

The World War II Japanese  
American Incarceration:  
*An Annotated Bibliography  
of the Materials Available in the  
California State Archives*

*By Karen Origel  
Anne Woo-Sam*

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the California State Archives*

This bibliography was created for the California State Library from June through September of 1999. It provides a starting point for locating the many materials available in the California State Archives that relate to the Japanese incarceration during World War II, the resettlement of Japanese Americans after the war, and legislation affecting Japanese Americans during this time period.

The bibliography is not a definitive statement of all the resources available in the archives. The bibliography draws from the general subject card files, the alien land law card files, the Master Finding Aids, the Microfilm Index, a review of the oral histories shelved at the archives and of the published oral history guide, Earl Warren's Letterbooks from his time as Attorney General, covering the time shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor up to the time he was elected Governor for the state, and the published guides to the Earl Warren and Secretary of State's papers. It also makes use of the Accession files, which describe materials that the archives has acquired but not processed and the agency index card files. The agency index files contain material not listed in the Master Finding Aids.

This bibliography is broken down into three parts. The first section concerns materials located in private and agency papers deposited in the archives.<sup>1</sup> The second section discusses material available in the Archives' oral histories. The last section offers a list of legislation and court opinions that are helpful in interpreting the status of Japanese Americans in California during this era. Wherever possible, the descriptions of these records from the above sources has been supplemented by a brief description of the content of the folders, which may be of most interest.

A short list of commonly abbreviated terms can be found on page 84.

*Karen Origel and Anne Woo-Sam*

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<sup>1</sup> While the State Archives also has holdings on the Senate Committee on Un-American Activities that deal specifically with the Japanese American Internment, these documents were still sealed and unavailable for review when this finding aid was created. A brief description of the holdings can be accessed online at [http://www.ss.ca.gov/archives/level3\\_suac.html](http://www.ss.ca.gov/archives/level3_suac.html).



## MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS RELATED TO THE INCARCERATION

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. Administrative Records. F3741: 2433—2442  
“...includes memoranda and correspondence dealing with the effects of the evacuation of Japanese Americans on the chicken-breeding industry, the purchase of Japanese American farm equipment...” and other issues arising during WWII.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL. 1942—59. F3718: 332  
Correspondence concerning the confiscation and subsequent restoration of liquor licenses held by persons of Japanese ancestry.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA-RESOLUTIONS. 1943.  
(Legislative Papers) LP15: 112  
Resolution by County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) regarding amending the Alien Land Law and prohibiting Japanese language schools in California. The listed amendments call for the closure of Japanese language schools. The amendments also called for the prohibition of any type of agricultural land ownership by Japanese Americans or benefits from land for Japanese Americans and restrictions on the rights of Japanese Americans to become United States citizens. The CSAC advocated that these amendments be adopted at the federal level.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION-DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION-BUREAU OF  
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. 1943. F3752: 1847  
This file is composed of correspondence written to and from Helen Heffernan, Chief of Elementary Education, State Department of Education, between June 25, 1943 and December 20, 1943. The bureau chief’s subject files include correspondence with educators at Manzanar War Relocation Area. It contains information regarding War Emergency Credentials, arranging a visit to Manzanar, new job opportunities, and the running of Manzanar School. One letter is written to Alta Shepard, Art Supervisor of Schools for Tule Lake. All other letters in the file are to or from employees at Manzanar. The following is a list of people Heffernan corresponded with and the number of letters written by each.

Carter, Genevieve	(11)
Hosford, Lois	(2)
Merritt, Ralph	(1)
Schauland, Mary	(2)
Seeds, Corrine	(1)
Shepard, Alta	(2)

EPHEMERA, PARTIAL COLLECTION OF INVENTORY OF STATE ARCHIVES  
Box 6, File Folder 122: World War I and II—Japanese (World War II).

See Master Finding Aid, D—E, under Ephemera when trying to locate this item and take the finding aid to the archivist.

JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF, ATTORNEY GENERAL LETTERBOOKS. F3632:  
212—224

Letterbooks covering the era from Pearl Harbor to Attorney General Warren's election as Governor were reviewed, with the exception of Letterbooks 213 and 214, which were unavailable at the time this was written. An additional forty-eight letterbooks covering Attorney General Robert W. Kenny's activities from 1943 through 1949 are available. These letterbooks may shed light on additional Alien Land Law escheat cases and meetings with District Attorneys concerning the adoption of measures to prevent or prosecute the violence acted out against Japanese Americans returning to the state of California.

The Justice Department's letterbooks cover a variety of issues including:

- The state's position on the incarceration, particularly its filing of amicus curiae briefs defending the incarceration in the test cases brought by the Wakayamas.
- The right of Japanese Americans to vote using absentee ballots.
- The effect of the Enemy Alien Act on licenses for Japanese Americans.
- The state's actions in the Winafred Orchards case, which involved Lafayette Smallpage and the Ishida family, and the *People v. State Farming Company* case. These two cases involved escheat actions under the Alien Land Law.
- Attorney General Warren's active role in promoting the creation of maps detailing Japanese American landholdings on a county-by-county basis by District Attorneys. These maps were sent to important officials to convince them of the danger Japanese Americans posed to the state.
- References to letters from individuals reporting suspected Alien Land Law violations to the Attorney General.
- Letters identifying the lawyers defending Japanese Americans in the Alien Land Law escheat cases and the Wakayama cases.

The following is a list of letters relevant to the status of Japanese Americans, the compilation of data on Japanese American landholdings on a countywide basis, the Alien Land Law, and state amicus curiae briefs defending the incarceration of Japanese Americans. Each letter has an assigned number.

- **Letterbook 212:**  
245, 278—280, 542—544, 579—580, 620, and 624.
- **Letterbook 215:**  
417, 442, 674, 818, and 867.
- **Letterbook 215a:**  
Letters in this letterbook are unnumbered but a significant majority relate to Japanese Americans, particularly the creation of a map of Japanese American landholdings on a county by county basis.
- **Letterbook 216:**  
21 and 722.

- **Letterbook 217:**  
98, 123, 171, 239, 252, 259, 356, 374, 443, 571, 572, 573, 574, 623, 624, 626, 642, 700, 744, 745, 748, 749, 764, 767, 769, 791, 811, 831, 833, 834, 835, 837, 838, 839, 884, 896, 920, and 922.
- **Letterbook 218:**  
147, 148, 251, 253, 340, 341, 343, 359, 435, 454, and 587.
- **Letterbook 219:**  
66, 70, 73, 154, 178, 217, 222, 223, 243, 244, 245, 280, 281, 297, 302, 303, 369, 370, 567, 568, 594, 707, 832, 833, 834, 836, 838, 841, 868, 869, 884, and 914.
- **Letterbook 220:**  
110, 114, 149, 333, 334, 411—415, 417—418, 423, 454, 567, 568, 683, 802, 828, 868, 898, 901, 948, and 959.
- **Letterbook 221:**  
21, 67, 108, 127, 131, 304—305, 344, 348—349, 365, 369, 510, 789, 790, 928, 929, 930, 963, and 965.
- **Letterbook 222:**  
13, 29, 132, 255, 315, 789, 791, and 846.
- **Letterbook 223:**  
687.
- **Letterbook 224:**  
890.

The following is a list of the Attorney General’s opinions related to the status of Japanese Americans and the implementation of the Alien Land Law referenced but not included in the letterbooks:

- **NS651:** This opinion relates the office’s 1937 decision on the Alien Land Law. Referenced in Letterbook 215a, and in Letterbook 216: 574.
- **NS3174:** This opinion relates to the right of the Attorney General to enter into stipulations when representing the state. This decision was important to the state’s effort to apply the Alien Land Law in the *People v. State Farming Co.* case while allowing the American operators and suppliers of the Japanese American-owned company to continue working and providing supplies. The stipulation would have eliminated the fear that they would lose money by working on or with land that was being escheated. Referenced in Letterbook 220: 334 and 415.
- **NS3174a:** This opinion also applies to the right of the Attorney General to enter into stipulations when representing the state. Referenced in Letterbook 220: 334 and 415.
- **NS4108:** This opinion relates to the effect of the Enemy Alien Act on licensing. Referenced in Letterbook 215: 878 and Letterbook 217: 98.
- **NS4116:** This opinion relates to the effect of the Enemy Alien Act on licensing. Referenced in Letterbook 217: 98.

- **NS4117:** This opinion relates to the effect of the Enemy Alien Act on licensing. Referenced in Letterbook 217: 98.
- **NS4317:** This opinion relates to the right of Japanese Americans citizens to vote in the county they were removed to. It also addresses the related question of how to define residence for those in reception centers. Referenced in Letterbook 219: 832.

SECRETARY OF STATE, ALIEN LAND LAW REPORTS. 1921—1952. Ten linear feet (approximately 6,000 reports).

“Ballot Proposition No.1 (Alien Land Law Initiative measure) approved November 2, 1920 and effective December 9, 1920, Stats, 1921, lxxxiii, required guardians of minor citizens, whose parents could not own real property, and hence were ineligible to be appointed guardians, to file an annual report with the Secretary of State showing the property held by the guardian by the minor, the date it came within his control, and all income and expenditures thereto. Filed in numerical and chronological order. Alphabetical card indexes by name of owner and of guardian are available, stating county in which the property was located, the date the report was filed, and the report file number. These verified reports by guardians and trustees describe the property owned by the minor and itemize the expenditures of the administration of the state and the income received.

Most of the accounts in the reports relate to agricultural operations (D859—864). Included are reports of guardians of minors in World War II evacuation camps. The initiative measure of 1920 was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in *Sei Fujii v. State* and *Haruye Masaoka v. State* in 1952.”<sup>2</sup>

Using these records will require some work. The alien land laws affected all Asian immigrants because they were conceived of as ineligible for citizenship under a 1790 law. This means the reports of Chinese and Asian Indian Americans among others are included in the boxes. The Chinese portion is rather small; but there are many Asian Indian reports.

The quality of the reports varies. Some give aggregate figures for expenditures and incomes; while others provide a detailed breakdown of both, making it possible to see how the property was used. Some, but not all, of the post-1942 and pre-1947 records suggest the influence of the incarceration. Many families had to leave their property in others’ hands or sell their property due to the evacuation. By noting the location of the notary public, it is discerned that many Japanese Americans filed their reports from incarceration camps rather than the county where their land was located. The incarceration affected the accuracy of reports as many Japanese American guardians left their records in their hometown. For example, Heido Hashimoto’s report states that “the exact date of

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<sup>2</sup> From the *Records of the Secretary of State: California State Archives Inventory No.6* (Sacramento: California State Archives, 1978; revised 1980, amended 1984), 51 compiled by W. N. Davis, Jr.

his appointment as guardian by the Superior Court in and for the county of Yuba, State of California,” is unknown as the relevant documents were stored in Marysville, California prior to his involuntary evacuation by the U.S. Army. A similar statement was made by Shoichi Doi, guardian for Masayuki and Mildred Doi. Doi left his records in Sacramento prior to the evacuation.

The reports also reflect the influence of the state over the sale and maintenance of the property held by internees. Less D. Cardiff, the guardian for Romolo Sachik Sasahi, asked the court to fix reasonable attorney and guardian fees.

Lastly, the Annual Reports of the Trustees offer a sense of the arrangements made by families hoping to hold onto their property during the incarceration. One of William M. Curran’s annual reports on three minors’ property stated that it had generated no income because “under agreement approved by the court, Valentine Papp, Jr., was to occupy the property and pay the taxes, but pay no rent.” Another of Curran’s reports, this time filed on behalf of Kyoko and Miyoko Nishi, pointed out that an “agreement was entered into before [Curran] was appointed for the occupancy of the land during evacuation.” Dominick Gross, guardian for Alice and Rosa Junko Kodama, noted that he received control of the two minors’ estate when the family was evacuated.

#### SECRETARY OF STATE-SECRETARIES – JORDAN, FRANK M. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, 1944—1946. F3617: 525

Proceedings of Post War Planning Committee Meetings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States regarding housing for World War II veterans. Proceedings touch upon the housing of the Japanese who have been affected by the closing of the relocation centers.

- [Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of California]. Proceedings of Post War Planning Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at San Francisco, California. (San Francisco: [Veterans of Foreign Wars], 1944).

The minutes of the meetings of July 30, 1944 and November 19, 1944 are very short. The only reference made to Japanese Americans is a discussion of Resolution/Encampment Number 17 and 26, which would prohibit the return of Japanese Americans to California. There is no detailed explanation for either of these resolutions. Veteran housing was mentioned, and a remark was made favoring the use of Tule Lake Camp for temporary housing of veterans once the Japanese Americans had cleared out.

- [Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of California]. Proceedings of Post War Planning Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at Los Angeles, California. (San Francisco: [Veterans of Foreign Wars], 1945).

This meeting focused mostly on the G.I. Bill and finding employment for returning veterans. Some comment was made on housing, and whether or not the lumber and other materials from Manzanar could be used to build new homes for the veterans. There was some mistrust expressed as to the loyalty of Japanese and Japanese Americans who were returning from the camps. Many of the members of the meeting believed that the Japanese Americans would be deported to Japan.

- [Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of California]. Proceedings of Post War Planning Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at San Francisco, California. (San Francisco: [Veterans of Foreign Wars], 1945).

The minutes from the meetings held on November 24 and November 25, 1945 offer a wealth of information regarding the position of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on Japanese American relocation. Their main fear was that the War Relocation Authority would place a priority on finding housing for Japanese Americans instead of veterans.

SELECTED ARCHIVES. MOTOR VEHICLES, DEPARTMENT OF. 1942. F2569:  
21

This folder entitled “Japanese Situation” contains:

- California Attorney General’s Opinion regarding Civil Service rights of citizens of German and Italian descent. This letter from Attorney General Earl Warren to Assemblyman Thomas Maloney (20<sup>th</sup> District) states that any type of screening used by the State Personnel Board to deny naturalized or native born citizens of German or Italian ancestry placement on civil servant lists, employment, certification of employment, and to investigate any current state employees because of their cultural background is in violation of the Civil Service Act. Of interesting note, no mention is made of Japanese because according to the Naturalization Act of 1790 no Japanese could become a naturalized citizen, a precondition for state employment. See also Attorney General to Thomas Maloney, Assemblyman, unsigned L, 7 February 1942.
- Harry Callahan, “Report on Japanese on State Payroll as of April 1, 1942 and Disposition Thereof.” (May 25, 1942). A list of the number of Japanese Americans who were on the state payroll, divided into categories defined by their employee status, whether probationary, temporary, or permanent. Statistics on the employees indicate how many left voluntarily and how many had charges filed against them.



- Personnel Board questionnaire, resignation form for use by Japanese Americans, dated circa 1942. Anonymous to Paul Mason, L, n.d. This letter of resignation form was to be used during World War II by state employees of Japanese ancestry, who would sign and submit it to Paul Mason, Chief of Division of Drivers Licenses in the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- Letter from Congressman John Phillips regarding relocation camps. Senator Phillips returns the folder titled “Japanese Situation” that Paul Mason sent him in 1942. Written after World War II, Phillips offers his opinion on Dillon Myer, the Claims Commission, and the relocation of Japanese Americans. See John Phillips (M.C.) to Paul Mason, L, 6 August 1946.

SOCIAL WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF – WAR SERVICE BUREAU. F3729: 1—152<sup>3</sup>

“These records pertain to the Bureau of War Services, which was created within the Division of Public Assistance in 1941 to administer three programs...The three programs were Civilian War Assistance, Enemy Alien Assistance, and Japanese Evacuation.... Japanese evacuation and relocation placed the greatest burden on the Department of Social Welfare...This program fell into two phases: voluntary and controlled. In February 1942, a series of twenty-six centers were established under control of the Department of Justice to relocate enemy aliens and Japanese citizens from prohibited and restricted areas. Beginning in March 1942, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, issued a series of proclamations designating military areas and zones from which all aliens of Japanese nationality had to be evacuated. A Wartime Civilian Control Administration and War Relocation Authority were set up to administer different phases of the program and the State Department of Social Welfare and county welfare agencies were called upon to provide necessary staff. Between April and August of 1942, thousands of Japanese Americans and their families were relocated through over a hundred control stations. At the conclusion of hostilities, there was a parallel but reverse relocation of the same Japanese from centers as far way as Florida.”

———. *Summary of the Civilian War Assistance Program*, February 6, 1942—June 30, 1948 (n.d.); *War Programs of the Department* (November 24, 1943); *The Evacuation of Japanese in California* (n.d.). F3729: 1a  
Included in this file folder are the finding aid for the Social Welfare – War Services Bureau (which is also located in the Master Finding Aid), records of transfer of the files, as well as various summaries of the programs that fell under the Civilian War Assistance (CWA) Program. For the purposes of incarceration, there is one informative summary in this folder titled “The

<sup>3</sup> For the Department of Social Welfare records, we used the descriptions provided by the “SOCIAL WELFARE-WAR SERVICES BUREAU FINDING AID” in the “Master Finding Aid, Q-T,” as a basis for our entries. Quoted material describing the general contents of a folder comes from the aforementioned finding aid. Quoted material relating to specific documents comes from our own selection of pertinent information. Those folders whose information was not relevant to the incarceration were omitted.

Evacuation of Japanese in California.” This summary is very helpful in understanding the role the State Department of Social Welfare played in this episode in history. A summary of all of the war programs that fell under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Welfare is also included in this folder. The summary provides an overview of what tasks were performed by the employees in this department.

———. ADMINISTRATION. 1942—1948. F3729: 4—5

“Correspondence, memoranda, reports and recommendations, bulletins, circular letters, and other Federal and State agency information relative to the development of policies, procedures, and guidelines for CWA program services, including assistance to: enemy aliens; evacuees; families of internees; dependents of servicemen; and repatriates.”

F3729: 4

Reports included are:

- Administrative Expenditure Paid During [given month] for the Programs Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action and Civilian War Assistance (July 1945—February 1947, and April 1947)
- Report on Revolving Fund Advances for Civilian War Assistance (October 31, 1945—August 31, 1946)
- Report on Revolving Fund Advances for Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action (October 1945—August 31, 1946)
- Reference is also made to Henry W. Rible from Santa Clara County Welfare Department who was writing a thesis for Stanford University regarding the Japanese Evacuation in 1946.

F3729: 5

This folder contains Bulletins and Circular Letters published by the Department of Social Welfare which were sent out to different departmental offices regarding procedures for assistance programs being handled by the department.

———. ASSISTANCE CLAIMS. 1942—1945. F3729: 6

The reports included in this particular folder provide insightful information about the spending the CWA program made for the Enemy Alien and Japanese Evacuation Programs from August—December 1942. Other records pertain to the Department of Social Welfare’s request for funds from the Social Security Board.

———. CORRESPONDENCE, COUNTY. 1942—1946. F3729: 8—18

“Correspondence, memoranda, reports, and telegrams with county welfare agencies relative to wartime programs of enemy alien assistance, Japanese evacuation, and assistance to civilians necessitated because of enemy action.

The largest part of this series deals with postwar assistance, including: resettlement assistance to Japanese and unattached repatriated children; repatriation of civilians from the Far East and Europe; and the return of evacuees to the Philippines and Hawaii.” These folders of correspondence between the Department of Social Welfare and the county welfare offices provide a wealth of information regarding the situation of Japanese returnees and the position these offices were taking on resettlement. Types of information found in the folders include:

- letters of notice to all counties from the War Relocation Authority Office informing the county welfare offices of the number of dependent cases assigned to their county.
- instances of Boards of Supervisors passing resolutions in their county to deny assistance to Japanese Americans through the Resettlement Aid Program (Colusa, Fresno, Imperial, Merced, Placer, and Tulare. Placer and Tulare later rescinded their resolutions).
- directories of people to contact within the county once the Civilian War Assistance Offices closed (Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba).
- correspondence from County Boards of Supervisors expressing the sentiment that the federal government should assume responsibility for Japanese Americans (Imperial, Los Angeles, San Benito).
- Case Referrals and Summaries (except Amador, Lake, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, and Shasta).
- Civilian War Assistance Program Reviews (all counties).
- requests for reimbursements from county offices under the Enemy Alien Assistance Program (all counties).
- anti-Japanese American sentiment in communities (Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Placer, San Diego, Santa Cruz, and Yolo).
- statistical information requests from the State Office to County Offices (all counties).

