

Poens and Grays
Native Sons of

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

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

OFFICIAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE NS OR NDGW

The first resolution noted in the G.B. was adopted on January 7, 1942 by the Long Beach Parlor No. 278. This resolution declared that Japanese practically surround war industries along the coastal line of California and urged the immediate removal "of all Japs" from the zone. (G.B. 2/42, p. 12) (1)

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

Also on January 23, (the G.B. says July 23, but this is obviously an error) the NSGW Friday Luncheon Club met in Los Angeles and adopted a resolution endorsing Rep. Leland Ford's contention that all Japs, native born and alien, should be sent to concentration camps. (G.B. 2/42, p.9) (3)

A resolution was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Arrowhead Past Presidents Assembly No. 14, NSGW, which met in Los Angeles on January 25. This resolution said that the Japanese in Hawaii had demonstrated that the presence of Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, in a combat area, constituted a menace to the security of the community and that they therefore petitioned the proper authorities of the United States government to remove "all Japanese, both citizens and aliens, from the combat area on the Pacific Coast of the United States..." A resolution was also adopted commending Rep. Leland Ford for advocating moving all Japs, native-born and alien, to concentration camps. At this same meeting a committee was appointed to promote a series of radio talks to "enlighten the people as to the Jap situation in California". An appropriation was made to defray the expenses of this committee. (G.B. 2/42, p.8) (4)

The San Francisco Board of Grand Officers met on February 14, 1942, and adopted a resolution to the effect that "all Japanese, including Jap citizens of the United States" be removed from the Pacific Coast combat and defense areas. Copies of this resolution were sent to several national and state officials and to subordinate parlors. (G.B. 3/42, p.4) (5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

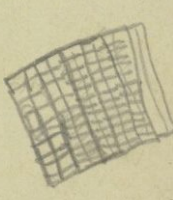
The Japanese Legislative Committee authorized at the Grand Parlor at Hobergs in May met on August 8, 1942 and decided to appeal the complaint filed by John T. Regan with the United States District Court which had been dismissed by the judge of that court. It was decided also to urge subordinate parlors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

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

another meeting?
no.
At this same meeting it was decided to prepare and submit to Congress a constitutional amendment to deprive all persons of Japanese ancestry of citizenship. They also decided to introduce into the state legislature bills to eliminate all Japanese schools in the state and to prohibit Japanese from fishing in California waters. A resolution proposing an amendment to the alien land law was approved. It was announced that \$ 2,793.35 had been received to date from 1,008 members. (G.B. 1/43, pp. 6&11) ✓

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

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



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

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

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

The G.B. of March, 1943 reports that Parlors in the following cities petitioned against the formation of an army unit composed of Americans of Japanese descent. No specific dates are given for the action. In the larger cities, one or more parlors may have taken such action. Native Sons: Sacramento,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Are you ready and willing to surrender your homeland, glorious California, to the Japs? If not..."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITORIALS AND NEWSGRAPHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Newsgraphs in the December, 1942 issue included the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

...

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

Mr. Hunt's February, 1943 Newsgraph included :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And the May, 1943 issue had this to say:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Native Sons of the Golden West.

Oakland Tribune, Jan. 29.

... the State-wide legislative committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West convened in special session in San Francisco as California reacted with mounting horror to the new disclosures of Japanese atrocities in treatment of war prisoners.

