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MEETING OF  
CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE

HELD IN ROOM 122 VETERANS BUILDING  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1942 - 10 A.M.

JAMES K. FISK, CHAIRMAN

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P R E S E N T

James K. Fisk, Department Adjutant, American Legion, Chairman;

H. J. McClatchy, Executive Secretary;

Daniel C. Murphy, California Federation of Labor; <

Hon. U.S. Webb; *former atty-genl. of Calif.*

John T. Regan, Grand Secretary, Native Sons of the Golden West;

Ed. T. Schnarr, Grand President, Native Sons of the Golden West;

Hon. Earl Warren, Attorney General;

Charles M. Goethe, President, Immigration Study Commission;

Robert H. Fouke, Public Relations; *S.F. attorney*

Leon Happell, Chairman, American Legion Americanism Commission;

Charles C. Galiano, Chairman, American Legion National  
Defense Commission.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

CHAIRMAN FISK: We are greatly delighted to see the attendance here today to consider certain of these matters that affect the welfare of the country and in which our Committee is directly or indirectly concerned. I have a short agenda here. What would you suggest that we bring up first, Mr. McClatchy? We have had several informal meetings since we met last and several conversations since December 7.

MR. McCLATCHY: Since the last release that was published in the paper I have had a great number of telephone calls, and one of them that was particularly interesting was from a schoolteacher in the Junior College. She was the one who advised me that the Japanese students were taking leaves of absence in numbers, -- so many, in fact, that she made it her business to find out why. And she was told by those students that they were taking leaves of absence at the request of their parents so that they could qualify for State Civil Service jobs, so the children could go to work for the State and have an income, because their parents were nationals and they were afraid their money was going to be frozen. I immediately took that question up with Harry Lutgens of the State Personnel Board. That was something entirely new to him, and he said he would look into it, and he did. And it immediately bore fruit, because they have stopped all of it. The Civil Liberties League has moved into the picture, and I notice they got pretty rough handling at the hands of the Board the other day, and,

*High in  
Conf. Room  
John*



as a matter of fact, the attorney for the Civil Liberties League agreed that perhaps a dual citizen did not have much right before the Board.

Mr. Lutgens did tell me, too, that they furnished, either weekly or semi-weekly, to heads of departments a list of approved applicants for temporary employments in the State service, and the list that they had turned out that morning had fifty names on it , forty-five of whom were Japanese.

Here is something in connection with McClellan Field, which is our big air depot for the Western eleven States. They have Federal Civil Service there, and the Japanese were taking that examination, but none of them were ever employed. The employing agent would come to the Japanese name and jump it and take the next name. And then they were advised by Washington that it would be necessary to take some of them in. So they would phone at odd hours and not be able to get anybody on the phone, and of course did not phone back. And then definite instructions came from Washington that a certain percentage of the employees must be Japanese from the list. That was direct orders from the Federal Government. That came direct to me from an employee of the Personnel Office out there. Since the war I understand that all of them have been dropped out.

GENERAL WEBB: This order came from Washington prior to the war?

MR. McCLATCHY: Prior to the war. Evidently complaint had been made in Washington about the fact that they would not hire



these Japanese. That is why the direct order came out that a certain percentage of that Civil Service list had to be Japanese. But they did everything possible up there to even get around that order, but there were a number of them in there.

In the Motor Vehicle Department practically all the temporary help are Japanese. At license plate time they put in a couple of hundred extra employees just for the rush time, and a big percentage of these were Japanese.

MR. GALIANO: American-born citizens?

MR. McCLATCHY: Oh, yes; to qualify you have to be a citizen of the State before you can take the examination.

MR. HAPPELL: I am wondering why the order from Washington said Japanese; why not Chinese?

MR. McCALTY: Because they were the ones that were being discriminated against. Others might have been discriminated against, but the protest was made for the Japanese either by the Japanese consulate or some Japanese organization. If protest had not been made, the order would not have come out.

MR. REGAN: Mr. McClatchy, has dual citizenship been taken into consideration in that?

MR. McCLATCHY: It never had, but it is now. The State Personnel Board is now knocking over the dual citizens. They have stopped all applications for Civil Service on the part of Japanese until they can prove their loyalty. And that is going to be a pretty difficult proposition to prove, just as it is difficult to disprove it.



MR. REGAN: But it remains in their hands to prove that they have relinquished dual citizenship?

MR. McCLATCHY: I think that is the intent of the State Personnel Board. I don't know how far they have gone on it. They had a hearing down here the other day, and they are standing pat on it that they are all out temporarily. I notice in Los Angeles that Los Angeles just simply gave those who had Civil Service standing in Los Angeles County leaves of absence.

GENERAL WEBB: That included those who relinquished Japanese citizenship?

MR. McCLATCHY: I don't think they brought the subject up at all. They simply said they were descendants of an enemy alien race, and to get around perhaps the legal end of it, they simply gave them leaves of absence.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Have you something else, Mr. McClatchy, that has come to your observation since December 7?

MR. McCLATCHY: I just sent a note to Mr. Fisk concerning the operation of one of the tire boards in Sacramento and that a Japanese physician, -- a national, not a citizen, -- was able to get four tires for himself because he need them. Incidentally, this doctor is a sport. He has the best hunting equipment in town; he has the best fishing equipment in town; he has the best camping equipment in town, and he is very well liked by the other medicos and people with whom he has come in contact, because he is a sport. But all of a sudden he wakes up and finds that not one of his tires would stand



retreating. Under the law you take your tire to an appraiser and he goes over it and says whether the tire can be recapped or not. Not one of these four tires would stand recapping. It is very unusual for a man who has the best of everything to all of a sudden find out that he wore his tires down so that not one of them would stand recapping. /

The Governor has offered the suggestion that everyone who operates under a State license have that license suspended for the duration. He operates as a medico under State license, and his license would be suspended under the Governor's suggestion. Whether the Governor intends to go through with it or not, I don't know. //

I know that the Committee has received more active support and more general support in the last month than it has received in the last thirty years of its existence, and what we want we ought to get now.

MR. GOETHE: It strikes me that we could get a lot of good educational material out of that if it was handled right. This is our time to get things done that we have been trying to get done for a quarter of a century. ✓

CHAIRMAN FISK: Before you proceed any further, I would like to suggest, and have your reaction, that I appoint a committee of three to consider certain of these points that we stress this morning, with reference to the preparation of any public statement that we wish to make, if that meets with your approval. Mr. McClatchy, Mr. Fouke and General Webb, would you



please act as that committee on expression.

You mentioned, Mr. McClatchy, the obtaining of travel permits by Japanese through the United States Attorney's office.

MR. McCLATCHY: Following the publication of notice that an enemy alien had to secure permission to travel, I went over to the Federal Attorney's office in Sacramento to make an investigation. They were averaging then better than thirty a day asking permits to travel. They listed the names and were supposed to have a week to investigate them. When they are coming in at the rate of thirty to fifty a day you can't investigate them, and they were almost automatically getting permits to travel, although most of those travel request were not for great distances. I talked to the young woman who handled all of the detail in there, and she was throwing her books around. There didn't happen to be anybody else in the office, so she could use the words she wanted to use, which she did. Why should she devote all her time to taking requests from these people to move around at their will and do the things that they wanted to do when, if the shoe was on the other foot, why, we wouldn't be moving around? Now they have reduced their requirements so that you can move I think it is fifty miles without permission.

There is a commercial photographer in Sacramento. Under the law commercial photographers were permitted to retain possession of their big commercial cameras for photographs, and so on, but they couldn't move them around. Well, this boy goes up



and asks for a permit to move his around on the basis that it is the custom to take pictures at Japanese funerals, which is true; but they couldn't employ an American, even a Nisei, to take those photographs. So they gave him a permit to move his camera around to the cemeteries, and so on. The fault doesn't lie here. The fault lies in Washington with Biddle's office. They are afraid that they are going to infringe upon the civil liberties of some individual.

MR. FOUKE: They don't seem to be in certain instances. I have one very prominent French attorney out here at the immigration station who is booked as being an enemy alien. Here is a Frenchman who is loyal to Petain, and he has been detained here in the class of someone we are at war with. I have hesitated to get out a writ of habeas corpus to get him out.

MR. GALIANO: Did you hear Biddle's talk Sunday night?

MR. McCLATCHY: I did.

MR. GALIANO: He went into quite a lengthy discussion on that.

MR. MURPHY: There is a sequence there. The other day before the meeting of the sheriffs and district attorneys, in which they were advocating rather strenuous measures, all of them --that was the keynote-- John Dockweiler made a speech to the effect that there wouldn't be a Jap of any kind, whether he was a native, Nisei, or what not, that would not be in the dragnet and moved three or four hundred miles inland. So finally I asked if any of them had heard Biddle the night before.



Out of an audience from all over the State of several hundred people, there wasn't one of them who had heard Biddle. I told them that I didn't like to quote anyone, but his general theme was to exercise great caution so that there wouldn't be any infringement upon the natural rights of people and of nationals, and so on.

In this week's issue of the Saturday Evening Post there is a reprint of an address made by President Roosevelt before some organization back in late 1940 or early 1941 in which it was explained that the reason for the oil transportation to Japan from this country was to keep that friendly feeling, because if it were not done, unquestionably Japan would be involved with the so-called allied nations of that time, and that that indicated that it was a very fine policy, inasmuch as Japan was not actively in the war, and indicated a continuance of that policy. Of course, there isn't any question about it now since the Pearl Harbor incident that we have to think of the protection of the people here in America. And now there isn't any question as to what can be done from the inside through the fifth column activities. While, of course, we must recognize that they are human beings and entitled to fair treatment, at the same time we must also recognize that in far greater numbers are the Americans who must be protected against any possibility of having a repetition of what occurred in beautiful Pearl Harbor; and notwithstanding Attorney General Biddle and the



others, why, this just simply can't be a kid-glove affair. Of course, on the other hand, it needn't be in any sense a matter of brutality or herding people like cattle or any of that sort of thing.

But what is the right thing to do? Sometimes I think that we might pay a little too much attention to individual instances like the doctor who was able to get new tires and about a few hundred people who happen to have Civil Service employment. But that is just nothing, comparatively speaking; it doesn't mean a thing whether this doctor continues to use his new tires or whether a few hundred Japanese are employed to take care of the additional work in the way of automobile registration and work of that kind. But the all-important thing is, as the sheriffs and the district attorneys brought out, that around certain gun emplacements, around certain great oil reserves, around certain great chemical plants, there are the Japanese farmers. One fellow--I have forgotten his name--told of a number of filings on barren, non-productive land around a practice field for American aviators. He gave the number; it was a very large number, and I don't like to repeat it for fear I may be wrong--of filings on the part of Japanese for all surrounding area, and he claims that you cannot raise a grasshopper on this land; that it is utterly worthless as far as agricultural purposes are concerned. He didn't hesitate about that. He seemed to be sure of his facts. And he is the sheriff of Kern County. The southeast portion of Kern County



is where this area is that he had in mind. Whereupon John Dockweiler told that he was a member of Congress when this great area was set aside. It is twenty-five miles square, and it seems that you can fire into the air and also do some target work on the level, and that the force of the explosions will have expended themselves before they reach the limits of this particular area. It has a poetic name, an old Indian place.

*Murphy:* So ~~that there are many indications of large scale activities~~ that ~~so far transcend anything in the way of a few hundred~~ Civil Service employees or ~~this particular doctor, that it is~~ my opinion that the entire question should be considered rather than a particular phase of it or a single incident here and there. Inasmuch as it has always been our duty, and we accepted that many years ago, to take care of the entire Japanese question the best we can, now that it is in the public eye, why, I believe that we are best fitted, because of our experience, to issue what we should consider a well thought-out policy as to just what should be done with the entire Japanese population. First, shall we consider it as a Jap being a Jap regardless of his place of birth or how many generations removed, or should we try to segregate them into the Nisei, or those who have been to Japan and educated along Japanese lines and have since returned, or should we attempt to make segregations, or should we just think of them as all of them being potential enemies of this Republic? I believe in that particular way we should try to establish the springboard from which we would



give out our views to the public and make every effort to have them adopted.

MR. FOUKE: I think the point is very well taken. Just elaborating upon the point you have made, it is my thought in this matter, for consideration of the members of the Committee, that this Committee should set forth a definite major policy using the other matters by way of illustration. One thing I have in mind is this: that we could urge congressional action upon the part of Congress to pass a law requiring that all Japanese who are American born who are dual citizens be required to repatriate themselves, and also that any person who seeks to obtain any employment in any defense, Civil Service or other agency must take an oath of allegiance, and make it not only applicable to the Japanese but to the Germans or Italians, any enemy alien; make it general in character; and prohibit the maintenance or continuance of any language school unless the language course is given in connection with an established course at a recognized university or college, unless the course be given in connection with national defense work or under the supervision of national authorities, and then require that all of the work that may have been formerly conducted, such as photography and other work, by Japanese or other enemy aliens be done by those who are capable of doing it. It seems to me that you have started a major basic policy that the people will accept, and the major thing that has to be done is to emphasize to the public that we are at war now, and even

Mild  
stuff



though the welfare of a few people may be impaired or jeopardized, nevertheless, the interest of this country is such that even if we have an American citizen, whose presence, by reason of his past connections and conduct, may be prejudicial or inimical to the welfare of this country, that the welfare of the whole is paramount to the welfare of a few isolated instances where hardship may occur. And I think the whole trouble now is that we have not recognized we are at war; we have not recognized the seriousness of it; we have been too interested in protecting the rights of people. We have now reached a point where it is necessary to have drastic action before we have a repetition on the coast of Pearl Harbor.

That is something that I personally recommend, following Sheriff Murphy's suggestion, that we get a definite program outlined, and we can urge it right away upon the Attorney General.

MR. GOETHE: I agree with the Sheriff and with Robert except in one particular. Robert suggests that these American citizens establish their loyalty by taking certain actions. I would go further than that. It seems to me that they had plenty of time in which to disavow their dual citizenship. Their position is fixed. It seems to me, under these conditions, with Pearl Harbor and all that we have gone through, that that has already fixed their position, and I wouldn't give them another chance to go further.

