

2:12

CORRESPONDENCE

INCOMING/OUTGOING

FEB. 1944

C-A

171

February 25, 1944

Mrs. B. O. Peabody
70 South 17th St.
San Jose, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Peabody:

Mrs. Angman has consulted with Mr. Galen Fisher regarding your question about a possible speaker for San Jose, from your letter of February 16th.

Mr. Fisher will write to Dr. Peabody in the very near future with the possibility of obtaining Mr. Maurice E. Harrison, our Advisory Board Chairman, as representing our point of view.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

February 23, 1944

Mr. Herman A. Spindt
Bureau of Guidance and Placement
Administration Bldg.
University of California
Berkeley, Calif.

Dear Herman:

Thank you very much for sending the information attached to Mr. Merritt's letter. We had already received this material from Hankamar, but are very happy to have an extra copy on hand.

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

February 25, 1944

Mr. George Delinton
Harper's Magazine
49 East 33rd St.
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Delinton:

When I returned from vacation, I found your letter about the forthcoming Horn piece in Fortune. Since then, I have talked with a friend who has read the article, and was told that it is tops. I look forward to seeing it in print,-- with reprints in view.

Thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj

February 23, 1944

Mr. Philip M. McCombs
142 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. McCombs:

May I thank you, personally, for your fine cooperation in making possible the excellent coverage of the West Coast newspapers at the very moderate rate you have suggested?

We shall find the clippings most helpful, and your personal interest most heartening.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Ainsman

RWA:mj

February 23, 1944

Mr. Chester H. Howell
San Francisco Chronicle
Fifth and Mission Sts.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Howell:

I have recently received a letter from Mr. Edithan of Harper's, telling me that a forthcoming issue of Fortune is to carry an excellent piece on California's attitude toward its population of Japanese ancestry.

Yesterday Mr. Robert Corzons of N.R.A. told me that he had read the article, and that it is excellent.

Perhaps Harper's can feel free to pick up the cudgels again, after such support.

Thank you, again, for approaching Mr. Allen for us.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj

February 25, 1944

Mrs. Nina Baneroff
Walnut Creek
California

Dear Mrs. Baneroff:

Sometime in March I expect to make a trip down into the San Joaquin valley, for the purpose of talking with a number of persons, for the most part, friendly to our Committee.

At the same time, I hope to be able to see several agricultural leaders who might be able to give us understanding support. Before I go, I should like very much to talk with you and Mr. Baneroff, as I feel that your husband can give me some valuable suggestions.

May I call on you some time during the week of March 6th? If so, what day and time will you find convenient?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj

February 25, 1944

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C.

Dear sir:

I understand, from Major General J. A. Ulio of the War Department that it is possible to obtain from you a copy of the publication, "Evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast". Major General Ulio quoted \$5.25 as the cost for the publication. Please find check enclosed, made out to this amount.

Please send the publication to Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, 2234 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 4, California.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

February 26, 1944

Mr. Phillip L. Bush
101 California Street
San Francisco

Dear Phil:

Responding to your request for some data and opinions as to how the Japanese and Japanese-American evacuees should be treated by the United States and California governments, I would offer the following.

1. General Principles.

Every loyal American would accept the Federal Constitution as the unqualified basis for settling this question. At least three principles are crystal-clear in the Constitution, namely: that (1) every person under the jurisdiction of the United States (whether citizen or alien) shall be treated as an individual, not as a member of a group or race; (2) all persons shall have freedom of movement, residence, occupation and speech, within the bounds of public order and welfare; (3) no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Under the war-emergency, the President issued an Executive Order on Feb. 19, 1942, giving the War Dept. authority to exclude any or all persons from designated areas. In fact, only persons of Japanese stock as a body were all excluded from the designated areas on this Coast, and not one of them was given a hearing to determine whether or not he was dangerous, suspicious, loyal, or anything else. That basic injustice *can* not be righted, but the Federal and State governments can avoid continuing any such unconstitutional procedures.

2. Practical Procedures.

section of The least that the Government and the public can do is to enable the evacuees to get resettled and to make their due contribution to the war effort. The Government has done fairly well in the resettling process, but the public, especially on this Coast, has badly blocked it by opposing resettlement even in inland states, and by threatening to deport all persons of Japanese stock, and to disfranchise those born here, and therefore citizens. The Army has enlisted about 9,000 nisei (born in USA) in the armed forces, but has not allowed most of them to serve in the Airforce, the Navy, or the armored forces. Nisei like Sgt. Kuroki and many others in Italy and the South Pacific, have shown their unquestioned loyalty by giving their lives, or at least risking them repeatedly.

The 20,000 persons of Japanese stock who *have long* lived in states east of the Sierras have never been detained in relocation Centers, and have taken a notably active part in the war effort. Not one case of sabotage has been charged to any person of Japanese stock, either in Hawaii or in the States, from June 1941 to date, - a record unmatched by any other national group in our population.

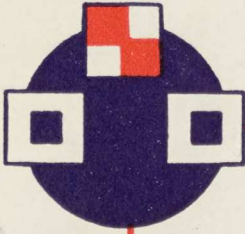
The following measures appear to be in order and to deserve the support of all genuinely patriotic citizens of California:

- 1) Recognize that the evacuees have the same right to live and work anywhere outside the areas temporarily restricted by military necessity, as have persons of other racial extraction. The fact that no subversive acts have even been charged against any evacuee either before or after resettlement, makes almost superfluous the careful scrutiny given to each evacuee before release from the Centers. ~~But~~ But such scrutiny gives added assurance to those white citizens who look on persons of Japanese extraction as inherently dangerous, and stupidly insist on identifying even nisei with the militarists of Japan.
- 2) After the war, welcome all evacuees who wish to return to their former homes on this Coast to do so. In fact, a considerable number of both the older aliens and the nisei will stay east of the Sierras, where they have found new homes and fair treatment. Hundreds of the aliens will have died, since their average age is 61. Some thousands more, including both aliens and kibei (nisei who were sent to Japan as children and became Japonized) will ~~return~~ go to Japan.
3. Let the California Legislature follow the same policy of Colorado, where the Legislature voted overwhelmingly against trying to prohibit citizens of Japanese extraction to own land, although the Governor had called a special session in order to ~~pass such a law~~ consider such a law. One Member, in opposing the proposal, flew from his Army post to speak and said: "I have been cautioned that I will be sorry for my stand. . . I am just as willing to die a political death as to die on the battlefield to preserve American freedom." He has a brother in a prison camp in Japan.
- Dept. of Justice and the
4. Support the War Dept. in its policy of gradually restoring civil rights to the evacuees, especially to the citizens in the armed forces. Already, men in the armed forces are allowed to visit this Coast when on furlough. A sensible next step would be to allow nisei who are veterans of World War I to do the same, and to go further, by allowing the latter to bring their families back here even during the war, except possibly, in certain most vital areas. Now that Secy Knox and Admiral Nimitz have publicly stated that there is no further danger of invasion, the only obstacle to such return is public prejudice and danger of bodily violence. It is time to ask, since when has it become good American practice to let threats of vigilantes and lawbreakers dictate to the duly elected authorities of a sovereign State?

