

1163 JVAC

LOYALTY

1941-44

C-A

171

THE BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

Los Angeles, California, December 24th., 1941

In a crisis or emergency, such as we now face, democratic institutions are confronted with two basic problems. In the first place there is the tendency toward suppression of free speech, free press, and other freedoms guaranteed by the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, commonly called The Bill of Rights. Such tendencies will increasingly appear. We believe that it is timely to recall to the public mind the extreme value of these rights, and to urge that all loyal citizens join in maintaining them. Let us firmly support the right of any man to express his ideas, provided such expression is not harmful to the public welfare.

Public figures, such as our public officers, ministers of the gospel and school officials, should be free to speak out their views. By the same token, they should join in maintaining every item of the Bill of Rights, even for their opponents. But the use of free speech should always be exercised with courtesy and good taste, and should sedulously avoid raising class, racial, or religious antagonism, because such abuse of one's rights is subversive of good order and democracy, and will aid our enemies.

In the second place, in our democracy, minorities have certain obligations which they sometimes fail to recognize. When the government of the United States has finally determined the policy of this country, as in this time of extreme crisis, the good citizens of the minority should feel obligated to conform to the decision. Freedom of speech during the period of debate and consideration of fateful public questions does carry with it, as a part of the true democratic process, a willingness to abide by the decision of the majority when such a decision has been reached. But after the emergency the door should

be opened to the discussion of change by existing constitutional methods.

The above statement was prepared by the following:

- (rec)
- Mayor Fletcher Bowron, Chairman, City Civilian Defense Council
 - Dr. Arthur Braden, Wilshire Christian Church
 - Paul F. Devine, Assistant to the Superintendent, L. A. City Schools
 - Dr. Frank Fagerburg, First Baptist Church
 - Dr. James W. Fifield, Jr., First Congregational Church
 - Dr. Earle R. Hedrick, Chairman, Commission on Public Opinion
 - Karl Holton, Probation Officer, Los Angeles County
 - Roger Jessup, Chairman, Board of Supervisors
 - Julian Lesser, Samuel Goldwyn Studios
 - ✓ Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, Wilshire Boulevard Temple
 - ✓ Dr. Willsie Martin, Wilshire Methodist Church
 - Mrs. William A. Monten, Chairman of Public Relations, Ebell Club of Los Angeles
 - Dr. Glenn W. Moore, Vice-Chairman, Commission on Public Opinion
 - ✓ Rt. Rev. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, General Director of Charities, Archdiocese of Los Angeles
 - Rev. Clarence H. Parlour, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Glendale
 - Dr. Leo C. Rosten, Author, Social Scientist
 - Benjamin J. Scheinman, Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles
 - John L. Spicer, George Pepperdine Foundation
 - Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, Honorary Chairman, Commission on Public Opinion
 - Heman G. Stark, Director, Los Angeles County Coordinating Councils
 - ✓ Rt. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles
 - Mrs. Lawrence Sutherland, President, First District, California Congress of Parents and Teachers
 - D. W. Thornburgh, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System
 - ✓ Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, University of Southern California
 - Mrs. Harry E. Willits, Junior Past President, L. A. County, Calif. Federation of Women's Clubs
 - Mrs. Thomas E. Workman, Regional Vice-Pres. Calif. Conference of Social Work

Extra copies of this statement may be secured from Dr. George Gleason, Exec. Sec'y., Committee for Church and Community Cooperation, 139 No. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. MUtual 9211, Extension 3171

from Sheldon Richards

marked May 26 Honolulu

C
O
P
Y

STARR, PARK & FREEMAN, INC.

101 FIFTH AVENUE

April 29, 1942

Dear Friends:

We who have the Far East in our bones, if not in our blood, know that Orientals are people. Orientals in America deserve fair play and intelligent handling if our present great struggle is really for the democratic principle. But racial prejudice persists in several forms, together with legal disabilities particularly affecting Orientals. These things are wrong when they touch our Chinese allies. They are not sporting with regard to such alien Japanese as are loyal to America and remain "enemy nationals" only because our laws forbid their naturalization. In connection with American citizens of Japanese ancestry we emulate Hitler. This has been capitalized against us by our foes.

To take a recent instance involving Chinese-- New York's Chinatown is deeply distressed over an affair aboard a ship in harbor. The captain had refused to let any of his Chinese crew go ashore, though they were just in after a long voyage. Disappointed, they stirred up a shindig. The captain fired upon them and tragedy resulted. This was not primarily the fault of either the Chinese or their captain, but rather the laws which would have imposed heavy penalties if any of the Chinese had jumped ship. Chinatown is bitter, not merely over this one incident but because it is part of a general position of American discrimination against Chinese who are now our Allies. We who have enjoyed China's hospitality should display sympathy, and if possible help bring about a squarer deal.

Whatever one's antipathy toward Japanese militarism, there is scant reason to feel happy over our own army's mass deportation of thousands of "Japanese" from their homes and farms and businesses on the West Coast to points hundreds of miles inland (to the considerable profit of many who have taken advantage of their distress). I quote the word "Japanese" because many of those moved were American citizens, of Japanese origin. The fault was not theirs but that of officials whom our emergency caught ignorant and unprepared, unable to distinguish sheep from goats. (Not even German aliens on the Atlantic seaboard, much less Americans of German origin, have ever been so treated in either great war -- yet we know that Germans have been repeatedly convicted of both espionage and sabotage, while no such act has been proved at any time against any American of Japanese origin, and there have been very few such cases against even Japanese aliens). The Axis radio spreading poisonous propaganda among the peoples of occupied territories has not failed to take prompt advantage of this indiscriminate bundling-off of a great slice of our population on a purely racial basis, Washington analyses reveal. Tokyo once said to the Chinese, Filipinos, Malaysians and other "fellow-Orientals," in effect: "America's attacks on Hitler's program against the Jews are now shown, by her own racial discrimination against her own citizens, to be blatant hypocrisy."

As specially qualified Americans, we have a unique duty to think through and act courageously upon any problem which our communities may encounter with regard to Orientals in our midst. War has caused drastic actions, probably necessary. We should resist the tendency to make these an opening wedge for increased American racial intolerance or discrimination.

By: Randall Gould

Formerly of Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Galen Fisher

MELVYN DOUGLAS

October 21, 1942

Mr. E.C. Farnham
Executive Secretary
Church Federation of Los Angeles
3330 West Adams Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Farnham:

I am of the opinion that the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are completely competent to select Japanese-Americans for gradual release to areas where they can be useful to the community and themselves.

This seems to me a most desirable policy in view of the genuinely patriotic manner in which the large majority of Japanese-Americans have accepted their burden. It is this kind of approach which will help to establish the fact that we mean it when we say we are fighting the war for the Four Freedoms.

Very sincerely,

Melvyn Douglas
Melvyn Douglas

MD:ns

(Copy of letter made by RBF with permission of Mr. Rosenlof--Feb. 25, 1943)

University of Nebraska
November 29, 1942

Mr. Fred Harris
Chairman of the Board of Regents
Ottawa, Kansas

My dear Regent Harris:

I have been asked by Miss Betty Lee Kalis, representing the State "Y" Commission on Japanese Relocation, to write you concerning the experience we have had at the University of Nebraska in admitting Japanese-American students transferring from the west-coast states.

The University of Nebraska has very happily admitted fifty-nine students during this first semester and could have admitted many more had we not arbitrarily determined to hold the number to that suggested above. In fact, we have admitted nine more than we had originally contemplated admitting.

These young people are proving themselves to be in every sense of the word excellent students and fine citizens. We have not had a single occasion to regret our action in admitting them. They have been accepted by our students 100 percent. They have become a part of the University family, but are conscious of their privileges and exercise every care not to give offense or to arouse suspicion. The consequence is that the students regularly enrolled and these Japanese-American students are getting along with each other very splendidly. Our Daily Nebraskan, a student publication on the campus, went so far as to publish an editorial on the subject earlier in the year, the editorial being altogether commendatory of the action of the University officials.

We do feel there is virtue in not admitting too many. We have determined that we shall not for the present, at least, increase the number now admitted. There are in the city several of these young people who have not been admitted either because they had come too late to be admitted or because they had other reasons for not attempting admission until the second semester or until next fall. ~~Some~~ Some are here under work permits; most of them, under school permits.

We would hope that we can find some neighboring college or university that would accept these young people seeking admission here and ~~we~~ so permit them to continue their education. It would be a matter of gratification to us at Nebraska if the six or eight could be admitted to the University of Kansas. I am sure there would be no regrets on the part of anyone.

Let me state that certain criteria have been met by these young people before we would consider them for admission. We required letters of recommendation from university people and residents who know the young people intimately. We required that they give every evidence of being loyal to their government and continuing to remain so. We required that they be in the upper percentile of their classes in university and college. In fact they are all, practically speaking, in the upper ten percent of their classes. We required furthermore that they have sufficient funds available to carry them through a year at this institution.

We shall be glad to answer any further questions or indicate to you further experience, should it be desired.

Very cordially yours,

C. W. Rosenlof, Registrar,
University Examiner, and Director of
Director of Admissions.

GWB:lb

COPY

Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President and Provost, University of California

2

September 12, 1942

As one who has lived almost all his life in California and has seen a great deal of the Japanese population, I feel able to express a considered judgment on them. I have never had occasion to doubt the loyalty of any of those with whom I have been in contact; I have found them hard working, devoted and law-abiding. On the Berkeley campus of the University of California we have had some four hundred American-Japanese; they have acquitted themselves well not only in their studies but in their conduct also. It has been a joy to me to see how in the days preceding the war these students were accepted more and more as part of the student life on the campus.

(Signed)

Monroe E. Deutsch

COPY

Henry F. Grady, President, American President Lines;
formerly, Assistant Secretary of State.

September 16, 1942

With reference to the Japanese who have been evacuated from California, it should be recognized that the Army took this step to remove all Japanese from vital military areas as a precautionary one. No one has ever assumed that all the Japanese on the Pacific Coast were disloyal. On the contrary, it is thoroughly recognized by all, including the Army officials, that they are not all disloyal - in fact the number of disloyal is probably few. The Army felt, however, that we should take no chances whatsoever and ordered the complete evacuation of all Japanese, both American citizens and non-citizens.

(Signed)

Henry F. Grady

COPY

Max Radin, Professor of Law, University of California.

September 1942

I thoroughly approve of the action of the War Relocation Authority in gradually releasing those evacuees whom it and the F.B.I. deem worthy, provided inland communities will welcome them.

I have had a great deal of experience with the group called the Nisei, that is, Japanese born in this country, who are therefore American citizens by birth. I have known them both as students and in various civilian capacities. I can testify from a period long before the war and since the war that the overwhelming majority are totally without any attachment to the Japanese government and are totally devoted to the United States and to American institutions. Most of them know very little Japanese. Very few of them can speak Japanese and almost none can read or write it. Most of them are Christians and are active in church and Y.M.C.A. organizations.

It is clear that if the precaution is taken which has already been indicated, it is almost impossible to apprehend any danger from this group. They can play a real part in the economy of any community to which they go. Their evacuation from the coast was determined on by the authorities largely in their own interest and not as a wholesale indictment of the entire group of Japanese Americans.

(Signed)

Max Radin

COPY

Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

September 19, 1942

The wholesale condemnation of the American Japanese as treacherous, disloyal, and generally undesirable seems to me unfair, untrue, and very unfortunate.

I have an intimate knowledge of at least six Japanese who are just as fine American citizens in their attitudes and loyalties and competence as citizens and as voters as are the better twenty-five percent of native American citizens. One of these is a preacher, one the best gardener I have ever seen, one a housewife, (college graduate and mother,) one an aerodynamist whom the Southern California airplane companies have tried their best to retain in their employ on war problems, one a physicist and teacher into whose classes American students strove to get because of his special competence and skill, and one who was a Fellow in Biology at the California Institute and was snapped up in a corresponding place in one of the best mid-western state universities in the country when our evacuation rules forced him to leave the western coast. All of these persons have come under the orbit of my direct and full knowledge. They either are already or would make better American citizens than half of us who are by birth full-blooded Americans.

I hope that facts of this sort will not be entirely ignored in any federal treatment of our Japanese aliens.

(Signed)

Robert A. Millikan

COPY

Tully C. Knoles, President, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California

September 19, 1942

Newspaper reports and correspondence indicate that in the development of the policy of the War Relocation Authority there is to be a gradual releasing of Japanese evacuees who are deemed worthy by the F.B.I. and War Relocation Authority. Personally, I think it would be very wise.

I am very well acquainted with many Japanese and would be very happy to have them in my community, and speaking for the College of the Pacific may I say that we would be very happy to have a relocation of the Japanese students during the emergency.

Undoubtedly there will be those who should not and cannot be trusted in this time. It takes a great deal of wisdom to know just what should be done with the Japanese, but those who can be trusted should be given the opportunity to prove themselves worthy.

(Signed)

Tully C. Knoles

COPY

Irving F. Reichert, Rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco.

The War Relocation Authority is to be commended for its enlightened policy of resettling selected Japanese in communities at a distance from the "Target Zone". Many of the interned Japanese are persons of unquestioned loyalty to our country and uncompromising hostility to the Axis cause. We on the Pacific Coast, who have known Japanese, can bear witness to the sterling character and integrity of many of them. Heroic measures and exceptional precautions were required after Pearl Harbor to minimize Fifth column activities. This resulted inevitably in grave injustices to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It is reassuring to find the War Relocation Authority, with the cooperation of the F.B.I., endeavoring to correct these errors, and return our loyal Japanese citizens their constitutional rights.

(Signed)

Irving F. Reichert

COPY

Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. of the University of California.

September 24, 1942

I have known a good many Japanese Americans who have attended the University of California. I believe that few of them would have been evacuated from the Coast had the emergency allowed time to create hearing boards to delve into their individual attitudes and loyalties.

It would be unrealistic to claim that all West Coast Japanese nisei are loyal to this nation for the sole reason that they are American citizens. But, at least, I can say that I am well acquainted with certain individuals who are thoroughly trustworthy. I know that these particular people are loyal to the United States and to democratic principles. Many that I do not know well enough to endorse personally have grown up in the same environment as those I can speak for and they are probably good Americans also.

I am glad that it is the intention of the War Relocation Authority to release worthy evacuees from the resettlement camps. As many as possible should be enabled to become economically independent throughout our inland areas. If this is not done, the end of the war will present us with another minorities problem which might plague us for many decades to come.

(Signed)

Harry L. Kingman

COPY

Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, Vice-Chairman, Institute of Pacific Relations, San Francisco
Bay Region Division.

September 16, 1942

I found that the Japanese were just like other people - good, bad, and indifferent, with these reservations: their natural social manner is one of self-control and restraint, lacking spontaneity. This habit was somewhat increased among those born in America, many of whom resented deeply racial discrimination.

After the order came changing completely their lives, I was amazed and humbled by the number of those whom I knew - simple, average people - who accepted the orders in a beautiful spirit.

(Signed)

Emma M. McLaughlin

COPY

B. W. Black, M.D., Medical Director, Alameda County Hospitals, Oakland, Calif.

September 21, 1942

Among the large number of Japanese with whom I have come in contact I have found those in whom I would place great trust and also those who are not so trustworthy. This is true of nearly all classes of alien people. In the main, I believe that Japanese children and those of the second and third generations, particularly when they have had the opportunity to grow up with American children and attend public schools, have partaken much more of the American spirit than they have of the Japanese. They are interested in the ball games; they are interested in the development of the college rivalry; they have the usual enthusiasms and inhibitions of the American youth. I think there are those among them who have convictions that would be inimical to American traditions. Because of their stoicism and lack of expression, those that are loyal Americans as well as those who are loyal to the Japanese of necessity have to be segregated in order that no assistance can be given to the enemy. A problem will continue to face us for a long time as to the relocation of these aliens who live among us, some of them American citizens by virtue of birth. I am concerned that injustice shall not be done as well as that justice shall be done.

In the main, I believe that Japanese should be subject to scrutiny and some suspicion until investigation reveals the direction of their loyalty. Those who are disloyal or who favor the Japanese enemy in this war should be so handled that their efforts shall be nullified. When this war comes to a close it is hoped that the damage done to these unabsorbed aliens will not be too great, for generally they will have to live among us when the fighting has ceased.

(Signed)

B. W. Black

COPY

Wesley F. Rennie, Chairman of the International Good Will Committee, Seattle Council of Churches; General Secretary, Seattle Y.M.C.A.

September 22, 1942

In my opinion the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast did not carry with it the implication that all of the Japanese, or even a considerable proportion of them, were treacherous and disloyal. It was a protective measure which had to be carried out on a mass basis because of the nature of the emergency.