At the same time, taking Robert's suggestion, we can use



these incidents like the camera story related by Mr. McClatchy to show how far these things can go.

I happened to be in Paris at the celebration of Bastille Day just before war broke out. That was the 14th of July; war came in a couple of weeks. At that time they were trying to demonstrate Anglo-French solidarity. They staged on the Champs Elysees I think one of the most dramatic things that I have ever seen. There they had the British lifeguards; they were followed by the French Foreign Legion, and they brought down the Scotchmen in their kilties and the Riffs from the desert, and one regiment after another. Overhead was just about the finest exposition of air force that you could imagine. They simply poured the British planes in there. Here were British planes and French planes; some of them were flying so low they almost touched the buildings; some of them were up 10,000 feet. In the crowd there, there was a Japanese, and apparently he was holding his wristwatch up to his ear, and he did that so often the police caught him. In his wristwatch was a specially operated camera. He was taking picture after picture of those British formations. That shows how a man having the advantage that Mr. McClatchy has mentioned could work. And it seems to me, taking those stories which are necessary in building up public opinion, with the policy that the Sheriff and Robert have just suggested, making it strong enough; that we take their positions already as fixed and not give them



a chance with their deceitfulness and treachery to further injure us, I think we are getting in a position where we are really doing something, and we can send that out and we will have the nation behind us, if we build it up with public education.

MR. FOUKE: May I ask one question of the General? You know there are instances where women have married foreigners who have become citizens? The question I have: Could you possibly hazard an opinion at this time as to whether it would be possible to deprive any of the so-called Nisei of their American citizenship if before a certain day they did not repatriate themselves by election as to the citizenship they intended to exercise? That is along the line Mr. Goethe suggests.

GENERAL WEBB: I wouldn't venture a thought upon that at the moment, but that is a question that has already been discussed quite extensively and it is not settled. The deprivation of a constitutional citizenship is not an easy matter. By constitutional amendment I think that can be accomplished. That would require changing the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and we could not do it by congressional action at all.

MR. FOUKE: Wouldn't it be well if this Committee even went that far, inasmuch as we now have a situation before us, in recommending an amendment of the Constitution so as to give Congress the power to set forth the terms and conditions upon which a person may acquire citizenship, even as the Swiss now



do, because in Switzerland there are certain requirements that are incident to the acquisition of citizenship or renunciation of citizenship before a person can go to another commune and become a citizen.

(At this point Attorney General Earl Warren came into the room.)

CHAIRMAN FISK: To answer the question, Bob; you said native-born Japanese who do not hold dual citizenship, or words to that effect. Who in the wide Heaven knows what Japanese have renounced their dual citizenship? There are no records. The consuls had them, but they state they have been destroyed. We wouldn't accept their records anyway.

MR. FOUKE: If we are going to recommend an amendment to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, we can cover it in sufficient terms so as to cover all those whose national origin was of that particular country, in which they would have to declare under oath that they are loyal to the United States. So that would cover your problem, if the Committee wants to go that far.

MR. GOETHE: I am thinking, out of a very long experience in building up public opinion, that such a proposition gives us a tremendous opportunity that we have never had before to throw the calcium light on this whole subject of dual citizenship. We have the Germans, the Italians and the Japanese. We have never made any progress; you never could make any dent in Congress. If we should make a fight of this kind, even though



we never win it,---it would be a tremendous fight to amend the Constitution--but the very fact that we keep after that month after month and year after year, and we can do it with a very small amount of funds, we would educate the people of the United States to the whole problem of dual citizenship.

There isn't time now, but I would like to tell you of an experience I had in Japan with a man who was wearing a stone that looked like the taillight of a Ford but was really the largest ruby in the world. It was General Nogi. From the discussions I had with him on the people of Northern California, they regard them as different from all the rest of the world on the subject of what he calls their enmity to Japan. We have a chance now that we never have had. If we can go ahead and hammer at this thing week after week and day after day, we will change the attitude of what is practically the whole of the United States except the northern end of California. We are the only people here that have been wise to the menace.

(Mr. Fouke summarized the previous discussion for the benefit of Attorney General Warren.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: The question is whether you should extend from the Japanese to the Italians and Germans.

MR. FOUKE: It would be on a general basis. I feel you would have to go on a general pattern rather than on a specific one, although the function of this Committee has always been from the Japanese standpoint.

MR. HAPPELL: At that point may I interpose a question?



Are we here more or less as guests of this Committee, or just what is the status of Mr. Galiano and myself?

CHAIRMAN FISK: You can use the word "guests"; I should say Yes; but the American Legion is a formal member of our Joint Immigration Committee, and years ago the Department Adjutant was named as the representative from the Legion, so I have taken the liberty of asking you two gentlemen who have official positions in the Department to be here to listen, and if you can represent or speak for me, I am sure the Committee will not object any time you wish.

MR. HAPPELL: I just wondered if we were supposed to listen and observe, or to offer suggestions. I was very much impressed with the remarks of the Sheriff in connection with the general attitude of the public. Just from what I have heard, it seems to me that this Committee has assumed the responsibility over a period of a great many years of bringing out to the apathetic public of our State, perhaps, if not the nation, the situation that has existed here for many years, and now the responsibility, of course, has doubled and trebled itself in importance. And whatever comes from the Committee in the matter of molding public opinion should be on a general structure, not on any particular case, except as citing examples of violations of certain matters of trust.

If we can be of any benefit in our suggestions and through our organization of five hundred and some-odd posts in the State of California and through our many thousands of posts in



the nation that have taken this thing upon their shoulders, we will be glad to take the results of this Committee and your deliberations in the form of resolutions or whatever they may be and carry them into the national organization. This has become a national issue through the war. It won't take us long in California to realize the situation, but we cannot accomplish anything without the support in Congress of our Middle Western States and the Eastern States where the people very seldom see a Japanese and cannot realize that this is actually such a real issue as far as the nation is concerned. There is where we are going out to whip up our support in order to accomplish the things that we would like to do, whether it be moving the Japanese out of certain territories, so that they do not think we are handling them too cruelly or too harshly. This exodus of people, moving them from their homes, to the Middle West farmer may look like pretty rough treatment, but he doesn't know the situation we are facing in California. I think it is a matter of education, and this Committee feels the responsibility of getting the public mind educated. We will be glad to carry the torch not only in California, but through our national organization to the various States and communities all over the United States; for whatever value it has in influencing the public mind we will be glad to pack it.

GENERAL WEBB: I have a suggestion there. The attempt to get any action from Congress on any phase of this question that does not have the energetic support of the American Legion



and of labor and of farmer organizations, if you can get that, would have no chance whatever. The lack of information on the part of congressmen upon the subject is surprising. But regardless of their information, on matters of this kind you couldn't get congressional support unless the country was pretty well set in favor of the movement, and everything that has been accomplished has been accomplished through unite action along the lines that you suggest. Individual advocacy of a measure has little value, but group requests, group demand --I mean large groups such as the Legion and labor and the farm bureaus and organizations of that character; I am leaving you out, John, because the Native Sons are more local and Congress doesn't care much about you--

MR. REGAN: I understand that, General.

GENERAL WEBB: It is helpful, yes; you folks can have a big influence on the California delegation and the Pacific Coast, but in the East they care nothing about that.

I think the questions you have asked have all to be answered in the affirmative. We want not only your activity; we want your suggestions; we want a policy framed here that will meet with the unanimous and energetic support of these various groups. Then you may reach some achievement. Without it, forget it.

CHAIRMAN FISK: I am glad you used that word "unanimous," General. For the benefit of everyone here we might remind ourselves that this Committee has never taken any action



unless it was the unanimous belief of the Committee. We individually, or our organizations individually, may act or take action on matters on which we could not get unanimous expression here, but as a committee we do not give out any statements unless we have the unanimous agreement.

MR. GOETHE: I am thinking, in connection with what the General has just said to the representatives of the Legion, of the fight that we had in '21, and '22 and '24, when the Japanese were trying to get a quota provision. Mr. V. S. McClatchy went back to Washington at his own expense. At that time I received a telegram from the chairman of the Immigration Committee stating that the Japanese quota was going through. Fortunately at that time Hanihara made the threat of war and the thing went through like greased lightning. But there, as the General said, the whole thing was the pull of bloc against bloc. You had your American Legion, you had labor, and you had these farm organizations on the one side, and you had a certain group of influential men and the Federal Council of Churches on the other side. It was just almost equally balanced. At the time we practically admitted that the fight was lost, and then came the Hanihara threat, and of course the whole thing went through. It is a question of blocs. That is why this offer of assistance from the Legion is of tremendous value to us.

GENERAL WEBB: In 1924 an amendment to the National Immigration Law was passed. Mr. McClatchy, Senator Phelan and I



went back, pursuant to a previously made appointment, for a hearing before the Senate Immigration Committee in support of an amendment that had been pending---was offered by this Committee, by the way, prepared by it and sent back there--and we went at the hour appointed before that Committee. After a few formalities, the chairman, Senator Colt of New Jersey, a grand character, said that he felt that it was fair to us to give us the information that the Committee had informally considered the proposed amendment and it was the view of all the Committee, he thought, that the time was not opportune to adopt that amendment; that the Committee had not passed upon it and would be glad to hear us, but he thought we ought to know that the Committee was adverse to the adoption of the amendment. Well, that was of course comforting to us as a beginner. And he added, "Nevertheless the Committee will hear you. We are very busy"-- of course they are always busy back there on something-- and he said, "We will be able to give you an hour" -- which was hardly sufficient, we thought. Of course, that chilled us, and in a moment together we concluded that there was no hearing and we were through. They asked me to make the statement, and I made it. I thought the whole thing was lost and I couldn't do any harm. So I said whatever I thought of, and said quite a bit. I told them that we couldn't make any presentation in an hour; that we had crossed the continent pursuant to an arrangement assuming we would have a hearing, and we wanted to present the question,



and we were satisfied the Committee were not informed and we wanted to inform them, and that we could do nothing in an hour and would not attempt it. Well, as a result, he said, "Then we will give you as much time as we can spare, subject to interruptions that may result," which was all right. It resulted, when we got into the matter, we had three days, nothing else considered, but interrupted from time to time. We had three full days in presenting that matter. Mind you, there were a hundred people there in opposition to it, --representatives from the East and the churches and Dr. Gulick and everybody else we had fought were all there. It was started by Mr. McClatchy making the factual statement. And not because he is gone, for I have said it many times, his factual statement was one of the most convincing presentations I ever heard, just in his calm, thorough way from step to step. He was three hours in presenting the factual situation. Then Senator Phelan, who was entirely familiar with the the subject and knew the Japanese quite well, followed and he talked to them nearly three hours. There were some legal questions involved, and of course those legal questions were not so complicated nor so important, so I required in closing only three hours to explain the legal situation. That was a committee of very able men, the best in the Senate. And from an effort to be interested at the beginning -- you could see they were making an effort to show some little interest, -- it passed from that stage to intense interest, to questions, showing that they did not know. And several of



them said, "We have known nothing about this question; this is entirely new to us, we admit." I remember Pat Harrison, big, strong character, as you all know. He said, "I am interested." He said, "This is something I never heard of; I know nothing about it, and I would like all the information we can get." Of course, I identified the Committee, who was behind it --- the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the farm breaus and all this and that. That gave it a standing. If we three had just said, "That is our view in the matter," it would have carried no weight. We did not do that. We said, "That is the view of these various groups of organizations that have gone into this subject." From that attitude, two days later they adopted the amendment. So that was some achievement.

At the time they decided that they would not adopt it there was nothing against the amendment at all. They didn't know anything about the subject and thought, "Well, why it is no importance, why take it up at this time?" When they realized what was involved they became keenly interested and changed and the amendment was unanimously adopted. So that if we can get the facts before them, we can get results. But you can find nobody there that will hear you unless you have some groups in each congressional district that are in favor of the thing you advocate, you won't get a very serious interest from the particular congression or particular senator.



Who was it said, "We don't know what attitude the Supreme Court might take upon a constitutional question, but it is true that the Supreme Court follows the election returns." But that is more emphatically true, or was at that time, that Congress follows the election returns and all its members have a very keen interest in the next election to the United States Congress. So that this group action is the power that moves in any matter of this character.

*Webb* Now, if I may take just a moment. I don't know how far this Committee wishes to go. Personally, viewing the present situation, the war and what might be done in aid of the war effort and in suppression of the anti-war effort on this coast and in the country, I think the question of dual citizenship is of relatively minor importance. I think that doesn't make any difference.

Practically twenty-five per cent of the Japanese in this country are American citizens alone -- I am speaking only of the citizen group; about seventy-five per cent of the citizens of the Japanese group are citizens of both countries. But I don't think that that has anything to do with or is any aid in determining whether a particular Japanese single or dual citizen may be trusted. I think it has nothing to do with it at all.

The land ownership question has been for a long while a very important one in this State. I think that has little or nothing to do with it. It isn't a question whether your individual Jap who is a citizen of this country has relinquished



his Japanese citizenship; the question is, What is his mental and spiritual attitude toward the present effort? Citizen Japs may be more dangerous and will be more dangerous than the nationals. The nationals have a very limited field of activities, but the citizens are all pretty well educated and they are very active, and they are young and vigorous. Most of our alien Japs are inactive and have very little influence except in their own families. They are still the head of the family. I don't see how that question of dual citizenship can make any difference except in the same light that we have looked at it heretofore. We have looked into the future. That ought not to be. It has been.

As to the ownership of land, I think that cuts no great figure. I am speaking now of the war effort only. It isn't a question whether the Jap individually or Jap in groups own the land on which they are living. It is merely a matter of whether they are living within those areas where their activity is being adversely affected. We don't care whether they are on leased lands or squatters or what not. That question is a live one, but it is not affected greatly by the war. Whatever could be done in furtherance of that policy should continue now and on and on hereafter.

