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From the earliest days of its statehood California has had an Oriental problem. The Gold Rush brought not only men and women from the eastern and southern states and Europe, but in large numbers the Chinese came as well. At first the Chinese engaged in mining and they have left their imprint upon the Mother Lode section. There is the old town called Chinese Camp in Tuolumne County and the present high school at San Andreas, Calaveras County stands upon the site of a Chinese Joss House. After the mining period was over the Chinese turned to the city and soon became obnoxious because they worked for low wages and by so doing cheapened labor which was trying to raise its standard of living. The Chinese of the early days also contributed to vice and it was not long before there was a demand for their removal. In December 1861 Governor Leland Stanford recommended to the legislature the exclusion of the Chinese on the theory of their non-assimilability in a white man's state. In response to the demand of the people of California the Congress of the United States in due time enacted legislation which suspended Chinese immigration, and the Chinese who were here changed their economic standards and became an accepted part of the community.

In the Gold Rush era, when the Chinese came in such large numbers the Japanese did not heed the call for gold for the reason that at that time Japan was still in the Tokugawa seclusion, that is to say Japan had at that time no intercourse with the outside world. In 1853 Commodore Perry brought about a re-opening of Japan. In 1867 the new Emperor, Meiji, inaugurated an era of economic progress and under his leadership the Japanese sought the aid of people in other parts of the world. In 1869, therefore, the first group of Japanese came to California and settled at Gold Hill, El Dorado County, where they engaged in a silk raising project. The United States Census for 1870 shows that there were only 55 Japanese in the entire United States at that time. Indeed the influx of Japanese began after 1882 in which year the Chinese were excluded. When the great Dominican friar, Bartolomeo Las Casas returned to Spain after visiting the New World he indignantly reported that the Indians were being enslaved. To remedy this situation the Spanish government ordered the Indians released and appropriated money to purchase negro slaves from Africa to do the agricultural work that the Indians had been forced to do. Thus, in much the same spirit, when those who wished to employ the Chinese immigrants could no longer get them because of the exclusion law they had recourse to the importation of the Japanese. The first to notice that the exclusion merely substituted one nationality of Oriental for another was Dr. C.C. O'Donnell who is reported to have coined the slogan, "The Japs must go!"

O'Donnell spoke in 1886. The Japanese continued to come. By 1890 there were 2,039 of them in California. In 1900 this had grown to 24,326, by 1910, 72,157 and by 1920 111,101. In 1932 Professor Ichihashi of Stanford University wrote a book in which he stated that the number of Japanese in California in 1930 was 97,000. This is true as far as native born Japanese are concerned. The fact of the matter, however, is that the children of these people considerably augment this number.

On May 7, 1900 a very learned Professor of Sociology at Stanford University, namely Dr. Edward Aylsworth Ross, delivered an address in San Francisco in which he strongly condemned Japanese coolie immigration. The following day the San Francisco Call quoted this address in part as follows,

And should the worst come to the worst it would be better for us to turn our guns on every vessel bringing Japanese to our shores rather than to permit them to land.

Ross condemned Japanese immigrants for four reasons. First he held that they were unassimilable secondly, that their low wages undermined the standards of labor; thirdly, that their standard of living was low, and fourthly, that they had a lack of political feeling for American democratic institutions. Three years prior to the delivering of this address Ross had been under fire for addresses on the silver question and Mrs. Stanford, greatly disturbed by what he had said concerning Japanese immigration brought about his dismissal from the faculty. Ross became professor at the University of Nebraska and later at the University of Wisconsin. He retired in 1936 at the age of 70 and

thereupon wrote the story of his life called Seventy Years of It. In 1928-29 he visited Japan and observed conditions there. He took particular note of the spirit of extreme nationalism which was developing and made the following prophetic statement, "From such rabid nationalisms will flow not rivers of blood, but seas and oceans of blood." (Ross, Seventy Years of It, p. 260)

In this same year (1900) that Professor Ross delivered his famous address the State Commissioner of Labor of California in his report recommended that the same policy of exclusion in effect against the Chinese be put into operation with respect to Japanese immigration. In the early months of the Spring of 1905 The San Francisco Chronicle ran a series of articles on the Japanese problem. Widespread attention to what they contained was attracted among labor circles with the result that on May 7th of that year the trades unions formed the Asiatic Exclusion League. The purposes of this organization were motivated by two considerations. First, the Japanese were opposed upon economic grounds (they were undermining labor standards). Secondly, the same treatment, namely exclusion, which had been applied to the Chinese was demanded for the Japanese and for the same reason.

In the City and County of San Francisco the Board of Education following the provision of the state school law which permitted the segregation of Orientals into special schools, had compelled the Chinese children of grammar school age to attend the Oriental School. Following the demand of labor that Japanese be accorded the same treatment as Chinese the San Francisco Board of Education in 1906 ordered the Japanese children to attend the Oriental School also. In those years the city administration of San Francisco was from the Union Labor Party. Prominent Native Sons who took part in this matter were Mayor Schmitz (Niantic Parlor), Board of Education Member Aaron Altman (Rincon Parlor), Abe Ruef (Grand Trustee) and James L. Gallagher (Past Grand President). President Theodore Roosevelt intervened telling the Board of Education that this was a problem in which the Federal Government had jurisdiction. The people of San Francisco, however, wanted the Japanese pupils segregated and in response thereto the Board of Education on October 11, 1906 re-enacted their rule which they had rescinded upon the representations made by Theodore Roosevelt. The President, however, was adamant and in January 1907 the Attorney General of the United States instituted two suits in Federal Court. One was a request for an injunction restraining the Board of Education from enforcing its rule. The other was a petition for a writ of mandate ordering the principal of one of the schools to accept the enrollment of a certain Japanese child. The Board of Education traveled to Washington and conferred with the President before the cases went to trial and as a result of what transpired rescinded the rule segregating Japanese pupils. Thus the Japanese won, but it was a legal rather than a moral victory. The people of California had been aroused and apprised of a situation that many of them had heretofore not been cognizant of.

Official Native Son interest in the problem began in 1907. In that year Grand Treasurer John E. Mc Dougald introduced a resolution in the Grand Parlor calling for the exclusion of all Orientals. The resolution does not mention Japanese. The fact, however, that the Chinese were already excluded left the import of the action to be the exclusion of the Japanese. The reason ascribed in the preamble supporting the resolution was the economic inability of Orientals to adjust to American wage levels. This resolution was adopted. In 1908 at the Grand Parlor held at Yosemite Valley, Grand Organist Henry G.W. Dinkelspiel, an attorney of note and student of Far Eastern affairs through his relations with the government of Siam, proposed a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Metcalf to retain the fleet or as large a portion of it as possible in Pacific Waters. This resolution which was introduced with the thought that a Japanese attack was imminent, was adopted by the Grand Parlor. In 1907 bills aimed against the Japanese were introduced in the California legislature but were withdrawn after President Roosevelt had written to Governor Gillett assuring him that the Federal government would take steps to redress the grievances of which the people of California were complaining.

On March 4, 1909 President Roosevelt was succeeded by William H. Taft who had had first hand experience with the Oriental question while he was Governor-General of the Philippines. Taft worked out with the representatives of the Japanese government what is known as "The Gentlemen's Agreement". This consisted of correspondence between the United States and Japan whereby the United States was assured that the Japanese government promised not to issue passports to coolie laborers. On February 21, 1911 President Taft made a Treaty with Japan. Article I of this treaty specifies that the citizens of both countries may reside in

the other country. Immigration is not mentioned. Taft preferred to rely upon the so-called "gentlemen's agreement." The fact of the matter was that the agreement was greatly violated. Jean Pajus, The Real Japanese California, p.19 includes figures taken from a survey made in 1910 by the United States Immigration Department. This showed that 36.5% of the Japanese immigrants were farm hands, while an additional 8% were listed as farmers. Women and children constituted 15%. When the 44.5% who either as farm hands or farmers were engaged in agriculture was augmented with its quota of women and children it is safe to assume that over 50% of all the Japanese immigrants were engaged in farming. Because of this the anti-Japanese movement in California now assumed a new role, namely that of preventing these people from getting by ownership a control of the agricultural lands of the state.

In 1913 the legislature took up the matter of Japanese ownership of farm lands. One of the bills which was seriously considered was the Finnegan-Birdsall measure which provided that no alien could own land in California. The sponsor of this bill, Mr. George B. Finnegan, recently explained to the writer that he couched his measure in general terms fearing that war might break out with Japan if the bill were delimited to the ownership of land by the Japanese. The Finnegan Bill failed of passage, but a substitute measure known as the Webb-Honey Bill was adopted by both houses and signed by Governor Hiram Johnson. This bill provided that aliens ineligible to citizenship should be permitted to own land only to the extent that the treaty between the United States and the other nation affirmatively permitted and provided. As the treaty between the United States and Japan was silent on the matter of the ownership of farm lands it was assumed that the bill would achieve the desired result. The Japanese government protested vigorously against the enactment of the Webb-Honey Bill. President Wilson impressed with the pleas of Ambassador Chinda sent Secretary of State Bryan to California to address the legislature. He did so, but the California lawmakers did not heed his plea. Indeed Governor Johnson fearlessly answered him saying among other things, "It is not a question of whether Japan is offended to-day, but is she justly offended."

In 1913 President Wilson appointed as United States Commissioner-General of Immigration a great Californian. This was Hon. Anthony Caminetti of Jackson, Amador County, attorney, former member of the House of Representatives and former State Senator. Caminetti had the typical Californian point of view on the Japanese exclusion matter and brought this to the national office. He was a member of Amador Parlor No. 17 of Jackson and had been a member of many Grand Parlors. In 1914 the people of California elected as their United States Senator another great Californian in the person of James D. Phelan, patron of art, philanthropist, financier, former Mayor of San Francisco, and lover of California. Senator Phelan had observed the anti-Japanese movement very carefully and agreed that the Japanese should be excluded. Phelan was a member of Pacific Parlor No. 10 of San Francisco. In 1917 he succeeded in having the Congress vote an important amendment to the General Immigration Act, which amendment was signed by President Wilson. This provided that the Asiatic zone from which immigration to the United States would be barred should include "islands not owned by the United States adjacent to the coast of Asia."

In the meantime the people of California were not satisfied with the results of the Alien Land Law of 1913. The Japanese were still coming and they were by legal technicalities evading the land law. Furthermore they were resorting to the importation of picture brides whom they married by correspondence. They were adopting children by correspondence and then bringing them to the United States as their own. They were organizing corporations to hold land. They were also purchasing land and putting the title in the name of their children born in the United States. In 1919 J.M. Inman of the California Oriental Exclusion League produced statistics showing that the Japanese controlled 92% of the bean crop of California; 90% of the celery; 82% of the asparagus; 79% of the seed crop; 75% of the onions; 63% of the cantaloupes; and 50% of the beet sugar crop. Mr. Inman showed further that the Japanese had colonized in four important agricultural regions, namely (1) in the rice district of Glenn, Butte and Butte Counties, (2) the vegetable and fruit sections of Sutter and Placer Counties and the great river delta lands; (3) the fruit districts of Los Angeles and Orange Counties and (4) the cantaloupe and vegetable area of Imperial County. In the following year the State Board of Control rendered a report on the question. This was entitled California and the Oriental. A copy of this was sent to Secretary of State Charles G. Coffey by Governor Stephens on June 19, 1920. The Governor now officially recommended exclusion.

