

519

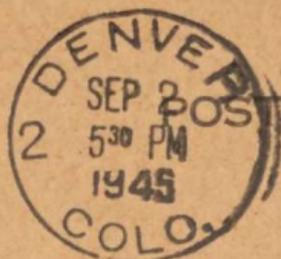
CORRESPONDENCE

INCOMING/OUTGOING

SEPT. 1945

G-A

171



POST CARD



TO Committee on Amer. Principles & Fairplay

2287 Telegraph Avenue

Berkeley

Calif

Form 22-B

*of*  
*cc*  
USE THIS CARD TO NOTIFY YOUR CORRESPONDENTS OR  
PUBLISHER OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

DATE 1st Sept. 1945

THIS IS TO ADVISE THAT ON 7th Sept 1945

I ~~MOVE~~ ~~OR~~ WILL MOVE) FROM

810 East 12th Avenue

(No.)

(STREET OR AVENUE)

Denver 3, Colorado

(CITY)

(STATE)

NEW ADDRESS:

141-42

(No.)

78th Avenue

(STREET OR AVENUE)

c/o Biro

FLUSHING

(CITY)

N Y

(STATE)

• 70

c5-10891

SIGNATURE

*R.H.F.*  
Royal H. Fisher

**Clair Engle**

2D DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

HOME ADDRESS  
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE ADDRESS  
1018 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1945

COMMITTEES:  
WAR CLAIMS, CHAIRMAN  
WORLD WAR VETERANS'  
LEGISLATION  
MINES AND MINING  
COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND  
MEASURES  
PUBLIC LANDS  
ROADS

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Mr. Engle is in California during the present recess of Congress and in his absence from Washington I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of August 27th with which you enclosed a copy of an open letter sent by your Executive Committee to the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, Auburn, California. Mr. Engle will be very much interested in this communication and you may be sure it will be brought to his attention upon his return to Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

*Marjorie W. Mandekic*

Marjorie W. Mandekic, Secretary  
to Clair Engle

GEORGE P. MILLER  
6TH DISTRICT  
CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:  
130 OLD HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.  
MRS. ESTHER P. MILLER, SEC.

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

COMMITTEES:  
CIVIL SERVICE  
IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION  
INSULAR AFFAIRS  
PENSIONS  
TERRITORIES  
IRRIGATION AND  
RECLAMATION

September 3, 1945.

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Your letter of August 27, 1945, enclosing an  
open letter addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of  
Auburn, California, reached this office this morning in  
the absence of Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller, I am sure will be greatly in-  
terested in reading this, and upon his arrival, your  
letter will be brought to his attention.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in forward-  
ing this information to him.

Very truly yours,

*R. C. Anello*

R. C. Anello  
Assistant Secretary.

Rca

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS

PACIFIC COAST REGIONAL OFFICE

988 Market Street, Room 202

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 2

LAURENCE I. HEWES, JR.  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

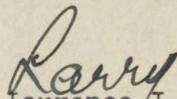
September 5, 1945

Mrs. Ruth Kingman  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
2287 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, California

Dear Ruth:

This was prepared at my request by a friend of mine who reported  
a recent trip to Monterey.

Sincerely,



Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.  
Regional Director

Attach.  
LIH:DH

CONFIDENTIAL TO L.I. HEWES, JR.

Sept. 4, 1945

I visited Salinas on V-J Day, August 14, and had occasion to talk with Robert Moore, Secretary of the Salinas Citizens' Committee, and with his private secretary. Both of them were "alarmed" over reports that the WRA or army was moving from 200 to 400 Japanese soon into a redistribution center at Asilomar.

We were told, as .... representatives there on quite another business, that there would be trouble if the Japs came back, and that moving them into the Monterey Peninsula would be taken as an insult to the hundred-odd families of soldiers captured or killed in the Tank Corps unit during the early Philippine fighting. I gathered that certain interests in Salinas were quite content that anti-Japanese talk was going on, and from previous knowledge decided these interests would actively encourage anti-Japanese action.