It would seem to me entirely reasonable and most desirable for inland communities to cooperate with the War Relocation Authority in making it possible for investigated evacuees to be released and to establish themselves in normal community relationships wherever possible.

(Signed) Wesley F. Rennie

Mrs. Wallace M. Alexander, Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, Oakland Chapter
American Red cross; Formerly, President, America-
Japan Society of San Francisco.

September 16, 1942

I believe the policy of the War Relocation Authority is the only fair way of handling this very "ticklish" situation. Of course, we may be mistaken in our beliefs - in our friends of Japanese ancestry - but I cannot but think, after knowing them so many years, that there must be loyalty among many who have chosen our country for their home, and surely among the great majority of the Nisei.

(Signed)

Mary B. Alexander

COPY

Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., President, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

September 18, 1942

American-born Japanese young people were an unfamiliar species of American citizens to me until I came to the Coast from Chicago a few years ago. Since then I have observed them as industrious students living in the dormitory, delightfully visiting us in our home and consulting me on religious, civic and educational problems. I have played, eaten, prayed and counseled with them. Except for their appearance they give no indication of difference from their Caucasian-American fellow students and Christians with whom I have similar dealings.

I am glad the policy of the W.R.A. will permit other parts of the United States to become acquainted with these admirable young people.

(Signed)

A. C. McGiffert, Jr.

COPY

John C. Bennett, Professor, Pacific School of Religion.

My observation after four years in California leads me to believe that those who have the most intimate knowledge of the younger generation of Japanese Americans as individuals trust them most. This is markedly true of educational institutions where such personal contacts are natural. Administrators and teachers who know these Americans of Japanese ancestry as students generally (in fact with only one exception known to me) have confidence in the loyalty of the vast majority of them and my own experience would confirm such a judgment.

(Signed)

John C. Bennett

Address Official Communication to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPY

(not to be published)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1945

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I am glad to have your letter of February 13 and its enclosure which came to me on my return from a long speaking tour in the South and I hasten to assure you that in every one of my speeches I have set forth with concrete illustrations the fact that all Japanese are by no means the tricky and cruel people which so many of our compatriots conceive them to be and I have steadily differentiated between the military machine and caste in Japan and other elements in the country who may well prove to be healthy tissue upon which we can build in the future once the cancer of militarism has been completely excised and rendered powerless to reproduce itself.

I have also expressed my feeling in no uncertain terms, especially in recent testimony before the sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, that the Nisei in our country should be given precisely the same fair dealing as we give to Americans of German or Italian origin and that while taking good care to cut out those who are hostile, we should certainly avoid alienating the very large proportion of Nisei who have no contact with or interest in Japan and are thoroughly loyal American citizens.

With kind regards and thanking you for your excellent and enlightened paper on "A Defeated Japan -- Outlaw or Partner?" in the main argument of which I heartily concur, I am

Sincerely yours

(s) Joseph C. Grew

Mr. Galen M. Fisher
11 El Sueno
Orinda, California

COPY

May 20, 1943

Mr. Walter Winchell
National Broadcasting Company
Radio City
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Winchell:

While I did not hear your broadcast myself, I am informed that in your program of Sunday night, May 16, you made several statements concerning the people of Japanese ancestry now living in relocation centers, under supervision of the War Relocation Authority.

Three of your statements, if they were accurately noted by my co-workers, were incorrect:

- (a) Only 4,100 out of 25,000 evacuees in relocation centers professed loyalty to the United States.

Actually, out of nearly 20,000 citizen males in the relocation centers, over 14,000, or 73 per cent, have signed pledges of unqualified loyalty to the United States, and 90 per cent of the alien evacuees signed pledges of good behavior. (Orientals cannot become naturalized citizens of the United States.)

- (b) Only 1,400 of the American citizens were willing to fight for the United States.

Approximately 1,400 actually have volunteered for immediate induction, but approximately 8,900 others indicated their willingness to serve in the armed forces.

- (c) The evacuees are provided with foods not available to the civilian population.

The truth is evacuees receive only the types of food available to other civilians and are subject to the same rationing restrictions as are applied to other institutional users of food. The War Relocation Authority has set an

- 2 -

arbitrary maximum of 45 cents a day per person for food, and the actual food cost has averaged about 40 cents a day per person.

If you would like more information on any phase of the activity of this agency of the government, won't you let me know.

Sincerely yours,

D. J. Myer
Director

May 12, 1943

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With considerable frequency California newspapers are issuing quoted statements which are reported as having been made by persons in responsible positions. These reported statements are of such character, in and of themselves, as to be unworthy of recognition; but their reported origin in places of high office challenges public attention.

Thus, for example, General John L. DeWitt, of the Western Defense Command, is reported as saying that "a Japanese is a Japanese, and it makes not difference whether he is an American citizen or not;" Senator Douglas Buck, of Delaware, is quoted as asserting that "all people with whom I talked in California vigorously opposed the return of Japanese;" and Congressman Albert B. Chandler, of Kentucky, seems to claim that the Japanese in WRA Centers are "pampered" in matters of food and freedom. Thus again and again. Those who are reasonably well informed, and not mentally twisted by prejudice, know that statements such as these are either partial or definitely in error.

Sentiment has been expressed that the administration of the WRA Centers should be reposed in the Army. If General DeWitt's above-mentioned statement is correctly reported, it might well be considered an indication of how ill suited a military organization would be for this type of social and domestic administration.

Note should also be made of the fact that in California there are large numbers of people who are not "vigorously opposed" to the return of Japanese. Such statements raise the pertinent question of the criterion by which the itinerary of investigators is scheduled.

Finally, no person who has actually visited with the Japanese in their improvised "homes" in some of these Centers, such as Tulalake and Poston, observed the lack of privacy imposed upon them, noted their children's earliest impressions of "American" life, eaten with them in their mess halls, and so forth, will take seriously any claim of "pampering". Conditions and food in the quarters set aside for administrative personnel should not be confused with those of the barracks in which the Japanese are eking out their existence.

Those who have had the privilege of associating with WRA populations cannot but be impressed with the kind of young people one sees - what they do, how they do it, their undaunted and cheerful spirit, their buoyancy born of character and conviction that they are morally right and have nothing to conceal, and their willingness to accept this momentary stroke of ill fate unflinchingly. Their continuous readiness to co-operate with their Government in whatever manner the Government may deem best, is of a piece with that initial, complete co-operative attitude by which the evacuation of 110,000 Japanese was accomplished without incident.

No issue is taken here with the factual contention that there are Japanese - both Nationals and American-born - who do not sustain any bond of devotion to our country - as, indeed and regrettably, there are disloyal and traitorous Americans of the "purer" strain. But a large percentage of American citizens of Japanese parentage, thoroughly loyal to our country and Government, is also an unquestionable fact. To this loyal group of nisei should also be added^a considerable number of Japanese-born individuals.

To put into operation the machinery of investigation whereby the loyal could be distinguished from the disloyal, and then treating the loyal American citizens as such, would be a distinct service to our country and to Democratic civilization.

But to impose further hardships and administrative rigidity indiscriminately upon these populations, would accomplish no constructive purpose in the interests of our country, and would only tend to turn present American-directed loyalties into disappointment and indifference, and the indifference of others into bitterness, if not open hostility. It could also easily become a matter of deep concern and unrest among other racial minority groups.

We most respectfully petition you, Mr. President, to exercise your good offices to the ends

that proposed new regulatory actions be tempered by a judicial approach and comprehensive perspectives - thereby also forestalling anti-American propaganda in the Orient; and that the high principles of brotherhood, justice, and freedom, whose violation we indignantly condemn in others, be firmly upheld in our own favored land - lest in this moment of crucial test we ourselves fail and be condemned.

By order of the Executive Board of the Sacramento Council of Churches -

Alfred Tonness
Executive Secretary

112 Marion Street
Denver, Colorado
May 23, 1943

The Honorable Wayland F. Brooks
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Brooks:

I take the liberty of writing you because, although I left Chicago a year ago to enter Government service, I still consider Chicago my home. Before entering Government service I was director of International House and on the faculty of the University of Chicago. Currently, I am with the economic warfare unit of the Department of Justice.

The above is merely by way of identification. I am not writing you about myself or my job, but about something which has come to my attention in the course of my present work, and which disturbs me, as an American citizen, very much.

A little over a year ago, on the grounds of military necessity, our Government ordered from their homes on the Pacific Coast and into "assembly centers," preparatory to moving them to "relocation centers," all persons of Japanese race or ancestry. The definition of "Japanese race" adopted for purposes of evacuation paralleled closely the Nazi system of classification of persons of "Jewish race," for it included persons with even one-fourth Japanese blood; took in the aged, the infirm, babies, and even orphans in orphan asylums; and made no distinction between citizen and non-citizen, friend or foe, loyal or disloyal. The character of the evacuation was also, in certain particulars, harsh; for example, evacuees were given extremely short notice to move to assembly centers; were not told what, if any, of their belongings they might take with them; or what awaited them. I have talked with too many loyal, responsible and intelligent persons among these evacuees not to believe that there were some cases of outright looting and robbery, and many cases of "panic sales" of household effects and real estate at prices only a fraction of what the properties were worth.

Among those affected by the the evacuation order were some 70,000 American-born citizens of the United States, including several hundred veterans of the first World War, some of whom had been granted citizenship by Act of Congress because of such service. Of the American citizens very few had ever been in Japan, and a considerable percentage could not even speak Japanese. They had been brought up as American citizens; had attended American schools and colleges; and regarded themselves as in every way American citizens. Some of those evacuated had been serving in the United States Army, and had been discharged after Pearl Harbor. A very high percentage of the evacuees still have relatives in the United States Army, for the discharge of American citizens of Japanese ancestry has been neither universal nor uniform. There must be close to 10,000 persons of Japanese ancestry still in the uniform of our country.

I present these facts for what they may be worth. It is not my business to question the military necessity of this wholesale evacuation, even though it created many absurdities, injustices, and even cruelties. The American people, stunned and angry over the treacherous attack at Pearl Harbor, were in no mood at the time to distinguish between different categories of people of Japanese race or ancestry, and the Army was too busy preparing to fight the war to take the time to differentiate. I might say that it has been my experience in talking with evacuees that a considerable percentage of the evacuees themselves understood the situation and cheerfully accepted the original evacuation as a military necessity. For the most part, too, those among them who are American citizens and loyal understood the original and temporary necessity for putting together and subjecting to the same treatment citizen and non-citizen, friend and foe ---there just was not time to separate them out.

But as time has gone on, and citizen and non-citizen, friend and foe, have still been kept together and treated alike---kept behind barbed-wire, guarded by military sentries, permitted to go outside the areas in which they have been confined only on permits approved by the military---they have begun to wonder, and some have begun to lose faith. Those in the Relocation Centers who were

hostile took advantage of the situation; they taunted the loyal American citizens by saying, "See, you are treated just like us---what good have your citizenship and loyalty done you?" Those who have had the courage and faith to stick by their country, or the land of their spiritual allegiance (for many of those most loyal are technically non-citizens because of our laws prohibiting the naturalization of Asiatics) have suffered both mental and physical cruelty. Scarcely a week has gone by without somebody being beaten up in one or another of these Centers, merely because of his loyalty to America. Fortunately, the loyal are overwhelmingly in the majority---a fact which makes their incarceration the more absurd---and have stood fast. Defections have been very few; the fortitude of the loyal has been impressive.

For this there are several reasons. One is that the loyal American citizen of Japanese ancestry loves the country of his birth, and is just as proud of being a citizen as anyone else, in spite of the treatment he has received. He has faith in the fundamental decency of his fellow-Americans and in their love of justice. Another reason for their fortitude is that they do have hope of getting out and of being permitted to assume their rightful place in American society. Now that, belatedly, their right to fight for their country has been recognized and enlistment in the Army for special combat service is open, many are volunteering for military service, even though they have no assurances as to what may happen to their families left behind in the Centers. Others are being helped to find, and are finding, jobs on the "outside," the majority as farm laborers.

Even so, the situation is bad, and is likely to get progressively worse, unless the processes not just of relocation but also of segregation are speeded up. It is un-American, and it is stupid and dangerous, to keep loyal Americans and friends of the democratic way locked up behind barbed-wire and under military guard, together with the disloyal, the hostile, and the truly alien. It is absurd to say that one cannot tell friend from foe, loyal from disloyal. The test is being made daily, before the eyes of hundreds of competent people who compose the administrative,

teaching, medical and other staff of these Centers. The personal history of every adult evacuee has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am not saying that all those who have proved themselves loyal should, or even could, be turned loose now, en masse, to shift for themselves. The American public is not yet ready to receive them en masse. They themselves, particularly those with dependents, are not always in a position to strike out for themselves in a new environment. It should be remembered, too, that, because of our action in evacuating these people, and particularly because of the way we did it, many of these people are now penniless.

But what I am saying, with all the earnestness at my command, is that friends should be separated from foes, the loyal from the disloyal. Within the present framework of the War Relocation Authority it should be possible to have two types of Centers: one for American citizens of proved loyalty and for long-time residents of this country whose friendliness to America and the democratic ideal is clearly established; and one for enemies and those who regard themselves or have proved themselves to be "real" Japanese. The first group should be removed from behind barbed-wire and military guard; should be given considerable liberty of movement; should be paid prevailing wages when they work and should pay for their own lodging and meals, if wage earners; if of military age should be subject to Selective Service; in short, should be treated as fellow-citizens or friends. Those who are enemies should be treated as such; should be placed in civilian internment camps and treated according to the rules of war governing civilian enemies.

Again let me say that such a separation would not be difficult. The loyal know who the loyal are, and who the disloyal and the "real" aliens are. So do the administrative staffs of the Centers; so does the F. B. I.

Such a separation would have several advantages, quite apart from any question of justice or decency involved. For one thing, under the present set-up, there is a serious waste of manpower, represented by

both the evacuees themselves, and by those who administer and guard these Centers. It is true that a large percentage of the employable evacuees are employed in work around the Centers, but most of this is "made work" which would not be necessary except for the existence and set-up of the Centers. A large percentage, for example, are employed in the community kitchens and dining rooms, for evacuees are not permitted to prepare their own food---a circumstance which frequently works hardship, particularly for the aged and infirm. Others are employed as office help in handling the enormous amount of paper work involved in the administration of the Centers. There is little incentive to work, since evacuees are provided, gratis with shelter, food, medical care, and a small clothing allowance, anyway, whether they work or not, while if they do work the cash wages paid them are limited to \$12.00 a month for unskilled, \$16.00 for semi-skilled, and \$19.00 for skilled. It is a humiliating system for people who previously had supported themselves. Yet it is amazing how many of them are working, and, on the whole, how cheerfully. They are trying, by keeping up an existing skill, or by learning some new job, to fit themselves for re-entry into the life of this country in some new environment.

The plan which I have proposed would strike at one of the chief obstacles which now stand in the way of voluntary enlistment in the Army and of taking jobs "outside": the fear of reprisal against the families of those who may enlist or take outside jobs, at the hands of the hostile elements still in the Centers. I talked with one young man who had volunteered, and whose father had been beaten up in consequence; he was going ahead with it, but I could sense his anxiety for his parents. I have talked with dozens of young men who said "No" to the offer of enlistment simply because of such anxiety, for parents, wives, or children; but felt they had been placed in an unfair position.

Still a third advantage of the system which I propose is that prospective employers of Japanese American labor would feel less hesitancy about offering employment if they could feel that everyone in the Center from which the man came had been certified by the American Government as loyal. As it is now, a prospective employer might well hesitate about employing a man, even though personally certified by the F. B. I. as loyal, knowing that the man came

from a Center where there are disloyal and hostile people in a position to bring pressure to bear on the man's family left behind.

Specifically, I suggest the following: There are ten of these Relocation Centers, housing currently around 106,000 persons. According to my information and the testimony of those intimate with the Centers, not over 5 percent could be classed, or would be classed by the F. B. I., as "enemies," or "real Japanese," or disloyal. To these would need to be added the children under ten years of age, of such parents, who, although American citizens by birth, in most cases, would need to be kept with their parents. This would make a group of around 16,000, or enough to fill two averaged-sized Centers. Two of the present Centers could be selected and designated as "Civilian Internment Camps," and placed under the jurisdiction of the Army, to be administered according to the rules of war governing civilian alien enemies. The rest of the evacuees could then be assigned to genuine "relocation" Centers, and as citizens or "friendly aliens" be allowed considerable freedom of movement, and be assisted and expected to re-enter the stream of American life and contribute to the welfare of our country.