In this same year, 1920, an initiative measure was placed upon the ballot for the voters of California to accept or to reject. This amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 668,483 to 222,086, sought to strengthen the Alien Land Law of 1913. It corrected some of the discrepancies of the old law. For example it prevented not only the ownership of farm lands by the Japanese but also the leasing of farm lands by them. It also prevented the acquisition of property by native born Japanese minors, prohibited the forming of corporations to hold property for the Japanese, and abrogated the right of Japanese parents to be the guardians of property standing in the name of their minor children.

Professor Ichihashi of Stanford University in his book, Japanese in the United States, quotes on page 278 a colleague of his, namely Professor Payson Jackson Treat. In his book, Japan and the United States, Dr. Treat stated that the origin of the 1920 amendment to the Alien Land Law was purely political. He is cited in part here. (Treat, p. 281)

Its origin was purely political, for an important election was to be held in 1920, and a prominent candidate desired to make his campaign as the defender of California against the Japanese invasion.

The candidate referred to was no less a person than United States Senator James D. Phelan who was seeking re-election. Those who are familiar with the life of James D. Phelan will agree that whatever his faults may have been he was in no sense a political opportunist. James D. Phelan had studied the Japanese situation carefully and as a lover of his own, native state he saw in continued acquisition of land by the Japanese a serious menace. Senator Phelan was one of the first to show that if the Japanese were allowed to migrate to California in their established numbers, and once settled here continued to have the large families that characterized them, in a century there would be more Japanese in California than white people. Those who are familiar with modern European history are familiar with the word, irridenta, that is to say the movement under which governments claim territory on the theory that it should belong to them because their people are predominant there. Had the Japanese not been stopped California would have become a Japanese irridenta, a land on which Japan would have had a claim. After Senator Phelan had been defeated for re-election and was politically retired he continued to fight valiantly for Japanese exclusion, all of which proves that his interest was not political but was truly patriotic. Professor Payson Jackson Treat, in the opinion of the present writer, is guilty of serious error in the implication to be drawn from his book that Senator Phelan was motivated by political considerations on the Japanese question. And in the writer's opinion also, Yamato Ichihashi, Japanese-born professor of History at Stanford, is in error by accepting Dr. Treat's notation and including it in his book.

Commencing in 1920 the opposition to the Japanese took on a new aspect. Heretofore, the Japanese had been attacked upon the grounds that they did not assimilate well, that their standards of living were below that of the average American, and that they were a threat to the progressive improvement of labor, due to the low wages they would accept because of their low living standards. Farmers also felt that they could not compete with them. The new aspect was that Japan had changed her foreign policy. She had become an imperialistic nation. Her conduct in China during the World War, had shown that she sought to build an empire. In February 1921 Clarence M. Hunt, Editor of the Grizzly Bear, warned of this and about the same time a similar warning was issued by the Fresno Republican then under the editorship of Chester Rowell.

In 1919 the Grand Parlor provided for a Committee on Asiatic Matters. At the 1920 Grand Parlor Session convened Grand President Cabhu appointed the following members on this important committee, namely William I. Traeger of Los Angeles, J.W. Bates of Sacramento, Arthur K. Dam of Courtland, Frank L. Hart of San Francisco, Joseph Berry of Courtland, William J. Dougherty of San Francisco and William R. Sharkey of Martinez. The committee considered all of the resolutions referred to it and then recommended the adoption of two which contained in substance the ideas embraced in them all. Resolution No. 62 endorsed the movement to exclude the Japanese and Resolution No. 63 permitted Subordinate Parlors to actively engage in the exclusion movement. In 1921 the Grand Parlor adopted Stockton Resolution No. 46, a very strong declaration of principles and pledging the Order to fight for Japanese exclusion. In 1922 the Grand Parlor adopted Resolution No. 44 which assailed Japanese immigration as peaceful penetration and urging exclusion as the remedy. Resolution No. 45 introduced by Herman C. Lichtenberger was also adopted. This measure urged the Federal government not to reduce the Pacific fleet below the treaty provisions, because it would be needed in the event of an attack on Japan. At this same session the Grand Parlor voted to donate one

thousand dollars a year to the Oriental Exclusion League.

On September 8, 1923 the Board of Grand Officers on motion of Edward J. Lynch, seconded by Hilliard A. Welch, voted to donate \$1,000 for the Japanese Earthquake Relief. In addition to this action Grand President William J. Hayes called upon the Subordinate Parlors to contribute and a total of \$2,467 was received from them. Thus the total contribution of the Native Sons of the Golden West was \$3,467. This is cited here to show that the Native Sons of the Golden West were not opposed to the Japanese as Japanese, nor to the Japanese in Japan, nor to the Japanese as human beings, but to the Japanese as constituting a menace to the United States by (1) low economic standards, and (2) an imperialistic movement of peaceful penetration.

Following his defeat for re-election as United States Senator, James D. Phelan made extensive travels around the world. He visited Japan, as well as China, India and parts of Europe. Following his return to the United States he wrote the story of his journey which he published in book form under the title, Travel and Comment. One of my most cherished possessions is the autographed copy which he sent to my father who had served with him so many years on the Board of Directors of the Native Sons Hall Association. Attorney-General Warren recently recommended that the Japanese, native as well as alien, be removed from California for the duration of the war, and Lieutenant General De Witt, after making investigations of his own undoubtedly, was of the same opinion, and the Japanese have been excluded. Almost twenty years ago Phelan wrote in Travel and Comment p. 39,

It is well known that the schools which the Japanese maintain in America teach also Japanese imperialism, the divinity of the Mikado and the allegiance due him by all Nipponese at home or abroad. So really, the Japanese position to-day is to hold all its subjects in foreign lands to allegiance; to fight, if necessary, for the Mikado, and spurn the hand that feeds them; to economically drain a generous land and leave it open to its enemy. More than that, if its enemy be Japan, to not only give aid and comfort to the enemy, a treasonable offence everywhere - but to take up arms in its behalf. ... Under the Federal constitution, difficult to amend, let us assume that persons born on the soil are to become citizens. Then we should take hold of the young generation and train them in the way they should go. As I have shown, Tokio now directs their destiny.

To-day there is much talk about the fifth column activities of the Germans and Japanese. To show that Senator Phelan and those who worked with him in the Japanese Exclusion movement were well informed as to the sinister activities of what later proved to be the Axis partnership, Senator Phelan's words are again quoted, and it should be noted that this quotation was written twenty years ago, before the expression "fifth column" had been coined. (Phelan, Travel and Comment p. 80)

It is notorious that Germany and now Japan have carried on such a propaganda within the United States. Japan has its Bureau in New York with voluble and well-drilled talkers to advocate Japan's policies in order to win the United States without the cost of striking a blow. It has on its payroll distinguished journalists, publicists and authors whose business it is to make "the worse appear the better reason"; and, so skillfully is this done, at critical times, that the hired propagandist, already handsomely compensated, is paid a second time as a contributor by well-edited and honorable papers and magazines. I see syndicated letters from a man who won a reputation as a contemporary historian during the war, phrased so deftly that one is half consciously convinced. The highest rates are paid for the less obvious and most subtle arguments.

Space will not permit any detailed account of the contributions made by Valentine Stuart Mc Clatchy, member of Pacific Parlor No. 10 and owner-editor of the Sacramento Bee. Suffice it to say that as a member of the Asiatic Exclusion League, as editor of his newspaper, as member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and as private citizen, Mc Clatchy performed a great service in the exclusion movement.

A further comment should be made of the work of James D. Phelan. When he reached Japan on his tour of the world he was met by representative officials and business men. Having heard of his activities against the Japanese in California, he was questioned concerning them. Phelan did not side step the issue with any suave political diplomacy. He faced them as a true crusader on the field.

I told them that I could understand their idea to expand; that their population was being continually congested with accretions of seven hundred thousand a year; but as a Californian, particularly, I know that their influx in mass to my State was not only

disastrous but fatal to the interests of the native populations; that the Japanese farmer could and did, crowd off the soil the American, whose standards of living and labor were superior, the product of our western civilization, which we were determined to preserve;.....that California passed the anti-alien land law to stop the sale of its soil to Orientals because our farmers, more individualistic than the Japanese, who act in groups and under the direction of their own consuls, have been tempted to sell at high prices and abandon our rural districts for other states or for residence in our congested cities; and that were it not for immigration restrictions and the land law California would become a Japanese colony in twenty years; and finally, that, pursuant to the policy of expansion, the Japanese should go elsewhere. (Phelan, Travel and Comment, P.19)

One of the factors which contributed greatly to the exclusion movement was a decision by the California Supreme Court holding that a Japanese might purchase land intended as a gift for his child to be given to the child when he attained his majority, and that in the meantime the parent might be appointed guardian of this future interest of his child. Thus did legal technicality break down the Alien Land Law as amended in 1920. California did not stand alone in this matter. Similar complaints emanated from both Oregon and Washington. The Grange, the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion joined hands with the Native Sons of the Golden West. In the Spring of 1924 the Congress revised the Immigration Act and among other amendments included one excluding further immigration from Japan. The bill as amended was signed by President Coolidge and became effective on July 1, 1924. At the Grand Parlor Session in that year Grand President William J. Hayes reported as follows,

It is with unbounded satisfaction that we have seen the Congress of the United States incorporate into the bill a clause excluding from entrance in the United States those aliens who are ineligible to citizenship. It seems that the aggravating Japanese problem is about to be solved and the Native Sons of the Golden West are able to claim no small part in bringing about its solution. For years our Order has led in the fight, and when others lost their interest, with our voices and our funds we have kept the movement alive. Its successful termination is one of the best concrete examples we could have of the value of our Order in working for the best interests of our State and Nation.

Following the enactment of the exclusion law the Native Sons of the Golden West have continued activity against the Japanese in three ways, namely, (1) the Order has opposed the granting of an immigration quota to Japan; (2) the Order has opposed granting statehood to Hawaii for the reason that thousands of alien Japanese there under the exclusion law prohibited from migrating from territory to the United States proper could immediately, if Hawaii were admitted move from the State of Hawaii to the State of California; (3) the Order has opposed the dual citizen citizenship situation insisting that Japanese born here be compelled to renounce all allegiance to Japan if they wish to be considered as United States Citizens. Following the outbreak of the present war the Grand Parlor meeting at Hoberg's in May 1942 adopted legislation committing the Order to participate in the movement to bring about a reversal of the case of United States vs Wong Kim Ark decided in 1898 and which held that Orientals born in the United States are citizens of the United States. (169 U.S. 649) The Order's stand is based upon the fact that the parents not being eligible to citizenship and Japan having dual citizenship the children are not citizens within the contemplation of the Constitution that the Fourteenth Amendment intended to grant citizenship to American Negroes only and to no other colored races. In addition to this activity the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, from Del Norte, Siskiyou and Modoc on the north to San Diego and Imperial on the south, from the Eastern Sierra to the westernmost extremity of the coast, pledge themselves to give to the United States Government a summation of love, of loyalty, and of devotion in these days of war. For thirty years the Native Sons of the Golden West fought a parliamentary battle against Japan's peaceful aggression. Now they will fight loyally and until the end in the defense of that which all Americans hold dear, their birth right bequeathed unto them by their fathers, the liberty of the individual and the independence of the United States, in her territorial integrity and respected as a world power. May God bless the Army, the Navy and the President in their efforts on our behalf in this war.

