

5:6

CORRESPONDENCE

INCOMING/OUTGOING

JULY 1945

GA

171

July 2, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Colonel Clifton A. Fairbanks

We have information from Mr. Miller of the McCleod Agency, 1004 Third Avenue, Main 7217, that Thomas Phinney listed his business, the Central Cleaners, 931 Pine Street, Telephone Seneca 0318, for sale. The Hikida family are interested in purchasing this establishment and have deposited \$1500 earnest money. Negotiations were made with Albert Hikida, 410 Eighth Avenue South, Main 8413, who plans soon to enter the U. S. Army. Albert is anxious to consummate this deal, so that his mother and sister can operate the business and have a source of income during his absence. Already there are three Hikida boys in the service, one in the European Theater, one in the Pacific, in the Philippine Islands as an interpreter, and one in the United States.

After Albert had deposited his earnest money and the sale of the Central Cleaners was agreeable to Mr. Phinney, Mr. Miller called Mr. Smith, of the Liberty Cleaners, 1600 Jackson Street, Prospect 5050, who has done and is doing the cleaning for the Central Cleaners. Mr. Smith was indignant to learn that Mr. Miller would even consider selling the Central Cleaners to a Japanese family and definitely stated that it would not be possible for him to continue doing the cleaning business for the Central Cleaners if a Japanese purchased it.

Mr. Miller stated that the business located at 931 Pine Street has been a cleaning establishment for the past 25 years. For 20 years prior to evacuation, this establishment was owned and managed by a Japanese family and subsequently was operated by Caucasians. Mr. Phinney has had the operation for about a year.

Mr. Miller recounted to Mr. Smith the fact that there are three boys from the Hikida family now serving with the U. S. Army and one soon to go and also reminded him that it was the business of Japanese establishments that kept the Liberty Cleaners in business during the depression years. He also quoted Articles of the Constitution and the fact that the Civil War had been fought to eliminate racial prejudices. These statements served only to antagonize Mr. Smith and he made it clear that he would under no circumstances do business with "a damn Jap."

Mr. Miller then thought it would be wise to call Mr. Birkel, of Birkel Electric Company, 800 Pine, Elliott 2913, who owns the building. Despite the fact that Mr. Birkel had accepted rent for this same location from Japanese for an approximate 20-year period, Mr. Birkel refused to allow a Japanese in his building at this time. Mr. Miller quoted to Mr. Birkel the rights of citizens as stated in the Constitution, but Mr. Birkel was not impressed and stated that he would turn the matter over to his attorney. From Mr. Miller it is understood that the attorney is to investigate the legal technicalities and Mr. Birkel's right to refuse tenancy to Albert Hikida.

Mr. Miller then called Mr. Phinney and reported the results of his conversations with Mr. Smith and Mr. Mital and stated that it might be advisable for Mr. Phinney to call Mr. Smith. This Mr. Phinney did. Mr. Smith stated that if he heard another mention of Mr. Phinney's calling to a Jap that he would refuse to pick up Mr. Phinney's cleaning.

A Mrs. Strum is the owner of the Liberty Cleaners and may be called at the Liberty Cleaners Monday through Friday. Mr. Smith has a one-year contract expiring December, 1945, to manage the establishment.

The above information has been given to R. H. Anderson of the Army Security Intelligence Division, who, it is reported has been given the assignment of recording activities on returnees.

George E. Burdquist
Assoc. Sec., Federal Council
Churches of Christ in America

I discussed this matter with Lt Col Bisenius of G 2 Western Defense Command at Fort Lewis this morning, in the absence of Genl Lewis

Mr. Harold Fester, Area Supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, 309 Walker Bldg, Corner 2nd and University, has the facts in this situation.



The San Francisco News

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

July 2, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

"Racial Unity in Education for Democracy" is as good a title as any to represent what I would like to talk about Friday at Sacramento. I will check in with you at the Elks Club.

What I am going to develop is the thought that these racial unity committee/s are of the utmost importance in any community where more than one race is working and living; that it must temper its membership, its activities and especially the tempo of its work to the tempo of the community; ~~and~~ that it must avoid the danger of overloading its membership with people super-idealistic and sub-practical; that it must be fair and it must be patient. You can arrange that any way you want to.

Be seeing you.

Frank A. Clarvoe
Frank A. Clarvoe.

The East and West Association

Devoted to new and better understanding
between peoples through mutual knowledge

PEARL S. BUCK, *President*

CHARLES S. PHARIS, *Treasurer*

ALBERT H. WALSH, *Secretary*

HERMANN HAGEDORN

Director, West Coast Office

West Coast Office
17 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, California

July 2, 1945.

My dear Mrs. Kingman:

I had hoped that Miss Helen Heffernan of the State Department of Education would represent the East and West Association at your Conference on July 6th. I have just heard, however, that Miss Heffernan will be unable to be present.

I find that I myself cannot possibly come so I am afraid our Association will not be represented, unless I can persuade a member of our West Coast Committee from San Francisco to attend. *I have written Mrs. Oliver Thompson Cornell asking her to represent us.*
I will do my best.