At its San Francisco meeting, the Native Sons Committee was to receive resolutions dealing with at least two phases of the problem, according to M. H. Odemar, of Los Angeles, chairman. He declared he would submit a resolution calling upon Congress to refuse to accept the recommendation of Attorney General Francis Biddle that Japanese be given another opportunity to declare their loyalty to the United States, and would also urge adoption of a measure calling for legislation ordering the deportation of all disloyal Japanese.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

In reply, please refer to:

As you know, in answer to a request from you, we have previously sent you information regarding the program and policies of the War Relocation Authority. Due to your interest in our program, we are sending you herewith a copy of the "Dies Committee" report based on its recent investigation of this agency. We call your particular attention to the Recommendations of the majority on page 16 and the Summation of Herman P. Eberharter's minority report on page 28.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Cozzens
R. B. Cozzens
Field Assistant Director



NATIVE SONS OF
1832 SOUTH HOPE STREET

WILLARD F. ALLEN,
Secretary,
1716 N. EDMONT
LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES
PARLOR
No 45



h a
THE GOLDEN WEST
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TELEPHONE PROspect 1163

May 11, 1943

Hon. John H. Tolan
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is respectfully directed to the attached resolution, which was unanimously adopted by Los Angeles Parlor No. 45 of The Native Sons of the Golden West at its last regular meeting.

Very Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. F. Allen".

Secretary
Los Angeles Parlor N.S.G.W.

The members of LOS ANGELES PARLOR No. 45, N. S. G. W., seriously doubt the wisdom of the Washington Government's policy in dealing with the Japanese in the United States, for it guarantees to the Japanese a peacetime victory on the home-front. For years the Japanese have been engaged in a "peaceful invasion" of the Pacific Coast area of the United States, planned in and financed by Japan, and the continuation of the policy outlined by the Washington Government will encourage the Japanese to proceed with their "peaceful invasion" for the glory of their worshiped emperor in war-time, and will aid them in no small degree in so doing.

We are of the belief that the Japanese have long been, and are today being, supported and encouraged in their "peaceful invasion" by the powerful pressure group styled the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which organization, it appears to us, has influenced the Washington Government, and particularly the War Department and the War Relocation Authority, to approve and put into effect a program, suggested, possibly, by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, that caters to and appeases the Japanese, but is decidedly antagonistic to the best interests of the Pacific Coast area of the United States and not to the liking of a vast majority of the citizens of that area.

We reiterate our contention, that the Constitution of the United States of America does not confer citizenship on a Japanese born in this country; that every Japanese, regardless of the place of his birth and his protestations otherwise, inherently is loyal only to Japan; that "A Jap is a Jap," and unworthy of confidence.

We are sincerely concerned about the wellbeing of our homeland, and want it forever preserved as the Whiteman's earthly paradise. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By LOS ANGELES PARLOR No. 45, N. S. G. W., that the Congress of the United States of America be requested to thoroughly and impartially investigate the Japanese activities of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, also the conduct of the War Relocation Authority, and to deny any further appropriation for the operation of Japanese concentration camps to the War Relocation Authority. Also

Resolved, That the Congress be urged to enact legislation requiring all Japanese in the United States to be kept in concentration camps, with the sexes separated, under the exclusive supervision of the United States Army, and that adequate funds for the operation of said camps by the Army be provided. And further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent California's Senators and Representatives in the Congress, and others.

Interview with Walter Odemar, L.A., July 23, 1943

Mr. O. is a grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is an attorney in a large and prosperous office and is himself, a very energetic rapid speaking man. When I was in his office Mr. Eldred L. Meyer, a past Grand President of the Native Sons was also in the office. The two men made it clear that they were acting as "official representatives" of the Native Sons organization in their participation in the Pac. Coast. Jpa. Prob. League. I got little specific inform. from them though we ~~xxxxx~~ chatted pleasantly for more than half an hour about, especially, the activities of the late V.S. McClatchy. They reacted well to my snap suggestion that they suggest that one of the U of Calif. Native Sons Fellows write a biography of V.S. McClatchy. Both pledged their cooperation with this Study.

Mr. O. made the strong point that "like old Val McClatchy this matter is not a racial question with us." I could get no clarification of this view, ~~xxxxxx~~ Even a casual reading of the Native ^{Sons} official publication the Grizzly Bear illustrates that almost the entire appeal of the organization in the Japanese matter is a purely racial appeal. As a part of the Study, a detailed analysis of the Grizzly's Bear's contents must be made.

