

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there appears to be a movement on foot to return the Japanese now stationed in Japanese Re-Location centers to their former pre-war homes, farms and places of business, on the assumption that they can, through their farming ability and in other ways, contribute to the war effort, and on the further assumption that the great majority of them are loyal American subjects; and

WHEREAS, beginning with December 7th, 1941 a just and understandable hatred has developed in the coastal areas against the Japanese, foreign or American born, a hatred which has been intensified to the danger point due to recent developments in the Pacific theatre of war; that we have among us many parents and relatives of boys who have lost their lives in the conflict with the Japanese, or who are now in Japanese prison camps; that there are great numbers of service men now stationed on the Pacific Coast, who have been in actual combat with the Japanese, and have seen their comrades killed or wounded by the Japanese; and

WHEREAS, we are convinced that in the interest of the safety of our people, as a precaution against the sabotage of our vital war plants, and for the safety of the Japanese people themselves, these Japanese must not be returned to their homes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: by the Placentia Post 277 American Legion of Placentia, California, that we do go on record as most strongly opposing any move to have the Japanese, either foreign or American born, returned to their homes in the Pacific Coast area, now or at any later date; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Japanese now stationed in such Re-Location centers be placed under the jurisdiction of the Army, which is most fully capable and qualified to govern and maintain such centers, and that the Army officers be given full and exclusive authority to decide any question of bringing Japanese

people into the Pacific Coast area, under any conditions; and

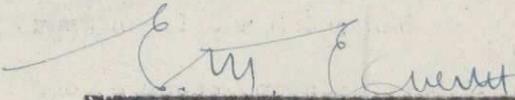
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that immediate steps should be taken to enact the necessary legislation to effect the placing of all Japanese farm machinery in the hands of farmers in need thereof; and

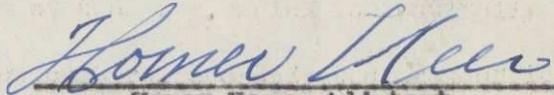
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the opinion and judgement of the Placentia Post of the American Legion that no Japanese, whether born in Japan or America, should be permitted to live or reside on the Pacific Coast after peace has been declared, as said Japanese would constitute a constant menace and danger to both citizens and property.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it is the opinion and judgement of the Placentia Post of the American Legion that after peace has been declared that those of the Japanese race, whether American born or otherwise, be either sent back to Japan or removed to locations in the middle Western states.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; that copies of this Resolution be mailed to the Evacuation and Resettlement Study of the University of California located at 207 Giannini Hall, Berkeley, California; the American Legion; Orange County Council; United States senators Johnson and Downey, and Congressman Phillips, and such other officials and official bodies as may have any part in the decision as to whether or not the Japanese are to be returned to their former homes.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was duly and regularly passed and adopted by the Placentia Post of the American Legion at a regular meeting thereof held on the 25th day of May, 1943.

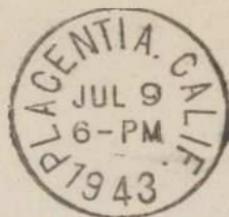

E. M. Everett, Commander


Homer Neer, Adjutant

Placentia Post No. 277
THE AMERICAN LEGION



PLACENTIA, CALIFORNIA



Evacuation & Resettlement St
207 Giannini Hall
Berkeley
Cal.

Japanese Relocation Papers
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**JAP AND ALIEN WAR SNEAKS ARE
PROVING THICK IN OUR COAST
AREA. IT IS SERIOUS**

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

HELP US REMOVE THE DANGER !!

1. PLEASE call a meeting, or present the enclosed resolution as quickly as possible.
2. Read the resolution at the meeting and have your members discuss it.
3. Pass the resolution and have all possible signatures on page 2, if you need more space, annex necessary sheets and number them in rotation, attaching them to the resolution.
4. Date resolution and MAIL BACK to Post 97 American Legion, Portland, Ore. AT ONCE, TIME IS SHORT.
5. Have every friend and citizen write his congressman for removal of Japs and Aliens from this coast.
ENEMY
6. Resolutions will be presented at Washington D. C. immediately.
7. Have your local newspaper carry a copy of the resolution and urge lightning speed on part of the citizens for this law.

The White House
Washington

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Justice

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FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT WASHDC

ON BASIS OF WALTER LIPPMAN AND WESTBROOK PEGLER REPORTS OUR
POST URGES IMMEDIATE MASS EVACUATION ALL JAPANESE FROM WEST
COAST. WHY LET THEM TAKE US FROM INSIDE. ARE WE TO BE ANOTHER
NORWAY. LETS PUT ALL JAPS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS IMMEDIATELY.
WE DONT RELISH JAPANESE RULE

SPENCER YARBOUGH POST VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE

UNITED STATES JOHN V OAKS COMMANDERS.

146-13-7-2-0
dale
NH

146-13-2-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 18 1942 P.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ALLEN BUREAU UNIT

329-46
E. J. ...

THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
117 Veterans Building
San Francisco

Japanese Relocation Papers
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The following seven resolutions were adopted unanimously by the American Legion War Council, Department of California at its meeting held in the Hotel Hayward, Los Angeles, Monday, January 5th, 1942, and are transmitted to your Post for its information and guidance.

James K. Fisk
Department Adjutant

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS THE PROGRAM OF THE AIRCRAFT WARNING SERVICE has been presented to the Veterans Organizations of the State of California by Governor Culbert L. Olson and

WHEREAS the Veterans Organizations have been given the opportunity of rendering this service during the duration in the capacity of the Organization and Supervision of each Interceptor Command Post, and

WHEREAS the Department Commander of the American Legion of the State of California in cooperation with other veterans organizations had accepted this very necessary program for Civilian and Industrial Protection,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the California American Legion War Council in session in Los Angeles Monday, January 5th, 1942, does hereby accept the program presented by the Governor of the State of California, known as the Aircraft Warning Service, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Department of California American Legion, through its area, district and post commanders, notify all Legionnaires throughout the State that it now becomes their duty to conscientiously and energetically see that this program is carried out to a successful completion, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Commander of every Post immediately upon notification, appoint the necessary personnel from within his Post to organize, recruit all eligible persons and maintain such stations so that the success of this program will be assured.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Many citizens of California are enlisting in the Auxiliary Police and Fire Fighting units of the Cities and Counties of this State, and

WHEREAS, These auxiliary groups will serve without pay in both the training period and during the actual participation in disasters or air raids, and

WHEREAS, Compensation rules and regulations of the State of California do not permit the blanketing in of volunteer auxiliary workers affording them the protection of compensation coverage should they be injured or killed;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the WAR COUNCIL of THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, in meeting assembled this 5th day of January, 1942, that the State Legislature of the State of California be petitioned to enact such legislation as will permit the constituted authorities to cover all volunteer workers employed by the State or any of its political divisions with adequate compensation insurance, comparable with the protection afforded to paid employees.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
117 Veterans Building
San Francisco

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, The Department Convention of the American Legion in session at Sacramento August 10 - 13th, 1941, adopted the following resolution relative to the Maritime Academy:

WHEREAS, the California Legislature 54th session, recognizing the value of the California Maritime Academy as a State Educational Institution, and further recognizing the necessity and desirability of implementing said California Maritime Academy with adequate facilities to carry on its work; after thorough investigation and prolonged hearing, enacted an appropriation measure sufficient to provide the California Maritime Academy with proper facilities; and

WHEREAS, said appropriation bill known as Assembly Bill 1078 was pocket vetoed by the Governor, and said California Maritime Academy is now without proper facilities, and unable to perform its proper function of training additional officers for the Merchant Marine so important to the National Defense Program; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that if and when a special session of the Legislature be called, the Governor be and is hereby requested to include among the matters for the Legislature to consider and act upon, the matter providing an appropriation to provide facilities for training at the California Maritime Academy on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries, said site having been donated without cost to the State, and accepted by the Board of Governors of the California Maritime Academy.

WHEREAS, the California Legislature is in Special Session at the present time under a call that would permit the consideration of such defense legislation.

WHEREAS, world conditions arising subsequent to the Department Convention of August 10 - 13 - 1941, now more than ever require the enactment of such Legislation;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the Department Chairman of the Legislation of the American Legion have prepared, present and press for a successful conclusion by The California Legislature in Special Session, suitable Legislation to accomplish the adequate support of the California Maritime Academy.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
117 Veterans Building
San Francisco

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R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the Department Convention of the American Legion in session at Sacramento August 10-13, 1941 adopted the following resolution relative to Communism:

WHEREAS, the international situation finds Russia temporarily on the side of the democracies in the common necessity of defeating and destroying Nazi totalitarianism; and

WHEREAS, that common purpose seems to require that the government of the United States of America furnish war materials and financial aid to Russia; and

WHEREAS, such international situation has encouraged communists and their fellow travellers within the United States, masquerading under a pretense of loyalty to this country, to seek, frequently and too often with success, positions of trust and responsibility in government and industry, which positions they would use for the destruction of our government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that our present situation calls for greater, not less, diligence in combating the subversive activities of communists and their fellow travellers within our borders; and to that end

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The American Legion do all in its power to cause the removal of all such persons from office, or other positions of responsibility; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we again denounce Communism and Nazism as equal enemies of Democracy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the War Council of the American Legion Department of California reiterate the position of the Department Convention at Sacramento, and ask for full observance of this resolution by our people.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the F. B. I. has performed a splendid service for the Nation in this War crisis in handling espionage and alien enemy problems;

WHEREAS, in the performance of such duties, the F. B. I. has availed themselves of the services of more than 30,000 members of the American Legion;

WHEREAS, the problems of the F. B. I. have greatly increased since the Declaration of war;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the Department of California American Legion reaffirm its confidence in the F. B. I. and again offer its full cooperation and assistance in the prevention of sabotage, espionage and subversive activities.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
117 Veterans Building
San Francisco

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS the United States of America is at war, and

WHEREAS, California and the other coastal states of our nation are in the combat zone, and

WHEREAS, it should be the desire of all Americans in every State to share the cost, the responsibility and danger of repelling possible invasion and of speedily winning the war;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the War Council of the American Legion, Department of California, urges the adoption of the following defense policy;

Offense against the enemy and defense of our shores against invasion is the function of the United States Army and Navy. This Department pledges its full support in obtaining enlistments for our armed forces and in aiding in the full operation of the selective service law.

Americans capable of special service should not be rejected by the army and navy for slight defects such as flat feet, impaired vision, loss of a finger or missing teeth but should be enlisted in the Federal armed forces and utilized in desk work, shop work, motor transport, communications, protection of defense installations, bridges, tunnels, canals and the performance of similar duties.

The California State Guard should be a State organization to uphold the dignity and authority of the State of California in maintaining law and order and in augmenting State, County and City authorities in the event of flood, fire, riot or other disaster.

Should sudden attack threaten any part of our State, local defense should be organized by the State Guard until the situation can be taken in hand by Federal forces. Protection of the other States of the United States against invasion through California should not be the burden of this State alone but should be the responsibility of our National Government.

The Guard should be well officered, well trained, fully equipped and adequately financed for emergency duty.

All Legionnaires and citizens physically qualified should enroll for and participate in Civilian Defense. A coordinated program and competent, trained leadership with definite authority should be provided at once.

Every American citizen must buy Defense Bonds to the limit of his ability.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature of the State of California be and is hereby urged to enact appropriate State Legislation for effecting this program and to memorialize Congress to enact necessary Federal legislation.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, there is at this time a state of war existing between the United States and the Axis Countries; and

WHEREAS, the principles and ideals of the American Legion have at all times been to protect the American citizen and to maintain law and order; and

WHEREAS, within the State of California there are at the present time thousands of enemy aliens being allowed to roam the State with very little supervision; and

WHEREAS, many of these aliens are residing in strategic locations where they could at a moment's notice commit very destructive acts of sabotage and espionage;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the War Council of the American Legion of the State of California, in regular meeting assembled at Los Angeles, California, on January 5th, 1942, does hereby demand that immediate steps be taken by the constituted authorities to see that all such enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps and that the land and/or property owned or operated by such aliens be placed under government supervision for the duration of the war;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship also be placed in concentration camps and that the land and/or property owned or operated by such Japanese be placed under government supervision for the duration of the war;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all schools taught in enemy axis languages be immediately closed and that none be allowed to reopen during the duration of the war.



Japanese Relocation Papers
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Text of American Legion Protest on Racial Discrimination

Following is the text of a resolution that originated with Northfield Post No. 84, was adopted by the Third District convention of June 20, 1943, and on Aug. 21, 1943, was passed by the State convention of the American Legion, Department of Minnesota.

This resolution is being circulated by the Northfield Post No. 84. The text:

Whereas, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees equal protection, under the law, to all persons irrespective of race, color, or creed, and

Whereas, one of the cardinal principles of the American Legion is its support of the Constitution of the United States, and

Whereas, at its National convention in 1942, the American Legion accepted as one of its war aims the following statement: "We condemn religious prejudices, racial or national antagonisms as weapons of our enemies," and

Whereas, there appeared in the official publication, the American Legion Magazine, for June, 1943, an article entitled "Japs In Our Yard," by one Frederick G. Murray, M.D., which urged, among other proposals, that native-born American citizens of Japanese descent, without regard of proved loyalty or good character, be re-located on islands in the Pacific ocean—in direct violation of our constitutional guarantees—and urged this, not as a military measure but as a social, political, and economic policy.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Department of Minnesota, the American Legion, do vigorously protest against our National magazine being used to foster race discrimination and hatred, in violation of the constitution of the American Legion and the Constitution of the United States.

Be it further resolved, that the officials in charge of the publication of both the American Legion Magazine and the National Legionnaire, be instructed that it shall be their policy not to permit the publication of such articles as urge or advocate policies in conflict with the basic principles of the American Legion, and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be submitted to the National Legion Publications commission at the National convention at Omaha, for adoption by said commission, and

Be it further resolved, that this resolution be submitted to the National Legionnaire for publication in the first available issue.

For authoritative information and correct answers to the distortions of fact, half-truths and deliberate misstatements being circulated, consult the following:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, September and October, 1942, and June, 1943

TOLAN REPORT of Congressional hearings on Defense Migration
CHRISTIAN CENTURY, series of articles beginning Aug. 11, 1943,
by Galen M. Fisher

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, Washington, D. C., the agency created by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, to relocate loyal Japanese citizens and law-abiding aliens.

ARTHUR S. HOUSTON,
Post Commander

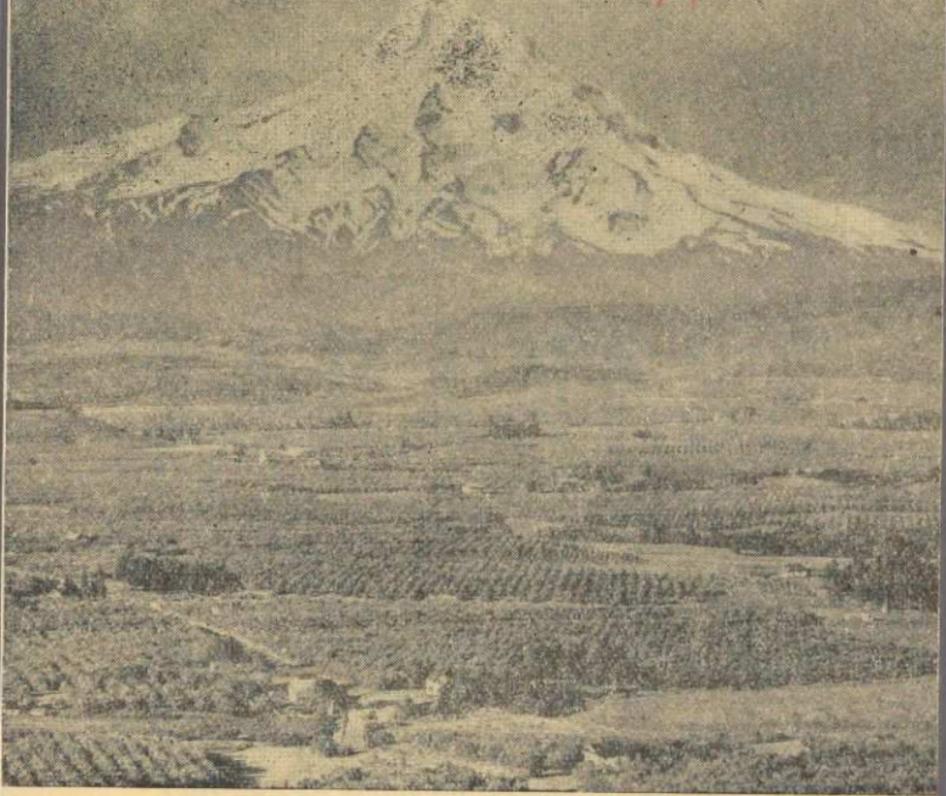
SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS
COMMITTEE:

CHAUNCEY M. LARSEN,
Incoming Commander

*EVERETT D. PHELPS
VINCENT R. HUNT
ANDREW MELDAHL

*Address all correspondence to Mr. Phelps.

A16207



A STATEMENT

on the

*Japanese Relocation Papers
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JAPANESE

by

HOOD RIVER POST No. 22
AMERICAN LEGION
Department of Oregon

A Statement on the JAPANESE

Hood River Post No. 22, American Legion, erected the Memorial Service Plaque to honor citizens, and the sons and daughters of citizens.

Through an error, the names of Japanese who, we maintain, are not yet citizens, were included. Because of reasons here set down it became necessary to erase those names. It is, and has been, the policy of the Japanese Empire to regard all persons born of Japanese parents as citizens of the Japanese Empire, regardless of where they were born. Prior to the war all children of Japanese parentage were registered with the Japanese Consuls as citizens of Japan. However, the laws of Japan, as passed in 1916, and amended in 1925, permitted persons born in this country of Japanese parents to renounce their Japanese citizenship. We have no records of such renunciation here. We are therefore compelled to regard all Japanese as aliens until they have completed their tour of service in the Armed Forces and/or their status has been determined by competent authority.

Beginning in January, 1942, this Post and the National American Legion repeatedly petitioned the Congress of the United States to initiate legislation to define the status of and set up proper controls for Japanese both alien and American-born.

Realizing that induction of Japanese into the Armed Forces would confuse the issue and delay decision, the Legion protested the use of Alien or American-born Japanese in the Armed Forces. These repeated requests and protests were not given serious consideration. However, the request for evacuation of Japanese from this county received prompt consideration. The Evacuation Order by the Commanding Officer of the Western Defense Command was carried out promptly, with courtesy and dispatch. No Japanese were excepted from this Order.

With the sobering realization of the serious reverses of 1942 in mind, Americans everywhere buckled down to the grim task of war.

No thinking person on the West Coast underestimated the threat to the public security imposed by a clever well-organized and well-disciplined Japanese minority among us.

First things came first, and, as long as the possibility of Axis victory existed, we Americans were busy producing and fighting for victory; the Japanese, evacuated from critical coast areas, waited only for their expected victorious return to, and control of, the coveted Pacific slope with all its wealth.

Though we cannot see the end, we now know we are on that long grim road to Victory. The Japanese also know it and are anxious to take up the old sure game of infiltration by reproduction, looking forward to the time that they will again bid for domination of the Pacific Area.