I am satisfied that the response to such a program would be prompt and the results salutary. Volunteer enlistments would certainly be stepped up; or, better yet, and more satisfactory to the young men themselves, those fit for military service could be made subject to Selective Service. This I am sure they would cheerfully, in fact gladly, accept, as it would be a symbol of their acceptance as citizens. For those not fit for military service, there would be every incentive for going out after work and relocation. Prospective employers would feel more at ease. Administrative staffs and military guards would be drastically reduced, thus helping the manpower situation. But, most important of all in the long view, would be the confirmation or restoration of faith in American democracy of thousands of people whose faith has been sorely tried, and a demonstration to the world that we really practice the principles which we profess.

I am equally satisfied that if we do not do something of this sort, and do it soon, we shall indeed be making more enemies than we are killing. We cannot afford to have, after the war, in our body

politic and social, a group of embittered and disillusioned people. We cannot afford to have a group of people who have lost faith in our country or in themselves. Nor can we afford to pack them all up and send them to Japan after the war, there to nurse their wrongs and disseminate among the peoples of Asia a hatred for America and a contempt for democracy. One certain way to prepare for another war is to get the peoples of Asia to think that no person of color other than white can get fair treatment in America. Surely there is room in this land of ours for something less than 100,000 people, even of Japanese race, well-distributed, happily relocated, and grateful for the chance to demonstrate their loyalty to the land of their birth or spiritual allegiance.

Faithfully yours,

Ernest B. Price

Foreign Relations Committee
The Senate
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sirs:

re Oriental Exclusion

There are in California many who in patriotic revenge advocate legislation which would unintentionally embarrass the s a n e people of Japan and of the United States in their efforts toward working out some equitable plan whereby these two neighbor countries may live in permanent peace after this war is over.

There are also those who have found Japanese competition difficult to meet. When I came to California thirty years ago and started vegetable farming, no store would handle my produce. I had to peddle from house to house. The Japanese, with no better goods but with a larger line due to their cooperation, controlled the market. By similar cooperation, California farmers could solve their own problems instead of resorting to class legislation, or worse.

Besides these two types, - the revenge-ists and those who would profit by the absence of Japanese competition, many good people voted for resolutions, unconstitutional and unwise, with the idea of saving their former neighbors from mob violence. The idea of defending the Constitution by backing up the enforcement officers seems not to have occurred to them.

A better remedy than legislation is already being applied. In "What Happened at Manzanar", a report by Ralph E. Merrett, WRA officer in charge, printed in current issue of the magazine "Common Ground", appears the WRA policy of segregating the loyal from the disloyal evacuees, spreading the loyal ones eastward across the country, and turning the subversive over to the federal authorities for the duration at least. Does not this solution of the situation seem adequate and just?

Yours sincerely,

Alton L. Hall
Rt. 1, Huntington Beach, Calif.

5-27-43

KIRBY PAGE
POST OFFICE BOX 247
LA HABRA, CALIFORNIA

May 28, 1943.

Dear Friends:

I have just returned from one of the most encouraging and thrilling trips in twenty-five years of travel. For 15 weeks I spoke incessantly to the most responsive audiences in my experience. During one period of 39 days, I spoke three times daily on 38 of these days and on the other one I travelled for nine hours. Yet my health has rarely ever been so good. Here are some vivid impressions and memorable experiences:

1. Addresses to highly appreciative audiences at eight Japanese relocation centers. I had previously visited Manzanar, so that I have now missed only the one center at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, which could not be fitted into my schedule.

My impression is that an extremely bad policy is being administered with efficiency and moderation by the War Relocation Authority, whose officials are usually of high caliber. The barracks in desolate places in which more than 100,000 persons are housed are new, clean, dry - and terribly crowded. The food is of good quality and ample in quantity. One marvels at the manner in which a bare section of a barracks has been transformed into artistic living quarters: with home-made furniture, rugs, screens, shelves, and decorations. In an amazing way life goes on in the face of strange and fearful conditions.

But - and this "but" deserves the utmost emphasis - character is rapidly deteriorating and morale is slumping badly. And for these reasons: the work occupying many of the residents is not of sufficient importance to bring satisfaction, and meaningless labor is demoralizing; parental influence is diminishing with the steady breakdown of the family; hopelessness and despair are strangling many lives, one young woman exclaiming, "I feel as if I had been dropped down in a vacuum, nobody wants me anywhere;" the feeling of reckless irresponsibility is deepening; the sense of rank injustice is generating intense bitterness and terrible hatred in many lives; confidence in the ideals of America is being destroyed in the minds of many of these 70,000 American citizens, most of whom were not even accused by the F. B. I. of any form of disloyalty to the United States before they were interned, without trial and without due process of law. The feeling among them is general that some day the Supreme Court of the United States will declare unconstitutional and invalid the entire procedure of wholesale internment of American citizens. This deep, deep sense of terrible injustice is eating like a cancer at the characters of many of these young Americans.

The moral is plain: 1. Get them out, get them out of these relocation centers, get them out as rapidly as possible. Help find remunerative and congenial work for them in areas where they are now permitted to go when they have assurance of employment. Write for detailed information to the nearest office of the American

Friends Service Committee, or the nearest office of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. 2. Seek opportunities for students to be admitted to colleges and universities which have been approved by the authorities. 3. Work incessantly to create attitudes which in post-war days will welcome as citizens and as equals these fellow-Americans and their families. 4. Create public opinion in favor of a policy of restitution and compensation for losses sustained and for damages done to the property of these fellow Americans. 5. Plan now to abolish segregated churches. Welcome into all Christian congregations these fellow-mortals and fellow-Christians. Employ these well trained graduates of theological seminaries as co-ministers of great churches.

2. Visits to ten Civilian Public Service Camps, bringing my total to 18 C. P. S. Camps visited. About 6,500 conscientious objectors are now serving their country in "work of national importance under civilian administration," chiefly under direction of the United States Forestry Service and the Department of Agriculture. Supervisory officials are agreed that the quality and amount of work done are extremely high. Wide contacts convince me that much of the finest leadership of the peace movement of the future will come from these men. Many of them will be out in front helping to create a new economic order and a better political structure. Their lives will bring deeper vitality into the churches. Many of these men are now going out from the camps in various forms of detached service, especially in mental hospitals. Seventy are soon to go to China for reconstruction work.

The chief complaints heard in the camps are these: the work assigned is not of sufficient importance to bring satisfaction at such a time of desperate need all over the earth; the administering agencies - Quakers, Brethren and Mennonites - are charged with being too subservient to the Selective Service authorities so that the pacifist groups in the churches are too closely tied up with the war effort. Some of the men now feel that they made a mistake in registering in the first place and that they should have accepted a prison sentence rather than to submit to conscription in any form. While I do not share this judgment, I can readily understand why some of the finest of these men now feel they should have gone directly to jail.

There is a serious possibility that opposition to the C. P. S. Camps on the part of certain Congressmen, Senators, and other high officials may result in a change of policy which will compel conscientious objectors to choose between forced labor on farms and jail sentences. Letters to Washington in support of the C. P. S. program are urgently needed.

3. Three-session conferences in 55 cities and towns from El Reno to St. Louis to Chicago to Seattle. Local committees most often chose the theme: Living Creatively in These Days, with a second choice of the subject, How Can the Prince of Peace Help Us Now? Testimony is general that the war is not bringing a general return to religion, but there is agreement that inner-circle groups in the churches are more vital than ever before. My own judgment is that the number of understanding and devoted followers of Christ and of his way of life has never been so large at any previous hour as it is now. As the world crisis deepens the significance of this dynamic minority will surely increase.

4. A wonderful day with Negro friends at LeMoyne College in Memphis, discussing the significance of Mahatma Gandhi's technique of non-violent non-cooperation for us here in this country. Jim-Crowism was brought up!
5. A memorable evening with Jewish friends at Temple Emanuel in Wichita, talking about the comparative power of mercy and ruthlessness, of forgiveness and vengeance in post-war dealings with Nazis.
6. The response of 1,000 women to my address on World Day of Prayer under the auspices of the St. Louis Woman's Missionary Council.
7. The thrilling experience of preaching to 2,000 Mennonites at Newton, Kansas.
8. A business men's luncheon in Denver with 175 present.
9. A week-end Methodist state student conference at Southwestern College.
10. Addressing 500 men in the uniform of the Army Air Force in the college auditorium at La Grande, Oregon, after an introduction by the Captain.
11. Several college and university convention addresses.
12. Addresses at various High School assemblies.
13. Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions meetings in several places.
14. An afternoon discussion with Brethren theological students and faculty members at Bethany in Chicago.
15. An address on Nationalism before the assembled teachers in a Japanese relocation center.
16. A mass meeting in the municipal auditorium in Moberly, Missouri, under the auspices of the Ministerial Association, with 1200 persons present.
17. A midnight discussion with friends, including the Danish Consul, in Seattle; especially the report of a proposal now being considered that Danish histories be written by Swedish scholars, and that Swedish histories be written by Danish scholars.
18. Listening to a young sailor in uniform sing, "The Publican." Still I can hear the refrain, "God be merciful to me," followed by the song leader's announcement, "We will now rise and sing Onward Christian Soldiers Marching As To War."
19. An announcement in a High School assembly that 16-year-old students are now eligible for enlistment in the state guard. I had previously noticed four gold stars on the service flag of that High School.

20. College students singing the Alma Mater in honor of men about to be inducted into the armed forces. My emotions as I listened!

21. A robed choir in a Japanese center singing "Praise Be To God" and "Stand Up, For Jesus."

22. Boy Scouts of Japanese ancestry in uniform singing with all their might, "God Bless America!"

23. A heart-warming service of worship led by students in the chapel of the College of Puget Sound.

24. A memorable hour of private prayer at dawn deep in the high redwoods.

25. A conversation in the Denver City Jail with two conscientious objectors, one of whom I had previously known.

26. Mothers, sisters, wives saying farewell to soldiers and sailors at railway stations. Army wives on trains going across country to be with husbands as long as possible.

27. Much drinking. Gambling-games going full blast. Many a city wide open.

28. Much disillusionment about the war. Ride a hundred miles with soldiers and sailors and listen. Hear excerpts from letters from men overseas read by parents and by ministers. Talk about sermons dealing with the war and discover how little emphasis is being placed on this being a holy war. Not since the fourth century has there been such deep and widespread conviction that the method of war is wrong, utterly wrong. Rarely ever so little enthusiasm for war.

After this long and strenuous tour, I now expect to settle down for a sustained period of writing on my new book - *Living Abundantly: Devotional Readings Interpreting the Significance of Creative Minority Groups*. Nearly a year of intermittent work has already been done on this manuscript, and I can see another year consumed before it is completed.

I expect to do a limited amount of speaking in Southern California, but this will be confined to engagements on a maximum of three days per week.

Letters from old friends are always welcomed. Do remember us in your prayers.

Cordially,

Kirby Page

Sheriff Jesse Elliott:

In advocating that certain citizens be kept out of California, you probably think to avoid mob violence. Mobs are unpleasant, difficult to handle, and sometimes cost enforcement officers their lives. But what if in avoiding the difficulty of the narrow channel we wreck our ship on the reef of injustice. You have sworn to defend the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees liberty and justice to all its citizens without difference as to race or creed or color. You cannot, I think, advocate otherwise without breaking your oath, setting an example of lawlessness, and dimming the light of the world, - our liberty and equality. American citizenship can be preserved as a precious jewel, or it can be walked on as common dirt.

The South backed the injustice of slavery, and cost the nation a bloody war; California, by backing another injustice, is heading in the same path. No one can long back injustice and escape the consequences. Like them or not, if they are citizens it is our duty to protect them in their rights as citizens.

Tokio, trying to make a separate peace with China, claims that ours is not a real democracy but only a white man's preferential. Keeping brown Japanese-Americans out of California and not keeping white German-Americans out of New York would furnish ammunition for Japan's propaganda, and might start a war on color lines.

These are times that try men's souls: our boys are risking and dying; why should we pull down the flag at home? Are we made of softer stuff than they? It would be heartening if our leaders would lead us in defending our Constitution at home, where it is in its greatest danger.

Yours truly,

Alton L. Hall
Rt. 1, Huntington Beach, Calif.

6-1-43

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

Office of the Director

June 10 1943

Mr. R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director
War Relocation Authority
Whitcomb Hotel Building
1230 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Cozzens:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Mr. George Williams of Pasadena, California, and one from Miss Emily Ament, Claremont, California, which might be of interest to you and Mrs. Kingman.

Sincerely

(Signed)

D. S. MYER
Director

Enclosures - 2

COPY

526 Elizabeth Street
Pasadena, California
May 21, 1943

Dear Mr. President:

I am a teacher in Roosevelt High School, Los Angeles, Calif.

Before the Japanese evacuation, we had over 500 American-born Japanese students, the largest number of any school in the country. At the present time we have various groups of the West Coast, who have so far forgotten the fundamental principles of America, that they would gladly place these people in the ranks of the Jews in their ghettos in Poland if this were possible.

Mr. President - you may receive many and various reports on these people but the majority are made by people who are anti-Nisei to begin with.

I know these boys and girls, I have taught them, I know their leaders, I have lived in their families, I know their parents, I talk Japanese, I can read and write it fairly well, I lived with them in all the days of the evacuation - I know their relatives in Japan, I have lived in Japan about four years, in a Japanese family, in all parts of Tokyo, I have taught in their best government schools, I know the thought of the Japanese in Japan, of the Isei, Kibei and Nissi in American and also of their life in Japan.

Mr. President, I do not know what the F.B.I. has found in regard to anything that some may have done to help Japan, but I do know that the great majority are as loyal as any American I know the tremendous strain that has been placed upon their loyalty this last year. I know that these groups of the West Coast have been confused and in some cases destroyed the deep feeling of love they have for America, in some cases we have lost them as citizens of America.

Mr. President, I am only one - but I am one, and I know these people not by investigation, but because I have lived with them, not as a missionary, a diplomat or business man, but as simply a human being.

Mr. President, I have followed very carefully all the steps taken by you and the W.R.A. I feel that you have done the best under the situation possible. I believe and know that the plans we made for them to relocate in other areas most constructive intelligent and well-planned, I believe their future must lie in other parts of the country, both for their good and our country's. I do not know why the issue is being so pushed by these groups about the Japanese returning to this area, as among all my friends, I have never heard anyone express any desire to return now, and most of them do not wish to return in the future. I consider the W.R.A. to have done an outstanding piece of work among the Japanese, and I hope it will so continue.

Mr. President, please accept the appreciation of one American, and also many others - unspoken - for your understanding and thoughtful consideration of these people. I hope that their future may be well worthy of us as Americans. Courage, success and good health to you, Mr. President.

Your friend

/s/ George Williams

COPY

May 28, 1943

Dear Mr. Myer:

I have been considerably distressed upon hearing that American Legion speakers and Labor representatives accuse your laudable attempt to resettle the Japanese of being too lenient. I would like you to know that I, and many of my friends hope that all loyal Japanese Americans be resettled as quickly and considerably as possible. My only doubt about the wisdom of such a policy would be in the attitude of the townspeople near whom they settle. If, however, the Japanese themselves are willing to hazard any risks involved, as I imagine most of them are, I can see no reason why they should not be freed from inconveniences and restrictions which would be a bitter test of loyalty to any white citizen -- American Legion member, labor unioner, or run-of-the mill citizen.

Yours sincerely

Emily Ament

C O P Y

Talk Given by Chas. G. Johnson
Treasurer of the State of California

June 20, 1943

We are gathered hereto as loyal American men and women, devoted to the preservation of our American form of government, with an unswerving determination to go forward in defense of American thought and action as symbolized by the Stars and Stripes, our nation's flag.

In obedience to the mandates made necessary by our Commander-in-Chief and those Americans who constitute national authority, we are accepting every test and every sacrifice with a faith and fortitude of which American posterity will be proud.

On the battlefields of the world today the sons and daughters from our American homes are dying in the cause of righteous principles, the preservation of which must eventually bring about a universal freedom of all peoples of the world. In the accomplishment of this purpose, stern measures must unflinchingly be accepted as essential in the winning of victory, and those who hamper or obstruct these measures must, for the safety of all, be disciplined in proportion to the evil that they may perpetrate to defeat or obstruct those measures for which the loyal people of America are dedicated to preserve, even though it cost them their lives.

This is no time to placate or compromise with these evils. They must be rendered harmless at all costs.

The Dies Investigating Committee, acting under the authority of Congress, has shocked the people of California and the people of our nation with its disclosures of overt acts, disloyal efforts and criminal ingratitude on the part of the alien Japanese population now interned under military order. The large majority of these interns maintain dual citizenship. Others, inconvenienced by their incarceration, have made sympathetic appeals for liberation and for the enjoyment of those privileges now denied to them - privileges of which they proved unworthy by word and deed. These aliens would sabotage the security of our country.

In California there are many who now feel that the loss of Japanese labor, especially in the raising of fruits and vegetables, is creating unnecessary hardships and complications in our economic lives. This is a weak challenge to our ability to meet this situation.