Now, then, on how far we ought to go. If I be right on the fact that you cannot divide them into groups: these have renounced their citizenship and these haven't and these are alien Japs -- I think that isn't important. If I be right on



that, and if I be right on the proposition that it doesn't make any difference whether they own the land or not, it is a question if they live in the proximity that their power for evil is increased. That isn't it for the present; but the important thing is what would be a fair and statesmanlike action for this Committee to take relative to the Japanese as a matter of urgency now because the war is on. Of course, Sheriff, I quite agree with you that individual abuses, such as the doctor and such as the acquisition of lands in this area down in Kern County and what not, are illustrative of a bad tendency; but I certainly wouldn't be in favor of this Committee or the committee that you have appointed recommending a resolution that all citizens of Japan, nationals residing here, should be considered as enemy aliens or that all native-born Japanese who have renounced their citizenship to Japan should be regarded as friendly people and safe people, nor that the other seventy-five percent should be denounced because they have not. Their activities for evil, the adverse influence of the one group is the same as the other group, and the individual activity does not depend upon their citizenship or their non-citizenship, nor where they were born. It isn't a question of place of birth with the Japanese; it is a racial question whether they are Japanese or not. And if Japanese, they are educated, whether born here or elsewhere, in the Japanese faith, either educated by a number of years of training in Japan, having been sent back from here while they were children, or educated in



the two hundred and some-odd Japanese schools that have been maintained here; they are educated on Japanese lines and they are still Japanese, excepting I will say I think there is a very considerable number who are dependable, loyal American citizens. And I think they are the most unfortunate people that we have in the country, for they are loyal and safe and dependable and cannot prove it, and all of them are alike suspicioned. But I wouldn't think we ought to show an extreme radicalism on that question. But it seems to me they ought to be removed, all of them, in some fashion from coastal areas. How they can be taken care of is, of course, a Federal matter. But it serves no considerable purpose to go up here to Vallejo and pick out twenty-five Japanese on whom they say they possess evidence of non-loyalty and leave six or eight hundred or two thousand Japanese right around there. I don't think you have done very much. And the Japanese who furnished the information, definite and specific, that enabled the Japs to put over the Pearl Harbor incident feel exactly as the Japanese in California feel; they are no more dependable here than they were in Hawaii. Now, how are you going to handle it? You have citizens and non-citizens in Hawaii, and you have both classes here.

MR. HAPPELL: General, don't you think that it would perhaps be better to approach the whole problem by distinguishing between the nationals of Germany and Italy and Japan -- we have more or less dwelt entirely upon the Japanese subject here -- by considering that we are dealing with nationals of



countries that are proven without honor?

GENERAL WEBB: I don't know as I get you.

MR. HAPPELL: You are dealing with nationals in this country of a nation that has proven itself without honor in international dealings, and there is a line of demarcation there.

GENERAL WEBB: What nation hasn't?

MR. HAPPELL: I mean as far as a sneak blow was concerned, negotiating as they were in Washington, at the same time preparing to deal a military blow, then we have a little different situation existing. Perhaps that is why we are focused entirely upon the Japanese situation in California.

I agree heartily with everything that you said as far as the native-born Japs are concerned; they may be far more dangerous than the Japanese who has dual citizenship or the national himself, and the Committee certainly has reason enough to approach the whole situation in a more or less hardboiled attitud because of the acts of the Japanese government in violation of the rules even of sportsmanship in war, if there is such a thing.

GENERAL WEBB: Don't misunderstand me. You say to approach it in a hardboiled manner. You can't approach it in any manner too hardboiled for me if that is the effective way to approach it, if through that method you can reach your objective. I have no sentiment on this question at all. I rather feel that the Committee should not recommend or advocate anything now, viewing the war alone, that you feel would not meet with ap-



proval, that could not be put over. That is my thought: not  
to go beyond the possibility of achievement even though you  
might feel we would be justified in doing so. It is better to  
get what you can than to risk what you can get by asking too  
much. We want friends and we don't want to create opposition. //  
 I mean, if we go into the Legislature or if we go to Congress  
 we don't want to engender the opposition of a fairly sizable  
 crowd in Congress so that we would not have their support. And  
 I am not speaking of those in Congress whom I wouldn't trust  
 any further than I would trust Japan. I wouldn't name any  
 names, but I have in mind the Wheelers and Nyes, that particu-  
 lar group. They are more dangerous because of their power to  
 achieve evil. And the educated, up-to-date Japanese is more  
 dangerous than the older one who has become passe and decrepit  
 and who is almost out of the picture.

First I think we should try to agree upon the things that  
 we would like to have done that we believe within the power of  
 achievement and include all of them, however extreme they may  
 be, and not endanger them by asking for more than we think we  
 can reasonably get, which might cast a bad reflection upon  
 those things which we heartily approve.

CHAIRMAN FISK: I wonder if I might read this telegram  
 from Congressman Lea, and after I have read it I think we  
 would like to hear from the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons.  
 This telegram from Congressman Lea just came today. The  
 chairman of this Committee has been in correspondence with



Congressman Lea on several matters.

"PACIFIC COAST MEMBERS HAVE ORGANIZED AND BEEN IN  
CONTACT WITH WAR NAVY AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS TO INSIST  
ON PROMPT AND ADEQUATE DEALING WITH DOMESTIC ALIEN DEFENSE  
PROBLEMS FOR PROTECTION OF DEFENSE ACTIVITIES AND OUR  
CITIZENS STOP ARE FOLLOWING THE MATTER UP WITH A VIEW OF  
GETTING BEST COAST DEFENSE POSSIBLE CONSISTENT WITH  
COUNTRYS SITUATION STOP IMPRACTICAL TO DISCUSS DETAILS IN  
TELEGRAM SOME OF WHICH ARE CONFIDENTIAL BUT ALL PHASES  
OF THE SITUATION HAVE BEEN TAKEN UP STOP ASSURE YOU OF  
ACTIVE INTEREST OF OUR MEMBERS AND WELCOME ANY INFORMATION  
OR SUGGESTIONS TO AID US IN OUR CONTACTS STOP DUAL CITIZEN-  
SHIP BILL STILL PENDING WITHOUT ACTIVE CONSIDERATION TO  
DATE IN SENATE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE F. LEA."

You will remember that back in October or November the press dispatches announced that the Secretary of War had requested Congress to pass a bill delineating dual citizenship and to endeavor to find a definition which would solve that unsettled problem of so-called dual citizenship. We were informed that the Administration did not seem to care for it and that it has been resting in the Senate Committee ever since. We have had some correspondence with Congressman Lea. I have forgotten the number of the bill, but he says that the dual citizenship bill is still pending without active consideration.

MR. McCLATCHY: That is House Bill 6104.



GENERAL WEBB: It was about six years ago when this Committee proposed the measure and sent it back and had it introduced. You know how far we got back there.

MR. FOUKE: What does the present bill provide, do you know offhand?

MR. McCLATCHY: No. I think it requires an American born possessing citizenship in his parents' country when he reaches the age of twenty-one to formally elect his citizenship. He has to go through a formal procedure of going into court and renouncing citizenship of the foreign country. If he does not within three months of his twenty-first birthday, then he forfeits his American citizenship and becomes a full citizen of his parents' country.

MR. FOUKE: I don't think such a bill, even if it were passed, would be constitutional, in view of the present provisions in the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, it seems to come back to the proposition of an amendment to the Constitution to give Congress the power to provide the terms upon which citizenship may be granted. Then we come back to what the General said or what Attorney General Earl Warren said; that is, you can remove from all defense areas any persons whose loyalty may be questioned or whose presence there may be inimical to the defense of that particular area whether they be citizens or whether they be aliens. It does seem to me, just as the General also touched on, that if you take a position in which there will be aroused considerable animosity



by virtue of harsh treatment, then perhaps the good that you seek to do will be eliminated. I have this in mind: I have talked to such men as the Past President of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, Saburo Cato, in Sacramento, who is a member of the United States Naval Reserve --

MR. McCLATCHY: He isn't in the Navy; he must be in the Army.

MR. FOUKE: He may be in the Army Reserve.

MR. McCLATCHY: No Japanese gets in the Naval Reserve -- not if the Navy knows it.

MR. FOUKE: The point I am making is this; There are a number who at least profess their allegiance and loyalty to America. And there are many of them who are citizens, and yet, as the General has said, the head of that family is a Japanese national. If you go ahead and slash out, unless there is a definite plan or program, at men or women, as the case may be, who are citizens, who are Japanese, then many of those, as in the case of many criminals, if you put them in with hardened criminals, you have swung their loyalty from America by virtue of the treatment which they received. In other words, if they want to be loyal they should be given the opportunity to be loyal, but not if it operates to prejudice the national defense program. I think the problem of removing from those various areas the persons whose presence might be in some question is a very difficult proposition. Otherwise, gentlemen, we come back to the question of a constitutional amendment to give Congress the authority, don't we?



GENERAL WEBB: You recall about two or three weeks ago the Japanese were going into the western shores of Mexico, some already there and others were moving in. From some source in this country complaint was made to the Mexican government, and the Mexican government within ten days moved these Japs from the coast to the inland at the suggestion of this country. Now, then, we have 1,200 miles of coastline occupied by Japs and we make that request of another country and do nothing ourselves. Something is crazy on the proposition.

MR. McCLATCHY: That is the real trouble in Washington; it is a hot potato. They don't want to handle it. It is all right to handle it in Mexico, because there is no kickback in this country.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Here is a communication from McKinley Fleet No. 1 Spanish American Veterans to me saying; "The Mexican Government has removed all Japanese 200 miles away from coast waters of Pacific Ocean. Why not the United States Government do the same?"

MR. GALIANO: Is that all Japanese whether they are dual citizens?

CHAIRMAN FISK: All Japanese.

MR. FOUKE: If the General's point is well taken, if there is a question and we can't tell who is loyal and who is not, you can treat all of them alike, because at the present time you can move any American citizen from any area if you think his presence there is detrimental.



ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: It seems to me that there are two approaches that can be made to this problem at the present time. One of them is a military approach and the other is a political approach.

This Committee has been working for many years from a political approach. We have tried to solve this problem within the structure of our civil government, and it has been impossible to do so.

At the present time, we are not only in war, but the Government has declared this particular part of our country to be a combat zone, which means that we may have action here at any time. As I understand it, the lieutenant general who is in command of the Fourth Army and of this particular area has full power, if he chooses to use it, to do anything that he wants to do to protect this area. I think the complication comes from the fact that the civil authorities at Washington do not want it handled that way. They want to handle it through the Department of Justice. And I think, so far, the commanding general has acquiesced in that, although I do not believe that any of the military officers or naval officers in this area are satisfied with the situation. I am convinced that all of them -- or at least all of them that I have come in contact with directly or indirectly, -- are very much concerned about our situation, particularly as it applies to the Japanese who are resident in this part of the country.

I think from now on the political approach to this thing



is just too cumbersome; it is involved with too much red tape for us to do anything to protect our situation now. We are likely to get it as Pearl Harbor got it before this day ends; we don't know; we are fighting an invisible deadline. There is only one group in the last analysis that can protect this State from the Japanese situation, and that is the armed forces of this Government.

◀ We have to recognize, as a political matter, that native-born Japanese-- by that I mean California-born Japanese -- have certain rights the same as you and I have them so long as the United States Government recognizes their citizenship to be the same as ours. With that we cannot interfere until Congress either makes some different approach to it or until our Constitution is changed. Those things take time. ▶ What we need now, it seems to me, is action, and I think we ought to urge the military command in this area to do the things that are obviously essential to the security of this State.

GENERAL WEBB: General Warren, would you right there state what in your mind are the things that obviously should and can be done by military command?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: The military command, I think, can move any or all Japanese out of the combat zone any time that they want to do it; and I am rather of the opinion that that should be done. I can't see any way that it can be done in a civil way. There is no way that our courts could permit it to be done, but the Army that is charged with the security



of this combat zone has the right to do it. It has the right to tell me to get back 200 miles if it wants to do it, and as a good American citizen I have no right to complain. Now, if a good American citizen cannot complain, I don't see why the Japanese should complain.

But I think we ought to make a very direct approach on the whole thing, whatever is done. We all recognize it at the moment as a military problem and not particularly a political problem.

We can go along with something along the lines Bob has suggested with regard to dual citizenship, and carry that along as the regular work of this Committee, as I understand it, but if we are going to get any action we have got to realize that that cannot accomplish any great purpose so far as our present security is concerned. It is a military matter at this particular time.

Just one other thing, if you please. I think that it would be a great mistake in talking about dual citizenship at this time to complicate the Japanese situation, which, to my mind, is the worst situation we have here, by bringing into the situation the people of Italian extraction and the people of German extraction and other countries that we are now or may be very shortly at war with. It seems to me that it is an entirely different situation both governmentally and factually. You take the people who are of Italian extraction who are born in this country and the people of German extraction too, when they are born here they are born to the soil; they are of the



same race; they are blended in entirely, and we would lose sight of them entirely if it wasn't for the names that they carry through life. They do not feel it incumbent upon them to go back to the land of their fathers and to be educated there. They do not have their religion coupled up with the government of the old country, and so forth. It is an entirely different situation. And I think that anything that we might do at the present time to group the people of Italian and German extraction with those of Japanese extraction in discussion of dual citizenship or anything else would be highly disruptive of the national unity that we must have. And I think it would be a cruel thing to do, too, because I consider that the first generation born Italians and Germans in this country are no different from anybody else, regardless of what the German government or the Italian government may think about their citizenship. There are exceptions, of course, but I am talking about the rank and file. I have always thought that.

And I remember when we had the Federal-State conference at Washington on this subject in June of 1940 we had a talk from the Assistant United States Attorney General who was in charge of the alien situation during the last war, and he told us there, speaking about the loyalty of the aliens who came here of their own choice, that they had only found it necessary to intern 2,500 aliens in the last war. That is a comforting thing when you think of all the millions then of people that were classified as enemy aliens, and that it was



only necessary to intern 2,500, and the rest of them were loyal and got along all right.

GENERAL WEBB: At that time, Mr. Warren, they were not dealing with the Japanese.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is right, yes; I am talking about those races.

GENERAL WEBB: You are talking about the other races, but they hadn't a group so educated and so trained in the faith of the Japanese. This is a distinct problem.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Exactly.

