

Dear Sir:-Your idea for forming regiments of supposedly patriotic American Japs, is the most abominable thing that has been forced on the American people by the New Deal bureaucrats. Dont you know there isnt any loyal Japs, except to the Japs. Remember Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregider, The Phillipines, our dead service men, our Prisoners in the hands of the Japs. Why not put these Babies at slave labor and feed them on rotten fish and a little rice, like they do our boys? We are disgusted that you even fester such a thought. We want every Jap in this Country eliminated after the War. We are too soft hearted. Put these Jap traitors on a chain gang at hard labor. Do not take a chance on them fighting with our Soldiers. If you carry this Army plan out, we are really going to be sere,

Disgusted,

W. C. Ja Rue

ASW

342.18

J. D.

Comment  
Ja Rue, W. E.

(San Francisco, Calif.)

TOM CONNALLY, TEX., CHAIRMAN

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.  
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.  
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH  
FREDERICK VAN NUYS, IND.  
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ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE  
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.  
GERALD P. NYE, N. DAK.

ROLAND YOUNG, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

March 22, 1943

1943 MAR 23 AM 10:20

U.S. DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

0500 320 Japan (3-22-43)

The Honorable  
The Secretary of War  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I send you herein, for such consideration as you deem advisable to give it, a Resolution adopted by the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in San Francisco, concerning enlistment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the armed forces of the United States.

Sincerely yours,



Enc.

/s

GRAND PARLOR

*Native Sons of the Golden West*

OFFICE OF THE

GRAND SECRETARY

JOHN T. REGAN, GRAND SECRETARY  
414 MASON STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
PHONE EXBROOK 1223

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: Persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States are subjects of and owe allegiance to the Emperor of Japan and cannot therefore become loyal citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS: Their presence in the United States has been recognized by the President of the United States as a possible menace to the efforts of the United States in the present war; and

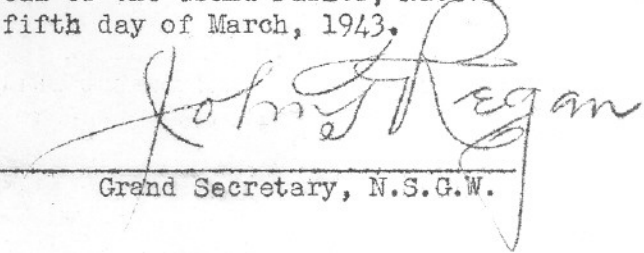
WHEREAS: Their membership in the armed forces of the United States would be extremely dangerous to the United States and would subject the members of the armed forces of the United States to treachery at the hands of our common enemy; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West in meeting assembled in San Francisco, California, on February 27, 1943, do hereby petition the Honorable Secretary of War and the Honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States to prohibit persons of Japanese ancestry from enlisting or being inducted into the armed forces of the United States.

-----

I hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Grand Officers (Board of Directors) of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, this fifth day of March, 1943.

  
Grand Secretary, N.S.G.W.

TOM CONNALLY, TEX., CHAIRMAN

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.  
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.  
ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH  
FREDERICK VAN NUYS, IND.  
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.  
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.  
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ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.  
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CARTER GLASS, VA.  
JOSH LEE, OKLA.  
JAMES M. TUNNELL, DEL.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, CALIF.  
ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS.  
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.  
ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, MICH.  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE  
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.  
GERALD P. NYE, N. DAK.

ROLAND YOUNG, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

February 17, 1943

1943 FEB 18 AM 9:38

The Honorable  
The Secretary of War  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Because I have received it from a constituent, I am taking the liberty of attaching hereto a letter that has come to me from Hon. Will R. Sharkey, President of the Contra Costa Publishing Company, Martinez, California, protesting against the induction of so-called loyal Japanese into the armed services of our nation.

The enclosure is submitted for whatever consideration you may deem it to merit.

Sincerely yours,

*Hiram W. Johnson*

/w  
enc.