The following is a list of the file folders and the counties contained within each folder:

- F3729: 8 Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt  
F3729: 9 Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Los Angeles  
F3729: 10 Los Angeles  
F3729: 11 Los Angeles – Resettlement Assistance  
F3729: 12 Madera, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Orange  
F3729: 13 Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino

F3729: 14 San Diego

F3729: 15 San Francisco

F3729: 16 San Francisco – Resettlement Assistance

F3729: 17 San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz

F3729: 18 Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba

———. DEBARKATIONS, LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

1943—1947. F3729: 19

Very little information in this file folder deals specifically with the Japanese American incarceration. Commentary was made by the Los Angeles County Welfare Office about the limited housing it has for people receiving assistance, including Japanese American resettlers. The folder contains a document titled “Review of the Resettlement Assistant Program,” which offers a brief overview of the program as well as some of the responses received from various counties regarding this program. Included with the review is a list of the number of referrals the W.R.A. has sent to the various counties including whether or not the case was cleared.

———. FISCAL. 1942—1948. F3729: 22

“Miscellaneous correspondence and memoranda regarding program funding and procedures for payments of claims. Also included are miscellaneous reports of administrative expenditures and revolving fund advances.”

———. GENERAL. 1942—1948. F3729: 23—24

“Correspondence, memoranda and reports relative to CWA program enactment and development, policies and procedures for implementation, relationship to other assistance programs, development of eligibility standards, program administration, and program termination.” This folder offers very little information on assistance made to Japanese Americans through either the Enemy Alien Evacuation Program or Resettlement Assistance. There is mention of case names, but no other specific information is provided.

———. MEDICAL CARE. 1942—1948. F3729: 27

Mostly irrelevant. Two letters discuss the non-applicability of this program to Japanese Americans. See the discussions of “enemy aliens” in Ronald H. Born to Martha A. Chickering, L, 10 March 1943 and Azile H. Aaron to Charles M. Wollenberg, L, 23 November 1944.

———. PUBLICITY. 1944—1947. F3729: 28

“Newspaper clippings covering repatriation of internees and others from the Philippines.” While focused mainly on assistance to American incarceration camp survivors from the Philippines, five articles make reference to programs directed towards the resettlement of Japanese Americans.

See:

- “500 Repatriated Families Aided,” *Hollywood Citizen News*, 25 July 1945
- “Repatriated Families Get War Aid Benefits,” *Modesto Bee*, 25 July 1945
- “Funds Given Repatriates,” *Alhambra Post Advocate*, 26 July 1945
- *Mendocino Beacon*, 12 May 1945
- “The War Services Program of the SDSW,” *Fort Sutter News*, April 1945.

———. DEFENSE, GENERAL. 1940—1943. F3729: 32—38

“Correspondence, memoranda, reports, maps, telegrams, and newspaper clippings concerning impact of defense programs on statewide and county welfare services, including problems of housing shortages, lack of health facilities, need for additional school facilities and teachers, juvenile delinquency, nutritional needs, lack of recreational facilities, etc., cooperation with the U.S. Selective Service System in providing information on registrants from welfare records; evacuation planning, including facilities for the reception of evacuated persons from war zones, evacuation of children and the aged from institutions; and local defense planning and defense council activities working in cooperation with the State Council of Defense. This series is particularly rich in reports and other materials on local defense agency activities.” Most of these folders are not focused on Japanese Americans, but a few items appear that may be of interest.

F3729: 36

Margaret S. Watkins to Lois Craig, “Report to Tolan Committee by the Council of Social Agencies of Los Angeles,” Office Memorandum, 10 June 1942, and attached report. Outlines the Council’s position on the incarceration.

F3729: 37

J. L. DeWitt to Neustadt, L, 26 November 1942. Commends the agency for assisting in the evacuation.

F3729: 38

Genevieve Jefferson to Margaret S. Watkins, “Report War Programs of the Department,” Office Memorandum, 25 October 1943 and attached pages. Discusses the department’s programs to aid enemy aliens.

———. COUNTY DEFENSE FILES. 1941—1943. F3729: 49—52

“Arranged alphabetically by county and chronologically thereunder. Correspondence, memoranda, field representative reports, newspaper clippings, and other data concerning county defense activities as surveyed and collected by the Subcommittee on Welfare. Subjects cover a wide variety of

topics, including organization of defense agencies and their coordination with local volunteers and assistance organizations, emergency facilities, evacuation planning, registration and evacuation of aliens, and civilian war assistance. In some instances information is included on the activities of community defense agencies.” Sifting through materials is therefore necessary.

F3729: 49

Covers Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, and Fresno counties. Information on Japanese Americans’ experiences and treatment can be found mostly in the Alameda and Contra Costa county reports and correspondence.

See:

- Mildred Allen to Genevieve Murrigan, L, 9 February 1942
- Martha S. Chickering to S. H. Thompson, L, 9 March 1942
- S. H. Thompson to Martha S. Chickering, L, 2 March 1942
- S. H. Thompson to A. B. Young, L, 6 April 1942
- Margaret Billings to Margaret S. Watkins, “Defense Program-Contra Costa County,” Office Memorandum, 5 January 1942
- Helen Wightman Simmons to Genevieve Murrigan, “Field Report,” 9 February 1942
- Mary F. Dumble to Margaret S. Watkins, “DEFENSE ACTIVITIES AND THEIR EFFECT – PITTSBURG, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,” Office Memorandum, 1 July 1942.

F3729: 50

Covers Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Los Angeles, Merced, Modoc, Mono, and Monterey counties. Material relevant to the early stages of the evacuation of Japanese Americans can be found mostly in the Humboldt and Imperial county materials.

See:

- Jack Snow to M. Bullard and Genevieve Murrigan, “Alien Evacuation in Humboldt County,” Office Memorandum, 9 February 1942
- Gladys C. Johns by Honora Costigan to M. S. Watkins, “Evacuation and Movement of Population, Imperial County,” Office Memorandum, 9 February 1942
- Martha S. Chickering to J. P. Hofman, L, 29 March 1942
- J. P. Hofman to Martha S. Chickering, L, 25 May 1942.

F3729: 51

Covers Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties. The most

relevant information is in the Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara and Santa Clara files.

See:

- Jeannette Harris to Watkins, "Relief to Aliens in Solano, Sonoma, and Napa Counties," Office Memorandum, 24 December 1941
- Mary M. LeHane to Margaret Watkins, "Orange County Defense," Office Memorandum, 18 December 1941
- Honora Costigan to Margaret Watkins, "Defense Programs – Riverside County," Office Memorandum, 11 March 1942
- Genevieve Murrigan to Watkins, "Defense Program San Benito County," Office Memorandum, 6 January 1942
- Honora Costigan to Colonel A. B. Young, "SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY," Office Memorandum, 9 April 1942
- "Alien Registry Deadline Today," n.p., n.d.
- "Certificates Needed," n.p., n.d.
- Margaret Watkins by Edwina Barry to Nadine Leslie, "Civilian Defense Activities San Joaquin County," Office Memorandum, 5 January 1942
- WAR EMERGENCY BULLETIN #1, Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, Resolution No. 4114
- Margaret Billings to Watkins, "Defense Program – Santa Clara County," Office Memorandum, 5 January 1942.

F3729: 52

Covers Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba counties. Given the small Japanese American populations in the majority of these counties, the most relevant material is found in the Sonoma and Tulare county documents. The Sonoma County documents duplicate the Napa County material. The Tulare County material describes reactions to the movement of Japanese Americans into the county from the prohibited areas.

For Tulare, see:

- "Farmers of Tulare Form Guerilla Unit," 22 April 1942.
- Archibald B. Young to Richard M. Neustadt, L, 2 May 1942.
- M. S. Watkins to Martha S. Chickering, L, 7 May 1942.

———. MINORITY GROUPS. 1941—1942. F3729: 56

"Miscellaneous correspondence and memoranda relative to the appointment of Annie Clo Watson, International Institute of San Francisco, as special consultant on minority problems and the problems faced by Japanese Americans at the outbreak of World War II." Several documents pertaining to the Japanese American Citizens League's position on the role of Japanese

Americans after Pearl Harbor are included in this file. See Mike Masaoka to Martha S. Chickering, L, 31 December 1941 and its attachments.

———. ENEMY ALIENS. 1941—1947. F3729: 63—77

“Correspondence, memoranda, minutes, reports, newspaper clippings, maps, telegrams, and other records relating to assistance to enemy aliens required to relocate as a result of wartime conditions, assistance to dependents of internees, evacuation of Japanese and other aliens from restricted areas, and relocation of Japanese at the end of hostilities. This series includes information on such subjects as:”

- development and implementation of policies and procedures for maintenance (food, clothing, personal incidentals, shelter, etc.)
- medical care and occupational assistance standards
- individual case assistance actions
- coordination with federal and local agencies with respect to the evacuation of the Japanese.

F3729: 63

Many letters lay out the workings of financial assistance programs for moving out of the exclusion areas. Counties are to verify residence, while the federal government would pay funds to cover the expenses of moving and readjustment during a reasonable period. A letter from Japanese American Lincoln Kanai asks that the order of evacuation be changed. He asked for a hearing board for aliens and citizens and consideration for the families who had sons serving in the armed forces. Lastly, Kanai called for custodianship of property so that the evacuees would not lose capital assets through the evacuation or selective service.

See:

- Azile H. Aaron to Richard M. Neustadt, L, 26 February 1942
- Lincoln Kanai (San Francisco Y.M.C.A) to General John L. Dewitt, L, 6 March 1942.

F3729: 66

Includes the following documents:

- Assistance to Enemy Aliens, Revisions 1 & 2
- Financial Policies and Procedures, Revision 1
- Reporting Procedures, Revisions 1 & 2
- Azile H. Aaron to Martha S. Chickering. A letter dated 27 November asks whether enemy alien funds can be used by the state to aid those leaving relocation centers.



F3729: 67

- [Attorney General] Robert W. Kenny to Oran W. Palmer, L, 12 April 1943. Discusses whether Japanese American property can be taxed during the incarceration.

F3729: 70

- B. G. Copeland to Margaret S. Watkins, "Report of Los Angeles County Activity in Enemy Alien Evacuation Program," Office Memorandum, 17 February 1942
- county reports on applications for aid from enemy aliens for the following counties: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, and Yuba.

F3729: 72

- "State Aide Told County Will Not Help Japanese," *Fresno Bee*, 14 April 1942
- "Supervisors Again Refuse to Aid Japanese Evacuees," *Visalia Times-Delta*, 14 April 1942
- discussion of the reaction from the Tulare County Board of Supervisors to the arrival of voluntary evacuees in their county

F3729: 73

Lists case reports sent to the county departments of welfare, classifying them as active, inactive or closed cases. Non-Japanese American cases are included in these reports. Cases provide detail about the circumstances faced by the applicants for financial aid to help them comply with early evacuation orders.

F3729: 74

Discusses the availability or lack of funds for the enemy alien assistance program.

F3729: 75

Describes family internment camps as distinct from the relocation centers, where most Japanese Americans spent their time. Seagoville and Crystal City, Texas housed two family incarceration camps which had separate German, Japanese and American boards of education to train camp members in the skills needed for the society into which they were expected to enter. There are résumés of Japanese Americans who are to be released from the family camps in 1946 suggesting the arrangements made for their return to California, the employability of the heads of household, and the possibility of the family's need for assistance in reestablishing themselves.

F3729: 77

Discusses the evacuation of Japanese Americans to Manzanar.

———. EVACUATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE. 1942—43. F3729: 78  
“Correspondence, memoranda, agendas, meeting reports, telegrams, and other records relative to preparing and adopting a basic statewide plan for evacuation. Included are drafts, commentary, and the evacuation plan as adopted.” For information regarding the Japanese Americans, see the letter from Lieutenant General DeWitt complimenting the various agencies on their efficiency in transferring the detainees to the jurisdiction of the W.R.A. See also, the memorandum regarding a Japanese doctor who is seeking to meet with someone from the State Department of Social Welfare to discuss the effects incarceration is having on children.

———. FAMILIES OF INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS. 1942. F3729: 79  
In early 1942, when only those citizens believed to be enemy aliens were being interned, there was question over eligibility for assistance for their family members. The counties involved in these discussions were Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Los Angeles, Monterey, Orange, San Benito, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz. Letters of correspondence concerning the policies and procedures for providing assistance are included.

———. HANDBOOK AND MANUALS. 1942—1945. F3729: 81  
Correspondence and memoranda relative to distribution revision, and interpretation of provisions of Civilian War Assistance, War Services, Enemy Alien, and other assistance programs. Most manuals are filed with the program or subject to which they relate.

———. INDIVIDUAL CASES. 1942—1943. F3729: 85—87  
“Arranged roughly alphabetically by name of recipient receiving assistance. Correspondence and memoranda relating to individual applications for assistance under CWA and War Services programs, and miscellaneous case decisions pertaining to the reuniting of families in internment camps.”

F3729: 86

A list with the names of the people evacuated from Terminal Island [Southern California] is included. The folder also includes the requests to leave the camps made by two women in mixed marriages, whose husbands were enrolled in the armed services.

———. JAPANESE IN INSTITUTIONS – CHILDREN. 1942. F3729: 88  
“Correspondence, memoranda and telegrams relative to procedures and policies adopted concerning care and support of Japanese orphans in private and State institutions affected by wartime relocation measures.” Discusses the suitability of Manzanar as a home for children.

———. MEDICAL CARE. 1942—1946. F3729: 89

Most of the contents of this folder are not relevant to the Japanese American incarceration. There is, however, a document called “Tentative Plan for Providing Medical and Hospital Care for Japanese Evacuees” written in April 1942, which lists the Assembly Centers and the types of medical coverage available for the evacuees.

———. MEETINGS. 1942—1946. F3729: 90

“Memoranda and reports of meetings between the Department of Social Welfare and the Social Security Board to discuss”:

- establishment of policies and procedures
- standards of assistance
- program implementation and program administration
- problems and reviews relating to CWA, War Services, War Relocation, and other assistance programs
- Includes a discussion of counseling services available in San Francisco, problems resettling in the Imperial Valley, and the pressure to resettle Japanese Americans despite a lack of housing.

———. MEMORANDUM – GENERAL. 1942—1945. F3729: 91

“Miscellaneous memoranda relating to office routine and program operations.” Statistics are provided for the various War Services Programs including the Enemy Alien Program. There is nothing specific on Japanese Americans except a memorandum regarding the Resettlement Assistance Program and the type of information needed from the Department of Social Welfare.

———. NON-EVACUATED JAPANESE IN INSTITUTIONS. 1942. F3729: 93

“Correspondence, memoranda, and census reports of Japanese confined in state and local public institutions.” The following is a list of the counties that corresponded with the Department of Social Welfare regarding the number of Japanese Americans in institutions: Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Imperial, Lake, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Sierra, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Trinity, and Tuolumne.

———. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. 1942. F3729: 94

*Policies and Procedures Governing the Administration of Civilian War Assistance: A Handbook for State Agencies.* Prepared by Bureau of Public Assistance October 1942. This folder is not clearly focused on Japanese Americans. Evacuation is mentioned but with no specific group named. Evacuation policies and procedures could apply to any group of people whether or not they are considered enemy aliens.

———. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES. 1942. F3729: 95  
*Policies and Procedures Governing the Administration of Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens Affected by Governmental Action: A Handbook for State Agencies*. Prepared by Bureau of Public Assistance, June 1942. Sometimes referred to as *Policies and Procedures Governing the Administration of Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action*, this handbook is a great resource to use when researching the guidelines laid out for various agencies required to provide assistance to those who were interned or otherwise affected by governmental action. Included in the handbook is an index with various listings for Japanese Americans. Section 423 XIII is especially informative about the relocation of Japanese Americans.

———. PROCLAMATION AND CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDERS. 1942. F3729: 96  
Includes Proclamation 1 from the Western Defense Command Headquarters concerning the establishment of military zones and areas, relocation of enemy aliens and amendments thereto. Civilian Exclusion Orders numbers 5, 41, 53, 70, 72, 81, 106—108 relative to evacuation of Japanese from specified military areas are also included.

———. ENEMY ALIEN ASSISTANCE—REGIONAL OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS. 1943—48. F3729: 100  
Discusses eligibility for unemployment compensation and the SDSW's agreement to work with the INS and Bureau of Public Assistance. Among the useful documents in this folder are:

- The Enemy Control Program and Its Relation to Apprehension, Detention and Internment (1944)
- List of Detention and Internment Facilities (U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service)
- Services to Dependents of Persons Detained and Interned and to Persons Released from Detention or Internment and their Dependents
- Application for Reuniting Family in Family Internment Camp
- Handbook containing revisions regarding 'resettlement assistance' to help returning Japanese establish themselves
- Discussion of the fate of Tule Lake residents in the Memo "Enemy Aliens and Others Program-Tule Lake Relocation Center," 16 November 1945.

———. ACTIVITY REPORTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD. 1942—1948. F3729: 101  
The department's role in checking up on Japanese Americans who failed to register or who were granted military deferments and its power to influence the military's decision whether or not to evacuate these individuals is noted.

Its power to assist in the reunification of families in the incarceration camps run by the INS is also discussed. The INS requested that the agency discuss with the families of internees whether they wished to join the interned in family incarceration camps, submit an account of the social implications of such a reunion, and offer its recommendation of whether a reunion should take place.

See:

- Genevieve Murrigan to Chickering, “Progress Report on War Services,” Office Memorandum, 8 December 1942
- PROGRESS REPORT- WAR SERVICES DIVISION (January 1, 1943)
- NARRATIVE COMMENTS ON WAR SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA during September, October and November, 1944. Outlines the department’s position regarding publicity on the Japanese Americans’ return to California and discusses a number of cases involving handicapped Japanese Americans.
- Other narrative reports discuss:
  - the agency’s work in regard to settling the orphaned or abandoned children from Manzanar Children’s Village
  - the relationship between state, county and federal agencies in providing resettlement assistance
  - the difficulties that returnees faced in finding housing
  - the difficulty of convincing some counties to accept responsibility for the support of indigent returnees.

———. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES. 1945—1947. F3729: 102  
“Monthly reports of administrative expenditures for assistance to enemy aliens and others affected by restrictive governmental action and on civilian war assistance programs.”

———. FIELD SERVICE. 1945—1947. F3729: 104  
“Bi-weekly, monthly, and quarterly progress reports as submitted by field services staff to the Director covering county program operations. A typical report of county operations includes information on public assistance, child welfare, and War Services Programs and personnel actions.” Counties filing quarterly reports during 1945—1947 include Fresno, Marin, Monterey, Placer, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Tehama, and Tulare. Semi-weekly/bi-monthly reports to the Director run from September 1945 through June 1946. Monthly reports to the Director run from August 1946 through July 1947.

———. REVOLVING FUNDS. 1945—1948. F3729: 105  
“Period reports of Revolving Fund advances for assistance to Enemy Aliens and Civilian War Assistance programs.”

- . REQUEST FOR ADVANCES. 1945—1946. F3729: 106  
“Requests for advance of Federal funds for Civilian War Assistance and Enemy Alien Programs.”
- . ASSISTANCE STANDARDS. 1945—1946. F3729: 107  
Contains extensive discussions of what expenses the department can pay for under the Resettlement Assistance program. The program was introduced to facilitate the return of Japanese Americans to their homes by offering financial aid to those who would not qualify as indigents and to offer some funds to help Japanese American families become self-supporting. It was intended that these funds would be available without Japanese Americans having to prove that they were poor. In fact, Japanese American families were allowed under the rules to have a certain amount of capital. Resettlement funds are shown to have paid for:
- shipping a stove and refrigerator from a New Mexico camp to the Imura family
  - the burial of a non-indigent Japanese American
  - garden tools to “aid in rehabilitation and equipping persons to become self-supporting”
  - funding the development of a chicken ranch
- See:
- Charles M. Wollenberg to David A. Sweeney, Director, Social Services Department, Santa Rosa, L, 14 November 1945
  - Azile H. Aaron to Charles M. Wollenberg, L, 8 August 1945
  - LEHANE to UNDERHILL, Teletype, 31 July 1945.
- . DIRECT DISBURSEMENTS. 1945—1946. F3729: 108  
“Miscellaneous correspondence and policy memoranda relative to direct disbursements of assistance funds.” Contains a document discussing information needed for proper record-keeping and includes correspondence between the agency and some Japanese American families requesting money for furniture, household goods, meals, and other eligible items. Specific names and expenditures are mentioned in certain cases.
- . ELIGIBILITY. 1944—46. F3729: 109  
“Miscellaneous correspondence and memoranda concerning action on individual requests for assistance.” Discusses responsibility for aid in particular cases. Includes discussion of whether those who are receiving aid could be deported under INS rules.