Cordially yours,

Hermann Hagedorn

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Committee on American Principles
and Fair Play
Room 203, 465 California Street
San Francisco 4, California

四海之内皆兄弟也

"All Within the Four Seas Are Brethren." — CONFUCIUS, *Analects*

July 3, 1945

University of California Students'
Cooperative Association
Sherman Hall
2250 Prospect Street
Berkeley, California

Dear Students:

Mrs. Kingman is sorry that she will not be able to attend the Welcome Dinner on Wednesday, July 4th, at six p.m. at Sherman Hall. She will be in Sacramento on that day.

Very sincerely yours,

Constance Halliday
Secretary to Mrs. Kingman

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LC=Deferred Cable

NLT=Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

(57).

1945 JUL 3 AM 11 24

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

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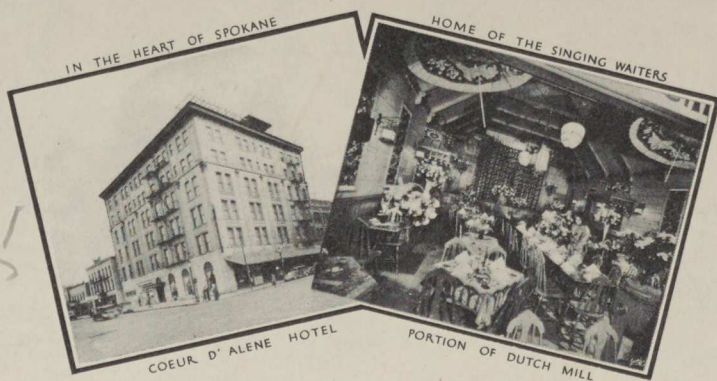
T.FE7 14 4 EXTRA=LOSANGELES CALIF JULY 2 VIA MX SAN
MRS RUTH W KINGMAN= FRANCISCO CALIF 3
COMMITTEE ON AMN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY FONE ASHBERRY
62 14 BERKELEY CALIF=2287 Telegraph

REGRET LONG TIME ENGAGEMENTS HERE PREVENT ATTENDANCE MEETING
JULY SIXTH=

IRENE T HEINEMAN.

NO TO
BY AT 11:40 AM
CALLS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



COEUR D'ALENE HOTEL
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
HOME OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH MILL

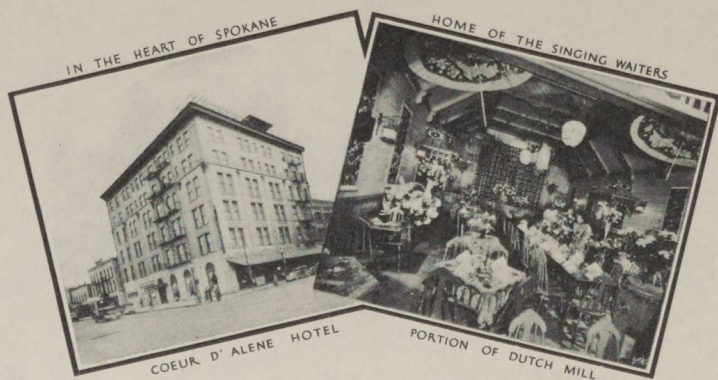
En route Topaz
July 3, 1945

Dear Mrs Kingman -

My wife says "Better print" - Maybe I should if I want this to be at all legible!

We enjoyed greatly reading your letter from T. Matsumoto - Certainly it contains a very significant appraisal of center conditions - I wished that he had included Topaz - would like to have seen how we look in his eyes.

Wish I could show this letter to a few members of our staff - P.D. Com. analyst, Relo. Prog. officer. If you finally think it would be OK please send



COEUR D'ALENE HOTEL

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

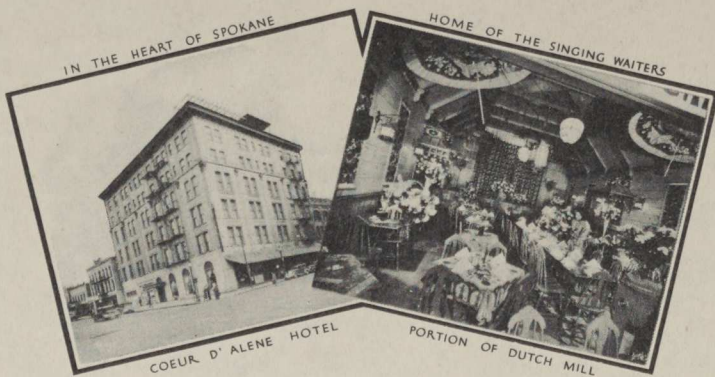
HOME OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH MILL

it over for a few days. In the meantime I'm taking the liberty of using some of the ideas ~~to~~ without acknowledging the source -

In general, I think he really hit the nail on the head. Some conditions do not exist at Topaz.

The general philosophy of adm. at Topaz has not been one of forcing departures - but rather trying to carry on with life as normal as possible - still moving along with the business of center closing.

Vocational Training - English ~~and~~ sewing and mechanics are continuing into Aug. Comm. act. has strengthened its summer program, with the closing of schools



COEUR D'ALENE HOTEL

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

HOME OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH MILL

Relo. and welfare have been combined
and counsellors have been assigned to
districts thruout the center, workers
spend considerable time in the offices
of the block mgrs.