# Contra Costa Publishing Company

INCORPORATED

WILL R. SHARKEY, President

MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA

February 6, 1943

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Johnson:

Herewith is copy of a resolution adopted several days ago by the Martinez Chamber of Commerce by an unanimous vote of the members present, sponsored before that body by myself in the form of a telegram to Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and which is self-explanatory.

I am very vigorously opposed to putting Japs in the uniform of the United States Army. There are no loyal Japs, although the argument is being advanced in the form of propoganda that Japs born in this country are loyal. They will never be other than Japs and their religion makes them subjects of the Emperor of Japan.

I have a son who wears the uniform of a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Four of my employes wear the uniform of the army. I have a nephew who wears the uniform of a lieutenant in the Navy. Hundreds of fine young American boys are going into the service from this community until we are almost depopulated of young men.

I don't want any of these boys stabbed in the back by so-called "loyal" Japs.

Is there anything you can do about it? I hope that Congress can see its way clear to deprive these people of their dual citizenship and that after the war they will all be deported to Japan.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

  
Will R. Sharkey

WRS/jl

# Praise of Japs Stirs L. A. Club

## Speaker's Views On Nips Arouse Lawyers

A stir was caused at the Los Angeles Lawyers' Club today when Dr. George Winfield Scott, attorney and formerly a university professor of international law, declared that if the Japanese had been treated "courteously" by the United States there would never have been a war.

Several members of the club after the meeting expressed disapproval of this talk, and Rollin McNitt, the club president, said that the remarks in no way expressed the views of the club.

Scott said he could not understand why there was "such a turmoil" over what he called the small number of Japanese in this country. The only Japanese problem, he said, is "simply race prejudice, primarily in Los Angeles, which had the largest Japanese population in the country."

Animosity on the part of Japan, the speaker said, began in 1924 when the United States imposed restrictions on Japanese immigration.

"The Japanese were insulted as no people with any pride could withstand," he said. "If we had been polite and courteous, and restrained our emotions, there would never had been a war with Japan."

He also asserted that the Japanese consuls had agitated the Nisei, who were "shut out of the melting pot in this country, and unable to find employment or unrestricted housing like other American-born people."

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by

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



Honorable Assistant Secretary of War:-

As a patriotic American, I am enclosing, Mr. McCloy, an article I cut from the Los Angeles Herald and Express-May 5-43 if no one else has sent one in telling of the remarks of a Japray sympathizing American traitor, he yaps of the pride of Japan to the hills with that, I suppose that American traitor who must be paid by loyal Japratese, thinks America has left her pride behind her-If the F.B.I has not got that rat in jail or some law enforcement agency has not arrested that Japrat sympathizer, there is something wrong with American Patriotism-I wish I had a marshalls star to back me up, I would have had that rat who is plotting against America, in the bars so quick that it would have woke Rat No. I-Hirohito up.

Already the sympathy for the Jap murderers is starting, just imagine a high cabinet officer in Washington employing them on his farm, and the high officers in the army enlisting those native American born Japheese in the army, bearing in mind the fact that the terrible humiliating loss of the entire pearl harbor fleet and 7000 of our wonderful American Boys, was made possible because these native born japs in the Territory of Honolulu kept the japanese war office supplied with the information when to come in aided by the two high officers who were laying down on the job and I have been told that they were DRUNK think of that, the day could have been saved\*-but a smart aleck Lieutenant wouldnt listen to a PRIVATE soldier who was doing his duty for America by reporting that the Jap planes were coming IN.

Now I hear that every once in a while a sick and wounded soldier in the Japrat prison camps is missing, taken out NOT SHOT but bayoneted and then there are those who would hold a brief for Japan-I have quit trying to call them names as I cannot think of any words tough enough-and I have cussed out army jug heads in the army approved fashion.