There will be hundreds of thousands of soldiers returning from the battlefields of Europe, when that conflict is ended, who will be happy to engage in the production of fruits and vegetables on a sufficient scale to accommodate every housewife and household.

Disloyal Japanese should not be encouraged to prevent this opportunity for Americans who are able and willing to assume the responsibility. The inconvenience of the present situation is one of the sacrifices that we are willing to accept.

The war in Europe may terminate at an earlier period than the war in the Far East. Military authorities inform us that when the war is over in Europe, Japan will continue her savagery against America.

Visualize, if you please, the period of horror that China has endured at the hands of the Oriental criminal Japanese. Visualize, if you please, the inhuman acts of these savage people in their attack on Pearl Harbor. Visualize, if you please, the acts of barbarity now being practiced by the Japanese against our boys, the Australians and our other Allies in the Far East.

With the continuation of this barbaric struggle, the civilian population should feel no temerity in safeguarding the homefront against what the alien and disloyal Japanese in California can and will do to sabotage and commit other criminal acts to augment the war winning efforts of Japan.

Can you imagine the alien Japanese population now interned, resisting Japanese military authority in the event of Japan's invasion of California.

Our war with Japan may continue for several years. It is our American duty to protect American life and institutions against our enemies on the homefront.

We don't need Japanese in California. We don't want a Japanese influence in California. All disloyal and alien Japanese should be deported under military orders.

There are millions of white men interned in concentration camps in Europe and Asia who are not accorded the advantages and, I may say, the luxuries that are extended to our Japanese interns. The cost to the American taxpayers in according the interned Japanese these comforts is appalling. You and I and the men and women of tomorrow must deny themselves in order to liquidate this burden of costs.

America is and always has been tolerant toward our immigrants and aliens. The many acts of betrayal on the part of the Japanese have exhausted both our tolerance and our patience, to the end that we fail to make a logical segregation of the interns, notwithstanding the fact that there are some 15,000 Japanese American citizens now engaged in our armed forces and the reports of the Provost Marshal show approximately 40,000 of those now interned express their loyalty in every form submitted by the government.

America, and especially California is still reluctant to accept these actions and these pledges in good faith.

America has welcomed men and women of every nation. These men and women have assimilated themselves to the enjoyment of American life, and have become American law-abiding citizens. America wants no disloyal aliens - only Americans who are willing to subscribe to American principles and willing to preserve them for ourselves and for our future generations who will continue to appreciate and defend our American liberty and our American opportunities.

Signed Statements

"I know that organizations such as yours will be of great help to us in making clear to the American people that the overwhelming majority of the evacuees are loyal to this country and want only to make their contribution to the winning of the war and to the life of their communities after the war." - Dillon S. Myer, Director of War Relocation Authority in letter to the American Civil Liberties Union, quoted in November, 1942, Monthly Bulletin of the Union.

"I am of the opinion that the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are completely competent to select Japanese-Americans for gradual release to areas where they can be useful to the community and themselves.

"This seems to me a most desirable policy in view of the genuinely patriotic manner in which the large majority of the Japanese-Americans have accepted their burden. It is this kind of approach which will help to establish the fact that we mean it when we say we are fighting the war for the Four Freedoms." - Melvyn Douglas, noted screen star, October 21, 1942.

"May I take this occasion to congratulate you and all the members of the Japanese-American colony living on the Fisher Ranch. You have been placed innocently in a most difficult and trying position and I wish to state most emphatically that by your independence, courtesy, thrift and industry you have earned and deserve the respect of all right thinking people." - Paul H. Hunt, President of Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co., Keetley, Utah, written to the head of the Japanese-American "Food for Freedom" Farm, at Keetley, Utah, founded by 140 voluntary evacuees from California in April 1942.

"I have known many American born Japanese and have always regarded them as most desirable friends and neighbors. They are keen, hard-working, courteous, and cooperative. Frequently, because of inability to purchase land or residences in other communities, they have been forced to reside by themselves. This has made them appear clannish where they would otherwise be glad to mingle in our American communities.

"It would very definitely aid in the undermining of morale in Japan if we treat in a generous and democratic way the American citizens among the Japanese right now during the war. Any community which welcomes and helps to establish in self-support a Japanese family recommended by the War Relocation Authority will be rendering a patriotic service to their country and to the world." - Dr. George Gleason, Executive Secretary, County of Los Angeles Committee for Church and Community Cooperation.

"I have had for years the finest relations with various Japanese-Americans. I have grown to have the deepest feeling of friendliness and absolute trust of those whom I know best. My friends are delightful to work with, responsible to the highest degree, with sincere appreciation for the opportunities America has given them in the past, with no desire to ever make their home in the land of their parents, constantly striving to make their young people better American citizens; they are law-abiding, industrious and conscientious.

"A teacher friend of mine told me one day of a little Japanese-American girl in one of her classes who, when punished with some of the other children for a prank, burst into tears at the thought of telling her mother about it. She said, 'Every morning when I go to school my mother says to me, "Make yourself

exact dates may be obtained from Geo. Rundquist. (orig.)
all were written in September or Oct. of 1942. - GMF

today a worthy American citizen", and when she knows what I have done it will make a break in her heart.'

"How many of us who trace our ancestry to other races have given our children such a constant inspiration to be 'worthy' American citizens?"

"Some of my friends among these people have been such sincere and devoted Christians that they have brought not only their own people but many white Americans to Christ.

"I am happy to write this statement in behalf of those fellow citizens who have been, through no fault of their own, victims of circumstances, and who will need the sympathy and understanding of our people in these trying days"- Mrs. F.F. Powell, Member City Council of Seattle.

"Concerning the loyalty of the evacuated Japanese, may I say that all of my contacts with them have given me absolute confidence in their Christian integrity and their intense devotion to America. I have not met one concerning whose fealty I have had any question whatsoever. I think the effort of the War Relocation Authority to find homes for these evacuees, where they can live a normal life, is most worthy. They are American citizens and they deserve the heritage of the American citizen, which certainly includes the right to a home and a chance to earn a livelihood among people who trust them." - Albert Edward Day, Minister, First Methodist Church, Pasadena, Calif.

"One of the most pathetic casualties of this war is the plight of Japanese families on the Pacific Coast, transferred inland by military edict. As one who has lived with the Japanese abroad and here at home and who knows them fairly well from first-hand evidence, I should like to make the following observations:

"1. To the best of my knowledge and belief not one American citizen of Japanese blood thus far has been proven guilty of sabotage or of traitorous behaviour. Would that this could be said of all Americans.

"2. The Japanese whom I have known in this country have unanimously registered chagrin and disappointment in relation to Japanese promulgation of this war. Further, by their words and actions the American Japanese have shown the finest cooperation with the American government evacuation policy.

"3. The spirit and manner in which the Japanese on the Pacific Coast have seen their homes broken, friendships and neighborhood ties callously ignored by the evacuation policy, have proven a great object lesson for thoughtful Americans of other bloods.

"4. The Japanese on the Pacific Coast are honorable, industrious, and law-abiding. They have permitted themselves to be transferred inland in the deep faith that the spirit of fair play which has characterized most Americans in the past, will be exercised toward the Japanese in the present. They regard their evacuation as their patriotic sacrifice in the present national emergency." - Allan Lorimer, Pastor, Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle.

"The necessity for quick action after Pearl Harbor gave the government and army little time in which to plan for the just treatment of our West Coast Japanese citizens and aliens. No doubt some were spies and in the employ of the Japanese government; but the F.B.I. controls the dealings with such of other nations, and I feel could and should have done so in the case of the Japanese. However, always in the haste and hysteria of war time, many injustices occur.

"It is not true to say that the West Coast drove them all out. It was the plan of the army, and was not felt to be the best plan by many, especially by many of our Christian citizens.

"It seems to me to be a good plan to redistribute our Japanese friends to

welcoming localities.

"My knowledge of the Japanese has been derived almost entirely by contact through the work in Christian groups. There I have found them intelligent Christian citizens of the highest order and devoted to the welfare of our own country and to that of the world. Here in Seattle many of them held responsible positions in our civic and Christian groups and were highly respected. Many of our public schools employed young Japanese women as clerks, as did our Council of Churches and Christian Education.

"As the Christian people of the West Coast tried to befriend the Japanese people, they found them very appreciative.

"Unless we of the United States give justice to all of our citizens and aliens, I fear we will reap grave results in the years to come.

"I heartily recommend the resettlement of the Japanese and wish that many of them might return to our vicinity; we miss them." - Mrs. Jennie Fulton, Chairman of Local Church and Community Cooperation, Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, Seattle.

"I have personally known quite a number of alien and native born Japanese both in and around Seattle and on Bainbridge Island. All that I have so known, I have found to be reliable and I believe to be free from subversive conduct or attitude. The older group have all been very industrious and faithful. The native born are among our most appreciative, hard working and brilliant students, both in the public schools and in the University. Because of my twelve years on the Seattle School Board and my long time interest in and work with young people, I have had many opportunities to know and observe this native group. I count them as loyal citizens and conscientious, reliable workers.

"My more general impression of both groups is much the same as my opinion based upon knowledge. They have been generally regarded as our best field workers and as faithful house servants and small shop helpers.

"The Nisei group I consider as loyal, almost without exception. They have shown a very fine spirit in voluntarily obeying the removal order as a means of demonstrating their patriotism. I am quite sure many of us would have claimed constitutional rights and gone to the courts about it.

"Speaking generally, I feel that any community, especially an agricultural one, will find these people law abiding, industrious and a real asset." - Frank S. Bayley, Head of the law firm, Bayley, Fite, Martin & Shorts; President, National Council of Y.M.C.A's.

"While doubtless the Army proceeded as seemed wise to many when they evacuated all Japanese from the Pacific Coast, many of us who know some of the Japanese personally regret that the plan included also those who are loyal citizens and are worthy of trust and confidence. Doubtless it would have been difficult to segregate the untrustworthy from the patriotic, but I have no doubt that many of the evacuated Japanese are just as loyal to our country as are large numbers of our people who are of German or Italian parentage.

I shall rejoice in any movement that will help to keep our people from indiscriminate race prejudice and that will bring more fair treatment to deserving Japanese, especially to those that are American born." - Rev. Stanley G. Logan, District Superintendent, The Methodist Church, Puget Sound District, Everett, Wash.

"I have lived in Tacoma where there have been a comparatively large number of Japanese. They have all been thrifty, congenial, high-class citizens and their reputation in the city, even after the outbreak of the war, has been good.

"It has been my privilege to work with quite a number of young students of

Japanese descent. My association with them here at the college convinces me that even in these trying times, they will make themselves very desirable and acceptable citizens.

"The problem of minority groups in a democracy and our method of handling them, is a true test of our form of government and society. Any one of us may at some time or other find ourself in such a category. If one minority group of our citizens receives unfair treatment, other minority groups, likewise, may receive such treatment. For the sake of our democracy, I should like to call upon patriotic Americans to do all in their power to show that our form of government is good." - Arthur L. Frederick, Professor, College of Puget Sound; Chairman, Activities Committee Washington Council of Churches.

"During my twenty-one years as an administrator in the Puyallup School System, I have had an excellent opportunity to view the conduct of many Nisei students. My impression of them has always been extremely favorable. Their citizenship in the school and community has never been questionable.

"As a group and as individuals the Japanese Americans have been able to assimilate and assume a normal role in the school life. Some of our Nisei students have been among the leaders of their classes in popularity and in scholarship. The loyalty of these students to America and our democratic way of life has been conclusively demonstrated to me by their cooperative attitude and responsible conduct in our schools and community.

"The policy of the War Relocation Authority to gradually release these evacuees deemed worthy by the F.B.I., is to my way of thinking highly commendable. I believe that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country. If by a selective process the loyal ones can be separated and released, I feel it is our democratic responsibility to do so. I sincerely hope that if the W.R.A. does release a portion of these people, the communities to which they go will accept them as the loyal American citizens that they are." - Paul B. Hanawalt, Superintendent of Schools, Puyallup, Wash.

"I believe that ten years from now it will be found that the wholesale evacuation of Japanese from the West Coast was hasty and unwise. I believe that alien Japanese should have been moved, and I have such faith in the F.B.I. that I believe this efficient government agency could have found any anti-American elements in those who remained and have placed them in custody. The great majority of the Nisei particularly, (for I do not know so many of the older people, but I have known scores of students and other young folk) I believe to be as loyal to the U. S. as any Americans of white skin. They are American in speech, actions, background and even in thought, and those I know seem to have no more physical or spiritual ties to Japan than I have. I have found these young people hard-working, intelligent, dependable and loyal, and if I were in an eastern community, I would not hesitate to welcome such as were released to my area as fellow citizens. I believe the W.R.A. policy to be sound.

"I write this not only as a minister, but as a President of the General Council for Social Agencies of Tacoma, and as a veteran of World War I. I would add that I believe the great majority of members of Immanuel Church, which is composed of the finest people of Tacoma, feel as I do. And no group of people in the Northwest is doing more for war work, civilian defense, war chest, Red Cross and any civic and cultural improvement than the people of Immanuel Church." - Harold B. Long, Pastor, Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Tacoma.

"I have known many Japanese and have found them loyal in every instance. I do not believe that the Japanese, especially the Nisei, are treacherous, nor that they are unassimilable. No race of people are such because of race. The inability to assimilate is usually with those who do not wish to assimilate them. History will no doubt reveal the real reasons for driving the Japanese from the West Coast.

"I have no hesitation to express confidence in the majority of our Japanese friends. It is very possible that there will be found among them individuals who cannot be trusted, but the exception does not make the rule. I would commend the Japanese Americans most highly to any community and the newcomers would be found among the best citizens, low in juvenile delinquency and high in constructive citizenship.

"The present treatment of the Japanese does not reflect credit to our democratic processes. These people should be given the same chance as others to prove their worth in our democracy, and they will prove that if given a chance today. I agree with the policy of the War Relocation Authority and am glad to give this word of approval and add my support. It is time to free loyal American citizens, and give them an opportunity to live in our communities." - Ralph E. Knudsen, Th.D., Member of Board of Finance, Northern Baptist Convention; Chairman Activities Committee, Seattle Council of Churches; pastor University Baptist Church, Seattle.

"I have known numerous Japanese through grade school, high school, college, Sunday school, in Christian Endeavor work, in the practice of law, in Y.M.C.A. as a boy and as an adult leader, and as a Boy Scout and later as a Boy Scout executive. As the result of such close contact I have no hesitancy in stating my own belief as to the trustworthiness and fine character of the Japanese as a whole, whether they be Nisei, or Nationals. This is based upon years of fellowship and business dealings, together with participation in community efforts of the kind described above.

"The Pacific Coast did not drive the Japanese out, rather they were driven out as the result of judgments made by a limited number of military leaders, the sincerity of whose judgments, viewed in the light of military necessity, cannot be questioned. I disagree with the soundness of the judgment. It is evident, therefore, that the Coast did not drive out the Japanese.

"If the Japanese are not released to inland communities for the purpose of engaging in the pursuit of life as an average American citizen, then truly we are laying the foundation of intolerance and racial discrimination. If they are released, then it can be truly said that they were removed from the Coast as a matter of military necessity. If they are not released, the colored people of the world will forever have an indictment against America for not finding a few Japanese to be normal and trustworthy out of the hundred thousand now confined." - Arthur G. Barnett, Attorney; leader in American Friends Service Committee and in Seattle Council of Churches.

"It has been my observation that most of the American-born Japanese are thoroughly loyal to the American spirit and desire to be American in practice as well as by the legal term of birth. The record of the younger Japanese in the civic and community life of Seattle has been most commendable during the past few years. Many of these young people are Christian, and they have become Christian largely because they prefer the culture of America.

"It is my sincere conviction that great numbers of the American-born Japanese might easily be given opportunity for participating in normal life in the interior of this country without in the least jeopardizing our program of defense. I understand that a very intensive checkup is made of these people by numerous Government agencies. I am certain that if the agencies find nothing untoward in the people they investigate

the rest of us may accept them in full confidence.

"In my personal relations with the younger people from the American-born community I have found them extremely intelligent, consecrated, and utterly loyal, and I should have no hesitancy in recommending that they be admitted to civilian activities in interior communities." - Rev. Warner Muir, First Christian Church, Seattle.

"One sometimes hears people say 'they must be disloyal, or the people of the West would not have insisted on their being moved.' The fact is that the people did not ask that they be moved. While there was some popular request for it, the decision was made by the military authorities. There were a great many people who felt that it was most unfortunate to confine American citizens against whom as individuals nothing could be said.