NATIVE SONS
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Burn

April 23, 43 — TO MAJOR BOWEN
GRAND PARLOR - HSGW - BRO. OF GRAND TRUSTEES

"We note with pleasure your
opposition to the proposal to allow the
Japanese to return from the concentration
camps to the Pacific Coast area now
and after the victory is won.

"The Native Sons of the Golden
West do not oppose the return of the
Japanese on purely racial grounds,
as you are doubtless aware, but because
we feel their return is inimical to
the best interest of the people of the Pacific West
(my own states)

Please be assured that we will
be very happy to assist you in your
endeavor to prevent the return of these
people to our shores.

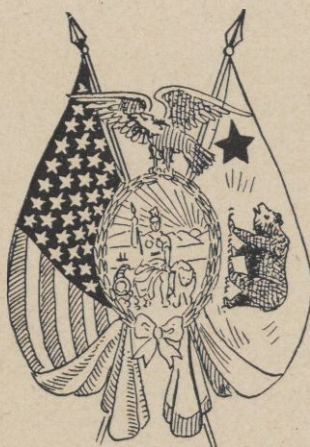
With every good wish, we are

Sincerely + Fraternally yours
(S) Eldred L. Meyer - Past Grand Pres HSGW
(S) WALTER ODEMARZ GRAND TRUSTEE HSGW

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Salinas Chamber of Commerce Bureau
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WHY THE WEST COAST OPPOSES THE JAPANESE



Published by the
Committee on Japanese Legislation
Native Sons of the Golden West

Why the West Coast Opposes the Japanese

THIS pamphlet has been prepared to explain some of the many reasons why the Japanese constitute a dangerous menace on the Pacific Coast. The people of the United States will understand the position taken by the vast majority of residents of the Pacific Coast if informed of the fundamental facts of this serious problem.

The Japanese problem has heretofore been chiefly the concern of the three Pacific Coast states; namely, Washington, Oregon, and California. It is now the concern of the entire nation and one that must be viewed from the standpoint of National Welfare.

On December 7, 1941, the date of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, there were approximately 113,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast. Of these, over 71,500 were citizens by reason of having been born in this country. American-born Japanese are called Nisei, or second generation. Alien or foreign-born Japanese are known as Issei.

Japanese Immigration

Until 1885 the Japanese government forbade the emigration of its people to other lands. In 1891, the Japanese government began to encourage emigration to so-called "favorable lands," and by 1900 she was appropriating money to send her citizens "out" by the thousands. The Pacific Coast states of the United States were considered "favorable lands," and received many of these paid emigrants.

When it became apparent that Japan was sending so many of its people to the Pacific Coast the people demanded that something be done. To curtail this influx of unassimilable persons ineligible to American citizenship the First Gentlemen's Agreement was made in 1900. In this agreement Japan agreed not to send laborers to this country. Japan, however, was allowed to control the issuance of passports, with the result that laborers continued to flock to the Pacific Coast.

This condition became so grave that in 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt entered into a second "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan. The terms of this agreement provided that Japan would discontinue sending laborers to the United States and that, if the Japanese population in this country increased, Japan would not object to an exclusion law. This second agreement also failed miserably. According to the United States census, the Japanese population in California grew as follows:

Year	Japanese Population
1900	10,151
1910	41,356
1920	71,952

United States census figures for the three Pacific Coast states combined were as follows:

Year	Japanese Population
1900	18,269
1910	57,703
1920	93,490

To stop this influx of Japanese and to prevent the Pacific Coast from ultimately becoming a Japanese Colony, the Oriental Exclusion provisions were made a part of the Immigration Law of 1924. This law prevents the immigration into the United States of all persons not eligible to citizenship. It includes over one-half the population of the world.

Dual Citizenship

Japan has kept its hold upon these extra-territorial "citizens" by many methods.