———. GENERAL. 1942—1948. F3729: 110

Offers a glimpse at the provisions made for running the incarceration camps and the impacts of the incarceration on people and their property holdings and bank accounts. The folder contains Executive Order 9102 which established the War Relocation Authority to “provide, insofar as feasible and desirable, for the employment of such persons at useful work in industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons.” It also discusses the W.R.A.’s mandate to cooperate with the Alien Property Custodian appointed under Executive Order 9095 of March 11, 1942.

W.R.A. publications in this folder include:

- “COMMUNITY PROBLEMS IN RELOCATION”
- SUMMARY OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN W.R.A., FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND THE U. S. CHILDREN’S BUREAU AS TO JOINT RESPONSIBILITY IN THE HANDLING OF DEPENDENT AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN THE STATES OF WASHINGTON, OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA
- MEETING WITH MR. WILSON OF THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT, TMS, 24 May 1945, which discusses the status of the state’s decision to deal with the money frozen in the Yokohama Specie and Sumitomo banks.

Several statements by voluntary groups on the need to recognize that resettlement is a community responsibility are also located in this folder, as is a clipping from the *Pacific Citizen*. The *Pacific Citizen* article, “Seek Test on California Alien Fishing Ban,” 20 April 1946, notes that the Southern California A.C.L.U. is preparing a test case on the 1943 state anti-alien fishing law, which prohibits Japanese aliens and other ineligibles from engaging in commercial or sport fishing. The statute passed during the incarceration.

———. MANZANAR CHILDREN’S VILLAGE. 1943—1946. F3729: 111

“Correspondence and memoranda regarding eligibility of unattached (orphaned) children for War Services assistance, procedures for adopting orphaned children interned at Manzanar, and assistance to children at closing of village on August 1, 1946. Also included in this series is social data on individual children returned to county welfare departments at the end of the war.” Discusses who has responsibility for children who were formerly residents of California if they are settled outside of their home county. Provides a list “SOCIAL INFORMATION ON CHILDREN IN CHILDREN’S VILLAGE,” giving name, date of birth, place of birth, placement prior to evacuation, possible county of residence, ward or guardian, source of support prior to evacuation and plan for resettlement of children. Summaries of cases give detailed information on the background of the

children and their families and prior arrangements made for them after they were abandoned or orphaned.

———. MEDICAL. 1945—1946. F3729: 112

“Miscellaneous correspondence and memoranda relative to medical assistance policies and procedures and actions on individual requests for medical assistance.”

———. MEETINGS. 1944—46. F3729: 113

“Minutes and meeting summaries of Department of Social Welfare, W.R.A., Social Security Board, and other agencies to develop and implement policies and procedures relative to resettlement assistance program. Other meetings were held to discuss specific problems and individual cases involving basic policy decisions.” This folder seems to duplicate earlier folders in containing discussions of meetings for resettlement assistance planning. It discusses the problems of verifying residence, of obtaining employment, the basis of eligibility for settlement funds and the type of assistance given.

A MEETING ON RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM circa September 1945 discusses the difficulties faced by Los Angeles in resettling Japanese Americans. These problems range from a conflict over prioritizing Japanese Americans versus veterans in eligibility for public housing to friction between African Americans and Japanese Americans based on competition for housing and jobs. (African Americans had settled in Little Tokyo during the incarceration.)

———. PUBLICITY. 1944—1946. F3729: 114—115

“Newspaper clippings relating to administration, progress, and problems relating to the return of Japanese Americans at the end of World War II. Also included are miscellaneous tracts, publications and other literature calling for fair play in aiding return of the Japanese Americans with an emphasis on the contributions of Japanese in uniform.”

F3729: 114 Contains discussions of the housing problems Japanese American returnees faced. There are many articles with regard to the situation at the Winona camp in Los Angeles County.

Other topics include:

- the difficulty of Japanese Americans in obtaining liquor licenses in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles, where they had formerly held such licenses.
- the establishment of counseling services in San Francisco by the International Institute for returnees.
- a call for the State Supreme Court to strike down the Alien Land Law and restrictive covenants on the basis that they create conditions of second class citizenship.



- Dillon Myer's support for compensation for the Japanese Americans, documents the elimination of the prohibition on the naturalization of Japanese born abroad, and inclusion of Japan in the immigration laws on a quota similar to the Chinese.
- Several articles discuss:
  - Wayne Collin's and the A.C.L.U.'s challenge to the legality of the U.S. government's attempted deportation of Tule Lake internees who renounced their citizenship.
  - the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors' appeal to Governor Warren to make aliens sixty-five years and older eligible for the state's old age pension benefits based on the argument that "other western states do not exclude aliens, but maintain residence requirements."
  - State Director of Social Welfare Charles M. Wollenberg's insistence that three counties refusing to aid the needy returning Japanese Americans stop violating state law and assist them.
- Some anti-Japanese incidents in Placer County, San Francisco, and Walnut Grove are discussed.
- Several resolutions from the Sacramento Council for Civic Unity and other organizations are included.

F3729: 115 Generally contains publicity used to promote the acceptance of Japanese American returnees. The folder contains:

- "Democracy Demands Fair Play for America's Japanese," an undated poster issued by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of NY.
- an undated pamphlet "Nisei in Uniform" issued by the W.R.A.
- "The Displaced Japanese American" published by the American Council on Public Affairs (Washington D.C., n.d.).
- resolutions by the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion, and the American Newspaper Guild expressing support for non-discrimination are also included.

\_\_\_\_\_. REFERRAL PROCEDURE. 1945. F3729: 116

"Correspondence, memoranda, lists of W.R.A. offices, W.R.A. policy memoranda and handbook revisions, and other materials relating to referral service procedures." Included in this folder is a map of California and its counties designating which counties fall under what district office.

\_\_\_\_\_. RESIDENCE. 1943—1946. F3729: 117

"Miscellaneous correspondence and policy memoranda on residence requirements and actions on individual cases." A most interesting document in this folder is Opinion NS4839 from Attorney General Robert Kenny to Honorable Oran W. Palmer, County Counsel of Kern County, April 12, 1943. Kenny responds to a letter written by Palmer in which he argues that

exceptions should be made for Japanese Americans in cases where they would be considered to have defaulted on their mortgages. Palmer justifies his opinion by stating the inability of the Japanese Americans to pay their taxes arose from the fact that they were interned and that in agreeing to incarceration, they were patriotically complying with government orders.

———. STATISTICS. 1945—1947. F3729: 118

“Monthly reports of referrals of dependent cases from the W.R.A. and/or reports of persons of Japanese ancestry receiving county aid.” The following is a list of the types of statistics found in this folder:

- Referrals from the War Relocation Authority during [date] (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, January—March, 1945)
- Total War Relocation Authority Referred from January 1945—May 1945
- Number of Cases Referred and Cleared or Not Cleared by County from January 1945—May 1945
- Report of Referrals of Dependency Cases in Los Angeles Area for [date] (October–November 1945, and March—April 1946)
- Number of Dependency Cases Listed by County June 1945—September 1945
- Number of Persons of Japanese Ancestry Receiving County Aid (July 1945—December 1946)
- War Relocation Authority Cases Receiving Services and Assistance to Enemy Aliens and Others Affected by Restrictive Action of Federal Government, Southern California from February through June 1945
- Number of War Relocation Authority Cases Receiving Assistance and Amount of Assistance Granted in Southern California Counties (July 1945—September 1945).

———. W.R.A. DIRECTIVES. 1944—1946. F3729: 119

“Administrative notices, directives, memoranda, and handbook revisions as received from the W.R.A.” The folder includes:

- Public Proclamation Number 21, which rescinded previous proclamations regarding incarceration
- letter from Dillon Myer detailing the goals of the W.R.A. for relocation
- letters asking counties to verify residency for various people in the camps
- notices of area offices closing
- directories of contacts for various counties once their local office closed (Colusa, Fresno, Kern, Madera, Merced, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba are discussed).

———. BULLETINS. 1942—1947. F3729: 125—126

The following is a list of Bulletins and Circular Letters having to do with Japanese American incarceration as issued by the Department of Social Welfare. Most of the letters discuss procedure and instructions for implementing the evacuation and resettlement assistance programs.

- Bulletins:  
181, 185, 188, 200, 246, 252, 259, 273, 273-A, 281, and 298
- Circular Letters:  
193, 198, 202, 215, 294, 305, 307, and 326.

———. CORRESPONDENCE. 1942—1944. F3729: 127—130

“Correspondence, memoranda, meeting summaries and reports, newspaper clippings, and other records concerned with the development, administration and operations of War Services programs. The major programs covered in this section include: Enemy Alien Assistance – Internees’ Dependents, Excluees, German Nationals, and other Aliens affected by Government Regulations; and Civilian War Assistance-Injured Air Raid Wardens, Hawaiian Evacuees, Repatriated Persons, Shipwrecked Persons, Persons from War Struck Areas, and others.”

F3729: 127

- Martha Chickering to Elizabeth MacLatchie, Office Memorandum, 17 April 1942. Discusses the development of War Programs, including Japanese evacuation.
- “Wartime Civilian Assistance and Service Program” June 2, 1942 and July 15, 1942. Discusses Japanese evacuation.
- Martha Chickering to Margaret Watkins, Office Memorandum, 1 June 1942. A newspaper clipping from *Long Beach Press Telegram* demonstrates the anti-Japanese sentiment that was felt throughout the state.
- Honora Costigan to Elizabeth MacLatchie, Office Memorandum, 28 August 1942. Informs MacLatchie that the final removal of Japanese Americans is to be done by the military and the WCCA.

F3729: 128

- Memorandum, 23 November 1942. Provides rules against providing food stamp assistance to Japanese Americans who may be receiving other forms of assistance.

F3729: 129

- “Enemy Alien Assistance Program” (March—July 1942). Includes maps and statistics of number of people receiving aid for each county.
- Dr. Ishimura to Miss Selma Zorin, unsigned L, 22 January 1943. This letter includes a report of a visit to Manzanar’s Children Village, with

statistics on the children. The letter also includes thoughts for the future of these children once incarceration is finished.

- “War Programs of the Department,” TMS, 25 October 1943. Provides an outline of the department’s duties regarding the Japanese American evacuation.

F3729: 130

- Amendments to the Handbook entitled, *Policies & Procedures Governing the Administration of Services and Assistance to Enemy Alien and Others Affected by Restrictive Governmental Action*.
- “War Programs of the Department,” TMS, 24 November 1943.
- Margaret Watkins to Genevieve Jefferson, Office Memorandum, 16 October 1944. Discusses the position the Department of Social Welfare is taking on the return of Japanese Americans.

———. FEDERAL REVIEW. 1945—1946. F3729: 131

“Correspondence, memoranda, reports, instructions, and other records relating to federal review of CWA and Enemy Alien and Resettlement Assistance cases. A large part of this series includes county operational reports as submitted by SDSW Field Review personnel.” In particular, this folder discusses the receptiveness of various counties to authorizing the return of Japanese Americans and providing resettlement assistance to them. Detailed descriptions of Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kings, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare, Ventura, Yuba, and Yolo counties are included. Reactions vary from San Diego’s willingness to extend aid to San Benito’s “obvious opposition to administering assistance to Japanese” Americans.

———. HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS. 1942. F3729: 133—134

“War Services Handbook,” State Department of Social Welfare (November 1942), and “Manual of Instructions for Staff,” Federal Security Agency (ca. 1942). These folders are a good place to begin researching the various programs under the auspices of the State Department of Social Welfare. The handbook provides summaries of the various Civilian War Assistance programs, including who falls under what classification and who is entitled to what services. The appendix includes letters issued which are relevant to the programs. Another section titled “Handbook Letters” contain handbook revision notifications and explanations of what the changes mean to the program.

———. POLICY LETTERS. 1942—1943. F3729: 135

“Correspondence with the Social Security Board and reports of meetings or conferences with regards to CWA and Enemy Alien Assistance policies and procedures, individual case determinations, and general program operations.”

This folder contains a table outlining the program, scope, purpose, allowances, and types of assistance provided to evacuees dated 1942. It also includes a discussion of whether “white” wives are covered by the program to assist those affected by the evacuation.

———. PROGRESS REPORTS. 1942—1944. F3729: 136

“Monthly reports of services and activities as submitted by the War Services Division. Reports vary from month to month, but generally summarize major state activities, types of assistance cases handled, and geographical areas in which assistance was rendered.” The folder includes a discussion of the department’s role in investigating cases where those of Japanese ancestry have not registered or have been granted deferrals by the military.

———. CONTROL STATIONS. February 1942—January 1943. F3729: 137—141

“Correspondence, memoranda, reports, telegrams and other records concerned with establishing and staffing control stations for the voluntary and controlled evacuation of enemy aliens from restricted areas. Most of this series is concerned with staffing of WCCA control stations for the controlled evacuation of Japanese Americans. This phase involved close cooperation between SDSW field staff, county welfare workers, and federal staff in varying capacities, all working under extremely tight time schedules. The problems involved in recruiting, placing, compensations of, work schedules, and creation of a reserve force, are covered in this series in considerable detail.”

F3729: 137

Includes requests for the aid of all counties in interviewing enemy aliens and deciding whether they will need financial assistance in order to comply with the evacuation orders. Lists of interviewers are included.

F3729: 138

Some correspondence is included relating to the care of Japanese American children in institutions.

F3729: 139

- lists the Alien Control Offices, their locations, the area affected, the estimated number of persons and cases covered by that office, the names of federal, state, and county personnel and the tentative opening date of such offices
- *Civilian Exclusion Orders and Control Stations by Counties* provides the street addresses of the stations
- Gladys C. Johns to Margaret S. Watkins, “Control Station-Ventura,” Office Memorandum, 29 April 1942. Discusses the fate of a half-Japanese, half-Mexican child, whose parents are separated. The Mexican mother of the child opposed incarceration with the Japanese

father. It was decided that the children of mixed marriages would not be forced to enter the incarceration camps.

- The complications of the incarceration are discussed in Bernice Copeland to Margaret S. Watkins, "Alien Control Centers," Office Memorandum, 9 May 1942. Copeland notes that Japanese Americans had problems disposing of their pets during the evacuation period, because their beliefs suggested the pets were important to the household providing members with spiritual strength. Therefore, if the family relieved themselves of their pet, misfortune would follow them. It was arranged for the Humane Society to take the pets. The Humane Society was surprised by the large number of pets given to them, and the difficulty they had in finding new homes for them. It "found that the animals responded only to Japanese commands. This created a problem in the temporary handling of them and also made more difficult the permanent placement of these animals."

F3729: 140

Includes a clipping, the *Long Beach Press Telegram*, "Officials Study Cancellation of Japanese Rights," 23 May 1942, which discusses the push to deny Japanese Americans all civil rights for the duration of the war, whether they are alien or native-born. Several documents relate to the Salvation Army's Children's Home, which attempted to obtain an exemption from the incarceration for its Japanese American wards, but failed.

F3729: 141

Contains a letter from a Mr. Omoto of the San Benito JACL, expressing "appreciation to Federal, State, and county representatives for the fair and just treatment the Japanese people had received during the evacuation."

———. MANUALS. 1942. F3729: 142

"Manuals of 'Policies and Procedures for Use of Social Work Staff in W.C.C.A. Offices' (1942), 'Federal Security Agency Directive and Operating Plans for Civil Control Station' (April 1942)." This folder offers two very helpful guides in understanding the programs of the WCCA. The manual itself is very informative in outlining the duties of the Social Welfare Department. An interesting comment found throughout the manual is the push to encourage Japanese Americans to put their money into American bank accounts rather than taking it with them into the camps.

———. PHOTOGRAPHS. 1942. F3729: 143

Various photographs of Japanese families taken in 1942 as they assemble together to travel to the incarceration camps. These pictures, some taken in Los Angeles, demonstrate the different modes of transportation, i.e. buses, trains, and cars, Japanese Americans used to travel to these camps.

———. PROCEDURES. 1941—1943. F3729: 144—145

These two folders contain large amounts of information in regards to Japanese American incarceration. They are composed of “correspondence, memoranda, bulletins, circular letters, instructions, forms, and other records concerning the establishment, staffing operations, policies and procedures, accounting and fiscal operations, and closing of WCCA control stations.”

F3729: 144

“Statement of the Committee of Long Range Program from the Committee of Immigrant Serving Agencies, Community Chest,” which enumerates the different ways the State Department of Social Welfare may need to provide assistance.

F3729: 145

Consult the letters written by Robert Sproul, President of University of California, to various heads of the department proposing ways to continue post-secondary education for the Japanese American internees.

———. REPORTS. 1942—1943. F3729: 146—151

“Arranged chronologically and/or alphabetically by control station and chronologically thereunder. The total impact of Japanese relocation and the wide-ranging effects the program had on California’s Japanese American population is best documented among the control station operational reports. Between April and July 1942, some 107 Civilian Exclusion Orders were issued by Headquarters of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, 80 of which were in California, each calling for the relocation of aliens of Japanese ancestry from specified restricted areas. Most control stations operated for a period of 5-7 days. As expected, in a brief time period a variety of problems arose. These reports include commentary on the problems, in addition to information on”:

- overall control station operations
- description of physical setting
- staffing
- numbers registered
- interrelationships with other units of the control station teams
- registration procedures
- medical examinations
- transportation
- cooperation by Japanese and organizations assisting—Japanese American Citizens League, the International Institute, and the American Friends Service Committee
- recommendations of ways operations could be improved
- special problems confronted:
  - mixed marriages

- the separation of families caused by the illness of a family member
- orphaned children
- community attitudes
- confusion and misunderstandings which often accompany hastily conceived programs.

Reports cover stations at:

- Anaheim, Arroyo Grande
- Bakersfield, Berkeley, Brawley, Burbank
- Chico, Clarksburg, Clovis, Covina
- Downey
- El Centro, Elk Grove
- Florin, Fresno
- Hanford, Hayward, Hollywood, Huntington Beach
- Indio, Isleton
- Lawndale, Lincoln, Lindsay, Lodi, Long Beach, Loomis, Los Angeles (12 stations)
- Madera, Manteca, Marysville, Merced, Modesto, Monterey Park
- Needles, Newcastle
- Oakland (2 stations), Oceanside
- Palmdale, Pasadena, Perkins
- Reedley, Riverside
- Sacramento, Salinas, San Francisco (4 stations), San Jose, San Mateo, San Pedro, Sanger, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, Santa Rosa, Selma, Stockton
- Torrance, Tulare
- Vacaville, Ventura
- Ukiah
- Walnut Grove, Watsonville, West Los Angeles, Woodland
- Yuba City.

F3729: 147

Includes typed copies of articles in the *Santa Maria Times* for and against the incarceration by non-Japanese community members and a copy of a bulletin circulated by the Yuba-Sutter-Butte-Colusa chapter of the JACL encouraging participation in the evacuation, dated 9 July 1942. Other subjects include: mixed marriages, transportation problems, the community's attitude toward the evacuees, and JACL cooperation in registering and providing finances necessary for evacuation's smooth operation.



See:

- Gladys C. Johns by Kathryn M. Larmore to Margaret S. Watkins, "Control Station Exhibit Building Fair Grounds Bakersfield, California," Office Memorandum, 11 June 1942
- Alfred Knight to Margaret Bullard, "Alien Control Stations," Office Memorandum, 5 June 1942
- Katherine Day to Margaret S. Watkins, "Supplemental Report of Fresno WCCA Station," Office Memorandum, 23 June 1942
- "REPORT OF OPERATION OF CIVIL CONTROL STATION AT HUNTINGTON BEACH, CALIFORNIA, MAY 11 THROUGH MAY 17 1942," dated May 19, 1942
- HAYWARD CIVIL CONTROL STATION, TMS, by Mary F. Dumble, circa May 18, 1942 noted on the attached letter.

F3729: 148

Many reports discuss the process of registration and evacuation being "complicated by the shifting policy regarding mixed marriage," as well as the assistance of the community in the evacuation.

See:

- "REPORTING[sic] IN EVACUATION FROM W.C.C.A. STATION 3500 S. Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif."
- undated "NARRATIVE REPORT, CIVIL CONTROL STATION, 2314 South Vermont Avenue," by Wm. R. McDougall.
- Opal Cundiff to Winifred Ryder, "Evacuation #31," (Los Angeles, 8395 Central Avenue): dated May 1-7, 1942.

F3729: 149

Reports from Control Stations from Sacramento to Yuba City make up this folder.

- The San Francisco and Ukiah reports again comment on the need for a clear policy regarding the Japanese Americans of mixed descent and the change in policy towards exempting this group from evacuation.
- A Statement by the Church Council of Sacramento to Japanese Friends and Fellow Americans.
- Several sources suggest the reactions of Japanese Americans to the Control Stations and Assembly Centers.
- Two copies of the *Tulare News*, published by Japanese Americans at the Tulare Assembly Center in California. These newspapers discuss life in the Assembly Center, including provisions for regulating child labor, classes including adult education, worship services, a fence beautification project, and the establishment of clubs.
- Other reports suggest the reaction of Japanese Americans to the evacuation process.