Quite a few of my friends and myself are sending this letter in protest that of the army enlisting japanese traitors, also that all japs should be put in stockades here and in the Territory of Honolulu, including those that have been put in the army-and when the emergency is over-sending them back to Japan in the Japanese humanitarian way-SHOOT EM BACK-

Never again should the Japs be allowed in America-There never was a Jap born but who is loyal to the emperor-and against AMERICA-

Thanking Mr. McCloy on behalf of my patriotic American friends and myself for taking time to read this letter as it is our proud American way of expressing our feelings

I am Resp.

Joaquin Jones,  
*Joaquin Jones*  
4 96  $\frac{1}{2}$  East Avenue 28, (496  $\frac{1}{2}$ )  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
May-7-43

WALTER J. O'NEILL, CHAIRMAN, DIST. No. 3, CHICO  
WILLAS B. HUGGINS, DIST. No. 1, OROVILLE  
H. MAHON, DIST. No. 2, CHICO  
J. E. FRAZIER, DIST. No. 4, GRIDLEY  
FRANK MEIXNER, DIST. No. 5, PARADISE

W.F. MATTHEWS, COUNTY CLERK  
E. SYLVIA JORY, DEPUTY CLERK  
AND CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
MAY 12 1943  
ASST. SEC.  
FOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
AND CONSIDERATION  
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF  
**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**  
COUNTY OF BUTTE

OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Friday, April 30

19 43

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
MAY 12 1943  
WAR DEPT.

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, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

On motion of Supervisor Mahon seconded by Supervisor Huggins and un-animously carried,

IT IS ORDERED: That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Butte, State of California, does hereby endorse the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monterey, California, on April 12th, 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.

The foregoing order was adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Butte, State of California, on April 30th, 1943, and is entered in the Minutes of said Board.

W.F. MATTHEWS, County Clerk of the County of Butte, State of California, and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County.

By E. Sylvia Jory Deputy.



March 10, 1943

RECEIVED  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
MAR 15 AM 9:15

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



Dear Mr. Stimson:—

This letter is in regards to the present Japanese situation and what should be done about it.

Are you aware of the fact Mr. Stimson that long after the California Japanese had been ordered to turn in to the police all radios arms and ammunition, they were found still to have under cover, in this community of Watsonville truck loads of the stuff and I wonder if you know that for years every Japanese family under orders from home was buying Japanese War bonds?

People who talk about the Japanese as loyal to the United States because they were born here do not know the facts as we Californians do.

Rose Kalich

125 WEST LAKE AVENUE WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Don't allow them in the Army?  
If the Japanese are allowed to  
remain here after the war our future  
generations will have the worst  
race problem in history?

Is it true that some 400 Japanese  
have already been liberated?

Would you please reply at your  
earliest convenience?

Thanking you. I am

Sincerely yours,  
Mrs. Rose Kalich,  
125 West Lake Ave.,  
Watsonville, Calif.

Watsonville, California,  
April 13th, 1943.



War Department  
Office of Assistant Secretary  
Washington, D. C.

Attention William P. Scobey  
Colonel, G. S.  
Executive.

Sir:

Your letter of March 26, 1943, in reply to mine of March 10, is received.

Your letter is a fair sample of those received from the War Department by others of our people who have protested against the tragically asinine procedure of the department, with respect to the Japs.

When you send out such statements, it largely explains why the department and its representatives, asleep on the job December 7, 1941, are responsible for the inexcusable slaughter of some 4500 of our finest young men.

It may be the right of "every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry" to serve his country, in time of war. But you people must be abnormally credulous if you have convinced yourselves that it is safe to assume that any Jap, wherever born, is a "faithful citizen."

We, who for a generation have had large numbers of these people in our community, who have done business with them almost daily, and who know them for what they are, have no hesitation in saying that there is not one native born Jap out of 10,000 who, as between Japan and the U. S. A., is truly loyal to the latter.

The Secretary of War and those of you who are misled into the belief that you can trust the native-born Jap "as dependable and loyal as other Americans" are outstanding examples of the simple, trusting nature of our War and Navy Departments responsible for the tragedy at Pearl Harbor.