"It has been my privilege to know very intimately many of these Japanese American citizens. One was a secretary in my office and a very active worker in our Church. Two Japanese young men, members of our Church, serving in the United States Army have recently been promoted to Staff Sergeants. It was my privilege to visit frequently the Assembly Center at Puyallup and on three occasions conduct services there. I know many of these young people. Their love for this country is just as great as that of any citizen. I would unhesitatingly trust my life to them.

"One of the finest evidences of the loyalty and fine character of these young American citizens is the spirit in which they have taken their confinement. While they regret it, they practically all say, 'if this is what is best for my country, I am willing and glad to do it.'

"One of the great tragedies of their confinement is the fact that it completely stops their process of Americanization. If it should go on for a long period, there is grave danger that we would produce a group of young people whose faith in their country has been shaken and whose resentment might make them very difficult to absorb into our national life. The policy of the War Relocation Authority of releasing American citizens of Japanese descent when they find employment in unrestricted areas is to be highly commended. If employment can be found for a considerable number, this will do more than anything else to foster understanding between white Americans and the Japanese and to prevent resentment from developing.

"No doubt there are some among the Japanese who are disloyal. There are also some among the Germans, yet no one has suggested that all Germans should be interned. It is, I believe, very important that we should make clear our continued faith in these Japanese American citizens who, through no fault of their own, have become virtual prisoners." - Harold V. Jensen, Pastor /First Baptist Church; Member American Baptist Home Mission Society Board, Seattle.

"I have great confidence in the loyalty and integrity of American-Japanese, both those of Japanese birth and those of American citizenship. I have had intimate contact with them and believe they would make excellent residents in any community. The War Relocation Authority should be supported in its program." - W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles,

"I should like to express the opinion based upon my experience, that only a very small percentage of the Japanese resident on our coast were probably inimical to our national wellbeing, and I am satisfied that the F.B.I. was well aware of these persons and had the situation well in hand. It is probably true that the remainder of the Issei, or older generation, were not fully assimilated. I have been impressed that most of them were American by choice, regretted they could not be citizens, and were deeply concerned to live the part of citizens to the utmost.

They most certainly were industrious and highly capable in the occupational lines in which they were active.

"The younger generation, or Nisei, were of two types: those born in this country but educated in Japan. Their number is relatively limited, and it is thought there may be some question as to their philosophy, and its effect upon their loyalty to our country. It is my opinion that the F.B.I. had these persons listed and under control. The second, and by far the larger group of American-born Japanese (those who are now being considered for resettlement in the East) are most admirable. I have known many of them personally, and I have observed many others as they have gone about their affairs in school and industry. I have found them to be clean, courteous, cheerful, honest, industrious, and completely devoted to our country. It has been a joy to know them and it is inconceivable to me that anyone would wish to make them the victims of race hatred and to deprive them of the privileges of education and citizenship. They have ranked high in scholarship and in many instances have been chosen as leaders in student groups. I know of many cases in which they are exceedingly popular among their student associates. Many of them realize, now that it is too late, that they had not broken sufficiently from their racial group, and I have heard many of them say that they realize the mistake and, if the opportunity is granted, they will identify themselves more actively with Caucasian circles.

"I would commend these Nisei most heartily to the cordial consideration of any community. I think we will recommend Democracy as a way of life as we recognize the qualities of these people and give them opportunity for development." - E. C. Farnham, Executive Secretary Church Federation of Los Angeles.

"I have known a good many Japanese Americans who have attended the University of California. I believe that few of them would have been evacuated from the Coast had the emergency allowed time to create hearing boards to delve into their individual attitudes and loyalties.

"It would be unrealistic to claim that all West Coast Japanese nisei are loyal to this nation for the sole reason that they are American citizens. But, at least, I can say that I am well acquainted with certain individuals who are thoroughly trustworthy. I know that these particular people are loyal to the United States and to democratic principles. Many that I do not know well enough to endorse personally have grown up in the same environment as those I can speak for and they are probably good Americans also.

"I am glad that it is the intention of the War Relocation Authority to release worthy evacuees from the resettlement camps. As many as possible should be enabled to become economically independent throughout our inland areas. If this is not done, the end of the war will present us with another minorities problem which might plague us for many decades to come." - Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. of the University of California.

"In my opinion the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast did not carry with it the implication that all of the Japanese, or even a considerable proportion of them, were treacherous and disloyal. It was a protective measure which had to be carried out on a mass basis because of the nature of the emergency.

"It would seem to me entirely reasonable and most desirable for inland communities to cooperate with the War Relocation Authority in making it possible for investigated evacuees to be released and to establish themselves in normal community relationships wherever possible." - Wesley F. Rennie, Chairman of the International Good Will Committee, Seattle Council of Churches; General Secretary, Seattle, Y. M. C. A.

"Some of the finest and most loyal citizens in America are included among those who are evacuated. It has been my privilege to become intimately acquainted with second generation Japanese doing work in our Christian churches in Seattle and the surrounding territory.

"The effort of the War Relocation Authority to give these good citizens the ordinary privileges guaranteed under our democratic form of government should not be defeated by hysteria, fear and blind race prejudice. Surely we can trust our F.B.I., and upon their recommendation, it is not only the privilege but also the duty of good citizens to help these people live normal lives and find a place of service in our community. Certainly, it is the duty of the Christian members of our Democracy to aid the W.R.A. in making these adjustments." - Newton E. Moats, President of Seattle Council of Churches.

"Since I have unbounded faith in J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would unhesitatingly approve the release of evacuees who in Mr. Hoover's opinion are worthy to be released.

"Most of the native born persons of Japanese parentage are undoubtedly good citizens and will not give the government any trouble if released." - August Vollmer, Criminologist. Formerly Chief of Police, Berkeley, Calif.; Professor of Police Administration in University of Chicago and University of California.

"My association with the Japanese in this area has been naturally continuous for three decades, though largely in educational environments: for short visits in residence or for lecturers or series of lectures in the the graphic arts or some phase of life science, or of education development in Japan. These men and women have been uniformly people of culture and the outcome of Christian influence.

"During these years, students have come to us from Japan -- two, three, or four a year. We have never had an instance of scholarly failure, of personal discourtesy, or of ethical question. Throughout these same years, students of the Nisei group have come to us from the Pacific Coast states. These young people, born in the United States, were the daughters of men of many occupations: ministers of evangelical churches, doctors, laboratory technicians, newspaper writers, merchants, farmers. Hard workers always, these young women prepared themselves almost always for vocational tasks among their own people. Through sociology, economics, child study, and psychology -- for teaching and social service. Through life sciences -- for nursing, for dietetics, for nutritional occupations. More rarely, through music or the graphic arts -- for creative work.

"The Nisei were conscious of their human problem. Children of a race not indigenous to the Americas, they were aware that upbringing in the Americas made them unfit for life in the homeland of their parents. These matters they would discuss quickly in conversation, and sometimes in arranged forums and student club programs. Years before Pearl Harbor, any instructor working with such students since 1923 sensed the tragedy inherent, the rootlessness of people instinctively loyal, industrious, intelligent.

"The constructive work done by alumnae of this college in reception centers and relocation centers makes an amazing record. To collect books and manage a library; to organize recreation programs; to establish kindergartens and nursery schools; to serve in kitchen, dining room, and office -- the record speaks for itself!" Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, President Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

JAPANESE LOYAL TO U.S.A.

The following letter from H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator, appeared in THE PACIFIC, published monthly by the Northern California Congregational Conference:

"I have just returned from a comprehensive, although brief, tour of our Pacific fighting areas.

"On the basis of first-hand information I can tell you that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are performing some of the most valuable work that is being done by our Armed Forces in the Pacific. These American citizens of Japanese ancestry have not only proved their loyalty, but in many cases they have voluntarily risked their lives in order to perform important front-line services.

"With rare exceptions they are the only competent Japanese translators available to our Armed Forces. Those that have been given the privilege of taking up arms in the Italian war theater have also distinguished themselves. The number of medals which they have earned for outstanding service is large in proportion to their numbers.

"In talking with General Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Central Pacific, with headquarters at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, he informed me that there has not been a single case of active disloyalty proved against a single one of the 160,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the Hawaiian Islands. As he put it, 'We have no Japanese problem.'

"I have given an interview to the press in San Francisco, in which I stated that there must be something wrong with the way the Japanese problem has been handled in continental United States.

"I expect to comment on this matter in my broadcasts as the news may suggest. But you are at liberty to use the statements I have made in this letter in any way that will further the cause of decent treatment for American citizens, whose only crime is that they were born of Japanese parents."

KALTENBORN'S CONTRIBUTION TO JAPANESE AMERICANS

H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator, attests to the splendid contribution being made by young Japanese Americans in the war effort.

The following story appeared in the editorial column of the Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin:

"Attorney Benjamin H. Bull of Madison has just received a letter from H. V. Kaltenborn, nationally known radio commentator, enclosing Mr. Kaltenborn's check for \$100 to help provide a scholarship for a young American of Japanese descent at Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam Wisconsin. Mr. Kaltenborn writes: 'As one who has personal contact with the magnificent contribution being made by young Americans of Japanese ancestry to our war effort in the South and the Southwest Pacific areas, I am happy to have an opportunity to make this contribution. I feel that I personally owe something to my fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry to make up for sometimes unfair and sometimes unintelligent treatment which they have received. You are at liberty to publicize both this contribution and this statement if you feel it will serve the cause of fair play to our fellow Americans of Japanese ancestry which we both have at heart.' Atty. Bull has been active for many months in behalf of American Citizens of Japanese descent in helping them to find employment and a chance to assist in our war effort."

SIGNED STATEMENTS

July 16, 1942

Mr. Milton Eisenhower, as Director of the War Relocation Authority (since resigned, and succeeded by Dillon S. Myer) made the following statement in July, 1942, to a Congressional Committee in connection with the then pending Budget of the W.R.A.:

"I would say that from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the nisei (American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry) are loyal to the United States. I just cannot say things too favorable about the way they have cooperated under the most adverse circumstances."

Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-President and Provost, University of California

September 12, 1942

As one who has lived almost all his life in California and has seen a great deal of the Japanese population, I feel able to express a considered judgment on them. I have never had occasion to doubt the loyalty of any of those with whom I have been in contact; I have found them hard working, devoted and law-abiding. On the Berkeley campus of the University of California we have had some four hundred American-Japanese; they have acquitted themselves well, not only in their studies but in their conduct also. It has been a joy to me to see how in the days preceding the war these students were accepted more and more as part of the student life on the campus.

(Signed) Monroe E. Deutsch

Frederick J. Koster, President, California Barrel Co. Ltd.; Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter Red Cross; San Francisco, California

September 18, 1942

From my own association with Japanese people throughout the years, I have no hesitation in expressing my confidence that there are many who are just as loyal to our country as any of us, and I believe that we can depend upon the judgment of the War Relocation Authority and the F.B.I. to certify those who are worthy. I believe the policy of the W.R.A. of gradually releasing those evacuees whom it and the F.B.I. deem worthy, providing inland communities will welcome them, is entirely sound.

(Signed) Frederick J. Koster

SIGNED STATEMENTS (Con't)

Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., President, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

September 18, 1942

American-born Japanese young people were an unfamiliar species of American citizens to me until I came to the Coast from Chicago a few years ago. Since then I have observed them as industrious students living in the dormitory, delightfully visiting us in our home and consulting me on religious, civic and educational problems. I have played, eaten, prayed and counseled with them. Except for their appearance they give no indication of difference from their Caucasian-American fellow students and Christians with whom I have similar dealings.

I am glad the policy of the W.R.A. will permit other parts of the United States to become acquainted with these admirable young people.

(Signed) A. C. McGiffert, Jr.

Chester Rowell, Editor San Francisco Chronicle

October 8, 1942

I have known many Japanese, including some who worked for me personally and others of much higher social status, of whose personal loyalty to me I was a hundred per cent certain, and whose loyalty to the United States I had no reason whatever to doubt.

I know that it is the opinion of the national authorities, including the very ones who conducted the deportation, that this attitude was then more common than the reverse one. In my opinion it is our responsibility to make it possible to preserve that attitude.

(Signed) Chester Rowell

Newton E. Moats, President of Seattle Council of Churches

September 25, 1942

Some of the finest and most loyal citizens in America are included among those who are evacuated. It has been my privilege to become intimately acquainted with second generation Japanese doing work in our Christian churches in Seattle and the surrounding territory.

The effort of the War Relocation Authority to give these good citizens the ordinary privileges guaranteed under our democratic form of government should not be defeated by hysteria, fear and blind race prejudice. Surely we can trust our F.B.I., and upon their recommendation, it is not only the privilege but also the duty of good citizens to help these people live normal lives and find a place of service in our community. Certainly, it is the duty of the Christian members of our Democracy to aid the W.R.A. in making these adjustments.

(Signed) Newton E. Moats

SIGNED STATEMENTS (Con't)

August Vollmer, Criminologist. Formerly, Chief of Police, Berkeley, California; Professor of Police Administration in University of Chicago and University of California.

October 12, 1942

Since I have unbounded faith in J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would unhesitatingly approve the release of evacuees who, in Mr. Hoover's opinion, are worthy to be released.

Most of the native born persons of Japanese parentage are undoubtedly good citizens and will not give the government any trouble if released.

(Signed) August Vollmer

James Chamberlain Baker, Bishop of the Methodist Church for the California Area.

I have known intimately many Japanese-American citizens. I am proud of them as follow-citizens and should count it a privilege to have them as my neighbors. They are persons of character and are devoted to the ideals of American democracy.

The War Relocation Authority in its scattered resettlement policy, can be depended upon to select only such loyal Americans as will be genuine assets in any community. The willingness to welcome these follow-citizens is a searching test of the reality of our own Americanism.

(Signed) James C. Baker

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University; Chairman of Bay Region Division Institute of Pacific Relations; formerly Secretary of the Interior.

September 22, 1942

I have had considerable experience with the Japanese, both foreign and native born, during the past fifty years. I have had more experience with university students and medical students, particularly those who were born in the United States, than I have with any other groups of Japanese.

I have found these students dependable, reasonable, always willing to abide by the regulations and the laws, industrious, loyal to the United State and having as much university spirit or public spirit as their fellow students. Many of them have fitted well into the life of the surrounding communities and of the university itself.

(Signed) Ray Lyman Wilbur

SIGNED STATEMENTS

9
COPY

James Chamberlain Baker, Bishop of the The Methodist Church for the California Area.

I have known intimately many Japanese American citizens. I am proud of them as fellow-citizens and should count it a privilege to have them as my neighbors. They are persons of character and are devoted to the ideals of American democracy.

The War Relocation Authority in its scattered resettlement policy, can be depended upon to select only such loyal Americans as will be genuine assets in any community. The willingness to welcome these fellow-citizens is a searching test of the reality of our own Americanism.

(Signed)

James C. Baker

COPY

John C. Bennett, Professor, Pacific School of Religion.

My observation after four years in California leads me to believe that those who have the most intimate knowledge of the younger generation of Japanese Americans as individuals trust them most. This is markedly true of educational institutions where such personal contacts are natural. Administrators and teachers who know these Americans of Japanese ancestry as students generally (in fact with only one exception known to me) have confidence in the loyalty of the vast majority of them and my own experience would confirm such a judgment.

(Signed)

John C. Bennett

Melvyn Douglas, noted screen star.

October 21, 1942

I am of the opinion that the War Relocation Authority and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are completely competent to select Japanese-Americans for gradual release to areas where they can be useful to the community and themselves.

This seems to me a most desirable policy in view of the genuinely patriotic manner in which the large majority of the Japanese-Americans have accepted their burden. It is this kind of approach which will help to establish the fact that we mean it when we say we are fighting the war for the Four Freedoms.

Very sincerely, ~~xxxx~~

(Signed) Melvyn Douglas

COPY

Henry F. Grady, President, American President Lines;
formerly, Assistant Secretary of State.

September 16, 1942

With reference to the Japanese who have been evacuated from California, it should be recognized that the Army took this step to remove all Japanese from vital military areas as a precautionary one. No one has ever assumed that all the Japanese on the Pacific Coast were disloyal. On the contrary, it is thoroughly recognized by all, including the Army officials, that they are not all disloyal - in fact the number of disloyal is probably few. The Army felt, however, that we should take no chances whatsoever and ordered the complete evacuation of all Japanese, both American citizens and non-citizens.

(Signed)

Henry F. Grady

COPY

Harry L. Kingman, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. of the University of California.

September 24, 1942

I have known a good many Japanese Americans who have attended the University of California. I believe that few of them would have been evacuated from the Coast had the emergency allowed time to create hearing boards to delve into their individual attitudes and loyalties.

It would be unrealistic to claim that all West Coast Japanese nisei are loyal to this nation for the sole reason that they are American citizens. But, at least, I can say that I am well acquainted with certain individuals who are thoroughly trustworthy. I know that these particular people are loyal to the United States and to democratic principles. Many that I do not know well enough to endorse personally have grown up in the same environment as those I can speak for and they are probably good Americans also.