Respectfully submitted,
Peter T. Conny, Grand Historian, N.S.G.W.

DOES THE U. S. CONSTITUTION MAKE CITIZENS OF CHILDREN BORN OF JAPS?

SENATOR TOM STEWART

I THINK THE TIME HAS ARRIVED WHEN we should deal sternly with the Japanese in this country. If we do not, we may come to grief. I have, therefore, introduced a bill which has for its purposes the incarceration of all Japanese in the United States and its Territories.

"There are within this country, especially in the States on the west coast and in some of our island possessions such as Hawaii, many thousands of Japanese who were born on American soil, and for that reason, under the first clause of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, claim citizenship. The first clause of the fourteenth amendment provides that all persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States, provided they are subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

"It is my belief that Japanese born on American soil should not be allowed citizenship within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment, because they are not 'subject to the jurisdiction' in the sense that the amendment intends. Their parents could not have become naturalized under the laws of the United States, and it seems absurd to claim that those whose parents could not themselves become naturalized should become citizens by the mere accident of birth on American soil. Furthermore, under the Japanese law, every person whose father is Japanese is a subject of the Emperor and a citizen of Japan. We have, therefore, the question of dual citizenship to contend with if we permit American citizenship by reason of birth on American soil.

"America is at war and will have to fight to the bitter end. The Japanese are among our worst enemies. They are cowardly and immoral. They are different from Americans in every conceivable way, and no Japanese who ever lived anywhere should have a right to claim American citizenship. A Jap is a Jap anywhere you find him, and his taking the oath of allegiance to this country would not help, even if he should be permitted to do so. They do not believe in God and have no respect for an oath. They have been plotting for years against the Americas and their democracies.

"It is my belief that one Jap at large in this country or its possessions is a threat to the defense program of America.

"I introduced the bill to which I have referred last Thursday, February 19, and on Saturday morning thereafter I was delighted to read in the newspapers that the President of the United States had issued an Executive order giving full wartime authority to remove any and all persons, even American citizens, from any area he might wish. We are given to understand that this action is aimed principally at the Japanese. This is a wise step. Many Japs live near our oil-reserve properties, naval bases, and factories which manufacture defense materials.

"My bill, which is S. 2293, directs the Secretary of War to take into custody and restrain, to the extent by him deemed necessary in the interest of national defense, any person who is considered by the laws of any foreign power with whom we are at war to be a citizen of such nation and is of a race or nationality ineligible to naturalization in the United States. The bill, therefore, is directed at the Japanese and raises directly the question of its constitutionality under the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution and, specifically, the first clause thereof which provides:

"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 wherein they reside."

"As is known by most lawyers, the Supreme Court of the United States, by a divided Court, has held that a child born in the United States of parents of Chinese descent, who at the time of his birth are Chinese subjects but have a permanent domicile and residence in the United States and are carrying on a business and not employed in any diplomatic or official capacity for the Chinese Government, becomes at the time of his birth a citizen of the United States under the first clause of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution.

"The case to which I refer is styled United States against Wong Kim Ark, and is reported in volume 169, United States Reports, page 649 et seq. It involves a young Chinese boy who was born in California, who returned to China for a temporary visit with intention of returning to the United States and who did return to the

An address delivered in the Senate of the United States of America Congress by Hon. Tom Stewart of Tennessee, prompted the editor of The Grizzly Bear to write him as follows: "Have read with much interest your address in the United States Senate February 26th on 'Japanese in the United States,' and want to congratulate you for the stand you have taken on this most important subject.

"I am particularly interested in your interpretation of the first clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the argument you advance in support of your viewpoint relative to the citizenship rights, if any, of Japanese born in this country.

"Proof is abundant that for many years Japan has sponsored and financed a 'peaceful invasion' of the Pacific Coast States of these United States. And, regardless of the outcome of its recent resort to arms, that 'peaceful invasion' goal will, in time, be achieved, and the Pacific Coast will be lost to Japan unless the Japanese now here are deprived of citizenship rights.

"In the coming (April) issue of this magazine would like to feature an article from you, setting forth your views on the citizenship claims of the Japanese. I am hopeful that you have advanced a solution of the Japanese menace, and therefore I am most anxious to present it to the people of California through the columns of this magazine, which for years has been calling attention to the menace."

In reply, Senator Stewart has given permission to publish the address. It is presented here in full, and directed to the attention of the attorney-general and the several district attorneys of California. The contention being correct, that the Constitution does not grant citizenship rights to Japs born in this country, it should be less difficult to recover from the Japs all the land, rural and urban, they have obtained through violation or evasion of the California Alien Land Law. Let's have action, NOW.—Editor

United States but was refused admission by the collector of customs, whereupon habeas corpus was sued out. This was in 1897, 45 years ago. The Supreme Court turned to the common law and its principles and history, and interpreted the first clause of the fourteenth amendment in that light.

"The case is quite interesting in view of present-day developments. The opinion of the majority was written by Mr. Justice Gray. There was a dissenting opinion written by the then Chief Justice, Mr. Fuller, and concurred in by Justice Harlan. Justice McKenna, who had just come to the bench, did not participate—thus a six-judge opinion became the law.

"The majority opinion, in interpreting the exclusion clause of the fourteenth amendment—that is, 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof'—held it to mean only those born of alien enemies in hostile occupation and children of diplomatic representatives of a foreign state. This is a narrow construction, and one that should not obtain. As I have already stated, a Jap born on our soil is a subject of Japan under Japanese law; therefore, he owes allegiance to Japan, and, so owing allegiance to Japan, certainly he is not 'subject to the jurisdiction' of the United States under a proper construction and in the light of modern beliefs.

"I should like to quote briefly from the dissenting opinion in the Wong Kim Ark case. I think the reasoning there is much sounder than in the majority opinion and ought to be the law. At the beginning of the opinion, the Chief Justice states:

"I cannot concur in the opinion and judgment of the court in this case.

"The proposition is that a child born in this country of parents who were not citizens of the United States, and under the laws of their own country and of the United States could not become such—as was the fact from the beginning of the Government in respect of the class of aliens to which the parents in this instance belonged—is, from the moment of his birth a citizen of the United States, by virtue of the first clause of the fourteenth amendment, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The argument is, that although the Constitution prior to that amendment nowhere attempted to define the words 'citizens of the United States' and 'natural-born citizens' as used therein, yet that it must be interpreted in the light of the English common law rule which made the place of birth the criterion of nationality; that that rule was in force in all the English colonies upon this continent down to the time of the Declaration of Independence, and in the United States afterwards, and continued to prevail under the Constitution as originally established; and that before the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the adoption of the constitutional amendment, all white persons, at least, born within the sovereignty of the United States, whether children of citizens or of foreigners, excepting only children of ambassadors or public ministers of a foreign government, were native-born citizens of the United States.

"Thus the fourteenth amendment is held to be merely declaratory except that it brings all persons, irrespective of color, within the scope of the alleged rule, and puts that rule beyond the control of the legislative power.

"If the conclusion of the majority opinion is correct, then the children of citizens of the United States, who have been born abroad since July 28, 1868, when the amendment was declared ratified, were, and are, aliens, unless they have, or shall on attaining majority become citizens by naturalization in the United States; and no statutory provision to the contrary is of any force or effect. And children who are aliens by descent, but born on our soil, are exempted from the exercise of the power to exclude or to expel aliens, or any class of aliens, so often maintained by this court, an exemption apparently disregarded by the acts in respect of the exclusion of persons of Chinese descent."

"The soundness of the dissenting opinion is repeatedly shown. Applying it, or at least parts of it, to conditions of today, it seems almost prophetic. Discussing the application of com-

mon-law principles in construing the first clause of the fourteenth amendment and as a reply to the majority opinion, I quote from the dissent:

"Obviously, where the Constitution deals with common-law rights and uses common-law phraseology, its language should be read in the light of the common law; but when the question arises as to what constitutes citizenship of the Nation, involving as it does international relations, and political as contradistinguished from civil status, international principles must be considered, and, unless the municipal law of England appears to have been affirmatively accepted, it cannot be allowed to control in the matter of construction.

"Nationality is essentially a political idea, and belongs to the sphere of public law. Hence Mr. Justice Story in Shanks v. Dupont (3 Pet. 242, 248), said that the incapacities of femes covert, at common law, 'do not reach their political rights, nor prevent their acquiring or losing a national character. Those political rights do not stand upon the mere doctrines of municipal law, applicable to ordinary transactions, but stand upon the more general principles of the law of nations'."

"Twiss, in his work on the Law of Nations, says that—

"Natural allegiance, or the obligation of perpetual obedience to the government of a country, wherein a man may happen to have been born, which he cannot forfeit, or cancel, or vary by any change of time, or place, or circumstance in the law of nations, as it is in direct conflict with the incontestable rule of that law (vol. 1, p. 231)."

"The dissenting opinion goes on to discuss the matter of natural-born citizens and points out that society cannot exist and perpetuate itself otherwise than by the children of the citizens. Here quoting from Vattel:

"Before the revolution, the views of the publicists had been thus put by Vattel: 'The natives, or natural-born citizens, are those born in the country, of parents who are citizens. As the society cannot exist and perpetuate itself otherwise than by the children of the citizens, those children naturally follow the condition of their fathers, and succeed to all their rights. The society is supposed to desire this, in consequence of what it owes to its own preservation; and it is presumed, as matter of course, that each citizen on entering into society, reserves to his children the right of becoming members of it. The country of the fathers is therefore that of the children; and these become true citizens merely by their tacit consent. We shall soon see whether, on their coming to the years of discretion, they may renounce their right, and what they owe to the society in which they were born. I say that, in order to be of the country, it is necessary that a person be born of a father who is a citizen; for, if he is born thereof a foreigner, it will be only the place of his birth, and not his country' (book I, ch. 19, No. 212). 'The true bond which connects the child with the body politic is not the matter of an inanimate piece of land, but the moral relations of his parentage. The place of birth produces no change in the rule that children follow the condition of their fathers, for it is not naturally the place of birth that gives rights, but extraction.'"