Anyone familiar with the facts, and not dependent upon the reports of credulous welfare workers, hired representatives of the Japs, or persons who after a few weeks or months observance of the subject matter conclude that they know it all, knows:

1. That it is contrary to human nature to believe that children brought up in the homes of foreign born Japs, who speak little if any English; whose parents are not here to become assimilated with our people, but merely to accumulate money to be sent or taken back to Japan; who from infancy attend Japanese language schools, taught by alien Japs;

who very religion is a fanatical devotion to the Emperor;- it is contrary to human nature to believe that such children have been taught to be or that they are, when afforded a free choice, loyal to the U. S. A. against Japan.

2. That every alien Jap is fanatically devoted to the country of his origin and to his Emperor.

That his children have been taught the same loyalty.

That the Japs themselves, when in the process of being evacuated, native born and foreign born alike, many times publicly admitted that the most dangerous element among them were native born "citizens."

That after Pearl Harbor and before their evacuation, no "citizen" Jap has been reported as having:

(a) Lent any aid to our officials in discovering hidden arms, radios, etc.;

(b) Disclosed the traitorous actions of any of their foreign born people, or

(c) Condemned the Japanese nation for its conduct before or after Pearl Harbor.

That for twenty years, the native born Japs in every possible way have aided the foreign born in evading the anti-alien land laws of our western states--and that they to this day continue to do so.

You people in the East and Middle West have only the reported conduct of the Jap- mostly while in a relocation center- from which he is anxious to be released. You should spend forty years and more with them, as the people of this and other districts in California have had to do.

Furthermore, you do not comprehend what the sentiment of our people, based upon their knowledge and experience, is.

I am enclosing a pamphlet, which has been endorsed by our Defense Council and by a large number of local organizations, and has the support of at least 90% of our people. It doesn't say half that might be said, but there is enough to convict your department of the grossest folly in your naive attitude toward the most dangerous element in our country.

Respectfully yours,

Rose Kalich  
125 West Lake Ave.,  
Watsonville, Calif.

"Enclose pamphlet" not  
received. WTS

Watsonville, California,  
April 13th, 1943.  
April 19, 1943



War Department  
Office of Assistant Secretary  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Kalich: Attention William P. Scobey  
Colonel, G. S.

Sir: Your letter addressed to the War Department for my attention, dated April 13, is acknowledged. In the last paragraph you mentioned that you were enclosing a pamphlet. The enclosed pamphlet was not received with your communication.

Your letter is a fair sample of those received from the War Department by others of our people who have protested against the tragically asinine procedure of the department, with respect to the Japs.

Sincerely,

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~  
WILLIAM P. SCOBEEY  
Colonel, General Staff  
Executive

When you send out such statements, it largely explains why the department and its representatives, asleep on the job December 7, 1941, are responsible for the inexcusable slaughter of some 4500 of our finest young men.

It may be the right of "every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry" to serve his country, in time of war. But you people must be abnormally credulous if you have convinced yourselves that it is safe to assume that any Jap, wherever born, is a "faithful citizen."

Mrs. Rose Kalich  
125 West Lake Avenue  
Watsonville, California

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34218 J.A. Commey  
Kalich, Rose

21

4-19-43

4  
War

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED  
FOR KNOWLEDGE  
AND CONSIDERATION

*W.H.M. [Signature]*  
Secretary to the President

WAR DEPT.  
APR 21 1943  
ASST. SEC.

Box 355  
Superior, Arizona  
April 12, 1943

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,  
Washington, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT  
APR 20 1943  
WAR DEPT.

My dear President Roosevelt,

I'm proud that our country seems to be taking interest in not prolonging the injustice of imprisonment of loyal Nisei, victims of circumstance. These fellow citizens deserve at least release from Relocation Centers.

In the interest of justice and liberty for all —

Sincerely,  
Ruth K. Kennedy  
(Mrs. Leo J. Kennedy)

18 J.A. Commons - Kennedy, Ruth K.

4-23-43

July 9, 1943

Dear Mr. Kingman:

Colonel Scobey has referred to me your letter of June 15th as well as his reply.