If these suggestions do not meet your desires, I shall be glad to try to supplement them, either in writing or orally. I enclose some materials that may throw light on the issues involved.

Sincerely yours

Galen M. Fisher



UNITED SEAMEN'S SERVICE, INC.

PORT OF LOS ANGELES AREA

VAndike 1171

LOS ANGELES 14, CALIFORNIA

621 SOUTH SPRING STREET
119 W. 4th st

February 25, 1944

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JAMES WILLIAMS

EDGAR WILSON

CAPTAIN SOREN WISSING

Dear Mrs. Thayer:

Thank you for letting me see the letter from the Marine who used to be a high school teacher up in Washington. I'll send it on to my brother-in-law, who is now a sergeant and who has just returned to Hawaii after participating in the attack on the Marshall islands.

Did you see yourself quoted in "The Bandwagon" column of "The New Republic" in a recent issue? The effect of the reference was to show the ridiculous and absurd attitude of Gannon. It was the issue of Feb. 7, I believe, but I am not sure.

Do you take the "Heart Mountain Sentinel"? I believe it is outstanding among Relocation camp papers.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold B. Larson
Arnold B. Larson

February 26, 1944.

Mr. John Patric,
Frying Pan Creek,
Florence, Oregon.

Dear Mr. Patric:

Thank you for your letter of January 28. I hope that you will excuse me for not answering it sooner because your generous suggestion about the purchase of the books was intended to apply only when the new wrappers were completed a few weeks after you wrote.

If your offer still holds good, will you please apply the enclosed check for \$62.50 to the purchase of copies of your book to be sent to a list of persons whose names will be sent you by Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, the very able and efficient Executive Secretary of our Committee, who has read your book with interest and will know where the copies will do the most good? I have asked her to forward you such a list.

With best wishes for the success of your fine book, I am

Yours sincerely,

Maurice E. Harrison

MEH:NW
Encl.

February 26, 1944

Miss Mary Coxhead
3805 Piedmont Ave.
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Miss Coxhead:

The charge for the ¹⁹⁸ pamphlets of
Mr. Galen Fisher's, is ^{11.30} \$10.00. Please
make the check payable to Mr. Galen Fisher.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

corrected
mj 2/10/44

mj

February 26, 1944

Mr. Tom Hunt
Institute of International Relations
Mills College
Oakland 12, Calif.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

The bill for 375 copies of Mr. Fisher's
pamphlet is ~~17.50~~ 16.50. Please make the check
payable to Mr. Calen Fisher.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

JOHN M. COFFEE
WASHINGTON

PAUL A. OLSON
SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1944

COMMITTEES:
PATENTS
CLAIMS
REVISION OF LAWS
ENROLLING
CIVIL SERVICE
ELECTIONS No. 2

Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary
Committee on American Principles & Fair Play
Headquarters: Room 203
465 California Street
San Francisco, California

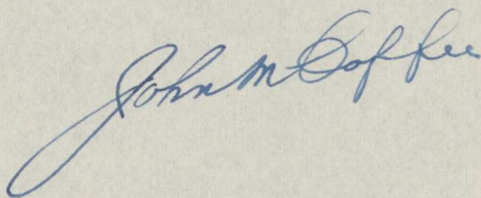
My dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for your
letter of February 15 enclosing the
booklet entitled "A Balance Sheet on
Japanese Evacuation".

I appreciate your forwarding me this material and am placing it on my desk for perusal at my earliest opportunity.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially,



JMC/sg

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21ST STREET AND C STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

FEB 26 1944

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO
11-2.25-106

For Mary Jeffords

Mr. Arthur C. McGiffert, Jr.
Committee on American Principles
and Fair Play
465 California Street
San Francisco, California

Subject: Induction of Japanese-Americans

Dear Mr. McGiffert:

Reference is made to your letter of February 14, 1944, regarding Selective Service procedures relating to Japanese-American citizens. We enclose a copy of Local Board Memorandum No. 189 which explains in some detail the necessary steps to accomplish induction.

Any case may be transferred for delivery, that is, induction, if registrant so desires. Under the established procedures of Selective Service, based upon long experience in various situations, no transfer of case for classification may be effected if the classification processes are begun by the board of original jurisdiction. It is necessary that we adhere to the general rules in that regard.

We appreciate your interest in the matter and trust that this gives you the information desired.

For The Director,

Glenn Parker
GLENN PARKER
Lt. Colonel, AUS
Foreign Liaison Section
Manpower Division

Enclosure



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEBRUARY 9, 1944

TRANSMITTAL MEMO NO. 106

SUBJECT: LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 189,
ISSUED: 2/9/44

1. We transmit herewith Local Board Memorandum No. 189, Issued: 2/9/44, Subject: Classification, Physical Examination, and Induction of United States Citizens Who Are Outside the United States. Insert this Local Board Memorandum in your book of Local Board Memoranda. Local Board Memorandum No. 189 contains instructions and the procedure concerning the classification, physical examination, and induction of United States citizens who are outside the United States.

2. Remove from your book of Local Board Memoranda, Local Board Memorandum No. 178-A, Issued: 9/23/43, Subject: Induction of Registrants Outside the United States, which has been superseded by the memorandum transmitted herewith. Local Board Memorandum No. 178-A is rescinded.

Lewis B. Hershey

Director.

DISTRIBUTION A, B, C, D, E, F

To insure proper coordination of press announcements with the arrival of material at local boards, no release of the enclosed material to the press should be made until 48 hours after receipt of this publication.

(TM 106)

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

618.11

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 189

ISSUED: 2/9/44

SUBJECT: CLASSIFICATION, PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, AND INDUCTION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS WHO ARE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

PART I—GENERAL

1. Scope of memorandum.—This memorandum is concerned with the classification, physical examination, and induction of United States citizens who are outside the United States.¹

2. Place of registration immaterial.—Certain citizens who are outside the United States are registered in the United States and others are required to register in foreign countries in accordance with the President's Proclamation of October 26, 1943. For the purposes of this memorandum, it is immaterial where the citizen is registered. If he is registered outside the United States, the registration is accomplished by American diplomatic or consular representatives by completing the Registration Card (Form 1-F). The completed Form 1-F is transmitted to the National Headquarters of Selective Service and from there distributed to the appropriate local board.

3. Assignment of serial and order numbers to citizens registered outside the United States.—For citizens registered outside the United States, the local board shall prepare Registration Cards (Form 1) and Registration Certificates (Form 2-F), assign order and serial numbers in the manner prescribed for late registrants, and file the Registration Cards.²

4. Duty to obey orders of local board.—A citizen is not relieved of his liability for training and service or of the duty to obey the orders of his local board by reason of his being outside the United States. Delinquents shall be handled under part 642 of the Regulations.

¹The words "the United States" mean the Continental United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Whether a citizen is outside the United States shall be determined by the citizen's mailing address as shown by the latest information in his Cover Sheet.

² See sec. 618.11 of the Regulations.