Now is the time, if ever that the
soundness (or otherwise) of our philosophy
of adm will show up. in terms of Relo.
3 weeks ago I was encouraged - will let
you know how things look when I
get back.

Specific comments Follow -

Par 2 Par 2. Practically all Topaz ministers
have relocated - Making church operation in
the center difficult

Par 4 - Has T.M. written the bulletin on
work of cit. committees

Par 5 - Topaz Residents have never (600)

really believed that WRA was working in their interest, either.

P4 - part. An evacuee "Geography" teacher has 3 or 4 meetings per week in D. Halls. with a weekly audience of 1000 or more. Recently - he has added to his curriculum - ~~at~~ a 10 min. study of the "News maps" - Official U.S. Army - News briefs in map form - I believe that these are instructive.

P5 - part. We have not forced unemployment. Neither have we "made work". Rather, we have been pushing to completion necessary jobs as fast as possible "while labor is available".

P12 - part we use Issei interpreters as much as possible.

P12 part - several of our Buddhist ministers are now free to return.

P12 and 13 - The Buddhist Minister. expressed pretty well the sentiment of some Topaz ans!!

P13-5 Progress is being made in opening Buddhist churches as hostels.

13-6 - Loans of Gov't property are now possible.

P19.

with regard to the churches. I have been disturbed in this trip to the coast by the apparent "half baked" policies of certain churches at least in establishing "missions" in areas where

- 5 -



COEUR D'ALENE HOTEL

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
HOME OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH MILL

The pastors are forced to ~~de~~ denominationalize
their work - and thus only serve a handful -
Can something be done to get down to
specifics - and concrete planning which will
subordinate the denomination to the need?
No doubt - I stumbled onto an extreme
case but would appreciate receiving any
information you may have on concrete
programs of the churches.

I hope you will be able to read
this - Gladys sends her best regards -
she was sorry not to have seen you in
Berkeley - The dinner was a nice
affair by Cal students - former Topazans -
Too bad you couldn't join us.
Sincerely R.E.B.

July 12, 1945

Mr. Roscoe Bell
Assistant Project Director
Central Utah Project
Topaz, Utah

Dear Mr. Bell:

Mrs. Kingman is away on vacation, but has asked me to reply to your letter of July 3. She still feels under obligation not to send the Memo into any center.

Thank you very much for your comments. Mrs. Kingman would be happy to hear from you re: the present developments in relocation from Topaz.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Pacific Northwest Office
FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
4033 UNIVERSITY WAY
SEATTLE, 5, WASHINGTON

July 3, 1945

Mrs. Ruth Blaisdel
International House
University of California
Berkeley, California

sent
7/19/45

Dear Mrs. Blaisdel:

We have had a request for some literature concerning the Japanese-Americans which the American Principles and Fair Play Committee are distributing. One pamphlet- not illustrated- concerning the the attitude of the soldiers toward the nisei was especially wanted. If you can supply us with some of this literature we will appreciate it very much. We will mail you a check to cover the cost of the material upon receipt of your bill.

Sincerely yours,

Wm E. Cowling
Wm. E. Cowling
office secretary

Mrs. Blaisdel of Berkeley has turned this over to Mrs. K. for reply.

Mrs. K. has given her best regards to Mrs. Farg. who is a personal friend.

July 19, 1945

Mr. Wm. E. Cowling
Pacific Northwest Office
Fellowship of Reconciliation
4032 University Way
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Mr. Cowling:

Mr. Allen Blaisdell, of International House has turned your letter of July 3, over to Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary of the Fair Play Committee for reply.

Under separate cover, I have sent you pamphlet material which you may find interesting and informative. Additional copies may be obtained from this office.

Mrs. Kingman asks me to send her best regards to Mrs. Mary Farquharson, who is a personal friend.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

July 5, 1945

Mr. Robert S. Osgeed
7270 Junette Place
La Mesa, California

Dear Mr. Osgeed:

As Dr. Sproul is in Moscow, serving with the Reparation Board, his office has asked me to reply to Major Hopkins' letter. While I cannot, of course, speak for Dr. Sproul personally, I am quite confident that he is in entire agreement with the observations I make in the following paragraphs, as we have talked at length on the general subject, and have always seen eye to eye on matters pertaining to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

I have examined Major M. J. Hopkins' letter with a good deal of interest. The Major obviously is both intelligent and sincere, but his views with respect to Japanese-Americans are definitely not based on fact and, in my estimation, they are colored by fallacious pre-conceived ideas.

An example of the non-factual basis of Major Hopkins' reasoning is his statement of the War Department's view with respect to the return of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast. The Major affirms his belief in "group responsibility," states that all Japanese-Americans are to be blamed for not denouncing pre-war Japanese propaganda, and asserts that evacuees now returning to the West Coast are not loyal "in the true sense." He writes, "Our Army said so and thinks so today."