"To the same effect are the modern writers, as, for instance, Bar, who says:

"To what nation a person belongs is by the laws of all nations closely dependent on descent; it is almost a universal rule that the citizenship of the parents determines it—that of the father where children are lawful, and where they are bastards that of their mother, without regard to the place of their birth; and that must necessarily be recognized as the correct canon, since nationality is in its essence dependent on descent (International Law, No. 31)."

"Good sense, patriotism, public policy, even self-preservation demand that all persons who become citizens of the United States should first sever the ties, whatever they might be, that bind them to any other nation. Certainly the Japanese law which provides that all Japs are the Emperor's subjects is a tie to all Japanese. Concluding the dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Fuller states:

"It is not to be admitted that the children of persons so situated become citizens by the accident of birth. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the President and Senate by treaty, and the Congress by naturalization, have the power, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment, to prescribe that all persons of a particular race, or their children, cannot become citizens, and that it results that the consent to allow such persons to come into and reside within our geographical limits does not carry with it the imposition of citizenship upon children born to them while in this country under such consent, in spite of treaty and statute.

"In other words, the fourteenth amendment does not exclude from citizenship by birth children born in the United States of parents permanently located therein and who might themselves become citizens; nor, on the other hand, does it arbitrarily make citizens of children born in the United States of parents who, according to the will of their native government and of this Government, are and must remain aliens."

"I am calling attention to this Wong Kim Ark case because it ought to be reversed or overruled. It is not good, sound law, and never was. No country should so fetter itself by laws that it cannot prosper and grow and be under the complete control of its actual, bona fide citizens who love it and cherish its institutions, and such full and complete control should be demanded and retained by them.

"The presence of Japanese in America is inimical to the interests of the people. We should oust them from our land, and now is the opportune time. They do not share the views of Americans; our social, political, and religious views are as different and as far apart as is the East from the West. In fact, this is a case of 'never the twain shall meet.' Their customs are not our customs, and ours can never be theirs. They retain allegiance to Japan, and we must deal with them accordingly."

File - Jap Citizenship

Japanese Relocation Papers Bancroft Library

Nakane Sons + Daughters Golden West. A16-208

Native Sons of the Golden West

The Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West organization

.....

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Of these many parlors and organizational units ~~██████~~ ^{Luise} are known to have expressed themselves in favor of evacuation ~~in the critical period.~~ On January 7, 1942, Long Beach Parlor No. 278 urged the removal "of all Japs" from the coast. (1) Gr. 49

(1) Grizzly Bear, Feb., p. 12

On January 23 ~~██████~~ ^{Pavona} Los Angeles Parlor No. 109 and the Friday Luncheon Club took similar stands, favoring the evacuation of all Japanese from the combat area and placement in camps. (2) Gr. 49

(2) Grizzly Bear, February, p. 9, 10.

— ^{The Luncheon club endorsed Ford's demand of camps for all Japs.} On January 25 the Arrowhead Past Presidents Assembly No. 14 petitioned the Federal Government to remove "all Japanese, both citizens and aliens, from the combat area on the Pacific Coast" and commended Representative Ford for his advocacy of concentration camps. 3

(3) Grizzly Bear, February, p. 8

(4) Grodzins (p.49) states that in addition to these parlors "parlors in San Bernadino, San Francisco, Huntington Park and ~~xx~~ Los Angeles" called for evacuation. His source is Justice Department letters. No dates of actions are given.

On February 14, the very day that General DeWitt sent east his recommendation for mass evacuation, the Board of Grand Officers of the society, meeting in San Francisco, resolved that "all Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, be removed immediately from Pacific Coast combat and defense areas." (4)

Copies sent to various

(4) Grizzly Bear, March, 1942, p. 4

*state officials
& ~~the~~ harbor.*

*Gr says "parlors in San Bernardino,
S. C. Huntington Park and L.A."*

formed since

[from D - no dates or date]

The Grizzly Bear, ^{on} apart from such news articles, did not editorialize in favor of evacuation in its January or February. ~~March~~ *It did carry many anti-J articles & news items.*

In the March issue issues. It ~~did~~ carry an article by Dr. W.R. Livingston entitled "Let Us Not Bequeath a Canker We Should Have Removed--the Japs" ^{war} with *with* dealt with the immediate/situation as well as with the long-range question of ~~possibi~~ the threat of Japanese dominance in California. The author held that

the menace to our efficient defense preparation should be ~~removed~~ abated at once by the removal of the Japs to localities remote from defense areas; a measure of safety, also, for the Japs themselves.

(G.B. March, 1942, p. 3)

Native Sons of Golden West

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

January

- 7 Long Beach Parlor #278 Grizzly Bear Feb. '42 p. 12 Q 49
- 23 Los Angeles (2 parlors) Grizzly Bear Feb. '42 p. 10/p. 9 R 49
- 25 Arrowhead ~~Parlor~~ *part her. Sunday #14* Grizzly Bear Feb. '42 p. 8 R 49
- ? San Bernadino Justice files
- San Francisco "
- Los Angeles "
- Huntington Park "

*gr. 49 -
no dates*

February

- 2 Radio program Oakl. Trib. Feb. 3
- 14 Board of Grand Officers (San Francisco) COPY NS.1 *IT files*

GRAND PARLOR

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVED N.S.1
FEB 21 1942
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Native Sons of the Golden West

OFFICE OF THE
GRAND SECRETARY

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

RESOLUTION

Whereas, a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, and

Whereas, there are in areas vital to national defense many persons who by blood and descent are related to nationals of said Empire of Japan and are sympathetic to the cause of our enemy and are willing to perform acts inimical to the welfare and safety of the people of the United States of America, and

Whereas, it is the consensus of this body that steps forthwith be taken to obviate events of subversive character by such persons of Japanese blood and ancestry, now, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West in regular session assembled, that all Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, be removed immediately from Pacific Coast combat and defense areas, and be it

Further Resolved, that the proper authorities are hereby urged to take such steps as may be necessary for the arrest and removal of Japanese in the interest of national defense for the purpose of forestalling sabotage and fifth column activities, and

Be It Further Resolved, that all civil authorities of the State and Federal and Military authorities to such extent as they may request.

#####

I hereby certify that the above resolution was adopted by the Board of Grand Officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West at a meeting held in San Francisco, California, on Saturday, February 14, 1942.

John T. Regan
Grand Secretary, N.S.G.W.

File N.N.
146-13-7-2-0
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 23 1942 A.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

Grider

N.H. File

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Grizzly Analysis

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

THE ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES
OF THE NATIVE SONS & DAUGHTERS OF THE GOLDEN WEST
DEC. 1941-JULY 1943

A search of the Grizzly Bear, the official publication of the Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, was made for the period from December 1941 to July 1943. All references to the Japanese in California were noted. Aside from the recording of definite anti-Japanese action taken by the Order, such as committees appointed, resolutions adopted, and legal suits initiated; it was found that the publication carried many anti-Japanese articles and news items. These included editorials and "newsgraphs" by Clarence M. Hunt, editor of the Grizzly Bear; speeches made at Native Sons and Native Daughters meetings; articles written for the Grizzly Bear by members or non-members of the Order; reprints of speeches made to organizations other than the Native Sons or Native Daughters; news items from other organizations; letters from members of the organization and reprints of letters from the California press.

OFFICIAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE NS OR NDGW

The first resolution noted in the G.B. was adopted on January 7, 1942 by the Long Beach Parlor No. 278. This resolution declared that Japanese practically surround war industries along the coastal line of California and urged the immediate removal "of all Japs" from the zone. (G.B. 2/42, p. 12)

On January 23, the Los Angeles Ramona Parlor No. 109 went on record as being in favor of evacuating all Japs no matter where born from the combat area. (G.B. 2/42, p. 10)

Also on January 23, (the G.B. says July 23, but this is obviously an error) the NSGW Friday Luncheon Club met in Los Angeles and adopted a resolution endorsing Rep. Leland Ford's contention that all Japs, native born and alien, should be sent to concentration camps. (G.B. 2/42, p.9)

A resolution was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Arrowhead Past Presidents Assembly No. 14, NSGW, which met in Los Angeles on January 25. This resolution said that the Japanese in Hawaii had demonstrated that the presence of Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, in a combat area, constituted a menace to the security of the community and that they therefore petitioned the proper authorities of the United States government to remove "all Japanese, both citizens and aliens, from the combat area on the Pacific Coast of the United States..." A resolution was also adopted commending Rep. Leland Ford for advocating moving all Japs, native-born and alien, to concentration camps. At this same meeting a committee was appointed to promote a series of radio talks to "enlighten the people as to the Jap situation in California". An appropriation was made to defray the expenses of this committee. (G.B. 2/42, p.8)

The San Francisco Board of Grand Officers met on February 14, 1942, and adopted a resolution to the effect that "all Japanese, including Jap citizens of the United States" be removed from the Pacific Coast combat and defense areas. Copies of this resolution were sent to several national and state officials and to subordinate parlors. (G.B. 3/42, p.4)

The March, 1942 G.B. notes that every Monday evening at 6:45 over KMPC there will be speakers to "enlighten the people on the Jap situation".

The Arrowhead Past Presidents Association at an open meeting on March 22, 1942 at San Bernardino passed a resolution asking Gov. Olson to instruct all heads of Departments who had not already done so to discharge all Japanese employees. Another resolution was adopted approving the State Board of Equalization for discharging all Japanese in its employ. (G.B. 4/42, p.4)

At the San Francisco meeting of the Board of Grand Officers held on April 11, 1942, a resolution was passed to the effect that Japanese, by virtue of dual citizenship are not subject to the jurisdiction of the XIV Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, the Secretary of the Order was instructed to write to all registrars of voters in California urging them to refuse to register for voting or to issue ballots to any Japanese. (G.B. 5/42, p.6)

The Arrowhead Parlor No. 110, San Bernardino, adopted a resolution on April 22, 1942 urging Congress to enact legislation making it illegal for aliens ineligible to citizenship to fish in United States coastal waters. (G.B. 5/42, p.7)

In Los Angeles on May 3, 1942, the Arrowhead Assembly No. 14, Past Presidents Association had a dinner meeting at which they approved a petition requesting the Grand Parlor to devise ways and means to challenge the citizenship of Japanese. One hundred dollars was set aside to assist in this work. (G.B. 6/42, p. 12)

The G. B. of June, 1942, reports that on May 7 at San Francisco in the United States District Court, John T. Regan, Grand Secretary of the NSGW, filed thru his attorney, U.S. Webb, a complaint for injunction directed against Cameron King, registrar of the City and County of San Francisco. The purpose of the action was to have voting privileges denied to all Japanese regardless of where they

were born. (G.B. 6/42, p.8)

On May 18, 19, and 21 the annual Grand Parlor NSGW met at Hobergs in Lake County. A committee was appointed to raise sufficient funds within the order to prosecute a suit to:

- 1) challenge the U.S. citizenship of all Japanese
- 2) draft an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. which should have as its object the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from American citizenship.