About forty-five years ago, the first Japanese came here as common laborers. Shortly thereafter they began buying land and "picture brides" were imported. In 1923, purchase of land by alien-born Japanese was prohibited by State law. Very quickly a detour around this law was devised. Land was bought for minor and infant Japanese. By almost annual child-bearing the "picture brides" furnished a broad highway to

the ownership of the best lands on the West Coast.

About twenty years ago, two types of Japanese appeared to direct and control all persons of Japanese ancestry—the leaders (the Matt Yasui type) who were the bankers that selected the quasi land owners and financed their operations. Matt Yasui, the business leader of the Japanese in Hood River is alien born, a graduate of an American University and was formerly a director of the Apple Growers Association and a member of at least one service club. He was the second Japanese picked up by the F. B. I. in Hood River County after Pearl Harbor. He has three sons. The eldest Minoru, graduated from the University of Oregon, was a Reserve Officer trained in the R. O. T. C. there. Shortly after his graduation he entered the employ of the Japanese Consul at Chicago, Illinois. After the promulgation of the Curfew Order by the Western Defense Command, he came back to Oregon and was the first to deliberately violate that order. He was sentenced to one year in the Federal Penitentiary. He is now at liberty. He is Class 4-C.

Ray (Chop) Yasui, the second son, operated a fruit ranch here. He was, of course, evacuated and is now at liberty, Class 4-C.

Roku Yasui is now in the U. S. Army. Class I-C.

Matt Yasui is still in custody at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

These leaders organized Japanese-American societies, screened high school and college graduates for Keibis (American-born Japanese who have been in Japan for indoctrination), and controlled the Nisei (American-born Japanese), directing them in their occupations and actions for the good of the Empire. These men were usually agents of the Japanese government. The other type was known as Buddhist Priest, or Missionary (either Buddhist or Christian.)

Their occupation was to build Buddhist temples and community houses. The operations of the Black Dragon society and general undercover work came from these temples. Many of the so-called priests were officers of the Japanese Army and Navy. The community houses were for rural communities. They were used for the occasional meetings of adults and the almost daily (afternoon) assembly of grade-school children. These meetings were called language schools. They taught Shinto, the Japanese way of life, and worship of the living descendant of the Sun God, the Emperor. From earliest childhood, American-born Japanese were carefully screened from the American way of life. The public schools had them a few hours a day, five days a week for nine months a year, but paid Shinto teachers and Shinto parents had them all the other days and hours. They were, and are, Shinto. And so the financing of coolie Japanese, Keibis and Nisei, went on. Their ever-increasing families continued to grow with almost regular annual addition. So, although immigration was prohibited, Japanese population grew at an astonishing rate. The result of careful supervision in finance and indoctrination were a shock to the people of the Pacific Coast states after Pearl Harbor.

Here in Hood River, in a very few years, the Japanese colony grew to almost exactly ten per cent of the population. They owned 2,898 acres, 7.8 per cent of total farm land in Hood River county; 1,596 acres in orchards, 15.7 per cent of total orchards; and 241 acres in truck and potatoes, 76 per cent of that total. However, they owned 40 per cent of the Bartlett pear production in this county and the final check-up showed they owned 20 per cent, in dollar value, of all farm production in 1941. It is an astonishing total. The Japanese do not have the highest per-acre production, their man hours per unit of value is much higher than that of other farmers.

Their good showing is the result of careful supervision (by men like Yasui) in purchase of the best land only, the unfailing industry of men, women, and children.

The above should have been the story of a valuable group of citizens, but for their own practice of racial segregation. They, not the white people, enforced it. They are a pleasant, courteous people and, if they had so desired, could have had a large part in the civil and social life of the community. They are Shinto, Japan is their sacred homeland. Their earnings here were deposited in Japanese banks like Yokohama Specie, or invested in Japanese government and corporate securities—that *does not* except the American-born Japanese.

We agree with the teachings of all churchmen of America and the attitude of all good Christian people that we should love our neighbor as ourself. We are expressly admonished by the Scriptures to obey the laws and "give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's" and under this we have a right to expect from those who would demand the rights of citizens the loyalty that citizens must give to the government which protects them. This cannot be if any group of people congregate in small, close communities, teach loyalty first to a foreign ideology and give only lip service in lieu of real patriotism to American institutions and ideals.

If all the Japanese in the continental United States were scattered equally among the rural communities of the United States, whatever their teachings, they could not now or ever be a menace. Here in several of our rural schools the Japanese constituted a large majority. Despite this fact, no discrimination has in the past been practiced against them. They were eligible to participate, and many of them did participate in all of the school programs. They were fairly graded in their school work and many of them were tops or near tops in grade

and high school. Their withdrawal from social life of the community began at their own volition at about high-school age.

The evaluation of loyalty of the American-born Japanese is well demonstrated by their status in Selective Service. The total number of American-born Japanese in the Armed Forces by volunteer and Selective Service is less than two per cent of the total Japanese population in the United States and all of its possessions excluding the Philippine Islands. White Americans in the Armed Forces, both volunteer and Selective Service recruited is just under ten per cent for the United States and its possessions, excluding the Philippine Islands. **THERE ARE NO JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.** This is a proper evaluation of their loyalty.

| Class Number | Disposition |
|--------------|---|
| 4-A 16 | Beyond military age |
| 4-F 10 | Physically unfit |
| 2-A 4 | Deferred for occupation (Physically fit) |
| 2-C 3 | Deferred for Agriculture (Physically fit) |
| 1-A 17 | Not yet processed |
| 1-C 37 | Enlisted or inducted (Now in Service) |
| 4-C 19 | Not Acceptable for Service by War Department |

Total Registered, one hundred six (106).

For several months before Pearl Harbor it was evident that something was disturbing the Japanese here. They had almost nightly meetings at homes in the valley. On Pearl Harbor Day the heads of practically every Japanese family met in the two Japanese community halls, one near Dee (12 miles from Hood River) and the other on West Sherman Street Road, just inside of Hood River. Did any of the Japanese inform the law enforcement officers as to what

disturbed them? Every adult Jap in this valley knew what was brewing. **NOT ONE TOLD!** It was air-tight. The Black Dragon society had absolute control and exercised it. That is why we do not want the Japanese to come back here.

Now just what are we fighting for? Well, just for the *most modernized rural community in the world...* The National Electric Light Association has rated us highest because: ninety-five per cent of our rural homes have electric lights; safe water from municipal pipelines is available to *all* rural homes; we have more miles of hard roads per acre in cultivation than any other farm community; we have complete and adequate irrigation for all farm acreage. And finally, we have achieved cooperative control for the sale of our farm produce. Did the Japanese do this? They did not. It was done entirely without them.

The Japanese well know that when they get title to land it lessens the value of adjoining property. Because of this they were able to settle in groups by forcing sales of wanted land.

So by their natural increases and with the help of "do-gooders," sobbing ministers, conscientious objectors and ex-convict pleaders for civil liberties, they hope to crowd out the fourteen hundred men and women from this valley who are now in the Armed Forces. We are more concerned about fourteen hundred white soldiers than in twenty-seven Japanese from this community.

Through the years we have seen, not the Americanization of the Japanese here, but the rapid and sure Japanization of our little valley.

With the coming of war it was realized that this program was managed and directed by paid

agents of the Japanese government. The carefully organized infiltration of cohesive alien groups, the carefully organized evasion of the land laws, the deliberate alienation of children, and finally the full realization that we are faced with the alternatives of abandoning our homes to an alien people or of finding lawful means to disperse these aliens.

We have suffered many injustices, evasions of law, favoritism to these people in the matter of National service and many others. Now we propose a plan. It is within the law and without evasion. We propose to keep the home for which so many of our sons "Have given that last full measure of devotion."

The American Legion has, from its inception, taken a firm, practical and feasible stand for the preservation of peace and the lessening of the cost of war. Twenty-five years ago we proposed universal training, maintenance of an adequate Army and Navy and a realistic attitude toward war-like nations. **THAT PROGRAM WAS DEFEATED BY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS, PACIFISTS and ENEMY AGENTS. THEY ARE RESPONSIBLE NOT ONLY FOR PEARL HARBOR BUT FOR HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THE CASUALTIES OF THIS WAR.**

Call us, of the Legion, fascists if you will. We are not opportunists who willingly sacrifice our sons and our neighbors' sons on the altar of pious opportunism. What we do will be within the law. We have the fortitude to stand up and be named and counted. We have also the honesty to admit our mistakes. **BUT WE THANK GOD THAT OUR MISTAKES ARE NOT MARKED BY WHITE CROSSES ALL OVER THE WORLD!**

Resolution

WHEREAS: This community has long been disturbed by an alien minority, whose children are citizens of an enemy country

WHEREAS: The *American Legion* is committed to the upholding of the law and the maintenance of order, and

WHEREAS: Any solution of this alien problem must be solved by the citizens of this community in strict conformance to the laws of our State and the United States, therefor

BE IT RESOLVED: That a committee be set up in Hood River Post of The American Legion, instructed to co-operate with any group, lodge or organization interested in the lawful solution of this problem along lines hereafter set forth,

1. That all transfer of titles to real property made to Japanese after 1923 be carefully investigated.
2. That codicils to all real property in Hood River County be prepared to prevent the sale and/or lease of real property to any person of Japanese origin.
3. A Corporation be set up to equitably appraise and purchase all real property remaining in title to persons of Japanese origin.

"A judgment, hastily rendered and without due consideration to all pertinent facts, will forge the first link in a chain of error"

pr gr. 29

7.
Military societies

The American Legion in California...

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AL5

COPY

733 8th Ave.

SAN DIEGO POST No. 6

THE AMERICAN LEGION

San Diego - California

Feb. 19th 1942

RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED by San Diego Post #6 American Legion, in regular meeting assembled this 19th day of February 1942, that the proper Government Agency take immediate steps to remove all members of the Japanese Race, regardless of citizenship, from the State of California.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General, the Congressman from this District the State Defense Council and to the Local Press.

SAN DIEGO POST #6
THE AMERICAN LEGION

/s/ Victor E. Carlson

Victor E. Carlson
Adjutant

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

(Page 1) *Grade 38-43*

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

December 1941

10 - Los Angeles Post of Japanese proclaim loyalty to U.S.

January

- ✓ 5 - War Council, Dept. of California Resolution enemy aliens to camps. & dual citizens COPY *AL.1* (1)
- US* 19 - National Commissions, Washington, resolution on evacuation of enemy aliens COPY *AL.2* Tolan 11434
- ✓ 20 - *California* Fifth District resolution; enemy aliens and dual citizens in camps. Nichei Bei 21 Jan (2)
- 25 - Vallejo (1st Area Group) resolution: same Calif. Legionnaire Feb 1, 1942 (3)
- 27 - Vice Comm. Hicks (State Dept.) for enemy aliens evacuation L.A. Times 28 Jan. (4)

February

- ✓ 8 - *area* San Leandro (2nd Group) for evac of persons of Jap extraction & cancellation of disloyal citizenships. Calif. Legion. March 1, 1942 (5)
- 12 - Solano County Posts - for evac. Oak. Trib. Feb 12 (6)
- 14 - War Council Resolution: evac. of aliens COPY *AL.3* Tolan 11236 (7)
- 17 - Letter: Garner to Tolan and DeWitt COPY *AL.6* Tolan 11235 (8)
- 19 - San Diego Post: evac. all Japs. *see reg. file* COPY *AL.5* (9)
- ✓ 22 - Glendale (4th Area) *group* evac. Americans of doubtful loyalty Calif. Leg. March 1 (10)
- 27 - Letter: Garner to Anderson & Elliott (11)

Resolutions for evacuation passed by following posts, according to Grodzins, but not in Tolan; "from Justice and Congressmen files".

| Date | Post | Area | Notes |
|------|-------------------------|------|-------|
| ? | Salinas | (12) | ✓ |
| ? | Los Angeles (two posts) | (13) | ✓ |
| ? | Winters | (14) | ✓ |
| ? | Visalia | (15) | ✓ |
| ? | Ventura | (16) | ✓ |
| ? | Encinitas | (17) | ✓ |
| ? | Downey | (18) | ✓ |
| ? | Pomona | (19) | ✓ |

(p. 41 note 62) *(where in file?)*

March

- US* 6 - Lynn Stambaugh, Natl. Comm., called for removal of all Jap. from coast. S.F. Examiner 6 March
- 6 - Letter: Garner to Lea (12) COPY *AL.4*

Summary: California posts, or groups of posts in areas or districts, = 12 passed resolutions calling for evacuation of one sort or another.

CAL
LEGION

Dec 22 - Solinas

Part to 31 - ?

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

F.7 Patriotic societies

American Legion

The first expression of the Legion in California toward evacuation appears to have been the resolution of the War Council of the Department of Californians, passed on January 5, 1942, which demanded that "immediate steps be taken by the constituted authorities to see that all...enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps" and that "all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship also be placed in concentration camps."

January 20 the Fifth California District ~~followed suit in a~~ ^{passed} ~~resolution to the same effect~~ () ^{calling for intern. of all EA} as did ~~and~~ the First Area Group

(1) Nichi Bei, 21 Jan

meeting in Vallejo on January 25 (). ~~The same point of view~~

(2) California Legionnaire, Feb. 1, 1942

~~was expressed by~~ Vice-Commander Tracy E. Hicks speaking in Los Angeles on January 27. ~~in a meeting for~~ While demanding the placing of enemy aliens in concentration camps, he expressed some concern over other classes of Japanese when he stated that "we of the Legion view with alarm the privileges and freedom granted the 93,000 Japanese residents of California." (3)

(3) Los Angeles Times, Jan. 28.

→ National Real Jan 19-21 - ^{& interning} resol. on evac. of all enemy aliens, in combat zones & critical areas.

In February other areas and posts came out for evacuation. Two areas expressed their opinion. On February 8 the Second Area group, meeting in San Leandro, came out for evacuation of persons of Japanese extraction and the cancellation of American citizenship of all Japanese who failed to "disaffirm their loyalty to Japan" (4). On February 22 the Fourth Area group at a Glendale meeting came out for the evacuation of Americans of "enemy alien extraction" of doubtful loyalty (5).
who were of

(4) Cal. Legionnaire March 1, 1942 p.6

(5) Cal. Legionnaire March 1, 1942 p. 1

In February _____ posts ^{groups & posts} passed resolutions along these lines. These posts and dates were:

Solano County posts - February 12 - *for exclusion*

San Diego - Feb 19 - *excl. all Japs +
requit. of citis.*

date? Salinas, Los Angeles (2), Winters, Visalia,
Ventura, Encinitas, ~~Downy~~, Pomona.

*according to
grad. line
but no date
or date*

The same month

The War Council of the Department of California adopted another resolution on evacuation. Passed on February 14 it called for the extension of military authority to "every part of California deemed by the Army to be vital to security" and for the removal from the area of "all alien ~~enemies~~ ^{enemies} and other persons suspected of subversive activities" ().

() Tolan p. 11236

Robert Garner, Adjutant of the California Legion,
wrote several times to Congressman Anderson urging action.
On February 17 he urged immediate and drastic action against
alien and citizen Japanese, and inclosed a copy of the resolution
of February 14, and asked that military authority be extended to
every part of California and enemy aliens and "other subversive
persons" be removed immediately. Ten days later he wrote to
Anderson that "public sentiment is running very high and will
not tolerate the continued inactivity of constituted authority.
Better get busy and see that something is done by the Army or
you will have a lot of your constituents in your hair."
On March 17 he wrote again to Anderson that "General DeWitt's
order only protects the coast. We want more."

10
In March, Downie Post came
out on March 2 asking for removal
of J aliens & AFA 500 miles east.

March 6, Lynn Stambaugh, Ball Court,
called for removal of all J from
coast

Of the 125 posts in Oregon, two are known to have adopted pro-evacuation resolutions. Portland Post No. 97 adopted a resolution on January 20 calling for the removal of enemy aliens. ^{copies of this resolution sent to Leg. posts & C. & C. of 3 western states with demand for unind. action.} On February 17 it reaffirmed its stand in vigorous tones, pointing to the possibilities of sabotage and the freedom of enemy aliens to "roam about apparently at will" ()

() Tolan, p. 11389.

On February 19 The Bend post demanded that "all Japanese (including the American born Japanese) be interned now and held for the entire period of the emergency." ^{DS - Feb 13 Seaside to 99 "unind. rem of all 2 national from this area to a properly guarded concrete island."}

In addition to these posts, ³ two other units of the Legion expressed themselves. On January 28 Clatsop Voiture 547 urged that "all enemy alien nationals" be removed to a "concentration point sufficiently inland to eliminate the possibility of sabotage. March 12 the Womens Auxiliary of Hood River Post #22 demanded that all "enemy aliens together with all Japanese and their descendants" be removed from the county.

At the Tolan Committee hearings February 26, J.K. Carson, ^{Seaside Auxiliary Unit 99 - March 17 - "unind. removal of all 2 national from this area to a proper concrete island."} Department Commander of the Oregon Legion, stated that he had made inquiry of the various posts of the Legion, of which there are 125 throughout this state" and that he believed that "it is practically unanimous that Japanese nationals should be interned for the duration of the emergency." () ^{DS}

() Tolan, p. 11325

In February other areas and posts came out for evacuation of one class of Japanese or other. Two areas expressed their opinions. ^{on} February 8 the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Second Area group, meeting in San Leandro, came ^{out} for evacuation of persons of Japanese extraction and the cancellation of ~~citizenship~~ ^{trust} citizenship. *of all Jap who failed to "disaffirm their loyalty to Japan."* (4) February 22 the Fourth Area group at a Glendale meeting came out for the evacuation of Americans ^{whom} of doubtful loyalty. (5)

"enemy alien extraction"

(4.) *at. Leg 3/1/42* ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ - P. 6. C. 8.

(5) *C. L. 3/1/42* P. 1. C. 3

In Washington there are _____ posts of the Legion.

Thirty-eight of these passed resolutions urging evacuation ()

() Count based on examination of files of Senator M.C.

Wallgren of Washington and the exhibits in Tolan Committee Hearings, Part 30, pp.11434-46.

The Bellingham Post appears to have been first, adopting its resolution on January 26. The posts whose resolutions appear in the Tolan Committee Hearings and the dates of their resolutions are as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Bellingham | January 26 | <i>alien Jap into camps</i> |
| Tacoma, Bremerton | February 2 | <i>EA into camps</i> |
| Toppenish, Granite Falls | 3 | <i>B: all J from coast T: intern AJA + J. alien GF: remove alien</i> |
| Kelso | 4 | <i>inter AJA + Jap alien</i> |
| Seattle | 8 | <i>alien J into camps</i> |
| Spokane, Port Angeles, Yakima, Elva | 9 | <i>e.a into camps</i> |
| Grandview, North Seattle, Concrete | 11 | |
| Wenatchee, Richmond | 12 | |
| Longview | 13 | <i>remove all J from coast</i> |
| Zillah, University Post (Seattle?) | 18 | |
| Cashmere, Auburn | 18 | <i>alien</i> |
| Kennewick | 19 | <i>remove J residents of valley</i> |
| Magnolia Post (-city?), West Seattle | 20 | <i>remove all J + other e.a.</i> |
| Rainier Valley Post (Seattle) | 21 | <i>excl. e.a. + citizen demand long.</i> |
| Bothell | 25 | <i>ea + all Jap camps.</i> |

b. Other military societies

Several posts of other military societies took stands on evacuation.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars have posts in California, Oregon and Washington. ² One California post, Albany, on February 2 adopted a resolution calling for the removal of enemy aliens from the Pacific coast. ^{JD} On March 2, 1942, the Ladies Auxiliary of the 10th District (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties) adopted a resolution requesting that "all Enemy aliens including American Born Japanese be entirely and immediately evacuated from the Pacific Coast." ^{DJ}

*Feb 20 - Sequoia Post No 1864 (Visalia)
remove Jap from Calif. + P.C. and
retransport to some place in interior for
employment & work (Visalia
to Feb 21)*

Order of Purple Heart has posts in California, Oregon and Washington. Two California posts supported evacuation.