I am glad that it is the intention of the War Relocation Authority to release worthy evacuees from the resettlement camps. As many as possible should be enabled to become economically independent throughout our inland areas. If this is not done, the end of the war will present us with another minorities problem which might plague us for many decades to come.

(Signed)

Harry L. Kingman

COPY

6
Tully C. Knoles, President, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California

September 19, 1942

Newspaper reports and correspondence indicate that in the development of the policy of the War Relocation Authority there is to be a gradual releasing of Japanese evacuees who are deemed worthy by the F.B.I. and War Relocation Authority. Personally, I think it would be very wise.

I am very well acquainted with many Japanese and would be very happy to have them in my community, and speaking for the College of the Pacific may I say that we would be very happy to have a relocation of the Japanese students during the emergency.

Undoubtedly there will be those who should not and cannot be trusted in this time. It takes a great deal of wisdom to know just what should be done with the Japanese, but those who can be trusted should be given the opportunity to prove themselves worthy.

(Signed)

Tully C. Knoles

COPY

Frederick J. Koster, President, California Barrel Co. Ltd.; Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter Red Cross; San Francisco, California

September 18, 1942

From my own association with Japanese people throughout the years, I have no hesitation in expressing my confidence that there are many who are just as loyal to our country as any of us, and I believe that we can depend upon the judgment of the War Relocation Authority and the F.B.I. to certify those who are worthy. I believe the policy of the W.R.A. of gradually releasing those evacuees whom it and the F.B.I. deem worthy, providing inland communities will welcome them, is entirely sound.

(Signed)

Frederick J. Koster

(K)
COPY

Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr., President, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.

September 18, 1942

American-born Japanese young people were an unfamiliar species of American citizens to me until I came to the Coast from Chicago a few years ago. Since then I have observed them as industrious students living in the dormitory, delightfully visiting us in our home and consulting me on religious, civic and educational problems. I have played, eaten, prayed and counseled with them. Except for their appearance they give no indication of difference from their Caucasian-American fellow students and Christians with whom I have similar dealings.

I am glad the policy of the W.R.A. will permit other parts of the United States to become acquainted with these admirable young people.

(Signed)

A. C. McGiffert, Jr.

COPY

Robert A. Millikan, Chairman of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena

September 19, 1942

The wholesale condemnation of the American Japanese as treacherous, disloyal, and generally undesirable seems to me unfair, untrue, and very unfortunate.

I have an intimate knowledge of at least six Japanese who are just as fine American citizens in their attitudes and loyalties and competence as citizens and as voters, as are the better twenty-five percent of native American citizens. One of these is a preacher, one the best gardener I have ever seen, one a housewife, (college graduate and mother,) one an aerodynamist whom the Southern California airplane companies have tried their best to retain in their employ on war problems, one a physicist and teacher into whose classes American students strove to get because of his special competence and skill, and one who was a Fellow in Biology at the California Institute and was snapped up in a corresponding place in one of the best mid-western state universities in the country when our evacuation rules forced him to leave the western coast. All of these persons have come under the orbit of my direct and full knowledge. They either are already or would make better American citizens than half of us who are by birth full-blooded Americans.

I hope that facts of this sort will not be entirely ignored in any federal treatment of our Japanese aliens.

(Signed)

Robert A. Millikan

m.
7
Newton E. Moats, President of Seattle Council of Churches.

September 25, 1942

Some of the finest and most loyal citizens in America are included among those who are evacuated. It has been my privilege to become intimately acquainted with second generation Japanese doing work in our Christian churches in Seattle and the surrounding territory.

The effort of the War Relocation Authority to give these good citizens the ordinary privileges guaranteed under our democratic form of government should not be defeated by hysteria, fear and blind race prejudice. Surely we can trust our F.B.I., and upon their recommendation, it is not only the privilege but also the duty of good citizens to help these people live normal lives and find a place of service in our community. Certainly, it is the duty of the Christian members of our Democracy to aid the W.R.A. in making these adjustments.

(Signed) Newton E. Moats

NOV 10 1942

COPY

Hubert Phillips, Dean of Lower Division, Professor of Social Science,
Fresno State College, California.

My feelings and convictions regarding the second generation Japanese grow out of twenty years of contact with them. During those twenty years, I have had several hundred of them as students in my classes. While one cannot say that they were uniformly good students, the proportion of good students ran very high. But one can say that they were uniformly courteous and hard working students. The exceptions are so few as to be negligible.

In addition to class room contacts I have had many opportunities to appraise the second generation Japanese in other than scholastic groupings; in, for example, meetings of the Japanese Students' Club, the American Loyalty League, and various young peoples' church groups. As a result of all my contacts with them I long ago became convinced, and no events of recent times have changed that conviction, that the vast majority of the Nisei are as thoroughly "American" as any other racial or national group in the United States. They are the product of an American environment and of the American public school, and as a result the only thing "Oriental" about them is their "looks", or to word it more elegantly, their cast of countenance.

The verdict of any community that will accept those Nisei approved by the W.R.A. and the F.B.I., and that will give them a fair trial, will be that they are intelligent, industrious, law abiding and excellent citizens in every sense of the word.

(Signed)

Hubert Phillips

COPY

Max Radin, Professor of Law, University of California.

September 1942

I thoroughly approve of the action of the War Relocation Authority in gradually releasing those evacuees whom it and the F.B.I. deem worthy, provided inland communities will welcome them.

I have had a great deal of experience with the group called the Nisei, that is, Japanese born in this country, who are therefore American citizens by birth. I have known them both as students and in various civilian capacities. I can testify from a period long before the war and since the war that the overwhelming majority are totally without any attachment to the Japanese government and are totally devoted to the United States and to American institutions. Most of them know very little Japanese. Very few of them can speak Japanese and almost none can read or write it. Most of them are Christians and are active in church and Y.M.C.A. organizations.

It is clear that if the precaution is taken which has already been indicated, it is almost impossible to apprehend any danger from this group. They can play a real part in the economy of any community to which they go. Their evacuation from the coast was determined on by the authorities largely in their own interest and not as a wholesale indictment of the entire group of Japanese Americans.

(Signed)

Max Radin

COPY

Irving F. Reichert, Rabbi Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco.

The War Relocation Authority is to be commended for its enlightened policy of resettling selected Japanese in communities at a distance from the "Target Zone". Many of the interned Japanese are persons of unquestioned loyalty to our country and uncompromising hostility to the Axis cause. We on the Pacific Coast, who have known Japanese, can bear witness to the sterling character and integrity of many of them. Heroic measures and exceptional precautions were required after Pearl Harbor to minimize Fifth column activities. This resulted inevitably in grave injustices to American citizens of Japanese ancestry. It is reassuring to find the War Relocation Authority, with the cooperation of the F.B.I., endeavoring to correct these errors, and return our loyal Japanese citizens their constitutional rights.

(Signed)

Irving F. Reichert

3
Chester Rowell, Editor San Francisco Chronicle

October 8, 1942

I have known many Japanese, including some who worked for me personally and others of much higher social status, of whose personal loyalty to me I was 100% certain, and whose loyalty to the United States I had no reason whatever to doubt.

I know that it is the opinion of the national authorities, including the very ones who conducted the deportation, that this attitude was then more common than the reverse one. In my opinion it is our responsibility to make it possible to preserve that attitude.

Chester Rowell

8

COPY

August Vollmer, Criminologist. Formerly, Chief of Police, Berkeley, Calif.; Professor of Police Administration in University of Chicago and University of California.

October 12, 1942

Since I have unbounded faith in J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would unhesitatingly approve the release of evacuees who in Mr. Hoover's opinion are worthy to be released.

Most of the native born persons of Japanese parentage are undoubtedly good citizens and will not give the government any trouble if released.

(Signed) August Vollmer

10
m
COPY

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University; Chairman of Bay Region Division Institute of Pacific Relations; formerly Secretary of the Interior.

September 22, 1942

I have had considerable experience with the Japanese, both foreign and native born, during the past fifty years. I have had more experience with university students and medical students, particularly those who were born in the United States, than I have with any other groups of Japanese.

I have found these students dependable, reasonable, always willing to abide by the regulations and the laws, industrious, loyal to the United States and having as much university spirit or public spirit as their fellow students. Many of them have fitted well into the life of the surrounding communities and of the university itself.

(Signed)

Ray Lyman Wilbur

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, said in a letter to the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union:

" I know that organizations such as yours will be of great help to us in making clear to the American people that the overwhelming majority of the evacuees are loyal to this country and want only to be free to make their contribution to the winning of the war and to the life of their communities after the war." (Monthly Bulletin, No. 8, of American Civil Liberties Union. November, 1942)

One of the closing paragraphs of Mr Hume's sermon on Memorial Day, /43

(He had quoted Lincoln in the morning lesson and the sermon).

There are other signs, however, which are not so good, and it is well for us to face them squarely, especially those which concern us who are citizens of California. Claims have been made and public statements recently issued, which directly deny the principles for which we say we are fighting. When it is proposed to deny liberty and justice to American citizens, simply because they come of Japanese parentage, the world will not forget that we have said one thing and have done something quite different. "The world knows that we know how to save the Union". But will we do it?

①

Mr. Milton Eisenhower, as Director of the War Relocation Authority (since resigned, and succeeded by Dillon S. Myer) made the following statement in July, 1942 to a Congressional Committee, in connection with the then pending Budget of the W.R.A.:

"I would say that from 80 to 85 per cent. of the nisei (American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry) are loyal to the United States. I just cannot say things too favorable about the way they have cooperated under the most adverse circumstances." (Quoted in PACIFIC CITIZEN, July 16, 1942.)

* * * * *

File in Justices

A STATEMENT REGARDING BASIC PRINCIPLE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Presented to the Claremont Church by the Committee on Social Action,
Sunday, June 20, 1943.

The Committee on Social Action is following with deep concern the current newspaper reports regarding the evacuation and relocation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. A committee has been organized which is attempting to gather the facts and arrive at the truth unbiased by a "hate campaign", on the one hand, or by sentimentality on the other.

It would like to emphasize, for those who read the current Pacific Coast newspaper accounts, the importance of considering all such reports in the light of certain general principles, which the Committee holds to be fundamental to our democratic, Christian way of life.

The Committee draws the attention of all church members to the importance of weighing opinions in the light of two basic ideas especially:

1. Our idea of citizenship: We are aware of the precautions which must be taken for the safety of our country in war-time. If, however, the American idea of citizenship is not held to rigorously and justly maintained, even in the difficult time of war, we are in grave danger of whittling away the foundations of our republic.

2. The principle that men should not be judged with special discrimination of race or color. After the war this principle of racial justice will evoke one of the main problems in the maintenance of future goodwill both abroad, and here in our own country. What hope is there, we ask, of human brotherhood in the world of tomorrow, if, here and now in our own country, we do not hold tenaciously, in every small instance, to those principles of Christian justice for which the democratic world is sacrificing itself in the bloodshed of war?

The officials of the Federal Government charged with the mass evacuation of 110,000 residents of the Pacific Coast in the interest of

national security, and the officials of the War Relocation Authority, have executed a difficult undertaking with credit, if we judge by unbiased accounts. It is our plea that all citizens seek to keep themselves free, in their judgments of the undertaking, from emotions aroused by prejudicial accounts of specific incidents, until they have learned the full facts, which are available from government sources to every citizen upon request, and until these facts have been weighed in the light of our Christian conscience.

(copy)

4313 Knox Road
College Park, Md.
July 19, 1943

Mr. E. C. Adams
Editor, Livingston Chronicle
Livingston, California

Dear Mr. Adams:

On previous occasions I had wanted to write to you, but seemed to never get around to it. The articles in the Livingston Chronicles of June 24 and July 1 concerning "the Japs" have given me immediate incentive to write to you. Herewith I express my personal opinions frankly as friend to friend.

Livingston shall always be remembered for happy childhood memories, but mostly for the enjoyable times had in work and play with many others from whom we have become separated. But is it sin now to recall those times made precious because of the "we-feeling" as we stood in our Scout uniforms to salute the flag, went on trips together, played ball, debated, greeted friends in the streets, sweated together in the same fields or orchards at harvest time, and went together to church to pray to the same God? They tell us that things are different now -- but at least for all Livingstonians those higher things that we cherish are still constantly the same.

Like many other pioneers of the area, father helped develop the virgin land and contributed to the growth of the community. And we, children, born, reared, and educated in the same schools like other American citizens are imbued with the same ideals of democracy. Now under rather strange circumstances many find themselves behind barbed wires euphemously called "relocation centers" and some few are continuing to go eastward across the United States like our parents adventured eastward across the Pacific. How time flies! and how different things can be in a short while in these days. Hardly does it seem possible that a little over a year ago families were forced to evacuate. The evacuation is past history and when friends become separated it is so easy to forget because letter-writing is a slow and taxing form of communication.

To me, Mr. Adams, it seems rather strange that evacuation and now the non-return of the former residents and citizens should be advocated when it is claimed that this is a war to secure the four freedoms for all people. It is interesting that in the very paper above mentioned, the coming of 175 San Francisco school boys as laborers to be housed in the Livingston High School is heralded. Could this labor shortage have been less acute if it had not been for the evacuation? But the physical hardships and the economic losses as important as they are, are not as important as the denial of the spirit of cooperation and mutuality and infringement of civil liberties. If the principle of democracy can be so easily denied a racial group, can it not as easily be denied other groups?

The Allies are fighting ostensibly for the preservation of democracy. In spite of the treatment accorded them many Nisei have volunteered for the armed forces in answer to the call of our United States Government. But are we not in the very pursuit of war endangering those ideals of respect for personality and the basis of mutuality and trust? When we deny equality to any broad group on the arbitrary basis of categorization are we not playing into the hands of the propagandists of Hitler and Tojo? They can say, "See there, look how they treat the non-white people. They only talk of democracy and don't practice it."

Mr. Adams, I just wonder if you aren't a little mistaken when you state, "Merced and Stanislaus Counties Overwhelmingly against Return of Evacuated Japanese"? That is a very broad statement. As evidenced by expressions of sympathy and real concern, there are many friends of the evacuated Japanese in those areas even if they are not expressive. If you desire to find the true sentiment of the people I think you should ask individuals, "Would you like again to have your former neighbors -- the Masdas, the Kishis, the Tanakas, the Miyamotos, etc., etc; or ask the students, "Would you like to again see George, May, Toshiko, Ichiro, Mary, etc., etc.,. Even if California were to throw wide its doors many will not return. With the hearty and sincere welcome received by the evacuees in the mid-west and east, perhaps many would not choose to return. Of those who might return, you will not find a horde of "Japs", but you will see people, just persons and friends -- humans like you and me.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." What a grand goal that is! God grant that all of us may continually seek to live up to those ideals! May we evacuees never grow bitter or show hatred but work ever with the faith that it is as we live and work together that we strive toward the ideals we profess.

Very sincerely yours,

(SIGNED) LAFAYETTE NODA

ALTON L. HALL

Fruit & Vegetable Grower

Route 1, Huntington Beach, Calif.

September 1, 1943

(to 350 editors in Calif.)

If, on reading the attached article, your George Washington love of the truth, your Abraham Lincoln sympathy for the oppressed, and your Our-Way-of-Life love of fair play, impel you to accept it for publication, I shall be pleased. The "Santa Ana Register" has used several of my articles, and is still in business.

However, if expediency wins, or if you don't agree, Perhaps you would run it in one column and shoot it full of holes in another; sending me a copy of the paper to effect my conversion.

I mimeographed with the idea of mailing to various organizations in your community, but printer's ink is more effective in getting to people. I have blocked off the top for your heading. A suggested one is "WERE THE FARMERS LED?"

Yours truly,

Alton L. Hall

By Jingo

In any controversy, such as the one over what should be done with the Japanese in relocation centers, a good way to tell who is in the right is to look at the line-up on each side, then listen to both of them as you do when Johnny comes home telling how mean his teacher is to him.

In this case, we have on one side the Government as represented by the War Relocation Authority, the War Manpower Commission and by the War Department; and these assisted by the Churches. On the other side we have the Chamber of Commerce, Native Sons, American Legion and the Press. Not perfectly clear-cut, is it? The Government and the Churches are not always right, the Chamber of Commerce may have been influenced by those who would profit by the elimination of Japanese competition, the patriotic organizations may have been influenced by retaliation, and the press by a desire for extra sales. And there may be unseen forces at work, too. I haven't mentioned the farm organizations; let's suppose them still at the crossroads.