7/5/45

Nothing could be farther from the actual truth. In the various public statements made by military officials during the course of the evacuation, it was emphasized that Japanese-Americans were removed en masse only because military authorities deemed it impossible to screen the loyal from the disloyal in the short time available for the movements. Officers in charge of the evacuation on many occasions (as, for example, the speech of Colonel Karl Bendetsen on May 20, 1942) specifically rejected any theory of "group responsibility" and stated their belief in the intrinsic loyalty of large numbers of evacuees. Every act of the War Department subsequent to the evacuation has corroborated this stand.

In a personal letter written to me by John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War on June 7, 1945, he said, "mass evacuation of Japanese Americans was ordered purely as a matter of military necessity, without any intention of reflecting on the loyalty or good citizenship of thousands of the evacuees. When military necessity permitted, the mass evacuation was rescinded and all those who were not individually excluded were permitted to return to the West Coast areas. This action was taken by the military purely on their own responsibility...." "...The War Department has good reason to know, particularly because of the extraordinary records made by the Nisei combat units, that the great majority of the Japanese-Americans are loyal and law-abiding, and are entitled to be treated as such. The War Department deploras acts of violence against them and the Secretary has said so unmistakably. I do not see how there can be any misunderstanding on that score."

In January, 1942, the War Department accepted Japanese-Americans as volunteers in the armed forces. In March, 1943, Selective Service procedures were again made applicable to Japanese-Americans. Even more to the point, the War Department (as well as the Navy Department and the Department of Justice) has participated in the procedures which have cleared Japanese-Americans for resettlement throughout the United States from the very beginning of the resettlement program in the fall of 1942. The intelligence agencies of the military forces initially approved the principle of the preliminary program when it was first introduced by the War Relocation Authority. Those agencies subsequently took an active part in clearing persons for relocation through the machinery of the special Japanese-American Joint Board, attached to the Office of the Provost Marshal General. This Board examined the record of

every male adult American-Japanese.

Finally and most importantly, it was a decision of the War Department that revoked the mass exclusion order in December, 1944. The announcement that Japanese-Americans were to be allowed to return to their former homes on the West Coast was made simultaneously by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and the Secretary of War. At that time, the former stated:

The people of the states situated within the Western Defense Command are assured that the records of all persons of Japanese ancestry have been carefully examined and only those persons who have been cleared by military authorities have been permitted to return. They should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded other law-abiding American citizens or residents.

Secretary Stimson in his statement also emphasized that only loyal Japanese were being allowed to return to the West Coast. The group, he said, had been investigated "probably more thoroughly than any other segment of our population." He pointed out that the "outstanding record" of Japanese-American soldiers in all parts of the world had "shown conclusively that it is possible to make sound judgements as to their loyalty." He asked the people of the Western States to "accord returning persons of Japanese ancestry all the considerations to which they are entitled as loyal citizens and law-abiding residents."

In sum, it is a misstatement of fact to say that the War Department believes Japanese-Americans are not "loyal in the true sense." It never believed this for any except a minority of the entire group. It has, by its acceptance of Japanese-Americans in the armed forces and the employment of Japanese-Americans at army bases, demonstrated its belief in the basic loyalty of Japanese-Americans. Above all, it has demonstrated this belief - and disavowed Major Hopkins' standard of "group responsibility" - by making it possible for the vast majority of the evacuated persons to return to the West Coast. Rather than believing that the majority of American-Japanese are not loyal, the War Department by its very action has shown its conviction in the basic allegiance of the majority of the group.

It seems clear that if Major Hopkins is seriously impressed with the necessity for accepting military judgment in respect to the determination of loyalty, he would cease to oppose the return of Japanese-Americans to the West Coast because of a single situation: Every returning person has been carefully examined by the War Department officials, found loyal by War Department tests, and given freedom to come to the West Coast by War Department orders.

I cite only one of several examples of Major Hopkins' tendencies to generalize on the basis of unfavorable preconceived ideas. This is his lengthy reasoning leading to the conclusion that the fact that Japanese-Americans "are fighting bravely for us doesn't mean that they are patriotic." No more twisted an appraisal seems possible. If willingness to serve on the battlefield (and it must be remembered that a large proportion of American-Japanese in the Army are volunteers) is not an incontrovertible test of one's allegiance, then certainly no test exists. If Major Hopkins impugns the loyalty of those Japanese-American soldiers who have fought and died and who have received the nation's highest military awards, both individually and in group, then whose loyalty can he accept without question? An extension of Major Hopkins' reasoning would cast doubt on the loyalty of every American in or out of the military services. His logic twists every law of evidence and every canon of justice.

Throughout his entire letter, Major Hopkins emphasizes the pre-war attempt of the Japanese Government to shake the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Believing in group responsibility, he states that all American Japanese "have grave responsibilities against them" for failing to denounce Japanese spies. By inference he makes clear that he believes Japanese agents were at least partially successful in their attempts "to subvert and obtain the services of every single Japanese-American along the coast."