PART II—CLASSIFICATION

1. Classification procedure.—Except as otherwise provided herein, the procedure for the classification of a citizen who is outside the United States shall be the same as for any other registrant.

2. Preparation of Forms 40 and 40-F.—Unless a completed Form 40 has already been filed, the local board shall:

(a) For citizens registered in the United States, type on page 1 of a Form 40 the registrant's present mailing address outside the United States, complete page 1, and insert the Additional Instructions to Registrants Outside the United States (Form 40-F).

(b) For citizens registered outside the United States, type on page 1 of Form 40 the registrant's present mailing address outside the United States and the address of the American embassy, legation, or consulate at which he is registered. Complete page 1 of Form 40 and insert Form 40-F.

3. Time for returning Forms 40 and 40-F.—The local board shall extend the usual 10-day limit for returning the Forms 40 and 40-F to not less than 30 days for a registrant who is in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or the Panama Canal Zone and to not less than 60 days for a registrant who is in any other place outside the United States.

4. Mailing of Forms 2-F, 40, and 40-F.—The Forms 2-F, 40, and 40-F, completed as stated, shall be transmitted to the registrant in the following manner:

(a) Mail the Forms 2-F, 40, and 40-F directly to a registrant in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or the Panama Canal Zone.

(b) Mail the Forms 2-F, 40, and 40-F pertaining to a registrant who is outside the United States in a country other than Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Panama Canal Zone to the Director of Selective Service, Washington, D. C., for transmission to the registrant.

5. Classification.—Upon receipt of the completed Form 40, the local board shall classify the registrant, prepare a Notice of Classification (Form 57), and mail it to the registrant in the manner indicated in paragraph 4 above. It shall also prepare and mail Classification Advices (Form 59) in the usual manner. A notation of the period of time to appeal shall be made on the Forms 57 and 59.

6. Appeal to board of appeal or the President.—For registrants in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or the Panama Canal Zone, the local board shall allow 30 days during which an appeal may be taken to the board of appeal or the President, and for registrants in other places outside the United States it shall allow 60 days. If an appeal is taken to the board of appeal, the local board shall immediately transmit the file on appeal in the manner provided in section 627.13 of the Regulations, whether or not the registrant has been ordered to report for or has submitted to a preinduction

physical examination. Notice of Classification (Form 57), after appeal, shall be mailed to the registrant in the manner indicated in paragraph 4 above, and Classification Advices (Form 59) shall be mailed in the usual manner.

PART III—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

1. Physical examination of citizens outside the United States.—As soon as the local board classifies into Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E, a citizen ages 18 through 37 who is outside of the United States, the local board shall order him to submit to a physical examination as provided in this Part III unless (1) he has been given a preinduction physical examination under part 629 of the Regulations, or (2) the local board has received a report of his physical examination outside the United States. The completion of a physical examination outside of the United States shall be deemed a compliance with part 629 of the Regulations unless the registrant returns to the United States for induction.

2. Procedure for physical examination.—To accomplish such physical examination, the local board shall proceed as follows:

(a) Prepare Part I of Order to Report—Preinduction Physical Examination—Special (Form 215-F) in triplicate. Part II will be completed by the American diplomatic or consular representative concerned. File one copy of Form 215-F in the registrant's Cover Sheet.

(b) Prepare the Original, First Copy, and Second Copy of Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221) as provided in Instruction No. 1 For Form 221.

(c) Mail two copies of Form 215-F and the Original, First, and Second copies of the Form 221 to the Director of Selective Service, Washington, D. C., for all registrants including those in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Panama Canal Zone. The Director will arrange for the physical examination of citizens through the appropriate American diplomatic or consular representative.

3. Procedure after physical examination.—(a) If, in response to an Order to Report—Preinduction Physical Examination—Special (Form 215-F), the citizen reports to a local board, he shall be forwarded to the induction station for the preinduction physical examination under part 629 of the Regulations.

(b) If the citizen is given a physical examination outside the United States, the local board will receive the completed Original, First Copy, and Second Copy of Form 221 with a notation of National Headquarters thereon concerning the result of such physical examination. If such notation indicates that the registrant "does not meet the physical and mental requirements of the Army and Navy," his classification shall be reopened and he shall be classified in Class IV-F unless he is a man who has been separated from the land or naval forces by honorable discharge based on physical or mental disability, in which case he shall be classified in Class I-C. The local board will then prepare a Notice of Classifi-

cation (Form 57) and mail it to the registrant in the manner indicated in paragraph 4 of Part II hereof. The local board shall also prepare and mail Classification Advices (Form 59) and complete and distribute the copies of Form 221 in the usual manner.

PART IV—INDUCTION

1. Citizens permitted to enlist or be inducted outside the United States.—A citizen outside the United States will be permitted, in lieu of reporting for induction to a local board, to:

- (a) Enlist in the United States armed forces outside the United States provided that the government of the country in which he presents himself does not prohibit such enlistment, or
- (b) Present himself for induction at a designated Army or Navy installation outside the United States.

2. Induction of citizens outside the United States.—(a) A citizen outside the United States, finally classified in Class I-A or Class I-A-O, who has been found acceptable to the Army or the Navy under part 629 of the Regulations, or who, as the result of a physical examination outside of the United States, has been found to meet the physical and mental requirements of the Army and the Navy, shall be ordered to report for induction at such time as his order number is reached in the group of volunteers, nonfathers, or fathers to which the registrant properly belongs in the process of filling a call for the Army or the Navy. [If such citizen is a delinquent, he shall be ordered to report for induction without a physical examination and without reference to the sequence of his order number.] The local board shall prepare and mail to the Director the following documents pertaining to such citizen:

(1) Two copies of the Order to Report for Induction—Special (Form 150-F) signed by a member or clerk of the local board. The appropriate officer of the armed forces will subsequently designate the time and place in Part II of the form for reporting for induction outside the United States; triplicate copy to be kept in the registrant's file.

(2) Four copies of the Delivery List (Form 151) prepared separately for each such citizen, with date and place of reporting left blank.

(3) Any waivers of moral disqualification and orders terminating civil custody of the registrant.

(4) The following documents relating to physical condition:

If preinduction physical examination has been accomplished under part 629 of the Regulations, the Original, First, and Second copies of Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221) and a copy of the Certificate of Fitness (Form 218), or

If preinduction physical examination under part 629 of the Regulations has not been accomplished, the original Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221), showing result of examination outside the United States and the notation of National Headquarters.

(b) The Director, upon receipt of the above documents, will make arrangements for delivery of the registrant for induction outside the United States. The local board will be advised of the result.

(c) If, in response to the Order to Report for Induction—Special (Form 150-F), the registrant reports to a local board, he shall be given a preinduction physical examination under part 629 of the Regulations, and if found acceptable for service, shall be inducted in the usual manner.

PART V—WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

1. Assignment of Class IV-E registrants.—A citizen outside the United States, finally classified in Class IV-E, who has been given a preinduction physical examination under part 629 of the Regulations or a physical examination outside the United States shall be assigned to work of national importance under part 652 of the Regulations.