The Grand Parlor appropriated \$ 1,000 for this purpose. (This committee is later referred to as the Japanese Legislative Com.) (G.B. 6/42, p.8)

The Board of Grand Officers meeting in San Francisco on June 13, 1942 directed the Grand Secretary to address a letter to the California State Personnel Board, expressing approval of its action in dismissing and filing charges against all Japanese employees of the State. (G.B. 7/42, p.6)

The Native Daughters of the Golden West held their 56th. Grand Parlor at Oakland June 15, 16, 17, 1942. They adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of five to draft an amendment to the U.S. Constitution having as its object the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from U.S. citizenship; add to prosecute a suit challenging the U.S. citizenship of Japanese. (G.B. 7/42, p.2)

The August, 1942 issue of G.B. reports that the action brought by John T. Regan for the purpose of denying voting privileges to all Japanese was heard by Federal Judge A.F. St. Sure and dismissed by him on July 2. U.S. Webb, attorney for Regan, expects to appeal the case. (G.B. 8/42, p.16)

The Japanese Legislative Committee authorized at the Grand Parlor at Hobergs in May met on August 8, 1942 and decided to appeal the complaint filed by John T. Regan with the United States District Court which had been dismissed by the judge of that court. It was decided also to urge subordinate parlors to urge all members to contribute one dollar or more to raise sufficient funds to carry on this work. It was further decided to write a letter to each member of the order setting forth the plans of the committee and including the following:

"My brother, this is our golden opportunity to prove to the world that the Native Sons of the Golden West will never cease to fight the Jap peril until the mikado moves his subjects to other lands. A homogeneous population is necessary to maintain the standards and life of this Nation." (G.B. 9/42, p.5)

At this same meeting it was decided to prepare and submit to Congress a constitutional amendment to deprive all persons of Japanese ancestry of citizenship. They also decided to introduce into the state legislature bills to eliminate all Japanese schools in the state and to prohibit Japanese from fishing in California waters. A resolution proposing an amendment to the alien land law was approved. It was announced that \$ 2,793.35 had been received to date from 1,008 members. (G.B. 1/43, pp. 6&11)

On October 17, 1942 in Sacramento the General Assembly of Past Presidents Association met in Sacramento and adopted a resolution reiterating the stand taken by the Grand Parlor at its 65 annual session in May in providing means to challenge the United States citizenship of all Japanese.

The Board of Grand Officers met in San Francisco on the fourteenth of November. The Japanese Legislative Committee reported receipt to date of \$1,750 from approximately 700 members. The Alien Land Law Committee reported progress.

The Long Beach Parlor is reported in the G.B. of December, 1942, to have endorsed the plan for disfranchizing Japanese and dispossessing them of the land to which "they now claim title".

The Seal Beach Arrowhead Assoc. No. 14 Past Presidents Association adopted a resolution asking that the control of the relocation camps be transferred from the WRA to the Army. This meeting was on January 7. (G.B. 2/43, p.6)

The Grand Parlor Japanese Legislative Committee met in San Francisco on January 23, 1943. They received from the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation a copy of a resolution adopted by that body desiring that necessary measures be taken to disfranchise and deny citizenship to all Japanese. They received from the City Clerk of Bishop, Calif., a resolution adopted by the Bishop City Council requesting that civilian administration of the Manzanar Relocation Center be replaced by military authority. The Committee authorized a letter to be sent to Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee requesting him to embody in a bill his viewpoint on the Japanese situation. (G.B. 2/43, p.4)

The G.B. of March, 1943 reports that Parlors in the following cities petitioned against the formation of an army unit composed of Americans of Japanese descent. No specific dates are given for the action. In the larger cities, one or more parlors may have taken such action. Native Sons: Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Hollywood, San Pedro, Glendale, Compton, Santa Ana, Santa Monica, East Los Angeles, Long Beach. Native Daughters: Los Angeles, San Diego, Glendale, Compton, East Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Ana. (G.B. 3/43, p.4)

On February 20, 1943, seven judges of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that United States born Japanese cannot be deprived of the right to vote. This was the Regan case, and the NSGW decided to appeal it. (3/43, p. 16)

The Board of Grand Officers met on February 27, 1943 and petitioned the Secretaries of War and Navy to prohibit the induction or enlistment of persons of Japanese ancestry into the U.S. Army. (G.B. 4/43, p.6)

The Japanese Leg. Com. met in San Francisco on February 27, 1943 and decided to hold a meeting of the committee in Sacramento during the current legislative session. An amendment to the alien land law approved by the District Attorneys Assoc. of Calif. was endorsed. The following bills before the state legislature were endorsed: "Ass. No. 973, relating to crews on fishing boats; Sen. No.53 providing for licensing, visitation, and supervision of foreign language schools; Sen. Nos. 19, 94, 286 and Ass. No. 46 relating to commerial fishing licenses." (G.B. 4/43, p.13)

The 25th. annual session of the Past Presidents of the Native Daughters was held on April 17, 1943 in San Francisco. A resolution was passed putting the General Assoc on record as favoring putting the relocation camps under military rule and excluding Japanese from the coastal regions and valleys of Calif. for the duration of the war. (My italics. G.B. 5/43, p.9)

The 66th. Grand Parlor of the NS met in San Francisco on May 18 and 19, 1943. Resolutions were adopted demanding the continued internment of all Japanese irrespective of place of birth or "nominal American Citizenship"; urging the ND to help the Jap. Leg. Com.; urging the exchange of disloyal in-

terned Japanese of American birth for Americans held prisoner in Japan; urging the introduction of a Constitutional Amendment to the effect that a child of Japanese parents shall not be a citizen of the U.S. just by reason of birth on U.S. soil. (G.B. 6/43, p.5)

In May, 1943, Parlors in Los Angeles, Anaheim, and East Los Angeles, a total of six, adopted resolutions saying that members of the Parlor doubted the wisdom of the Administration policy of dealing with the Japanese in the U.S. because it "guarantees to the Japanese a peacetime victory on the home front". The resolution goes on to express the belief that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has influence on the WRZ and the War Dept. in a program harmful to the Pacific Coast; to deny that a person born of Japanese parents is a U.S. citizen. The introductory part of the resolution includes: "We are sincerely concerned about the well-being of our homeland, and want it forever preserved as the Whiteman's earthly paradise". The resolution therefore requests Congress to:

- 1) investigate the Japanese activities of the Fed. Council of Churches of Christ in Amer. and the WRA and to deny any further appropriations for the camps to the WRZ
- 2) require all Japanese to be kept in concentration camps with the sexes separated under supervision of the army.

(G.B. 6/43, Supplement p.2)

The Native Daughters Grand Parlor meeting was held in Santa Cruz in June, 1943. At this meeting they adopted resolutions almost identical with those adopted by the NS Parlors around Los Angeles in May. (See above) (G.B. 7/43, p.4)

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Officers in San Francisco on June 12, 1943, a telegram was read from Washington dated May 17 and announcing that the Supreme Court had denied the petition

of John T. Regan for a review of the suit to deny Japanese-Americans the right to vote. It was announced at this meeting that an organization called the "Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League" had been formed and Grand Trustee Odemar was selected to represent the NS on the League. The Board went on record as favoring the amending of Amendment XIV of the U.S. Constitution by adding the words "of citizens" after the word "born" in Sec. 1. At this meeting it was agreed to have the secretary address a letter to Gov. Warren commending him for signing the California alien land law, fishing bills, and for his stand on the release of Japanese from concentration camps. (G.B. 7/43, p.6)

This concludes the actual anti-Japanese action taken by the Native Sons and Native Daughters between December, 1941 and July, 1943. The Grizzly Bear, however, also reported anti-Japanese action taken by other organizations. In the June, 1942 issue was a report that representatives of California counties had gone on record in Sacramento as favoring the extension of the Japanese restricted area to embrace the entire state. No date is given for this action. (G.B. 6/42, p.11) In this same issue, The Sonoma County Grande is reported to have passed a resolution doubting the citizenship of Japs and declaring that they constitute a "serious danger to our social, political, and military institutions". (G.B. 6/42, p. 19)

The California Dept. of the American Legion at their 23rd. annual convention in Los Angeles adopted a resolution recommending that Japs now interned be returned to Japan after the war; that a constitutional amendment make it impossible for persons of Japanese ancestry to become citizens regardless of the place of their birth; and that Japanese be prohibited from owning or operating fishing vessels in U.S. waters. (G.B. 9/42, p. 18)

The November, 1942, G.B. carried a statement of the Calif. Joint Immigration Com. as follows:

"It (the committee) feels that any native-born Japanese who could have renounced allegiance to the mikado, yet refused to do so, has no right to enjoy the protection the Stars and Stripes affords Americans. It advocates cancellation of such American citizenship as a protection against fifth columnists."

No date is given for this statement. (G.B. 11/42, p.5)

On November 18, 1942, the Imperial County Grand Jury adopted a resolution urging the amendment of the alien land law and urging that the legislature of Calif. memorialize the U.S. Congress demanding that the federal constitution be amended to prohibit all Japanese, alien or native born, from owning or using agricultural land or enjoying or having the use of proceeds received from the sale of products grown upon agricultural lands; and that all Japanese, both alien and native-born, be forever prohibited from becoming citizens of the United States. (G.B. 1/43, p.4)

A meeting of the California Citizens Association of Santa Barbara County "composed of more than 200 residents of the county" is was reported in the GB of 4/43. No date for the meeting is given. At the meeting the article by Sen. Tom Stewart which appeared in the G.B. of April, 1942, was read. The purposes of the organization were stated as follows:

- 1) to strengthen the alien land law
- 2) to examine the present act governing citizenship
- 3) to eliminate schools teaching foreign doctrines
- 4) to examine the qualifications for citizenship of applicants with alien parents not eligible to citizenship
- 5) to eliminate dual citizenship
- 6) to protect American industry and resources against alien encroachment
- 7) to protect the American way of life.

They went on record as requesting the state legislature to ap-

appropriate 10,000-15,000 dollars to investigate the Japanese problem and to make a strong appeal to Washington for federal action. (G.B. 4/42, p.2)

EDITORIALS AND NEWSGRAPHS

Clarence M. Hunt, editor of the Grizzly Bear, contributed numerous articles on the Japanese question. He also frequently contributed a column entitled "Newsgraphs" in which he made brief comments on news paragraphs.

In the January, 1942 issue, Mr. Hunt had an article entitled "The Obligation of the Hour" in which he pointed out that the G.B. had long waged a publicity campaign against the Japanese. A portion of the article follows:

"Had the warnings been heeded--had the federal and state authorities been 'on the alert', and rigidly enforced the Exclusion Law and the Alien Land Law; had the Jap propaganda agencies in this county been silenced; had the legislation been enacted, as proposed in the Federal Congress by the late Sen. James D. Phelan, California's outstanding Native Son, denying citizenship to offspring of all alien ineligible to citizenship; had the Japs been prohibited from colonizing in strategic locations; had not Jap-dollars been so eagerly sought by White landowners and businessmen; had a deaf ear been turned to the honeyed words of the Japs and the pro-Japs; had the yellow-Jap and the white-Jap 'fifth columnists' been disposed of within the law; had Japan been denied the privilege of using California as a breeding ground for dual-citizens (nisei);--the treacherous Japs probably would not have attacked Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, and this country would not today be at war with Japan."