- The Woodland report relates that “Frank Fukouka, #30842, age 60 years, born in Hawaii, had served for thirty years as a marine steward in the United States Navy and now retired had three sons in the U.S. Navy. Two of them were killed at Pearl Harbor and he did not know where the third one was. When registered and presented with his triple tag, he looked at his tag a long time then looked up and said, ‘I never thought I would get to be just a number to my country.’”
- Yuba City’s report is unique in that it includes excerpts of letters received from the evacuees. One states ‘Frankly, this camp is poorly organized, unsanitary, and no adequate facilities for any good use, but everyone is just living from day to day. If we did not have the baseball games at night, I don’t know how the older folks could be amused.’

See:

- Doris Todd to Margaret S. Watkins, “Civil Control Station 181 Smith Street, Ukiah,” Office Memorandum, 27 May 1942
- YUBA CITY CIVIL CONTROL STATION REPORT TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
- NARRATIVE REPORT OF THE OPERATION OF THE WOODLAND WARTIME CIVILIAN CONTROL STATION EXCLUSION ORDER #78- MAY 16 TO 21,1942 by Helen I. Stebbins, Public Assistance Supervisor.

F3729: 150

Similar reports for the Control Stations in Arizona, Oregon, and Washington.

F3729: 151

Mainly time reports, which include the name, hours worked, and salary for those who were employed at the Control Stations.

## EARL WARREN PAPERS: MATERIAL RELATED TO THE INCARCERATION

Materials from the Earl Warren papers were selected using the guide, *The Earl Warren Papers: 1924—53: California State Archives Inventory No. 5* (Sacramento: California State Archives, 1976), compiled by David Snyder.

### EARL WARREN PAPERS

- . BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, STATE. 1943—1948. F3640: 710  
“Miscellaneous communications and memoranda received and sent. Correspondence for December 1943 through February 1944, relates to the Board’s adoption of a resolution favoring the return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast, Warren’s opposition thereto, and proposals to rescind same. Correspondence critical of Warren’s stand was sent to file without response.”  
“File includes approximately 25 letters in reaction – 15 in support, 10 opposed – to Warren’s opposition to Board’s action. Also included are three staff memos by W.T. Sweigert on how the issue was handled by the Governor’s office. Approximately 50-60 pages.”

One letter requests that Warren make a statement calling for the equal rights of all citizens and admonishes the Governor that violence against one group threatens the rights of all citizens. An anti-Japanese letter calls for the administration of the camps by the army and removal of all Japanese Americans from the Western Defense command area.

See:

- Glenn Evans (Pastor, Big Pine Community Methodist Church) to Governor Warren, L, 17 December 1943
- D. McDonnell (President, Sacramento County Farm Bureau) to Governor Warren, L, 30 December 1943
- For an outline of the Board’s stand, see the newspaper clipping “Board’s Pro-Jap Action Thrown Out,” n.p., n.d.

For letters supporting the Board’s action, see:

- Mrs. G. R. Makepeace (Pasadena) to Sir, L, 21 December 1943
- G. R. Makepeace to Sir, L, 21 December 1943
- Irving Clark Jr. to Governor Warren, L, 22 December 1943
- Raymond H. Fisher (Arcata, California) to Governor Warren, L, 22 December 1943
- J. S. Davis (Director, Food Research Institute, Stanford) to Governor Warren, L, 23 December 1943
- William C. Carr (Los Angeles) to Sir, L, 23 December 1943

- Pearl Cosena-Kellog (Fowler, California) to Governor Warren, L, 18 January 1943
- John DeForest Pettus to Governor, L, 23 December 1943
- T. Gale Gardner (San Francisco Theological Seminary) to Sir, L, 1 January 1944
- Josephine W. Duvneck to Governor Warren, L, 26 February 1944
- Charles L. McEvers to Governor Warren, L, 1 January 1944
- Lillie L. Osborne, to Sir, L, 20 January 1944
- Joseph Conrad to Governor Warren, L, 15 February 1944.

For letters in support of Earl Warren's rebuke of the Board, see:

- V. P. Owens to Governor, Telegram, 21 December 1943
- Helen R. MacGregor to Governor Warren, Inter-Office Memorandum, 23 December 1943
- Dr. Albert C. Bailey to Governor Warren, MSS, "The Jap Problem," circa 23 December 1943
- J. Bart Andrews (Stockton) to Governor, L, 22 December 1943
- Clyde S. Simmons (Sacramento) to Governor, L, 22 December 1943
- Mrs. H. J. Hendry (Delano) to Sir, L, circa 22 December 1943
- Roy Demartini to Excellency, L, 3 January 1944
- Eleanor Leveunhagen (San Diego) to Sir, L, 29 December 1943
- J. Frank Cressey to Governor, L, 23 December 1943
- G. W. McClintick to Governor, L, 24 December 1943
- Eldred L. Meyer (President, Grand Parlor Native Sons of the Golden West) to Governor Warren, L, 22 December 1943
- W. R. Daugherty to Sir, L, 22 December 1943
- Mrs. Leo Adams to Sir, L, 23 December 1943
- Capt. Joe S. Concannon (Field Board No. 6 Selective Service), Telegram, 22 December 1943
- John Curruthers to Governor Warren, Telegram, 21 December 1943
- Edward J. Lynch to Earl, L, 22 December 1943.

———. CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEES. 1943—45. F3640: 4293—4307

This series includes files of the committees on evacuation, etc. One folder offers relevant information: folder 4299.

Folder 4299:

Several documents pertaining to the December 19, 1944 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement appear in this folder. The meeting was called to discuss law enforcement problems that might arise with the return of Japanese Americans to California. Two inter-office memoranda note

that Warren's statement in support of the return of Japanese Americans has been well received by the *New York Times* and in the South. The minutes of the state advisory committee on law enforcement relate the discussion about what measures to take to ensure the safe return of Japanese Americans.

See:

- Vandyce Hamren to Helen R. MacGregor, "Advisory Committee Meeting Law Enforcement," Memo, 18 December 1944.
- D. Pearce to MacGregor, "Conversation with Charlie Johnson," Inter-Office Memorandum, 18 December 1944.
- *Minutes of Meeting of State Advisory Committee on Law Enforcement No. VI* (Sacramento: California State War Council, January 5, 1945)
- MacGregor to Governor Warren, "Meeting of Law Enforcement Committee re Japanese Problem," Inter-Office Memorandum, 20 December 1944.
- Vandyce Hamren to Helen R. MacGregor, "Advisory Committee Meeting Law Enforcement," Memo, 18 December 1944.

———. DEPARTMENTAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS. 1944—45. F3640: 6043—6123

Includes information on racial matters and on Japanese return to California (among others) in folders 6073, 6081, and 6100.

Folder 6073:

Six letters in favor of increased restrictions on Japanese Americans and three letters in defense of Japanese American civil liberties make up this folder.

Restrictions called for include:

- permanent exclusion of Japanese Americans from California,
- an end to dual citizenship,
- the elimination or regulation of foreign language schools,
- prohibition of the use of federal funds to assist returning Japanese Americans on the grounds that returning veterans do not receive such funds,
- the regulation of commercial fishermen.

One letter decries the attempt to introduce legislation to investigate Japanese American landholdings as undemocratic and a waste of taxpayer money. Two other letters call for the vigorous prosecution of perpetrators of violence against Japanese Americans.

For calls for restrictions, see:

- Elizabeth R. Carter (Berkeley) to Governor Warren, L, 25 October 1944.

- Dr. Marion M. Null (Eagle Rock) to Earl Warren, L, 30 December 1944.
- Elwyn H. Gregory (Superintendent of Schools, Placer County) to Governor Warren, L, 26 December 1944.
- Grace Goodwin to Sir, L, 16 March 1945.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Drew (Long Beach) to Sir, L, 15 April 1945.
- Helen Templeman (Los Angeles) to Sir, L, 23 September 1945.
- R. A. Cahalan to Governor, L, 2 October 1944.

For letters supporting Japanese American civil liberties see:

- Robert Inglis (Chairman, Oakland Council for Civic Unity) to Governor Earl Warren, L, 8 June 1945.
- Gordon Williams (Chairman, Los Angeles Area Council, American Veterans Committee) to Sir, L, 28 September 1945.
- H. Siegel (San Francisco, North Beach Communist Club) to Sir, L, 1 October 1945.

Folder 6081:

Contains four letters pertaining to public opinion regarding the incarceration.

- Vasey to Governor Warren, “Resolutions adopted by County Supervisors Association of California,” Inter-Office Memorandum, 7 September 1944, notes the receipt of various resolutions from the association including one “urging that Japanese be encouraged to return to Japan, and providing that no person ineligible to citizenship should be permitted to have any interest in land in this state.”
- J. F. Hunter (Executive Secretary, County Supervisors Association of California) to Governor Warren, L, 5 September 1944. Encloses resolution on Japanese Americans related to their residence and property ownership.
- COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA RESOLUTION, (Sacramento, June 28–30, 1944): States that the war has widened the gap between the “white” and Japanese “races,” that Japanese Americans cannot be assimilated and that irrespective of birth or citizenship they should be encouraged to return to Japan and that no one ineligible to citizenship should be able to own, lease, manage land in state or have any interest or share in any firm or corporation who owns, operates, leases or controls any land in the state.
- Milton S. Koblitz to Governor (sic), L, 30 January 1945: Encloses a press clipping related to Ohio’s bill penalizing group libel. Calls attention to the fact that in California the “yellow press” has tended “to libel groups without fear of prosecution” and cites as the “one outstanding example” “the wanton attack on the Japanese race as well as groups of Nisei.” Koblitz claims that his stand emerges from no special interest in the welfare of Japanese Americans but rather an interest in preserving the Bill of Rights and the constitution.

Folder 6100:

Contains two letters sympathetic to Japanese Americans' return to California:

- Willsie Martin to Governor Warren, L, 19 January 1945: Martin on behalf of the Board of Directors of the International Institute of Los Angeles conveys their appreciation for the Governor's statement regarding the return of Japanese Americans to California.
- MacGregor to Governor Warren, "Interracial problems," Inter-Office Memorandum, 17 May 1945: MacGregor relates that Berkeley Interracial Committee members Mrs. Walter Gordon and Mrs. W. J. Davis came by to assure the Governor "of their desire to cooperate in preserving the constitutional rights of the Japanese" and "indicated that acts of reprisal are becoming increasingly frequent."

———. GOVERNOR'S SPEECHES. Arranged alphabetically by subject.

Folder 2075:

- "Notes for Press Club Speech." Governor Warren from Verne Scoggins. January 7, 1944. In these notes prepared for an upcoming speech, Scoggins requests that the Governor reiterate his stand on the return of Japanese to the state and the reasons for his position on this matter. The notes express fear that returning soldiers might come into conflict with returning Japanese Americans and that civil protection might not be enough. The notes also suggest that the governor remind the audience that Japanese Americans were removed for military reasons and that the war which initiated their removal is still going on.
- STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE EARL WARREN, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CONGRESSMAN FRITZ G. LANHAM, CHAIRMAN, January 28, 1944. Governor Warren addresses the potential postwar problems that California will be facing. Most of the problems relate to the increase in population the state experienced because of the high demand for labor in defense industries. Warren notes that agriculture in the state underwent dramatic changes because of the war. Agriculture had to expand its production of certain crops, while facing a shortage of manpower. The removal of Japanese Americans was cited as a partial explanation for the difficulties agriculture faced.

Folder 2078:

- 1945 BUDGET PRELIMINARY SUMMARY OF FIXED CHARGES 1945—1947 AND 1943—1945 BIENNIUMS SHOWING PRINCIPAL CHANGES FROM 1943—1945 (thousands of dollars). Shows the amount of money in the budget allotted for Social Welfare programs including: Aid to Needy Aged, Aid to Needy Blind, and Aid to Needy Children.

- 1945 BUDGET PRELIMINARY COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION 1945—1947 AND 1943—1945 (thousands of dollars). A breakdown of the state budget as compared to the previous three years, noting any increase or decrease in spending for the various departments. Listing includes War Council, Social Welfare, and Civilian Defense expenditures.

Folder 2081:

Verne Scoggins, Press Secretary to Richard Pedersen, unsigned L, n.d. Scoggins' response to a letter written by Pedersen. Scoggins includes a statement made by the governor regarding his position on Japanese exclusion after the Army revoked its exclusion order. This statement was sent to all Mayors, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and the public in general, when the Army revoked its exclusion order. Scoggins also notes that Warren "teletyped a message to all law enforcement officers and followed through with as much publicity as possible in an effort to make the public aware of the need for tolerance during the period of the return of Japanese families to California." He argues that "it is now rather generally conceded that his actions in this regard had a definite influence in holding down groups which might otherwise have raised a strong protest and ignored the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans" and that "the record will show that such incidents as have occurred have been limited largely to acts of hoodlumism."

Folder 2092:

Inaugural Address of Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California Delivered to the Senate and Assembly in Joint Session. Monday, January 6, 1947. Printed in California State Printing Office. A section titled Minority Problems discusses the realization that there will be problems in the state after the war. Although there is no specific mention of Japanese Americans, there is a general statement about the need to set up an agency, a State Commission of Political and Economic Equality, to prevent racial discrimination in the state.

Folder 2094:

See the speech of Governor Earl Warren before the ASSOCIATED PRESS MANAGING EDITORS ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, November 26, 1946. This speech before the Associated Press Managing Editors Association makes reference to Warren's changed position on Japanese Americans. The speech mainly discusses the role of the press in enlightening public opinion. On page 3, however, Warren notes that "a German living in this country is not an aggressor, a persecutor or a fanatic. Neither is the Italian nor the Japanese."

Folder 2100:

Contains two speeches that make reference to the governor's stand on the Japanese American incarceration and the disposition of Japanese American farm machinery during the incarceration. A 1943 speech before the



Governor's Conference in Ohio made while the incarceration was being carried out, calls Japanese Americans "over 150,000 potential aiders and abettors" of Japanese imperial designs, argues that they are still tied to Japan by Shintoism, and opposes the movement to release the internees before the war's end. Warren also calls for the placement of Japanese Americans under the authority of the Army or the FBI rather than a civilian agency. On page 19 of a 1943 speech before the California State Grange, Warren notes that "It was a California influence which led to the release of Japanese owned farm machinery and the use of this machinery through county war boards."

See:

- ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR EARL WARREN of California at the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting Governor's Conference Columbus, Ohio, June 19—23, For release in P.M. of Monday, June 21, 1943.
- ADDRESS BY Governor Earl Warren, California State Grange Civic Auditorium, Sacramento, October 12, 1943.

———. JAPANESE RELOCATION

See general information file for references on this topic in the Earl Warren Papers, n.d. Ask at the Reference Desk for this folder. The reference to the Military Adjutant-General's series did not correlate with what was in the files.

———. JOINT INTERIM COMMITTEE FILES. 1943—44. F3640: 5873—5877

"Arranged alphabetically by Committee. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, calendar, statements before committee hearings, and data pertaining to hearings and activities of the committees on ...and conditions at the Japanese Relocation Centers at Manzanar and Tule Lake (among others)." The relevant documents are found in folder 5876.

Folder 5876:

This folder is entitled "Senate Interim Comm., un-American Activities, 1943—44" and it contains one relevant document. The report looks at the causes of riots at Tule Lake and Manzanar in 1942 and 1943. It also describes the origins of the Tule Lake and Manzanar camps, their locations and physical appearance, and the conflict between pro-Japan groups and the general populations of the camps. Information on the programs in place and the structure of authority at these camps is included. See the *REPORT OF R. E. COMBS, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR FOR THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE JOINT FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, ON JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTERS IN CALIFORNIA* (Los Angeles: Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, 1943), TMS, 8pp.

———. NATIONAL GUARD, CALIFORNIA. 1946—53. F3640: 2845—2862  
Folders 2855 and 2858 identify Colonel Kenwood B. Rohrer, who was  
awarded a commendation for his work with the planning division for the  
evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast. See the documents  
THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 51:  
AWARD OF MEDAL OF MERIT TO COLONEL KENWOOD B. ROHRER  
(9 November 1950) and “BIOGRAPHY: KENWOOD B. ROHRER” TMS,  
n.d. in folders 2855 and 2858 respectively.

———. PERSONNEL BOARD. 1943—53. F3640: 3098—3144  
“Arranged chronologically. Letters received, copies of letters sent,  
memoranda, telegrams, reports, publications, press releases, minutes, agenda,  
and other records concerning the administration, operation and organization of  
the Board. Records relate to a variety of subjects pertaining to the State Civil  
Service System, including the employment of conscientious objectors,  
rehiring of Japanese Americans, recruitment of employees, and salary  
increases. A large part of this series deals with individuals seeking work,  
advancement, and reinstatement...” Folders 3102 and 3106 include relevant  
information.

Folder 3102:

Covers Personnel Board activities from January through June 1945. Four  
memorandums discuss the question of reinstating Japanese American civil  
servants and employing new Japanese Americans applicants.

- Two memorandums, from Helen R. MacGregor ask for Warren’s policy  
on these issues. MacGregor states that the Personnel Board is treating  
Japanese American returnees “in the same way as any other citizen” and  
that “so far none have sought to return to their positions in the State  
service.” The cases against the 87 Japanese charged with disloyalty are  
said to be still pending.
- In another memorandum, Archibald Tinning reports that twenty young  
Japanese American women applied for positions under temporary  
authorization. Several indicated that the United States Employment  
Service referred them to the board; none have Civil Service status. The  
document notes “all were supposedly native born citizens of the United  
States.” Tinning notes that a “few Japanese who had Civil Service status  
before General DeWitt’s exclusion order was made in 1942, have written  
to the State Personnel Board from relocation centers in other states or from  
Eastern states asking to be placed on eligible lists.” His memorandum  
discusses fears about the possible reaction of non-Japanese Americans to  
the employment of Japanese Americans. Tinning argues that “the young  
women employed there state that they will quit the state service if they  
have to work beside employees of Japanese ancestry” since “recently a  
Chinese girl was employed by the Personnel Board, which resulted in a  
disturbance as the rumor was circulated that she was of Japanese descent.”  
Only “when the matter was explained, the resentment died out.”

Tinning relates that a young Japanese woman who applied for a state job was rejected. The United States Employment Service and the War Labor Board then took up the case stating that the woman had claimed racial discrimination. The department argued “she was not competent for the position.”

- Another document demonstrates that “it was the informed opinion of the Board, as well as Mr. Smith, that the provisions of the Civil Service Act respecting discrimination as to race, religion or color required the employment of qualified persons of Japanese descent. It was suggested to Mr. Smith that he require a certified copy of the birth certificate, or other conclusive proof, that any person of Japanese descent applying for a state position is a citizen of the United States.” A request for Warren’s position on the matter is made.
- A memorandum from W.T. Sweigert to Warren dated June 18, 1945 summarizes Tinning’s memo including his call on Warren to state his position.

See:

- Helen MacGregor to Mr. Scoggins, “Returning Japanese,” Inter-Office Memorandum, 28 February 1945.
- Helen MacGregor to Governor Warren, “Personnel Board (status of returning Japanese,” Inter-Office Memorandum, 7 March 1945.
- [Archibald B. Tinning] President State Personnel Board, (Martinez, California) to W.T. Sweigert, (Executive Secretary Governor’s Office), Inter-Departmental Communication, 12 June 1945.
- W. T. SWEIGERT to GOVERNOR WARREN, “State Personnel Board Employment of Japanese Americans,” Inter-Office Memorandum, 18 June 1945.

Folder 3106:

This folder also contains material relevant to the settlement of civil service claims. Three memorandums are especially relevant:

- A memorandum from Helen R. MacGregor to Governor Warren dated August 29, 1946 relays the request of Personnel Board President Archibald Tinning for Warren’s stand on settling the cases. It notes that the Attorney General is in favor of a settlement and includes a statement to that effect by William Morse.
- The memorandum from William Morse, Deputy to the Attorney General, discusses the situation regarding the eighty-seven employees suspended in early 1942 pending charges for dismissal filed with the State Personnel Board. Fifteen cases were set for September 4, 1946. In each case, the set of charges was said to be “identical except for those filed against the employees of the State Board of Equalization, which are somewhat less comprehensive than the others.” Morse argued that “the charges either do

not state the causes of action or cannot be supported by the evidence,” and suggested the state issue “an order of reinstatement by the Personnel Board with back pay less legal offsets.” He illustrated how an amended Section 173 of the State Civil Service Act (recodified as Section 19584 of the Government Code in 1945) reduces the states’ clear liability from a possible \$700,000 to a mere \$8,500.