That Japan made serious effort to spread propaganda among the resident Japanese population cannot be doubted. So did Germany and Italy among their respective groups in the United States, and to a far more extensive degree. But the mere existence of a propaganda effort is no evidence of its success. The culpability of those at whom the propaganda is directed cannot be measured by their efforts in opposing it. The task of combating subversive agents is primarily for the government, not for the individual. Though the record is clear that many

American-Japanese did actively aid our federal intelligence services, the true measure of Japanese-American loyalties can only be found in their reactions to the propaganda. Events of the first months of the war alone amply prove how unsuccessful the efforts of Japanese agents were. During those months before the evacuation not a single Japanese in America or Hawaii, alien or citizen, was convicted of espionage or sabotage activities. Despite Major Hopkins' disclaimer that Japan "could hardly expect.... white men to act as Quisslings (sic) for them," the only persons convicted during the entire course of the war for acting as agents of Japan (with one minor exception) have been not Japanese, but Caucasian.

As for Major Hopkins' general adherence to the theory of "group responsibility," I can think of no doctrine more alien to American practices and American ideals. However the mass condemnation of minority groups (for alleged wrongs of individual members) may be prized as a tool of the totalitarian countries, it has never, and can never, be a device of democracy. As I have pointed out above, it is a doctrine repudiated by our federal government. The democratic way is to hold the individual responsible for himself. His crimes are not those of his family, his neighborhood, or his nationality group. Curiously enough, Major Hopkins is willing to condemn the entire Japanese group for its alleged failure to combat pro-Japanese propaganda. Without laboring the petty nature of the charge, it is strange that he is not willing to look in the other direction and give credit to the group for the many acts of valor performed by Japanese-Americans on the battlefield.

The basic documents cited by Major Hopkins as supporting his stand deserve more lengthy comment than I can give at this time. He refers to (1) General DeWitt's Final Report; Japanese Evacuation From the West Coast, 1942 and (2) The Report of the Dies Committee entitled Report on Japanese Activities (Appendix VI of the publications of the Special House Committee on UnAmerican Activities). Like many Dies Committee reports, the latter of these two works has been proved to be almost a random collection of hearsay, previously published scare articles, the testimony of partial witnesses, and miscellaneous other materials of a similar nature. In March, 1942, Congressman Thomas Eliot of Massachusetts and Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York effectively demonstrated before the House of Representatives the spurious nature of many of the sources for the Japanese report. The last section of the report was actually written by a member

of the California Joint Immigration Committee. The Committee, of course, is one of the leading anti-oriental groups in the United States. Whatever its patriotic motives, its inability to present unbiased evidence is certainly clear.

General DeWitt's Final Report, too, appears to contain many doubtful conclusions, drawn from doubtful statements of fact. Studies to be published after the war will demonstrate this. Already serious doubt has been cast on the report by another agency of the federal government: In the government's brief filed by the Department of Justice before the Supreme Court in the case of Korematsu vs. U.S. a statement specifically repudiates any reliance on charges made in the DeWitt report. Further, General DeWitt's own dependence on racial dogma (a dogma not accepted by the War Department, itself) has been amply demonstrated. In his recommendation in favor of evacuation, the General wrote: "The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese.... have become 'Americanized' the racial strains are undiluted." No more unscientific statement as to the attributes of race could be made.

In thus refuting Major Hopkins' letter, I hope my own position in the matter is clearly understood. I stand simply for giving Americans of Japanese ancestry the same rights and privileges granted to other Americans.

In the current situation, I believe that residents of the Pacific Coast should abide by the decision of the War Department and the Federal Government to allow Japanese-Americans to return to their former homes. This is their moral and their legal right. I believe that efforts made to impede the orderly resettlement of Japanese-Americans are not only unjust to members of that group, but also a positive factor in fostering general minority unrest in this country and an aid in furthering the propaganda of our Japanese enemy.

To confuse Japanese-Americans with the Japanese enemy is an intellectual error. It is also an admission that American education and American ways of living have failed to produce Americans. Yet this admission is completely unwarranted -- and proof is in the war record of Japanese-Americans numbered in the tens of thousands who have served the country in all theatres of battle and in many civilian capacities. As

Mr. Osgood

page 7

7/5/45

President Roosevelt said, "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry." For Americans of Japanese ancestry, the slant of their eyes is unimportant; it is the slant of their hearts which has counted.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary

RWK:ckh

reply
7/10/45

540 Summit Ave,
Webster Groves 19, Mo.
July 5th 1945

Mrs. Ruth Kingman

I know you are having
a terribly busy time facing all
different problems and difficulties
not only large but small matters
to build and best result.

Now I have to ask your
help on one of the most difficult
problem "The Housing" As you
understand about my returning
to Berkeley to teach from Fall
semester (Oct 25) We Mr. Obata
Yuri and my self will be
there in time. Gyo is going

back to cranbrook school ^{2.}
after summer to take another
semester to finish his master's course.
So at least there will be only
three of us need a living place.

I would like to know what
to do to face such a difficulty.
our desire is to rent house. It
will be excellent if house furnished.
but if not we could bring back
the necessary things like refrigerator,
washing machine etc.