Prior to 1924 the Japanese maintained that the children of Japanese parents were Japanese citizens no matter where they were born. In 1924 Japan amended one of its laws to provide for children born in the United States. If they were registered by their parents with the Japanese consulate they would then be Japanese citizens. Most Japanese born in Hawaii and on this coast were so registered. The law also provided for a renunciation of Japanese citizenship when the child reached majority. However, very few born on the mainland availed themselves of that opportunity. In Hawaii, where the Japanese population reaches 37.3% of the total population, only ten per cent of the American- or Hawaiian-born adults saw fit to renounce their citizenship or allegiance to Japan.

The fanaticism of the Japanese has been manifested by their will to die on the battlefield rather than surrender. We on the West Coast are cognizant of the underlying motives of all their actions.

In order to understand this fanaticism of the Japanese, let us examine some of the facts regarding their life on the Pacific Coast.

Shintoism

Every true Japanese believes that the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno (669 B.C.) was a direct descendant of the Goddess of the Sun; also that the entire Japanese race is likewise descended from divine ancestors and is, therefore, superior to any other race on the face of the earth.

The government of Japan, its history and religion, are built directly upon this belief. The spiritual head is the Mikado, the Emperor, who is said to be a direct descendant of Jimmu Tenno. Actual leadership is now in the military class called Shoguns.

The Shinto Doctrine, in brief, is Emperor worship and teaches obedience to him and the military leadership. It is so inbred in the Japanese wherever they may live that it transcends all other feelings and has commanded the implicit obedience of the vast majority of the Japanese wherever resident. Shinto teaches that Japan, under the leadership of the Mikado, the Emperor of Japan, shall some day rule the world, and that every shintoist,

wherever he may reside, must give up his life, if necessary, to assist Japan to achieve that destiny.

Shinto temples were located throughout the west coast area. Each was a hot-bed of Japanese intrigue. In 1941 the Japanese Imperial Government issued an edict, declaring that all Shinto priests in the United States and Hawaii and all Japanese language school teachers were, from January of that year, to be considered as officials of the Japanese Government.

Japanese Youth

Prior to December 7, 1941, the Japanese had set up the most carefully directed system in America for the education of American-born young Japanese in the ideology of Japan. In California alone, in 248 Japanese language schools, over 19,000 Japanese children attended these schools in an educational system directed from Tokyo. They taught not only the Japanese language but also loyalty to the Emperor and generally tended to inculcate Japanese patriotism in the students.

In Hawaii a startling picture was presented. In 1940, Japanese children numbering 46,670 attended the American public schools, 43,150 attended the Japanese language schools.

The system of impregnating Japanese born in other countries with Japanese ideology and patriotism was also furthered by annually taking thousands of them to Japan to be educated in Japanese traditions, culture, religion, and nationalism exactly as was a child born in Japan. Japanese taken from America so educated are known as Kibei and are normally citizens of the United States.

The Hawaiian "Sentinel" of January 27, 1938, stated:

"As a result of the Manchurian incident and the spectacular performances of Japanese athletes in the recent Olympic games, the love of Japan reached its boiling point among the second generation Japanese, who possess American citizenship rights. Things Japanese attract them so much that hundreds of these American-born youths are returning steadily to Japan for education. So great is this exodus of promising youths, that Japanese on the Pacific Coast are faced with the great catastrophe of losing their cherished rights which took them almost fifty years to gain.

"At a joint meeting, held recently by the Los Angeles Japanese Association and Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously moved to call back the second generation now in Japan. The Wakayama Prefectural Association in America formed an organization, called 'Association of Calling Back Second Generation' and sent Shiro Fukioka, 59, General Secretary of the Los Angeles Japanese Chamber of Commerce, as special envoy. The Foreign Office was so moved by Fukioka's plea, that it has sent out word to all immigration organizations in different prefectures to encourage the united drive, using this slogan, 'Second Generation Return Immediately to America!'

