.

On motion of Supervisor Pauly, duly
The Secretary asks that you be thanked
for your interest in the matter. The resolution
has been incorporated in the files of the War De-
partment to evidence the views of the Plumas
County Board.
and Blackman; Noes, none, it is ordered
Sincerely,
that the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Plumas does hereby

(SIGNED)
Board of Supervisors of the
Colonel, General Staff
April 12, 1943, most vigorously protesting against, the
following contemplated actions as announced through the press, to
wit:

Mr. John Donnenwirth, County Clerk
Plumas County
Quincy, California
The Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000
newly arrived Japanese shall be incorporated into the United
States Army in separate combat units; and

OASW:WPS:MDH
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
custody 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
Administration from this district, and Secretary of War
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 3, 1943, and
is entered in the Minutes of said Board.

9200 343.18

Donnenwirth

7. Scooby
Donnenwirth
3-5-4
Comments to Don
Plumas Co.
Quincy, Calif.

CLERK

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,

(SIGNED)

WILLIAM P. SCOBEE
Colonel, General Staff
Executive

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

OASW:WPS:MDH

*1500 34218 Q.A. Comments
Dowdy, Elmer*

*Mr. P.
254 Comments to leave
Comments
San Benito Co.*

5-7-43



Secretary to the President

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.

ATTEST:

Elmer Dowdy

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 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,

(Signed)

GORDON GRAED, JR.
First Lieutenant, OMC
Assistant Executive

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

OASW:GG:EB

OASW
342.18
J.D.
Driscoll, Della
Comments

X-2-

3-6-43

RECEIVED
WAR DEPARTMENT
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Topanga Parlor, No. 269

Native Daughters of the Golden West

Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays
Canoga Park Women's Clubhouse
Jordan & Valerio St.

1943 FEB 22 AM 8:42

Canoga Park, California



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

Iella Griscoli
President

Ernestine Correia
Secretary

Topanga Parlor, No. 269
Native Daughters of the Golden West

Meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays
Canoga Park Women's Clubhouse
Jordan & Valerio St.

Canoga 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.

RECEIVED

WAR DEPARTMENT

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

APR 20 1944

Hon. Henry D. Stimson

War Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary Stimson:

I am writing

to you, that of course Americans of
military age are admitted to all

branches of the army for which they

are qualified, without segregation or

discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Lester A. Brown

(Mr. Brown)

FILE

WFO answer
WFS

132 Los Alamos, N.M.
Daily City 25, Cal.

June 18, 1943.

JUN 23 1943
ASST. SEC.

Cal. William & Seabury

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, Wainwright
or the lads from Bataan?

What Stinks isnt garbage. Do
you think its a morale Boaster 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 youll 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
youll than be molly coddled chm sure.

If a soldier went to sleep on his poth is
Court martial postponed until after the war?

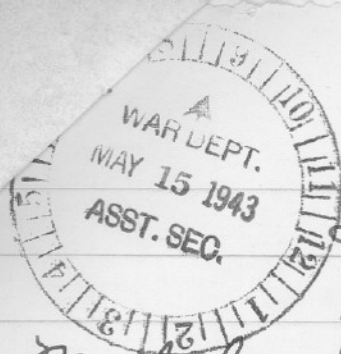
Exposition 1943

23 June 43

perhaps he could expect to be told. The war
is over forget it in making the peace. Its
plan on trading with Japan. But trust & respect
of war Dept and Army Officers is not sound
on D P A coupons as not easy to obtain.

would a soldier be allowed to repeat
his deep resentment about dealing with the
gaps under your command. I don't it much.
It would be best material for criticizing Congress
or the President according to criticism of war.
who worry about the supplies made or liberty
of a soldier. He has no rights other than
service left. Churchill spoke the truth in
one of his "book quotes" "to be a good soldier
is the lowest aim in a man's life. He no
longer acts or thinks for himself just obeys"

I don't except it as true that any line gap is
a good one. Neither can I desire my request
of 3000 lbs. Another. One now missing in
action, the second a prisoner of war. Another
under your command. That request was for a
discharge with the given excellent character.
off this war is a just war like be fair and just
to Americans as we try to win it. perhaps
you not interested in news of the people who
personally feel the burden of the war.
hoping your trust isn't found to be misplaced
to date. With Best wishes sincerely
Mrs. Royal Emerson



5643 Fountainway
Los Angeles, Calif.

May 10, 1943

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

Dear Sir:- This is a protest against the Japanese being freed here on this Coast. We in California may and do know this race, better perhaps, than you of the east. 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,
Clara M. Ewald

Los Angeles, Calif. April 6, 1943
Assistant Secretary of War



Dear Sir -

It is an impossible thing for any one to say which Japanese is loyal to the United States, they should be under supervision and should work, but in the army - no.

They do not belong here - the women came in as "picture brides" when that was the only way they could start a colony or more 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 - just believe me they dislike us and always have. Senator Chandler with one short look thinks he knows just what to do and it's wrong - Sincerely yours
Frieda Hallas.

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

ASW 342.18 J. A. COMMENTS

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,

(SIGNED)

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

Fisher, Galen M.

x- Gerhardt
x- Fisher
342.18 J. A. Selective Service
Fisher, Galen M.

26 Jan 44

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco

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Executive Secretary
MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN
Office: 2234 Telegraph Ave.,
Berkeley
Telephone: ASHberry 6214

*En route to California
from Washington
Jan 24, 1944*

*Colonel Harrison Gerhardt
Executive Officer to the
Asst. Secretary of War
Pentagon Building, 4E886,
Washington, D.C.*

Dear Col. Gerhardt— When I called on you some two weeks ago, you kindly dealt clearly with the questions I raised, as 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 Caucasian friends, venture to hope that the Army may see fit to allow draftees to serve in ordinary, unsegregated units. It might be well to give them the choice of joining either existing special, segregated units, as replacements for the 100th Battalion or other all-nisei units, or ordinary units.

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

Sincerely yours
Galen M. Fisher

WATSONVILLE HOSPITAL
MONTE VISTA AND PROSPECT
WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Feb. 23, 1943.

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 Bokariza

Wine Furness R.N.

Pearl M. Russell R.N.

Margaret J. Dinamore R.N.

Laura M. Little R.N.

Mabel M. Dalgay R.N.

Sibyll Byrd