I think there is one other thing that we ought also to be conscious of, and that is that in 1914 to 1918 sabotage and fifth column activities were not a technique of warfare as they are today, particularly among the Axis powers, and I think we will have a great deal more trouble from these German sources and Italian sources in this country than we have in the past. But I don't believe that that should cast a reflection on those of the first generation who were born in this country of Italian or German parentage, nor do I think that it should cast reflection on Germans and Italians who have come to this country and who have renounced their original citizenship and have been naturalized in this country. I think there is a grave danger of us running into hysteria on that subject.

I just wrote an opinion this morning -- it was one of the things that delayed me -- because the Personnel Board of this State has seen fit to adopt a resolution to take off of



the Civil Service list and to prevent from taking examinations in the future all naturalized citizens of countries with which we are at war and at least the first generation of those born in this country. Think what that means. Think how many people there are in California whose fathers and mothers were born in Germany or in Italy. Think how many men that would affect in the American Legion.

MR. REGAN: May I interrupt, Mr. Warren, for a moment? I don't think we have under consideration here anything pertaining to Germans or Italians, because it has been the policy of this Committee to deal only with ineligible aliens.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is what I thought. I might not have picked the thing up correctly, but as I understood it, the statement was made at the beginning that if we are going to deal with dual citizenship at all it would be necessary to do it on a broad basis, which includes Germans and Italians and Japanese. If I am mistaken in that, I apologize for taking so much of your time.

MR. REGAN: That is going beyond the scope of your activity, to take up anything but the ineligible alien.

MR. FOUKE: The only point was in connection with the proposed amendment to the Constitution, comment was made -- and you naturally would have gotten the wrong inference without having the benefit of the previous discussion -- that it would have to apply to all in order to make it applicable.

MR. McCLATCHY: The point was, of course, their resolution



did include everybody, but I think the real intent of it was to correct the Japanese situation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Here is what they sent out to their staff: They said:

"Pending the preparation and approval of the minute item covering the Board's action on January 28, 1942 relating to the investigation of the loyalty of persons applying to take examinations, persons now on eligible lists, and State employees, the following may serve to guide your actions in these matters:

"The Board's action applies to naturalized citizens or native-born citizens who are descendants of nationals of countries with which we are now at war.

"As you can see, this is a very inclusive statement and involves duties entirely beyond our available facilities. It will be necessary, therefore, that we take the most feasible piecemeal approach to the matter, which seems to be to start out by applying the action to those persons whose names readily identify them as coming within the scope of the Board's action. For the immediate present, therefore, we shall start out by applying the action to persons with Japanese names. It should be understood, however, that this does not mean that the Board's intent ultimately to apply it to all persons who are descendants of nationals of countries with which we are now at war.



We are merely starting the investigation with the Japanese as a practical approach to the problem."

Signed William W. Smith, Executive Officer.

MR. McCLATCHY: Well, you are out of step with the other nations.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Very much so.

MR. McCLATCHY: My understanding was that they intended to deal solely with the Japanese question. I am not certain but what they perhaps will quit at the end of the Japanese situation.

GENERAL WEBB: If I might suggest on that point, instead of mentioning nationals of other countries, which is going too far, if they had not used Japanese but used the term "of races ineligible to citizenship"--

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: There you have got a different situation.

GENERAL WEBB: I call it to your attention that this Committee has been interested in the Japanese question for a good many years, but we have never written of the Japanese, we have never spoken of the Japanese, we have never found it necessary to mention them. We may in our round table discussions have some ideas on that subject that have found expression, but in every communication, in every letter, in every resolution, we have designated the group at which we were aiming as persons ineligible to American citizenship.

CHAIRMAN FISK: That is right.



GENERAL WEBB: And that includes two-thirds of the population of the world.

MR. REGAN: General Webb, you will remember the first organization formed was called the Japanese Exclusion League, but that name was changed about 1920 or 1921, because they didn't want to point out any one particular race or one particular people of some country, and they included all under that term "ineligible aliens" or "those ineligible to American citizenship."

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is what I had in mind.

GENERAL WEBB: I think you are correct on that.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: I wonder if you could pardon me? Is there anything further you would like to ask me this morning?

MR. HAPPELL: I would like to ask a question if you don't mind. It is very important, because they discussed this matter of the Civil Service Commission two or three times. This was new to me that that resolution was passed by the Civil Service Commission. You say you wrote an opinion on it?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Yes.

MR. HAPPELL: You don't have to answer this unless you want. You wouldn't have any objection in writing an opinion on ineligible aliens in connection with those being removed from the Civil Service list?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: No alien, of course, can work for the State anyway. You mean the descendants of them?



MR. HAPPELL: The descendants of ineligible aliens, in connection with that resolution.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: I don't know how we could sustain it in the courts with the conception that the United States Government has of citizenship. If they change that concept, then of course we could; but I don't know how we could even defend the action of the Board if they applied it just to California-born Japanese.

MR. HAPPELL: The War Department, you say, has the right to override certain conditions existing regarding your citizenship; they can move you, if they choose, anyplace. Can't they do the same thing in State offices if they find Japanese are Civil Service employees, citizens of this country even though they may be? Haven't they the right to move them out of the offices?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: They could move them out of the particular office so that they couldn't work at it.

MR. HAPPELL: The War Department would have the right to move the Civil Service employees in Sacramento, if they chose?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Take them out of the State service?

MR. HAPPELL: Which automatically would take care of the situation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is right.

MR. McCLATCHY: If they ordered all Japanese out of Sacramento and moved them as far as Roseville, then they



couldn't work any more.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is right. Those who worked for the State would have to go with the rest, there is no question about that.

MR. McCLATCHY: Can't that step be taken without an actual declaration of martial law?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: General DeWitt can.

MR. McCLATCHY: There is the place to work from.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: I am sure he has the power to do it, but they want to handle it the easy way if they can.

MR. McCLATCHY: They will pull him down from Washington.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Of course they will. I will tell you the fellow you ought to get in touch with and you ought to talk to very seriously is Tom Clark, the Federal coordinator on aliens in this area. He is the man who is in direct contact with Biddle all the time and I think the man whose recommendations are taken. You will find him a very approachable fellow, and I think it would be a very good plan for you to talk to him.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Earl, before you go there are two matters I would like to bring out.

This is a news dispatch from Sacramento headed: "Jap Loyalty Bill Passed by Assembly."

"Bitterly debated by impatient legislators, a joint resolution urging the investigation of State Civil Service employees of Japanese birth was passed by



the assembly today.

"Vote was 42 to 21. The Senate now must concur in minor Assembly amendments, after having unanimously approved a similar resolution yesterday."

Was that passed?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Yes, it was passed with modifications, and it applied, as finally passed, to subversive activities. It is not strong. It doesn't amount to very much. Of course, I think that the way to get at the situation, if the Personnel Board wants to do something along that line, is to call for an investigation of all Civil Service employees, or all the employees of the State whether Civil Service or not, and let us all run the gauntlet. If there is any group or there are any individuals in there that for any reason are not acceptable because of the danger involved, let them take some action.

GENERAL WEBB: That resolution of the Board that you just read could not have been more unfortunately worded, I think

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Oh, no, it is terrible; it has got people aroused here in San Francisco terribly, and justifiably so.

GENERAL WEBB: That shows the delicacy with which this question must be approached.

MR. HAPPELL: That illustrates the point you brought out: They are asking for so much they won't get anything.

CHAIRMAN FISK: It goes on to state:



"The State Personnel Board was requested to 'take every proper means' to determine the loyalty of all Civil Service employees or applicants who have any Japanese racial heritage.

"Particular object of the resolution was to uncover cases of dual citizenship among Civil Service employees -- cases in which Japanese may be citizens of both the United States and Japan."

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: If the State is going to investigate anybody, let it investigate all of us.

CHAIRMAN FISK: The American Legion has already expressed itself.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: Will you excuse me? If I could be of help --

MR. FOUKE: Before you leave, may I make this one point? In other words, your personal recommendation is that for relief from the immediate problem that we should appeal to the military authorities that they move all aliens ineligible to citizenship from the area of the combat zone. That would answer the question as far as the present is concerned. It wouldn't answer any of these other problems. But that we continue as a long-term policy as we have before on such other program, such as a constitutional amendment or a general character that would operate to permit the authorities to consummate the result desired.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: That is right. I don't believe



that these people should be going around in this combat zone. In other parts where it isn't a combat zone, that is another thing. The Government can't eat its pie and still have it. They say this is a combat zone. If it is, they ought to treat it as such.

GENERAL WEBB: I understood you to say that you had written an opinion in respect to that resolution passed by the Personnel Board. Are we to assume that the Attorney General's office has written an opinion approving that resolution?

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: No; very much to the contrary.

MR. HAPPELL: We were talking about pressure groups, which is really the only way to approach Congress. But you have got two different things, military and political. Certainly there is no limit to the amount of political pressure that we can organize through our various organizations and no objection to it.

MR. FOUKE: I think we are going to have to apply that in order to accomplish the one point of removing them all; because of congressional opposition in Washington, you probably will have to have your pressure groups.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN: May I say this: that it is my opinion, without referring to any individual, that, generally speaking, the military and the naval authorities here would not be averse to having pressure applied in order to show the rest of the country just what their danger is here. Now, I say that is my impression, and I am not speaking for anybody at all,



but I am convinced that is a fact. ✓

MR. McCLATCHY: We will keep it in mind.

(At this point Attorney General Warren left the room.)

CHAIRMAN FISK: The American Legion already has taken action by resolution with reference to the internment of Japanese aliens and enemy aliens. I will pass this to the reporter. I have copies of this resolution if there is any other group or body that would be interested in having them. ✓

MR. REGAN: Last night a man who introduced himself as a newspaper writer who was in Japan as late as last October made a talk, and the principal part of it that had an appeal so far as I was concerned was when he said that the people in Japan that he came in contact with know more of San Francisco than they know of Washington, D.C., and if they were to lose a major battle at Singapore or anyplace else, they would sooner do that than to lose an opportunity to drop a few bombs here in San Francisco in order to shake up the people and frighten them. They believe that that would be more important to Japanese success than if they won a major battle down in the Indies. Whether he was speaking after being in contact with a great many of the Japanese we don't know, but that is the statement that he made. And it was a great surprise, because I thought that everybody of any consequence in the world knew of Washington, D.C., and that it was a little more important than our city of San Francisco.

(A meeting of the sub-committee for the purpose of drafting



resolutions for presentation to the committee as a whole was set for Monday, February 9, 1942, at three o'clock p.m. at the offices of General Webb.)

CHAIRMAN FISK: H.R. Bill No. 1844 introduced by Representative Marcantonio of New York -- he is notoriously Red -- is a bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos who are permanent residents of the United States. It provides that if they declare that they are permanent residents of the United States they may be naturalized. The naturalization of Filipinos has been foreign to our Committee's policy all through the years. I talked by telephone with different members of the Committee whom I could reach and expressed the opinion of the Committee that we were definitely opposed to any such bill. A couple of days ago I had a telegram from Mr. Scharrenberg asking the Legion if we could persuade our Legion representative in Washington to appear at the final hearing on the Filipino naturalization bill this coming week. So I wrote to our representative, Mr. Sullivan, who is the acting director of the legislative committee in Washington, and also sent a copy to the National Adjutant, a copy to Mr. Scharrenberg, a copy to Sheriff Murphy, and two others expressing the position of our group in regard to this bill.

We had brought to the attention of the Committee some months ago a report which came to us that the California-Hawaiian sugar people were endeavoring to import to Hawaii three or four thousand Filipinos on account of the shortage of



American labor in Hawaii. So we wrote to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and he threw up his hands and said, Why, he never heard of it, it was all rumor. We have printed information here that has come to us. Evidently Mr. Ickes did not know what was going on, or else he just falsified his statement. It is a Senate document right here, and yet Ickes wrote back and said there was nothing to it, that it was all false, it was propaganda. So we have written our congressmen in Washington that we opposed to the importation of Filipinos to Hawaii. If this other bill goes through, by definite declaration that they are residents they may become naturalized. Is there any comment on that?

GENERAL WEBB: Yes. Mr. Ickes' reply shows he possesses his old-time pristine vigor and disposition; He doesn't know what he doesn't want to know.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Is there any expression that this Committee wishes to make individually with reference to the policy and resolution to be prepared by the Committee?

MR. HAPPELL: I have just one thought to offer; we haven't discussed it very much in detail, but I know that this committee that is going to draw the resolution of policy for the immediated future certainly would consider it, and that is, in view of the fact that Earl Warren has made the statement that the Army would quite likely welcome pressure in order to justify that position, wouldn't it be well to review the situation briefly fo 1917 and 1918 and even before that in the last



war, of acts of sabotage, particularly in the agricultural regions of California, with the idea in mind to tie in the agricultural groups in this State, to bring it home to them, to make it more of their business? You know we had tremendous fires throughout the State during '17 and '18, as many as seventeen in San Joaquin County in one night. And the General well remembers the trial of forty-seven defendants in Sacramento in which one Dublin Bob was tried for sabotage, the manufacture of explosives, and so forth, for the purpose of destroying agriculture. Not to go into detail but to be apprehensive of the thing that is likely to happen, because those things are just samples compared to what we are liable to face at this time if and when they start to go. It is just the thought I had in mind, our reason for being so apprehensive about the thing at the moment is that these very things are likely to happen again, acts of sabotage not only in the military protected zones but in agricultural California and in our forests.

MR. SCHNARR: Do I understand correctly that the resolution to be prepared by the committee relates to the present emergency? As I look at the picture as we discussed it here this morning you have two entirely different problems, -- one dealing with the present emergency and the safety of the property and the people of the State of California, and the other is the future policy or procedure of this Committee. That will be a long drawn out affair, such as your constitutional amendments, and I think it should be given some consideration, and yet we



all know that right now more consideration should be given by the Committee to the present emergency.

MR. FOUKE: I think two resolutions would be in order.

GENERAL WEBB: If the second is necessary. I thought it was practically determined that we address ourselves to the conditions of the day resulting from the war in this resolution. I don't know that there is any occasion for a resolution on the other matters. It means simply a continuance of the twenty-five-year-old policy of this Committee, working right along the same lines, with the same objectives, with perhaps a little better chance of doing something now.