Recently, as you know, there has been a great deal of agitation on this matter, but I believe that a humane and intelligent solution of the problems brought about by the war and the evacuation of the Japanese will not be impossible. I recently appeared before a Committee of the Senate which was considering the advisability of turning the relocation camps over to the control of the Army. I found the Senators from the western states who appeared at the hearing to be reasonable and moderate in their views and with every disposition to be helpful.

In many ways the problem of the Japanese citizens and aliens in this country is national, and the western states cannot fail to take their share of the burden which is involved in the solution of the problem. I am glad to learn that there are groups along the West Coast that are giving serious consideration to the matter.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) JOHN J. McCLOY

Mr. Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary  
Young Men's Christian Association  
2227 Union Street  
Berkeley, California

OASW  
JJMcC:NZ

ASW 34218 J.A. - Comments  
Kingman, Harry L.

X 4  
ASW 014311 Remits to Eddy Kingman  
Kingman, Harry L.  
9 Jul 43

Chairman  
 ANSON S. BLAKE  
 GEORGE P. ADAMS  
 B. R. BOWRON  
 R. H. CHAMBERLAIN  
 J. F. CHING  
 RALPH T. FISHER  
 FRANK S. GAINES  
 KENNETH GELWIK  
 E. C. GOLDSWORTHY  
 WALTER A. GORDON  
 E. T. GREYER  
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 RICHARD C. HAM  
 BRUTUS HAMILTON  
 W. R. H. HODGKIN  
 CHARLES G. HYDE  
 ELWIN LETENDRE  
 VERA V. LOPER  
 DONALD S. MACKAY  
 CHARLES A. MOORE  
 WELLER NOBLE  
 FRANKLIN P. NUTTING  
 BROOKE PETRAY  
 CLIFFORD PETTYGROVE  
 LEON J. RICHARDSON  
 HERMAN A. SPINDT  
 ROBERT G. SPROUL  
 ROBERT E. STONE

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A Community Chest Agency  
 Founded 1884

**STILES HALL**  
 2227 UNION STREET      BERKELEY  
 Ashberry 6285



June 15, 1943

The Honorable John J. McCloy,  
 Assistant Secretary of War,  
 War Department,  
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McCloy,

Like many others on the Pacific Coast I have appreciated and admired the enlightened attitude towards loyal persons of Japanese ancestry which you, Secretary Stimson, Chief of Staff Marshall and others in your Department have displayed. I do hope that the well organized campaign on the part of the Native Sons, some of the leaders in the American Legion, etc. which is calculated to spread the opinion that nearly everyone out here distrusts and hates all people of Japanese descent will not deflect you from the sound and decent course which you have been following.

Manifestly those individuals and organizations which for many years have worked against equality of treatment for orientals have gotten the jump on the far greater number of people who disagree with them. Already there are strong indications that the maneuver to get local posts of the Legion, of the Native Sons, etc. to pass anti-Japanese resolutions, along with boards of supervisors and other groups which are highly sensitive to political pressure, is arousing resentment. I believe you'll find that you will soon be getting impressive support for the civilized and realistic policy which you have announced.

For example I enclose a clipping from a morning newspaper which records the action of an important church group. Also a copy of a resolution which was unanimously passed at the convention of the powerful C.I.O. International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union last week.

The enclosed folder of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is being mailed immediately and will be widely read. It is to be expected that numerous groups which are in sympathy with the objectives of the Committee will pass resolutions in support of the actions and principles proposed.