In the March, 1920 issue of the G.B. there was an article titled "Japan's Creed a Menace to the Peace of the World, and Furnishes Substantial Proof of Her Purpose to Japanize California, and, Eventually, the United States. This article is quoted in full. It ends:

"Therefore, let us move forward--let us respond to the onslaughts of these almond-eyed sons of the Orient in kind, and, where means are lacking, let us create them. Let us agitate, educate, and eradicate. This is the only version of the conviction that will conquer." (G.B. 1/42, p.3)

The February, 1942 issue contained an editorial by Clarence M. Hunt entitled "Save California!" which dealt with an investigation of the alien land law situation. This editorial contained the following:

"Public officials, charged with the enforcement of the law enacted in 1920 to thwart the Japs' 'peaceful invasion', have failed to perform their sworn duty and, as a result, yellow Japs, aided by dollar worshipping white-Japs, have acquired titled to and occupy much of the state's best agricultural land, as well as considerable other acreage in strategic locations.

"Possessors of the soil have in their keeping the destiny of any country! The Japs know that, so Japan sent its agents here to acquire land, at any cost and by any method, and then, in line with its 'peaceful invasion' program, supplied its male nationals with 'picture brides' for propagation purposes--to breed, upon California soil, dual-citizens to serve Japan.

"The Japs must be dispossessed of every foot of California land they now hold, and the land must be escheated to the state! That course alone will ~~eliminate~~ eliminate the possibility of another 'Pearl Harbor incident'."

(G.B. 2/42, p. 16)

Mr. Hunt's March editorial was entitled "Rout the Japs" and said in part:

"Regardless of the United States' anticipated and hoped for complete victory over the Japs in the struggle now raging, California, as well as the other Pacific Coast states, will, in time, be lost to the White race unless all Japs now here, alien and native-born, be permanently routed from these shores.

"The Japs must be dispossessed of every foot of land, rural and urban to which they now claim title....

"The citizen-rights of every native born Jap must be challenged, because of allegiance to Japan--dual citizenship. And the Federal Congress must enact legisla-

tion denying citizenship to the offspring of aliens ineligible to citizenship.

"Evidence is abundant that Japan plans the acquisition of California. That threat must be met by ACTION, within the law, NOW. Want to preserve California as a White man's paradise? Speechifying and resolving will not do it. So, organize and prosecute a campaign along the course here suggested." (G.B. 3/42, p. 16)

Starting with the April, 1942 issue and carried in each issue thru July, 1943 was a little editorial called "Do We?". It was printed in a conspicuous spot in each issue. It proposed united action now by organizations and individuals "actually desirous of preserving California as a paradise of the White Man for all time". It recommended the following:

"Dispossess the Japs of every foot of land, rural and urban, to which they now claim title.

"Challenge the citizenship of every Jap--his right to exercise in these United States the voting privilege.

"Close every Jap language school, and be certain that it is kept closed."

"Why?" is the title of Editor Hunt's May article in which he declared that nothing had been done in regard to clamping down on alien-land law violators.

"Why do these officials continue to 'stall'? Why do they not go to the courts and contend that no Jap, regardless of where born, is, or can be, a citizen of the United States of America and, therefore, no Jap has a legal right to register and vote or to own or lease land in California?"

Mr. Hunt quotes Justice A. L. Zinn of the New Mexico Supreme Court to the effect that:

"I believe within the law we can find the aid we desire... I believe the courts would hold that children born in the United States, though presumptively citizens, yet when born of aliens whose residence was merely temporary, either in fact or in point of law, and who must of necessity hold allegiance to a foreign power, are not citizens." (G.B. 5/42, p. 22)

In the June, 1942, G.B., Mr. Hunt had this to say in regard to the Japanese Language Schools:

"In fact, it would not be surprising to find such schools operating now at the evacuation camps, breeding pens for additional subjects and worshippers of the emperor of Japan."

He then gives this excerpt purported to be from a text book used in a Japanese Language School:

"The Japanese language is a ring of wedlock between the feelings and spirits of our forefathers and ourselves, thus tying us together, today, as one community of citizens." (G.B. 6/42, p. 18)

A newsgraph reported that in Hawaii at a primary election in October, 1942, out of seven native-born Japanese candidates, one was elected and four were nominated. Comments Mr. Hunt:

"That will be the situation in California, shortly after the termination of the present war, unless, in the meantime, the Japs are disfranchised. The breeding farms, internment camps, relocation centers, or what have you,--for 'peaceful invasion' soldiers of Japan are in unrestricted operation." (G.B. 11/42, p.16)

Newsgraphs in the December, 1942 issue included the following:

"Tokyo announces the formation of a Church of Christ of Japan, the unification of all Protestant denominations in that country. Could be a little brother of the United States pro-Japanese Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. And the National Council of the YMCA has voted to aid the assimilation of Japanese evacuees by American communities."

"We're too soft! The Japs here should be treated and fed just as are the Whites in Japan." ✓

In regard to the Evacuation and Resettlement Study, Mr. Hunt has this to say:

"The Jap problem in this country can be settled correctly and permanently only by the expulsion of every Jap from the country at the close of the war."

In regard to an announcement that the military commander of Hawaii had announced that some of the Territory's Japanese were to be sent to the mainland:

"More stock for the breeding of 'peaceful invasion' soldiers.
'Ducky' if they should be lost in transit!"

"In the San Francisco Superior Court, a Jap named Matsuyama was permitted to change his name to Wallman, so that he would be recommended for officers' training school in the United States Army. Another example of Jap cunning and deceitfulness."

"Well, our boys,--God bless and protect them!--are to be drafted. But, Hirohito's boys in the United States are to be safeguarded, fed the best the land affords, and given every educational advantage,--even special teachers being employed at high pay to instruct them in art--all at the added expense of our boys' mothers and fathers. Ye Gods!" (G.B. 12/42, p. 16)

On page 5 of the January, 1943 issue, Mr. Hunt writes of a booklet sponsored by the Los Angeles County Committee for Church and Community Cooperation entitled "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast". Mr. Hunt says this:

"This booklet, however, was prepared by an employee of the county of Los Angeles, in a public office maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of the county, and it was printed at the Whittier State School, maintained at the expense of the taxpayers of the State of California.

...
"This pro-Jap next should not be allowed to remain in a public building, the father-bird should be removed from the taxpayer's payroll, and public officials, county and state, responsible for the use of public funds to support the group should be called to account." (G.B. 1/43, p.5)

Mr. Hunt's February, 1943 Newsgraph included :

"Sen. Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky, chairman of a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, says Japanese males from various relocation centers are being released to join the U.S. Army. And a Jap female was released from one of the centers in Calif. to marry a Jap sergeant in the U.S. Army. Verily, the 'peaceful invasion' continues and gains momentum."

In regard to the action of Dist. Atty. H. Thuesen of Fresno County in prosecuting escheat proceedings against the State Farming Co., allegedly owned by alien Japanese, Mr. Hunt had this to say:

"All district attorneys should follow his lead, and endeavor to recover from the Japs, before the war is over, the thousands of acres of California's best

agricultural land, title to which they obtained thru trickery or by direct violation of the Alien Land Law."

Another Newsgraph in this issue dealt with a survey prepared by Dr. John R. Lechner, prominent American Legionnaire, which was called "Playing with Dynamite". Dr. Lechner proposed to send all persons of Japanese blood back to Japan. He stated in part:

"Information concerning projected invasions of the Pacific Coast by the Japs is disclosed, and it indicates that 10,000 Japs from the United States are now being trained in Japanese invasion tactics."

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America came in for further criticism in this issue. Said Mr. Hunt:

"Appeasing and coddling the little yellowbellies is right down its alley, and it is one of the most powerful organizations in the country."

He again asked that the camps should be transferred to the army. (G.B. 2/43, p. 16)

The March Newsgraphs dealt primarily with the formation of a Japanese army unit and said:

"The carrying out of that plan means the losing of the peace, insofar as California is concerned, regardless of the outcome of the war! It means aiding the Japs in their 'peaceful invasion' of the Pacific Coast home front, designed years ago in Japan!

...
"Unless the Federal Congress prevents the War Dept. from carrying out its plan, within the next half century California will be thoroly, and permanently, japanized; offspring of the Whites will be compelled to intermarry with the Japs, and organizations will be forced to admit Japs to membership or cease operation. There can be no other result!" (G.B. 3/43, p.16)

Newsgraphs for April, 1943, contained this:

"The National Administration must have come to the conclusion that California should be dealt a knockout blow. For, the plan of the U.S. War Dept. to release Japs from relocation centers and enroll them in an all-Jap U.S. combat unit is exactly that."

"The Federal Congress should investigate the WRA, in charge of the Jap relocation centers, and ascertain just what is the hookup, if any, between that bureau and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the guardian angel of the Japs..."

"Are you ready and willing to surrender your homeland, glorious California, to the Japs? If not, contact your representatives in the Federal Congress and ask them to do something immediately to block the War Dept's. Jap-army plan. ACT TODAY!" (G.B. 4/43, p.16)

And the May, 1943 issue had this to say:

"Here's the question, then: Shall an effort be made to save California and the other Pacific Coast states for the White race, or shall the area be surrendered to the Japs? If peace time victory for the White race be wanted on the home-front, all the anti-jap whites must, immediately and unitedly, respectfully demand of the Federal Congress that the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the WRA be investigated thoroly, and that all appropriations for the latter be shut off."

Mr. Hunt noted that on April 13, Gen. De Witt had stated that he did not want any Japanese in the Western Defense Command, but that on April 18, he had granted freedom of movement to Japanese soldiers on furlough.

"Who, or what applied heat to the General? Could have been the FCCA!"

He said that because some Japanese had entered from Hawaii, there were actually more Japanese on the mainland than before Pearl Harbor. He passed on a rumor that Japanese saloon keepers in Hawaii served free drinks to American soldiers and sailors the night before Pearl Harbor and commented:

"And yet, endeavor is made to have the dear people believe there was no sabotage in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor. Why did the Japs dispense the liquor, and who, if not the loyal Japs, paid for it?"

This same May issue quoted from Sen. Tom Stewart's remarks in the Senate on April 22, 1943 as follows:

" I do not believe there stands today upon the free soil--if I may call it so--of the United States of America one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins who will not stab you in the back. Show me a Jap and I will show you a person who is the embodiment of treachery and deception."

"'What is Japan's World Worth in a Treaty?' is the title of a comment by Chester Rowell, the pro-Japper supreme, in the San Francisco Chronicle. Just as much, Chester, as is any Jap's word worth in protestation of loyalty to the United States--NOTHING!"