I want to say of this Committee, of which I am an inactive member now, that all that has been accomplished along this line has been accomplished through the efforts of this Committee and its group membership and that an immense amount of good has been achieved through its actions. The school question, at least, has been given a severe check. The citizenship or the immigration question has been met through the activities of this Committee, and we would not have exclusion today if it had not been for the activities of the Committee. The efforts to break down the immigration restriction have continued persistently, and right up to the declaration of war, inside and outside, and have been restricted by this Committee, and they have not succeeded in the effort to extend or to give them a quota, through the activities of this Committee.

As to the other matters, I think if the Committee goes



forward as it has along these lines, pressing as the present occasion gives advantage, perhaps some of these things will be achieved.

With regard to dual citizenship, I think it isn't a war matter at all. We have been against that. We tried to get a bill as early as six years ago. Nothing doing. Now perhaps it will be possible to get a little help along that line and facilitate the work.

MR. SCHNARR: In the matter of dual citizenship which you have before you at the present time, do you believe that the elimination of the connection of the American Oriental with the homeland will serve its purpose and the protection and safety of which you are speaking at the present time?

GENERAL WEBB: I have already said that so far as my individual thought is concerned, the question of dual citizenship does not affect fealty at this time at all. It doesn't enter into it.

MR. McCLATCHY: It is essentially the education of the child.

GENERAL WEBB: That is right. It began a long time ago. It begins with the education of the child. Eliminating the possibility of dual citizenship will in time, through the process of the years, alienate the present Jap and his children from the doctrines of Japan, if in those years Japan exists, which I devoutly hope it does not.

MR. McCLATCHY: So far as the individual Nisei is



concerned, he has been educated to be a Jap and he is a Jap -- or at least ninety per cent of them are Japs.

MR. REGAN: General, do you think your committee should touch upon the fact that forty or fifty thousand of them born here are now in Japan and that some action should be taken to keep them in Japan and not allow them to come to the United States?

GENERAL WEBB: I doubt that. We don't want to make a recommendation that cannot be carried out under existing law.

MR. HAPPELL: Doesn't that take care of itself? They are not going to be able to get back here.

MR. REGAN: I mean for the future. They are educated as Japs and they are thoroughly Japs, and still they have a right to come to the mainland because they are American citizens. And yet they have none of the characteristics of Americans, they are Japs through and through. I really believe if we are going through, as Bob said, with a constitutional amendment, we may be able to get it provided in there that those who are in Japan during this present crisis should remain there and never be allowed to come to America again.

CHAIRMAN FISK: We all know what the native-born Japanese were doing in Hawaii. Here is an instance right from Imperial Valley. The young Jap graduated from Junior College. His father sent him back to Japan for cultural purposes. He was immediately siezed and put in the army, and the father had a letter prior to December 7 from the son saying he was



flying a Japanese bomber.

MR. MURPHY: There was a story in the paper the other day about a U.C. man. A Jap plane came down, and on the Japanese flyer's finger was a graduating ring of the same year as this man of the University of California.

GENERAL WEBB: Speaking of Japs, at the time of the Russian-Japanese war in 1904 I was on a train in the Sacramento Valley. I think this incident occurred in Marysville. The train moved in there. There was a great commotion at the depot, hundreds of Japs, nothing but Japs in sight singing their "banzai" and waving the flag. Twenty of those Japs got on the train there going back to Japan to fight Japan's war. Now, the incident which may have been prophetic-- I didn't think of it then -- just in front of me was a commercial man, a drummer -- we don't have them any more, a great big, fine looking chap. He did not know what the commotion was about. He got up. left his seat, leaving his grip in the seat, and went out on the platform to see what all the commotion was about. While he was out these Japs were coming in, and a Jap sat down in his seat by the side of his grip. He came back and looked at him. He said, "That is my seat. Did you notice I left my grip here? I am sitting here." And the Jap said, "Well, I got 'um now." He said, "I see you have," and he reached over and he took that Jap by the coat collar and didn't drag him -- he lifted him out, right straight up and chucked him down in the aisle, and he said, "You don't own the world." Here was the prophecy: He said,



"Not yet." That occurred in 1904. I don't know whether you could make the same statement today with as much assurance.

MR. SCHNARR: There is just one thought I would like to leave with your Committee. I believe if you investigate it you will find it will carry a great appeal if incorporated somewhere in your resolution. That is the cooperation being extended law enforcement agencies and especially the F.B.I. in the segregation of those Japanese that are loyal and those that are disloyal. You will find that it is quite limited, whereas relating to those of German ancestry and Italian ancestry you will find that they have cooperated to a great extent, but the Japanese practically nil. If you will investigate that I am quite certain that they will corroborate that statement. It will carry a great deal of weight with the general public.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Then in our report or our resolution you mean to include a paragraph commending the F.B.I.?

MR. SCHNARR: No, no, I merely leave the thought for the consideration of the Committee, if they desire to follow that up, that it is a strong point.

MR. HAPPELL: It all goes back to the racial problem. We have absorbed the Italians and the Germans, but we never can absorb the Japanese, they are always Japanese.

CHAIRMAN FISK: It is my understanding that the Japanese foreign language schools are closed; is that right, General?

GENERAL WEBB: So I understand.



CHAIRMAN FISK: I read in the paper, however, in Los Angeles they were going to petition the Governor to be permitted to reopen.

MR. McCLATCHY: The Japanese schools are closed.

GENERAL WEBB: See how the thing has changed. Only in the last Legislature you were urging Japanese school limitation and what not, and even in our own State Legislature you couldn't get to first base on it.

You tried at the last five or six sessions of the Legislature to get a fishing bill through and the Japanese came up and beat it.

MR. HAPPELL: They have got a well paid lobby up there in Sacramento.

MR. McCLATCHY: You could pass that bill at the very next session of the Legislature.

MR. HAPPELL: Just before you adjourn -- I think that this was a very timely meeting and that the general public are hungry for some coordinated effort in this matter, in other words some leadership -- some central fixed body that is responsible such as you gentlemen have been. This is not a new program with you; you have been carrying it on for twenty-five or thirty years. I am just commenting on the timeliness of it. I think the people are hungry for some sort of centralized leadership such as this Committee, and I think it is going to have a very telling effect. The resolutions that these gentlemen will bring out will be guzzled by the public as



perhaps we haven't any idea.

MR. SCHNARR: Just before we close, as a matter of record I would like to say that the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons has not taken any definite action to date on the emergency or the Oriental situation. We will be meeting on Grand Parlor business next Saturday, and at that time definite action will be taken. However, individual units or parlors about the State have used their own initiative and adopted many resolutions which have been referred to our State office, and in general they deal with the following problems: First, the removal of all Japanese from the coastal areas; second, the enforcement of the California Alien Land Law; third, abolition of Japanese language schools; fourth, expose dual citizenship and numerous Japanese subterfuges and practices. In addition to the above they are suggesting broadcasts. It is proposed that fifteen minutes be secured on one of the networks and these subjects dealt with. That is the initiative of the individual units acting through their local organizations.

CHAIRMAN FISK: Those are fine points. That is a new one for us, that thought of a Committee program on the radio. Now, there wasn't any thought in mind, was there, of purchasing the time? I think we can get the time without the necessity of purchasing it.

MR. HAPPELL: I wouldn't limit it to that. After this policy has been adopted, every means of disseminating it should be used, whether it is over the radio, from the pulpit or



what not.

CHAIRMAN FISK: After this program is adopted I am going to authorize Mr. McClatchy to employ, if necessary, a newspaper reporter's help. But you don't need help, Mr. McClatchy; your own news facilities are tremendous; but if you do need help you may employ a newspaper man's aid in preparing these releases, and we have the mailing facilities to send them out to the California press and to the news agencies and associations.

There is just one more thing, and that is with reference to the Japanese places of worship. They are hotbeds of propaganda. We have closed the Japanese foreign language schools, but they get their people together in these temples.

MR. HAPPELL: Why don't you leave that to your committee to consider? That is one of the things that might be going too far; in other words, freedom of worship in the United States is one thing.

CHAIRMAN FISK: They are hotbeds of propaganda.

(Adjournment at 12:25 p.m.)

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# Group Urge Removal Of All Japanese From Pacific Coast

San Francisco (McClatchy Newspapers Service)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The California Joint Immigration Committee today urged that all Japanese—aliens and citizens of the United States alike—be removed at once from the Pacific Coast states and other such vital areas in the interior of the nation as may be designated by the government.

While conceding that some citizens of Japanese parentage may be entirely loyal to this country, the committee points out in a resolution that it is "impossible, with required certainty, to separate the loyal from the disloyal."

Mere renunciation of dual citizenship cannot be accepted as proof of loyalty, the committee contends, and so long as Japanese continue to reside near the nation's war producing facilities, it is idle to cry Remember Pearl Harbor.

## 93,717 Japanese In State

The resolution, signed by James K. Fisk, chairman of the committee, and H. J. McClatchy, secretary, is as follows:

Approximately 93,717 Japanese reside in California and of this number 33,569 are alien Japanese. The remainder, by reason of birth, are citizens of the United States, but of this number 25,177 also are citizens of Japan and about 25 per cent of those born in the United States have relinquished their Japanese citizenship.

Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands furnished information that made possible the success of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

More than 25,000 United States citizens of Japanese parentage have been educated in schools in Japan, many of whom now reside in the Pacific Coast states.

## Many Not Loyal To U. S.

Other United States citizens born in this country of Japanese parents have been educated in Japanese language schools sponsored and supported by the government of Japan in this country, and many of these citizens are not loyal to the government of the United States or her institutions.

It is true about 25 per cent of the Japanese citizens residing in

California have renounced their Japanese citizenship but experience has demonstrated that such renunciation cannot be accepted as proof of their loyalty to the United States while the two countries are at war.

Though it is recognized some of the Japanese citizens are entirely loyal to this country and her institutions, it is impossible now, with required certainty, to separate the loyal from the disloyal.

## Might Imperial U. S. Welfare

While we recognize the misfortune and hardship the loyal citizens may suffer, these are conditions which must be borne by the individual rather than that the welfare of the nation be endangered.

The presence of people in the combat zone whose loyalty is in doubt should not be tolerated lest the welfare of the nation be imperiled.

Civil rights and liberties of all persons within the United States are recognized and must be protected in all proper ways and at all times but in time of war the civil rights and liberties of the individual must yield to the common good.

Pearl Harbor has caused a quickening effort in the production of war materiel but with Japanese in, around and within reach of every productive energy, it is idle to cry Remember Pearl Harbor.

Japanese should be removed now. Neither fear, timidity nor cost should delay action.

The entire Pacific Coast, to such extent landward as may be required to insure safety, should be declared a combat zone. Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, should be removed as quickly as possible from said zone.

Where like dangers exist in the interior, other combat zones should be established and like removals made therefrom.

All the civil authorities of the state should aid the federal authorities to such extent as the federal authorities may request.



# Yardstick Is Set For Victory Fund Savings

BALTIMORE (Md.), Feb. 16.—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau says the nation's income earners could buy nearly \$11,000,000,000 of Victory bonds a year in addition to "the billions which the larger investors can subscribe."

Speaking before the Advertising Club of Baltimore Saturday night, Morgenthau said that only about one seventh of the income earners had been reached thus far and that "we must reach the others without delay."

"The money we shall have to spend in this war has got to be raised and it will be raised," Morgenthau said, adding that as much as possible would be raised through a new tax program soon to be disclosed.

Morgenthau reiterated his preference for voluntary savings.

He proposed this general "yardstick" for weekly savings, with the understanding that earners without dependents could do better, while those having dependents might not be able to do as much:

\$5 to \$10 .....	\$ .25
\$10 to \$15 .....	.50
\$15 to \$20 .....	.75
\$20 to \$30 .....	1.25
\$30 to \$40 .....	2.00
\$40 to \$50 .....	4.00
\$50 to \$60 .....	6.00
\$70 to \$80 .....	10.00
\$80 to \$100 .....	12.00
\$100 to \$150 .....	20.00
\$150 to \$200 .....	35.00

## Wilbur Sees Danger In Inferior Civil Medical Attention In War Time

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—(AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur declared today "there is real danger if we accept an inferior sort of medical attention for our population" during war time.

"Our principal civilian problem will be to save the time of the trained physicians retained at home—that, in spite of reduced num-

# Senator Kenny Wins Support Of George Creel

## Olson Names Harley Hise Of S. F. As Building, Loan Commissioner

BY HERBERT L. PHILLIPS

Senator Robert W. Kenny of Los Angeles County, avowed candidate against Governor Culbert L. Olson for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, picked up the endorsement this weekend of George Creel, nationally known writer and a San Francisco candidate for governor himself in 1934.

The Kenny for Governor headquarters in Los Angeles announced the following letter to the senator from Creel:

"Your gubernatorial candidacy will have my enthusiastic and unstinted support.

"In the troubled times that lie ahead, nothing is more important than the election of a governor who will give California an honest, competent and courageous administration.

### Praises Record

"Your record, both as a private citizen and public official, amply proves the possession of those gifts, abilities and qualities that are so sorely needed by our state today.

"I count it as a high civic duty to put myself behind your candidacy, and am proud to offer my services for whatever they may be worth. Believe me, you have every assurance of my admiration and esteem."

### Other Endorsement

The Kenny headquarters pointed out Senator Kenny already has been endorsed by District Attorney John F. Dockweiler of Los Angeles County, preprimary Democratic candidate for governor in 1938 (defeated by Olson), and John Richards, former Olson state finance director.

Creel was beaten by Upton Sinclair for the Democratic governor.



Case 6  
CTIC 4

James K. Fisk (Chmn.)  
The American Legion

C. M. Goethe  
Imm. Study Com.

D. C. Murphy  
State Fed. of Labor

CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE  
85 Second Street  
San Francisco, California

H. J. McClatchy  
(Exec. Secy)

John T. Regan  
Native Sons

Dorothy Kaltenbach, Secretary

Hon. U. S. Webb  
Robert H. Fouke

*10/13*  
Note to Editors: for Immediate Release

The following statement on the Japanese citizenship situation is issued by the California Joint Immigration Committee, composed of representatives of The American Legion, California State Federation of Labor, Native Sons and California Grange:

The California Joint Immigration Committee recognizes the existence of the following facts and conditions:

That the United States of America is at war with the Empire of Japan.