- Another inter-office memorandum confirms that the Governor read Morse’s memorandum regarding the reinstatement of state employees of Japanese ancestry “and approved settlement.”

See:

- Helen R. MacGregor to Governor Warren, Inter-Office Memorandum, 29 August 1946.
- Wilmer W. Morse, Deputy, to Helen MacGregor, “Reinstatement of Suspended State Employees of Japanese Ancestry,” Inter-Departmental Communication, 29 August 1946.
- [Helen R. MacGregor] to Honorable Archibald Tinning, Inter-Office Memorandum, 10 September 1946.

———. PROPOSED LEGISLATION—GENERAL. 1942—43. F3640: 4437—4446.

Includes items on the Japanese.

The relevant folders in this series are 4438, 4440, and 4442.

Folder 4438:

David F. Selvin to Whom It May Concern, L, 27 January 1943. Selvin as the Executive Secretary of the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination encloses a summary and the texts of the Council’s proposed bills. Bill No. 3, entitled “Alien Property Act,” would repeal the Alien Property Act. This act held that those ineligible to citizenship could not own or lease real property in California. The Council declared the act “inconsistent...with the Atlantic Charter” and the principles of the United Nations.

Folder 4440:

Four letters to the Governor reveal some of the public attitude towards Japanese Americans in 1943. Two request that the Governor pass measures to force Japanese Americans to release the farm equipment they have stored for farmers’ use during the war. One suggests that legislation should be passed prohibiting Japanese Americans from returning to California and punishing anyone who suggests that Japanese Americans be hired outside of the camps. A final letter commends Warren’s stand on the Japanese American question.

See:

- Clinton B. Smith to Sir [Warren], L, 26 April 1943
- Lester H. Sharp to Mr. Warren, L, circa 24 April 1943

- Thos. M. Cox (Santa Ana) to Governor, L, 22 March 1943
- Margaret A. McKee (Secretary, Panama Woman's Club) to Sir, L, 23 March 1943.

Folder 4442:

Seven letters opposing the passage of prejudicial legislation against Japanese Americans and five letters favoring such legislation appear in this file. Senator Engle and Assemblymen Lowrey and Thurman are identified as sponsors of discriminatory legislation including Assembly Joint Resolutions Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 29 and Senate Joint Resolution No.2. James M. Omura, Executive Director of the Pacific Coast Evacuees Placement Bureau, requests that Warren use his influence to defeat state Assembly Joint Resolutions 3 and 5, which sought to memorialize the President and Congress to enact laws disenfranchising Japanese Americans.

Anti-Japanese American writers in this folder call for an end to the storage of Japanese American farm machinery and a bill denaturalizing dual citizens so that native-born Japanese Americans falling in that category would be prosecuted under the Alien Land Law.

For letters opposing discriminatory legislation, see:

- Mrs. Dorothy M. L. Murray (Secretary, Palo Alto Friends Society) to Sir, L, 17 January 1943.
- Hazel Flagg (Lemon Grove) to Gov. Warren, L, 18 January 1943.
- Ann Ray (Farmersville, California) to Mr. Warren, L, 23 January 1943.
- Alfred Tonness (Executive Secretary, Sacramento Council of Churches) to Sir, L, 18 March 1943.
- Elfie R. Renne (Palo Alto, Stanford University) to Governor Warren, postcard, 17 January 1943.
- James M. Omura (Executive Director, Pacific Coast Evacuees Placement Bureau) to Sir, L, 28 January 1943.

For anti-Japanese American sentiment, see:

- Edward G. Johnson (Los Angeles) to Governor, L, 21 January 1943
- R. E. Brewer (South Gate) to Gov. Earl Warren, postcard, circa 3 February 1943
- Fred MacCoy (Berkeley) to Governor, L, 17 February 1943
- Samuel E. Anderson (Los Angeles) to Governor, L, 16 February 1943
- Lloyd C. Raymond (Los Angeles) to Governor Earl Warren, L, 1 April 1943.

\_\_\_\_\_. PROPOSED LEGISLATION—GENERAL. 1943—44. F3640: 5887—5941.

Includes items on “Japanese Americans” in folders 5897, 5899, 5913, and 5934.

Folder 5897:

One memorandum relates the contents of a letter received from E. A. Murray (Los Angeles) sponsoring a Constitutional Amendment to change the Alien Land Law as far as possible without an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The letter notes that Warren is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and extends an invitation to him to sponsor the campaign for this legislation. The amendment would add language to prohibit “any person of Japanese ancestry or other ancestry ineligible to citizenship under the Naturalization Laws of the United States who owes any allegiance to any foreign government, Emperor, Prince or Potentate” from owning land. In other words, it would extend the original law to all American-born Japanese Americans. It would also allow for an appropriation to the Attorney General of \$10,000 a year to defray the costs of enforcing the act. A letter from Edw. L. Fountain suggests a law to prevent the employment of any and all aliens.

See:

- Daniels to Governor Warren, “Amendment to 1920 Alien Land Law” Inter-Office Memorandum, 27 March 1944
- Edw. L. Fountain to Governor, L, 4 February 1944.

Folder 5899:

Includes an undated article from the *Bee*, “Veteran of Guadalcanal Would Deport Japanese” attached to correspondence from Pauline Sturzenegger. It calls for the deportation of Japanese Americans loyal to Japan.

Folder 5913:

This folder is entitled “Correspondence, Japanese 1943” and focuses exclusively on this issue. Two letters call for measures to restrict or prevent the return of Japanese Americans.

- A letter from Randolph Collier asks for a special session of the legislature to go on record against the return of Japanese Americans during and after the war and to spearhead a movement to deny Japanese Americans American citizenship.
- A telegram from Mate B. Farrell calls for an act to prohibit an influx of Japanese Americans expected from Poston, Arizona.

See:

- Randolph Collier to Earl, L, 24 November 1943
- Daniels to Governor Warren, “Japanese”, Inter-Office Memorandum, 27 November 1943, which relates the contents of Randolph Collier’s letter

- Mate B. Farrell (Legislative Chairman, Pro America, San Jose Unit) to Warren, Telegram, 30 November 1943.

Folder 5934:

This folder relates entirely to teachers' retirement pensions. A letter from Virginia E. Sawyer, however, includes the gratuitous clipping "The Japanese Menace" charging Japanese Americans with loyalty to Japan and raising the fear that Japan will take over the United States unless Japanese Americans are expelled. See Virginia E. Sawyer to Sir, L, 12 May 1944.

———. RACE RELATIONS. 1943—53. F3640: 3655—3683

"Letters received, copies of letters sent, memoranda, resolutions, tracts, and other literature respecting public opinion on minority rights, discriminatory practices, and race relations in general. The largest segment of this series reflects public sentiment towards the Japanese during the war years of 1943—45, and includes both pro- and anti-Japanese comments in regards to the relocation and return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast..." Arranged chronologically under the separate headings of "Chinese," "Japanese," "Negroes," and "Palestine Question."

F3640: 3655

- contains a variety of letters to Governor Warren about the Jewish and Japanese communities
- Verne Scoggins, Press Secretary to Governor Warren, to George M. Havice, President of Wholesale Florists Association of Northern California, unsigned L, 3 November 1943. Scoggins acknowledges receipt of the telegram urging Warren not to let the Japanese return to California. A quote from the letter provides insight into Warren's position, "[Governor Warren] has reiterated many times his opposition to the return of the Japanese to California at the present time"
- mention is also made of a possible committee to study the effects of African Americans migrating from other states into California, and especially into Little Tokyo.

F3640: 3656

- Mabelle Stanton to Governor Warren, L, 11 February 1944. Documents anti-Japanese and anti-German sentiment in Orange County during the war.
- "No More America?" Article clipping stamped September 11, 1944: Editorial piece from Alton L. Hall (Huntington Beach) questioning where democracy went. Hall says it is unfair to claim that the Japanese Americans cannot be assimilated as they have had only half the time required and to average the partly finished product, the second generation, with the raw material of the first. "Our ancestors struggled up from poverty to give us a chance; why should we sitting on top of the world be snobs to those on the way up? Why this talk of depriving a young

American of his rights for no fault of his own, but because his ancestors came from a country we don't like? Why cut off our Constitution to spite our enemy?"

- H. J. McCLATCHY, REPORT OF CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, TMS, n.d. Discusses the Committee's work against those ineligible to citizenship: Japanese, Filipinos, East Indians, and up to a few months ago, the Chinese. Opposes the return of Japanese Americans before the end of the war, but concedes that if military authorities revoke the orders, the American Legionnaires must comply
- Miss Shirley Hoover (Sacramento) to Governor Earl Warren, L, 12 July 1945: Fourteen year old girl who opposes treatment of Germans in camps as too good and questions why the Japanese Americans are "allowed to run around like free men in this county. Maybe you don't remember that we are still at war with Japan, I went to school with Japs last year and it was all a lot of us could do to keep our hands to ourselves but we knew if we touched the Japanese Children we would probably get slapped by the teacher or the princple[sic]."

F3640: 3657

Mike Masaoka to Friend, L, 21 July 1948. Masaoka, as a representative of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, Inc., discusses Congress's role in:

- authorizing the Attorney General to adjudicate evacuation claims
- eliminating race as a qualification for administrative relief in deportation cases
- making eligible for naturalization all aliens irrespective of race who served in armed forces
- sponsoring several private bills for relief of persons of Japanese ancestry. Masaoka calls for the passage of a law entitling alien Japanese parents that have resided in the United States for over thirty years to become naturalized citizens on the same individual basis and for the admission of Japanese a token quota. He asks for help in informing friends and neighbors, congressmen and senators of this plea and includes information on Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, who introduced a bill along these lines without result. Masaoka's letter includes a copy of the pamphlet "The Judd Bill for Equality in Naturalization and Immigration: Remarks of Hon. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota in the House of Representatives, Saturday, June 19, 1948." (Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1948).

F3460: 3660

This folder contains about thirty letters from citizens of the state expressing their concerns of the Japanese Americans returning to California after the war. Included is a letter from the Grand Jury of Placer County with a copy of the



resolution they passed to amend the Alien Land Law, preventing persons of Japanese ancestry from owning land (December 1942). Other contents of this folder include letters from various groups and organizations passing resolutions prohibiting the return of Japanese Americans to California once the war is over. The following is a list of those organizations:

- Napa County 20-30 Club, Number 51
- Orange County District Council of Carpenters
- Santa Ana Junior Chamber of Commerce.

F3640: 3661

Contains letters favoring the release of Japanese Americans from the relocation centers. The following letters represent the influence of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in this area:

- Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play to Governor Warren, L, signed by Monroe E. Deutsch and Arthur McGiffert, 8 April 1943.
- Pasadena Committee for Fair Play, form letter dated 15 April 1943 and attached policies.
- Alfred J. Lundberg to Earl Warren, L, 2 September 1943.
- Alice Hoiem (Fresno Branch Committee on American Principles and Fair Play) to Gentlemen, L, 16 July 1943 and attached pamphlet.

F3640: 3662

All items in this folder express opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast before the end of the war.

- REPRESENTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE RESETTLEMENT. Created pursuant to Senate Resolution 122, May 3, 1943. Argues that the return of Japanese Americans would be dangerous to military necessity since no accurate test of loyalty could prevent the infiltration of enemy Japanese.
- The bulk of the folder contains letters from women's clubs, city councils, county boards of supervisors, chambers of commerce and various clubs, a partial list of which follows:
  - **Business Organizations:**
    - Loyaltown Rotary Club
    - Meridian Lion's Club
    - Rotary Club of Susanville
    - Huntington Beach, Pomona, Santa Maria, Selma, South San Francisco, and Stockton Chambers of Commerce

- **City Councils:**
  - Alturas, Bakersfield, Burbank, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Oceanside, San Diego, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara and Upland city councils
- **Farm Organizations:**
  - Hopland Farm Center
  - Rosedale Grange No. 565
- **Labor Organizations:**
  - Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, Oak Park Lodge No. 1344
  - Carpenter's Local No. 2203 (Anaheim)
  - Central Labor Union of Orange County
- **Veteran's Organizations:**
  - Citizens Defense Corps
  - Selma Post #12, American Legion
- **Women's Clubs:**
  - Business and Professional Women's Club (Fullerton)
  - Business and Professional Women's Club (Santa Cruz)
  - California Federation of Women's Clubs
  - Daughters of the American Revolution, Executive Board of Los Angeles District
  - Ebell Society of Santa Ana
  - Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational Church (Wasco)
  - Madera Junior Women's Club
  - University Heights Mother's Club (San Diego)
  - Woman's Club of Hermosa Beach Women's Republican Study Club of Los Angeles

F3460: 3663

This folder contains correspondence with the following groups acknowledging receipt of their letter of support or resolutions passed to prevent Japanese American resettlement on the Pacific Coast.

- **Business Organizations:**
  - Adams (Vermont Western) Business Association
  - B.P.O.E. Elks Number 1539
  - Exeter Lyons Club
  - Fairfield Lions Club
  - San Fernando Kiwanis Club
- **Chamber of Commerce (COC) & City Councils**
  - Bakersfield COC
  - Cloverdale COC
  - Long Beach COC

- Manhattan Beach COC
- Pajaro Valley COC
- Redondo Beach COC
- San Diego COC
- Santa Barbara County COC
- Santa Rosa COC
- Watsonville Board of Directors
- City Council of Coronado, Board of Directors
- **Civilian Organizations:**
  - Covina Union High School District – letter
  - Glendale City Employees Association
  - Mr. A. L. Kilker of Long Beach – citizen’s petition
  - Paul Ricchio – citizen’s petition
  - Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles County
  - Santa Barbara Civilian Defense Council
- **Labor Organizations:**
  - Merchant Plumbers Association of Los Angeles
  - Oak Camp 7576, Modern Woodmen of America
- **Miscellaneous Organizations:**
  - Alameda Aerie, Number 1076 Fraternal Order of Eagles
  - California State Aerie, F. O. E.
  - Jinnistan Grotto Number 76 of Los Angeles
  - Orange, Isaac Walton League
  - Order of Ahepa, Marysville Chapter #228
  - Pasadena Optimist Club.
- **Veteran’s Organizations:**
  - San Luis Obispo American Legion Post, Number 66, Inc.
  - Second District, The American Legion, Department of Nevada
  - United Spanish War Veterans
  - Veterans of Foreign Wars, Selma Post #3171
- **Women’s Organizations:**
  - American War Mothers of Long Beach, Federation #1
  - Business and Professional Women’s Club of Exeter
  - Business and Professional Women’s Club (Orange)
  - Business and Professional Women’s Club (Santa Ana)
  - Exposition Parks Women’s Club
  - Hollywood Woman’s Republican Club
  - Santa Ana Navy Mothers Club #237
  - Santa Monica Bay Women’s Club
  - Women’s Democratic League (Long Beach)
  - Women’s Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of Republic (Orange)

F3640: 3664 Letters from individuals expressing opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to California.

F3640: 3665

This folder has approximately forty-five letters from various citizens and groups throughout the state expressing their concern regarding the possibility of the resettlement of Japanese Americans after the war. The following is a list of some of those groups:

- *Brea Progress* (newspaper)
- Golden West Network
- Grove City Gospel Mission
- Native Daughters of the Golden West
- Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War
- Stockton Chamber of Commerce
- Sunnyvale Progressive League
- Women's Legislative Club of the YMCA of Oakland

F3640: 3666

The folder contains around forty letters from various citizens and groups throughout the state expressing their concern about the possibility of the resettlement of Japanese Americans after the war. The following is a list of some of those groups:

- **Chamber of Commerce:**
  - Altadena Chamber of Commerce
  - Alvarado Chamber of Commerce
  - Salinas Chamber of Commerce
  - South Bay Coordinators
- **Civilian Organizations:**
  - California Citizens Association of Santa Barbara County
- **Labor Organizations:**
  - Fresno County Pomona Grange, Number 24
  - Fresno Labor Council
  - Los Angeles Electrotypers Union, California C.I.O Council
  - Oilfields Service Association
- **Miscellaneous Organizations:**
  - Argonaut Club of San Bernardino
  - Daylight Chapter Number 265, O.E.S
  - Genessee Council Number 180, Degree of Pocahontas
  - Optimist Club of Inglewood
  - Tahoe Gun Club
- **Veteran's Organizations:**
  - American Legion, South Butte Post Number 210
  - United States Foreign Legion
- In addition to these letters of concern, the folder contains a statement by Governor Warren as quoted in the *Sacramento Bee*, 11 November

1943, about the Japanese incarceration camp in Tule Lake. The folder also includes a letter from Willard Keith of the California State War Council, 2 November 1943 discussing the uprising at Tule Lake.

F3640: 3667

Letters regarding statement of State Board of Agriculture on return of Japanese Americans. Several letters comment on events at Tule Lake.

- Marin County Association of Fire Departments: opposes return.
- *Los Angeles Examiner*, "Americans Should Know Their Enemy," 2 December 1943. Discusses the Tule Lake riots. Raises question as to whether other Japanese are loyal. Characterizes Japanese Americans as having "inscrutable minds."
- D. L. More to Earl Warren, L, 21 January 1944. Argues that opposition to the return of Japanese Americans is un-American and that as a soldier he is upset at seeing little "Hitlers" emerge.
- Lomita Post No.12622, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Resolution.
- Downey Post No. 270 American Legion sponsored resolution.
- Pamphlet "Why the West Coast Opposes the Japanese" issued by the Native Sons of the Golden West.
- Santa Monica-Ocean Park Chamber of Commerce.
- E. A. Murray to Governor Warren, L, 20 March 1944 and attachments. Identifies Warren as a Native Son of the Golden West and asks support in backing amendments to the Alien Land Law. Attachments specify changes requested.
- *The Concern of the Church for Christian and Democratic Treatment of Japanese Americans* (n.p.: The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, 1944).
- "A Poll of Personal Opinion of Two Hundred Fifty-Six Members of the Southern California-Arizona conference of the Methodist Church on Some Social Pronouncements Conducted by the Committee on Social Problems" (May 1944). Includes the statement that "the evacuation of the Japanese Americans 'bears melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded the Jewish race in Germany and other parts of Europe... distinctions based on color and ancestry are utterly inconsistent with our traditions and ideals. To say that a group cannot be assimilated is to admit that the great American experiment has failed.' (Justice Murphy in a U.S. Supreme Court opinion.)"
- The *Daily Journal*, page 15. 1 pp. Report of conference leading to support of Japanese Americans.
- Flyer "Justice Delayed is Justice Denied," by Friends of the American Way Pasadena notes the sacrifice of Lt. Tanahashi, killed at war while his

parents and family were interned. A list of medals won by Japanese Americans in Italy is included.

F3640: 3668

Anti-Japanese statements and resolutions passed by various groups against the return of Japanese Americans to California.

- Big Five Progressive Club (Los Angeles African American organization argues that the return of Japanese Americans will exacerbate the Little Tokyo housing situation)
- Bishop City Council
- East Bakersfield Progressive Club
- El Tejon Council No. 215, Degree of Pocahontas
- Matillija Council No. 216, Degree of Pocahontas
- Native Daughters of the Golden West:
  - Bonita Parlor No. 10: (Also contains the statement: “that all Japanese be considered prisoners of war and as such placed within the jurisdiction of the United States Army and Navy Departments, and the return of Americans now held as prisoners of war by Japan be expedited in exchange for Japanese in this country”)
  - Calistoga Parlor No. 145
  - Imogen Parlor No. 134
  - Marysville Parlor No. 162
  - Ruby Parlor No. 46
  - Santa Ana Parlor No. 235
  - Stockton Parlor No. 256
  - Topanga Parlor No. 269
  - Ukiah Parlor No. 263
- Neepawa Council No. 100, Degree of Pocahontas (Santa Maria)
- Veterans of Foreign Wars, La Crescenta Valley Post No. 1614
- West of Sacramento Boys (Berkeley)
- Williams Grange No. 687
- J. Bart Andrews, “OUR CIVILIZATION OR JAPAN’S,” TMS: Attempted justification of exclusion of Japanese Americans from the West Coast.
- Article “Californians ‘Not Interested’ In Extending Alien-Land Law,” n.p., n.d.