San Luis Obispo ^{Chapter 100} Post came out January 2 for evacuation. of all

Japanese to island points from Calif. coast counties.

Sacramento Post on February 13, 1942 endorsed the resolution of the First Area of the American Legion that all enemy aliens be interned. (DJ)

United Spanish War Vets. posts in Calif., Wash., Ore. Fernando Valley Camp 90, San Fernando, California favored evacuationdate?

Disabled American Veterans of World War posts Calif., Ore. Wash. Seattle Chapter No.2 on February 26 requested the "immediate removal of all enemy aliens and American-born Japanese from this community." (Tolan, p. 11609)

In addition to the expressions of these posts, three other Legion units expressed themselves. Clatsop Voiture No. 547, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~28, La Societe des 40 Hommes ~~eh~~ 8 Chevaux, on January 28, ~~XXXX~~ recommended that "all enemy nationals" be removed to a "concentration point sufficiently inland to eliminate the possibility of sabotage." Copies were sent to Oregon senators and representatives. (626) On March 12 the Womens Auxiliary of Hood River Post No. 22 demanded that all "enemy aliens together with all Japanese and their descendants" be removed from the county. (627) Seaside Auxiliary Unit No. 99, on March 12 asked for the "immediate removal of Enemy Alien Nations from this area to a proper concentration points." (628).

Feb 28

There is no record of any of the Districts or Area Groups in Oregon making pro-evacuation statements. J. K. Carson, Jr., Department Commander testified at the Tolan Hearings that he had made inquiry "of the various posts of the Legion, of which there are 125 throughout this state...I believe it is practically unanimous that Japanese nations should be interned for the duration of the emergency." He stated that the posts "expressed in resolution after resolution" ~~was~~ that the Japanese should be moved 300 miles east.

(621) The resolutions of several posts are known in detail. Portland Post No. 97 adopted a resolution on January 20 calling for the "removal of enemy aliens, especially Japanese, from the critical coast areas". On February 17 ~~it reaffirmed its stand in vigorous tones; pointing to the possibilities of sabotage and the freedom of enemy aliens~~ it went further in a resolution which called for "the removal of all enemy aliens and citizens of enemy alien extraction from all areas along the coast and that only those be permitted to return that are able to secure special permit for that purpose." (622) A circular headed "Jap and Alien War Sneaks are Proving Think in Our Coast Area. It is Serious. Help Us Remove the Danger!!" which suggested that a meeting be called and a resolution passed and mailed back to the post, was "sent to American Legion posts and chambers of commerce in 625 cities and towns of the three western states" according to Grodzins. (623) Bend Post No. 1 demanded on February 19 that "all Japanese (including the American born Japanese) be interned now and held for the entire period of the emergency." (624) Seaside Post No. 99 on February 13, 1942 demanded the "immediate removal of all enemy alien nations from this area to a properly guarded concentration point sufficiently inland to eliminate...the possibility of sabotage." (625)

(601) Godzins, p. 21

(602) Godzins, p. 55

✓ (605) Monograph release

✓ (606) Tolson Comm. Hearings, Pt 29, p 11235-7

✓ (607) " " " " " "

✓ (608) Congressional files

✓ (609) ~~See see March 21~~ Godzins p. 41

✓ (610) ~~Godzins, p. 40~~ See see March 21

✓ (611) ~~Congressional files,~~
Godzins p 40.

✓ (612) " p. 40

(613) " p. 40

✓ (614) California Legitimate March 1, 1942, page 1

✓ (615) God. p. 39

✓ (616) Commercial Enterprise, El Centro, Jan 29, 1942

✓ (617) Godzins p. 40, note 60

✓ (618) JD files

(619) JD files

(620) Godzins, p 41 note 62

1600
The Department of California War Council expressed itself for evacuation on two known occasions. On January 5, 1942, it demanded that "all...enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps" and that "all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship also be placed in concentration camps." (605). On February 14 a second resolution called for the extension of military authority over those sections of the state deemed "vital" by the Army and for the removal from the area of "all alien enemies and other persons suspected of subversive activities" (606).

Commander Robert J. Gardner sent the War Council's second resolution to Secretary of War Stimson, General DeWitt and various California congressmen on February 17, ^{expressing dissent with TD program &} with a covering letter to DeWitt demanding that "some immediate drastic action" be taken. (607) On March 6, after DeWitt's proclamation calling for the exclusion of Japanese from the coastal zone had been issued, he wrote to Congressman Clarence F. Lea stating that

It is the opinion of the American Legion, Department of California, that this plan is entirely inadequate. We urge you to see that pressure is brought to bear in order that we may have immediate drastic action to move the menace of the "Fifth Column" which exists here on the Pacific Coast. Keep up the good work. The results are gratifying if not satisfactory-- because you are making progress. (608)

Grodzins notes that he wrote to Congressmen Anderson and Elliott on February 27 but does not state what program he was pushing; presumably it was in line with the War Council resolution of February 14 calling for the removal of enemy aliens and "other persons suspected of subversive activity" (609). In a speech on March 21 he again criticized the exclusion plan as "inadequate" (610).

Vice Commander Tracy E. Hicks demanded in a speech on January 27 that "immediate steps be taken to see that all enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." (611)

Three of the Area Groups expressed evacuation opinions. On January 25 the First Area Group passed a resolution calling for placement in concentration camps of enemy aliens and persons with dual citizenship (612). On February 8 the Second Area Group recommended that the War Department assume the power to remove to Japanese and that ^{be} "the commanding general on the West Coast be given authority to remove all persons of Japanese extraction from prohibited areas." (613) On February 22, the Fourth Area Group citizens of 'enemy alien extraction' demanded the "evacuation of all Americans ~~of doubtful loyalty~~ whose loyalty is questionable" (614)

Two of the Districts favored evacuation. The Fifth District on January 20 asked for placement of enemy aliens and dual citizens in concentration camps. (615) On January 29 the Twenty-Second District asked for the "summary arrest and internment of all aliens on the Pacific Coast" (616)

Of the California posts, there is evidence of the specific at least evacuation demand of 3 posts. On January 12, a number of Solano County posts demanded the removal of aliens from the county (617).

On February 19. A San Diego post asked for the evacuation of "all members of the Japanese Race regardless of citizenship, from the State of California" (618) On March 2, the Downie Post came out for the removal of Japanese aliens and American citizens five hundred miles east (619) Grodzins claims that "posts in Los Angeles, San Diego, Visalia, Ventura, Encinitas, Pomona and many other places in California" sent demands for evacuation to federal officials and congressmen (620) but he gives no data on the content of their resolutions.

Responses to inquiries addressed to Blue Lodge and Scottish Rite Masons, Woodmen of the World, and Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and Aahmes Temple Shriners appear to indicate that none of the lodges of these societies passed resolution.

On January 22, 1952, the District Board of the District of Columbia requested the removal of certain officers from the District Board of the District of Columbia. The District Board of the District of Columbia requested the removal of certain officers from the District Board of the District of Columbia.

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On January 22, 1952, the District Board of the District of Columbia requested the removal of certain officers from the District Board of the District of Columbia. The District Board of the District of Columbia requested the removal of certain officers from the District Board of the District of Columbia.

region ←

Sac Bee Mar 21

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Warysville

Vets from 20 Amer. leg
units in Siver. Calif. last night
heard Lynn A. Stambaugh, natl
comm. of the Legim, declare
at a meeting.

It is time to get hard
boiled and demand united action
from the War I in evac. J. Allen
--- from the P.C.

--- R. F. James, of San Bernardino
state comm. of the Legim said
plans of J. Allen for evac of J &
Ja is "inadequate".

✓ E.

Ames
beg.

Imperial Conference
Thurs (Jan 29)

El Centro
Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library (F)

Some 200 A Legions and Aux.
members meeting in Imperial Sunday
heard State Comm Roy Garner
demand summary arrest and
internment of all aliens in P.C.

Garner, speaking before members
of the 2nd Div (San Diego Aug 6)
charged a deliberate movement
by alien I to infiltrate into
areas where defense work is
greater ---

A Resol. supporting 95 demands
was passed by the Legions

Amer Legion in Calif

above out of county (9/40)

Districts

Jan 20 - 5th (2)
(9/39)
E.A. & dual
city to camp

Jan 29 - 22nd Dist.
era. intern (F)

Area Groups - (9/40)

Jan 25 - 1st (3) E.A. & dual at 7 camps
Feb 8 - 2nd (5) cancel delay at
Feb 22 - 4th (9) bring with to remove pass (9/40)

Posts

Jan 12 (6) Solano City
Feb 17 San Diego (8)
Mar 2 Downie DT

G. d. Dem. for
enac L.A. "many
(9/17) Sam D. pl. in
(not 62) Vis. Calif.
Vent
Even. Pow

State officials - Dept. of Calif

Vice Comm. ^{Wesley E} Hicks (7) (9/10)
Jan 27 - L.A. camps

War Council - (E.A. & dual at 7 camps) (9/39)
Jan 5 (1) memo release
Feb 14 (7) 20+ sup removed
Tolan 29/112367

Letters (9/40) Tolan
R.F. game 2. Elliott
B. " Elliott?
C. " Lee

Letters to Anderson
Jan 27 ?
name

~~James K. Fish~~
Agent

~~James Smith~~
91 Mar [E]

[initials]

AL. 6

#29

Japanese Relocation Papers
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EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1.—POSITION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, ON ENEMY ALIENS AND RESTRICTED AREAS

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 17, 1942.

Hon. JOHN H. TOLAN,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN TOLAN: Enclosed you will find copies of letters to Secretary of War Stimson and to General John L. DeWitt, together with resolution adopted by the American Legion war council of the Department of California. I believe the resolution represents the general feeling not only of The American Legion but also of all the loyal people in our State.

General De Witt has the authority to close certain streets and areas here in San Francisco in order to protect the loading of transports. In so doing he has exercised his authority as commanding general to establish martial law in a modified form, but to date the War Department and the commanding general have failed to take any adequate action concerning the two hundred thousand Axis aliens, agents and sympathizers who now reside in California.

As commander of the Department of California, and on behalf of our 75,000 members here in this State, I urge you to see that some immediate drastic action is taken which will eliminate all possibility of a repetition of the catastrophe which occurred at Pearl Harbor, which I feel, along with other Legionnaires, was made possible by the fifth column activities of the Axis aliens and agents residing in that Territory.

The American Legion, Department of California, has definitely placed the responsibility for the protection of our people and the vital defense industries in the State of California in the hands of the Secretary of War and the commanding general (John L. De Witt) of the Fourth Army.

With kindest personal regards—

ROBERT F. GARNER, JR.,
Department Commander.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 17, 1942.

Hon. HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: The American Legion, Department of California, war council, at its meeting held in San Francisco, Saturday, February 14, passed a certain resolution, copy of which I am enclosing for your information.

As you will note from the resolution, the Department of California contends that the 200,000 Axis aliens who now reside within this State constitute a well organized fifth column, which force is a menace to our national security. We feel, also, that Fritz Weidemann and other capable Axis aliens have organized a perfect system wherewith to conduct the same sort of activities that made the Pearl Harbor attack a success.

The Department of Justice has done a good job as far as it has gone but its action to date is and has been entirely inadequate. We contend, also, that the problem is of a military nature and one which the Army rather than the Department of Justice should handle. The responsibility for the protection of this area has been definitely placed in the hands of Gen. John L. DeWitt and we believe that the War Department should order General DeWitt to take some immediate drastic action which will eliminate all possibility of fifth column espionage and sabotage in the State of California.

I have written this date to General DeWitt expressing these same ideas and am sending copies of this letter together with the resolution and my letter to General DeWitt to our California congressional delegation in Washington.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. GARNER, Jr.,
Department Commander.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 17, 1942.

Lt. Gen. JOHN L. DE WITT,
Commanding Fourth Army,
Presidio of San Francisco.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The enclosed resolution was passed by the American Legion war council at its meeting held in San Francisco, Saturday, February 14th, after much discussion had been heard concerning the Japanese, German, and Italian population now residing in the State of California.

It was the consensus of opinion that the problem of protection against all fifth column activities in this combat zone was purely one of a military nature and particularly concerned yourself as commanding general of the Fourth Army.

We of the American Legion believe that Fritz Weidemann and other capable representatives of the Axis group have established a well organized, well planned tactical set-up to conduct fifth column activities within our State. The fact that there are some two hundred thousand of these aliens in California leads us to conclude that, as I have wired you before, some immediate drastic action should be taken by the Army. We feel, also, that the Department of Justice has only scratched the surface of this problem and that its precautions are entirely inadequate.

I am writing to the Secretary of War along this same line as I have written you and am sending copies of both letters to our California congressional delegation in Washington.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT F. GARNER, Jr.,
Department Commander.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 16, 1942.

The following resolution was adopted by the War Council of the American Legion, Department of California, Saturday, February 14, 1942.

Whereas California has been designated as a combat zone, which presupposes the likelihood of enemy activity therein; and

Whereas the extent of the danger therefrom is known only to the Army and Navy whose responsibility it is to insure the safety of the area; and

Whereas there are, in the State of California, tens of thousands of enemy aliens living almost without restriction, and in a position to endanger the security of our State; and

Whereas the Army has taken some steps to control the activities of such aliens in small areas of the State; and

Whereas in the opinion of this council said action is in no sense sufficient to insure the protection of our State from sabotage and other fifth-column activities; and

Whereas the civil authorities of our State and local communities have neither the necessary information nor the jurisdiction essential to the adequate regulation of alien enemies; and

Whereas in the opinion of this council the solution of the enemy alien problem is one for the military rather than the civil authorities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, Department of California War Council, assembled in meeting at the War Memorial Building, San Francisco, this 14th day of February 1942, does recommend as follows:

1. That the military authority in this combat zone should be extended to every part of California deemed by the Army to be vital to the security of this State; and

NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION

11237

2. That all alien enemies and other persons suspected of subversive activities be removed from the area or subjected to such mode of living as will, in the opinion of the military authorities, adequately guarantee the security of life and property in California.

ROBERT F. GARNER, Jr.,
Department Commander.

JAMES K. FISK,
Department Adjutant.

Attest:

11238

SAN FRANCISCO HEARINGS

EXHIBIT 3.—RESOLUTION OF THE SAN BENITO COUNTY CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE, E. E. SPARLING, PRESIDENT, HOLLISTER, CALIF.

FEBRUARY 11, 1942.

Whereas the cowardly and dastardly attack by Japan on the armed forces of the United States at Pearl Harbor and the subsequent declaration of war by the United States on Japan and the Axis Powers has made the citizens of San Benito County aware of the presence of enemy aliens and un-American Japanese citizens holding

Al. 1

January 5, 1942

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Resolution

Whereas, there is at this time a state of war existing between the United States and the Axis Countries; and

Whereas, the principles and ideals of the American Legion have at all times been to protect the American citizen and to maintain law and order; and

Whereas, within the State of California there are the present time thousands of enemy aliens being allowed to roam the State with very little supervision; and

Whereas, many of these aliens are residing in strategic locations wherere they could at a moment's notice commit very destructive acts of sabotage and espionage;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the War Council of the American Legion of the State of California, in regular meeting assembled at Los Angeles, California, on January 5th, 1942, does hereby demand that immediate steps be taken by the constituted authorities to see that all such enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps and that the land and/or property owned or operated by such aliens be placed under government supervision for the duration of the war;

And be it further resolved that all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship also be placed in concentration camps and that the ~~and~~ land and/or property owned or operated by such Japanese be placed under government supervision for the duration of the war;

Be it further resolved that all schools taught in enemy axis languages be immediately closed and that none be allowed to reopen during the duration of the war.

The American Legion, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

AL.2

Japanese Relocation Papers
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The following national commissions of the American Legion--
national defense, naval affairs, merchant marine, aeronautics and civil
defense--at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., January 19 to 21,
inclusive, 1942, adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolution

Calling for immediate action by the Government in evacuating
and interning all enemy aliens and nationals in combat zones, such
as the Pacific coast and other critical areas.

AL-3

War Council
American Legion, Dept. of California
San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1942

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Whereas California has been designated as a combat zone, which presupposed the likelihood of enemy activity therein; and

Whereas the extent of the danger therefrom is known only to the Army and Navy whose responsibility it is to insure the safety of the area; and

Whereas there are, in the State of California, tens of thousands of enemy aliens living almost without restriction, and in a position to endanger the security of our State; and

Whereas the Army has taken some steps to control the activities of such aliens in small areas of the State; and

Whereas in the opinion of this council said action is in no sense sufficient to insure the protection of our State from sabotage and other fifth-column activities; and

Whereas the civil authorities of our State and local communities have neither the necessary information nor the jurisdiction essential to the adequate regulation of alien enemies; and

Whereas in the opinion of this council the solution of the enemy alien problem is one for the military rather than the civil authorities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the American Legion, Dept. of California War Council, assembled in meeting at the War Memorial Bldg., San Francisco, this 14th day of February 1942 does recommend as follows:

1. that the military authority in this combat zone should be extended to every part of California deemed by the Army to be vital to the security of this State; and
2. That all alien enemies and other persons suspected of subversive activities be removed from the area or subjected to such mode of living as will, in the opinion of the military authorities, adequately guarantee the security of life and property in California.

R. F. Garner, Jr.
Dept. of Commander

THE AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO

OFFICE OF
THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

AL-9

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

March 6, 1942

Honorable Clarence F. Lea
House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

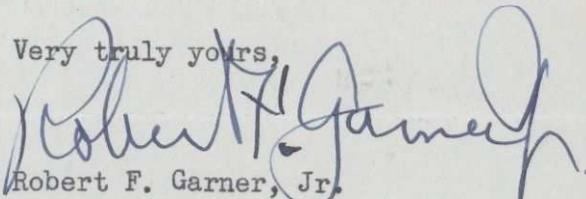
My dear Congressman:

Your answer to my letter of February 17th is at hand. This week Lieutenant General DeWitt made public his plans for the evacuation of axis aliens, agents and sympathizers from certain portions of California.

It is the opinion of The American Legion, Department of California, that this plan is entirely inadequate. We urge you to see that pressure is brought to bear in order that we may have immediate drastic action to move the menace of the "Fifth Column" which exists here on the Pacific Coast.

Keep up the good work. The results are gratifying if not satisfactory - because you are making progress.

Very truly yours,


Robert F. Garner, Jr.
Department Commander

RFG:v

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES OF THE CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN LEGION

The California Legionnaire, the official publication of the Department of California of the American Legion, was searched for the period from December 15, 1941 thru September 1, 1943 in order to discover the activities of the California Legion in relation to the Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent in California. One issue, that of January 1, 1942, was missing from the file. The most important Legion activities in regard to the Japanese question are the resolutions passed both by state and local groups and the appointment and reports of investigating committees. The California Legionnaire also carried summaries of speeches made, editorials, and news items relating to the problem.