That the Pacific Coast States are in a combat zone and are now in danger.

That there are Japanese residing in the Pacific Coast States of which approximately 93,717 reside in California, and of this number 33,569 are alien Japanese; that the remainder by reason of birth are citizens of the United States, but of this number 25,177 are also citizens of Japan, and about 25% of those born in the United States have relinquished their Japanese citizenship.

That Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands furnished information that made possible the success of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

That more than 25,000 United States citizens of Japanese parentage have been educated in schools in Japan, many of whom now reside in the Pacific Coast States; that other United States citizens born in this country of Japanese parents have been educated in Japanese language schools sponsored and supported by the government of Japan in this country, and that many of these citizens are not loyal to the Government of the United States or its institutions.

That it is true that about 25% of the Japanese citizens residing in California have renounced their Japanese citizenship, but experience has demonstrated that such renunciation cannot be accepted as proof of their loyalty to the United States while the two countries are at war.

That though it is recognized that some of the Japanese citizens are entirely loyal to this country and her institutions, it is impossible now with required certainty to separate the loyal from the disloyal. While we recognize the misfortune and hardship that the loyal citizens may suffer, these are conditions which must be borne by the individual rather than that the welfare of the nation be endangered.



That the presence of people in the combat zone whose loyalty is in doubt should not be tolerated, lest the welfare of the nation be imperiled.

That civil rights and liberties of all persons within the United States is recognized and must be protected in all proper ways and at all times, but in time of war, the civil rights and liberties of the individual must yield to the common good.

Pearl Harbor has caused a quickening effort in the production of war material but with Japanese in, around and within reach of every productive energy, it is idle to cry: "Remember Pearl Harbor".

Neither fear, timidity nor cost should delay action.

**JAPANESE SHOULD BE REMOVED NOW!**

In recognition of the foregoing facts,

*INSERT*  
IT IS RESOLVED that the entire Pacific Coast to such extent landward as may be required to insure safety should be declared a combat zone, and

BE IT FURTHER RESLOVED that the Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, be removed as quickly as possible from said zone, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that where like dangers exist in the interior, other combat zones be established and like removals made therefrom, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all civil authorities of the State aid Federal authorities to such extent as Federal authorities may request.

JAMES K. FISK,  
Chairman

H. J. McCLATCHY,  
Executive Secretary

San Francisco, Calif.  
February 13, 1942



CTK.5

1. Committee is composed of the American Legion, State Federation of Labor, Native Sons of Golden West, and California State Grange, as well as individual members.
2. CJIC has studied problem of the Japanese for last 20 or 30 years. Instrumental in passage of exclusion laws. (Refers to Exhibits A & B, "The Story of Japanese Immigration" by McClatchy publ. in 1937. ) (Exhibit C is resolution of CJIC of February 13, 1942; Exhibit D "Dangers Created by Japanese Dual Citizenship.")
3. Military authorities should be given right to set up combat area, wherein no persons " be they citizens or aliens, would be permitted" unless their presence essential or desirable.
4. Topics covered: Japanese dual citizenship  
Position of Kibei: "By their actions and conduct they have indicated their lack of loyalty to this country. There may be Japanese who are loyal to this country yet there is no way of proving that loyalty."  
Land ownership  
Language schools: "the Japanese indoctrination of American-born Japanese occurred" "No assimilation of those people as there has in the case of our other alien enemies, the Italians Germans who after a generation or so became American in thought, ideas, and actions."  
\*Emperor of Japan not only head of nation but head of the church.  
"And it because of that ~~(loyalty to Emperor plus factor of national loyalty to Japan)~~ (religious as well as national obligation to Emperor) that we have every reason to doubt whether Japanese are loyal or would be loyal in the present war...although we know that with some other power...we could count upon the loyalty of these dual citizens
5. Those who are loyal can show it by carrying out evacuation.
6. Proposed set-up to handle evacuation, etc.
7. Hardship cases "Where there is no doubt as to the loyalty of the individual, be he Japanese or...of any other racial group or religion, citizen or alien, ...that party should be permitted to remain.
8. Place evacuees in temporary camps; provide employment through U.S. 100 mile zone would probably be far enough, not ~~minimize~~ unnecessarily aggravate our future problems. "It is important to keep this in mind and not remove, unnecessarily, many people who are valuable citizens, who have established themselves in communities."
9. "We recommend...the establishment of combat zones, the evacuation of all persons, aliens or citizens alike, from such zones, and under the supervision of the authorities...make provision for the removal of those people as expeditiously and efficiently as possible.."

<over>



History of Japanese im migration, exclusion measures, etc.

Main problem is Nisei, 50,000 of them in California. They want to be part of the social structure but are not welcome because of their "too evidence racial characteristics." Splendid people in many ways but they are "Americans with Japanese faces."

Caucasians determined to "keep their country and their blood white, and involves no claim of superiority." "our laws against which the Japanese protest were enacted to keep out immigrants who cannot be absorbed into the lifelblood of the country, and who form unassimilated racial blocs... A grave mistake was made when citizenship was granted to all born here, regardless of fitness or desire for such citizenship. Another grave mistake was the granting of citizenship to the Negroes...

Japanese keep dual citizenship. Japanese language schools active.

Nisei urged to be active in American politics, "they are even urged to join with the Negroes to make a sizable bloc which may swing an election or break down the laws which Americans have enacted for their own protection and welfare.

"The CJIC is maintained primarily to protect the exclusion measure against repeal or modification and notify the public in regard thereto. It contends that these unfortunate and highly undesirable conditions are proof of the unassmilability of the Japanese and the necessirty of their exclusion as permanent residents....The basic principle of exclusion of those ineligible to citizenship must not be destroyed or weakened."

D.Kaltenbach, Secy. CJIC



9  
F.8 CJIC

The California Joint Immigration Committee released two statements to the press. On January 2, 1942 it released a two page statement dealing with the dual citizenship problem and making no reference whatever to evacuation. ~~That release stated~~

~~that~~ Pointing to the large numbers of Japanese children sent to Japan for their schooling, putting this figure at around 50,000, ~~in matters of loyalty~~ ~~the release stated~~ and their dominance/by their fathers, citizens of Japan, the release ~~stated~~ pointed to the consequence that

we have American citizens owing a duty to an enemy country, citizens unable to exert a free will because life-long training has made them subservient to alien direction.

Furthermore, It has been the duty of the Japanese consuls to see that training is properly directed from the view point of the Japanese government.

The statement concludes with the charge that "Congress has been derelict in not making dual citizenship impossible for Americans and in not correcting a condition under which American citizens, through enforced alien teachings, are weaned from their allegiance."

The February 13 release pointed to the size of the Japanese population in California, claimed that Japanese aided the attack on Pearl Harbor, cast doubt on the loyalty of many of the Japanese, and concluded with the resolve that "the Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, be removed as quickly as possible" from the Pacific Coast.

A representative of the Committee testified along these lines before the Tolan Committee on February 21, ~~recommending the~~ ~~establishment of combat zones and the removal of all persons~~

*calling for estab. of combat zones, and (Tolan p. 11068-87) evac. of Japanese, alien & cit alike from them, and their placement in temporary camps. However, "if there was no doubt as to the loyalty of the individual, he be 2nd (or not)... that party should be removed to remain."*



The Jt Immigration Committee Since the War

A 16.209

First item in file is excerpt from phoneconverstaion of Miss Kaltenbach, dated December 9, copy of which we have.

December 16, 1941  
FROM FISK to H. J. McCLATCHY

"I am inclosing a copy of a telegram sent today by Department Commander Robert F. Garner, Jr. to the President of the United States, Governor Olsen General John L. DeWitt and ~~mtx~~ our national commander. I have discusseed its contents with John Regan and he, too, is interested in sending a similar message from the Native Sons to the President and to the Governor. ✓

"Now that we are at war with Japan, it seems to me that our Committeee can be especially helpful to our Government. I obtained a copy of your father's release #429 which I am sening to Congressmen Lea and Kramer, the latter of whom recently introduced Bill H-R 6109 relative to dual nationality. Congressman Lea beleives that the Bill will be brought up within the near future. ✓

"Perhaps after the Christmas holidays it would be well forour Committee to meet . . . . .

"Would it be possible for you, as our Exectutive Secretary, to prepare a suitable news release at this time. I am also in correspondence with Congressman Gearhart who only a few days ago spoke over the radio discussing dual citizenship. . . . ."

(COPY OF WIRE REFERRED TO NOT IN FILE)

Dec. 16, 1941  
FROM FISK to DANIEL C. MURPHY, Sheriff, San Francisco County

Sends c copy of telegram. Talked to regan who is going to send dimilar message for Native sons. "Do you think the California Federation of Labor would be interested in doing likewise?" ✓

December 18, 1941  
copy of letter FROM MURPHY TO EDWARD D. Van de Leur, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor. ✓

Incloses Mr Fisk's letter and copy of the telegram. "I suggest that the State Ex Federation of Labor should comply with the request."

Dec 23, 1941  
FROM McCLATCHY TO FISK

Inclosing copy of release Fisk suggested. "I did not have in mind exactly what ideas you had so took the bull by the horns and started out.~~xx~~ It may qwell be that you, or other members of the committee, think the handling too drastic, or that the approach should be made from some other angle. . . . You won't find me unduly sensitive" (to criticism) (No chnages at all made. This became release #544, January 2, 1942, copy of which we have.)



Since the war -2-

December 30, 1941  
FISK @ McCLATCHY

"Thank you for the very fine newsletter with reference to our Committee's program. Miss Kaltenbach is having it mimeographed and mailed to a long list, prepared by me, of California newspapers. I am sure the press will find it acceptable."

"Did you see the article written by Stanley High in the January issue of Reader's Digest, entitled: "Japanese Saboteurs in our Midst" -- the same sermon which we have been preaching for more than twenty years!"

January 20, 1942 -- Telegram  
CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO MARCANTONIO BILL AUTHORIZING NATURALIZATION ~~PHILIPPINE~~ FILIPINOS. BELIEVE SUCH ACTION WOULD BREAK DOWN PR SENT EXCLUSION MEASURE AND MAKE ANY AND ALL ASIATIC RACES ELIGIBLE TO CITIZENSHIP. OUR COMMITTEE URGES YOUR COMMITTEE DISAPPROVE BILL.

JAMES K. FISK, CHAIRMAN

On same day Fisk wired Paul Scharrenberg, A. F. of L., Washington, quoting in full above telegram. Apparently wires were in response to request from Scharrenberg, because on Jan 20 small note from Fisk to Kaltenbach: "here are copies of telegrams sent in answer to Paul Scharrenberg's inquiry. I would suggest, please that you have copies sent to each member of the Committee for their information."

77<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Sess., Senate Doc. # 186  
Report of Commissioner of Public Works, Fed. Works Agency,  
U. P. A. Not very favorable for importing ~~Hawaiian~~ Filipino  
laborers to Hawaii  

---

Marcantonio Bill is H. R. # 1844



Since the war -3-

California Legionnaire of Jan 15, 1942 : editorial "Japanese trying for state jobs brought response from W. R. Thompson Holtville, Calif. in vein "well let's get going and do something about it." His suggestion to make first, second, and third class citizens and have people work up successively through the generations.

January 27, 1942, Fisk's reply to Thompson

Inclodes press release of Jan 2. "The Secretary of War, even prior to December 7, requested Congress to pass immediately a bill dealing with this dual citizenship matter.

"Our Committee, as well as the Legion, is doing its best to get action on the bill - - you might get your ~~fixx~~ friends to write Congressman E. V. M. Izac . . . and urge him to do his best to have the bill considered at once."



Since war -6-

March 9, 1942  
FROM McClatchy to Fisk

"Encloses two newspaper accounts of attempt of one Detwiler to colonize Japs in New Mexico. "The various Chambers of Commerce there are falling hard for the propaganda. What a headache when they finally wake up to what has happened. Temporary havens of refuge under government orders in time of war and open arm welcome by a chamber of commerce horses of different colors."

' . . .  
"In the Examiner of yesterday I read an article concerning Toke Slocum. You had shown letters to me from him - but I did not know he was a Japanese."

March 11, 1942  
FROM FISK TO McCLATCHY

I will show the articles you sent (above) to Webb.

"Perhaps you saw in today's Examiner my explosion with reference to the Tolan Committee. It is quite correct with the exception of two additional points which seem to have been overlooked by the Reporter.

"While Mr. Fouke spoke rather impromptu before the Committee when it first met in San Francisco, the understanding was that General Webb and I were to appear before the Committee in the afternoon. However, it disbanded unexpectedly -- so we were not heard.

"Mr. Lamb, the Committee's Public Relations man, called on me this morning to see about retraction. I had nothing to retract. A few minutes ago, the Call-Bulletin phoned me saying that Mr. Lamb had just reported that I had stated to him (Lamb) that the article was incorrect. I advised the reporter that my statement still stood."

MARCH 11, 1942  
MC CLATCHY TO FISK

Incloses clipping from Examiner. "I feel myself that you did have a holler coming, and that as Chairman of the committee it was your place to make it."

"Why the run around? Was the committee of Congressmen tipped off and advised for some reason not to unload the artillery fire of our committee? And if so, who worked on them? It looks to me that they may have had some tip from the U. S. Attorney-General not to let too much hit the headlines."

Re clipping Fisk received a letter from a A. W. Rogers, 395 Cedar Street, Alameda county, complaining about Tolan and Truman committee. Letter badly typed and man obviously a crack pot. War industries not slow down, but reverse program, buildings being sabotaged etc, etc. Fed gov't doing nothing about it but rather hiding the mess. He couldn't see Tolan, etc. etc.



Since war 11

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

John Z. Anderson  
8th District  
California

House of Representatives  
Washington

142

From Anderson to Pisk

"This will acknowledge your good letter of May 4 and the enclosed copies of a resolution recently adopted by one of your districts in Los Angeles County.