F3640: 3669

This folder contains correspondence from citizens expressing concern over the possible resettlement of Japanese Americans to California. A large part of the correspondence are letters of notification from various chapters of the Native

Daughters of the Golden West of passing a resolution asking for the prevention of the return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast. The following is a list of those chapters:

- Alta Parlor No. 3 (San Francisco)
- Annie K. Bidwell Parlor No. 168 (Chico)
- Argonaut Parlor No. 166 (Oakland)
- Auburn Parlor No. 233
- Berkeley Parlor No. 150
- Caliz De Oro Parlor No. 206 (Stockton)
- Castro Parlor No. 178 (San Francisco)
- Compton Parlor No. 258
- Dardanelle Parlor No. 66 (Sonora)
- El Dorado Parlor No. 186 (Georgetown)
- El Tejon Parlor No.239 (Bakersfield)
- El Vespero Parlor No. 118 (San Francisco)
- Fresno Parlor No. 187
- Genevieve Parlor No. 132 (Sacramento)
- Golden Gate Parlor No. 158 (San Francisco)
- Grace Parlor No. 242 (Placentia)
- Keith Parlor No. 137 (San Francisco)
- La Reina Parlor No. 267 (Los Angeles)
- Marinita Parlor No. 198 (San Rafael)
- Naomi Parlor No. 36 (Downieville)
- Petaluma Parlor No. 222
- Portola Parlor, No. 172 (San Francisco)
- San Diego Parlor No. 208
- San Jose Parlor No. 81
- San Luisita Parlor No. 108 (San Luis Obispo)
- Santa Maria Parlor No. 276
- Sebastopol Parlor No. 265
- Sequoia Parlor No. 272 (Berkeley)
- South Butte Parlor No. 226 (Sutter)
- Veritas Parlor No. 75 (Merced)
- Vista Del Mar Parlor No. 155 (Half Moon Bay)

F3640: 3670

This folder contains a mixture of pro and anti-Japanese sentiment.  
For sympathetic letters see:

- Hallie Hicks, secretary, First Methodist Church (Alhambra), to Earl Warren, L, 22 December 1944
- Wayland Baptist Youth Fellowship (University of Wisconsin) to Earl Warren, Telegram, 20 December 1944
- Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, chairman, Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, to Governor Warren, L, 23 December 1944
- **Church Groups:**
  - County of Los Angeles Committee for Church and Community Cooperation
  - First Christian, Bethel Temple, Evangelical Free, First Presbyterian, Free Methodist, Assyrian Presbyterian, Beulah Covenant, First Methodist, Evangelical Free, Calvary Baptist and First Baptist churches of Turlock
  - Northern California Council of Churches (San Francisco)
  - Pacific Palisades Community Church
  - The Sacramento Council of Churches, "A Statement on the Army's Order Rescinding the Military Evacuation Order 1942," TMS, 17 December 1942
  - Southern California District of the Lutheran California Conference
- **Civil Rights Organizations:**
  - Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
  - Pasadena Chapter, Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
  - See the pamphlet by Robert Gordon Sproul, "The Test of a Free Country...Is the Security It Gives Its Minorities: A Talk Given by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, at the California Club in Los Angeles, California on June 29, 1944, at a Luncheon Meeting of a Group Interested in the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play" (Berkeley: Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, 1944)
- **Labor Organizations:**
  - Carquinez Local #51 International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
  - International Woodworkers of America, CIO (White Horse, California)
  - Oil Workers International Union (Kern River Local No. 19)
  - Oil Workers International Union CIO Avon Local 445 (Martinez, California)
  - San Pedro Branch of the National Maritime Union
  - United Rubber Workers of America, CIO
  - United Steelworkers of America, Local 1440
  - Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO, Local 133



- Most of these organizations adopted the RESOLUTION:  
RETURN TO CALIFORNIA OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE  
ANCESTRY
- **Political Organizations:**
  - Beverly-Westwood Democratic Committee
- **Veterans Groups:**
  - American Veterans Committee
- **Women's Organizations:**
  - California League of Women Voters.

For letters opposed to the return of Japanese Americans see:

- Bataan Club of Salinas, Resolution, 8 December 1944.
- Mary E. Hall, secretary for Rose-Robrecht-Weeks Auxiliary No. 1716 to Earl Warren, L, 10 December 1944.
- Mrs. Luella Nickell, corresponding secretary, Lester Meyer Chapter of Glendale American War Mothers, to Governor Warren, L, 18 December 1944.
- RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE "IMPERIAL COUNTY UNITED," AN ORGANIZATION OF RESIDENTS OF IMPERIAL COUNTY, 7 December 1944.
- **County Boards of Supervisors:**
  - Butte County Board of Supervisors
  - Placer County Board of Supervisors
  - Plumas County Board of Supervisors
- **Labor Organizations:**
  - Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, Local Union No. 1335 (Wilmington, San Pedro, Long Beach and Vicinity)
- **Patriotic organizations:**
  - Citizens Control Group of Esparto
  - Federated Organizations for Bataan Relief
  - Lomita Post No. 1622, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Lomita, California
- Summary of Distribution of Proclamation #21 (rescinding EO 9066). Press Release, December 17, 1944 issued by Earl Warren concerning the revocation of the Japanese mass evacuation order.

F3640: 3671

All the correspondence in the folder was written by constituents in the state who supported the return of Japanese Americans to California and urged the Governor to take the same position. The following is a sample of the types of messages Governor Warren received during this time.

- Florence Allen to Governor Earl Warren, L, 18 November 1944. The author of this letter has a son being held as a civilian prisoner of war by the Japanese and still urges the governor to allow the Japanese Americans to return as it is their right as Americans.
- Lieutenant Edward Butterworth, USNP to editor, *Stanford Daily-Campus Opinion*, 11 November 1944. Butterworth, alumnus of Stanford, admits his antipathy toward anything Japanese, but feels that the Constitution should be honored regardless of such feelings. He argues that everyone has a right to be protected under the Constitution. “Irrespective of the threatened collapse of constitutional guarantees, I cannot see the justice of keeping these citizens from their homes in California.”
- Uel A. James to Governor Earl Warren, L, 27 June 1944. In the letter James asks “how can we pretend to be fighting for the freedom of the oppressed people when we, at the same time oppress our own citizens because they happen to be of Japanese ancestry?”
- Flora Clar Mock to Governor Earl Warren, L, 24 May 1944. This letter accuses Warren of using the Japanese Americans as a scapegoat for his career. She is very angry at the treatment of the Japanese Americans because they play an important part in agriculture.
- The Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles to Governor Earl Warren, L, 28 October 1944. Daniel Marshall, author of this letter, asks Governor Warren on behalf of the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles to issue a public statement addressing the conduct expected from citizens of the state when Japanese Americans return.

F3640: 3672

This folder includes:

- anti-Japanese statements by W. E. Riker.
- inter-office memos expressing concern over conditions in various California counties regarding the protection afforded returnees.
- a letter from Kichitaro Okagaki for the Servicemen’s Family Club of Heart Mountain, Wyoming, asking Earl Warren to offer assurances that the government will aid those who return, safeguard their lives and property, and restore their former privileges such as alien’s right to file law suits.
- a sticker bearing the phrase “No Yellow-Belly Japs Wanted in Our California.”
- a copy of the Sacramento CIO Council’s *RESOLUTION: RETURN TO CALIFORNIA OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY* (February 19, 1945).

F3640: 3673

Correspondence in this folder favors the resettlement of Japanese Americans in California. Among the reasons cited in support of the return are the rights

of the citizens and faith in the Christian religion. Particularly noteworthy letters are the correspondence between Governor Warren and United States Attorney General Francis Biddle over the situation of the treatment of returning Japanese Americans. Biddle had received reports of acts of violence against the resettlers and asks the governor to look into this matter. The dates of the letters range from February 2—March 20, 1945.

- Helen MacGregor, Private Secretary, Office Memorandum, 5 April 1945. Notification of telephone call from Charles Wollenberg of the Department of Social Welfare discussing the Fresno County Board of Supervisors' denial of assistance to Japanese American returnees. For more information, see F3729: 8 (Department of Social Welfare Files, County Correspondence).
- Mrs. Alfred Tsukamoto to Governor Earl Warren, L, 9 March 1945. A former resident of the camps now living in Michigan, Mrs. Tsukamoto expresses some of the emotions felt in the camps. These emotions ranged from helplessness and despair as Japanese Americans had to sit idly in the camps rather than contribute to the war effort, to feelings of hope when letters arrived from people outside the camps and soldiers overseas who believed in their innocence.

F3640: 3674

This folder offers:

- correspondence, clippings and other materials related to the return of Japanese Americans written from May to June 1945.
- Especially useful is the article "Strange Doings in California," by Carey McWilliams from the *Nation* (February 10, 1945). The article comments upon "the Governor's sudden, and total, reversal of attitude on the Japanese evacuees question" considered "remarkably at variance with his 1943 program and indeed, with his entire political record to date."
- the majority of the letters in this folder represent pro-evacuee sentiment, an opposition to anti-Japanese statements made in the legislature, and outrage at anti-Japanese violence.
- Many compare anti-Japanese violence to Nazism, comment on the poor image of California projected by vigilantes in Placer and Merced county at a time when the United Nations is meeting in San Francisco, and call for the observation of constitutional guarantees and the bill of rights with regard to Japanese Americans.
- Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., protests the outcome of the Multanen and Doi cases, noting a dangerous breakdown of law enforcement. He argues that the state has an obligation to aid the evacuees to return safely to their homes and concludes that the lax punishment of vigilantes has implications for "all other minority groups in the state. This pattern of persecution might easily be transferred to Filipinos, Mexicans, Jews, or Negroes. California may either become the proving ground for democratic cooperation among races, or the proving ground for fascist

techniques in America. It is because of our deep concern over this basic issue that we write you to urge that every power at your command is utilized to put an end to this breakdown of law and order.” See Laurence I. Hewes, Jr. to Governor Warren, L, 2 June 1945.

- Similar concerns are found in:
  - Monroe E. Deutsch to Governor Warren, L, 8 June 1945.
  - Mrs. R. A. Isenberg (Palo Alto Committee on American Principles and Fair Play) to Sir, L, 20 June 1945.
  - Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer (Pasadena Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play) to Governor Warren, L, 24 May 1945.
  - Ruth W. Kingman to Governor Warren, L, 25 May 1945.
  - Joseph James (San Francisco branch NAACP) to Governor, L, 24 May 1945.
  - Mrs. Margaret Wilcox, wife of U.S. Army Captain, to Governor Earl Warren, L, 6 May 1945.
  - Martha Scudder to Sir, L, 9 May 1945.

F3640: 3675

Mainly letters to Governor Warren from various people throughout the state, other states, and overseas voicing their distress over the acts of violence directed towards the Japanese Americans returning to California.

- Ernest S. Iiyama, Chairman for Japanese American Committee for Democracy to Governor Earl Warren, L, 6 July 1945. Upset at the attacks on the resettlers. Iiyama declares that “these unprovoked attacks upon the Japanese Americans prevent their assimilation into their respective communities.”
- Private Kugelman to Governor Earl Warren, L, 22 July 1945. Private Kugelman quotes the fourth amendment in a letter to Governor Warren as being the reason why the governor should protect the Japanese American returnees.
- Private Kugelman to Governor Earl Warren, L, August 1945. Written from “somewhere in France,” the private quotes the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution as justifying protecting the Japanese Americans returning to their former place of residence.
- Helen MacGregor, Office Memorandum, 1 September 1945. Notification from Major General H. C. Pratt, Commander General, Western Defense Command, that Proclamation #24 was to be rescinded thereby “terminating all military control over citizens and aliens of Japanese descent.” It did not however, “terminate detention of all persons of Japanese ancestry, who were being held by the Department of Justice.”
- Corporal Francis J. McTighe to Governor Earl Warren, L, 22 September 1945. In his letter written from the Philippines, McTighe writes, “I

demand of you as a representative of the peoples of California who are responsible for these terrible, and needless actions. That you will protect the parents and interests of the Japanese American men who have fought and died for you and yours, and for all America.”

- United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America. Resolution passed 5 July 1945 condemns the acts of lawlessness that are occurring against the Japanese Americans.
- Earl Warren, Governor, to Robert Patterson, Secretary of War, unsigned L, 4 October 1945. Warren responds to the telegram sent by Patterson, which condemned Warren’s idea of using Japanese prisoners of war as labor in the fields. Warren responds that he never issued such a statement.
- Earl Warren, Governor, to Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady, unsigned L, 8 January 1946. Warren replies to Mrs. Roosevelt’s letter, which expressed her concern over the treatment of Japanese Americans who were resettling in California. Warren thanks Roosevelt for her letter, and promises to look in to remedying this problem.
- Series of letters from William Yamamoto and the Governor’s Office, dated July 3—August 9, 1946. These letters concern the confusion over what to do about a fifty-dollar check that Yamamoto sent to Governor Warren as a token of gratitude for helping him resettle.

———. RECORDS OF LEGISLATIVE INTERIM COMMITTEE. Assembly Interim Committee Files. 1943—44. F3640: 5869—5872  
“Arranged alphabetically by Committee. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, hearing transcripts, expense accounts, and data pertaining to hearings and activities of the committees on Japanese problems...(etc.)”

One folder contains pertinent documents: folder 5869.

F3640: 5869

This folder, entitled “Japanese Problem,” includes material focused around the Assembly Interim Committee established to discuss the return of Japanese Americans after the war and their treatment by the state. The committee held hearings in Los Angeles in December of 1943.

The bulk of this file is a series of letters from S. Martin Eidsath and others decrying the Committee’s anti-Japanese American bias during hearings held in Los Angeles in December 1943. In one letter, Eidsath protests the conduct of the hearings held in Los Angeles by the Committee on December 9<sup>th</sup>. Eidsath appeared to speak for the Church Federation of Los Angeles (a Protestant group) and was not given the opportunity to appear before the Committee. He asks that fair and impartial hearings be held. The folder also contains a similarly critical letter from Eidsath to the Committee’s chair, Chester F. Gannon. The letter to Gannon emphasizes the chair’s encouragement of anti-Japanese sentiment and his hounding of pro-Japanese American witnesses at the hearing. A final letter to the Assembly Interim

Committee on Japanese Pacific Coast Problems relays the stand of the Executive Council of the Church Federation of Los Angeles and the Southern California Council of Churches on the return of Japanese Americans before the war's end. This statement decries anti-Japanese American sentiment as motivated by racism and hatred and argues that loyal Japanese Americans should be helped to find a place in civilian and military life during the war. For these critical letters see:

- S. Martin Eidsath to Governor, L, 21 December 1943
- S. Martin Eidsath to Gannon, L, 19 December 1943
- S. Martin Eidsath to the Assembly Interim Committee on Japanese Pacific Coast Problems, L, 22 December 1943
- George B. Mangold (Los Angeles) to Warren, L, 14 December 1943
- Wendell L. Miller (Methodist Minister, University Church) to Warren, L, 28 December 1943
- Gale Seaman to Charles W. Lyon (Speaker of the House), L, 15 December 1943.

Among other relevant documents found here are:

- CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 238, *Assembly Journal* (5 May 1943), 3355 argues that the problems of the state arising from the presence of Japanese Americans will increase after the war. It notes that the resolution calls for the creation of an Assembly Interim Committee to investigate the problem and its solution including the prevention of Japanese Americans obtaining treaty rights. Five members are to be appointed by the Assembly Speaker.
- A list of the committee members including Chester F. Gannon, Alfred W. Robertson, R. Fred Price, Vincent Thomas, and C. Don Field.

\_\_\_\_\_. SENATE INTERIM COMMITTEE FILES. 1943—44. F3640: 5878—5882

“Arranged alphabetically by Committee. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, newspaper clippings, and data pertaining to hearings and activities of the committees on... Japanese Resettlement (among others).”

F3640: 5880

Entitled “Senate Interim Comm., Japanese Resettlement – Donnelly, Hatfield, Dorsey, Quinn, Slater 1943” this folder includes Senate Resolution No. 122 authored by Senator Donnelly. The resolution established the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Japanese Problems. It argued that the Japanese Americans resident in California “have proved to be a serious menace to the peace and safety of the people of the State and of the United States” and called for an investigation into the enforcement of the Alien Land Law since Japanese Americans would return after the war to compete with other farmers.

See the copy of Senate Resolution No.122 taken from the *Senate Journal* (5 May 1943), 2977—2979.

Several articles discuss conditions at Tule Lake during the November riots. One article suggests that Japanese Americans at Tule Lake were being coddled by the government.

For discussions of conditions at Tule Lake, see:

- “TULE LAKE JAP ROW ADMITTED BY OFFICIALS,” *News*, 4 November 1943
- “W.R.A. REVEALS JAP THREATS AT TULE LAKE,” *News*, 9 November 1943
- “Army Brings in New Fire Trucks to Tule Lake Camp,” *News*, n.d.
- “200 W.R.A. AIDES SUMMONED TO TELL OF RIOTS,” *News*, 8 November 1943
- “Objectors’ Pal with Tule Japs,” *News*, n.d.
- “Tenney Strikes at Jap’s Return,” *Los Angeles Times*, 16 November [1943]

———. WAR COUNCIL, STATE. 1943—45. F3640: 4276—4292

“Arranged chronologically by administrative unit or subject. In 1943, the State War Council was created as a temporary war agency to replace the abolished California State Council of Defense (1<sup>st</sup>. Ex. Session, ch.1.). The Council was reorganized in 1944 (ch.55) and again in 1945 (ch. 1024) when its duties were transferred to the newly created California State Disaster Council located in the Governor’s Office. See series entries 64 through 70.

Letters received, copies of letters sent, memoranda, telegrams, resolutions, reports, publications, minutes, agenda and other records concerning disaster planning and preparations due to wartime conditions. Records relate to such subjects as meetings; recommendations and appointments of personnel; budgetary and fiscal operations; legislative recommendations; state and local civil defense planning and cooperation with agencies; Japanese incendiary balloons; and state facilities security program...”

Six folders include relevant information: folders 4277, 4278, 4280, and 4282–4284.

F3640: 4277

This folder, entitled “Administrative Files, War Council Feb. 1942–March 1943,” contains one resolution of significance. The resolution denounces the proposed release of some Japanese Americans from camps to work towards the war effort or attend educational institutions. See the RESOLUTION BY CITIZENS’ COMMITTEE, KINGS COUNTY AREA (February 1943).

F3640: 4278

Contains a suggestion that the civilian defense program not be dropped in light of the discovery of Japanese incendiary balloons in Montana. This inter-office memorandum came as the government was ready to release all Japanese Americans from incarceration camps. See Helen MacGregor to Governor Warren, "Office of Civilian Defense (Col. Leedom's suggestion that civilian defense protection not be dropped in view of the finding of Japanese incendiary balloons)," Inter-Office Memorandum, 28 December 1944. A duplicate of this inter-office memorandum may be found in Folder 4284.

F3640: 4280

- Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, Former Chaplain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Aero Squadron, Former Chaplain U.S.S. Oklahoma World War I, State Chairman War Morale Commission, State Defense Counsel, Memorandum, 7 August 1943. Suggested the creation of a Board of Chaplains to "serve to aid in the War against absenteeism, delinquencies among youth, race riots, complacency in industrial protection and against moral evils that affect the winning of the war, not to exclude the danger of subversive forces not yet dead even after Pearl Harbor."
- An article by William Flynn, "Jap Invasion Threat Wanes, Says DeWitt," September 1943. The article talks about DeWitt's achievements as Lieutenant General, including "supervising the evacuation of the Japanese and citizens of Japanese ancestry from strategic Pacific Coast areas."
- MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNOR WARREN SUGGESTING AN APPROACH TO THE SUBJECT OF THE NEW PLAN FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN CALIFORNIA, TMS, undated. This memorandum was written for Governor Warren to prepare him for a speech on the new plan for civilian defense. It reflects the response to the changing course of the war, in particular with Japan. Governor Warren was provided with a number of points to discuss regarding the continuing need for civilian protection despite DeWitt's comments that there was no longer a threat of invasion or attack on the Pacific Coast by the Japanese. The memorandum argues that Warren's position was based on "hard realism." While no direction mention is made about Japanese American incarceration, the Governor is urged to cite the threat of sabotage as the reason for continuing the program of civilian defense.
- H. H. Jaqueth, Administrative Assistant, to John Hassler, State Director of Finance, L, 3 November 1943. This letter includes the document "DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AID TO LOCAL AGENCIES FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE, CHAPTER 805, STATUTES OF 1943, SUMMARY, November 1, 1943. The summary provides statistics and numbers of the amounts allocated to local civilian defense agencies and the purpose for said allocation. Included is an entry for Inyo County in the amount of \$1,570.00 for policing Manzanar.