The December 15, 1941 issue of the Cal. Leg. carried the only item found during the entire period which was not unfavorable to the California Japanese. That issue reported a resolution adopted by Commodore Perry Post 525, Los Angeles, composed of Legionnaires of Japanese descent. The resolution, adopted on 12/9/43 "^(we)condemn~~(s)~~ Japan for the treachery committed against our country and unreservedly offer our services in the defense of our land against attack". (Cal. Leg. , 12/15/43, p. 6, c.7) Demands for internment of Japanese aliens and dual citizens began with the February 1, 1942 issue. A First Area meeting was held in Vallejo in January 25 at which Dr. L. J. Anderson of Placerville spoke and demanded immediate internment--"investigate them and ferret out the

good ones later". At this same meeting Deputy Adjutant James K. Fisk said that only 25% of native born Japanese are citizens. The other 75% never expatriated themselves and still hold dual citizenship. After these speeches a resolution was adopted to the effect that "...all alien enemies be placed in concentration camps and that the land and/or property owned or operated by such aliens be placed under Government supervision for the duration of the war. All Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship be placed in concentration camps with the same control over their property." (C. L., 2/1/42, p. 1, c. 7 & 8)

In Glendale on February 22, 1942, the Fourth Area meeting adopted a resolution calling for "...evacuation of American citizens of 'enemy alien extraction' whose loyalty is questionable, or as an alternative, to so restrict their mode of living as to eliminate any danger from them". (C.L., 3/1/42, p. 1, c. 3) This same issue reported a Second Area meeting on February 8 in San Leandro at which resolutions were adopted calling for the enactment of legislation that would cancel the American citizenship of all Japanese who failed to "dis-affirm their loyalty to Japan". A second resolution was passed requesting that the power to remove Japanese from restricted zones be transferred from the Justice Department to the Army and that the Commanding General be given authority to remove all persons of Japanese extraction from prohibited areas. (C.L., 3/1/42, p.6, c.8) The Executive Committee, meeting in Santa Barbara on April 11-12, 1942, adopted a resolution asking the military authorities to evacuation^e from

defense areas all persons of questionable loyalty as well as all enemy aliens. (C.L. 4/15/42, p.4, c.4)

The American Legion joined with the Native Sons of the Golden West in instituting a suit to prevent American born Japanese from voting. James K. Fisk, Adjutant of the American Legion, Department of California, and Chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee became the plaintiff in a suit against G. E. Wade, County Clerk of Alameda County. Fisk asked that Wade be directed to remove the names of all Japanese from the voting rolls. The complaint alleged that all Japanese born in the United States of alien parents born in Japan owe allegiance to Japan and are ineligible to exercise the privileges of electors. John Regan, Grand Secretary of the Native Sons, filed a similar complaint in the County of San Francisco. (C.L. 5/15/42, p. 1, c.6)

The 24th. Annual Convention of the California Department of the Legion was held in Los Angeles August 17-19, 1942. The August 15, 1942, C.L., when listing the topics to be considered at the convention, said "The Japanese and Japanese-American question may be forwarded for consideration in any of its manifold dynamite-loaded possibilities--dual citizenship, exclusion, expulsion, disenfranchisement". The September 1, 1942, issue of C.L. carried summaries of the resolutions adopted at the convention. Summaries of the resolutions dealing with the Japanese question follow:

Res. 50--"Covers military control for Japanese camps, and opposes any special privileges being granted Japanese in these camps; that they be denied the privilege of leaving these camps under any pretext for the

duration of the war; and that control over these camps be returned to the military authorities. That those Japanese who escaped to states east of the Rockies be taken into custody and placed in these different camps." (C.L. 9/1/42, p.2, c. 1&2)

Res. 54--"Commends Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commanding Officer of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command, in refusing to permit the release of any Japanese, native or foreign born, for use in agriculture or other fields of endeavor. Deplores and condemns the activity, however well-intentioned may be its source, of various groups in the Pacific Coast area, who are urging a change of national policy along this line." (C.L. 9/1/42, p2.c.2)

Res. 61--"Would amend the Constitution of the United States making it impossible for persons of Japanese descent to become citizens, regardless of their place of birth." (C.L. 9/1/42, p.2, c.2)

Res. 51--Pertaining to the removal of Japanese was tabled. (C.L. 9/1/42, p.2, c.5)

Page 4, column 6 of the September 1, 1942 issue states that a resolution was adopted demanding the removal to Japan after the war of all Japanese held in relocation centers. This seems to contradict what is said on p. 2 ^{of the issue} in regard to res. 51. (See above) The only resolution listed as adopted which might be interpreted, altho erroneously, as demanding the expulsion of the Japanese is Res. 56 which urges that a definite time limit be set within which an "alien may declare his intention of becoming a citizen", if the alien does not take the necessary steps within that period, he should be deported. (C.L. 9/1/42, p.4, c.6)

A resolutions committee meeting was held in San Francisco, Dec. 5 and 6, 1942. A resolution adopted at that time called attention to the propaganda campaigns being instituted to release the Japanese from the centers. It specifically named the ACLU, Society of Friends, Socialist Party. These efforts

were condemned and the committee reiterated Res. 50 and 54 adopted at the Los Angeles Convention. A vote of commendation to the Commanding Officer of the Western Defense Command was also included. (C.L., 12/15/42, p. 1, c. 1&2) The December Department Executive Committee meeting suspended the charters of California's two Japanese American Legion Posts, Commodore Perry Post 525 of Los Angeles and Townsend Harris Post 438 of San Francisco. The Judge Advocate pointed out that the Posts have the privilege of appealing. (C.L. 12/15/42, p. 1, c. 7&8)

District 17 passed a resolution to "place all Japanese under the direct control of the Army". This resolution is reported to have had "the full support of the members". (C.L., 1/15/43, p.5, c.6) The February 15, 1943, C.L. mentioned that the Legion sponsored two bills in the California Legislature, S140 and S18, which pertained to the alien land law. (C.L. 2/15/43, p.1, c.2) The National Executive Committee on Americanism approved several points in regard to the Japanese question. These were listed in the March 15, 1943 C.L., and are merely a reiteration of Res. 50 adopted at the Los Angeles Convention. (C.L. 3/15/43, p.2, c.3) The Executive Committee meeting in Los Angeles on April 10-11 reaffirmed resolutions 50 and 54 of the Los Angeles Convention and also demanded that if Japanese be released for farm or other work that they be under the supervision of the United States army. ^(C.L. 4/15/43, p.4, c.4) This again, seems a contradiction. Res. 50 demands that no Japanese be allowed to leave the camps "under any pretext for the duration"; Res. 54 commends Gen. Lewitt for refusing to re-

lease any Japanese "for use in agriculture". Now they reaffirm those, but say if they are released it should be under Army supervision.

The Rio Linda Post on May 2 passed a resolution calling for a change in the U.S. Constitution which would ban Japanese from American citizenship. A second resolution was passed demanding the removal of all Japanese from mainland United States with compensation for their property. (C.L. 5/15/43, p.2, c.6) The Legion Auxiliary of District 23 is reported in the June 15, 1943 C.L. as having passed a resolution backing up the Legion's stand in insisting on continued internment of all Japanese regardless of place of birth and commending DeWitt's stand. Without quoting its authority, the resolution makes this statement: "It is an established fact that 80% of all Japanese internees have admitted their desire to fight for Japan should they be released!" (C.L. 6/15/43, p3. c.2) This same Legion Auxiliary of Dist. 23 adopted a resolution at its June Meeting which is quoted in part in the 7/15/43 C.L. Several "whereases" are given, but none of the "resolves". The "whereases" included the following: that internment was necessary for the safety of the country and for the safety of the internees; that "The differences in religion, tradition, thought, race, and color of the Japanese from our American citizens is such ... as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American"; that "By actual survey it has been ascertained that 80% of the internees would, by their own admission, fight for Japan if given the

opportunity, and the attitude of the remaining 20% is an unknown quantity". The resolution goes on to praise Gen. Dewitt and to point to the danger of mob violence if the Japanese were to be released. Presumably, the "resolves" are to the effect that all Japanese should be retained in camps, but the C.L. lets the reader guess. (C.L., 7/15/43, p.3, c. 2&3)

The State Convention of the American Legion was held in San Francisco August 16,17,18, 1943. However, the August 15, 1943 carried accouts of the convention. It reported that the following resolutions were adopted unanimously--the elimination of all Japanese from the armed forces; the control of relocation camps by the army; the segregation of Japanese known to be disloyal; a Congressional study of the entire Japanese problem; the passage of the Johnson bill which would set up a committee to arrange for the deportation of disloyal Japanese after the war. (C.L. 8/15/43, p.1, c.8) The ~~Sept~~ September 1, 1943 C.L. printed a summary of all the resolutions adopted at the San Francisco convention. Res. 7 deals with the Japanese question and is practically a repetition of ^{that} which the August 15, 1943 issue carried but there are minor differences. Res. 7 demanded the transfer of control of all Japanese in the United States to the army; the segregation of known disloyal Japanese; the use in agriculture under army supervision outside of the combat zone of American born Japanese; the release of Japanese owned farm implements, cars, tires for wartime use under eminent domain; the creation of a committee to effect the deportation of all alien Japanese and unworthy American born at the end of the war; and the elimination of Japanese from the armed forces of the United States. (C.L. 9/1/43, p.6, c.1)

At the Resolutions Committee meeting held in San Francisco December 5-6, 1942, it was decided to ask the Department Commander to appoint an investigating committee of Legionnaires to conduct an investigation of all Japanese Relocation Areas in the state of California. Copies of the subsequent report were to be submitted to Department Headquarters, to interested District Commanders, and to the President of the United States. (C.L., 12/15/42, p.1, c.1) In accordance with this request, Dept. Commander Happell appointed a committee of which State Senator Jack B. Tenny was Chairman and of which H.J. McClatchy was a member. (C.L., 2/1/43, p.5, c.8) The report of this committee was read to the Executive Committee in Los Angeles April 10-11, 1943 by H. J. McClatchy. (C.L. 5/1/43, p.â, c. 5&6 and p.6, c.1-5)

The report stated that the investigators decided to confine their investigations to the following points: general living conditions, camp government, food, stores, cash allowances, schools, and dual citizenship. Testimony was taken before notaries under oath. The Joint Fact Finding Committee of the California legislature detailed some of its own members to accompany the Legion members. The report stated that the investigations were necessarily incomplete and that many allegations were not completely verified. The committee broke up into two parts; one, composed of W. M. Sisson, H. J. McClatchy, and H.A. Vogelsand investigated conditions at Tule Lake; the other, composed of L. F. Olson, G. Contreras, and A. D. Guasti investigated conditions at Manzanar.

It has been considered advisable to quote at length from the report.

"The War Relocation Authority was created when the funds of the C.C.C. and W.P.A. were exhausted. The job of constructing the relocation centers was given to the United States Army Engineers. A man by the name of Eisenhower was sent from Washington to decide where the Japanese centers were to be located and during the time that the evacuees were being placed they were directly under the supervision and authority of the Army. Everyone assumed, including the Army authorities, that the Japanese evacuees were to continue under the supervision of the Army. Later General DeWitt declared that he did not have enough men in his armed forces to spare for the policing of the centers. About this time the W.R.A. came into being.

"When the Japanese were evacuated and placed in the relocation centers Government officials established the policy of treating the evacuees in a 'most civilized manner' in order to secure decent treatment for American soldiers and sailors who might become prisoners of war of the Japanese. An overwhelming pampering of the Japanese evacuees has been the result of this policy under the War Relocation Authority.

....
"The citizens in and around Tule Lake believe that the W.R.A. Administration has become 'very self-centered' and that it specializes in social service and pampering.

...
"Questions being asked by the citizens at Tule Lake include the following:

'Why are Japanese internees driven around through the forests and mountains in Government trucks?'

'Are saddle horses being purchased for the purpose of giving riding instructions at the Camp?'

'When the internees go on strike why does the W.R.A. hire Caucasian help for the unloading of lumber and other material sent to the camp for the use and comfort of the Japanese?'

...
"It was learned that passes permitting entrance to the Camp at Tule Lake were issued by the Japanese themselves.

...
"Furnishings in the homes of the internees at Camp Newell are not restricted and in some of the quarters electric equipment, no longer available to our own citizens, was observed.

"It was discovered that this same electric equipment, now denied to the citizenry of our country, can be purchased and delivered to the internees at Camp Newell.

...

"Japanese evacuees from Camp Newell without escort, have been observed by Forest Rangers at the Medicine Lake Guard Station inside the United States Forest Reserve, forty miles from the restricted area.... Many citizens declare that they have observed the internees riding around in Government trucks and cars without escort, far beyond the restricted area.... Witnesses testified that the Japanese unnecessarily abuse Government equipment, particularly trucks and automobiles.

...
"The general concensus of opinion in and around Tule Lake is that all restrictions over the internees have been abandoned. One sworn affidavit sums it up as follows: 'You will find these foreigners, time and again, driving cars unescorted and assumed freelance anywhere in this area. Approaching Camp Newell you will see the inmates roving over the tureen (?) like puppies unescorted and in some instances out of sight of the Camp and its military attaches, and they have been known to be as far as forty miles from the Camp in Government vehicles.'

...
"... There is plenty of food although the Japanese cooking staff at Camp Newell has gone on strike on occasion and refused to prepare it... The Japanese are issued ration books and it is reported that in some instances they receive coupons in addition to the number ordinarily issued by the Government.

...
"... While the buildings now being used are said to be more than adequate, new school buildings are being erected. A new high school or schools is presently being constructed and it is estimated that it will involve more than two million feet of lumber.

Manzanar

The report of the committee investigating Manzanar is not nearly so damning as that of the Tule Lake group. Excerpts from it follow:

"Prior to the administration of Mr. Merritt, the evacuees were permitted to leave the Center and wander at will about the adjacent country. This practice quickly antagonized the residents of nearby communities, and is an example of the loose type of control exercised by some civilian administrators in this and similar projects in the State. The present administration does not permit such leniency.

"... Contrary to current rumors, the evacuees are not fed any better than the average citizen. They are given oleomargarine instead of butter, and their food, while not luxurious, is ample and nourishing.

The report had this to say in regard to the riot at
Manzanar:

"Conditions at Manzanar are certainly not so crowded that congestion alone would cause such an outbreak of subversive violence. As for newspapers stressing only the sensational aspects of the affair, it would be difficult to imagine anything more sensational than a riot by Japanese evacuees which lasted three days and resulted in the death of two, and the wounding of four, and the serious being administered an evacuee because of his cooperation with Government investigative agencies.

"It must be remembered that only a handful of leaders of the riot were removed from the Center. Several hundred evacuees comprised the mob of rioters and the majority of them are still there.

"Conferences with County officials and citizens indicated that there is the strongest sentiment for Army control at Manzanar. The great contrast between conditions in the Center under the present administration and those which preceded it indicate that considerable latitude is given the individual administrator. Under Army supervision the administration would be much more uniform, and public sentiment emphatically favors Army supervision..

"It is felt that an Americanism course, which all adult evacuees are compelled to attend, would be an excellent thing. Under present conditions the disloyal Japanese are left pretty much alone to nurture their subversive broodings. These subversive tendencies were deeply ingrained as a vital part of the Japanese heritage, and after years of intense indoctrination of Japanism and a firmly planted sense of fanatic devotion to the Emperor.

"Unquestionably, the problem of segregation is a difficult one. There is no doubt that the older evacuees are, for the most part, loyal to Japan and that they exercise considerable influence on the Nisei with whom they have the closest contact.

The report concluded by making the following four
recommendations:

- "1. An appropriate course in Americanism be established, and that all adult evacuees be compelled to attend.
 2. The English language be taught to all adult evacuees who are unable to speak English.
 3. Some effort be made to segregate subversive from loyal evacuees.
 4. Administration of all Relocation Centers be vested in the United States Army"
- (C.L. 5/1/43, p. 6, c. 1-5)

The July 1, 1943 issue of the C.L. carried a report on the investigations of the State Senate Fact Finding Committee which is seeking to determine the attitude of Californians on the Japanese and Japanese Americans now in the relocation centers. The committee met in Modesto on June 16 and in Turlock on June 17 and received the testimony of county officials and other interested citizens. The chairman of the committee, Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock, reported "almost unanimous opinion in the Modesto area against the return of any Japanese, at least until after the war". Commander Pedersen, Commander of the 12th. Dist., Ameri. Leg., made the statement that American soldiers and sailors who have been wounded in the Pacific theater of war, would rise against any Japanese who might be returned ~~at~~ there. Dr. A. J. Rouse of the Turlock Post told the Fact Finding Committee that the Post had adopted a resolution calling for a ban against the return of Japanese during the war. The Modesto post had adopted a resolution approving the seven point program of the Aerm. Leg. for the solution of the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast. (The seven points are not listed.) The Ceres Post passed a resolution commending Gen. DeWitt for his stand and also one urging Army control of the camps. The Newman Post endorsed the seven point program. The Atwater Post drafted a resolution opposing any "movement or plan of ever allowing any Japanese to make a permanent home in California or in the United States".

(C.L. p.2, c.3)

The C. L. carried reports of several speeches or public statements made by their own members or others on the Japanese question. The first of these reported was made by Department Commander Bob Garner at a Second Area meeting in San Leandro on February 8, 1942 in which he said that Japanese were located in all strategic areas and that "...this matter calls for drastic action and we should demand some equally as drastic action to remove these Japanese from such vital spots. Some true Americans may be hurt, some patriotic Japanese may suffer, but this matter is too important to let this interfere." (C.L., 3/1/42, p.6, c.1)

James K. Fisk, Adjutant of the California Department of the American Legion and Chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee charged that the Legion was ignored by the Tolan Committee. Said Mr. Fisk: "We notified the Tolan committee that we had such testimony to offer--testimony that perhaps could come from no other source--and have made repeated attempts to be heard but have only received the 'run around'." (C.L. 3/15/42, p.1. c.1)

The Department Executive Committee, meeting in Santa Barbara April 11 and 12, heard a speech from by Homer Chaillaux, National Americanism Director. Mr. Chaillaux said in part: "Everybody thought Jim Fisk was crazy twelve years ago when he continued to stay in there with the Japanese Immigration Committee, and in 1935 tried to pass legislation to get rid of the Japs, meaning the fishing fleet on the West Coast, but it failed. Why? Because the canners wanted cheap labor. It

took Pearl Harbor to show that the Legion was right in its program concerning Japanese aliens." (C.L., 4/15/42, p.1, c. 7&8) The Los Angeles Convention of 1942, heard a speech by Jack B. Tenny, Department Legislative Chairman and Assemblyman in which he "described the hotbeds of subversive activities in California,--German, Italian, and Japanese, naming both names and places". No further details of this speech were reported. (C.L. 9/1/42, p.4, c.5)

On January 17, 1943 in Merced, ~~Sixth~~ Department Commander Happell told the 12th. District Legion members that the Legion favored 1) Legislation favoring revocation of citizenship of all Japanese born in the United States, 2) Making it unlawful for such individuals to own land anywhere in continental United States, 3) Stricter control of Japanese now in relocation centers. (C.L. 2/1/43, p.6, c.3) Happell, at a meeting of the 10th. District January 20 in Oakland, reported that the Legion demanded that all Japanese be placed under army control. (C.L. 2/15/43, p.2, c.4)

The Twenty Third District financed the publishing of a booklet entitled "Playing with Dynamite" which deals with Japanese subversive activities. The first printing was exhausted in less than a month and requests were still coming in. The District pledged \$108 for additional printing of the booklet. ^{Feb 22} Mr. John R. Lechner introduced the speaker of the evening, who was ^{Feb 22} Kilsoo K. Haan of the Sino-Korean Peoples League. Mr. Haan was reported as saying: "Yet in spite of the treachery of the Japanese, there is a group in America

raising money for the purpose of releasing these aliens from evacuation camps." Following this speech, a resolution was passed protesting the removal of Japanese from the camps.