"I appreciate your comments with referemces to H. J. Res. 305 which was recently introduced by me, and will be pleased to have you keep me informed of any further action taken by your committee with regard to my proposal. I note that you are planning a more direct step through the Federal courts and will be gratified to hear of whatever progress is made."



Since war -7-

January 30, 1942

FROM Paul Scharrenberg, National Legislative Representative, American Federation of Labor, Washinton, D. C. ~~To~~ Fisk

Thanks for prompt reply to his wire of Jan 20 re: H. R 1844. Hearing will be resumed on it Feb. 4.

"It is obvious, of course, that if naturalization priveleges are granted to the Filipinos who are residents of the United States, similar priveleges will have to be granted to Chinese, Hindus and other oriental races who are fighting on our side in the present war."

"For your information, I enclose a copy of Senate Document No. 156. This is a report of the investigation by the Federal Works Agency as to the availability of unskilled labor in continental United States (Rea ly Territory of Hawaii). You will reacall that this investigation was made at our instigation and in response to a resilution introduced by Senator Downey at our request."

Telegram

February 4, 1942

Scarrenberg to Fisk

CAN YOU INDUCE LEGION REPRESENTATIVE TO APPEAR AT FINAL HEARING OF FILIPINO NATURALIZATION BILL NEXT WEEK



Since war -9-

42 ✓

FISK TO C. <sup>J.</sup> H. HAGGERTY, president, California State Fed, of Labor.

Dear Neil:

"Our California Joint Immigration of Labor has been most active since December 7, 1941. Mr. Daniel J. Murphy, Sherriff, San Francisco County, and representative from the Federation, is one of our devoted, loyal attendants and his advice and ~~guidance~~ guidance are priceless Confidentially, for the moment we are planning to bring legal action through the Federal Courts, asking for a reversal of the ~~pinion~~ ~~advised~~ ~~the~~ ~~by~~ ~~an~~ ~~box~~ opinion rendered some forty years ago by the U. S. Supreme Court which made citizens . . . . .

"Naturally, there will be some expense connected with the proceedings, and since we have not yet received this year's stipend from the Federation ----- would you be good enough to get it ~~xxxxxx~~ to us.



Since war 10

May 3, 1942

Mc Clatchy to Fisk

Albuquerque

"Please note the enclosed, received today, from the Albuquerque Journal. (sic) According to this newspaper account State officials of New Mexico intend proceeding officially along the lines we had outlined. Will you kindly call this to General Webb's attention? It might prove advantageous to work with them since the matter has already been inaugurated. Personally, I would prefer that the General was in on the deal rather than to see the entire matter handled in New Mexico. With the General's assistance the case would probably be much more ably presented."

May 7th, 1942

Fisk to Mc Clatchy (Dear Jed)

Sent clipp to the Gen. "To-day, I signed as plaintiff, the legal papers prepared by the General - so now we may expect fireworks."



Since war.

May 22, 1942

Long letter from Tokio Slocum, "Jap. Concentration Camp, Manzanar, Calif., #24-9-4. (See Slocum's Tolan testimony; also in past, Slocum has acted as stool ~~pie~~ pigeon for the Legion, tipping Fisk off on activities of Jap.-American leaders, apparantly with the notion that Fisk was going to get him a permanent job with the Legion.)

"Dear Comrade Fisk:

". . . I also read where you are leading the fight to disfranchise all Americans of Japanese extraction. Jim, it seems that all this rabid movements (sic) are unamerican and it seems to me that you are going too far. It practically verges Nazism and tyranny. German Nazis have done that very thing to the Jews. You know our reactions towards them. Then why do you do it when you are such a responsible big shot of the American Legion, Dept. of Calif.? (sic)

"We Americans of Japanese ancestry have willingly submitted to humiliating evacuation and concentration camps. We have sacrificed all that's dear and precious to us, Homes, friends, business and freedom~~xx~~ and came to these concentration camps. You have gotten what you and your clique of rabid Jap-haters wanted. We are trying our level best, even here to ferret out those who are harmful to our way of life, we are trying hard to cooperate with the authorities -- why don't you leave us alone and try to practice some of the noble precepts of the American Legion's preamble to the Constitution, which says in part: "To combat the autocracy of the classes and masses" etc; I am firmly convinced that the masses and majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry are loyal only to our USA. Those who are doubtful are reported and known by the F. B. I., Naval and Army Intelligence.

"Jim, I wonder and question the wisdom of your intolerance. It's dangerous and vicious precedence against all minority groups here in America. Time may come when the thinking Americans who are greater than your "Native Sons" may challenge your stand, Jim.

"I urge your reconsideration of such a sweeping charge against American citizens who in most cases are loyal to America."

Sincerely yours in comradeship,  
Tokie Slocum"

Fisk sent this letter to Webb, asking for advice. Webb replied June 16

". . . . I am inclined to agree with you that the letter does not require a reply. The simple answer to all he says is that the pending suits seek to deprive no citizen of citizenship. It seeks (sic) only to determine if Japanese who are exercising the privileges of citizenship are indeed citizens of this Country. If the Court finds that they are citizens, they will be secure in the rights of citizens, and if the Court should find that they are not citizens, such judgement would deprive them of no right which they are entitled to exercise."

There is no record of Fisk having replied to Slocum.



California Joint Immigration Committee

A 16209

The California Joint Immigration Committee, a long-time opponent of ~~the~~ oriental immigration and ~~x~~ the most out-spoken foe of the Japanese, did not spring into action immediately after Pearl Harbor. It was not until almost a month after that on January 2, 1942 day/that the Committee released its first statement, a two page mimeographed release dealing with the dual citizenship problem and making no reference whatever to evacuation. Pointing to the large numbers of Japanese children sent to Japan for their schooling, putting this figure at around 50,000, and their dominance in matters of loyalty by their fathers, citizens of Japan, the statement points to the consequence that

we have American citizens owing a duty to an ~~enemey~~ enemy country, citizens u able to exert a free will because life-long training has made them subservient to alien direction.

Furthermore, it has been the duty of the Japanese consuls to

see that training is properly directed from the view point of the Japanese government.

The statement concludes ~~xxx~~ with the charge that "Congress has

been derelict in not making dual citizenship impossible for Americans and in not correcting a condition under which American citizens, through enforced alien teachings, are weaned from their allegiance. (1)

*Press Release No. 574, San Francisco, Jan 2, 1942.*

No official action by the Committee appears to have been taken following this release until February 13 when a second statement was released. This pointed to the size of the Japanese population in California, claimed that Japanese aided the attack on Pearl Harbor, cast doubt on the loyalty of many of the Japanese, and concluded with the ~~xxxxxx~~ declaration that "the Japanese, including Japanese citizens of the United States, be removed as quickly as possible" from the coast. (2)

*(2) Press release, S.F. Feb 13, no number.*



Distribution

	Balt	Slav	Germ	Celt	Ital	Grk	Arm	Iran	Skrt
10.	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
17.	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
23.	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-



The late date of this release precludes it from being of any influence on the officials responsible for the decision to evacuate.



In the table of which this is a small sample, every plus represents the presence of the given element in the given language, every minus its absence. If we take two languages, we get these possibilities:

I	II	
+	+	(a)
+	-	(b)
-	+	(c)
-	-	(d)

The letters at the right represent the names we give to each of the four types of distribution. We count the frequency, or number of occurrences, of each type, and enter them in a table as follows:

<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>a + b</u>
<u>c</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>c + d</u>
<u>a + c</u>	<u>b + d</u>	N

This table is called a "tetrachoric" table, a b c d giving the values of the four principal cells, the others being "marginal" frequencies. From this table we get certain information at sight: (1) a + b represents the total of elements which are present in language I, c + d the total that are absent; the sum of these two totals is N, the total number of elements in the "population" or "field" under consideration;



ew 52-21

- ✓ James K. Dick - Chrm.
- ~~W. D. McClatchy~~ - Ex. Sec.
- ✓ Daniel C. Murphy - Calif. Federation of Labor -
- ✓ W. D. Webb -
- ✓ John D. Regan - Grand Sec. Native Sons of the Golden West
- ✓ Carl Warren - Atty. General
- ✓ Charles M. Goethe - Pres. Immigration Study Com.
- ✓ C. A. Bodwell, Jr. - California Grange
- ✓ Robert H. Foulke - Public Relations

- 
- ✓ Robt. D. Garner, Jr. - Dept. Comdr. Am. Legion -
  - ✓ Ed. T. Schnarr - Grand Pres. N. O. G. W.
  - ✓ Jack Tenney - Chrm. Legion Legislative Com.
  - ✓ Leon Haskell - " " Americanism Com.
  - ✓ Charles C. Galiano - " " Natl. Defense "
  - ✓ N. J. L. Pieper - J. B. I. -



JAMES K. FISK  
DEPT. ADJ. AMERICAN LEGION  
(CHAIRMAN)

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR  
SEC.-TREAS. STATE FED. OF LABOR

JOHN T. REGAN  
GRAND SEC'Y NATIVE SONS  
OF THE GOLDEN WEST

## California Joint Immigration Committee

85 SECOND STREET

PHONE GARFIELD 2697

San Francisco, Cal.

DOROTHY KALTENBACH  
SECRETARY

CHARLES M. GOETHE  
PRES. IMMIGRATION STUDY COM'N  
(TREASURER)

HON. U. S. WEBB  
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

V. S. McCLATCHY  
(1857-1938)



JAMES K. FISK  
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STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

V. S. McCLATCHY  
(1857-1938)

*Patricia McGuire*  
*Garfield 1100*



RECEIVED

JAN 28 1942

AMER. LEGION DEPT. HQS.

January 27, 1942

Calif. Joint Immigration Com.  
85 Second St.  
San Francisco, Calif.

PROGRESS REPORT

Your secretary is still confined at her home but hopes to be well enough soon to resume normal activities.

This committee letter addressed to the California Congressional Delegation (copy sent to members) concerning the desire of the Hawaiian sugar planters to bring 5,000 Filipino laborers into the Territory of Hawaii has brought a number of practically identical responses of which the following from Congressman Richard J. Welch is typical:

"I am today in receipt of the following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior regarding the Filipino laborers in Hawaii:

"I have your letter of December 8 with a communication of November 24 from Mr. James K. Fisk, Chairman, California Joint Immigration Committee, San Francisco, California, in which he protests against the reported request of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for the importation of 5,000 Filipino laborers to Hawaii.

Although informal discussions were had regarding the importation of these laborers, no formal request was made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and no action has been taken or is contemplated by the Department at this time."

With Season's Greetings, I am

Very Sincerely,

Richard J. Welch"

The committee release No. 544 was printed in full by the Sacramento Bee and Mr. McClatchy writes as follows concerning it:

"There is enclosed a copy of the article I wrote which appeared in The Sacramento Bee last Saturday. Incidentally, the article created quite a bit of attention. Young, the Hearst man who was arrested in Japan and confined for some months for articles which he had written and mailed from China, used the article in a talk he made before the Women's Forum Monday afternoon. He phoned me and stated that



he was working on the dual citizenship question in the East and that John Hughes, a radio commentator, was doing the same on the west coast.

For your information: The office of the U. S. District Attorney in Sacramento is averaging better than 30 requests per day for Japanese permits permitting travel. Why don't we keep them in one place?"

On December 31, San Francisco's Japanese unit of the American Legion - Townsend Harris Post No. 458 by formal resolution pledged its full support to America in the war.

The resolution made public by Comdr. K. Kay Tsukamoto and Adj. Guy Uyama, said in part:

"We, collectively and individually, again affirm our unflinching allegiance to the Nation, and to combat against treacherous invaders and enemies of this country, namely Japan, Germany, Italy and their satellites.

We are again ready and anxious to serve the United States of America to our fullest ability and to co-operate with any program to defend and preserve democracy and freedom."

The enclosed copy of letter from Congressman Clarence F. Lea, indicates that something will soon be done about dual citizenship.

Members will have noted the item send out from this office on January 2, indicating that the California Legislature had taken action to prevent civil service employees from possessing dual citizenship, a much belated action. In this connection Mr. McClatchy writes as follows:

"I discussed with Mr. Harry Lutgens, a member of the State Personnel Board handling California Civil Service administration, this morning the general matter of dual citizenship as it concerns applicant for civil service examination. The idea was new to him, but he is thoroughly in accord with the principle that dual citizens should be barred from state service. The board is meeting today and he intends to bring the matter formally before it. Mr. Lutgens stated that the law, as now, is that any citizen of California is entitled to take the examinations and be rated accordingly. He feels that it will be necessary to secure an opinion from the attorney-general. Too bad Webb is not in the chair.

"One of the local tire boards yesterday certified a Dr. Iki, enemy alien, as coming under tire priority rating. Iki took his auto to an inspector, and got a certificate that none



of his four tires could be retreaded, so Iki got four new tires. Off the record here is the dope on Iki - He is a dude, has the best hunting equipment in town, the best fishing equipment, the best camping equipment. Does a man with those traits wear the tires on his car down to a point where none could be repaired? Particularly where he had no intimation that a tire rationing system was being considered? In my mind there is no question but what Iki traded tires before inspection. YOU try to get some tires.

Fifty names were submitted to department heads of the state from which to select employees. Forty-five of those fifty were Japs. "

Respectfully submitted

Dorothy Kaltenbach, Secretary



MC CLATCHY REALTY CO.

Sacramento California

January 27, 1942

Mr. James K. Fisk,  
American Legion  
San Francisco

Third paragraph

"The local papers carried a story to the effect that the JACL in the Los Angeles area had made application for permission to reopen the Japanese language ~~schools~~ schools. My recollection of the conversation we had with Ken Matsumoto was that the language schools were definitely out for the duration, and that our committee would work to the end that the schools should never be reopened. The local branch of the JACL issued a statement to the effect that no application would be made here and it was not intended to attempt to reopen the schools during the emergency.

"I spoke at a joint meeting of Manhart and Lodi Posts of the American Legion some nights ago on the dual citizenship question. Guests of the evening included the Lodi company of the State Guard. In that guard outfit were four Japs who had to sit there and take it because the talk had been prepared for legion consumption and with no idea that Japs would be present. But I saw no reason to deviate from the prepared talk.