F3640: 4282

Information offered by the REPORT OF AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE: OCTOBER 1, 1942 to APRIL 1, 1943 (Los Angeles) includes the league's role in:

- "Leading the fight on the Coast against several powerful national organizations attempting to nullify the Japanese evacuation orders and apply a policy of unreasoned sentimentality appeasement of all American born Japanese, contrary to the entire policy of the war with Japan."
- Authoring and distributing the booklet "Playing with Dynamite," which the League credits in "exposing subversive activities among Japanese Americans before Pearl Harbor and analyzing Japanese psychology and Japanese war plans." 2,500 copies of the pamphlet were sent to Senators, members of Congress from the Pacific Coast, civic, church and educational leaders, and columnists, as well as army, FBI and Navy authorities.
- Circulating over 3000 petitions urging adoption of specific points.
- Addressing numerous civic organizations on the "Japanese problem." Many of these organizations' names and a short summary of the nature of the league's speeches to them are included in the report.

F3640: 4283

One letter requests permission for a state official to leave California to survey the Japanese incendiary balloon situation; another mentions a letter from George L. Kelley concerning the return of the Japanese to Southern California forwarded to Toland McGettigan of the Law Enforcement Assistant, State War Council. A copy of Kelley's letter is not included.

See:

- Burton Washburn (War Council), to Helen R. MacGregor, "Permit for out of state travel State Car No. 53093-Dodge," 16 April 1945.
- Governor's Office to Toland McGettigan (Law Enforcement Assistant, State War Council), "Concerning the returning Japanese," Inter-Office Memorandum, 5 January 1945.

F3640: 4284

Six items relating to the continued fear of Japanese attack and plans to make the return of Japanese Americans to California smooth.

- A letter suggests that additional air raid shelters be built in the Los Angeles area due to the fear that Japan will bomb the region. See Mrs. F. H. Lamley to Sir, L, 5 May 1943.
- Victor R. Hansen in a "MEMORANDUM TO THE GOVERNOR," dated 18 January 1944: Makes recommendations regarding the possible return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast and the withdrawal of Army

responsibility for exclusion. Hansen calls on the Governor to appoint a Committee to study the problem and plan action for reception of Japanese Americans. He suggests the committee consider problems of law enforcement, housing, development of proper public opinion to accept the return of Japanese Americans, obtaining the cooperation of organizations like the American Legion, Native Sons of the Golden West, acceptance in schools, and coordinating the action of federal agencies. The committee would include the Attorney General, the Adjutant General, and the Directors of Public Health, Education, Civilian Defense and Motor Vehicles.

In addition, the committee would cooperate with the W.R.A. and request that the state receive advance notice before any action is taken to return Japanese Americans. It would maintain close liaison in plans for release and conduct a confidential survey of state for areas where Japanese Americans "may be absorbed without aggravating existing racial problems."

Finally, the committee would mobilize public opinion for a smooth return. Hansen urged that the committee "request the Department of California Commander of the American Legion and the head of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and such other organizations as have vehemently opposed return of the Japs, to cooperate in realistically facing the problem and molding public opinion within their organizations." He also called for the appointment of a Public Relations Representative to work out an educational program to establish favorable public opinion. Ted Huggins, Public Relations Representative of Standard Oil Company, was suggested for the position.

- A series of communications relate to the discovery of Japanese incendiary balloons in the West in 1944, and the suggestion that civilian defense not be hastily dropped as a result. This folder offers more information than folder 4278 on this subject.

See:

- Helen MacGregor to Governor Warren, "Office of Civilian Defense (Col. Leedom's suggestion that civilian defense protection not be dropped in view of the finding of Japanese incendiary balloons)," Inter-Office Memorandum, 28 December 1944
- Governor's Office to Vandyce Hamren, Director State War Council, Inter-Departmental Communication, 28 December 1944
- Governor's Office to Brigadier Gen. Victor R. Hansen, Inter-Departmental Communication, 28 December 1944
- Joe W. Leedom to Governor, L, 27 December 1944.

———. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1943—53. F3640: 17563—17594

“Letters received, copies of letters sent, memoranda, reports, resolutions, publications, press releases, newspaper clippings and telegrams pertaining to the administration and activities of the War Department....A portion of this series relates to the subject of Nazi and Japanese prisoners of war, including the use of Japanese relocated at Manzanar and Tule Lake; use of prisoners of war as agricultural workers; and use of Camp Beale as a concentration camp. Other files relate to public sentiment on the proposed wartime return of Japanese; public opinion regarding the riots at Manzanar; and rights of returning Japanese Americans.”

F3640: 17563

Three letters in this file folder discuss the incarceration in relation to the possibility of exchanging internees from Tule Lake who want to be repatriated with Japanese-held prisoners of war. Most of this correspondence was written in 1943. Other letters consist of inquiries over the possible use of Japanese and Japanese American owned property for the duration of the war.

See:

- Pauline F. High to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 3 December 1943. High as the wife of a prisoner of war in Shanghai, asks Governor Warren to discuss his stand on exchanging prisoners of war with Japan. Included with this letter is a copy of a letter her husband wrote to Hiram Johnson, and a letter sent to Congressman Clarence Lee.
- “COUNCIL DROPS JAP SWAP PLAN,” *Los Angeles Examiner*, 2 December 1943. This article relates a potential plan to exchange Japanese-held prisoners of war with individuals from Tule Lake. It was rejected by the California State War Council due to fears that the plan would harm relations between the United States and Japan. Warren is quoted as saying, “if it were a measure to insure security of the state against sabotage by Japanese being released from camps, I would go for it in a minute. But in its present form, I fear it might embarrass the Federal Government and fail to accomplish its purpose. Personally, I’d be willing to give half a dozen of those bad Japanese up there at Tule Lake back to Japan if we got back one good American in return.”

F3640: 17564

Some of the most interesting records in this file are:

- “COPY FOR GOVERNOR’S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE DIVISION CENTRAL SECURITY DISTRICT,” TMS, 28 November 1944. This report summarizes the attitude of residents of San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties, relative to the return of Japanese to those areas.

- Carlton H. Conrow to The Adjutant General, L, 7 December 1944. This letter is entitled "Intelligence Report, COPY FOR THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE." It notifies the Adjutant General of the activities of the committees organizing to ease the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans to California. There is some fear that their peaceful methods might result in violence.
- "CONFIDENTIAL WAR DEPARTMENT Intelligence Division Central Security District," TMS, 30 November 1944. This report focuses on the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast. The notice relates the treatment of Japanese American soldiers stationed at Camp Pinedale in Fresno. A letter protesting this treatment was to be sent to the *San Francisco Examiner*, but was not because of the already delicate situation regarding the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans to the state.

F3640: 17566

The contents of this folder deal with the Tule Lake Riots. Included are 16 letters from citizens to the Governor praising his position that Tule Lake be placed under control of the Army rather than the W.R.A. Noteworthy letters came from various locals of Veterans of Foreign Wars, Women's Republican Study Club, Native Daughters of the Golden West, and Native Sons of the Golden West. Included are letters opposing the Governor's position, most of which were written out of concern over possible retaliation against Japanese-held prisoners of war.

See:

- Newspaper articles:
  - "JAP BRUTALITY WITNESS HITS RETURN HERE," *Los Angeles Examiner*, 21 October 1943
  - "Tule Lake Police Now Adequate, W.R.A. Asserts," 20 January 1944
  - "JAPS RIOT; ARMY MOVES IN," *Tulelake Reporter*, 4 November 1943. The entire newspaper deals with the Japanese Americans' situation.
  - "Million Dollar Contract Let This Week," *Tulelake Reporter*, 28 October 1943.
  - "Jap Segregees Refuse Work in Harvest," *Tulelake Reporter*, 28 October 1943.
  - "GUNS PREVENT MORE TROUBLE AT TULE LAKE," n.p., n.d.
  - "W.R.A. NEEDS A DIRECTOR WHO HEEDS PUBLIC WISHES," 7 November 1943.
- Resolutions passed to keep the Army in control of Tule Lake rather than the W.R.A:
  - Central Labor Council of Alameda County

- Central Labor Council of Santa Rosa
  - Central Labor Union of Orange County
  - Lomita Post No. 1622, Veterans of Foreign Wars
  - Los Angeles County Council and the American Legion
  - Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council
- The following are statements or memorandums concerning the situation at Tule Lake:
    - Owen M. Kessel, Investigator, "ADDITIONAL REPORT ON TULE LAKE INVESTIGATION," TMS, 15 November 1943. This document expresses the sentiments of the general public at Tule Lake and around Alturas that the center should be under the control of the War Relocation Authority. It includes a statement from Mr. A. A. Rodenberger, Mayor of the City of Tule Lake.
    - Owen M. Kessel, Investigator, "REPORT ON TULE LAKE INVESTIGATION," TMS, 10 November 1943. Reports that various civic leaders in Tule Lake would like to have the Army resume control over the Tule Lake Camp. They are worried that if the W.R.A. remains in control riots will reoccur.
    - "Statement by Governor Warren on Japanese interment camp at Tule Lake," TMS, circa 5 November 1943. Warren announces that he has been aware of the situation at Tule Lake, and because the camp is under the jurisdiction of the federal government he really can not do much but remain advised as to what goes on. He expresses his concerns over having a large concentration of Japanese and Japanese Americans in an area where anti-Japanese sentiment runs high. He has voiced his concerns to the Army, as he feels this is the only agency equipped to deal with this situation.
    - Earl Ager to Governor Warren, L, 26 April 1943. This letter discusses a statement by Scott Warren, a former employee of the W.R.A. Warren denounces the actions of the W.R.A. and the treatment of the internees. He accuses the W.R.A. of "whitewashing" the situation at the camps, by making them appear worse than what they really are. Warren's letter is attached to Ager's letter.
    - Helen MacGregor to Governor Warren, "TULELAKE RELOCATION CENTER. PHONE SYSTEM," Inter-Office Memorandum, 16 November 1943. This memo informs the governor about the access the internees had to the outside through telephone lines.
    - James Welsh to W. T. SWEIGERT, "Summary of Report Submitted by Special Agents of the Attorney General's Office Re[garding] Recent Disturbances and Riots at Tulelake Japanese

Segregation Center,” Inter-Office Memorandum, 17 November 1943. As the title of the memo suggests, this report summarizes the conclusions made by the Attorney General’s Office after testimony by W.R.A. officials was heard by the Senate-Donnelly Committee.

- Office of the Attorney General, SPECIAL AGENT’S REPORT, “TULELAKE JAPANESE SEGREGATION CENTER, re: INVESTIGATING THE CAUSE OF RECENT DISTURBANCES AND RIOTS,” TMS, 9 November 1943. This report details the conditions at Tule Lake that led up to the riots. Included is testimony from R. R. Best, Project Director, Robert B. Cozzens, District Director of the W.R.A., Charles Weise, Warehouse and Property Officer, C. L. Payne, Internal Security Officer, Ernst Rhoades, Chief of the Fire Department, J. C. Stubbs, Procurement Officer, Noble Wilkinson, former Superintendent of Packing House, Scott Warren, Assistant Farm Superintendent, and B. F. Gerry, Procurement Officer
- Honorable Herbert W. Slater, Member of the Senate to Mr. W. T. Sweigert, L, 16 November 1943. Slater was part of a committee investigating riot at Tule Lake. He informs Sweigert that the committee, after hearing the testimony, wired President Roosevelt urging him to keep Tule Lake under the control of the Army. His letter asks for the Governor’s support on this issue.

F3640: 17582

This folder contains general correspondence regarding the war department. Most of the letters relate to matters that are under the jurisdiction of the federal government. Some interesting correspondence between the Governor’s Office and Brigadier General Miles Reber is included. It seems that the War Department’s Bureau of Public Relations misinformed the press that Governor Warren was behind an initiative to use Japanese prisoners of war as agricultural labor. For information regarding this misunderstanding see:

- Maurice E. Harrison, Ralph T. Fisher, Chester H. Rowell, Richard R. Perkins, Mrs. Robert McWilliams, Allen C. Blaisdell, and Galen M. Fisher to Governor Earl E. Warren, Telegram, circa 3 October [1945]. In this telegram, the Advisory Board of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play opposes the plan to place Japanese prisoners of war in California in areas where prejudice against returning people of Japanese ancestry already runs high.
- Earl Warren, Governor, to Honorable Robert Patterson, Secretary of War, Telegram, 4 October 1945. Warren states that he has never requested the placement of Japanese prisoners of war in California during this time when the state is trying to “maintain a temperate attitude toward returning Japanese citizens.”

- Miles Reber, Brigadier General, to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 30 October 1945. Reber explains the reason for sending 35,000 Japanese prisoners of war into California. However, Reber states that if these prisoners are not needed to meet the labor shortage the War Department will withdraw them from California.
- Governor Warren to Brigadier General Miles Reber, unsigned L, 13 November 1945. Governor Warren wants to make it clear to Brigadier General Reber that the War Department never discussed the matter of bringing Japanese prisoners of war into California to meet labor shortage.
- Miles Reber, Brigadier General, to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 3 December 1945. Brigadier General writes letter of apology to Governor Warren for the mistake the War Department Bureau of Public Relations made in informing the press that the Governor endorsed the decision to move Japanese prisoners of war to California.
- "Press Release," TMS, 5 October 1945. Governor Warren makes a public statement that he has never endorsed the placement of Japanese prisoners of war into California to fill the labor shortage. He stated that regardless of how much sympathy he felt for the farmer, he did not feel this would be a proper solution to the problem at hand.
- Undated resolution passed by *Daily People's World* and two hundred and fifty San Francisco citizens. This resolution protests the use of Japanese prisoners of war for labor. The issuers of this resolution feel this action would be detrimental to the returning Japanese Americans.

F3640: 17583

The contents in this folder deal with the prospect that Japanese American internees would be allowed to leave the relocation centers for the purpose of work, education, or military service. The following is a list of the reactions to these proposals.

Letters and Resolutions:

- Nine letters against the release of internees written by private citizens.
- Resolutions passed against the release of internees:
  - Citizens' Committee, Kings County Area
  - Dinuba Chamber of Commerce
  - Hanford Volunteer Fire Department
  - Kings County Sheriff's Posse
  - Orchard City Grange No. 333
  - W.D.C.P.S. Alumni Association of Fresno
- Four letters against allowing Japanese Americans to serve in the Army written by private citizens.
- Pro-Japanese American letters:

- Franklyn S. Sugiyama to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 6 February 1943
- George W. Malone to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 24 February 1943
- Mrs. Cecil Lawrence to Governor Warren, L, 1 March 1943
- Three letters advocating the use of Japanese and Japanese internees as farm labor.

Pamphlets and Newspapers:

- Pro-Japanese American:
  - *Heart Mountain Sentinel*, 27 February 1943. Some of the articles of interest include: “Registration of Men 90 Per Cent Completed,” “Watch Out, Premier Tojo! Here Comes Private Tojo,” “Nisei Right to Ballot Affirmed,” and “Former Center Resident Aids in Good-will Work.”
  - *Heart Mountain Sentinel*, 6 March 1943. Some of the articles of interest include: “Lift Ban for Evacuees in Arizona,” “Life-Long Stigma Awaits Nisei Who Have Failed to Shoulder Obligations,” “Can Citizens be Locked Up? Chicago Newspaper Asks,” and “1000 Relocated; 4800 More Await Clearance.”
- Anti-Japanese:
  - Charles Kersting, “BACK ANTI-JAP PROPOSAL,” 22 December 1942. This article was designed to gain support for a measure that sought to exclude all members of Japanese ancestry from citizenship. Included are examples of the “treacherous” behavior of the Japanese.
  - Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 888, “What Shall We Do with the Japanese,” 26 February 1943. Pamphlet printed to gain support for possible legislation to return all Japanese and Japanese Americans to Japan once the war is over.

F3640: 17584

Letters for and against the release of Japanese and Japanese Americans before the end of the war. Included are nineteen anti-Japanese and Japanese American, and six letters pro-Japanese and Japanese American. Of special interest see:

- Resolution passed by California State Sheriffs Association March 18—20, 1943. Opposes the possible return of Japanese and Japanese Americans to California. Supports the proposal to amend the Constitution to deny American citizenship to all Japanese, including the native born.
- Other resolutions passed to protest the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans:
  - Orange County Board of Supervisors
  - Porterville Chamber of Commerce



- Pro-Japanese American:
  - Ward Johnson, MC, to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 7 April 1943. Urges the Governor and Californians to take the initiative and form a committee that will look into ways of facilitating the return of internees into the state.
  - Church Federation of Los Angeles to Honorable Earl Warren, Governor, L, 23 June 1943. Urges a policy that will allow Japanese and Japanese Americans to return to California without incident. Enclosed is a copy of a similar statement sent by the Church Federation to the Dies Committee, which was created to investigate the W.R.A.'s treatment of Japanese Internees.
  - Alfred Tonness, Church Council of Sacramento, to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 12 May 1943. Tonness, on behalf of the Church Council of Sacramento, sends a copy of a letter sent to President Roosevelt urging him to change the policies of the federal government towards the Japanese and Japanese Americans to Governor Warren.
- Anti-Japanese:
  - Pacific League to Hon. Harold L. Ickes, L [copy], 23 April 1943. This letter expresses anger at Ickes' decision to allow Japanese and Japanese Americans to leave the camps for employment
  - Helen R. MacGregor to Governor Warren, Inter-Office Memorandum, 15 June 1943. MacGregor relates the message from Judge Jones of Lakeport on the proposal made by the Native Sons of the Golden West which would amend the United States Constitution to exclude Japanese and Japanese Americans from citizenship.

F3640: 17585

Included in this folder are twelve letters from citizens protesting the release of internees, pamphlets for and against the internees, and resolutions passed by various groups throughout the state. The following is a list of some of these items.

Pamphlets:

- Anti-Japanese:
  - Julia Ellsworth Ford, "Something to Think About," 7 June 1942
  - Julia Ellsworth Ford, "Supplement to 'Something to Think About,'" 8 October 1942
  - Los Angeles County Committee for Church and Community Cooperation, "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast: A Factual Study of Events, December 7, 1941 to September 1, 1942 with SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE," September 1942

- John R. Lechner, "Playing with Dynamite," 1943. This pamphlet offers Lechner's views on the Japanese situation on the Pacific coast as well as his suggestions to remedy this situation.
- Pro-Japanese American:
  - "A Voice That Must Be Heard, Extractions from Statements Regarding Americans of Japanese Ancestry by President Roosevelt, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Hon. Joseph C. Grew, J. Edgar Hoover, Paul V. McNutt, and others," n.p., n.d.
  - Department of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, "PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT RELOCATION CENTERS AND AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY," n.p., n.d.
  - Department of the Interior War Relocation Authority, "What We're Fighting For: Statements by United States Servicemen about Americans of Japanese Descent," n.p., n.d.

#### Resolutions:

- Anti-Japanese:
  - American Legion Auxiliary, Canoga Park Unit, No. 243
  - Chatsworth Women's Club
  - Regular Veterans Association, Post No. 33
  - Supreme Pyramid, Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots
  - Union Circle, No. 19, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
- Pro-Japanese American:
  - American Legion Los Angeles Post No. 8

#### Newspapers and articles:

- Pro-Japanese American:
  - *Manzanar Free Press*, 10 September 1943. Official publication of Manzanar Relocation Center. This edition of the *Manzanar Free Press* includes various photographs of members of the camp as well as stories about the camp. The newspaper is broken down into sections such as Manzanar's Government, Manzanar's Administration, Manzanar at Eating Time, Manzanar Relocates, and Manzanar Day by Day, each providing some information as to what life was like in the camps.
  - J. P. McEvoy, "Our 110,000 New Boarders," 7 February 1943. Condensed from *The Baltimore Sunday Sun* and reprinted courtesy of *Reader's Digest*.
- Anti-Japanese:
  - "JAP PHONE PROBE URGED," n.p., n.d.
  - United Spanish War Veterans, Camp #19, "Spirit of 98," 1 February 1944. Reference is made to the January 17, 1944 issue of *Time* magazine, which published letters from people inquiring about the "Jap Question." Included is letter written by a member of the United

Spanish War Veterans, Camp #19 who argued that Japanese are ineligible for citizenship under the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Constitution. The author also provides reasons as to why Japanese and Japanese Americans are not to be trusted.

- United Spanish War Veterans, Camp #19, "Spirit of 98," 1 March 1944. Continues argument from February 1, 1944 "Spirit of 98" edition, in which the author justifies why American-born Japanese are not United States citizens. The author cites various court cases and books, which provide reasons as to why Japanese American children are not to be considered citizens.