Now to listen to both sides:- we are familiar with the resolutions adopted by the commercial and patriotic organizations. To offset these, we might look up the resolutions passed by the leading fourteen denominations. But here are recent statements by the press, and the War Relocation Authority's rebuttal thereto:-

THE PRESS: "The evacuees are well fed while we outside are rationed."

THE W.R.A.: "They are rationed, too."

THE PRESS: "70% of the Japanese in one camp have refused to profess loyalty to the U.S.A."

THE W.R.A.: "It is completely untrue."

THE PRESS: "We have no evidence of proper check being made before releasing Japanese."

THE W.R.A.: "The Authority checks all available records. If there is any question about the individual, a further check is made of the records maintained by Federal investigative agencies...taking every precaution to safeguard national security."

THE PRESS: "Gasoline for pleasure driving."

THE W.R.A.: "No evacuee is permitted to use a personally owned automobile at any relocation center."

THE PRESS: "Five gallons of whiskey per person."

THE W.R.A.: "Untrue.....for medical use only."

THE PRESS: "Japanese quit jobs and return to the centers to get a second grant for traveling expenses."

THE W.R.A.: "No second grant allowed."

THE PRESS: "Disloyal."

THE SECRETARY OF WAR: "The War Department has recognized the loyalty of many Japanese-Americans. The record of Japanese-American units in the Army has been excellent indeed. A certain number have rendered service against the Japanese Empire for which they have been decorated."

So it appears that the Government, in its solution of a difficult problem, is being opposed by propaganda and by people patriotically unpatriotic. But because I am a farmer, it seems to me that farmers should be more discerning. How could liberty-loving farmers vote to continue confining the good with the bad, using Hitler methods in a country fighting to preserve liberty for the world?

Were the Farmers Led?

It seems arrogant for me, a mere individual, to pass judgment on a great organization like the Farm Bureau, whose leaders I have always looked up to, and whose fellow-members are my friends. And I wouldn't do it if I hadn't been present at a meeting where these resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were similar to those previously adopted by city Chambers of Commerce. An imported speaker told of poverty life in Japan, arousing race hatred. The other side was not presented; there was no report on conditions in the centers, no mention of the aims and methods of the Authority in its separating the loyal from the disloyal, and its resettling the loyal in places distant from this coast. So the vote was taken; and good citizens, who would spurn the idea of interfering with the Government in its war effort, or in its operation of the Post Office, for instance, seemed unconscious of the fact that the men chosen for the Authority are men specially fitted for the task; and so they voted to take it from them and entrust it to the Army, an organization created for a different purpose. If the Farm Bureau finds that it has been unjust, undemocratic, unconstitutional, I have faith in it to believe that it will someday reverse its attitude.

Furthermore, now that a move is on, for China's sake, to repeal the Oriental Exclusion Act, but make an exception of Japanese immigrants, the exception need not be made. All that is necessary to avoid another congestion of Japanese on this coast is to secure federal distribution of immigration by quotas among the States. It should never be said of us, and we should never have to admit it of ourselves, that while we have been able to assimilate millions of slaves and other lowly peoples, we shut out a few hundred a year of a race whose farmers and merchants were at least our equals, whose children were the best behaved of any racial group, and whose young people took more than their fair share of honors in our high schools and colleges.

The way to prolong a war started by insults is to add more insults. The way to defend the Constitution is to do as it says, - grant liberty and justice to all. Must California continue to be Uncle Sam's problem child, demanding unwise policies, or will she cooperate with the Federal Government in putting its house in order and preparing for a lasting peace?

Alton L. Hall.

Route 1, Huntington Beach
(Thirty years a California fruit
and vegetable grower)

November 18, 1943

Statement on Release of Japanese --issued from office of District Attorney Fred N. Howser to members of press

The following statement was issued by District Attorney Fred N. Howser, in connection with rapidly developing moves to return Japanese to California, and subsequent revelations made by law enforcement agencies and newspapers that Japanese were permitted to roam at will in strategic areas.

"In spite of public alarm and virtually unanimous opposition to the return of the Japanese to this area, it appears that plans for such return are being carried forward by agencies of the federal government. We are unable to determine whether or not Japanese have been returned to California coastal areas and government officials seem to be extremely vague about this matter which is of vital concern to every resident of California.

"The matter is of such importance as to deserve the immediate consideration of all law enforcement agencies in the State of California, and I have this day consulted the Attorney General's office to determine the possibility of calling a meeting in the immediate future, of all such agencies concerned. I have also sent a telegram to the W.R.A., asking that they advise this office as to the facts of the relocation program.

"It appears to me that the official attention of law enforcement officials should be given to this matter because of the imminent threat to the welfare and safety of the citizens of this state and for the further reason that this contemplated return of the Japanese involved preparations to preserve peace and order."

Copy of telegram to Dillon Myer

Public concern over the potential return of Japanese to California areas prompts this office in view of possible threats against the public peace and safety to ask respectfully of your office clarification of such relocation plans insofar as they affect Los Angeles County. This information necessary for the preparation of plans to preserve law and order.

Fred N. Howser
District Attorney
Los Angeles County

C
O
P
Y

BROBECK, PHLEGER & HARRISON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ONE ELEVEN SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

November 27, 1943.

file statements
VIA AIR MAIL

Colonel Stanley Washburn,
Inverfirs,
Lakewood, New Jersey.

Dear Colonel Washburn:

It was certainly good to hear from you by your letter of November 17. I read your article with great interest. While it is an illuminating contribution to one's knowledge of Japanese character and training, I heartily agree with your decision to withhold its publication for the present. As you say, it might be used to inflame racial hatred and I am very glad that you reached the conclusion you did about it. I am also glad to note what the editor of the Washington Post says on the subject; I had heard that its view was broad and intelligent, which was not surprising in view of Mr. Eugene Meyer's ability and experience.

You ask about the situation in California. I should say that at the present time the prevailing mass sentiment is hostile towards Americans of Japanese ancestry and indisposed to consider their rights; that this situation

Colonel Stanley Washburn - 2.

is more aggravated in the interior farming communities than in the large cities on the coast; and that this attitude of racial hostility is kept alive by the Hearst press and some other newspapers and also by inflammatory statements by some state legislators and members of Congress who hope to profit by it. The newspapers which are doing most harm in this respect are (1) the Hearst papers in San Francisco and Los Angeles (2) the McClatchy papers in Sacramento and Fresno and (3) the Los Angeles Times. In San Francisco, however, the News (a Scripps-Howard paper) has not been inflammatory and indeed has taken no part in the hate campaign, and this is also true of Mr. Knowland's Oakland Tribune and particularly of the San Francisco Chronicle. I enclose a clipping containing an admirable statement by Mr. Chester Rowell of the Chronicle. So you will see that we are in a better situation, as far as the press is concerned, here around San Francisco Bay and in the Northern California cities reached by the San Francisco papers, than are the people of Southern California. Because of this situation we are anxious to extend our work in the southern part of the state and we hope that we shall soon have an active and representative southern committee at work. Notwithstanding the prevailing unfriendly attitude which I have described above, there is considerable potential sentiment among California

Colonel Stanley Washburn - 3.

people in favor of fair dealing with American citizens of Oriental ancestry. Of course the news about the fine showing of our Japanese troops at Salerno has been helpful.

The plan of campaign of the Hearst press was at first to spread stories that the Japanese at the Relocation centers were being "coddled" and were living in greater comfort than our own people. The Dies Committee and Congressman Costello of that committee were used as vehicles to spread this propaganda. The exaggeration and essential falsity of these charges are shown by statements which I am sending you under separate cover. I am convinced that the War Relocation Authority did as good a job as could reasonably be expected in view of the difficulties presented by the sudden mass evacuation and the fact that it was seriously hampered by lack of personnel and adequate funds. I am also convinced that it wisely adopted a policy of gradually resettling the evacuees in communities away from the coast where they would be received and where they could help in the war effort. It was also decided to segregate at the Tule Lake Center all those who were not loyal to the United States as well as those who wished to return to Japan. It was not surprising that among those sent to Tule Lake there were some trouble-makers. There were some unfortunate incidents and the Army was called in to maintain order.

Colonel Stanley Washburn - 4.

This situation was promptly taken advantage of by the Hearst press in an endeavor to confuse in the public mind the few recalcitrants at Tule Lake with the enormous number of evacuees, in and out of other centers, who are making a real contribution to the cultivation of our crops and other necessary war work. This confusion has been readily produced in the minds of the general public which is not of course familiar with the details of the government program. The attitude of our own committee towards the situation is indicated by the enclosed copy of a telegram which we have sent to President Roosevelt and others in high office.

As an interesting sidelight on this Japanese situation, I enclose a letter which Margaret received yesterday from our former cook who was with us for over ten years. He decided that he preferred to return to Japan, so he is now at the Tule Lake Camp.

Peggy has given me the papers which you sent her about Langhorne's car and today the key and the bill of lading arrived. There is ample room in our garage for the car and I shall be happy to arrange for the necessary permit when it arrives.

With affectionate wishes to both of you from Margaret and myself, I am

Most sincerely yours,

MEH:MFM

Maurice E. Harrison.

H. V. KALTENBORN
167 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
REGENT 4-3344

December 20, 1943

Dear Miss Fisher:

I have just returned from a comprehensive, although, brief tour of our Pacific fighting areas.

On the basis of first-hand information I can tell you that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are performing some of the most valuable work that is being done by our Armed Forces in the Pacific. These American citizens of Japanese ancestry have not only proved their loyalty, but in many cases they have voluntarily risked their lives in order to perform important front-line services.

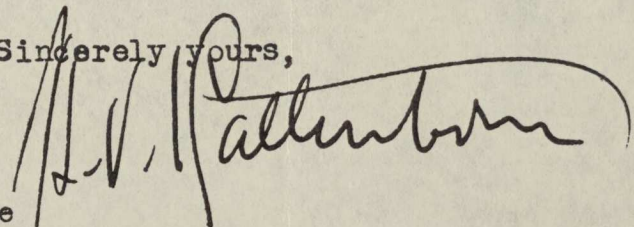
With rare exceptions they are the only competent Japanese translators available to our Armed Forces. Those that have been given the privilege of taking up arms in the Italian war theatre have also distinguished themselves. The number of medals which they have earned for outstanding service is large in proportion to their numbers.

In talking with General Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in the Central Pacific, with headquarters at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, he informed me that there has not been a single case of active disloyalty proved against a single one of the 160,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the Hawaiian Islands. As he put it, "We have no Japanese problem."

I have just given an interview to the press in San Francisco, in which I stated that there must be something wrong with the way the Japanese problem has been handled in continental United States.

I expect to comment on this matter in my broadcasts as the news may suggest. But you are at liberty to use the statements I have made in this letter in any way, that will further the cause of decent treatment for American citizens, whose only crime is that they were born of Japanese parents.

Sincerely yours,



HVK:HLL

Miss Adalia Kroehuke Fisher
The Committee for Work with Japanese
American Evacuees
6501 Wydown Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 5

July 1944

RACE EQUALITY

"We unreservedly condemn the injection into American Life of appeals to Racial and Religious Prejudice."

..... Republican Party Plank

"We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect these rights."

..... Democratic Party Plank

Lex B. Cox

70 GRANDVIEW DRIVE

EUGENE, OREGON

December 18, 1944

The Eugene Register Guard
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Tugman;

We, personally, would like to endorse the action of the War Department in modifying the military order excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the Western Defense Command and it is our hope that all law-abiding citizens will recognize the restoration of the Constitutional rights of the evacuees.

Sincerely,

Rathen M. Cox
Lex B. Cox

Cox

828 Home Avenue
Fresno, California
December 18, 1944

The Editor
The Fresno Bee
Fresno, California

Dear Sir:

The order just announced by the War Department modifying its evacuation order to permit American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty has been established to the satisfaction of the Department to return to their homes on the Pacific Coast meets with my approval.

I believe that all law-abiding citizens will respect the civil rights that have been restored to these American citizens.

I am convinced that attacks on the rights of any minority tends to undermine the rights of the majority.

Yours truly

Lilah Bradford
Lilah Bradford

W. A. BRANDENBURGER
WILLIAM A. WHITE

LAW OFFICE
BRANDENBURGER & WHITE
SUITE 500, OCHSNER BUILDING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

December 18, 1944.

Editor of the Sacramento Bee
Sacramento, California

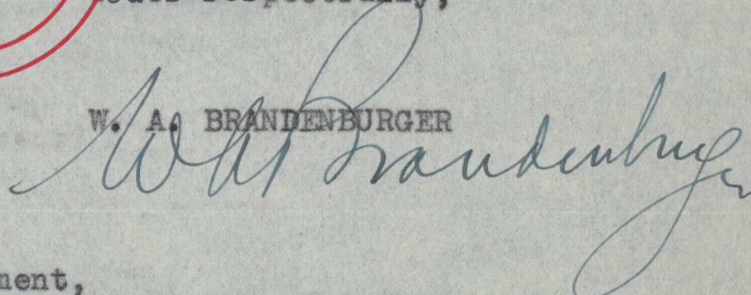
Dear Sir:

It is quite apparent that you have been at war with your conscience for some time in the matter of the injustice done to American born citizens of Japanese ancestry, and that you are trying to get back in your editorial policy to the sound footing based on recognition of constitutional rights.

Now that even the War Department has acted, it is the hope of all fair-minded Sacramentans that you will support the directive. We should welcome these good people back and try to make amends to them for their hard luck by every possible kindness and consideration.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. BRANDENBURGER



WAR:TH

cc: War Department,
Washington, D. C.
" Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary

This letter to the
Editor of the Times, also.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES
WEST 80TH STREET AND LOYOLA BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 22, 1944

Editor,
The Examiner.

Dear Sir:-

Now that the Supreme Court of the United States has decreed that the Japanese who have been evacuated from the coastal areas are unlawfully detained and that they have a right to return to the Pacific Coast States, we have every reason to hope that your excellent paper will use its influence to the utmost to encourage all law abiding citizens that they recognize the restoration of the Constitutional rights of the evacuees.

The newspapers can do a great deal to educate certain elements in the fundamental rights that belong to all American citizens regardless of color or race. And in this matter of the evacuated Japanese we must wholeheartedly support the War Department in any measure that will be enacted for their return as we did in the measures dictated by military necessity that had to do with their departure. We must see to it that there are no race riots based on prejudice or ignorance of the fundamental rights of our citizens.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward J. Whelan S.J.

Edward J. Whelan, S. J.,
President.

"Who is to Decide?"

Went Cal.

By Ruth W. Kingman

"Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens." The War Department of the United States so stated its belief in the loyalty of the Nisei (American citizens of Japanese ancestry) when it delivered its message to the residents of the ten Relocation Centers on January 29th, 1943. In so doing it took the first decisive step toward the return to normal life of many thousands of our loyal citizens. These people had been called upon to make a unique sacrifice of freedom of movement within their native land.

That the federal government considered it a temporary measure is indicated by another statement in the same message, "Your government would not take these steps (enlistment and registration) unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens".

Shortly after that message was delivered, 5000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were sworn into the United States Army, bringing their total number to approximately 9,000 in the armed forces. Since then, a number have seen action in North Africa, and in the South Pacific. According to Secretary of War Stimson, "A certain number have rendered service against the Japanese Empire for which they have been decorated." Following immediately upon the formation of ~~the~~ the volunteer unit of the Army, a general speed up in the resettling of other loyal persons from the Relocation Centers out into the midwest was put into effect.

It must be remembered that these persons are not prisoners of war. The centers are not internment camps. Two thirds of the 110,000 evacuated from the Western Defense Command are American citizens by right of birth. Nearly one half of the are twenty one years of age or under. Their government considers the great majority of them to be loyal.

In spite of the present wave
~~Contrary to much of the~~ hysterical and unfounded rumor reported in parts of the West Coast press, the United States government is pressing

on in its determination to keep faith with its citizens with Japanese faces. It is developing procedures which are "aimed at bringing about the relocation into normal communities of the largest possible number of the evacuated people consistent with the national security".

The Senate has just approved a bill calling for Presidential Authority to bring about the segregation of the disloyal from the loyal. When this segregation has been effected, and the disloyal held for the duration of the war, it will be the task of the War Relocation Authority to resettle the remaining persons under its supervision in such a way as will best meet the manpower shortage.

That this must be done in full recognition of the constitutional rights of this minority appears to be a part of the policies of the War Department which conducted the original evacuation, and of the War Relocation Authority which is acting under Presidential Directive. The War Department has gone on record in its inclusion of Japanese Americans in the armed forces in our country. The attitude of the War Relocation Authority is well expressed in the words of its director Mr. Dillon S. Myer, "Remember that a basic principle of the Axis philosophy which we are fighting is oppression of racial minorities. The United States is fighting for principles of democracy which include rights of citizenship regardless of racial ancestry. The future of these ~~100,000~~ 100,000 people of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, is of concern not to the War Relocation Authority alone, but to the nation as a whole. Let's not deal with the problem as Hitler would handle it under his Nazi regime or Tojo would deal with it in Japan. Let's settle it the American way."