Lewis B. Horsley,

Director.

DISTRIBUTION A, B, C, D, E, F

February 28, 1944

Mr. J.W. Studebaker
United States Office of Education
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Studebaker:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 8th explaining the reasons behind the exclusion of the children of our Japanese American soldiers from the schools of Mississippi.

I suppose that this additional "black spot" in our handling of this newly created problem will take time and effort to eradicate.

We are glad to know of your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj

February 28, 1944

Str. Sgt. G. Abbott, USMC
Hq. Co., 3rd Mar. Div., D-2
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sgt. Abbott:

I am writing for our Executive Secretary Mrs. Ruth W. Ringman, who is, at present, out of town for a few days, to thank you for your fine letter we received today. It is most heartening to receive such declarations from men in the armed services. Should we wish to reprint the letter, in whole or in part, in a forthcoming pamphlet made up of letters from United States service men (both Nisei and Caucasian), could you send your permission? The use of the signature, is of course, up to you.

I am enclosing some information about the Committee which you may find of some interest.

Thank you again for your encouraging words.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

February 28, 1944

Mr. Ben Bull
817-824 Gay Bldg.
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Bull:

Sgt. Karaki's address at the present time,
is A.A. Replacement Depot, Fresno, California,
c/o Capt. Ray Regbit.

Thank you very much for sending the copies
of the letters to Stimson, and USC with the replies.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

February 28, 1944

Mr. Wm. C. Carr
1360 West Colorado St.
Pasadena 2, Calif.

Dear Mr. Carr:

In going over my papers I find I did not answer your question about the effect of delay in granting the substance of citizenship rights to persons of Japanese ancestry. Speaking for myself, only, and not for this Committee, I believe the text of the resolution which I introduced and the State Board of Agriculture passed -- later to rescind -- makes clear my view that full rights should be accorded as soon as the military authorities declare the end of the period of military necessity.

I shall be interested to hear what response you have from Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul S. Taylor

PST:mj

February 28, 1944

Mr. Nobumitsu Takahashi
931 W. Park Ave.
Cincinnati, Ill.

Dear Mr. Takahashi:

Glad to hear from you and to know that
you are doing interesting things. Had believed
that you were in Camp Shelby, but realize now,
that it has turned out otherwise.

Give my very best regards to Professor Stewart,
of whom I am very fond, and keep me informed about
how it goes.

Mrs. Taylor joins in saying best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Paul S. Taylor

PST:nj

February 28, 1944

Mrs. Genevieve Scott
2739 N.E. Russell
Portland 12, Ore.

Dear Genevieve:

Since you evinced an interest recently in the article by Yori Wada in the Cal Monthly of December 1943, you may find the enclosed speech of Sgt. Ben Auroki of considerable significance. Sgt. Auroki received a standing ovation by over 800 members of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, at the close of his address, and those who have read the speech have received it with similar enthusiasm. You may find this work much more adaptable for a possible Reader's Digest article, than Yori Wada's "Beyond the Horizon".

Please let me know, if you decide to take any steps in this direction. Of course the timeliness of the address is one of its most appealing points.

Sincerely yours,

William Davis

P.S. this letter was written by one of my secretaries,
--don't mind the big words.

February 28, 1944

Mr. Dave M. Tatsuno
Blk 41-6-F
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Tatsuno:

We were well pleased to receive your good letter telling of your family and your plans.

If you have reason for making any personal contacts on your Eastern trip I suggest the following, and attach herewith, a brief introduction which you may use.

Mr. Benjamin Bull
817-624 Gay Bldg.
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. Lemont Hunter Richardson
Sheyboygan (or Sheyboygan Falls)
Wisconsin

Mr. Judson Leroy Sellman
Screen Manufacturing Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. Herbert Brown
Municipal Water Department
City Hall
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The above are all college friends of mine who are substantial men of their communities and will, I believe, give you a good reception and such further introductions in their communities as you may desire. Mr. Bull is the moving spirit in the Madison community supporting WRA relocation.

In Chicago be sure to call upon Mr. Elmer Shirrell, formerly in charge of WPA there, now Personnel Director of Curtiss Candy Company. He is an old friend of mine, heartily in favor of the principles in which we believe and is interested in doing anything he can.

I do not know Mr. Murray Lincoln in Columbus, Ohio who is head of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and national president of Cooperatives of the type in which you are interested. Believe it would be worthwhile to see him and suggest that you write in advance for an appointment enclosing one of the letters of introduction which I am giving.

Occasionally we drive past your boarded up store in San Francisco and recall how much better it looked when it was open.

Best wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Taylor

p.s. I would appreciate it very much if you would use the airmail stamp enclosed to send to Mrs. Ruth Kingman (2234 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 4, Calif.) copies of any of the resolutions regarding the soldier draft passed in Topaz. Thank you very much.

February 29, 1944

Mr. Everett D. Phelps
Northfield Post #84
American Legion
Northfield, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Phelps:

Mr. William O. Carr's letter to you of February 26 has just reached me in the form of a carbon copy. I had not expected to write you but to leave that to the chairman of our Committee from whom you, I am sure, have received a communication.

But since Mr. Carr mentions my name to you let me take this means of going on record directly in support of a hope that your department of the Legion may wish to follow through on its admirable resolution concerning persons of Japanese ancestry, by sponsoring officially the distribution of Sgt. Karaki's address before the Commonwealth Club of California.

With the new reports daily of the splendid military performance of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, it should hardly be necessary to make repeated declarations that citizens of Japanese ancestry are entitled to the rights of citizenship. But, in fact, such reiteration is necessary.

It is significant I think that those letters from men of the armed forces in this war are making plain that those who have served with Japanese American troops, and many other service men as well, favor recognition of the full rights of citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

Paul S. Taylor
Captain, World War I
United States Marines
(with service in 6th Regt.,
2nd Div., A.E.F.)

PST:mj

3/4/44
RWK

421 Sequoia Drive

Pasadena 2, California

February 28, 1944

Mrs. Ruth Kingman
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, California

My dear Mrs. Kingman:

As a result of the application of Selective Service to Americans of Japanese ancestry, many petitions demanding rights and privileges of citizenship have originated in the camps.

We believe that the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play should back these demands:

(1) There should not be segregation in the armed forces for Japanese Americans.

(2) A more vigorous effort should be made by the government toward enlightening the misinformed American public with truth concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry.

(3) Nisei who are loyal enough to fight for this country should be permitted to go to the Pacific Coast as civilians.

As an opening wedge toward the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Coast we believe that the families of nisei in the service should have the right to return to their homes.

Since nisei have become eligible for Selective Service, we have come to the conclusion that the time has come for more aggressive action by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Very sincerely yours,

Alton Nance

Jerome W. MacNair

Alice L. Pearson

Katherine F. Fanning

Herbert V. Nicholson

Margaret S. Thwait

R. Priscilla Beattie

United States Student Assembly

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LACKAWANNA 4-2553

February 28, 1944

Mrs. Ruth Kingsley
Executive Secretary

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2234 Telegraph Ave.
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Kingsley:

The Bennington College Chapter of the United States Student Assembly, received, through Margaret Wagenet, some material from your organization which was of great help to them in preparing a pamphlet which presented the true facts in the case of Japanese Americans. The purpose of this pamphlet was to combat the propaganda now prevalent on the West Coast which distorts the situation.