Letters:

- Ralph P. Merritt to Honorable Earl Warren, L, 29 August 1943. Merritt imparts some of his knowledge of the situation of some of the Manzanar residents. He suggests how to deal with those considered disloyal to the United States.
- Major General D. McCoach Jr., Commanding Gen. Ninth Service Command, to Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of the State of Calif., Telegram [copy], 8 November 1943. This telegram notifies the governor that Senator Hugh Donnelly has been allowed to interview W.R.A. Caucasian personnel at Tule Lake
- Dr. John R. Lechner, Executive Director, Americanism Education League to Honorable Earl Warren, 29 November 1943. In light of all the resolutions being passed statewide by American Legion groups, Dr. Lechner takes the opportunity to offer his services in the possible committee that may be assembled to study ways to solve the Japanese situation. Included with the letter is an eighteen by twenty-four-inch paper containing various clippings supporting the stand of American Legion groups throughout the nation.

F3640: 17588

This folder is composed of general correspondence from the Western Defense Command. The following letter and newspaper article are of value:

- Charles R. Hurst, Adjutant and Commander Elect [Alta Post No. 19, American Legion], to Honorable Earl Warren, Governor, L, 2 July 1943. This letter inquires as to the policy of allowing Japanese internees to leave the camps during wartime for fishing trips.
- "Gen. Emmons Says Japanese Ban Will Hold," n.p., n.d. This article states that even though it seems that the war in the Pacific may be going in the favor of the United States, the government is not ready to release the Japanese and Japanese American internees.

F3640: 17589

This folder contains general correspondence from the Western Defense Command. The following letters are of interest:

- H. C. Pratt, Major General, to Governor Earl Warren, L, 17 December 1944. This letter informs the governor of the issuance of Proclamation 21 which will allow people of Japanese ancestry who are deemed loyal to return to their homes or other places they desire without being considered a threat to security.
- “STATEMENT TO THE PRESS ISSUED BY MAJOR GENERAL H.C. PRATT, COMMANDING GENERAL, WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND,” TMS, n.d. This statement publicizes the position the Western Defense Command is taking to begin the process of allowing people of Japanese ancestry to return to California. This statement gives the reasons for making this decision, the main one being that most of the internees have proven themselves to be loyal to the United States and not to Japan.
- Governor to Major General H. C. Pratt, unsigned L, 18 December 1944. The letter thanks the General for informing him beforehand about the issuance of Proclamation 21. The Governor then lists the steps he has taken to insure proper acceptance by the citizens of this proclamation. Among these measures was holding meetings with the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to devise ways to facilitate the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans.

F3640: 17590

General Correspondence in this file between the War Department’s Western Defense Command and Governor Warren’s office. For material relevant to the Japanese and Japanese American incarceration see:

- Helen MacGregor to The Files, Inter-Office Memorandum, 1 September 1945. MacGregor makes a record of the phone message received from General Pratt for Governor Warren. Pratt informs the governor of the issuance of Proclamation No. 24, which terminates exclusion orders issued by the General and ends military control over internees. However, this action did not end the detention of all the internees. Eleven thousand men and women who renounced their citizenship were kept in the camps.
- Headquarters Western Defense Command, Office of the Commanding General, Public Proclamation No. 24, 4 September 1945. This proclamation rescinded all Individual Exclusion Orders issued by the Commanding General, allowing formerly excluded persons to return to the West Coast.
- Press Release [from] Headquarters Western Defense Command, Presidio of San Francisco, California, 4 September 1945. This press release notifies the public of Proclamation No. 24 and its significance to the internees. The release includes a discussion of why the incarceration was implemented.

## ORAL HISTORIES RELATED TO THE JAPANESE AMERICAN INCARCERATION FOUND IN THE STATE ARCHIVES

The following oral histories were selected using the index in *An Annotated Guide to California State Government Oral Histories* (Sacramento: California State Archives, 1992), compiled and edited by May Lee Tom. This publication is commonly known as the Oral History Guide Binder. The guide was supplemented by pulling all of the oral histories from the shelves and scanning their table of contents. Only those oral histories indexed by Tom have accession numbers.

Bannai, Paul T. *Oral History Interview with Paul T. Bannai*. (1989). Assembly Member, 1973—1980.

“Bannai relates his family background, early career, and World War II experiences, including his dedication to the reimbursement of interned Japanese Americans. He discusses his business career, service as an official in Gardena, elections to the state assembly, assembly committee service, legislative leadership in the assembly, other [Asian Americans] in the legislature, and public service after he left the assembly.” **Accession Number: OH 89-33.**

Clark, Tom. “Comments on Japanese American Relocation.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume 1: Decision and Exodus*. (1972)

“Clark served as civilian coordinator between the Justice Department and Western Defense Command. He describes his work of acquainting the Public with the situation, investigating allegations of Japanese sabotage and enforcing General DeWitt’s curfew orders. He comments on the attitude toward relocation of several officials, and outlines the functioning of the federal task force assigned to oversee the relocation process. He notes that after the war a commission was appointed to coordinate the return of property to evacuees.” **Accession Number: OH W-31.**

Cozzens, Robert. “Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume II: The Internment*. (1970, 1971)

“Cozzens was actively involved in the selection of sites for camps, their day-to-day administration, and served as acting director of the Gila Relocation Center in Arizona. He comments on the successful campaign of commercial growers to abort the agricultural programs established at some centers.” **Accession Number: OH W-32.**

Dills, Ralph C. *Oral History Interview with Ralph C. Dills*. (1989). Senator, 1967; Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge, 1952—1966; Assembly Member, 1939—1949.

“Dills discusses his background, education, early political involvement in the EPIC Movement and in the Democratic party, tenure as a municipal court judge particularly during the Watts rebellion in 1965, and provides considerable information on his chief legislative interests and accomplishments while serving initially as a California State Assemblyman and then as a California State Senator.” See especially “Dill’s Reaction to the Japanese American Internment during World War II,” 224—235. **Accession Number: OH 91-2.**

Ennis, Edward. “A Justice Department Attorney Comments on the Japanese American Relocation.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume I: Decision and Exodus*. (1972)

“Ennis, a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General in charge of war problems, became chief of the Justice Department’s Alien Enemy Control Unit after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. He contrasts the development of the Justice Department’s program of selective incarceration of enemy aliens with the Western Defense Command’s vigorous advocacy of evacuation of all Japanese Americans. He also comments on the roles played by Attorney General Biddle, Tom Clark, a special assistant and attorney general, and FBI Head J. Edgar Hoover.” **Accession Number: OH W-31.**

Hansen, Victor. “West Coast Defense during World War II: The California Gubernatorial Campaign of 1950.” In *Earl Warren’s Campaign, Volume II*. (1975)

“Hansen discusses the military and civil defense efforts in World War II California spanning preparedness before and after Pearl Harbor, and including the Japanese American evacuation.” **Accession Number: OH W-22.**

Heckendorf, Percy C. “Planning for the Japanese American Evacuation; Reforming Regulatory Agency Procedures.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume I: Decision and Exodus*. (1972)

“In 1941, months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, District Attorney Heckendorf organized state law enforcement district III (Santa Barbara and vicinity) for Attorney General Earl Warren’s conference on civil preparedness. Afterwards, Heckendorf assisted in the statewide program to prepare county-by-county maps of the pre-evacuation location of Japanese Americans.” **Accession Number: OH W-31.**

Jahnsen, Oscar J. “Enforcing the Law Against Gambling, Bootlegging, Graft, Fraud and Subversion, 1922—1942.” (1970)

“As a Prohibition agent, tracking down bootleggers, rum runners, and smugglers Jahnsen first became acquainted with Earl Warren, then vigorously enforcing the Prohibition laws as district attorney of Alameda County. Warren provided Jahnsen and his colleagues with office space in the District Attorney’s suite of offices and the two officers collaborated closely. Jahnsen describes Warren’s efforts to uphold Prohibition and the standards of evidence

then acceptable in state and federal courts. Jahnsen also discusses Japanese American Relocation during World War II. He describes the efforts by county officials acting on requests from the attorney general, to plot Japanese landholdings on county maps. From this and related evidence, Warren concluded that the Japanese constituted a danger, and recommended to the Tolman Committee that they be removed. Jahnsen himself played a role in enforcing Executive Order 9066.” **Accession Number: OH W-24.**

Kingman, Ruth. “The Fair Play Committee and Citizens Participation.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume II: The Internment*. (1971)  
“Kingman was executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. This was a group of prominent Californians who organized in the middle of 1941 to act as a counter-pressure group to various anti-Japanese hate groups. The committee did not publicly oppose the evacuation, but worked with government agencies to humanize the effects of it as much as possible. It lobbied for actions such as the formation of the famous Nisei Regiment, the 442<sup>nd</sup>, and for relocation of Japanese Americans out of the camps to other parts of the United States. Kingman worked full-time to try to change public opinion, visited relocation centers, and traveled throughout the U.S. on behalf of the rights of Japanese Americans.” **Accession Number: OH W-32.**

Lowrey, Lloyd W. “Oral History Interview with Lloyd W. Lowrey.” Assembly Member, 1940—1962. (1987).  
“Lowrey discusses his service in the legislature, in particular, legislation passed in California concerning Japanese internment during World War II, efforts to remove the influence of lobbyist Arthur H. Samish from the assembly, and legislation concerning agricultural, conservation, educational and water policy issues.” See the following sections: “Amendments to the Alien Land Law, 1943,” “Assembly Interim Committee on the Japanese Problem, 1943,” “Attitudes Towards the Japanese in the Capay Valley,” “Possibility of Japanese Espionage,” “Japanese Internment,” “Investigation of the Opposition to Legislation Regarding the Japanese,” “More on Amendments to Alien Land Law, 1943,” “More on Assembly Interim Committee on the Japanese Problem,” 15—28. **Accession Number: OH 88-13.**

Myer, Dillon S. “War Relocation Authority: The Director’s Account.” In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume II: The Internment*. (1969)  
“Myer was director from 1942 until 1946 when the program terminated. He discusses the problems of the War Relocation Authority primarily from the perspective of Washington.” **Accession Number: OH W-32.**

- Powers, Robert B. "Law Enforcement, Race Relations: 1930—1960." (1969)  
"Warren appointed Powers to the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee. The first big task was gaining the cooperation of law enforcement people in assuring a non-violent acceptance of the Japanese American citizens, who were returning from War Relocation camps. Powers later held the position of Coordinator of Law Enforcement Agencies for California." **Accession Number: OH W-36.**
- Rowe, James. "The Japanese Evacuation Decision." In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume I: Decision and Exodus*. (1971).  
"Rowe was assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle in the Department of Justice and one who had to wrestle with wartime policy for enemy aliens. He notes that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Navy Intelligence, Army Intelligence, and the Justice Department all opposed mass evacuation of Japanese Americans." **Accession Number: OH W-31.**
- Wenig, Herbert E. "The California Attorney General's Office, the Judge Advocate General Corps, and Japanese American Relocation." In *Japanese American Relocation Reviewed, Volume I: Decision and Exodus*. (1973)  
Assistant Attorney General, 1955—1975; Deputy Attorney General, 1947—1955. "Wenig describes Warren's early efforts to enforce the alien land laws. Wenig himself spent the war years in the Judge Advocate General Corps as a legal assistant to General DeWitt. He discusses the possible use of martial law in wartime, development of a constitutional argument for relocation, and the enforcement of curfew laws. He describes the arguments presented to the Tolan Committee in favor of evacuation. Wenig participated in the writing of the government briefs in the landmark Supreme Court decision dealing with Japanese American relocation, the *Hirabayashi*, *Korematsu*, and *Endo* cases." **Accession Number: OH W-31.**



## ADDITIONAL ORAL HISTORIES IN WHICH THE INCARCERATION IS MENTIONED

California State Archives, State Government Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Robert E. Alshuler*. (1991). Regent, University of California, 1961—1963.

“Internment of Japanese American Students at Manzanar” and “More on Internment of Japanese Americans,” 28—32.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Julian Beck*. (1987). California State Assemblyman, 1943—1953; Governor’s Legislative Secretary, 1958—1959.

“Opposing Japanese American Internment,” 77—79.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Briec Bouché: Master Wood Carver, High School Teacher at Manzanar Relocation Center, 1942—1943*. (1993).

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Ernest E. Debs*. (1987). California State Assemblyman, 1943—1947; Member, Los Angeles City Council, 1947—1948; Member, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, 1958—1974.

“The Japanese Americans Interned,” 53—56.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Frederick S. Farr*. (1987). California State Senator, 1955—1967  
“Working with the Farm Security Administration in Japanese Relocation Program,” 16—17; “Cal Vet Benefits for Japanese Americans,” 82—83. Farr was the chair of the Military and Veterans’ Affairs Committee from 1959 to 1961. The bill for veterans aid required residence in California when one entered the military to secure veterans loans. Japanese Americans who were relocated from California were made residents of other states. Farr sponsored a bill correcting this requirement so that Japanese Americans could qualify for Cal Vet loans.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with James A. Hayes*. (1990). County Supervisor, Los Angeles County, 1972—1979; California State Assemblyman, 1967—1972; Vice Mayor, City of Long Beach, 1963—1966.

“Internment of Japanese Americans,” 26—28.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Gardiner Johnson*. (1973, 1983). Assembly Member, 1935—1946; Republican State Central Committee, 1934—1946, 1950—1982; Republican National Committee, 1964—1970.

“Johnson describes his career in California as a California State Assemblyman, 1935—1946 and Republican party activities 1932—1966, including Alameda county politics, legislative friction with Governors Culbert Olson and Earl Warren, criminal justice and penal reform, Youth Authority, lobbying, WWII postwar employment and public works planning studies and legislation, state tax legislation; election campaigns, 1934, 1942, 1952—1964, including Republican national conventions.” See “World War II Issues,” 59–60.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Daniel M. Luevano*. (1988). Consultant, Committee on Ways and Means, California State Assembly, 1959—1960; Chief Deputy Director, Department of Finance, State of California 1960—1964. See especially, “Pearl Harbor and the Japanese Internment,” 14—17.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with W. Don MacGillivray*. (1989). California State Assemblyman, 1967—1974.

“Perceptions of the Japanese American Internment,” 12—14.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Thomas M. Rees*. (1987). California State Assemblyman, 1954—1962; California State Senator, 1962—1966; United States Congressman, 1966—1976.

“Internment of Japanese Americans,” and “Muted Protest of Internment,” 5—6.

California State Archives, State Oral History Program. *Oral History Interview with Gordon H. Winton, Jr.* (1987). Assembly Member, 1956—1966.

“Japanese Community: War Claims,” 73—76. Winton grew up in Livingston. In 1956, Japanese Americans made large contributions to his campaign. He represented about one hundred Japanese Americans families of Merced County from 1948 to 1950 in their war claims. **Accession Number: OH 88-1.**

## **LEGISLATION-ALIEN LAND LAW AND OTHER MATERIAL:**

This section includes information on possible material in the State Archives relevant to interpreting the Alien Land Law and efforts to amend it during the incarceration, as well as other legislation pertaining to Japanese Americans during the incarceration or the movement for redress. For additional information, consult Bruce A. Castleman, "The California Alien Land Laws," (M.A. thesis, University of San Diego, 1993) in the California State Archives.

### **ASSEMBLY BILLS**

AB 2611 (1951). Provided remuneration to U.S. citizens whose constitutional rights had been violated.

AB 3512 (1953). Provided redress for all Alien Land Law Defendants.

### **SENATE BILLS**

SB 139 (1945). The burden of proof in Alien Land Law cases was placed on defendants and one-half of the proceeds from successful escheat cases were promised to the county in which the disputed property lay.

SB 415 (1945). Decided that no statute of limitations applied to prosecution of violations of the Alien Land Law.

SB 52 (1961). See Reg. Sess., Cal. Stat., Ch.282. Rewrote Cal Vet fund eligibility to include Japanese Americans who were interned but served in the Armed Forces. Such veterans were previously denied funds because they were not considered residents of California when they entered the service. This was only because they were forced to live in incarceration camps outside of the state.

### **SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS**

SJR 2 (1943). 55th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Source: Dills Oral History).

SJR 3 (1943). 55th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Source: Dills Oral History).

### **ASSEMBLY AND SENATE JOURNALS**

*Assembly Journal*. (1913). See pages 81, 95, 101, 102, 1183, and 2494—2496.

———. (1915). See pages 281—282, and 2445.

*Journal of the Assembly*. 55th session. Sacramento, 1943. See pages 2182—2183.

*Senate Journal*, (1913). For SB 5, SB 27, and SB 416, see pages 87—88, 90, 167, 1309—1312, 1666—1670, 2324, and 3063.

## CALIFORNIA STATUTES RELATED TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE ALIEN LAND LAW

- Cal Stats.* (1913). Pages 206—208.
- . (1927). Pages 880—881.
- . (1943). Pages 2917—2918, and 2999.
- . (1945). Pages 2164—2168, 2177, and 2739.
- . (1951). Pages 4035—4036.
- . (1953). Pages 3600—3602.
- . (1955). Pages 767—768, and 2831.
- . (1957). Page cxxxvii.

## CALIFORNIA COURT CASES

To page the case files at the state library for cases prior to and including 1930, you should use the case number. The Law Library's case summaries are also provided here.

- *People v. Estate of Yano*. 188 Cal. 645. 1922. Allowed an alien to act as a guardian for their citizen child contrary to the Alien Land Law. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (188), 645—662. Case Number: Sacramento No. 3191.
- *State of California v. Tojuero Togami, et al.* 195 Cal. 522. 1925. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (195), 522—533. Case Number: L.A. No. 7881.
- *K. Tashiro, M.D., et al. v. Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, et al.* 201 Cal. 236. 1927. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (201), 236—247. Case Number: S.F. No. 12346.
- *Haruko Takeuchi v. A. F. Schmuck*. 206 Cal. 782. 1929. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (206), 782—788. Case Number: L.A. No. 9375.
- *Mori Saiki v. Luke Hammock*. 207 Cal. 90. 1929. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (207), 90—95. Case Number: L.A. No. 9217.
- *People v. Osaki*. 209 Cal. 169. 1930. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (209), 169—199. Case Number: Crim. No. 3270.
- *Oyama v. California*. 29 Cal. 2d. 164. 1946. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (29), 2d. Series, 164—180.
- *Gonzalez v. Hirose, et al.* 33 Cal. 2d. 213. 1948. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Reports* (33), 2d. Series, 213—217.
- *C. Suwa v. J. W. Johnson*. 54 Cal. App. 119. 1921. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (54), 119—123. Case Number: Civ. No. 2322. Third Appellate District.

- People v. W. A. Cockrill, et al. 62 Cal. App. 2d. 1923. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (62), 22–46. Case Number: Crim No. 655. Third Appellate District.
- Delpy v. Ono, et al. 22 Cal App. 2d. 301. 1937. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (22), 2d. Series, 301–304.
- Palermo v. Stockton Theatres, Inc. 32 Cal. 2d. 53. 1948. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (32), 2d. Series, 53–67.
- Mitsuuchi v. Security First National Bank. 103 Cal. App. 2d. 214. 1951. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (103), 2d. Series: 214–221.
- Smallpage v. Winafred Orchards. 154 Cal. App. 2d. 676. 1957. Case Summary in Law Library: *California Appellate Reports* (154), 2d. Series: 676–681.

## PROPOSITIONS RELATED TO THE ALIEN LAND LAW

Jordan, Frank M., compiler. State of California. *Statement of Vote: General Election, November 6, 1956*. Sacramento: Superintendent of State Printing, n.d. See page 28. Contains county-by-county vote for and against Proposition 13 overturning the Alien Land Law.

———. *Statement of Vote: General Election, November 5, 1946*. Sacramento: Superintendent of State Printing, n.d. See page 37. Contains county-by-county vote for and against Proposition 15, which reinforced the Alien Land Law. For full text and arguments for and against the proposition, see the binder *Ballot Pamphlets, 1940–1966*.

Wood, Fred B., compiler. *Proposed Amendments to Constitution, Propositions, and Proposed Laws: Together with Arguments to Be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the General Election, Tuesday, November 5, 1946*. Sacramento: California State Printing Office, 1946. Offers full text and arguments for and against Proposition 15. Kept in the binder *Ballot Pamphlets, 1940–1966*.

———. *Proposed Amendments to Constitution, Propositions, and Proposed Laws: Together with Arguments to Be Submitted to the Electors of the State of California at the General Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1956*. Sacramento: California State Printing Office, 1956. Offers full text and arguments for and against Proposition 13. Kept in the binder *Ballot Pamphlets, 1940–1966*.

## GLOSSARY FOR ABBREVIATIONS USED

EO 9066	Executive Order 9066
JACL	Japanese American Citizens League
L	Letter
n.p.	No publisher given
n.d.	No date of publication given
Stats	Statutes
TMS	Typed Manuscript