President  
 ALBERT W. STONE  
 Vice-Presidents  
 FELIX G. BECKFORD  
 ROBERT E. WESTFALL  
 ERVIN C. WOODWARD  
 Recording Secretary and Treasurer  
 FLOYD E. BECKER  
 Corresponding Secretary  
 JOSEPH R. MIXER  
 Graduate Secretaries  
 JOHN F. DUFFY, JR.  
 ERNEST K. LUM  
 Office Secretary  
 VERNICE CHAMBERLAIN  
 Assoc. Gen'l Secretary  
 WILLIAM J. DAVIS  
 General Secretary  
 HARRY L. KINGMAN



The Fair Play Committee has operated on a shoe-string thus far as it has been dependent for financing on contributions, mostly small, from individuals. There is hope for foundation support later. The significant thing is that it mobilizes many influential people up and down the Coast and that a lot of the work is being done by the lay members of the organization.

For example Alfred J. Lundberg, president of the Key System and the East Bay Transit Company, attends all the executive committee meetings; worked out the constitution and by-laws, has secured a number of the Advisory Board members. Last week he attended a very important conference of commercial leaders in Los Angeles. Members began making emotional attacks on the Japanese evacuees and it appeared that an extreme resolution would be railroaded through. Lundberg got up and presented the case of the Fair Play Committee. The resolution was finally left unacted upon. One of the leading attorneys of Los Angeles wrote him a rather remarkable letter testifying to the way in which his words had opened the eyes of some of those present to the significance of what was happening. He enclosed \$25 for the Committee. I could tell you of similar encouraging acts by some of the other top-notch people who are intensely interested in the work of the Fair Play Committee.

Developments in organized labor are encouraging. Both the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. points of view have representatives on the executive committee. In this state the former is consistently opposed to racial discrimination. I am informed that there are a number of A.F.L. unions taking the same position, and that although stories in the press regarding the anti-oriental activities of the Joint Immigration Committee still state that the California A.F. of L. is still a joint sponsor, the latter organization has not sent a representative to any meeting of the organization for several years. A public statement of the state A.F. of L.'s withdrawal within the near future seems not unlikely.

It must be admitted that the slogan "Once a Jap Always a Jap" influences a good many people. (Incidentally I do not believe, from what I have read, that General DeWitt was correctly quoted on this). However there are a great many people on the Coast who have known some of the Japanese Americans well who categorically deny the truth of the idea that people of Japanese descent cannot become thoroughly assimilated.

It was twenty seven years ago that I became a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here at the University. Over the years I have known a number of Japanese students extremely well. Some of them are proving as good a claim to possessing true American patriotism as any. For example there is Yori Wada who is a staff sergeant in the Station Hospital at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. He has been in the Army for a couple of years. He was so angered by what happened at Pearl Harbor that it has been his desire ever since to get into the actual fighting. He was recently notified that his request for transfer to the combat unit at Camp Shelby had been granted. He wrote me last week "Certainly, Harry, it is hard for me to give up a promotion which took me two years to reach but it

is my firm conviction that the goal is worth all that and then some... It is hard to put my thoughts on paper. Looking at it factually I see my family in a relocation camp, no place to call home, a start from scratch at the end of the war. But as against this dismal scene I see an ideal as personalized by Thomas Paine in 'These are the times that try mens' souls', and Stephen Vincent Benet's prayer 'God of the free, we pledge our hearts and lives today to the cause of all free mankind'. Perhaps there will be many Americans who will not understand the Nisei's service for their America. This is of deep regret to me. But I have hope and faith that a more cordial America is in the making. I should even feel ashamed to call this transfer a sacrifice". At the University every committee and every organization that this fellow Yori Wada belonged to possessed higher morale and was more effective because of his presence. As Joseph C. Grew has said "The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population". Student-bodies up and down the Coast know this--some of the strongest backing for the War Department policy will come from students (many of them already in the armed services).

In case you have not seen it you will be interested in the accompanying folder gotten out by Sacramento's "Home-Front Commandoes". Some of the more violent resolutions appearing in the press are apparently sponsored by this organization.