In regard to Sec. Icke's hiring of Nisei:

"That was to be expected, for Harold, you know, is a devout member of the Washington official family, which is 100% for the United States-born Japs." (G.B. 5/43, sup.6)

There were no June, 1943 editorials or newsgraphs by Editor Hunt, but the July issue carried these newsgraphs:

"There is just one way to save California for the White race, and that is to disfranchise every Jap!"

The California Conference of the Methodist Church met in Stockton and passed a resolution urging the release of "so-called" Japanese-American citizens from relocation camps. Hunt:

"Suffice it to say, the Methodist Church is a constituent body of the FCCA, referred to in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress as 'a large radical, pacifist organization...always extremely active in any matter against national defense'".

"For, do not forget the WRA has repeatedly contended all Japs are investigated by the FBI prior to being released from relocation centers. Chief J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI, however, denies any such investigation has ever been made, so National Commander Roane Waring of the American Legion declares the WRA is dishonest and 'guilty of a fraud against America'." (G.B. 7/43, p.16)

SPEECHES AT NS & ND GATHERINGS

At a meeting of the Cabrillo Parlor No. 114 held at Oxnard on January 20, 1942, "Deputy Grand President Clarence M. Hunt referred to the Jap situation in California, and urged action within the law to remove the yellow peril. District Deputy Dinsmore said both the white-Japs and the yellow-Japs should be exposed. Dr. W.R. Livingston, just recently returned from the Orient gave a talk..., he said that, unless adequate preventive measures are enforced, the Japs will eventually overrun California and the Pacific Coast just as the rabbits, brought to Australia, have overrun that island". (G.B. 2/42, p.4)

The Arrowhead Past Presidents Association No. 14 held an open meeting on March 22, 1942 in San Bernardino at which District Attorney Jerome B. Kavanaugh told of conditions in San Bernardino County and cautioned that, unless measures are approved to prevent it, the Japs will resume their activities there after the war. (G.B. 4/42, p.4)

From the speech of the newly-elected Grand President, Lloyd J. Cosgrove, delivered at Hobergs, Lake County, on May 21, 1942, we find this:

"I recommend:

5) Renew our interest in the conservation of our natural resources, preservation of our historical landmarks and scenic wonders, and in the retention of the soil of our country and state for the White race." (G.B. 6/42, p.13)

Ralph Hoyt, District Attorney of Alameda County, addressed the 56th. Grand Parlor of the ND at their Oakland convention held June 15,16,17. Mr Hoyt said in Part:

"The next big job before the NS & ND of the GW is to see

to it that those people (the Japanese) who do not assimilate, who do not become Americans, who will always be a liability and a potential threat, shall be denied citizenship." (G.B. 7/43, p.3)

At a luncheon meeting of the Californiana Parlor No. 247 of the ND, Deputy Dist. Atty. Clyde C. Shoemaker "presented some astounding facts of the Jap design for the conquest of this country, and read several essays, written by Nisei as a regular part of the curriculum of Jap-language schools, plainly revealing the teaching of the inevitability of Jap world domination". Editor of the Grizzly Bear, Clarence M. Hunt, gave warning that "California will, in time, be lost to the White race unless steps are taken now do disfranchise these termites undermining our foundations". (G.B. 12/42, p.5) ✓

This same parlor at its meeting on February 9, 1943 was addressed by Wm. Haughton, City Clerk of El Monte, who urged the parlor and its individual members to protest to the Federal Congress the allowing of Japs military participation in the war. (G.B. 3/43, p.5)

The new NS Grand President, Wayne R. Millington, who was elected at the Grand Parlor in S.F. on May 19, 1943 pointed out in his convention speech the long history of the Order's opposition to the Japs and said that the nation may be grateful to them that we have only some 90,000 here instead of the hundreds of thousands who would have been here without the opposition of the Order. (G.B. 6/43, p.5)

The ND held their 57th. Grand Parlor in Santa Cruz from June 21-24, 1943. During the convention a speech was delivered by Dr. J.R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, which he called "Wake Up, Americans!" In it

he said that "Japanese-Americans have forfeited their right to special consideration at this time". He denounced powerful religious and educational groups demanding the release of Japanese Americans. He concluded:

"We cannot play fair to our boys who are fighting the Japs by inviting an opportunity for sabotage by the sons and cousins of those same Japs who remain in the United States." (G.B. 7/43, p.4)

In the news items from local parlors, it was noted that at the Ventura meeting of Cabrillo No. 114 James C. Hollingsworth, former district attorney of Ventura County and a member of the parlor, was the speaker of the evening and "referred to the Jap menace". (G.B. 1/42, p.4) At the Wilmington meeting of the San Pedro and Compton, and Long Beach Parlors "stirring talks on the Jap question were made by Senator Henry Carter and Chester French". (G.B. 1/42, p.13) On January 7, San Diego No. 108 was visited by Grand Trustee Walter H. Odemar, who in the course of his address gave a resume of the Order's anti-Japanese activities. (G.B. 2/42, p.4) In San Diego on January 6, 1943, Grand Trustee Odemar spoke again on the Japanese problem in California. (G.B. 2/43, p.6) And on March 21, 1943, a news item from the Seal Beach Parlor said that "the Jap menace was discussed". (G.B. 4/43, p.6)

ARTICLES IN THE GRIZZLY BEAR

The Grizzly Bear from December, 1941 thru July, 1943 carried several articles on the Jap question. It was not always indicated whether or not the writer was a member of the Order.

The first of these, entitled "Let Us Not Bequeath a Canker We Should Have Removed--the Japs", appeared in the March, 1942 issue and was written by Dr. W. R. Livingston of Moorpark, Ventura County. It is a long article dealing partially with the present Japanese question, but also with long-range questions of Japanese dominance in California. It says in part:

"The menace to our efficient defense preparation should be abated at once by the removal of the Japs to localities remote from defense areas; a measure of safety, also, for the Japs themselves."

Aside from the present emergency, Dr. Livingston said that there were two other phases of the question of importance. The first of these had to do with the danger of ultimate invasion of Europe by the Japanese.

"The White race has escaped destruction by Asiatics a number of times only by a series of fortunate events, after White defense had all but failed." ✓

Then followed a history of Asiatic invasions of Europe starting with the Christian era. The second question of importance had to do with the danger of Japanese dominance of California:

The remainder of the article is an elaboration of this theme and concludes:

"The effort of the Native Sons of the Golden West in endeavoring to arouse Californians and the national public to a realization of the disastrous results that may accrue from temporizing with this vital problem should have the approval and the active support of all who wish to preserve our California for our own White race." (G.B. 3/42, pp.3&16)

In the June, 1942, G.B., Claire E. Cook, the Grand President of the Native Daughters, had an article entitled "Our Rightful Place in Aiding in the Protection of California" in which she said:

"Our great problem concerns the actual population of California, and whether or not those now in retention camps will be returned to their former homes... Our rightful place is aiding in the protection of California, and we should never lose an opportunity to advance ideas that are for the betterment of our state and our nation." (G.B. 6/42, p.3)

The July, 1942 issue carried an article by Judge Frank G. Tyrrell called "Racial Common Sense" in which he said in part:

"The laws and, indeed, the very culture of Japan make it impossible for one of that race to become a loyal, trustworthy citizen of the United States... They have been accorded citizenship,---...but what of it?? Under Japanese theory and law, by birth they are nationals of Japan, and as they must always retain that citizenship, Japan sees to it that they are taught and trained in the civics, the ethics, the religion, and the culture of Japan.

...

"We can admire Japanese art and architecture, music and poetry, in a word, Japanese culture; we can recognize the Japanese belonging to the great human family; but it is neither necessary nor wise to take them to our bosoms, grant them citizenship, turn them loose on our fertile acres and crowded streets, and expect them to be good Americans....

...

"They are, in their present state of development, utterly incapable of assimilation. They will, if permitted to colonize here, soon outpopulate us in any given area. Their low valuation of human life, their innate cruelty, and their low standard of living make them undesirable citizens, even if they were capable of the high duties of born freemen. The exceptions among them only prove the rule!" (G.B. 7/42, p.4)

Dr. John R. Lechner of the Americanism Educational League wrote an article for the April 1943 G.B. in which he advocated the following:

- 1) Transfer control of all Japs in America from civilian authority to the U.S. Army
 - 2) Conscript every able bodied male, alien and citizen (except known enemy agents), to be used on farm projects in the interior, to raise food stuffs, under strict army control
 - 3) Abandon the idea of creating a Japanese-American combat unit
 - 4) Release all impounded farm implements, tires and cars under the 'right of eminent domain', for the war effort
 - 5) Confiscate all Japanese government money impounded in United States banks, for disposition of the Japanese problem
 - 6) Prevent the return of any Japanese to the coastal areas
- (G.B. 4/43, p. 16)

The May 1943 issue carried an article by the Grand President of the NS, Lloyd J. Cosgrove, in which he said:

"They (the Japanese) brought with them an alien policy, the policy of the Japs to grab & up the fertile lands of the state, forcing the White farmer out of business by cheap Japanese labor, the working of entire Japanese families from the infant up, and the institution of the low Japanese standard of living. Against these the White farmer could not compete."...

"We know that the Nisei Japanese, with few exceptions, is a citizen of Japan"...

This is a long article, but merely reviews the history of the evacuation and the beginnings of resettlement. (G.B. 5/43, p.3)

There was a supplement to the May 1943 issue which included an article on the execution of the Tokyo fliers called "Perhaps". It was written by J.E. Gardner who said that these executions:

"should certainly be enough to convince those who profess belief in the (faithful citizen' theory of the Secretary of War that we do not want in our community any person of that breed, no matter where born.

...
"Perhaps they may come to feel that we do not want permanently to clutter up our country with a few millions of people in whose veins the blood of ruthless, unadulterated barbarism flows." (G.B. 5/43, supplement p.4)

SPEECHES DELIVERED TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Throughout the period studied, the G.B. carried summaries and reprints of speeches made or interviews given on the Japanese question to organizations other than the NS or ND. The March, 1942 issue quoted Dr. Gordon S. Watkins, professor of economics and Dean of the College of Letters and Science at UCLA as saying that Pearl Harbor's fall was mainly caused by fifth columnists who were American born Japanese. (G.B. 3/42, p.13)

The April, 1942 issue carried the text of a speech by Sen. Tom Stewart of Tennessee. It was introduced by a letter from Editor Hunt congratulating him on his stand in regard to the Japanese in the United States. Mr. Hunt's letter included the statement that:

"Proof is abundant that for many years Japan has sponsored and financed a 'peaceful invasion' of the Pacific Coast States of these United States. And regardless of the outcome of its recent resort to arms, that 'peaceful invasion' goal will, in time, be achieved, and the Pacific Coast will be lost to Japan unless the Japanese now here are deprived of citizenship rights."