December 19, 1944

Editor
The Greensboro Daily News
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

The War Department is to be heartily commended for its recent action which lifted the ban against Japanese-Americans so that they may return to their homes on the West Coast and "be permitted the same freedom of movement throughout the United States as other loyal citizens." It should be noted again that this permission has been granted following a thorough F.B.I. investigation of each individual concerned to establish his loyalty to American institutions and ideals.

One of the fundamental cornerstones of our democracy is that citizens are not pre-judged to be guilty merely on the basis of their physical characteristics. The fact that this cornerstone still stands firm has been demonstrated by the War Department's action.

Sincerely,

Edwin L. Duckles
Greensboro, North Carolina

Body

Cancellation of the Citizenship of American Citizens of Japanese ancestry at this time would be inconsistent with democratic principles.

I. Such legislation at this time would be ill-advised, for

A. In times of acute stress people are led easily into the advocacy of extreme and even dangerous measures which in calmer days would find little support.

1. This proved by many examples of war hysteria in the last war.

a. The Raids of January, 1920, as outstanding example of action resulting from lack of clear thinking. (Chaffee, Freedom of Speech, pp 204-215)

B. In times of war, racial prejudice is great.

1. In the field of defense employment, we find discrimination of race, creed and color.

2. Hitler's purge of the Jews is an example of unreasoning discrimination and prejudice.

C. Emergency measures must not be permitted to alter permanently those fundamental principles upon which this nation was built. (Paul S. Taylor, Survey Graphic, Sept. 1942, pp 373-378).

1. Establishment of a "second class citizenship", and the wholesale displacement of aliens without a "clear and present danger" may seriously weaken our democratic concept and institutions. (American Civil Liberties Union-News, May, 1942.)

II. ~~<~~ Cancellation of the Citizenship of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry would be inconsistent with democratic principles, for

A. The undeviating policy and interest of the Japanese American Citizens' League in opposition to the Axis aggressors, is a clear and open record- (Brief for Japanese- American Citizens' League, Amicus Curiae - No 10, 229 in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.)

1. The Japanese American Citizens' League is a national organization representing approximately 20,000 American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry.

- (A) These original inhabitants of the New World, or American Indians, are predominantly Mongoloid, as the quotations from eminent Scientists have indicated.

b.

- (~~V~~1) The immigration to this country of individuals who are not classified as "white" continues.

- (~~II~~) The fact that Asiatics are excluded by the present immigration law can have no possible effect upon the rights of the American-born children of those Orientals who entered lawfully and in good faith in times past.

2. ←

2. The Fourteenth Amendment expresses Common Law and Jus Soli (the rule of jure soli or citizenship by reason of birth in a particular place.)

a. ←

- a. Secretary of State, Mr. Marcey, claimed our governments' policy was jure soli when he said (June 6, 1854):

"I have to observe that it is presumed that, according to the common law, any person born in the United States, unless he be born in one of the foreign legations therein, may be considered a Citizen thereof until he formally renounces his citizenship..."
(John Bassett Moore, A Digest of International Law, Vol III pp 276-7)

b.b. ←

- b. The fourteenth amendment is the articulation of a well-understood principle of our common law.

(I) ←

- (I) Mr. Fish, Secretary of state, wrote a letter to Mr. Marsh, May 19, 1871 which states:

"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. This is simply an affirmance of the Common law of England and of this Country, so far as it asserts the status of Citizenship to be fixed by the place of

Please
excuse the typist
spacing the typist
misunderstood

(con't) Nativty, irrespective of parentage..."
 (John Bassett Moore, A Digest of International Law, Volume III, p. 278).

(II) Citizenship at birth, as granted by Fourteenth Amendment, is clarified by many authorities

(A) Very significant is this sentence contained in the instructions to Mr. Merry, Minister to Costa Rica, from Mr. Hay, Secretary of State:

"He (Pinto) was born in the United States, and no principle is better settled than that birth in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the parents, confers American Citizenship."

(John Bassett Moore, A. Digest of International Law, Vol. III, P. 534)

(B) Richard W. Flournay, Professor of International Law at the National University Law School reviews the subject of native citizenship in the case of *Lynch v. Clark* (1844 N.Y. Ch.1 Sandf 583):

(4) Judge Sanford treated citizenship as essentially national, and thereby anticipated by more than two decades the declaration concerning citizenship contained in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In the course of his opinion he said:

"The provisions of the Constitution of the United States demonstrates that the right of Citizenship, as distinguished from alienage, is a natural right or condition, and does not pertain to the individual States. (p.641)... It is indispensable that there should be some fixed, certain and intelligible rules for determining the question of alienage or citizenship. The place of nativity furnishes one as plain and certain, and as readily to be proved, as any circumstances which can be mentioned. (p.658).

"Judge Sandford goes on to observe that, because of the presence in this country of alien immigrants in such large numbers, if *jus sanguinis* should be recognized as the sole basis

of nationality, this might lead to 'The perpetuation of a race of aliens' (p.673). This decision was followed by A. Harrey General Black in an opinion rendered July 18, 1859 (9 o p. AHy. Gen. 373)

"On April 9, 1866, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act (14 Stat. at L. 27), which contained the following provisions:

" All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be Citizens of the United States.

" Two years later the 14th amendment to the Constitution was adopted, the first section of which provided that

Indict
" All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside:

" As Mr. Van ^DWyne states, in his excellent book on "Citizenship of the United States, (1904, P.7) 'These two definitions, which are practically identical, are declaratory of the Common Law.'

(1)(2) In support of this statement, he quotes a number of decisions of the courts:

(a) The decision of the Circuit Court of the United States in the Case of Re Took Tin Sing, (1884, C.C.D. California 10 Sawyer, 353, 21 Fed. 905) And the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Case of U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark, (1898, 169 U. S. 649, 18 Sup. Ct. 456), both held that a person born in the United States of Chinese parents was a citizen of the United States. "(Yale Law Journal, Vol. 30, No.6, 1921, pp 545-546)

(C) Professor M. Borchard in his book, The Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad (p.580) states his opinion and interpretation in the plainest language:

(1)"According to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and under Art. 1992 of the Revised Statutes, a child born in the United States of alien parents - whether permanently or temporarily here resident, and whether themselves capable of acquiring citizenship or not - is a

Citizen of the United States."

(B) (D) Another learned figure who has treated the subject, is Professor John Bassett Moore. (Digest of International Law, Vol III P. 280).

3: ← 3. Racial basis for citizenship by birth rejected in Nationality Law.

a. Sec. 201 of Chapter II simply invokes our traditional jus soli in these forthright words:

"The following shall be Nationals and Citizens of the United States at birth:

"(a) - A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof;"

(I) There is no mention of Race, Creed, or Color at all - thus Congress is in principle admitting to citizenship the offspring of those who may or may not themselves be eligible for naturalization under present law.

C In dealings with other nations our government has not tolerated discriminations based on race and creed.

1 ← 1. Professor Raymond Leslie Buell summed up this aspect of our policy in these words: "The United States has also stood for the principle of non-discrimination, as far as its own interests are concerned, not only in Commerce as evidenced by its insistence on the open door policy, but also in matters of race and nationality".

a. 1902 John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, protested against discriminatory treatment of Jews in Russia.

b. As a result of the agitation over the discriminatory treatment of the Jews by Russia, the House of Representatives adopted on Dec. 13, 1911, House Joint Resolution 166.

(I) It provided for the termination of the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia (World Peace Foundation Pamphlets, Vol.VII, Nos 5-6 1924, pp 282-380).

III ← III If such legislation were enacted it would have ill-advised consequences.

A ← A. It would weaken the confidence of our allies, particularly those in Asia and Latin America, in the sincerity of our profession, to be fighting for the rights of all peoples.

1 ← 1. The young Americans of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino and Indian Ancestry, who today provide a warm link of understanding between us and our allies in the Far East, would be dispossessed and outraged.

2 ← 2. The countries of origin of their parents would be alienated.

3 ← 3. The Japanese militarist would capitalize enormously on the Anti-American feeling generated.

a ← a. Would put in the hands of the enemy a propaganda weapon.

4 ← 4. Such an assault upon our racial group could be compared with the Nazi tactics and doctrine of the race-nationalist state.

B. Attack upon the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority.

1. If the civil liberties of one class of citizens can be denied, the rights of the rest of us are thereby placed in jeopardy.

a. Examples of exclusion cases that have already been filed on feeble excuses:

(I) Case of Sam Fiasco, citizen, 80 years old, of Italian extraction, born in Los Angeles; Attended San Francisco public schools. He has been engaged in the dried fruit business with his father. In connection with the business, he made the acquaintance of numerous Japanese, and became interested in them as a people. In 1937, he became the choir director of Japanese Episcopalian Mission in San Francisco. At the same time he became interested in giving lessons to the Drum and Bugle Corps of the Boy Scouts.

He also encouraged the Japanese of voting age to register and to vote. After the Japanese moved

to Tanforan, Fiasco was appointed a sub-deacon of the St. Xavier Church and assisted with the regular Sunday services at Tanforan.

Then he was told he would have to leave because he was "too friendly with the Japanese."
(American Civil Liberties Union News, Oct. '42.)

- note spread page* → (II) ⁽¹¹⁾ Homer Glen Wilcox, San Diego Bureau Manager of "Mankind United", ordered by the Army to leave on the grounds that he is a "dangerous or potentially dangerous citizen."
(American Civil Liberties Union News, Dec. '42.)

2. 2. If such legislation were enacted it would make value of having citizenship at all questionable.

a. a. Blanquet treatment of citizens and non-citizens unjustified.
(American Civil Liberty Union News.) Dec. '42)

(I)

3. 3. Other groups besides Japanese will be concerned by such action, for

a. a. Americans of Chinese Ancestry, will be just as surely deprived of citizenship and the rights of citizenship if these appeals to the court succeed.
(U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals No. 10, 299)

Conclusion.

Since

- I. Such legislation at this time would be ill-advised, and
- II Cancellation of the citizenship of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry would be inconsistent with democratic principle, and
- III. Such legislation if enacted would have ill-advised consequences,

Therefore

Cancellation of the citizenship of American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry at this time would be inconsistent with democratic principles.

SACRAMENTO...DEC...20...The State Board of Agriculture today adopted a resolution which declared that the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California agricultural life and industry is a matter of military necessity solely.

The resolution was introduced by Dr. Paul Taylor, Professor of Economics, University of California, now on leave of absence. It was seconded by Stewart Meigs of Carpinteria, lemon grower. Voting for the resolution were Grace McDonald, of San Jose, and Meigs.

James Armstrong, of Los Angeles, opposed the resolution, and W.L. Smith of Buttonwillow did not vote.

In a statement supporting the resolution, Dr. Taylor said:

"Japanese Americans in the uniform of the United States army are now risking and giving their lives in Italy and in the Pacific areas. Their loyal participation in the war effort is saving the lives and blood of other American soldiers, and is assuring an earlier victory by our country than otherwise would be possible.

"They are entitled in view of this patriotic demonstration to a public recognition that the exclusion of people of their ancestry rests on no ground other than military necessity.

"In August the State Board of Agriculture went on record in favor of interracial commissions to ameliorate race relations in agriculture. The present resolution is no more than a logical application of that earlier declaration by the Board to a particular case.

"There is growing disposition in other parts of the United States to accuse elements within California agriculture of introducing ulterior motives into the problem, specifically to seek to serve economic ends by exclusion of competitors who are regarded by these elements as

injurious and unfair. Examination of current issues of reputable periodicals of national circulation reveals plainly that the rest of the United States views this problem with an increasingly critical eye.

"It will redound to the credit and enhance the good name of agriculture in California to declare now that we are unwilling to settle this problem on the basis of race prejudice and that we regard it as an issue of military necessity only."

Then, in 1942, the Japanese American students at the University of California, together with their mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers left the Pacific Coast under military orders. President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California made a statement to this effect, "These young people possess qualities and potentialities of leadership which we cannot afford to lose".

While it is unfortunately true that the Pacific Coast has, temporarily at least, lost this fine potential, it is increasingly obvious that the resulting wide distribution of the Nisei throughout the Middlewest and East is acquainting our wider population with this small segment of our national population.

With seven out of ten persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States citizens by right of birth, and with the number of aliens decreasing at a rapid rate, it will be only a short time before this minority will be entirely native born.

The cultural background of the alien group has never been the dominant factor in the Nisei. With the highest educational record of any racial group (including the Caucasian), in the United States, with more college graduates and honor degrees per capita than found in any other group, Americanization, as found in our schools and colleges, has influenced these young citizens to a high degree.

The attributes of diligence, loyalty, courtesy and sensitivity which have marked the best of the native Japanese culture have given stamina and patience to these young Americans.

Mr. M.L. Johnson, Boy Scout Executive, has ascribed the young boys in the Relocation Centers as "American as Apple Pie" --- there is an organization of "Parents of American Soldiers Association" in one of the centers, with a membership of 500, all aliens. Nine hundred Purple Hearts were awarded among the first thousand Nisei to see action. Fourteen thousand more Americans of Japanese ancestry are now ready or preparing for active duty, in Europe and in the South Pacific.

What cultural background provides the dynamite for this record? The same rich culture of old and new, immigrant, and native, that makes up all of our American. It is unfortunate that this background carries with it the facial contours and other physical characteristics of an enemy.

One young Nisei corporal, now with the medical corps in Italy, said that the United States had given him 25 fine, full years, --a University education and a profession. To this was added a year behind barbed wire, which he hopes, "under fire to be able to forget, in payment for the first 25".

How long must these boys pay?

*Statement drafted by West Coast Congressional
Delegation and being urged for adoption by Civic
Organizations*

In order to protect the United States from sabotage, espionage or disruption of our war effort, and in order to guarantee the security and continued safety of all persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States, we recommend:

1. That should the War Department continue to recruit Japanese for military services:

- (a) Such Japanese troops should not be utilized anywhere in the Pacific theater.
- (b) That such Japanese troops should not be admitted into any areas where the Government of Japan might attempt the landing of saboteurs or invasion forces, and
- (c) That no Japanese women should be recruited for use in any of the women's organizations attached to or a part of the armed services.

2. That all known subversive Japanese be immediately segregated and removed from existing relocation camps and be confined in special detention camps for the duration of the war with Japan.

3. That such Japanese as can be utilized be employed in agriculture and industry in areas outside the defined restricted areas, but that only such Japanese shall be so employed who are reasonably believed to be loyal to the United States after having been investigated and so certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That all Japanese so employed shall be subject to the direct supervision and to such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

4. That all remaining Japanese, whose loyalty to the United States cannot be definitely certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall be retained in War Relocation camps for the duration of the war with Japan.

5. That no persons of Japanese ancestry whether in the military service, related to persons in the military service, or formerly resident within the existing restricted areas of the Pacific Coast, shall be permitted to enter any such designated restricted area without the direct individual authorization in writing of the Commanding Officer of such area.

6. That every effort be made with the Government of Japan to exchange all interned Japanese, subversive and disloyal Japanese, and such other Japanese desiring such exchange, for American citizens now interned or held as prisoners of war by the Government of Japan.

Executive Department
State of California

P R O C L A M A T I O N

As a nation, we are today engaged in a desperate war for survival, a war so all-engulfing that it involves both human faith and determination.

In fighting for the right of men to live together in accordance with broad principles of self-government, it behooves us to give extra recognition to the fact that our perpetuation of any form of liberal society depends upon the practice of the brotherhood of man.

As individuals we have been called upon to work shoulder to shoulder, with every resource at our command, to protect the kind of society which we consider best. We do this because of a faith that the best way of life develops under free institutions which permit broad latitude in individual action. We do it with courage because we sense clearly and unmistakably the overwhelming aspiration of the masses to be free.

As we have attained this degree of unity and understanding during a period of war, we must strive to maintain and perpetuate it in times of peace. In such unity there is no place for distinction among us by reason of race, creed or color. The blood and sacrifice of war must be made to write this principle more deeply into the hearts of all.

For these reasons, I commend to all our citizens the observance of BROTHERHOOD WEEK and urge participation in all special activities which have been arranged in furtherance of the religious principles of understanding, friendliness and cooperation. The application of these principles will make us stronger and more united and add to the hopes of a permanent peace to come.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand
and caused the Great
Seal of the State of
California to be af-
fixed this 23rd day
of February, A.D., one
thousand nine hundred
and forty-three.

(S E A L)

/s/ EARL WARREN

Governor of Calif.

ATTEST:

Secretary of State