In trying to analyse the agitation to take away citizenship from the Japanese and to bar them from the Army it seems to me that some of the following points are pertinent. The strength of the individuals at the bottom of it seems to be fostered by such facts as these: there are many economic competitors of the evacuees who don't want them back and who seek to exploit the emotions aroused by the war in the Pacific to gain their end; there are many who are genuinely afraid of military attacks or of sabotage on the West Coast and they permit this fear to be associated with the presence of people who look like the enemy; there are some who have either bought out the evacuees cheaply or who have profited in some way by their departure--they can be counted on to labor in the different organizations to which they belong to pass resolutions opposing the return of those they have mulcted; there are some who seem to be sick of a malady called race prejudice--they seem ever to be on hand to take advantage of any opportunity to push down the non-white person. There are politically-potent organizations whose controlling bodies are amenable to individual agitators who are strongly motivated by one or more of the motives I have suggested and, consequently, a formidable-appearing campaign develops. The members of these organizations, for the most part, take no part in the discriminatory action which is issued to the press. They do not oppose it, however, partly because they haven't the facts or because they don't relish the unpleasant experience of standing up against the current. As a charter member of a local veteran's organization which is generally regarded as being unqualifiedly opposed to the liberal treatment of the evacuees I know a good number of the individuals in the organization who, personally, take the opposite position from the one that is announced. But the cards are stacked in such a way that it's a rare individual who has the guts to make a stand for an ideal.

With appreciation and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,  
H. P. King

June 2, 1943

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 29. I am glad to know the feeling of your organization with reference to the Japanese Americans. As you know, although the War Relocation Authority has administrative control of the war relocation centers and the granting of leave to the evacuees, the War Department is vitally concerned as to the type of individual released and the locality to which the released evacuee goes. The War Department, therefore, in a measure does have a controlling influence upon who is released and where they go.

While it is well known that many of the Japanese, both citizens and aliens, are disloyal to the United States, nevertheless, it is a fact there are many entirely loyal, and it is the War Department's policy that these loyal ones shall be used either in the military service or employed in gainful occupations in support of the war effort. Of course, the big problem is to determine just who is loyal or disloyal. The War Department has established a procedure by which it is believed this determination can be made with every reasonable degree of assurance. So far there has been no indication that this procedure has permitted disloyal evacuees to be released either for military service or in civilian occupations. Certainly these people with their industry should be able to contribute much at this time when the manpower shortage is so acute.

The Japanese Americans who have entered the Army have so far demonstrated their zeal as soldiers and loyalty to their country. In fact, only recently three of these soldiers in one of the theaters of operation were decorated for meritorious service, and I believe that the recently organized Japanese American combat team will demonstrate a fighting ability equal to other American units when it is ready for entry into battle.

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I have had many letters and telegrams quite antagonistic to the position which the Department has taken against discrimination of this sort and it is pleasing to get one letter at least which indicates that our attitude is not unsupported.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) JOHN J. McCLOY

JOHN J. McCLOY  
Assistant Secretary of War

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
465 California Street, Room 203  
San Francisco, California

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PACIFIC COAST

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco



May 29, 1943

Honorable John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War  
Washington D.C

My dear Mr. McCloy:

If, in Washington, it would appear that opinion on the Pacific Coast is in whole hearted opposition to participation of loyal Japanese Americans in the war effort, may we assure you that appearances belie the true situation.

While those who support the excellent work you have done are not so well organized, nor as vocal as your opposition, it is nevertheless true that their support is vigorous and substantial.

Many citizens, particularly here in California, feel that the stand the War Department is taking makes the war aims real and inspiring of cooperation by all persons of unbiased mind.

We wish you to know that your determination to make use of all loyal resources, military and economic, has our complete and enthusiastic approval.

Very sincerely yours,

*Ruth W. Kingman*

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secy.