(C.L. 3/15/43, p.5, c.6)

Clyde Shoemaker, President of the Legion Luncheon Club, gave a speech to the District 23 Legion Auxiliary at their March meeting. He reviewed the history of the Japanese in the United States, and concluded: "This is a war to the finish and let us not be misled by newspapers printed by the Japanese in these various centers, in which appear many a plea for sympathy." (C.L. 4/1/43, p.3, c.6)

The Department Executive Committee, meeting in Los Angeles on April 10, 1943, heard an address by Jefferson D. Atwood, National Vice-Commander, who urged the denial of citizenship to American born children of aliens "unless they ask for it and prove themselves worthy". He had suggested a change in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to that effect. (C.L., 4/15/43, p.1, c. 7 & 8)

Clyde Shoemaker spoke again on March 25 to the South Los Angeles Post. The C.L. merely quoted him as saying that "The Legion must be realistic in handling the post-war Japanese problem". (C.L. 4/15/43, p.5, c.4)

The June 1, 1943 C.L. carried a this headline: "Roane Waring Denounces Coddling of Japs" and contained an account of Waring's speech in San Francisco on ^{May} April 28, 1943 in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium. C.L. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ reported his speech as follows:

"Branding those in charge of the WRA as 'wide eyed theorists'

who are either too ignorant or too dishonest to state the truth, the Legion Chief produced and read letters from J. Edgar Hoover denying that the FBI had investigated Japanese recently released from Relocation Centers." During this same California visit, Waring spoke at the Stadium in Los Angeles. There he said: "The WRA's handling and release of Japanese placed in their custody is a fraud against America." He accused WRA of falsehood and deception in releasing 180 Japanese "so that they can fill up the schools and colleges, from which our boys have gone to fight". He again read the letter from Hoover denying that the FBI had investigated released Japanese. (C.L., 6/1/43, p.1, c.4&5)

Dr. John R. Lechner, Chairman of the District Americanism Committee, spoke to the members of Dist. 23 on May 20. He presented the committee's seven point program to stimulate action against "pampering of Japanese". (Again, the points are not stated.) The program was adopted by those present and a committee was appointed to raise funds to carry out the program. (C.L. 6/15/43, p.5, c.1)

At the California Department Convention in San Francisco August 16-19, 1943, Rep. Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle, newly returned from naval duty in the South Pacific, spoke. He demanded the "most stringent supervision of all Japanese in America, and urged their exclusion from the Pacific Coast after the war and 'forever'". (C.L. 8/15/43, p.1, c.8)

During the period from December 7, 1941 through September 1943, there was one editorial and a few news items on the

Japanese question in the C.L. The editorial was in the January 15, 1942, issue and was entitled "Japanese Trying for State Jobs". Excerpts from the editorial follow:

"It is reported that many Japanese are taking civil service examinations, which, they pass, will qualify them for life jobs in government service. As citizens of the United States they have this privilege.

"What is necessary to find out is that they are not citizens of Japan also. Japan claims a hold on every Jap no matter where his home may be..., and unless allegiance to Japan is disclaimed that dual citizenship exists until death.

...
"If an alien cannot prove full and loyal citizenship (!!!) or if there is a doubt, the benefit should fall in favor of the State.

"Let's see that it does."

(C.L., 1/15/42, p.4, c.1)

The November 15, 1942 and the December 1, 1942 C.L. carry a brief history of evacuation. (C.L. 11/15/42, p.1, c. 4 & 5 and C.L. 12/1/42, p.1, c. 1 & 2)

At the February, 1943 meeting of the American Region Auxiliary, District 2, the education of the Japanese at Tule Lake was discussed. No action was taken. (C.L. 3/15/43, p.3, c.3)

"WRA Admits Freeing Japs Without Probe; Army Control Mapped", was the heading of the C.L. for June 15, 1943.

The story beneath contained the following:

"WRA has now admitted freeing of Japs without investigation by the FBI. Deputy Director of WRA, Elmer M. Rowalt, has also admitted that Japanese are not at all under the point rationing system which restricts the diet of all civilians."

(C.L. 6/15/43, p.1, c.6)

The same article contained a statement by John M. Costello, chairman of a Dies sub-committee, to the effect that Japanese

now in centers would not be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast during the war. (U.L., 6/15/43, p.1, c.6)

The members of the 24th. District were guests of Paramount Post at the Paramount studios and were shown a Japanese film. The reporter of the District gave this statement for publication in the G.L.: "Comrades, when that picture is released there will be no longer a question of whether the Japanese should be retained in camps and not allowed to roam around the country." (G.L. 7/15/43, p.5, c.2)

125 parts ✓

January

20 Portland: Post 97 : removal of enemy aliens ✓

28 Clatsop Voiture 547: remove enemy aliens COPY OL.2

February 9 Seaside: removal of I.A. nationals OL.8

17 Portland: Post 97: sabotage possible so evacuate enemy aliens and descendants COPY OL.3
Tolan 11389 ✓

Circularizing other posts for action, petition OL.5 and OL.6

19 Bend: Post Resolution : All Japanese interned now OL.1

24 Clatsop: Voiture 547: letter to Tolan OL.4 ✓
(Letter OL.2 sent to many addressees)

26 Carson testimony before Tolan Comm. OL.7 Tolan 11325

March 12 Women Aux. of Hood River Post #22. OL.9

Summary: only 2 Oregon posts known to have passed a resolution
Portland Post 97
for evacuation; it was very active in circularizing other posts and
in securing signatures for a petition. The Clatsop unit of the "40 and
8 Society" was also active, passed a resolution, wrote to officials.

Carson, Commander of Oregon Dept, stated before Tolan Committee, that 125 Oregon posts were "unanimous" in their demand "practically" that "Japanese nationals be interned."
(p 11325 ; Tolan Hearings) (See OL.7)

ORE
LEGION

Amer Leg

(11325-29)

Japanese Relocation Papers
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J K Carson, Jr. - Post Commander
of Ore. Dept. of Amer Legion

- inquired of 125 ports in Ore -

"practically unanimous that Jap.
batts should be interned for the
duration." (11325)

- Moved over 300 miles east
to avoid 5th col. action.



Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Obel

JACK S. DAVIS
Commander
ELMER LEHNHERR
First Vice-Commander
B. A. SHELLHART
Second Vice-Commander
LEN C. DAVIS
Finance Officer
GEO. R. BRICK
Adjutant

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Fred A. Lueollen
Andy T. Niebergall
J. W. Taylor
C. G. Reller

PERCY A. STEVENS POST NO. 4 AMERICAN LEGION

BEND, OREGON

February 19, 1942

*ans
MH
3/4/42*

146-13-7-2-0
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 1 1942 A.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, in view of the concern that is being expressed by our citizens regarding enemy aliens particularly Japanese Nationals, it is the opinion of all members of The American Legion that no time should be lost in the formation of a definite policy concerning the enemy problem.

WHEREAS, such action would make impossible acts of war or sabotage against the United States by any of them, no innocent ones would then be under suspicion or possible attack.

WHEREAS, if these Japanese, guilty or innocent, are at large, any incident in connection with their conduct would be used as a basis for reprisals against our unfortunate Nationals who are in the hands of the Japanese.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by The Bend Post NO. 4 The American Legion, that all Japanese (including the American born Japanese) be interned now and held for the entire period of the emergency.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Attorney General, the Governor of the State of Oregon, The American Legion Department of Oregon.

FILED
BY V.S.
On MAR 6 1942

BEND AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 4

By: *Jack Davis*
Geo. R. Brick
James E. Gougel
Resolution Committee

Approved by an unanimous vote by the membership at a regular meeting of the Bend Post of The American Legion on February 19, 1942.

Attest: *Geo. R. Brick*
Geo. R. Brick, Adjutant

Melvin Gillett
Melvin Gillett, Commander

OL-9
Chefs de Gare Passe

- Dr. F. H. Vincil
- Dr. R. H. Hoskins
- Tom Willikson
- Neil Morfitt
- Dr. C. M. Williams
- A. S. Dempie
- Harry Snyder
- S. J. Halsan
- George Beyer
- M. J. Fisher
- D. R. Scoffern
- E. O. Hansen

**La Societe des 40 Hommes
et Chevaux**

Clatsop Voiture 547

Grande **40/8** Promenade

Astoria
SEASIDE, OREGON

Feb. 24, 1942

- COMMISSION
- D. R. Scoffern
General Chairman
 - F. M. Franciscovich
Oswald Gustafson
Advisory
 - Otto Bumala
Secretary-Finance
 - Dr. A. Van Dusen
Neil Morfitt
Distinguished Guests

Arthur Dempie
Parade
Hon. John H. Tolan,
Room 524 Court House,
Portland, Oregon.

Harold Dahlgren
"Wreck"
Sverre Halsan
Publicity
Hon. Sir:

- Paul Kearney
Registration
- Roy Karinen
Chef de Gare

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Enclosed is a letter sent to indicated addressees. While the conditions implied are imaginative, they are possible.

Lack of imagination of what the enemy is capable of, of lengths he will go to insure success of his effort, is the principle reason democratic nations today are waging a defensive war.

The "Pacifists" of America could not imagine an attack across 3000 miles of ocean.

The Kimmels and Shorts could not imagine an attack on impregnable Pearl Harbor.

The English could not imagine an attack thru the Malay Peninsula on Singapore.

Pearl Harbor and Singapore are outstanding examples, of what lack of imagination of how effective inside work can be.

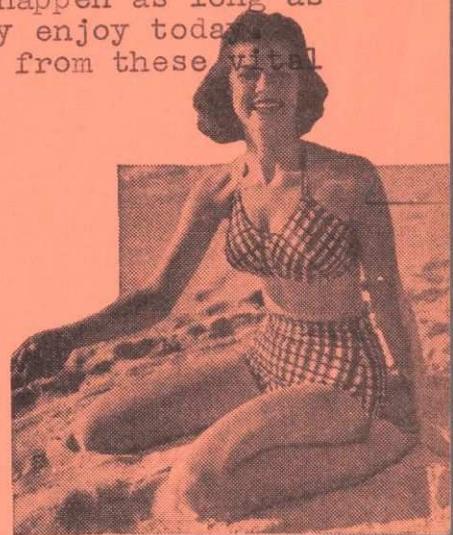
We, of the Pacific Coast do not lack imagination. We can visualize our oil tanks in flames, our power lines destroyed, our water systems ruined, our dock systems laid waste, by imagining one sabateur, a small caliber gun or grenade, one book of paper matches, and a flood tide.

For people who have lived in forested areas, and have watched the havoc of flames in the woods, it doesn't take much imagination to realize what can happen with a sabateur on the loose.

These are some examples of what can happen as long as enemy nationals are permitted the freedoms they enjoy today. Treat them right, but move them away from these vital areas.

Respectfully
Clatsop Voiture 547

Harold Dahlgren



04-2

Am. Leg.

- Chefs de Gare Passe
- Dr. F. H. Vincil
 - Dr. R. H. Hoskins
 - Tom Willikson
 - Neil Morfitt
 - Dr. C. M. Williams
 - A. S. Dumpsie
 - Harry Snyder
 - S. J. Halsan
 - George Beyer
 - M. J. Fisher
 - D. R. Scoffern
 - E. O. Hansen
 - Royal Karinen
 - Harold Dahlgren

La Societe des 40 Hommes



Clatsop Voiture 547



CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Hon. Charles L. McNary.
 Hon. Rufus Holman.
 Hon. James W. Mott.
 Member of Congress,
 Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Pursuant to and in accordance with the unanimous action of Voiture Locale Clatsop 547 duly assembled in regular meeting Wednesday, January 28th 1942, it is hereby deemed incumbent and advisable, for Members of our organization to request immediate action thru the offices of our Congressional Representatives, to insist that adequate measures be taken by the Government of the United States of America, for the immediate removal of "all Enemy Alien Nationals" from this area to a properly guarded concentration point, sufficiently inland to eliminate the possibility and constant threat of effective sabotage, thereby protecting the lives of these subjects of Enemy Nations, and further eliminating from these shores the possibility of "Enemy within" tactics that have proved so effective in all "Axis surprise offensives".

To assist in protecting the shores of this great Republic, to preserve the lives and means of livelihood of our people, to assist in protecting the homes of our people, immediate action is demanded.

Respectfully

- Copies:
- President, United States of America.
 - Governor, State of Oregon.
 - Clatsop County Court.
 - Mayor, City of Astoria.
 - Commander, Dept. of Oregon, American Legion.
 - Grande Chef de Gare, Grande Voiture of Oregon.
 - Post Commanders, Clatsop County.

Clatsop Voiture 547

Testimony of J.K. Carson, Dept. Commander of Oregon Legion

Tolan Committee 11325

February 26.

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

OL.7

1. With regard to the Japanese, "...I made inquiry of the various posts of the Legion, of which there are 125 throughout this State,... I believe it is practically unanimous that Japanese nationals should be interned for the duration of the emergency. They seem to take the position for three reasons: (1) if they were so interned, there would be no chance of acts of war or sabotage against the United States from them. (2) Innocent ones would not be under suspicion or likely to be attacked in case trouble ensues. (3) If justified or not, any of our citizens should take summary action against any of these nationals in a time of emotion and stress, that might be used as a basis for reprisals against our nationals who were unfortunate to be in the hands of the Japanese..."
2. With regard to Germans and Italians "I cannot say how the opinion is... Certain it is that there are some that bear the label of German nationals who are not in sympathy with the Nazi Government at all.. I can say to you, I believe that insofar as the Italian population of this section is concerned, there is very little question about their loyalty and their fealty. They intermarry with people of all-white ~~xxx~~ ethnic background and if there is anything of any considerable amount of concern about them, I haven't heard it."

Chairman: "...You feel that the average Italian ranks right up with any other American, so far as law-abiding citizenship is concerned?"

Carson "Yes...there must be a distinction made between nationals who are permitted to become citizens, and those who are not eligible for citizenship. One would naturally find a difference between those who came here with the idea of being citizens and who have the opportunity and those who could not, under the law, ever become citizens."

Chairman: "...you think that in the case of those who can be citizens there is a certain attachment for our country which is lacking in those who cannot, who, perhaps, carry some resentment?"

Carson: "I think perhaps that is a reasonable conclusion."

3. Legion favors internment, in custody. Set up combat areas, intern nationals, leave it up to military to decide who should get permit into combat areas and defense zones.
4. The Legion "believe(s) that the temper of the people is such that, after the Pearl Harbor attack, that for the good of all concerned, the nationals as well as our own people, there should be no possibility of any fifth-column activities from anyone." Possibility of sabotage in Oregon, forests, etc.

Seaside Post No. 99

Justici



AMERICAN LEGION

Japanese Relocation
Bancroft Library

• SEASIDE, OREGON

February 13, 1942

al8

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Hon. Charles L. McNary
Hon. James W. Mott
Hon. Rufus Holman
Members of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Persuant to and in accordance with the unanimous action of Seaside Post No. 99, American Legion Department of Oregon, duly assembled in regular meeting Monday Feb. 9, 1942, it is hereby deemed incumbent and advisable, for members of our organization to request immediate action through the offices of congressional representatives, to insist that adequate measures be taken by the government of the United States of America for the immediate removal of all enemy alien nationals from this area to a properly guarded concentration point, sufficiently inland to eliminate the possibility and constant threat of effective sabotage.

To assist in protecting the shores of this, our nation, to preserve the lives and means of livelihood of our people, to assist in protecting the homes of our people, immediate action is demanded.

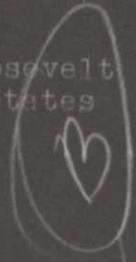
Respectfully,

Carl A. Schuh

Seaside Post #99 American Legion
Carl A. Schuh, Commander

Non-File

Copy to
Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.



Yellin

146-13-20

FEB 23 1942

CONTROL - 1111

"The Trails End City"

B. 371
Justice

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION

OL:9

W. M. Sullivan
Secretary to the President

Papers

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bunch Library

Seaside, Oregon,
March 14th 1942.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President, United States of America,
Washington, D. C .

Honorable Sir:

The American Legion Auxiliary, Unit #99, Seaside Oregon,
duly assembled in regular meeting, Monday, March 9th 1942,
deemed it advisable for Members of our organization to
request immediate action, thru our Congressional Representatives
to insist that adequate measures be taken by the Government of
the United States of America, for the immediate removal of
all Enemy Alien Nationals from this area, to a proper concentration
point, to eliminate the possibility of "Enemy within" tactics.

For the protection of the lives, and homes of our people of
this Republic, immediate action is demanded.

Respectfully,

The American Legion Auxiliary,
Seaside Unit #99
Department of Oregon,
Seaside, Oregon.

Edith M. Lenthwyler
President

Copies:

Hon. Chas. L. McNary, Washington D. C.
Hon. Rufus Holeman, Washington D. C.
Hon. Jas. W. Mott, Washington D. C.

Governor, State of Oregon.
Polly McInturff, Pres. The Oregon American Legion
Auxiliary.

FILED
BY V.S.
On APR 8 1942

Jeff

Gittler
146-13-7-2-0
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 30 1942 P.M.
DIVISION OF RECORDS
ALIEN ENEMY UNIT

R. V. L.

OL. 9
MARCH 17, 1942

R E S O L U T I O N

Whereas, Hood River County, Oregon, is in close proximity to Bonneville Dam Defense areas; and

Whereas, a transcontinental highway and a transcontinental railroad system, both of which are essential to National Defense, pass through said County;

Whereas, the County's forests protect the water sheds and supplies for its domestic use and irrigation as well as the water supply for Portland and its metropolitan area, and also a portion of that Wasco County; and

Whereas, said forests and water supplies are accessible objects to sabotage by fire or otherwise; and

Whereas, there are now in Hood River County Japanese and other aliens and their children numbering between 600 and 700 out of a total population of approximately 11,000; and

Whereas, public feeling against said aliens is of such a nature that it would appear to be to the best interests of the said County and of National Defense, as well as of the said aliens themselves and Citizens born of aliens that the same be removed from said County; therefore be it,

Resolved, that Hood River Post # 22 of the American Legion, Department of Oregon, in Special Meeting assembled on this 23rd day of February, 1942 hereby petitions the Oregon State and National Authorities having in charge such matters that immediate steps be taken to the end that all enemy aliens together with all Japanese and their descendants be removed from said County; and be it

Further resolved, that pending the removal of same, it is urgently requested that an immediate curfew be put into effect and enforced applicable to all persons embraced within the purview of this resolution; and be it

Also resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the Adjutant to the Commander of the American Legion, Department of Oregon, with the request that this resolution be forthwith brought to the attention of the appropriate State and National authorities both Civil and Military.