The USSA would like to prepare a memo to its local chapters similar to that prepared at Bennington. Unfortunately, we have no access to the material used. I wonder if it would be possible for you to send me or tell me how we might receive, some information that would be helpful to us in this connection. We would like quotes from people like Stimson, Roosevelt etc. that would conclusively prove that:

- 1) Loyal Japanese Americans are supporting the war effort.
- 2) There was no sabotage by Japanese living in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor.
- 3) That the government does not consider all Japanese now living in this country as a menace to the war effort.
- 4) Any other relevant facts along these lines.

We would also like to include, in our memo, some samples of the type of propaganda illustrated by a pamphlet called "Slap the Jap", which I saw sometime ago. I think it would be extremely effective if we could distribute, with the memo, an actual sample of such a pamphlet. Do you think it would be at all possible to obtain a large quantity of this or similar material and if so from whom might we receive it?

One more thing, has your group any literature which suggests concrete approaches, that is, that will offer to both individuals and organized groups effective methods of combating anti-Japanese feeling?

I am afraid I have made a tremendous amount of requests but we are anxious to do an effective job which will reach a large number of college students.

Yours Sincerely

Julia Barnwell

Julia Barnwell
Field Secretary

March 3, 1944

Miss Julia Barnwell
8 West 40th St.
New York City, 18, N.Y.

Dear Miss Barnwell:

I sent under separate cover today a kit of material that I think will more than answer the questions posed in your letter of February 20th.

Unfortunately, we are not equipped to supply you with copies of "Slap the Jap" or any similar material (though I included one for our own information), those will probably have to be obtained through the Home Front Command organization in Sacramento, California, under Mr. A.J. Harder.

Our Committee approaches the problem of the American-Japanese through a process of distribution of authoritative, factual information, and I think the most concrete method of "combatting the anti-Japanese feeling" would be for students to join the Committee under the student membership of one dollar. This would increase our mailing list, and the student individuals or groups could use the information we distribute at intervals as a basis for letters, discussions, meetings, etc. With this in mind I have included several of our application forms, and would be glad to supply more, should you find this plan feasible.

Some of the material I enclosed may be supplied in quantity without cost, either from us, or the War Relocation Authority in Washington D.C. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

p.s. May I suggest that you Northeast representative from the see our Executive Secretary for the North, Mrs. E.E. Siegley at 2712 10th Ave., North, Seattle, Washington.

February 29, 1944

Major Moraden
Public Relations Officer
A.A.F. Redistribution Center #8
Santa Monica, Calif.

Dear Major Moraden:

At the request of Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, I am enclosing copies of two letters which you may find of some interest.

Mrs. Kingman is anxious that these letters be kept confidential to your office.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

re Kuroki
encl. Strotz letter to RWK
McClay letter to RWK

February 29, 1944

Miss Grace Griffiths
518 No. B St.
Porterville, Calif.

Dear Miss Griffiths:

Mr. Gibson, of the War Relocation Authority
office in San Francisco, has told us that you
might be interested in such authoritative, factual
information as we may supply, for use in discussion
groups on the question of the American Japanese.

I understand that he has sent you a good deal
of material, and I am taking the liberty of sending
under separate cover supplementary information, some
of which we may supply in quantity, should the need
arise.

Please let us know if we can be of any further
assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

mj

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PACIFIC COAST

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street, San Francisco

February 29, 1944.

My dear Mr. Phelps,

You have by this time received a copy of the address given by Sgt. Kuroki before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on February 4, 1944. Sgt. Kuroki gave a most interesting and moving address by the eight hundred members of the Club present. It was a remarkable event.

We believe that a reprint of his address in a small brochure, would be enthusiastically received and would do much to improve public opinion regarding the Japanese-Americans. A pamphlet of this kind would be an admirable follow-up of the resolution passed by the Minnesota State Legion on August 21, 1943.

Our executive committee believes that such a pamphlet would carry vastly more weight if it were issued under the auspices of the American Legion of Minnesota. I am authorized by the Executive Committee to offer to buy from you enough copies of such a reprint, should you care to publish it under the auspices of the American Legion of Minnesota, so that the Legion would sustain no financial loss.

We will, of course, be glad to handle the printing and ordering through our business office, if this proves more convenient.

You might find it appropriate to include some endorsing statement from your Legion. The formula of endorsement should also be prepared by you.

Since we are anxious to take fullest advantage of Sgt. Kuroki's speech, we request an early reply.

I am, Cordially yours,

Mr. Everett D. Phelps
Northfield Post #84
American Legion
Northfield, Minn.

A. C. McGiffert

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Executive Secretary
MRS. RUTH W. KINGMAN
Office: 2234 Telegraph Ave.,
Berkeley
Telephone: ASberry 6214

Open Letter to Commander William P. Haughton, Dept. of California, American Legion

suggested
to Sprout
2/44

It was heartening to read in your Column of February 15 these statesman-like sentences: "Numerous persons of Japanese ancestry are now serving with the armed forces of our country on the battle fronts, and according to all reports, are serving valiantly and well. We salute all men and women who love this country enough to fight and, if needs be, die for it. Every person good enough to fight for us is entitled to our respect and equal protection under the constitution."

These words are a merited rebuke to those patrioteers who, Nazi-like, would have us substitute a caste system based on race and color for the democratic principle of the equal worth and civil rights of all persons, ^{as} guaranteed by the constitution. That a host of representative Californians agree with this principle was indicated lately when some 600 men at a Commonwealth Club luncheon gave Sergeant Ben Kuroki a standing ovation after hearing the simple story of his struggle to win the chance to risk his life for America.

In common with all liberty-loving Americans, I abominate the Japanese and Nazi militarists. They must be utterly defeated and their revival rendered impossible. But it must be crystal-clear to every straight-thinking American that we should be rank hypocrites if, while fighting the foes of democracy abroad, we denied the elemental rights of democracy at home to our fellow-citizens of Japanese ancestry.

It is because the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is committed to securing "respect and equal protection under the constitution" for unpopular minorities, and especially for the Japanese evacuees, that I count it a privilege to serve as its Honorary Chairman and to bespeak for it the support of all patriotic Americans.

Dear Dr. Sproul:

The matter ~~is~~ so urgent that I wanted to see you face to face,
but will trust to this note.

Your being Honorary Chairman of the Committee on American Principles
and Fair Play has been invaluable. We have avoided asking you to do ^{much} more, but now
one definite act seems indispensable. This is the situation.