Part of Sen. Stewart's speech follows:

"It is my belief that Japanese born on American soil should not be allowed citizenship with the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, because they are not 'subject to the jurisdiction' in the sense that the amendment intends. Their parents could not have become naturalized under the laws of the United States, and it seems absurd to claim that those whose parents could not themselves become naturalized should become citizens by the mere accident of birth on American soil. Furthermore, under the Japanese law, every person whose father is Japanese is a subject of the Emperor and a citizen of Japan. We have, therefore, the question of dual citizenship to contend with if we permit American citizenship by reason of birth on American soil." (G.B. 4/42, p.3)

Senator John E. Rankin, Senator from Mississippi delivered a speech in the Senate (date not given) in which he said in part:

"This is a race war, as far as the Pacific side of this conflict is concerned, and we might as well understand it. The white man's civilization has come into conflict with Japanese barbarism... You cannot regenerate a Jap, convert him, change him, or make him the same as a white man any more than you can reverse the laws of nature... This is a question we have to settle now, and we might as well understand it. I am in favor of catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting him in concentration camps and shipping them back to Asia as soon as possible... Until that is done, we will never have peace safety (sic) in Hawaii, Alaska, Oregon, Washington, or California...

In regard to Hawaii, he said:

"These Japs who had been there for generations were making signs, if you please, guiding the Jap planes to the objects of their iniquity in order that they might destroy our naval vessels, murder our soldiers and sailors, and blow to pieces the helpless women and children of Hawaii. Damn them! Let us get rid of them now!

In regard to Japanese in the United States:

"Japanese fifth columnists have been stirring race trouble in this country for a long time. I am told that they have been so successful among the Negroes in Harlem, N.Y., that the city authorities have lost control and have called upon the State of New York to help maintain law and order...

...
"It is being argued in some quarters that we do not have the constitutional right to handle the Japanese born in this country. They take the position that these Japanese are American citizens and entitled to the same rights as are the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. I most emphatically deny that assertion."

Senator Rankin concluded his speech by inserting an unsigned letter which he said was from the saughter of a naval officer.

The letter said in part:

"All Japanese--American born and aliens--must be placed in concentration camps at once... The sexes must be kept absolutely separate. Only in concentration camps can they be later exchanged for our people now imprisoned in Japan."

The letter goes on to urge the using of the Japanese in the United States as hostages for the good treatment and final exchange of Americans. It continued:

"We must insist on keeping the sexes separate, or they will use this internment as an incubating period and in five years each family may emerge with five more children. Unconfined, in one generation we will have five times, and in two generations twenty-five times as many Japanese to cope with. This is our golden opportunity to rid the United States of them for good.

"Nothing short of every Japanese--American born or not--in concentration camps with the sexes absolutely separate will give any real measure of security." (G.B. 5/42, p. 4 & 5)

The June 1942 issue, reported an address on May 19 by U.S. Webb of the California Joint Immigration Committee in which he said:

"Productivity of the Japanese constitutes a definite threat which must be obviated by a new interpretation of the Federal Constitution or a new constitutional amendment."

Webb is reported as saying that the new interpretation might be based on the preamble to the Constitution which proclaims the duty of the government "to promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense and insure domestic tranquillity". He also doubted that the Fourteenth Amendment applied to the Japanese as they were considered as citizens of Japan by the Tokyo government. (G.B. 6/42, p.8)

Col. Karl R. Bendetsen of the Western Defense Command was quoted in the August 1942 G.B. as saying:

"There has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race." (G.B. 8/42, p. 13)

In this same issue, Congressman (Senator?) John E. Rankin of Mississippi was quoted as saying:

"The dominant passion of the Japanese today is their hatred of the white people of England and the United States. There can be no compromise with them. We must get rid of them now." (G.B. 8/42, p. 16)

Representative Walter M. Pierce of Oregon addressed the House of Representatives on July 27, 1942. The address consisted mainly of the reading of an address by Maj. George R. Wilbur which Maj. Wilbur had delivered before a Hood River County, Ore. post of the American Legion. Part of Maj. Wilbur's address follows: He said that many Asiatics claim citizenship under a "misinterpreted" clause of the "onstitution. In Hawaii, native born persons of Japanese ancestry will soon be in a position to control the vote.

"Americans will not have solved this dangerous situation when Japan has been defeated in this war, as she will be. There is an antagonism between us which will not cease when the war is over."

...

"We now know the truth. Japan hates all White men with the hatred that can come from a race of another color toward one more favored, more fortunate, a natural jealousy, aggravated by a conviction of actual superiority and ingrained destiny to rule.

"Knowing these things, let us no longer temporize with a positive menace to our future happiness and safety as a nation. Let us now, while the war is on, firmly resolve to rid our country of representatives of an alien race who are our enemies and will always be our enemy. A race who are barbaric at heart, in practice, who hold treachery and cruelty as high virtues, who hold force as necessary to success, who despise what we call justice, morality and fair play, who hope and believe that we in time shall be reduced to slavery and they the masters. There can be no temporizing with their philosophy and ideals. We are as far apart as the poles.... They are yellow, we are white."

(G.B. 9/42, p. 2 & 18)

The January 1943 G.B. reprinted a speech given in the House of Representatives on December 8, 1942, by Congressman John M. Costello of California in which he pointed out that the riot on December 7, 1942 at Manzanar was a proof that the Japanese are loyal only to Japan. At the end of his speech he asked to have inserted in the Congressional Record an article from the March, 1920 G.B. called "Japan's Creed a Menace to the Peace of the World". (G.B. 1/43, p.4)

Another speech of Rep. John E. Rankin of Mississippi delivered in the House of Representatives on February 3 was reprinted in the March, 1943 G.B. It dealt with the proposal to form an American-Japanese army unit. Rep. Rankin said:

"Instead of organizing these Japs into a so-called American unit, they should be separated and put into labor battalions where each and every one of them could be watched at all times. Not only that, but the American people are sick and tired of this policy of pampering the Japs in these concentration camps. Those camps should be turned over to the Army, and every one of them should be put under strict military control.

"While our boys are being butchered by these brutal apes in the Pacific and while these savages are now on our soil in the Aleutian Islands, I submit it is no time to continue that maudlin policy toward them that resulted in, if it did not invite, the Pearl Harbor disaster." (G.B. 3/43, p.4)

^{it}
In this same issue/was reported that Rep. A. Leonard Allen of Louisiana on February 20, 1943 made remarks against the formation of an American-Japanese combat unit. (G.B. 3/43, p.4)

LETTERS

From January, 1942 thru July, 1943, the G.B. carried many letters, some expressing the writers opinion, others merely approving the anti-Japanese activities of the Order.

June

The May, 1942 issue carried a letter from Thomas Hunter, a member of the British Parliament from Perth, Scotland. This letter commented on the Livingston article which had appeared in the March, 1942 G.B. Mr. Hunter said in part:

"I read the article with interest. I like the warning he gives about Japs. America will make a vital mistake if she does not round up every Jap in the country. We have rounded them up in this country. They are dangerous. Every one is a potential spy." (G.B. 6/42, p.5)

There was also a letter from the clerk of Plumas County, John Donnenwirth, in answer to the request of the NS to county clerks to refuse to let Japanese vote. Mr. Donnenwirth said:

"...and those are my sentiments; never allow any Jap to vote in the United States of America or any of its possessions.

...

"Thank God, we have no Japs in Plumas County, and never will have if the sentiment continues as now. Best wishes for you, and your efforts in your mission." (G.B. 6/42, p.19)

The August, 1942 issue reprinted a letter from the San Francisco Chronicle by G. W. Miller in which Mr. Miller said:

"If and when the war is won, wouldn't it be a good plan or good business to take the Japs, whether they be American born or not, out of the United States and all its possessions, Hawaii, etc., and send them back to Japan, and then make a law whereby no Japanese could again enter the United States except temporarily, such as consuls, seamen, etc.? This should be one of the conditions of the peace, in my opinion." (G.B. 8/42, p.3)

Maj. George R. Wilbur whose address was published in the September issue, wrote as follows in the October, 1942 G.B.:

"As a lawyer, I cannot understand how the Court can say that a baby born to Japanese parents on American soil becomes an American citizen because he is 'subject to the jurisdiction of' the United States, when it is now well known that his parents never did and never will renounce their allegiance to the Japanese emperor, nor has the Japanese emperor ever relieved them from their duty to the mother country...

"The people of Japan never have been and never will be friendly with the people of the United States. With some rare exceptions, the bulk of the American-born Japanese are, at the very least, latent enemies and spies." (G.B. 10/42, p. 16)

Arthur M. Dean of Redding wrote in the February, 1943 issue:

"Keep after the Japs! All of them should be deprived of citizenship, and expelled from the United States and all its possessions. The Order of the NSGW should use its influence to have the present legislature enact legislation that will take all California land from the Japs and not permit them ever again to acquire any." (G.B. 2/43, p. 11)

J. H. Morrison of Ventura in the April, 1943 G.B. urged the setting up of a public relations bureau to help in the "rid America of the Japs" campaign. (G.B. 4/43, p.2)

There were many letters to the editor which merely approved the Japanese policy of the organization or said "don't you feel like saying 'I told you so'". No letters were printed which opposed the Japanese policy. Letters of approval came in the January, 1942 issue from Miss Magdalena M. Wildasen of Los Angeles; ^(G.B. 1/42, p. 15) in the February, 1942 issue from Bertha A. Briggs of Hollister; ^(G.B. 2/42, p. 11) in the May, 1942 issue from Arthur Schmidt of Los Angeles, from the Caliz de Oro Parlor no 206, Stockton, from Percy G. West of Sacramento, from Magdalena Wildasen of Los Angeles, from Mrs. J.T. Flanagan of El Nido, and from Eva Bemis, the recording secretary of the Lugonia Parlor in San Bernardino. (G.B. 5/42, p.21)

The June, 1942 G.B. carried a letter of approval from G.M. Lynch of Sacramento (G.B. 6/42, p.19) It also carried this item from J. H. Morrison of Ventura:

"Editor of the G.B.--"In the Ventura Independent of May 27, 1897, appeared this item: 'They are exhibiting in New York what purports to be the skeleton of the devil. It came from Japan and has two horns protruding from the skull. It is said to be several hundred years old.' "It isn't much, perhaps, but it seems to work in which the idea we are trying to put over, namely, that the emperor of Japan and all his subjects are very far removed from any possibility of heavenly paternity. Their actions have all the earmarks of descent from the original skeleton mentioned in the item." (G.B. 6/42, p.19)

Letters came in the August, 1942 issue from Dr. Mariana Bertola of San Francisco^(G.B. 8/42, p.11) in the October, 1942 issue from "A Native Daughter" (G.B. 10/42, p.4); in the September, 1942 issue was a reprint of a letter from Jack Van Horne from the Los Angeles Times in which he asked by Japanese should be allowed to vote by absentee ballots in the coming election. (G.B. 9/42, p.19) The November, 1942 issue carried a letter from Judge Fletcher A. Cutler, past Grand President of the NSGW. (G.B. 11/42, p.4) In May, 1943 there was a letter from Marguerite Welsh of Oakland (G.B. 5/43, p.7); and in July, 1943 there were letters from Mrs. Elmer C. Rice of Santa Maria and Georgia Sanders, Secretary of the Bakersfield ND. (G.B. 7/43, p.9)