I recieved all informations
concerning my return to
University from Hean Deutsch
June 26th and prof. pepper
the chairman of our Department

July 1st. I am greatly pleased that not only resuming my old position to teach but ^{but} my faith to the university has been answered and this fact brought up from my friends tireless effort which we Obata family deeply thanks

Kim and Masa working well. Yuri will get in university expecting to take art. Mrs. Obata over enjoying a gain to breathe fresh California air without much sweat and smoky dust. Even she can walk straight up in winter time instead hitting side walk. Send nice regard to Mr. Kingman.

yours truly

Chie Obata

July 10, 1945

Mr. Chiura Obata
540 Summit Ave.,
Webster Groves, 19, Missouri

Dear Mr. Obata:

Cheers! The news that you and Mrs. Obata and Yuri are coming home is the best thing I've heard for a long time. Needless to say, all of your friends will be delighted. There are thirty-six Nisei students already registered, and to have a faculty member coming back to the University will be wonderful.

I called Dr. Pepper to talk with him about your housing problem.

This housing shortage is the worst situation on the Coast at the present time, so we will probably have a lot of trouble finding anything at all - much less something really suitable.

There are a couple of questions I'd like to ask.

1) Did you own the Ellsworth St. house, and if so, how about getting O.P.A. to get it for you, with 90 day's notice?

2) Is there any chance of your getting into a part of Mr. Sato's home?

There is not one registered vacancy in any part of Berkeley now, and it would be best if you could get one of those two houses if possible.

If that is possible, let me know and Dr. Pepper and I will be glad to help with OPA.

Mr. Obata

page 2

7/10/45

If that is not possible let me know, and I shall get to work at once, to see what can be done.

We must have you here! Will you give my best regards to Mrs. Obata, Gyo, Yuri, Kim and Masa?

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary

RWK:cc

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

700 JACKSON PLACE WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

GEORGE A. FINCH
SECRETARY

CABLE: INTERPAX WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 3428

July 5, 1945.

Mr. Galen M. Fisher,
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play,
Room 203, 465 California Street,
San Francisco 4, California.


My dear Mr. Fisher:

Your letter of June 14 supporting the request of the Japanese American Citizens League for a grant toward the educational work of that organization was received three days after the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment in New York. I am sorry that the Trustees did not feel able to continue to finance the work of this committee because of the great demands upon the Endowment which far exceed the limited funds at the disposal of the Trustees.

The problem of promoting fair treatment between citizens of the same country relates only indirectly to the subject of international peace. The Endowment was glad to make an initial contribution to the Japanese American Citizens League in the hope that it might receive help from other sources.

I am,

Sincerely yours,


Secretary.

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

There was no organization

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

formed in Auburn.

Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

Signed

Mr. R. D. Richardson
Not Dr.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

5 Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.
Vallejo Council for Civic Unity

Signed Coreine Muddel



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

One Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

Signed

Raymond Borth
COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY

215 W. 7th St. - . . .

Los Angeles 14, Calif.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Pay
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

1 ? Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

National Conf. of Christians +
Jews

Signed J. Munroe Warner

First Christian Church

Thanks for letter - Marysville, Calif.
Dr. Mitchell will be out of town.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS.

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

2 Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

SIGNED Bonda Isenberg
Fair Play Committee
Palo Alto



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

4 Representatives will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

Signed

Walter S. Cook
Sack Mated Co, Council
on Christianity.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Trade
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CONFERENCE OF CALIFORNIA'S COUNCILS OF
CIVIC UNITY AND SIMILAR COMMUNITY
ORGANIZATIONS.

Sacramento, July 6, 1945

One Representative will attend the
Conference from the organization I represent.

Signed

R.R. Timmer

*R.R. Timmer
almost impossible to get.*



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
2287 TELEGRAPH AVE. RM. 215
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

The filing time sho

on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

TA65

J-FB418 8 GOVT=SN WASHINGTON DC 9 418P

ROBERT GIBSON= 2287 *Telegraph*

ANS NL 7 BERKELEY CALIF=

RETEL BE ASSURED ENERGETIC SUPPORT MATTER REFERRED TO=
SHERIDAN DOWNEY.

Auburn, California
Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Room 203, 465 Calif St. 7/10/45
San Francisco 4

Dear Mrs. Kingman,
We didn't form an
Organization in Auburn.
Many felt it would just
give the opposition, which
they thought was dying
down, an incentive to
further activity.

I am not Dr. just Mr.

Sincerely yours
H. D. Richardson.

156 Center St.
Auburn California

Night letter
Sent 7/7/45

Speaker Sam Rayburn
John W. McCormick
Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Charles A. Halleck

House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDING CONFERENCE OF 30 CALIFORNIA COUNCILS
OF CIVIC UNITY, JULY 6 IN SACRAMENTO VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO
URGE YOU TO EXERT LEADERSHIP TO INSURE PASSAGE OF FEPC
APPROPRIATION WHEN REINSTATED BY SENATE.

Robert Gibson
Executive Secretary,
San Francisco Council for Civic Unity.

Senator Sheridan Downey
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

EIGHTY PERSONS ATTENDING CONFERENCE OF 30 CALIFORNIA COUNCILS
OF CIVIC UNITY, JULY 6 IN SACRAMENTO VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO URGE
YOU TO FIGHT FOR RESTORATION OF FEPC APPROPRIATION.

Robert Gibson
Executive Secretary
San Francisco Council for
Civic Unity.