The Committee has achieved a ^{good} ~~great~~ deal, thanks to Ruth Kingman,
^{and} Maurice Harrison, Cushman McGiffert, Monroe Deutsch, Paul Taylor, ~~and others here,~~
^{by} ~~Mrs. Thayer~~ ^{Maynard} ~~and her group~~ in Pasadena, and ~~the~~ ^{to} ~~by others~~ in Fresno; Seattle

and Santa Barbara. ^{race-baiting} The big gap is at Los Angeles. That is the ~~driving power~~ ^{Homer}
house of thr ~~anti~~ ^{opposition} ~~opposition~~. A dozen able men and women, like Crotty,
David Faries and John R. Richards,
stand ready to form a chapter in Los Angeles, provided they have a forthright
declaration from you that will command attention and beget confidence. In early
December, I believe, you told Ruth Kingman that you would be glad to make such a
declaration. No doubt you have been awaiting a suitable occasion. Now the occas-
ion seems to have arisen, in the form of the attached statement by ~~the~~ State Legion
Commander William P. Haughton.

Knowing how pressed you must be today, I have drafted ~~a few para-~~
~~graphs in the form of~~ an Open Letter to Haughton, which may possibly serve as a
primer for your own formulation. The point is, for you to get the drive-wheel
in Los Angeles off dead-center. Pardon me if I seem too bold - but it is for a
~~ritai~~ cause that lies near your own heart. If ~~Miss~~ Mary Jeffers of the Fair
Play office can facilitate your doing the letter before you start for Washington,
feel free to call on her at Ashberry 6214. Hearty thanks.

Sincerely yours

(Dictated over the phone to save time.)

Galen M. Fisher

Open Letter to Commander William P. Haughton, Dept. of California, American Legion

It was heartening to read in your Column of February 15 these statesman-like sentences: "Numerous persons of Japanese ancestry are now serving with the ~~the~~ armed forces of our country on the battle fronts, and according to all reports, are serving valiantly and well. We salute all men and women who love this country enough to fight and, if needs be, die for it. Every person good enough to fight for us is entitled to our respect and equal protection under the constitution."

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3/7/44
ACM

421 Sequoia Drive

Pasadena 2, California

February 29, 1944

Dr. A. C. McGiffert, Jr.

Pacific School of Religion

Berkeley, California

My dear Dr. McGiffert:

As a result of the application of Selective Service to Americans of Japanese ancestry, many petitions demanding rights and privileges of citizenship have originated in the camps.

We believe that the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play should back these demands:

(1) There should be no segregation in the armed forces for Japanese Americans.

(2) A more vigorous effort should be made by the government toward enlightening the misinformed American public with truth concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry.

(3) Nisei who are loyal enough to fight for this country should be permitted to go to the Pacific Coast as civilians.

As an opening wedge toward the return of Japanese Americans to the Coast we believe that the families of nisei in the service should have the right to return to their homes.

Since nisei have become eligible for Selective Service,, we have come to the conclusion that the time has come for more aggressive action by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret S. Maritz
Herbert V. Nicholson

Afton Nance

Leonard Decheli
Gertrude E. Klause

Jerome W. MacLain
R. Priscilla Beattie

March 7, 1944

My dear Miss Moritz:

Will you convey to the co-signers of your letter of February 29 my appreciation of your expression of views regarding the Nisei and their families. I shall bring this to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play at their meeting this week.

I recognize the names of several of the signers, and I am happy to know that you are our allies.

Cordially yours,

mcguffey

Miss Margaret S. Moritz
420 Sequoia Drive
Pasadena 2, California

Sunday Feb. 1944

A
Dear Mrs Kingman —

Ed Hickeyda gave me your message for which I was very glad. I've often thought of you and have wondered about your silence, although I knew about the good work you've been doing, and how busy you've been. However, I was sorry to hear that your health had run down. It didn't surprise me tho', knowing the whole hearted way in which you tackle whatever you do. I hope this letter finds you fully recuperated and again on your gallant way.

Now it's been my silence: I apologise. We've been busier than ever; nevertheless, procrastination has stole most of my free time and I'll blame it for my silence — as I tackle my huge pile of correspondence.

A short three weeks maneuvers was completed last weekend. You've probably heard about it already. The outfit made a showing of which they are proud.

Compared to the ~~comfused~~ to the carefree attitude of our earlier months, the feeling has grown more serious, in anticipation of the imminent but unpredictable snowment of Shouning over. Some have left already.

what goes on in the world now? 11?

One wonders about what happens on the home front behind the print of newspaper and papers and magazines — about our own fascists and those who battle against them. Reading periodicals has its complications but with practice and study one becomes quite adept at "reading between the lines". (Pardon the cynicism; maybe I've had an overdose of early Sorayen this past week.) Perhaps it's almost as good a reading literature with different ideas; perhaps better; you can get a better perspective; once you've learned how to read of course.

Speaking of Sorayen: no one would be happier here with the boys from Hawaii. Regardless of what you might have heard about them, they are a lovable lot, just like the characters of Sorayen are lovable — comparable to the Mexicans of ^{Steinbeck's} Tortilla Flat. If you're familiar with it: the ~~the~~ charming three or foursome, who manage to get a month's supply of beans for the needy family. Unorthodox, simple and big hearted. Crude, sometimes rude and ~~and~~ uninhibited. Stereotyping would be a mistake tho'; there are the extremely opposite.

Last night we had a blow out for maneuvers. — Shrimps, rice, raw fish, and a sushigahi, of an original recipe, very original but good.

beer flavored fuel. So did songs

slowly the mainland volunteers have
infiltrated into the rosters. At the party
one sergeant got up to entertain us. He
yodeled. If I had heard him over the radio, I wouldn't
have known it was a yellow, slant eyed, yodeler.

Imagine
Start here

— In our hutment is a boy from Boston.
— and my, an English accent. I say, surprising
isn't it? — why?

we're from all over. I've met them from
Florida, (with a southern drawl) New Mexico, and
California, Oregon and Washington of course; New
York, Indiana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona.
Michigan and Illinois. Should I go on, New Jersey,
Texas, Nebraska, (impressing, isn't it?) Connecticut, Long
Island; Washington D.C. and Alaska are represented,
and from the night of the Hawaiian Islands, —
America. Americans with their own provincial
ways.

In spite of it all, the莽夫, serious,
intellectuals, the simple, the rough necks, all
have in back of their heads their reason for having
volunteered, idealism, and their future, or all
it's gratifying to know there are people on
our side. We hope we've put weapons into
your hands; while you pack your weapons while we

shoulder our rights. — — — — — end.

So, — for now I'm closing. Write
when you have time. With my very best wishes
to you always

I remain,

Eddie.

March 1, 1944.

Honorable Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am taking the liberty of writing you on behalf of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play to express our gratification that the work of the War Relocation Authority has been incorporated in the Department of the Interior, and that the program and policy of the government with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the Pacific Coast will be administered under your supervision and fortified by your support.

Our committee was formed to support and defend the constitutional rights of law-abiding persons of oriental descent in the United States, and particularly those of the Japanese-American evacuees. Our position is indicated in the leaflet which we issued on June 15, 1943, and of which I send you a copy herewith. It has been our aim to acquaint the public with the facts of the situation and to combat any effort to deprive American citizens of their rights on the basis of appeal to racial prejudice. We shall be glad to support, to the utmost of our ability, any governmental program which furthers the principles of constitutional rights to which our organization is devoted.