"Incidentally, that release on dual citizenship seems to have appeared at just the right moment. In this neck of the woods it started the ball rolling with a bang.

Sincerely,

H. J. MC Clatchy



California Joint Immigration Committee

85 SECOND STREET

Phone GARfield 2697

San Francisco, Cal.

TO: All Members of The California Joint Immigration Committee

An important meeting of The California Joint Immigration Committee is called for

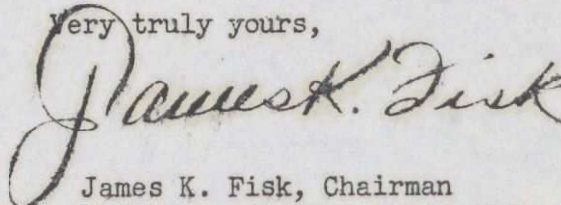
Saturday, February 7th, 10:00 a. m.

Room 122, Veterans Memorial Building, San Francisco.

In addition to the regular members of the Committee, I am inviting certain other State and Government officials to confer with us.

It earnestly is hoped that you will find it possible to attend.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James K. Fisk". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

James K. Fisk, Chairman  
117 Veterans Memorial Building  
San Francisco.



COPY

February 16, 1942

Hon. Hiram W. Johnson,  
U. S. Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Johnson:

At the request of Mr. James K. Fisk,  
Chairman of this Committee, there are being sent  
you herewith, six copies of this Committee's  
latest release. The resolution set forth therein  
was adopted at a meeting of the Committee held  
February 7.

Very truly yours,

---

Dorothy Kaltenbach, Sec.

DK:PCM



EXCERPT FROM MINUTES - MEETING CALIFORNIA JOINT  
IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, 118 VETERANS' BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, APRIL 27th, 1942.

MOVED BY MR. MCCLATCHY, SECONDED BY MR. REAGAN:

THAT THE COMMITTEE IS IN FAVOR OF HAVING AN ACTION BROUGHT  
TO DETERMINE WHETHER NATIVE BORN JAPANESE ARE CITIZENS, AND  
BROUGHT IN THE FEDERAL COURTS IF THEY ARE ADVISED THAT IT  
CAN BE MAINTAINED THERE.

MOTION PUT AND CARRIED

JAMES K. FISK  
CHAIRMAN



RECEIVED  
MAR 14 1942  
AMER. LEGION DEPT. HEADQTS.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL-BULLETIN

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942 PAGE 2

--- Senator Stewart (D. Tenn.) announced that his Senate immigration subcommittee will start hearings March 23 on legislation to exclude Japanese in this country and its possessions from citizenship. Stewart has introduced a bill to ban from citizenship all Japanese whose parents are subject to Japanese jurisdiction, even though the children were born in this country.

COPIES



HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING  
NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION  
(The Tolan Committee)

San Francisco, Calif.  
March 11, 1942

*Cal. Jt. Imm. Com.*

PRESS INFORMATION  
For immediate release  
Wednesday, March 11, 1942

The statement published in a morning paper that the Tolan Committee "systematically avoided testimony from the one California group probably best qualified to give it" is not accurate. Mr. James K. Fisk, adjutant of the California department of the American Legion, and chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee, has authorized Dr. Robert K. Lamb, staff director of the Tolan Committee, to make this announcement. The California Joint Immigration Committee, through its representative, Robert H. Fouke, former president of the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, was heard as one of the witnesses on the first day of the Committee's first West Coast hearing, February 21, when he was on the stand for over half an hour. Mr. Fouke spoke as the authorized representative of the four groups comprising the Joint Committee, that is the American Legion, the Grange, the Native Sons and the State Federation of Labor.

The House (Tolan) Committee on Defense Migration has arranged to take further testimony from this group, through its representatives, Mr. Fisk and former Attorney General U.S. Webb, at a time to be designated by them. They are preparing a written brief to submit to the Tolan Committee. Representatives of the Joint Committee had requested an opportunity to appear to make a supplementary statement to the Tolan Committee on points not covered in Mr. Fouke's testimony. The decision of the Tolan Committee to return to Washington after completing its Los Angeles hearings so as to make an early report to Congress has precluded the holding of further hearings in San Francisco.



RECEIVED  
MARCH 12 1942  
AMERICAN LEGION DEPT. INSTITUTIONS

### STATE HEADS REFUSE TO FIRE JAPS

SACRAMENTO, March 12 (AP) -- Four state officials said today they would not arbitrarily dismiss employees of Japanese ancestry in their respective departments unless ordered to do so by Governor Olson.

The department heads made their statements while the State Personnel Board prepared to scrutinize answers to "loyalty" questionnaires sent to every state employee, or eligible civil service applicant.

Objecting to blanket suspension of Japanese ancestry employees were Director of Motor Vehicles James M. Carter, Director of Public Works Frank W. Clark, Director of Employment R.G. Wagenet and Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, director of the Department of Institutions.

Carter said he doubted the "legality and wisdom" of blanket suspensions.

Only state agencies to order blanket suspensions of workers of Japanese ancestry are the State Personnel Board, which dismissed fourteen employees, and the Board of Equalization, which dismissed twenty employees.



EXCERPT FROM MINUTES, MEETING CALIFORNIA JOINT  
IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, 118 VETERANS' BUILDING,  
SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, APRIL 27th, 1942.

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IN THE FEDERAL COURTS IF THEY ARE ADVISED THAT IT CAN BE  
MAINTAINED THERE.

MOTION PUT AND CARRIED

JAMES K. FISK  
CHAIRMAN



California Joint Immigration Committee

A 16.209

December

16

Letter: Fisk to McClatchy and Lea and  
Lea's proposal to deprive dual cit. Japs  
of American citizenship

CJIC.1

January

2

Release & letters anent dual citizenship problem  
(#544) No mention of evacuation

CJIC.2

February

7

Meeting. Minutes

CJIC.3

13

Press release (no number): remove all Japs.

CJIC.4

21

Fouke Testimony at Tolan Committee

Tolan 11068-

11087

CJIC.5



Clarence F. Lea  
1st Dist. Calif.

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC

CJIC-1

January 17, 1942

Hon R. B. Russell, Chairman,  
Committee on Immigration  
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

There is a situation in reference to dual citizenship particularly as it applies to Japanese under H. R. 6109 now pending in your Committee, which I beleive deserves further consideration.

This bill seems to have been written primarily from the standpoint of protecting our military service against those who might engage in such service or Government employment. This measure, as I understand it, overlooks one of the most important features of the practical situation in reference to dual citizenship.

An Oriental can acquire citizenship through birth in the United States or through birth abroad as a child of Oriental citizens of the United States. These persons are now permitted to have the privilege of American citizenship and Oriental citizenship at the same time. I do not feel that dual citizenship is consistent with good American citizenship.

It seems to me that this Act should be so amended as to require a dual citizen to make his choice between America and the foreign country to which he may owe allegiance. If he desires to retain his American citizenship, he should have a reasonable chance to repudiate his alien citizenship.

Mr. James K. Fisk, Chairman of the California Joint Immigration Committee and Department Adjutant of the American Legion, San Francisco, California, states in substance that the Japanese Nationality Law of January 1, 1925 provided that each Japanese born under the United States flag forfeits Japanese citizenship automatically unless he be registered with the Japanese Consulate. Mr. Fisk states:

"It also provides that those Japanese born in the United States prior to January 1, 1925, may rid themselves of Japanese citizenship by simple proceedings before the Consul.

"In California undoubtedly similar conditions exist, although it is believed not to the extent shown in Hawaii. No record of Japanese dual citizenship in California is available at this time for publication.

"In California the American born Japanese, as they come of age, enlist generally in the Japanese American Citizens League, whose major proclaimed purpose is to fit its members for discharging the duties of loyal American citizens. All the "Nisei" the American born Japanese, are received into the organization without question, although it is known that many of them retain Japanese citizenship and are pledged thereunder to serve Japan's cause in peace or in war. A district convention of the League held at Fresno in 1935, by resolution, urged such members as still retain Japanese citizenship to rid themselves thereof under the procedure provided.

"In past years Japanese parents to a great number sent back their California born children in early childhood to Japan and kept them there until they reached maturity to receive the drilling of Japanese citizens in standards of loyalty. It is said that some 50,000 of them were sent thus to Japan, and that there still remain there some 30,000 or more. They are known to be the "Kibei Shimin" (returning citizens) and a movement has been inaugurated under direction of the Japanese Association of America to prepare plans and furnish transportation so as to bring back to California as many thousand of them as are willing to come. The J ACL is inviting the entrance of those Kibei Shimin already here into



its organization without condition.

"The Kib ei Shimin, when they return to California for permanent settlement,  
are in effect alien Japanese immigrants to whom American citizenship has been  
granted without obligation on their part to perform the duties of such citizenship  
and who must be, because of their education, lacking in a sense of loyalty to the  
United States."

In order to meet this situation, I suggest an amendment, copy of which I enclose.

Reading of the enclosed proposed amendment will disclose that it would be  
applicable only to certain citizens, who if they were aliens, would be inel-  
igible to citizenship through the normal naturalization procedures, although  
claiming American citizenship through birth in the United States or abroad as  
a child of an Oriental citizen of the United States. It seems to me there is  
no better time than now to make this provision to protect our country against  
giving the privilege of citizenship to those who be dual allegiance are com-  
mitted to foreign allegiance inconsistent with good American citizenship.

I shall appreciate consideration of this situation by you and your committee.

Sincerely Yours,  
Clarence F. Lea

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H. R. 6109

To provide for the voluntary forfeiture of United States citizenship by cer-  
tain dual Nationals who do not voluntarily relinquish their foreign Nat-  
ionality citizenship

Page 2, Line 6, strike out the period, insert a colon and add:

Provided, that upon the failure, neglect or refusal of any dual National,  
who if not a citizen of the United States would be ineligible to citizenship  
through naturalization procedure, to voluntarily take such oath prior to the  
expiration of two years after the date of this act or prior to the twenty-third  
anniversary of his birth, whichever date is the later, shall be deemed to have  
thereby voluntarily forfeited his United States citizenship for all purposes.



Case 6  
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Page 2

James K. Fisk (Chmn.)  
American Legion

C. M. Goethe  
Imm. Study. Com.

D. C. Murphy  
State Fed. of Labor

CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE  
85 Second Street  
San Francisco, California

H. J. McClatchy  
(Exec. Secy)

John T. Regan  
Native Sons

Dorothy Kaltenbach, Secretary

Hon. U. S. Webb  
Robert H. Fouke

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Note to editors: for Immediate Release

The following statement on the Japanese citizenship situation is issued by the California Joint Immigration Committee, composed of representatives of the American Legion, California State Federation of Labor, Native Sons and California Grange:

Reported fifth column activities by Japanese residents of Hawaii and the Phillipine Islands startled the nation, and brought to the fore California's effort over the years to find a solution to the Japanese immigration question.

The California Joint Immigration Committee composed of representatives of the American Legion, California State Federation of Labor, Native Sons of the Golden West and the California Grange, for years struggled to educate the American public to the dangers existing on the west coast due to the presence of an increasing number of an alien and unassimilable race, but in accordance with the good old American custom of "Why worry" the fight received little support from other states. The latter were not particularly, or immediately, affected - let California worry.

Now, the problem is not alone California's. It belongs to the nation. The United States suddenly awakens to find on its western coast, congregated in vital defense areas and occupying some of the most fertile valleys of California, a Japanese population in excess of 90,000. Of this number 43,000 are residents of Los Angeles County, the site of the nation's aircraft industry.

The Japanese, as a race, have presented a problem distinct from other immigrants. Thrifty, industrious, imitative, clever, hardy of stock, militant opponents of race suicide, able to labor and thrive under living conditions impossible to an American, their education based on the divinity of the Mikado and the superiority of their race, and totally unassimilable, Japanese are to themselves all sufficient.

Our nation finds itself now with this strong, aggressive, alien group entrenched on a vital defense front. The Japanese immigrants are all non-citizens, enemy aliens. Those born in this country are American citizens by right of birth, but they are also Japanese citizens, liable under that citizenship to be called to bear arms for their Emperor, either in front of,

INSERT  
ON/E



or behind enemy lines. (While it has been legally possible for an American born citizen of Japanese descent to divest himself of Japanese citizenship less than 25% have done so. Family influence and Japanese government pressure exerted through consular officials has always made this step far easier in theory than in practice.) Never, from the time of birth on, have these Japanese, American born, been free of the Japanese government. Through the Japanese consulates a directive hand has always controlled these children. Attendance at Japanese language schools has been enforced. And the language schools have been a blind to cover instruction similar to that received by a young student in Japan -- that his is a superior race, the divinity of the Japanese Emperor, the loyalty that every Japanese, wherever born or residing, owes his Emperor and Japan -- that he is always a Japanese. The worst feature of the Japanese educational program for the child born in America has been the creation of the so-called kibe class. These are children sent from this country, mostly during immature years, to Japan for education, remaining there until they reach majority. It has been stated that this kibe class numbers 50,000. When those students return to this country they are not American in education, thought or language. They are Japanese, but possess American citizenship. Many, on their return, have known little English. Yet they have all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, just as much as you or I.

And always the father is the sole head of the family. His word is law. So long as the son or daughter remains under the parental roof that child must conform in word, thought and deed to the directive force of a controlled enemy alien. If, on reaching maturity, the child rebels he faces ostracism and loss of face at the hands of his people. So we have American citizens owing a duty to an enemy country, citizens unable to exert a free will because life long training has made them subservient to alien direction. And it has been the duty of the Japanese consuls to see that that training was properly directed from the view point of the Japanese government.

Congress has been derelict in not making dual citizenship impossible for Americans, and in not correcting a condition under which American citizens, through enforced alien teachings, are weaned from their allegiance. Perhaps the savage blow inflicted at Hawaii may cause us to awaken. It is time.

San Francisco, Calif.  
January 2, 1942.

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H. J. McClatchy,  
Executive Secretary