July 9, 1945

Mr. Simon. Gross, Manager
Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust
150 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Gross:

The last few months have been among the busiest in this Committee's life, for it has had to deal more frequently with important officials and civilians than usual in order to mobilize all possible influences to ensure a peaceful and successful process of resettlement of evacuees. That these efforts and those of many Governmental and private agencies have been only partially successful is evident from the fact that more than a score of attacks have occurred on the property or persons of returned evacuees, although with no bodily harm and but small damage to property.

In this effort we have helped enlist both Army and civil officials. The California State Attorney General, Robert Kenny, has been especially active, and although a few sheriffs and judges have been derelict, many others have worked whole-heartedly to prevent trouble. Judge Kenny says that the opposition who are making trouble number only a small minority, and that they are concentrated mostly in rural areas where farmers and politicians think they can gain by keeping the evacuees out.

representing 6 organizations
Two weeks ago, when seven of us interviewed Judge Kenny, we secured from him the enclosed directions as to reporting attacks to his offices. We and the other agencies concerned have sent out hundreds of this sheet and have suggested that similar instructions be sent out in Washington and Oregon.

On July 6th a significant Conference of Councils of Civic Unity was held at Sacramento. This had been arranged by a small committee, of which our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Kingman, was chairman. Some 75 persons attended, from Southern, Central and Northern California. Thirty Councils or similar committees were represented. Most of them had been formed as the result of our activity, especially during the last six months. In fact, one of the chief emphases decided upon at the Palace Hotel Conference of Jan. 10-11, (called by our Committee for all interracial agencies) was to promote the formation of such Councils, which would cover problems of all minorities.

As one outcome of the conference at Sacramento, it was voted that a Continuation Committee should formulate a plan for a statewide federation of all such Councils. It is our expectation that as soon as that federation shall have been formed, this Committee can transfer to it the

Mr. Gross

responsibility for seeing that matters touching persons of Japanese ancestry are properly cared for. From the beginning, it has been our intention to dissolve as soon as the acute emergency had passed.

A week ago our Advisory Board held a special consultation as to our future plans, and it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a definite plan, with the presumption that from September 1, 1945, we should reduce our work and budget by not less than one-half, and more likely, by two-thirds, and should look toward effecting dissolution within a year.

This reduction of work and budget applies mainly to the central headquarters. The work in Southern California will probably go forward with no diminution for the rest of this year, following the very successful extension of local councils in many smaller cities in the Southland. The central budget has been subsidizing the Los Angeles Committee rather heavily, but from September, they can probably paddle their own canoe. They have an excellent Executive Secretary, who has shown genius in stimulating activity in many outlying communities, as well as inside Los Angeles.

We deeply appreciate the generous grant made by your Trust, and I have written this brief report to let you know some of the developments which it helped to make possible.

Sincerely yours

Galen M. Fisher

P.S.

If convenient, please let Mr. Roger N. Baldwin see this letter.

GMF

ROBERT MARSHALL CIVIL LIBERTIES TRUST

150 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Address All
Communications to
SIMON GROSS, Manager

July 23, 1945.

Mr. Galen M. Fisher
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
465 California Street
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 9th. It will be presented to the trustees at their next meeting, which I believe will be in the fall.

Mr. Baldwin (who has read your letter) and I wish to thank you for the fullness of the report on the activities of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Simon Gross

SG:Y

July 10, 1945

Major General Hency C. Pratt
Commanding General
Western Defense Command
Presidio
San Francisco, California

Dear General Pratt:

Mr. Harold Fistere, Area Supervisor, War Relocation Authority, 309 Walker Building, Seattle, Washington, has full information on the case that I discussed with you over the telephone this afternoon and can supply your representative with factual data.

I look forward to seeing you the latter part of this month when I will be in San Francisco.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

George E. Rundquist
Federal Council of Churches
of Christ in America

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Edward J. Ennis -

Care of or Apt. No. Director Alien Enemy Control Unit.

Street and No. Dept. of Justice

Place Washington, D.C.

19____
FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Will phone eleven thirty Tuesday Washington time
re Daiichi Takeoka paroled alien 1370734 former
Portland resident evacuated to Minidoka. ^{Excluded} Army
West coast ^{Army} ~~exclusion~~ number 9193. Cleared by
Army May fourteenth, revised list 27. Takeoka
left center July eleven. Immigration Department
orders return lacking evidence change in condition of
parole. ^{seek} ~~Desire~~ explanation apparent conflict in Justice

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

~~and~~ Army procedures -

Sender's telephone
number

George E. Rundquist, Federal Council of Churches of Christ

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeat message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeat message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeat-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeat-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeat-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in the case of any message except an intrastate message in Texas where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission, and in the case of an intrastate message in Texas the Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties where the claim is not presented in writing to the Company within ninety-five days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued; provided, however, that neither of these conditions shall apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

10-42

CLASSES OF SERVICE

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A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

CABLE SERVICES

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

July 10, 1945

Mr. Robert W. Kenny, Attorney General
State of California
State Building, Civic Center
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Kenny:

May I express the appreciation of the four sponsoring Committees for your generous cooperation with us in the Conference in Sacramento on July 6?