Yours respectfully,

Maurice E. Harrison
Chairman of the Advisory Board,
Committee on American Principles and
Fair Play.

MEH:MFM

McKinley High School

SOUTH KING STREET · HONOLULU · TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MILES E. CARY

Principal

JANET R. LANDGRAF

Vice-Principal



March 1, 1944

Mr. Galen M. Fisher
Orinda, California

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Following the reading of the first of your series of articles in the Christian Century I wrote the attached letter. After writing this letter I decided to delay my letter to you until I had read all four of your articles. Delays in the mails slowed up the arrival of subsequent issues of The Christian Century. In the meantime, the pressure of work interfered with my personal correspondence.

Now, as my letter to Mrs. Kingman indicates, I am committed to the task of serving as liaison between our two communities. It is clear to some of us that we must keep in touch with mainland developments affecting our American Japanese if we are to protect the American rights of loyal American Japanese of Hawaii. The recent ruling of an official of the Farm Security Administration denying agricultural loans to all Japanese is a case in point. (Copies of Star-Bulletin editorials bearing on this matter are enclosed.)

The race-relations situation in Hawaii appears to be relatively stabilized at this time. Several factors are operating to this end: (1) The magnificent showing of our American Japanese in the Italian campaign, (2) the continuing manifestations of loyalty on the part of our Hawaiian Japanese, (3) the declining fear of an invasion by Japanese imperialist forces, (4) the active efforts on the part of leading citizens, of all races, to protect our gains in the direction of friendly, cooperative relations among our various races. This does not mean that we have not experienced frightening tensions. We have. But each time the situation has been smoothed out fairly satisfactorily.

I have just re-read your articles referred to above; also the pamphlet by J. A. Balch: "Shall the Japanese be Allowed to Dominate Hawaii?" It seems clear that if we are to make good on our professed war aims there is an important job to be done on the home front in the field of race relations.

Mrs. Cary joins me in sending best regards to Mrs. Fisher.

Very cordially yours,

Miles E. Cary
Miles E. Cary

Encls.

P. S. Enclosed is a copy of a letter to me from Mr. Loomis; also the names of the Race Relations Committees to which he refers.

3/15/44
Cary

McKinley High School

SOUTH KING STREET • HONOLULU • TERRITORY OF HAWAII

MILES E. CARY

Principal

JANET R. LANDGRAF

Vice-Principal



March 1, 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary
The Pacific Coast Committee on
American Principles and Fair Play
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

At a recent meeting of the Race Relations Committee (Hawaii) the writer was asked to serve in the capacity of liaison between the Hawaii Committee and The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

To date, the Hawaii Committee has not seen fit to issue a statement of aims. Its central objective, however, is that of helping to maintain friendly, cooperative relations among the various races that comprise the population of these Islands, and, particularly, to protect the American status of our loyal American Japanese. The special activities of this committee are indicated in the functions assigned to our various sub-committees: Press and Radio, Labor, Incidents, and Rumors, Memorial Plaque (for Hawaiian Soldiers killed in action), Rehabilitation of Returning Soldiers, AJA Servicemen Letter Project, and Liaison with The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

It seems clear that, if we in Hawaii are to protect the American status of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in these Islands, we must concern ourselves with the status of American Japanese on the mainland; for if Congress or certain departments of our National Government should undertake to deprive loyal mainland Japanese of any of their rights as Americans, such action would affect the status of loyal Japanese in Hawaii.

Accordingly, our Committee is desirous of being kept informed regarding the work of your committee. Our committee is in a position to assist at those points where the programs of our committees meet.

For your information, the names of the members of the Race Relations Committee (Hawaii) is attached.

Enclosed is a personal check for \$10.00 covering a sustaining membership in The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Very sincerely yours,

Miles E. Cary

Miles E. Cary

Encs. 4

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EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMITTEE

Joint Steering Committee

Dr. Ernest I. Murai - 2610
Masa Katagiri - 6025
Shigeo Yoshida - 5892

Publicity Committee (Press & Radio)

Shigeo Yoshida, chairman - 5892
Mitsuyuki Kido - 86772

Labor Committee

Stanley Miyamoto, chairman - 7080
Mitsuyuki Kido - 86772
Katsuro Miho - 3788

Incidents & Rumors Committee

Masa Katagiri, chairman - 6025
Dr. James T. Kuninobu - 2227
Mitsuyuki Kido - 86772

Memorial Plaque Committee

Katsuro Miho, chairman - 3788
Y. Baron Goto - 9951
Dr. Ernest I. Murai - 2610

Welfare & Rehabilitation Committee

Y. Baron Goto, chairman - 9951
Masa Katagiri - 6025
Dr. James T. Kuninobu - 2227

AJA Servicemen Letter Project

Shigeo Yoshida - 5892

Blood Bank Committee

Dr. James T. Kuninobu - 2227

Organizational Planning Committee

Iwao Miyake - 9951

RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Joint Steering Committee

Edward E. Bodge - 6141
Gerald W. Fisher - 6211
Leslie F. Deacon - 1221

Press & Radio Committee

Gerald W. Fisher, chairman - 6211
J. Russell Cades - 1277
A. L. Dean - 4901
John A. Hamilton - 6481
Philip E. Spalding - 6261

Labor Committee

Frederick D. Lowrey, chairman - 1261
H. P. Faye - 1241
Charles R. Hemenway - 1251
Garner Anthony - 54557
Leslie A. Hicks - 3431

Incidents & Rumors Committee

Leslie F. Deacon, chairman - 1221
Edward E. Bodge - 6141
Riley H. Allen - 4911
Stafford L. Austin - 6221 (Aiea)

Memorial Plaque Committee

A. L. Dean, chairman - 4901
J. Russell Cades - 1277

Rehabilitation of Returning Soldiers

Leslie F. Deacon, chairman - 1221
Riley H. Allen - 4911

AJA Servicemen Letter Project

Charles R. Hemenway, chairman - 1251
Charles F. Loomis - 3881

Liaison with Fair Play Committee San Francisco and mainland

Dr. Miles E. Cary - 6061

Finance & Budget Committee

Dr. R. Komenaka, chairman - 4646
Masa Katagiri - 6025
Stanley Miyamoto - 7080

Emergency Service Committee

Nuuanu Y.M.C.A. - Phone 67464

Chairman - Dr. Ernest I. Murai
Vice Chairman - Masa Katagiri
Secretary - Stanley Miyamoto
Treasurer - Dr. R. Komenaka

Race Relations Committee

P. O. Box 459 - Phone 3881

Chairman - Theodore F. Trent
Secretary - Charles F. Loomis

1-31-44

RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEES

Race relations committee

Edward B. Bodge --Vice President and Manager, The Von Hamm-Young Co. Ltd.
Gerald W. Fisher --Assistant Vice-President, Bishop Trust Co.
Leslie F. Deacon --Secretary, Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
J. Russell Cades --Attorney, Smith, Wild, Beebe & Cades
Dr. Arthur L. Dean --Vice-President & Department Manager, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.; Chairman School Commissioners (former President University of Hawaii)
John A. Hamilton --Executive Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu
Philip E. Spalding --President, C. Brewer & Co.
Frederick D. Lowrey--President & Manager, Lewers & Cooke, Ltd.
H. P. Faye --Vice-President & Assistant Manager American Factors, Ltd.
Charles R. Hemerway--President, Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd.
Garner Anthony --Attorney (Robertson, Castle & Anthony)
Leslie A. Hicks --Vice-President & General Manager, The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.
Riley H. Allen --Vice-President & Secretary, Honolulu Star-Bulletin
Stafford L. Austin --Manager, Honolulu Plantation Co.
Charles F. Loomis --Secretary, Institute of Pacific Relations.
Dr. Miles E. Cary --Principal, McKinley High School.
Theodore P. Trent --President & Manager, First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. of Hawaii.

EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMITTEE

Dr. Ernest I. Murai--Dentist
Masa Katagiri --Salesman, Home Insurance Co.
Shigeo Yoshida --Principal, Ala Moana School.
Mitsuyuki Kido --Teacher, Farrington High School.
Stanley Miyamoto --Principal, Waialae School.
Katsuro Miho --Attorney.
Dr. James T. Kuminobu--Physician & Surgeon.
Y. Baron Goto --Specialist in Agricultural Club Work, University of Hawaii.
Iwao Miyake --Instructor, University of Hawaii.
Dr. R. Komenaka --Komenaka Optical Co.

The announcement of the U. S. farm security administrator in Washington that further farm loans will be refused to "persons of Japanese extraction whether citizens or not" is amazing.

It is not only amazing, it is disturbing as evidence that racial discrimination has become a guiding principle in one of the great bureaus of the federal government.

The issue, in its inevitable effects, is not one which concerns the Japanese alone.

It concerns people of other racial "minority" strains and derivations.

The news is totally unexpected. So far as territorial officials know, the farm security administration (F.S.A.) did not consult territorial officials, or federal officials here, before reaching its decision.

The F.S.A. is a bureau of the department of agriculture. It issues federal emergency crop loans, called F.E.C. loans, all over the United States.

Presumably these loans are available to borrowers on a basis of equality before the law. Presumably also the FSA, like every other government agency, is bound by the constitution of the United States.

The implications and possibilities of this astounding decision are plain. Some of them are:

1. If the FSA can determine loans on the basis of race, it can deny loans to Chinese, to Negroes, to Jews--to any person of any blood, citizen or not.

2. If the FSA can draw the race line in its operations, so can other federal agencies--a multitude of them--the war labor board, the war production board, the office of price administration, the war manpower commission, to mention only a few of them.

3. If the FSA has the power to draw the race line without authority of congress, it has the power to do other things which run athwart American constitutional principles without authority of congress--and so have other federal agencies.

It is obvious that the racial discrimination thus set up as a guiding principle in a great federal agency is based on the fact that Japan is an enemy nation, and on abhorrence, a natural and inevitable result of the whole sinister thing which we know as Japan, the enemy.

Yet even in our resolute determination to crush Japan the enemy, even in our detestation of "Japanism," we are bound to observe the principles of the free republic for which we fight.

This action by the FSA puts before the American people this strange spectacle:

One great branch of our national government--the war department--calls upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry to enlist, take up arms, go to the front to fight for American principles.

Another great branch of our national government--the department of agriculture--proposes to deny to other Americans of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges open to American citizens of every other ancestry in our land.

The two attitudes simply cannot be harmonized. Both cannot be correct on historic American principles. The inescapable fact is that the second attitude--that of racial discrimination by a federal agency--is wrong.

This attitude, this decision, should be challenged and opposed not merely on the basis of injustice to persons of Japanese blood but of violation of the principle of equality before the law, regardless of race and color, which is the very foundation of our America.

THE FSA MODIFIES ITS ORDER

Prompt protest against the drawing of the "race line" by the federal farm security administration appears to be having its effects.

The FSA administrator in Washington has issued instructions to his field offices which in effect modify the discriminations it was proposed to practice against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

As this newspaper pointed out when the original order first became known, the most serious aspect of the matter was not that the discrimination was against one race. It was that any racial discrimination should be set up by an agency of the United States government.

Not only Hawaii but other sections of the country need to be on guard against such violations of the spirit and the letter of our national constitution. And such violations, it is ironically true, are likely to be attempted at the very time millions of our finest men are engaged in fighting and dying for the cause of freedom from such racial abuses.

Star-Bulletin Feb. 26, '44

March 15, 1944

Mr. Miles E. Cary
Mc Kinley High School
South King St.
Honolulu, T.H.

Dear Mr. Carey:

First of all may I thank you for your check for \$10.00 covering a sustaining membership in the Committee. It is gratifying to see our membership grow, not only because we are of necessity, to a large extent, self supporting, but also because such growth indicates a widening interest.

Last week Major Blake, whom you probably know through contacts with Col. Fielder's office, was here, and we spent several hours together discussing the situation in general, and more specifically any possible assistance our Committee can receive from Honolulu and vice versa. I hope that you will talk to him. He should be in Honolulu before very long.

The interests of the Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the United States, whether from Hawaii or the mainland, are certainly tied together. At the present time, thanks largely to the War Department's decision to accept large numbers of them in the Army, it seems quite clear that the Congress is showing no disposition to pass legislation inimical to the interest.

We are trying, very specifically, to make a wise interpretation of the program of the War Department, feeling as we do that the great majority of American citizens, including those on the Pacific Coast, will accept the judgement and program of the War Department in this very difficult portion of national policy.

We shall look forward to the receipt of any and all informative material you can give us, and shall be happy to send you copies of any and all materials we send out.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

RWK:mj



March 1944

Wednesday

Dear Miss Gifford,

Thanks to your untiring efforts, "Beyond the Horizon" is spreading far & wide.

I'm sure many copies are going Hawaii-ward, some even to members of the 100th Inf. Bn. in wet and bloody Italy. I send you a letter from Pennsylvania which came today.

I can only say that it makes me feel damn glad and there is a queer feeling in my heart.

Graduation is very soon, and after a short Infantry basic training (I was a much-maligned Medic with no gun training) I'm due for combat.

My very deep gratitude and I shall write again when I reach there.
as ever
Efori

131 Edgewood Avenue
Pittsburgh 18, Pa.
March 1, 1944

Dear Yori,

I hope you won't find it quite absurd of me to write you about how very moving I found your article "Beyond the Horizon". My mother has just forwarded a bundle of California Monthlies to me here, your number among them.

Doubtless I am the faintest of memories to you - if even a memory at all. I was the red-headed, bespectacled Night Editor in your' sophomore year on the Monarch. Since Daily Lab I have not tried to pursue journalism as you did but have worked pretty hard at fiction - between washing dishes and wiping away coal dust and typing scientific articles for my chemist husband! Obviously, too, I have strayed far from Berkeley, though I have been lucky enough to be able to return several times. Despite the war my own life has