The women of the Auxiliary to Hood River Post # 22 wish to endorse the above resolution and hereby attest.

Attest

Alice Bevington
Secretary

By

Oliver A. Jackson
President American Legion
Auxiliary Unit No. 22

WASH
LEGION



American Legion - Washington

(Resolutions not copied; can
be found in Tolan

January

26 Bellingham Page 11434

February

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 2 | Tacoma | 11435 |
| 2 | Bremerton | 11435 |
| 3 | Toppenish | 11436 |
| 3 | Granite Falls | 11436 |
| 4 | Kelso | 11446 |
| 8 | Seattle | 11436 |
| 9 | Spokane | 11437 |
| 9 | Port Angeles | 11437 |
| 9 | Yakima | 11438 |
| 9 | Elma | 11438 |
| 11 | Grandview | 11439 |
| 11 | North Seattle | 11439 |
| 11 | Concrete | 11440 |
| 12 | Wenatchee | 11440 |
| 12 | Richmond | 11441 |
| 13 | Longview | 11441 |
| 18 | Zillah | 11445 |
| 18 | ? University Post (Seattle?) | 11441 |
| 18 | Cashmere | 11442 |
| 18 | Auburn | 11443 |
| 19 | Kennewick | 11443 |
| 20 | ? Magnolia Post | 11443 |
| 20 ? | West Seattle | 11444 |
| 21 | Seattle (Rainier Valley Post) | 11444 |
| 25 | Bothell | 11445 |

28 Testimony of Fueker, Dept. Adjutant 11433

W/L

Grodzins claims that "at least 38 posts passed resolutions urging evacuation."

26
25 post resolutions are given in Tolan Hearings, as listed above.

Testimony of Fueker, Dept. Adjustant, Washington
Feb. 28

Tolan 11433

Chair: What is the essence of all of those resolutions?

Fueker: "They all request that enemy aliens be evacuated and they also request, on account of the security of the State in which we are interested, that where there may be citizens, that is, the children of aliens, who, on account of not breaking up the families, would like to stay with them, or on account of not being able to know which among those may cause a subversive act, they request that they all be evacuated.

"The stand of the State Department is that we ask for the evacuation of all enemy aliens, on account of the national security, and that we, of course, grant that those who are citizens have the right of citizenship; but they will have to prove themselves citizens...

"We know that among those younger citizens, that any number of them are real Americans, but we also know, or at least suppose, that included among that same class, there are a number that aren't, and that those will have to be weeded out. Now, I don't know how you are going to tell them apart. We figure that there will have to be some sort of supervision or investigation by the FBI or some Government agency, to take those who are citizens and not loyal citizens, and evacuate them along with the enemy aliens.

Chair: Do you think there is any danger of mob violence in the event that there would be a Japanese invasion of this area?

Fueker: "I do....We feel that those people will be endangered in being here, and it is for their own public safety because of similar instances that have arisen" (referring to citizen and alien Japanese) "because the average person cannot distinguish them."

For evacuation of all Japanese "unless they could be segregated and those who were loyal citizens could be picked out."

Legion

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

424 Wheeler Hall
6 May 1949

Dept. Adjutant D.L. Clarke
California Department Office
117 Veterans Bldg., Civic Center
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I am making a study of public opinion on the West Coast at the time of Pearl Harbor. A research assistant working for me found some time ago that ten American Legion posts in California, had felt the danger of the large Japanese-American population and had passed resolutions urging that they be evacuated from the Coast.

I would like to know if other American Legion Posts had taken similar action at that time. Would it be possible for you to inform me, from your records, of how many had done so? I would like to secure copies of their original resolutions, but since this is quite a bit to ask of your office, if you could give me the names of the posts I would correspond with them directly.

If locating this information requires considerable time by your staff, I would be glad to pay for secretarial assistance, if you will let me know how much it would come to.

If this information is not in your files, I would appreciate a suggestion as to where I might obtain it.

In your opinion, would it be profitable to write to each of the Posts in California: How many of them are there? Could I secure a list of them and their corresponding secretary from your office?

Finally, could you tell me to whom I should address a similar inquiry for the states of Oregon and Washington?

Sincerely

Edward N. Barnhart
Assistant professor

Charley James
ment. Stamp
87-9207

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

OTHER
MILITARY



The Veterans of Foreign Wars have posts in the three west coast states. Grodzins claims that "five posts... including one in Winfield, Kansas, and at least one ladies auxiliary, demanded the removal of the Japanese." (632) but does not give specific recommendations, locations or dates. The resolutions of two posts and one auxiliary are known. On February, ² the Albany post called for the removal of enemy aliens from the Pacific Coast. (633) On February 20 Sequoia Post No. 1864 of Visalia urged the removal of Japanese from California and the Pacific Coast area and their "transportation to some place in the interior for internment or work" (634) On March 2, the Ladies Auxiliary of the 10th District (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties) adopted a resolution requesting that "all Enemy Aliens including American Born Japanese be entirely and immediately evacuated from the Pacific Coast." (635)

2
3
Of the posts of the Order of the Purple Heart in the three states, it is known that two California posts supported evacuation. San Luis Obispo Chapter 100 came out on January 2 for evacuation of all Japanese to inland points from the California coast counties. (636) Sacramento Chapter 99 on February 13 asked that "all enemy aliens be interned." (637)

?
Of the posts of the United Spanish War Veterans, it is ^{claims} known that one ~~post~~ camp called for evacuation by a resolution, Fernando Valley Camp 90, San Fernando. (638)

Of the posts of the Disabled War Veterans of World War I, 1 post, the Seattle Chapter No. 2, February 26, 1942, requested "the immediate removal of all enemy aliens and American-born Japanese from this community." (639)

Other military societies were much less active.

The following table shows the membership of the various military societies in the United States during the year 1914. The total membership of all these societies was 1,234,000. The largest of these societies was the United States Army, with a membership of 450,000. The next largest was the United States Navy, with a membership of 350,000. The United States Marine Corps had a membership of 150,000. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey had a membership of 100,000. The United States Army Air Corps had a membership of 50,000. The United States Army Medical Department had a membership of 40,000. The United States Army Signal Corps had a membership of 30,000. The United States Army Engineer Corps had a membership of 20,000. The United States Army Cavalry Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Artillery Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Infantry Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Quartermaster Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Ordnance Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Commissary Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Chaplain Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Judge Advocate General's Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Band Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Musician Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Musician Corps had a membership of 10,000. The United States Army Musician Corps had a membership of 10,000.

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

(629) Tolan Committee Hearings, Pt. 30, p. 11446. 11433

(630) Tolan Committee Hearings, Pt. 30, p. 11434-11946. The location of dates of actions ~~are~~ are as follows:

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---------------------|
| | Bellingham | January 26 | also Jap concert. |
| | Tacoma, Bremerton | February 2 | - remove all Jap. * |
| | - Toppenish, Granite Falls | February 3 | - remove e.a) |
| | Kelso | February 4 | * all Jap case |
| | Seattle | February 8 | * all Jap case |
| | Spokane, Port Angeles, Yakima | February 9 | * all Jap case |
| | Grandview, North Seattle, Concrete | February 11 | |
| | Wenatchee, Richmond | February 12 | |
| | Longview | February 13 | |
| | Zillah, University Post (Seattle), Cashmere, Auburn | Feb. 18 | |
| | Kennewick | February 19 | |
| | Magnolia, West Seattle | February 20 | |
| | Rainier Valley | February 21 | |
| | Bothell. | February 25 | |

Le.a. case,
* *all Jap case*
e.a. removed
J.a. case
* *all Jap*
Le.a. case
* *all Jap*

- (631) *goddys p. 43*
- (632) *goddys p. 55*
- (633) *Deat. of J. files*
- (634) *Visalia Times-Delta, Feb 21, 42*
- (635) *Deat. of J. files*
- (636) *goddys p. 55*
- (637) *Deat. of J. files*
- (638) *goddys p 55 no 109, no date given*
- (639) *Tolan Comm Hearing Pt 30 p 11609*

Washington Department of Commerce
 of the United States
 in support of the
 Bureau, more
 Association

P. makes 3 claims with regard to P. G. 2
the active & attitude of agr.
reg. toward the
Japan evac.

general intro.

1 AGRICULTURAL TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

⁴⁰
Grodzins claims that various "agricultural and business groups" were "the most active proponents of mass evacuation"(1). In support of this he describes at some length the activities of the Western Growers Association (2) and the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association (3).

Secondly
He ~~also~~ claims that

Many smaller groups, whose membership were in competition with Japanese-Americans, were active in fostering the evacuation. Among these were the Southern California Floral Association...the Seattle Retail Florists Association...and the Valley Protective Association of Auburn, Washington.(4)

~~and that~~ and that

Employers' and businessmen's groups, ~~inasmuch as with~~ ~~members~~...expressed similar statements, the pro-evacuation action of the Metal Trades Manufacturing Association of Southern California, the Pasadena Lake-Washington Business Men's Association, the Eastern Washington Beet Growers Association, and the Los Angeles Realty Board being examples in point.(5)

He also mentioned ^{instances} the testimony of a speaker for "the vegetable interests of Monterey County", (6), and claims that the Associated Produce Dealers and Brokers of Los Angeles raised "a demand for evacuation"(7). *large business interests, including chambers of commerce and growing and marketing organizations, were uniformly in favor of evacuation" (71)*

He also claims that
The claim that "many smaller groups...were active in fostering the evacuation" is not supported by the facts presented. Grodzins presents no evidence to show that there was a single agricultural group or association beyond those he explicitly mentions ^{above} which were active or expressed their opinions ^{for} ~~on~~ evacuation. ~~As far~~

as his evidence goes, we have ~~then~~ ⁵ ~~four~~ associations in California--the Western Growers Association, ^{the Associated Produce Brokers of L.A.} the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association, the Southern California Floral Association, and the "vegetable interests of Monterey."--none in Oregon and three in Washington--the Seattle Retail Florists Association, the Eastern Washington Beet Growers Association and the Valley Protective Assoc, *as a total of eight associations.*

Other military organizations

Veterans of Foreign Wars

According to Grodzins: 5 posts including 1 in Kansas

February

2 Albany Post COPY M.2

March

2 10th District (Alameda and C.C.Counties)
Ladies Auxiliary Resolution COPY M.1

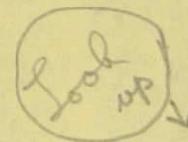
10 National Commanders statement: internment
of aliens and their children S.F.Chronicle
March 10

Order of Purple Heart

According to Grodzins: : 2

January

2 San Luis Obispo



Nichi Bei
Jan 3

Feb.

13 Sacramento: *all enemy aliens*
interviewed COPY M.3

United Spanish War Veterans

Grodzins: 1

Date: ? Ferando Valley Camp, San Fernando Justice files

Disabled American Veterans of World War

Grodzins: 1

Feb.

26 Seattle: COPY M.4 Tolan 11609

Department President
CLAIRE LYNCH
1187 East San Antonio Street
San Jose, California

Department Secretary
MARY BOULTON
P. O. Box 463
Millbrae, California

Department Treasurer
ALICE POWERS
5353 Locksley Avenue
Oakland, California

LADIES' AUXILIARY
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
OF THE UNITED STATES



DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

Headquarters:
107 Veterans Building, War Memorial
San Francisco, California



Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

M. 1
5186

Office of

Oakland, Calif.
March 2, 1942

R E S O L U T I O N

Be it Resolved that we as the Ladies Auxiliary to
the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States
of the 10th District, which constitute Alameda
and Contra Costa Counties, go on record as having
passed a Resolution respectfully requesting that
"all Enemy Aliens including American Born Japanese
be entirely and immediately evacuated from the
Pacific Coast."

Resolution Committee

Helen Cantua
Alice M. Beck
Mary Maffield

Resolution passed:

March 1, 1942

Pass return, SF
M.2

VETERANS OF
FOREIGN WARS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

LELAND BERGESEN POST NO. 2658

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month

VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDING

ALBANY, CALIF.

Feb. 3, 1942.

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

RESOLUTION

"THE GOLD STRIPE ORGANIZATION"
FOUNDED 1899



- WHEREAS The Government of the United States being at war and in danger of invasion by hostile nations
- WHEREAS That enemy aliens are a constant menace to the welfare of the population in the industrial sections of the Pacific Coast areas
- WHEREAS Enemy aliens working in defense work are not subject to selective training and working alongside American citizens subject to such selective training creates a serious morale condition
- WHEREAS Enemy aliens and children of enemy aliens are a possible fifth column aid to enemy activities in the Pacific Coast region
- WHEREAS The defense of the Pacific Coast against Japanese Aggression is surely to be greatly hampered by the present nationals and their sympathizers
- WHEREAS We can but expect to have the repetition of their activities as at PEARL HARBOR to happen here in case of attack
- WHEREAS The large concentration of enemy aliens on the Pacific Coast can only be of a detrimental nature to the defense of this area
- WHEREAS The removal of these enemy aliens to a more inaccessible place in the more removed parts of the country is entirely possible and reasonably sure to be of great help to our defense

BE IT RESOLVED:

That this POST, in regular meeting Feb. 2, 1942, as a duly and officially Chartered body of the VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS of the UNITED STATES believe that and request that all such enemy aliens be removed from the Pacific Coast region to the most removed localities, that their activities will be under control, and possible contact with the enemy be made as difficult as possible in order to properly protect our own industries and population on the Pacific Coast and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SENATOR JOHNSON and REPRESENTATIVE TOLAN at WASHINGTON, D.C.

Submitted by Robert Duncan
Post Adjutant

APPROVED: Feb. 2, 1942.

H. O. Walters
Post Commander



Military Order of the Purple Heart

Founded by General George Washington — August 7, 1782

M.3

Golden Empire Chapter No. 99



Japanese Relocation Papers
Sacramento Library

Justice
D. H. CURSON, Adjutant
450 Coloma Way
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

C. O. PETERSON, Commander
2750 Riverside Boulevard
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Golden Empire
Counties

- Amador
- Colusa
- El Dorado
- Nevada
- Placer
- Sacramento
- Solano
- Sutter
- Yolo
- Yuba

February 13, 1942

FILED
GPJR
MAR 12 1942

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT
AND CONSIDERATION
W. M. Dwyer

Dear President:

At the last regular meeting of this Chapter
the following resolution was adopted with in-
structions it be sent to the President of the
United States:

"Golden Empire Chapter No. 99 endorses the
Resolution adopted by the First Area of the
American Legion, that all enemy aliens be
interned."

B

Submitted,

Very respectfully,

D. H. Curson
D. H. Curson, Adjutant

*File
n H.*

Dwyer
146-13-2-0
FEB 23 1942 P.M.
ALIEN ENTRY CONTROL



Make Your Slogan "On to Sacramento in '41"

4.9
Disabled American Veterans of W.W.I
Seattle Chapter No. 2, February 26, 1942

XX

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Whereas the Disabled American Veterans of the World War is an organization composed of men who, by their past sacrifices, have proven loyal and patriotic to their government and local community; and

Whereas, Seattle Chapter No. 2, D.A.V. of W.W., believe that the presence of enemy aliens in this community is causing grave anxiety to American citizens in their endeavor to win the present war; and

Whereas, no apparent effort is being made to evacuate these enemy aliens and their families from this large war effort center: Therefore be it

Resolved, that Seattle Chapter No. 2., D.A.V. of W.W., request of you and your committee the immediate removal of all enemy aliens and American-born Japanese from this community.

D.M.Beard , Adjutant

(Addressed to Tolan)



AMERICAN LEGION—FEDERAL POST No. 97
Portland
RESOLUTION

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Portland, Oregon,
February 26, 1942.

Hon. John H. Tolan, Chairman,
Enemy Alien Investigation Committee,
U. S. Court House,
Portland, Oregon.

My dear Sir:

Federal Post No. 97, the American Legion, believes that all enemy aliens and all citizens of enemy alien extraction should be removed inland and that only those be permitted to return who may obtain a special permit to do so.

Copies of the enclosed resolution have been mailed to American Legion posts and Chambers of Commerce in six hundred and twenty-five (625) cities and towns in Washington, Oregon, and California during the last four days.

Federal Post No. 97 does not believe that our critical situation has been relieved by the recent developments which put the power of removal in the hands of the War Department. We would like to point out that the authorization has been in the hands of the War Department for six days and our resident enemies are still with us.

We hear this morning that the War Department contemplates announcing soon additional areas to be classed as forbidden to people of which we complain. That does not seem to be militant enough to suit us when we consider the fact that an enemy alien may now legally be in 1,000 yards of the Portland Airport and within 2 miles of Bonneville Dam. Let us show some initiative and zip in this matter and get all of them out of here immediately.

The problem of what effect their removal will have on the food and vegetable supply of the coastal areas seems insignificant to us in view of the damage their presence may cause. With our enormous supply of labor we will overcome any difficulty encountered along these lines.

Legionally, yours.

Cyril T. Blakeslee
L. C. Swafford

L. C. SWAFFORD, Chairman, Americanism Committee
C. T. BLAKESLEE, Commander



AMERICAN LEGION—FEDERAL POST No. 97
Portland
RESOLUTION

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Whereas, Federal Post No. 97, Department of Oregon, American Legion, did on January 20, 1942, pass a resolution urging removal of all enemy aliens, especially Japanese, from the critical coast areas, and

Whereas, daily discoveries disclosed after sporadic raids (in California, U. S. army uniforms and much contraband, and in Oregon caches of arms, ammunition and explosives) indicate probability of widespread sabotage held in leash until a critical moment for most telling effect, and

Whereas, notwithstanding this certainty that the situation is becoming more serious each day and enemy aliens, especially Japanese, are still roaming around apparently at will and their business establishments are in some cases being permitted to reopen, and

Whereas, this is in most striking contrast to the treatment being accorded our nationals in enemy countries, and

Whereas, it is the unanimous opinion of Federal Post of the American Legion, in keeping with the established policy of the National body since its founding of safeguarding our national integrity, that such treatment of our enemy aliens is a sore trial to the patience of the vast majority of our loyal citizens, and

Whereas, the situation is so acute that drastic and severe action is justified to prevent widespread sabotage and the arising of a serious fifth column element, now

Therefore, be it resolved that this is no time for namby-pamby pussyfooting, fear of hurting the feelings of our enemies; that it is not the time for consideration of minute constitutional rights of those enemies but that it is time for vigorous, whole-hearted, and concerted action in support of the Pacific Coast Committee on Alien Enemies and Sabotage toward the removal of all Enemy aliens and citizens of enemy alien extraction from all areas along the coast and that only those be permitted to return that are able to secure special permit for that purpose, and

Be it ^{further} resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to newspapers and all members of that committee.

Passed by unanimous vote at the regular meeting of Federal Post No. 97, American Legion, held February 17, 1942.

NOEL A. FROST, ADJUTANT.

C. T. BLAKESLEE, COMMANDER.

C. T. Blakeslee Commander.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby endorse the above resolution and insist upon prompt action for the removal of all Japanese and enemy aliens to points inland:-

Signed this _____ day of _____ 1942.