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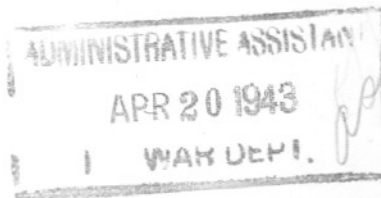
Executive Secretary  
MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN  
Office: 2207 Union St., Berkeley  
Telephone: ASHberry 6214

B  
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RESPECTFULLY REFERRED  
FOR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
AND CONSIDERATION

1232 N. Gower Street  
Los Angeles, California  
April 16, 1943

*M. M. McIntyre*  
Secretary to the President

Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
President of the United States  
The White House,  
Washington, District of Columbia



Dear Mister President,

I have recently been informed that Senator Chandler, - following an inspection tour of the Relocation Centers, - has proposed that all "loyal" Americans with Japanese faces be released from the camps and allowed to return to a normal environment.

I feel that the internment of any loyal citizens is a grave injustice, and is contrary to the Democratic ideal. I also feel that such internment is incompatible with our Christian religion.

Therefore I wish to earnestly petition you to use your good offices in support of Senator Chandler's proposal.

Yours in Christ,

*Albert John Kramer*  
*Elizabeth E. Kramer*  
Albert J. Kramer  
Elizabeth E. Kramer.

- Kramer, Albert J.

RECEIVED  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

WAR DEPT.  
MAY 31 1943  
ASST. SEC.

1943 MAY 29

PM 1:46

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN AID FOR THE

COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

*Lakeport, Calif.*

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 Lake County, California, 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.

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese, for more than forty 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.

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Comm. of  
Lake County,  
California

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(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 addition<sup>al</sup> 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 would 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 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.



The foregoing Resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lake, State of California, this 26th day of April, 1943.

AYES: James R. Tocher, J. H. Pearce, H. M. Jones,  
Henry Mauldin

NOES: None

ABSENT: L. D. Kirkpatrick

H. M. JONES  
Chairman Pro-Tem

ATTEST:

THOS. L. GARNER  
Clerk

THE FOREGOING Resolution IS A  
CORRECT COPY OF THE ORIGINAL ENTERED ON THE  
MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

ATTEST: Thos. L. Garner

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK OF BOARD  
OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE  
OF CALIFORNIA.

BY

Gertrude Weiper  
DEPUTY

Devils Lake, N. Dak.  
April 24, 1944.

Hon. Sec. Stimson, I urge that  
since Americans be treated with  
no discrimination, that they be  
admitted to all branches of the  
army for which they are qualified  
without segregation.

Sincerely,

Mr. Carl Lee.

5 May 1944

Mrs. Carl Lee  
Devils Lake, N. Dakota

Dear Mrs. Lee:

Your card of April 24, 1944 addressed to the Secretary of War has been referred to this office for reply.

You urge that Japanese-Americans of military age be admitted to all branches of the Army for which they are qualified, without segregation or discrimination. I cannot agree that the War Department's policy with respect to Japanese-American soldiers is based on either segregation or discrimination.

From our experience in the Pacific area, the War Department has found that Japanese-Americans cannot be used in that theater without placing them in a position where they will be subject to extreme and cruel retaliatory measures. It has been necessary to utilize a few as interpreters. When the Japanese have captured any of the latter, retaliation has been swift and atrocious. Since, in the formation of our combat units we cannot forecast in what specific theater the units will be used, we cannot assign Japanese-Americans to any unit indiscriminately. If we followed this general assignment policy, it would mean screening every unit assigned to the Pacific area prior to its departure. This is obviously not a satisfactory system.

The 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team have been instituted as fighting units. To keep them as fighting units we must maintain a flow of replacements to serve in the ranks vacated by the battle casualties. Thus, it becomes necessary to assign, at the present time, the limited manpower available in this group to its most useful employment. That most useful employment at the moment is the basis for our policy.

This should not lead you to believe that all Japanese-Americans soldiers are in special units. There are a large number of Japanese-Americans in the Army in ordinary units, where this has been feasible in view of the considerations set forth above, both in this country and abroad.

Sincerely,

(SIGNED)

HARRISON A. GERHARDT  
Lieut. Colonel, General Staff Corps  
Executive to Assistant Secretary of War

Lee, Carl (Mrs.)

x- Lee  
x- Gerhardt

5 May 44