It is always encouraging to persons whose sole interest is in achieving and maintaining a high public spirit to have their official representatives confer with them from time to time.

In the course of the day's discussion and action, a full account of which will be sent to you upon its completion, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, few apprehensions of persons committing acts of terrorism against Japanese-Americans have been made; and

Whereas, in the two cases which have been brought for prosecution, miscarriages of justice have resulted;

Now therefore be it resolved by the eighty persons attending a Conference of Councils of Civic Unity and similar organizations of the State of California, that The Office of the Attorney General of California be requested to give continuing, wide publicity to the \$1000.00 reward posted by the American Civil Liberties Union for information

Mr. Kenny

page 2

7/10/45

leading to the arrest, conviction, and sentencing of those persons perpetrating acts of terrorism against persons of Japanese ancestry:

Be it further resolved that the Attorney General be requested to send copies of the reward offer to all district attorneys, sheriffs and local police Chiefs of the State of California so that all law enforcement officers may be apprised of this reward."

Thank you again for your generous participation in our day's considerations. I am confident that all of those present will do what they can, in their own communities, to press for an improved enforcement of the law.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary

RWK:ccn

CC: Mr. Ernest Besig

466 East California Street
Pasadena, 5, California
July 10, 1944

The World Citizenship Movement
160 East College Street
Oberlin, Ohio

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I commend the views of Mr. J.C. Kennedy in the article "Help Japanese Americans?" in the issue of May, 1944. This is a point of view which needs, I believe, to be called to the attention of people who are thinking of themselves as would be "world citizens".

It is with shame that I acknowledge that California, judged by most of the press and most of the public statements of politicians, is not setting a good example of the kind of democracy for which our soldiers are fighting. If we cannot settle the problems of race in this country by constitutional methods, what hope have we of ever setting up a world organization based upon the rights of all peoples of all races and colors?

I should remind you however, that many Californians do not subscribe to the policy of preventing law abiding, loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry from returning to their homes when the military authorities say that the emergency is ended. The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was founded by people who believe that "Attempts to deprive any law-abiding citizen of his citizenship rights because of racial descent are contrary to fundamental American principles and jeopardize the citizenship of others".

We believe we are helping to safeguard the very principles for which our soldiers are offering their lives. I would like to appeal to all citizens who have hopes for a world society which shall protect human rights to help work out this critical minority problem in our country along the lines suggested by Mr. Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

July 10, 1945

Dear Mr. Crotty:

Thank you for your good letter of July 5.

When Mrs. Booth was here last Saturday, we talked somewhat of the financial needs of the Committee. I told her that I would write to you as soon as Mr. Fisher and I could, with the aid of some of our other Executive Committee members, make specific suggestions as to what the Southern California organization might take on as their responsibility.

It has always been encouraging and a source of satisfaction that our members in Los Angeles have been ready and quick to meet their financial obligations to the central office. You have been especially good to ask for our suggestions as to what part of the future budget the southern organization might be expected to undertake.

Enclosed you will find a detailed copy of the minutes of the meeting held on July 2. You will note on page 2 C 6 b c and on page 3 (continued), that I have marked your copy, calling your attention to specific references to the tentative plans re: Southern California.

On Monday, July 16, Mr. McGiffert is calling a meeting of the committee referred to on p. 2, C 6 c, of the minutes. Following that meeting we should be able to be quite specific in our suggestions. Until then, may I offer the following memorandum to which your organization

7/11/45

might wish to give immediate consideration:

- I. In view of the fact that over half of our financial support will terminate on September 1, (see Minutes, page 2 C 2), it will be necessary to make stringent cuts in our set-up both here in the central office and in southern California.
Suggestion 1). Southern California organizations should make plans to underwrite a considerable part of the expenses of the Los Angeles office by September 1, and the entire budget after January 1, 1946.
Suggestion 2) Southern California organizations might appoint a joint (Pasadena, Los Angeles, and other outlying committees) finance committee to undertake this task, starting to build their own financial structure some time in August, to be operating by September 1, and ready to take over complete responsibility by January 1, 1946.

I think that you will find great enthusiasm and active cooperation from the Pasadena Committee. It will be well for you to talk with Colonel Finch, acting chairman of Pasadena, who attended the Sacramento conference.

It will be most helpful if, after talking with Mrs. Booth, you can give us some idea of how soon your finance committee will be formed and "ready to go". Following our meeting next week, I shall do as you have asked and send you a suggested outline for a specific budget plan for the whole Committee, and particularly what we see as desirable for Southern California.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman
Executive Secretary

RWK:ech
Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Gracia D. Booth
Mr. Galen E. Fisher

Dictated but not read.

OLYMPIC HOTEL

THOMAS A. GILDERSLEEVE

Vice-President and General Manager

SEATTLE 11, Washington

July 10/25-

Dear Ruth:

I'm leaving tomorrow at noon for Portland. Will be stopping at the New Heathman Hotel. I'll drop you a line from there with an account of developments.

The situation up here as I sense it is improving altho the immigration of evacuees is still a trickle.

This is merely a note of change of address, so, so-long.

George E Rundquist