City _____ State _____

Members and friends of _____

NAME OF ORGANIZATION

Herewith:-

Japanese Relocation Papers
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Federal Post No. 97, Department of Oregon, American Legion, solicits the help of your organization in our attempt to secure the removal from Pacific coast areas of all Japanese, both alien and native-born, to points at least 300 miles inland.

According to the best information available to us it seems certain that wherever the Japanese armies have struck in this war the Japanese populations have been found treacherously 100 per cent cooperative with the troops of the Rising Sun.

Chairman Dies of the House Committee on subversive activities in a recent press release has warned that unless something is done to rigidly restrict the activities of Japanese on the Pacific Coast they will show us something that will make us forget Pearl Harbor as a calamity. Walter Lippman, a syndicated columnist of unimpeachable reputation who has just completed a tour of the Pacific Coast says, "The Coast is in imminent danger of attack from within and without - The Japanese navy has been reconnoitering, testing, and feeling out the defenses; communication takes place between the enemy at sea and the enemy agents on land."

There are 112,000 people of Japanese extraction in Washington, Oregon, and California and we believe that all of them could be removed to midwest points without undue hardship and we are convinced that the safety and security of this coast depends on such action being taken.

In answer to the argument that you can't treat native-born Japanese that way - let us say that we are just sitting around waiting for the enemy to stab us in the back as the "tourists" struck down Holland and Norway, and in view of the proven treachery of the race, laws must be enacted to protect us.

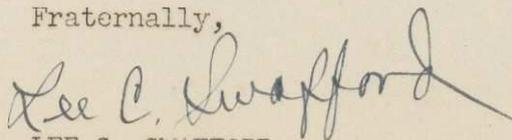
The Attorney General has designated 111 areas on the coast in which enemy aliens are forbidden, and for purposes of illustration we define one of them - the area in Eugene, Oregon, bounded by the alley between 7th and 8th Streets, Mill Street, 13th Street, and the alley between Olive and Charmlton Streets, as being one of the forbidden areas. We contend that it is foolhardy to expect any Japanese who is bent on an act of sabotage to be deterred by such weak restrictions - who is going to stop him from crossing the alley.

The issue as we see it is simply this - Is the safety and security of 11,000,000 residents of Washington, Oregon, and California to be jeopardized, or, shall 112,000 people of Japanese descent be made uncomfortable.

Copies of the enclosed resolution and of this letter are being mailed to hundreds of Legion Posts and fraternal organizations in Washington, Oregon, and California asking them to endorse this resolution, give it press publicity, and send copies to their Senators and Congressmen to the end that Japanese of whatever descent will be shoved back over the mountains and that the threat which now hangs over all of us may be removed.

Please act immediately and effectively.

Fraternally,



LEE C. SWAFFORD

CHAIRMAN - AMERICANISM COMMITTEE, POST NO. 97

Letters should be sent to Senator Wallgren, Chairman, Pacific Coast Committee on Alien Enemies and Sabotage, Washington, D. C., and to all Senators and Congressmen from the State of Oregon, and to the Oregonian and Journal.

Interested persons should try to get civic or fraternal organizations to which they belong to adopt suitable resolutions and send them to the people and organizations named above.

Letters should clearly state name of writer; should convey the sender's alarm at the ineffective restrictions placed on enemy aliens by the Attorney General and the Department of Justice; should cite any incidents of which the sender may know which provide opportunities for people of the Japanese race to commit acts of sabotage and the sender should indicate what alarm he or she may feel under existing conditions.

Do not use form letters under any circumstances. Write what you feel in your own words, preferable in longhand.

The following are members of the Pacific Coast Committee on Alien Enemies and Sabotage:

Senator M. C. Wallgren, Chairman
" Sheridan Downey
Congressman John M. Costello, California
" Richard J. Welch, "
" Walter M. Pierce, Oregon
" Knute Hill, Washington
" Alfred J. Elliott, California
" John Z. Anderson, "
" Jerry Voorhis, "
" Leland M. Ford, "
" Bertrand W. Gearhart, "
" Harry R. Sheppard, "
" Homer D. Angell, Oregon
" Thomas Rolph, California
" Thomas F. Ford, "

RESOLUTIONBASIC MAGNESIUM POST #40

AMERICAN LEGION - DEPARTMENT OF NEVADA

WHEREAS:

Our nation, in war, is confronted with the seriousness of battling for the perpetuation of ideals and traditions which enemy despots seek, by force and violence, to destroy; and,

WHEREAS:

Japanese, residing in vital defense areas, have been removed, in the interests of national safety, to inland areas remote from the location of essential war industries and placed in properly restricted and guarded concentration camps; and,

WHEREAS:

Japanese have now been officially permitted to locate in the Moapa Valley, Clark County, Nevada, in close proximity to Boulder Dam, the plant of Basic Magnesium, Incorporated, and the mine and mill of the Manganese Ore Company, vital and essential defense activities; and,

WHEREAS:

These Japanese are being imported into this defense area for the alleged purpose of satisfying a so called labor shortage and these Japanese replace native and resident Indian labor on irrigation water works and other public and semi-public operations; and,

WHEREAS:

This situation creates a dangerous precedent and jeopardizes the safety of war industries now located in Clark County, Nevada:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Federal authorities, responsible for the control of alien enemies and citizens deemed to be undesirable by reason of war conditions, be urged to take immediate action to remove these Japanese from the Moapa Valley to the detention camps from which they came and, further, that the War Manpower Board be called upon to assist the farmers and other employers of labor in the problem of securing sufficient manpower to eliminate the Japanese; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That the emphatic opposition of Basic Magnesium Post #40, American Legion, Department of Nevada, to any policy of assigning Japanese or any other enemy aliens or potentially dangerous personnel to this area, in any capacity, be spread upon these minutes, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

That copies of this resolution, duly adopted at a regular meeting of Basic Magnesium Post #40, held Tuesday, December 15, 1942, be forwarded to Commanding General DeWitt, commanding the Western War Zone, the Commanding Officer at Camp Williston, Boulder City, Nevada, the Com-

December 16, 1942

Japanese Relocation Papers
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manding Officer of the Gunnery School, Las Vegas, Honorable E. P. Carville, Governor of Nevada, Honorable James G. Scrugham, United States Senator for Nevada, Honorable Maurice Sullivan, Representative in Congress for Nevada, the National Director - War Relocation Board, the Department Executive Committee and the Commander of the Fourth District, American Legion, Department of Nevada, and to the Press.

/s/

C. J. Ferguson
Basic Magnesium Post #40

Clark S. Hardy
Adjutant

GF:dp

cc: Commanding General DeWitt, Western War Zone, as well as other Commanding Officers, Legionnaires, Commanders, Chairmen; four copies to The Press.

Mr. ANDREWS. The statement of the chairman is exactly correct.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of objecting, but I feel we can cut nonessential spending and give more money to our soldiers. I ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs if it is not his opinion that Congress should at this time give careful consideration with a view to raising the basic pay of the privates in the Army.

Mr. MAY. I believe such a bill is pending in the House Committee on Military Affairs at this time. We plan to have hearings on it at such time as we can conveniently do so, considering the press of other important legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House for the balance of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

SECOND WAR POWERS BILL

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 27.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in enrolling the bill (S. 2208) to further expedite the prosecution of the war, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make all necessary corrections in title and section numbers and cross references as may be necessary by reason of the omission from the enrolled bill of title VIII.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Petroleum World entitled "A Job for the Military," and in another extension to include an article from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative program today and following any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD today an article from the Petroleum World, entitled "A Job for the Military." It appears that our petroleum interests in California are not being properly patrolled, and this article calls the attention of our people to the situation existing there.

A second extension of my remarks has to do with the shortage of rubber. It is stated by the writer of the article I am including in my remarks that we can reclaim 450,000 tons of rubber. If this can be done, I see no reason why it should not be done. An ear should be lent to such suggestions as this. I hope all the Members of the House will read the article.

At the conclusion of the legislative program today I expect to address the House on the subject of the 40-hour week, and I expect to tell Mr. Phil Murray some of the things he ought to know. [Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the San Francisco Examiner entitled "Fair Trade Practices."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested that the Congress recess and go home in order to learn of the attitude of the people on the question of strikes, the 40-hour week, war production, and war profits. I would hate to think that the House is so blind and insensible that it does not already know the wishes of the people on these questions. The wishes of the people have been obvious for a long time, and a Member of Congress who does not now know the will of the people when it is so crystal clear must have an amazing method of isolating himself from the people whom he represents.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion it will be an outrage if this House votes to recess before voting on legislation effectively suspending the 40-hour week, speeding up production, and eliminating industrial graft and excess profits. Effective legislation should be passed immediately, not at some indefinite future date. MacArthur and his men did not take a recess. They did what was necessary and they did it without delay or hesitation. This Congress can do no less.

For my part, I shall vote against a recess until we have voted on the legislation referred to and I ask for a roll call vote on the record at the proper time on the question of a recess.

In regard to strikes and racketeering, it is only fair to point out that the House last December passed effective legislation, and the bill now reposes in the Senate.

JESSE H. POWELL

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COCHRAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

LETTER TO WAYNE COY

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VORYS of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by Roger Babson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD

and to include therein an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and I also ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes today following any previous special order and after the regular legislative program of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SCHULTE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today following any previous special order and the regular legislative program of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to put my head into the lion's mouth and to protest against an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News entitled "The Speaker Squawks."

In my judgment, the statement of the Speaker of the House commenting on agitation going on throughout the country and pointing out the vast importance of national unity was an altogether proper statement. I found nothing whatsoever in that statement objecting to fair and honest criticism of Congress. In my further judgment, the position of the National Legislature in the United States, regardless of what the opinion of Members of the House or of other people may be about specific issues, is of the most fundamental importance to the preservation of democracy. The very first necessity of dictatorship is destruction of the national legislative body. In my judgment, all the Speaker asked for and all that I am asking for is that people tell the truth when they offer criticism. The Congress can and should stand all honest criticism. But neither this nor any other institution can stand continued misrepresentation. In this very editorial Congress is taken to task for having provided for "self-allocated pensions for Congressmen." I am wondering whether the writer of the editorial knows that that measure was wiped off the statute books. I believe we must have criticism, we must have debate, we must have disagreements, but we and everyone else

must understand that nothing is to be gained for our country by either New Dealers or old dealers trying to use this war to try to prosecute their own aims. And when anyone says, "We can have national unity as soon as Congress does just what I want them to do," he is asking something which is quite impossible in a democracy. No one can have his way altogether.

The Speaker of the House is the symbol of the House. I rise to express my protest against this editorial.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD an address delivered by Mr. Archibald MacLeish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an editorial from the Boston Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include excerpts from an article from the magazine Amerasia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, it has been found that the so-called Japanese-language schools have been used for years for the purpose of indoctrinating the American-born children of Japanese descent with the ideals of that country and their ancestry, in order to fasten upon them such ties to Japan as may make them suitable material either for the Japanese Army or Navy, their spy system, or fifth-column work. Many of the graduates of these Japanese-language schools have been required to go to Japan for 1 or 2 years' training and then return to the United States.

Doubtless a good number of those postgraduates are ready and willing to carry out any orders which may be given to them by the Japanese Government, and yet they retain their American citizenship, granted them by virtue of their birth in this country. Similar schools may be operating in this country under the aegis of the Nazi, Fascist, or other foreign governments—in the future, if not now.

The two bills which I have introduced are for the direct purpose of wiping out these educational mills for the production of American-born fifth columnists and

saboteurs. I hope that one of these bills will be adopted by the Congress and approved by the President without delay, and I hope that the stronger of the two will be the one adopted. To let these things go on without legal restriction would be the height of folly.

VALIDITY OF PROTEST AGAINST CERTAIN LABOR LAWS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute, and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution adopted by the Independent Gas Association of Kansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FORTY-HOUR WEEK MUST GO

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford the luxury of a privileged class in this country at a time when the Nation is fighting for its very life. That is why the 40-hour week must go. While our soldiers and sailors, our farmers and small businessmen, and millions of other American citizens are working long and sometimes unlimited hours to prepare the Nation for victory, we have a special group whose leaders declare that its members will not work more than 40 hours per week unless they receive a pay increase of 50 percent. I do not believe that the workmen of this country want to put themselves in a privileged class. I think that they want to do their part without favoritism or special privileges.

I believe that if you would leave the matter to these patriotic American workmen the vote would be overwhelming to do away with the 40-hour week. I believe that if the leaders of labor organizations are wise and farsighted they will agree with the almost unanimous sentiment of other Americans that for the duration of this emergency there must be no 40-hour week, no time and a half for overtime, and no special privileges for any group or class in this country.

LABOR RACKETEERS

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation are aroused because the labor racketeers are permitted to take advantage of the national emergency to force closed-shop agreements and other unjustifiable demands on industries engaged in war production. Every group and every individual in this

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES OF THE CALIFORNIA
AMERICAN LEGION

The California Legionnaire, the official publication of the Department of California of the American Legion, was searched for the period from December 15, 1941 thru September 1, 1943 in order to discover the activities of the California Legion in relation to the Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent in California. One issue, that of January 1, 1942, was missing from the file. The most important Legion activities in regard to the Japanese question are the resolutions passed both by state and local groups and the appointment and reports of investigating committees. The California Legionnaire also carried summaries of speeches made, editorials, and news items relating to the problem.

The December 15, 1941 issue of the Cal. Leg. carried the only item found during the entire period which was not unfavorable to the California Japanese. That issue reported a resolution adopted by Commodore Perry Post 525, Los Angeles, composed of Legionnaires of Japanese descent. The resolution, adopted on 12/9/41 "condemn[ed] Japan for the treachery committed against our country and unreservedly offer our services in the defense of our land against attack". (Cal. Leg., 12/15/41, p. 6, c.7) Demands for internment of Japanese aliens and dual citizens began with the February 1, 1942 issue. A First Area meeting was held in Vallejo in January 25 at which Dr. L. J. Anderson of Placerville spoke and demanded immediate internment--"investigate them and ferret out the

good ones later". At this same meeting Deputy Adjutant James K. Fisk said that only 25% of native born Japanese are citizens. The other 75% never expatriated themselves and still hold dual citizenship. After these speeches a resolution was adopted to the effect that "...all alien enemies be placed in concentration camps and that the land and/or property owned or operated by such aliens be placed under Government supervision for the duration of the war. All Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship be placed in concentration camps with the same control over their property." (C. L., 2/1/42, p. 1, c. 7 & 8)

In Glendale on February 22, 1942, the Fourth Area meeting adopted a resolution calling for "...evacuation of American citizens of 'enemy alien extraction' whose loyalty is questionable, or as an alternative, to so restrict their mode of living as to eliminate any danger from them". (C.L., 3/1/42, p. 1, c. 3) This same issue reported a Second Area meeting on February 8 in San Leandro at which resolutions were adopted calling for the enactment of legislation that would cancel the American citizenship of all Japanese who failed to "disaffirm their loyalty to Japan". A second resolution was passed requesting that the power to remove Japanese from restricted zones be transferred from the Justice Department to the Army and that the Commanding General be given authority to remove all persons of Japanese extraction from prohibited areas. (C.L., 3/1/42, p.6, c.8) The Executive Committee, meeting in Santa Barbara on April 11-12, 1942, adopted a resolution asking the military authorities to evacuation from

were condemned and the committee reiterated Res. 50 and 54 adopted at the Los Angeles Convention. A vote of commendation to the Commanding Officer of the Western Defense Command was also included. (C.L., 12/15/42, p. 1, c. 1&2)

The December Department Executive Committee meeting suspended the charters of California's two Japanese American Legion Posts, Commodore Perry Post 525 of Los Angeles and Townsend Harris Post 438 of San Francisco. The Judge Advocate pointed out that the Posts have the privilege of appealing. (C.L. 12/15/42, p. 1, c. 7&8)

District 17 passed a resolution to "place all Japanese under the direct control of the Army". This resolution is reported to have had "the full support of the members". (C.L., 1/15/43, p.5, c.6) The February 15, 1943, C.L. mentioned that the Legion sponsored two bills in the California Legislature, S140 and S18, which pertained to the alien land law.

(C.L. 2/15/43, p.1, c.2) The National Executive Committee on Americanism approved several points in regard to the Japanese question. These were listed in the March 15, 1943 C.L., and are merely a reiteration of Res. 50 adopted at the Los Angeles Convention. (C.L. 3/15/43, p.2, c.3)

The Executive Committee meeting in Los Angeles on April 10-11 reaffirmed resolutions 50 and 54 of the Los Angeles Convention and also demanded that if Japanese be released for farm or other work that they be under the supervision of the United States army. (C.L. 4/15/43, p.4, c.4) This again, seems a contradiction. Res. ~~51~~ 50 demands that no Japanese be allowed to leave the camps "under any pretext for the duration"; Res. 54 commends Gen. DeWitt for refusing to re-

lease any Japanese "for use in agriculture". Now they reaffirm those, but say if they are released it should be under Army supervision.

The Rio Linda Post on May 2 passed a resolution calling for a change in the U.S. Constitution which would ban Japanese from American citizenship. A second resolution was passed demanding the removal of all Japanese from mainland United States with compensation for their property. (C.L. 5/15/43, p.2, c.6) The Legion Auxiliary of District 23 is reported in the June 15, 1943 C.L. as having passed a resolution backing up the Legion's stand in insisting on continued internment of all Japanese regardless of place of birth and commending DeWitt's stand. Without quoting its authority, the resolution makes this statement: "It is an established fact that 80% of all Japanese internees have admitted their desire to fight for Japan should they be released!" (C.L. 6/15/43, p3. c.2) This same Legion Auxiliary of Dist. 23 adopted a resolution at its June Meeting which is quoted in part in the 7/15/43 C.L. Several "whereases" are given, but none of the "resolves". The "whereases" included the following: that internment was necessary for the safety of the country and for the safety of the internees; that "The differences in religion, tradition, thought, race, and color of the Japanese from our American citizens is such ... as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American"; that "By actual survey it has been ascertained that 80% of the internees would, by their own admission, fight for Japan if given the

opportunity, and the attitude of the remaining 20% is an unknown quantity". The resolution goes on to praise Gen. DeWitt and to point to the danger of mob violence if the Japanese were to be released. Presumably, the "resolves" are to the effect that all Japanese should be retained in camps, but the C.L. lets the reader guess. (C.L., 7/15/43, p.3, c. 2&3)

The State Convention of the American Legion was held in San Francisco August 16, 17, 18, 1943. However, the August 15, 1943 ^{City} carried accounts of the convention. It reported that the following resolutions were adopted unanimously--the elimination of all Japanese from the armed forces; the control of relocation camps by the army; the segregation of Japanese known to be disloyal; a Congressional study of the entire Japanese problem; the passage of the Johnson bill which would set up a committee to arrange for the deportation of disloyal Japanese after the war. (C.L. 8/15/43, p.1, c.8) The ~~Sept~~ September 1, 1943 C.L. printed a summary of all the resolutions adopted at the San Francisco convention. Res. 7 deals with the Japanese question and is practically a repetition of ^{that} which the August 15, 1943 issue carried but there are minor differences. Res. 7 demanded the transfer of control of all Japanese in the United States to the army; the segregation of known disloyal Japanese; the use in agriculture under army supervision outside of the combat zone of American born Japanese; the release of Japanese owned farm implements, cars, tires for wartime use under eminent domain; the creation of a committee to effect the deportation of all alien Japanese and unworthy American born at the end of the war; and the elimination of Japanese from the armed forces of the United States. (C.L. 9/1/43, p.6, c.1)

At the Resolutions Committee meeting held in San Francisco December 5-6, 1942, it was decided to ask the Department Commander to appoint an investigating committee of Legionnaires to conduct an investigation of all Japanese Relocation Areas in the state of California. Copies of the subsequent report were to be submitted to Department Headquarters, to interested District Commanders, and to the President of the United States. (C.L., 12/15/42, p.1, c.1) In accordance with this request, Dept. Commander Happell appointed a committee of which State Senator Jack B. Tenny was Chairman and of which H.J. McClatchy was a member. (C.L., 2/1/43, p.5, C.8) The report of this committee was read to the Executive Committee in Los Angeles April 10-11, 1943 by

H. J. McClatchy. (C.L. 5/1/43, p.2, c. 5&6 and p.6, c.1-5)

The report stated that the investigators decided to confine their investigations to the following points: general living conditions, camp government, food, stores, cash allowances, schools, and dual citizenship. Testimony was taken before notaries under oath. The Joint Fact Finding Committee of the California legislature detailed some of its own members to accompany the Legion members. The report stated that the investigations were necessarily incomplete and that many allegations were not completely verified. The committee broke up into two parts; one, composed of W. M. Sisson, H. J. McClatchy, and H.A. Vogelsand investigated conditions at Tule Lake; the other, composed of L. F. Olson, G. Contreras, and A. D. Guasti investigated conditions at Manzanar.