"Fukioka, who has spent nearly forty years in Pacific Coast States, says thus in part:

"There are roughly about 20,000 American-born youths between the ages of 18 and 25 residing now in Japan. Being high school graduates, they are well versed

with the conditions and things Japanese and would make ideal immigrants to North America'."

Research of the Native Sons of the Golden West shows that in 1937 the Japanese Foreign Office urged the return to California and other Pacific Coast states of 50,000 Kibei then in Japan. It was said that there, their American citizenship can be of most service.

Is there any doubt which country was intended to receive the benefits of that service from these Kibei?

Early in 1941 the Japanese government conducted a census of Japanese residing in Hawaii and on the mainland and insisted that all Japanese youths, regardless of citizenship status, be registered.

The American Education League in protesting this census to Washington on the ground that this was not an ordinary census quoted the Tokyo "Gazette":

"This is not the ordinary census—it is a military conscription census for the purpose of preparing for the total war."

The Interned Japanese

Investigations by the United States government and by a Joint Fact Finding Committee of the California Legislature has proved that **admittedly** a large percentage of interned Japanese were and are openly disloyal to this country. We cannot read a Japanese mind. How many are secretly disloyal we cannot say. However, the Dies Committee reported that not less than 25% of the interned Japanese openly avowed loyalty to the Mikado. Senator Chandler reported that 50% of the internees at Manzanar and 40% at Poston had similarly declared themselves.

Pre-War Activities of the Japanese

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, in his Final Report on Japanese Evacuation, said: "Intelligence services records reflected the existence of hundreds of Japanese organizations in California, Oregon, and Arizona, which, prior to December 7, 1941, were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims."

Almost every Japanese on the Pacific Coast, Issei, Nisei, and Kibei, was a member of some type of Japanese organization all of which were affiliated with the Central Japanese Association. This association was controlled by the Japanese consul. Its purpose was to "federate the Japanese with the spirit of Japan." It assisted in blocking legislation in California against the alien fishing fleets which were so obviously becoming a menace to the Pacific Coast as well as to its fishing industry.

The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, the Dies Committee, reports the following in the Appendix—Part VIII, Second Section—Japanese Activities, to-wit: Almost immediately after it commenced its investigation of the Central Japanese Association, the Japanese consul in Los Angeles instructed the executive secretary of the association to destroy all evidence in his possession which could in any way incriminate the association. However, the investigation was successful and that Committee has sufficient evidence to prove that the association was under the con-

trol of the Japanese consul and was the parent body for the many organizations to which the Japanese belonged.

In 1941 there were over 10,000 male members in the 50 California and 10 Oregon and Washington branches of an organization known as The North American Military Virtue Society. All of these were Nisei, Japanese born in the United States and citizens of our country.

The Dies Committee, in the report above mentioned, stated that The North American Military Virtue Society was a branch of the Great Japan Military Virtue Society. Moreover, it was the youth section of the Black Dragon Society, and that the head of that society in Japan was its adviser. Its purpose, according to its own records, was "to enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue, to guide the citizens of Japanese ancestry, and to encourage physical culture." This was the organization that represented itself as teaching swordsmanship, while actually it gave the American citizens regular military training.

Many other organizations existed on the Pacific Coast, including many for the Kibei-Japanese educated American-born—to keep alive the "spirit and culture" obtained in their Japanese education, and all were under the control of the Central Japanese Association.

Although the Issei (foreign-born) were prevented by the Alien Land Law from owning farm lands in California, they found many ingenious ways to circumvent those laws. One of the favorite methods of violating the spirit, if not the letter of that law, was for a foreign-born parent to buy a farm in the name of his American-born child soon after that child was born. He would then proceed to farm it for the benefit of himself, always maintaining that he was only the employee of his infant child.

The Attorney General of California has in his office a map of the State of California showing the location of the Japanese prior to December 7, 1941. Oddly enough, the Japanese grouped themselves in spots adjacent to airfields, refineries, bridges, and the like. They seemed to studiously avoid rich farm areas where no installation of military value was located, but were willing to work on inferior soil on the coast or near a strategic military area.