In Monterey the Labor Day weekend, friends of mine, including a reporter from the Monterey Peninsula Herald, confirmed this belief. They said that some Japanese have already returned singly, and that some feel forced to hide their nationality by wearing dark glasses, or even contact lenses changing the color of their eyes. Meanwhile, they say, "Salinas thinking," of the kind associated with the 1936 lettuce-worker strike and its suppression, is clearly going on in this area, and race hatred is being promoted. It is presumed the promoters are Salinas grower-shipper interests, and chiefly those growers who now farm former Japanese-farmed lands, those who have profited from lack of Japanese competition in agriculture, and probably businessmen of the same sort.

A powerful force in the community, the Peninsula Herald, is evidently willing to combat the anti-Japanese sentiment. Editor Allan Griffin, recently returned from the army, gave a first "keynote" speech in which he highly praised the Nisei troops a few days ago.

I believe that any movement to "stop the Japs" in the Salinas area can be hindered and perhaps halted promptly if democratic organizations and leaders act now. One suggestion is to work with Colonel Griffin and his paper. Another is to visit or circularize families of the Tank Company to warn them that they are about to be "used" by selfish interests as an excuse or justification for anti-Japanese action, and in order to present an honest picture of the situation to these families. It may even be possible to contra-organize these people--similarly to the soldiers who recently repaired the damage done to a Japanese cemetery to demonstrate that they of all people believed in decent and democratic treatment of the Japanese. Such a group as the Salinas families can surely be neutralized at minimum, so a majority would refuse to take part in any witch hunt, or lend their blessing to it.

NOTE: If you want to talk with Ritchie Lovejoy of the Peninsula Herald, telephone him at his home or see him there, rather than going to his office. (Phone Monterey 8458; 910 Walnut Street, Pacific Grove).

(Mrs.) Toni Jackson of the local interracial group lives at Pacific Biological Laboratories in cannery row; Phone: Monterey 6547.

-----

reply  
10/11/45

Sept. 4, 1945

Mrs Ruth Kingman  
535 San Luis Rd.  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs Kingman:

I imagine that you are having a very busy time due to the influx of the returnees especially to Berkeley. I heard that the first and second generation Japanese found our city the most suitable to re-settle into since it has such an atmosphere of universal goodwill and it is also the birthplace of the American Fair play movement. It is only natural that the evacuees return to Berkeley.

I received a letter from Masa dated August 22nd at the hospital, concerning our staying at the Dungsans' home. I think you have already heard from Masa that her house needs repair, within and without. I then wrote to Mr and Mrs Dungan and accepted their kind offer to stay at their house until we found a permanent place.

We expect to leave Webster around the end of september or the early part of October. We must first get the permission from the federal attorney. And also the matter of train reservations if any.

I took your advice and had the hernia operation right away. My doctor found a room for me from August 16th and I had the operation the following day. It took ~~an~~ only two hours in the morning. The room I stayed in was on the 8th floor and the view took in all of Forest Park with its many green trees and lakes outlined with the typical St. Louis red-brick houses. I enjoyed the scenery at dawn. At the beginning the doctor told me I would have to stay in for at least two weeks but due to my quick recovery I returned home after 10 days. Now I am taking it easy following the doctor's orders.

Sometime ago I recieved a letter from your friend, Mr E. Luther, asking me to paint a picture depicting the "Spirit of the University of California". Already I have composed the layout but I think that I shall wait until I am fully recovered before I begin the work. I greatly appreciate such a commision and I hope I can get the best results to meet his noble aim.