Manzanar

The report of the committee investigation of Manzanar is not nearly so damning as that of the Tule Lake group. Excerpts from it follow:

Japanese Relocation Papers
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"Prior to the administration of Mr. Merritt, the evacuees were permitted to leave the Center and wander at will about the adjacent country. This practice quickly antagonized the residents of nearby communities, and is an example of the loose type of control exercised by some civilian administrators in this and similar projects in the State. The present administration does not permit such leniency.

"... Contrary to current rumors, the evacuees are not fed any better than the average citizen. They are given oleomargarine instead of butter, and their food, while not luxurious, is ample and nourishing.

The report had this to say in regard to the riot at
Manzanar:

"Conditions at Manzanar are certainly not so crowded that congestion alone would cause such an outbreak of subversive violence. As for newspapers stressing only the sensational aspects of the affair, it would be difficult to imagine anything more sensational than a riot by Japanese evacuees which lasted three days and resulted in the death of two, and the wounding of four, and the serious ^{injury} being administered an evacuee because of his cooperation with Government investigative agencies.

"It must be remembered that only a handful of leaders of the riot were removed from the Center. Several hundred evacuees comprised the mob of rioters and the majority of them are still there.

...
"Conferences with County officials and citizens indicated that there is the strongest sentiment for Army control at Manzanar. The great contrast between conditions in the Center under the present administration and those which preceded it indicate that considerable latitude is given the individual administrator. Under Army supervision the administration would be much more uniform, and public sentiment emphatically favors Army supervision..

"It is felt that an Americanism course, which all adult evacuees are compelled to attend, would be an excellent thing. Under present conditions the disloyal Japanese are left pretty much alone to nurture their subversive broodings. These subversive tendencies were deeply ingrained as a vital part of the Japanese heritage, and after years of intense indoctrination of Japanism and a firmly planted sense of fanatic devotion to the Emperor.

...
"Unquestionably, the problem of segregation is a difficult one. There is no doubt that the older evacuees are, for the most part, loyal to Japan and that they exercise considerable influence on the Nisei with whom they have the closest contact.

The report concluded by making the following four
recommendations:

The July 1, 1943 issue of the C.L. carried a report on the investigations of the State Senate Fact Finding Committee which is seeking to determine the attitude of Californians on the Japanese and Japanese Americans now in the relocation centers. The committee met in Modesto on June 16 and in Turlock on June 17 and received the testimony of county officials and other interested citizens. The chairman of the committee, Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock, reported "almost unanimous opinion in the Modesto area against the return of any Japanese, at least until after the war". Commander Pedersen, Commander of the 12th. Dist., Ameri. Leg., made the statement that American soldiers and sailors who have been wounded in the Pacific theater of war, would rise against any Japanese who might be returned ~~to~~ there. Dr. A. J. Rousse of the Turlock Post told the Fact Finding Committee that the Post had adopted a resolution calling for a ban against the return of Japanese during the war. The Modesto post had adopted a resolution approving the seven point program of the Aerm. Leg. for the solution of the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast. (The seven points are not listed.) The Ceres Post passed a resolution commending Gen. DeWitt for his stand and also one urging Army control of the camps. The Newman Post endorsed the seven point program. The Atwater Post drafted a resolution opposing any "movement or plan of ever allowing any Japanese to make a permanent home in California or in the United States".

(C.L. p.2, c.3)

The C. L. carried reports of several speeches or public statements made by their own members or others on the Japanese question. The first of these reported was made by Department Commander Bob Garner at a Second Area meeting in San Leandro on February 8, 1942 in which he said that Japanese were located in all strategic areas and that "...this matter calls for drastic action and we should demand some equally as drastic action to remove these Japanese from such vital spots. Some true Americans may be hurt, some patriotic Japanese may suffer, but this matter is too important to let this interfere." (C.L., 3/1/42, p.6, c.1)

James K. Fisk, Adjutant of the California Department of the American Legion and Chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee charged that the Legion was ignored by the Tolan Committee. Said Mr. Fisk: "We notified the Tolan committee that we had such testimony to offer--testimony that perhaps could come from no other source--and have made repeated attempts to be heard but have only received the 'run around'." (C.L. 3/15/42, p.1. c.1)

The Department Executive Committee, meeting in Santa Barbara April 11 and 12, heard a speech ~~from~~ by Homer Chaillaux, National Americanism Director. Mr. Chaillaux said in part: "Everybody thought Jim Fisk was crazy twelve years ago when he continued to stay in there with the Japanese Immigration Committee, and in 1935 tried to pass legislation to get rid of the Japs, meaning the fishing fleet on the West Coast, but it failed. Why? Because the canners wanted cheap labor. It

took Pearl Harbor to show that the Legion was right in its program concerning Japanese aliens." (C.L., 4/15/42, p.1, c. 7&8) The Los Angeles Convention of 1942, heard a speech by Jack B. Tenny, Department Legislative Chairman and Assemblyman in which he "described the hotbeds of subversive activities in California,--German, Italian, and Japanese, naming both names and places". No further details of this speech were reported. (C.L. 9/1/42, p.4, c.5)

On January 17, 1943 in Merced, ~~District~~ Department Commander Happell told the 12th. District Legion members that the Legion favored 1) Legislation favoring revocation of citizenship of all Japanese born in the United States, 2) Making it unlawful for such individuals to own land anywhere in continental United States, 3) Stricter control of Japanese now in relocation centers. (C.L. 2/1/43, p.6, c.3) Happell, at a meeting of the 10th. District January 20 in Oakland, reported that the Legion demanded that all Japanese be placed under army control. (C.L. 2/15/43, p.2, c.4)

The Twenty Third District financed the publishing of a booklet entitled "Playing with Dynamite" which deals with Japanese subversive activities. The first printing was exhausted in less than a month and requests were still coming in. The District pledged \$103 for additional printing of the booklet. Dr. John R. Lechner introduced the speaker of the evening, ^{Feb 24} who was Kilsoo K. Haan of the Sino-Korean Peoples League. Mr. Haan was reported as saying: "Yet in spite of the treachery of the Japanese, there is a group in America

raising money for the purpose of releasing these aliens from evacuation camps." Following this speech, a resolution was passed protesting the removal of Japanese from the camps.

(C.L. 3/15/43, p.5, c.6)

Clyde Shoemaker, President of the Legion Luncheon Club, gave a speech to the District 23 Legion Auxiliary at their March meeting. He reviewed the history of the Japanese in the United States, and concluded: "This is a war to the finish and let us not be misled by newspapers printed by the Japanese in these various centers, in which appear many a plea for sympathy." (C.L. 4/1/43, p.3, c.6)

The Department Executive Committee, meeting in Los Angeles on April 10, 1943, heard an address by Jefferson D. Atwood, National Vice-Commander, who urged the denial of citizenship to American born children of aliens "unless they ask for it and prove themselves worthy". He had suggested a change in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to that effect. (C.L., 4/15/43, p.1, c. 7 & 8)

Clyde Shoemaker spoke again on March 25 to the South Los Angeles Post. The C.L. merely quoted him as saying that "The Legion must be realistic in handling the post-war Japanese problem". (C.L. 4/15/43, p.5, c.4)

The June 1, 1943 C.L. carried a this headline: "Roane Waring Denounces Coddling of Japs" and contained an account of Waring's speech in San Francisco on ^{May} ~~April~~ 28, 1943 in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium. C.L. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ reported his speech as follows:

"Branding those in charge of the WRA as 'wide eyed theorists'

who are either too ignorant or too dishonest to state the truth, the Legion Chief produced and read letters from J. Edgar Hoover denying that the FBI had investigated Japanese recently released from Relocation Centers." During this same California visit, Waring spoke at the Stadium in Los Angeles. There he said: "The WRA's handling and release of Japanese placed in their custody is a fraud against America." He accused WRA of falsehood and deception in releasing 180 Japanese "so that they can fill up the schools and colleges, from which our boys have gone to fight". He again read the letter from Hoover denying that the FBI had investigated released Japanese. (C.L., 6/1/43, p.1, c.4&5)

Dr. John R. Lechner, Chairman of the District Americanism Committee, spoke to the members of Dist. 23 on May 20. He presented the committee's seven point program to stimulate action against "pampering of Japanese". (Again, the points are not stated.) The program was adopted by those present and a committee was appointed to raise funds to carry out the program. (C.L. 6/15/43, p.5, c.1)

At the California Department Convention in San Francisco August 16-19, 1943, Rep. Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle, newly returned from naval duty in the South Pacific, spoke. He demanded the "most stringent supervision of all Japanese in America, and urged their exclusion from the Pacific Coast after the war and 'forever'". (C.L. 8/15/43, p.1, c.8)

During the period from December 7, 1941 through September 1, 1943, there was one editorial and a few news items on the

Japanese question in the C.L. The editorial was in the January 15, 1942, issue and was entitled "Japanese Trying for State Jobs". Excerpts from the editorial follow:

"It is reported that many Japanese are taking civil service examinations, which, if they pass, will qualify them for life jobs in government service. As citizens of the United States they have this privilege.

"What is necessary to find out is that they are not citizens of Japan also. Japan claims a hold on every Jap no matter where his home may be..., and unless allegiance to Japan is disclaimed that dual citizenship exists until death.

...
"If an alien cannot prove full and loyal citizenship (!!!) or if there is a doubt, the benefit should fall in favor of the State.

"Let's see that it does."

(C.L., 1/15/42, p.4, c.1)

The November 15, 1942 and the December 1, 1942 C.L. carry a brief history of evacuation. (C.L. 11/15/42, p.1, c. 4 & 5 and C.L. 12/1/42, p.1, c. 1 & 2)

At the February, 1943 meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary, District 2, the education of the Japanese at Tule Lake was discussed. No action was taken. (C.L. 3/15/43, p.3, c.3)

"WRA Admits Freeing Japs Without Probe; Army Control Mapped", was the heading of the C.L. for June 15, 1943. The story beneath contained the following:

"WRA has now admitted freeing of Japs without investigation by the FBI. Deputy Director of WRA, Elmer M. Rowalt, has also admitted that Japanese are not at all under the point rationing system which restricts the diet of all civilians."

(C.L. 6/15/43, p.1, c.6)

The same article contained a statement by John M. Costello, chairman of a Dies sub-committee, to the effect that Japanese

now in centers would not be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast during the war. (C.L., 6/15/43, p.1, c.6)

The members of the 24th. District were guests of Paramount Post at the Paramount studios and were shown a Japanese film. The reporter of the District gave this statement for publication in the C.L.: "Comrades, when that picture is released there will be no longer a question of whether the Japanese should be retained in camps and not allowed to roam around the country." (C.L. 7/15/43, p.5, c.2)

Amer. Legion

1943

Japanese Relocation Papers
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August 11, 1943

Mr. E. M. Everett, Commander
Placentia Post No. 277
American Legion,
Placentia, California

Dear Mr. Everett:

This is to acknowledge and thank you sincerely for the copy of the resolution of the Placentia Post No. 277, with regard to the Japanese now in Relocation Centers. We are pleased to receive this resolution.

The data that we have received from the American Legion organizations as a whole, especially through Mr. Fisk, State Adjutant, and from Mr. Beery of the Seventeenth District Americanism Committee, have contributed much to our understanding of the public's attitude with respect to the Japanese problem.

I would like to make it clear that this Study is constituted solely for the purpose of recording a definitive history of the Japanese during wartime. Though we make our data available to certain federal agencies, we have no part in formulating policies, and we make no recommendations with regard to policies.

Thank you again for your interest and for your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Morton Grodzins
Research Assistant

MG:mw

JAPANESE SITUATION

AMERICAN LEGION POSTS

Lindsay Post No. 128 -
Lindsay, Calif.

Colfax Post No. 192
Colfax, Calif.

M.I. Navy Yard Post No. 550
Vallejo, Calif.

North Sacramento Post No 447
North Sacramento, Calif.

Lakeport Post No. 159
Lakeport, Calif.

Fresno Women's Post No. 367
Fresno, Calif.

Vista Post No. 365
Vista, Calif.

Merle Reed Post No. 124
Delano, Calif.

Cheula Post No. 92
McCloud, Calif.

Corvallis Post No. 11
Corvallis, Ore.

Mojave Post No. 358
Mojave, Calif.

Richard W. Townsend Post No. 84
Auburn, Calif.

Guy Rathbun Post No. 25
Kelso Wash.

Bert S. Crossland Post No. 170
Torrance, Calif.

Menlo Park Post No. 443
Menlo Park, Calif.

Madera Post No. 11
Madera, Calif.

American Legion
Department of Ore.
Portland, Ore.

San Marino Post No. 239
San Marino, Calif.

Medford Post No. 15
Medford, Ore.

Fullerton Post No. 142
Fullerton, Calif.

Selma Post No. 12
Selma, Calif.

American Legion Post No. 49
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Chino Post No. 299
Chino, Calif.

Hague, Thomas-Hegarty Post No. 130
Grass Valley, Calif.

Butte Valley Post No. 478
Butte Valley, Calif.

La Habra Post No. 267
La Habra, Calif.

Joseph G. McComb Post No 146
Oceanside, Calif.

Brea Post No. 181
Brea, Calif.

Ed. Webb Post No. 134
Hynes, Calif.

Laguna Beach Post No. 222
Laguna Beach, Calif.

Brawley Post No. 60
Brawley, Calif.

South Pasadena Post No. 140
South Pasadena, Calif.

Ontario Post No. 112
Ontario, Calif.

Hood River Post No. 22
Hood River, Ore.

44

40

American Lwgiön Posts Cont'd

La Habra American Legion Auxiliary No. 267
La Habra, Calif.

Morana Valley Post No. 574
Nuevo, Calif.

Canadian Legion of the
British Empire Service League
Hollywood, Calif.

Richard Arnold Griffith Post No. 324
Barstow, Calif.

San Dieguito Post No. 416
Encinitas, Calif.

Vallejo Post No. 104
Vallejo, Calif.

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JAPANESE SITUATION

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

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Theodore Roosevelt Camp No. 9
Auxiliary No. 5
United Spanish War Veterans
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Captain Robert P. McJohnston Chapter
Daughters of the Union
Los Angeles, Calif

Daughters of the American Revolution
Los Angeles, Calif.

Easterns Stars
Los Angeles, Calif.

Robert E. Lee Chapter No 278
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Los Angeles, Calif.

Selma I.O.O.F. Lodge No. 309
Selma, Calif

Redding Lodge No. 271 I.O.O.F.
Redding, Calif.

Fathers of Fighters
Imperial County, Calif.

99

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Enclosed: —

AIB, 2B

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“When Japan is ready for an all-out attack upon America—The Japanese in the United States will suddenly raise a volunteer army and aid Japan’s occupation of Hawaii and the Pacific Coast.”

MATSUO—

(Japanese Naval Intelligence Head whose blueprint of the war was carried out almost to the letter.)

Please mail them to—

AMERICAN LEGION COMMITTEE
838 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California

DO YOU WANT TO TAKE
THIS CHANCE ON THE PACIFIC
COAST BY HAVING THE JAPA-
NESE RETURNED TO THIS AREA?

***If not, read this folder
carefully, and act NOW!***



We are in a war to the finish against the Nazis and the Japs. Our national debt ceiling is already two-thirds of all we are worth as a nation, with more to be added. Millions of American boys, and countless thousands of civilians run the risk of pain and torture and death! A free America comprised of free men and women can only be preserved if we win a total victory as soon as possible! We dare have no weak spots at the front, and we dare have none at home, or we may go down in defeat.

We have one weak spot at home which must be overcome immediately! Powerful—very powerful—organizations of religious and educational leaders have *Sob-sistered* the Japanese evacuation order almost out of existence.

Here is a partial list of nationwide organizations which have brought terrific pressure on American leaders to free the Japanese in America from all defense restrictions and to soften our attitude toward a ruthless, treacherous, determined Japan:

a. CHURCHMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN PEACE—

Under Dr. Albert W. Palmer of Chicago, nearly 2500 prominent ministers are enrolled to break down evacuation defense program.

b. FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION—

Over 26,000 active members in this powerful pro-Japanese group.

c. NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTION OF WAR—

This powerful organization claims that the "United States has no right to interfere with Japanese program in the Far East." Conducting nationwide campaign to release Japanese and abolish evacuation order.

d. FRIENDS CHURCH OF AMERICA—

Took leadership in having 1600 Japanese-Americans released for University training. Helped to raise private funds to coddle Japanese.

e. NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY—

Distributed thousands of booklets tearing down evacuation order, written by Norman Thomas.

f. CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION—

Pressure throughout America to restore Japanese-Americans and aliens to former place—declares we must not curb civil liberties of Japanese.

g. SCORES OF STATE AND LOCAL CHURCH AND EDUCATIONAL FEDERATIONS.

• *Americans on the Pacific Coast!*

We will have the Japanese on this Coast again at this critical period unless we *organize* against these sentimental, uninformed groups of appeasers.

For the sake of your own community—will you cooperate in the following program? It means the safety of your community and may spare the lives of your women and children!

If you are a civic organization, please pass resolutions immediately endorsing the following 7-point program.

If you are a public body, please pass the resolution through your Council or Supervisors.

PROGRAM

1. To prevent return of any Japanese to Coastal area for duration.
2. To transfer control of all Japanese in America from civilian authority to United States Army.
3. Abandon idea of creating Japanese Combat Units.
4. Under strict Army control, place every able bodied Japanese male in agriculture, in interior.
5. Release all Japanese farm implements, cars and tires on Coast for war time use under "eminent domain" law.
6. Release impounded money (nearly \$200,000,000) belonging to government of Japan for use in above projects.
7. Conduct thorough investigation of all Japanese activities in America, before and since Pearl Harbor, and establish Congressional Committee for complete study of postwar disposition of Japanese based on the investigation.