Sabotage

Pro-Japanese forces point out that no act of sabotage has, as yet, been proven to have been committed by the Japanese. Lieutenant General DeWitt, in his report on Japanese Evacuation, says: "... for a period of several weeks following December 7th, substantially every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine. This seemed conclusively to point to the existence of hostile shore-to-ship (submarine) communication." The report further states: "There were hundreds of reports nightly of signal lights visible from the coast, and of intercepts of unidentified radio transmissions." Many guns, maps, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were found in spot raids conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Kinoaki Matsuo, Chief of the Japanese Naval Intelligence Service and a member of the Black Dragon Society, wrote an analysis of the **impending war** between Japan and the United States wherein three stages of the war were outlined.

The first stage, almost achieved, was the seizing of the Pacific Southwest and the elimination of Australia as an offensive threat. Due to the unexpected resistance of our forces and the heroic stand made by General MacArthur in the Philippines, and the losses in the Coral Sea battle, all of Japan's first-stage objectives were not realized.

The second step contemplated movement into Alaska and an attack on Hawaii. The Midway battle ended that dream.

The third step was to be an all-out attack on the Pacific Coast. In that stage Matsuo said, "when Japan is ready for an all-out attack upon America, the Japanese in the United States and Hawaii will suddenly raise a voluntary army to aid Japan's occupation of Hawaii, and the Pacific Coast."

In the many strategic localities taken by Japan, including Hong Kong, the Malayan Peninsula, Singapore, and Davao on Mindanao, the success of the attacking force was made possible by the assistance given it by the Japanese waiting for them in the sector. Even though there was little visible sabotage on our Coast, is it not reasonable to believe that Japan had provided for the same help here on the mainland of the United States that it had in all areas taken by it, and that the Japanese in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast, many of whom were officers of the Japanese army and navy, would raise an army to aid Japan to occupy Hawaii and this Coast as Matsuo and many had boasted.

Negotiated Peace

Many of the foremost military authorities are agreed that Japan must be totally defeated. Anything short of unconditional surrender of Japan, and the destruction of its military regime, would but serve as an interlude for a future war, with all its horrors.

As long as Japan continues to teach its present and past philosophies, it cannot be a peaceful member in the family of nations.

Recommendations

1. All effort should be made to win the present war as quickly as possible. However, the people of the United States must insist upon the unconditional surrender of Japan and the complete destruction of its military government, as well as its implements of war, as planned at the Cairo Conference.

2. Unceasing and diligent efforts should be made to exchange Japanese under our control for the Americans held as prisoners by Japan. Civil, as well as military personnel, should be included in such exchanges.

3. Legislation should be enacted to provide for the deportation of all alien Japanese and American-born Japanese, who have failed to renounce all ties with Japan, its Emperor, and its Shintoism. Also of all who, by word or deed, have shown themselves to be disloyal to the United States.

4. Legislation should be enacted to prevent the teaching of Shintoism and any other "ism" holding that any

living person should be worshiped or assisted in any way to become the ruler of the world.

5. Continuance of the War Relocation Centers, under the jurisdiction of the Army or Department of Justice for the duration.

6. A promise by Japan should be made in the Peace Treaty whereby Japan pledges itself to prevent, for all time, the immigration of Japanese to the United States and any of its possessions.

7. Legislation should be enacted to prevent the immigration of Japanese to any possession of the United States.

8. The first sentence of Section 1, Article 14 of the United States Constitution should be amended to read as follows: "All persons born of citizens of the United States or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

When you have read this pamphlet send it to a friend. Other copies may be procured from the Native Sons of the Golden West, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco 2, or The Grizzly Bear, 315 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles 12, California.



NOTICE

No one is authorized to accept or solicit contributions other than the Committee on Japanese Legislation N.S.G.W., 414 Mason Street, San Francisco 2, California.