Another thing I want to tell you is about my friend, Mrs Dorothy Parker. I know she has helped so many people but she never tells anyone about it. Last spring when Gyo graduated from Washington University he wanted to attend either Yale or Cranbrook Academy of Art under Saarinen in order to study post war city planning. He sent his application for a ~~sch~~ scholarship but it was too late for the coming semester. He decided to go to Cranbrook and work a half a year then take in the fall semester. One evening Dorothy Parker phoned and wanted to talk to Gyo. She wanted to pay for his tuition and dormitory fees. Gyo refused at first but ~~and~~ she talked to him for a long time and finally convinced him to take up her proposition. She told him that she was not lending him the money but rahteer giving it to him so that if sometime in the future he met with a yougster needing financial help he would help the student for human interests. Now Gyo is in his last half year of his master's degree. This summer he worked under the architect, Harris Armstrong and gained much knowledge in his field of city planning. This year Gyo recieved a *Michigan* scholarship for his last half year at Cranbrook. Now this Mrs Parker is in *Detroit* and has been wanting to meet you through corresponding. I wrote her your address and I am enclosing hers. I know you will enjoy writing to such a lovely understanding person.

Mrs Dorothy Parker  
Box 76 Ann Arbor Michigan

All send their regards. I hope everyone in your family is well  
Until I hear from you again

I remain, *Chinua Obata*



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
461 Market St.,  
San Francisco, California

SEP 5 1945

Mrs. Ruth Kingman  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
2287 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Enclosed is a copy of a report received through this office on the most pertinent testimony before the Dickstein Committee in Los Angeles.

I believe that you will be interested in the statements of those who appeared before the committee.

Sincerely yours,

*R. B. Cozzens*  
R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

Encl. 1

August 31, 1945

Report of Statements Made Before the Dickstein Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at Los Angeles August 27-28 from phone conversation between Paul G. Robertson at Los Angeles and R. B. Cozzens

The hearing was opened on Monday, August 27, at Los Angeles by Congressman Dickstein. In the opening statements he discussed the German quotas, deportation for aliens in general and, I believe, stated that the committee would further consider not only quotas for Germans and other peoples, but also the deportation of both German and Japanese aliens.

Mr. Walter Odemar, spokesman, and Mr. Eldred Meyer, attorney, for the Native Sons appeared before the Committee. Their discussions in general were limited to Japanese. It is my understanding that they wanted no quotas for Japanese and that they were opposed to having Hawaii receive statehood because that would permit immigration of Japanese from Hawaii. During their discussion it was felt by those reporting that Mr. Dickstein was very much opposed to all peoples of Japanese ancestry. This later proved, I believe, not to be true.

Daniel G. Marshall next appeared before the Committee and pointed out there should be no discrimination because of race, creed or color with reference to obtaining citizenship; that boys in the armed forces of this country represented all nationalities. He was interested particularly in seeing that the Americans of Japanese ancestry were given equal rights with all others. The entire group of people of Japanese ancestry in the United States had one of the lowest crime rates of any group we have in this country; that dual citizenship was something that was held by many other nationalities. It was understood that he made a very clear explanation of the dual citizenship problem. He discussed the problem with reference to those who have asked for repatriation. He recommended that those who were loyal, those who have sons in the service, be permitted to obtain citizenship and recommended that careful consideration be given to each case individually and that any deportation be carried out within the laws of the country and that justice be extended to everyone concerned.

One other witness appeared that day but did not discuss the Japanese problem. There was very little play in the newspapers. The Examiner had nothing on Tuesday morning concerning the meeting; the Times was poor; the News gave good play to Dan Marshall's statements and somewhat belittled the statements of Odemar. From the article it would appear that Hawaii is not a part of the United States.

The meeting on Tuesday, August 28, was quite different from that of Monday. Chairman Dickstein called Mr. Del Graceo of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a witness to explain the Hawaiian situation. It is our understanding that Mr. Del Graceo stated that Hawaii is a part of the United States and any person that is a citizen there had a right to come to the United States whenever he felt like it.

Mr. Ed Marks of the WRA was asked questions by the Chairman concerning the figures of citizens and aliens in Hawaii. It was Mr. Marks belief that more than 75% of the people of Japanese descent in Hawaii are American citizens.

Mr. A. L. Wirin of the ACLU, we understand, made a good report. He first made statements that no person should be deprived of American citizenship because of ancestry. He stated that the ACLU was primarily interested in persons of Japanese ancestry who live in the continental United States and those persons who are loyal, those who have sons and daughters who have served in the armed forces of the United States should be permitted the right of citizenship. He then put forth his views on assimilability. It is our understanding that Mr. Odemar discussed assimilability and referred to people being assimilated only through marriage. Mr. Wirin pointed out that his idea of assimilability was not one of marriage and he believed that any person who lived in a community, worked in a community, paid taxes, raised a family and became a part of community life, had become assimilated. It is understood that Mr. Wirin's report was excellent.

There next appeared on the program a person by the name of Mr. Al Craig who said he represented the Public Affairs Forum. He stated there are too many aliens in this country, that the aliens were taking jobs from citizens, and he would like to have them deported. The Committee, in discussing the problem with him, asked him if he represented Gerald K. Smith. They could not get any factual statements from him and told him if he could point out any specific cases where aliens were taking jobs from citizens they would investigate. Discussion was cut short at this point and he was told that if he had any factual information he could present it in writing.

Mr. David Henley of the American Friends Service next appeared and said that the Friends Service believed there should be no discrimination for citizenship requirements on the basis of race alone. He also felt that aliens who had been in this country for a number of years should be given the right to obtain citizenship.

Mr. William Carr of the Friends of the American Way in Pasadena was next before the Committee and told the Committee that his group believed that the laws on naturalization should be equal for all races. He pointed out to the Committee that it was his belief that persons of Japanese ancestry could not in any way be considered in categories, that consideration of the problems of Japanese ancestry in this country must

be handled on an individual basis. He stated, "If I had been kicked around, or if you had been kicked around, as much as any of these persons of Japanese ancestry, particularly the citizens, and moved from your homes without trial or hearing and lost you crop, life savings, etc., I believe you would have wondered if your citizenship amounted to much." (This may not be an actual quote but it contains the points which he wished to make).

Joe Moody of the Moody Mattress Manufacturing Company qualified himself to speak on the subject by stating that his plant employed 122 people in his organization and in naming the different groups represented, it is understood that they consisted of seven different nationalities. Mr. Moody stated that the reception to people of Japanese ancestry returning to the Coast was good with the exception of a few cases where economic groups were attempting to cause difficulty for those returning. The balance of his discussion was similar to that handled by other persons.

Bill Kent, a naturalized citizen from Germany, said he came to this country under the Polish quota. He discussed the problem that old people are having in attempting to meet educational requirements for citizenship. He told how his mother labored to meet the educational requirements after she had become sixty years of age and felt that the educational requirements should be eased for the older aliens who have been in this country for many years. Mr. Kent is a World War II veteran. He next discussed the problem with reference to persons of Japanese ancestry. He called the Committee's attention to an American Japanese, Sgt. Harry Tanouya, who at that moment was sitting with the press group, and pointed out that Mr. Tanouya at present had shrapnel in his body that could not be removed. Mr. Tanouya had fought for the democratic principals that this country represents. His father and mother are denied the right to become American citizens. He felt that mothers and fathers of boys in the armed forces should be given the privilege of becoming citizens of this country.

The next witness was Mr. Raymond Booth, formerly of WRA and now with the Committee on Civic Unity in Los Angeles, who referred to the case just mentioned by Mr. Kent and then brought up a number of other examples, one being a family of Japanese ancestry who recently had returned to Orange County and who had six sons in the Army. The mother was practically an invalid yet they are at present considered enemy aliens and not eligible for citizenship. Mr. Booth stated the Committee believed that families of persons who served in the armed forces and aliens who had worked in arsenals and did other war work should be entitled to citizenship. He pointed out the work of Father Kitagawa, an alien, who worked at Camp Shelby, not only among the American soldiers of Japanese ancestry but with Caucasians. Father Kitagawa is denied the right of citizenship.

Mrs. MacDonald stated she represented the Peoples' Lobby and asked that no discrimination be made in any of the immigration laws against anyone because of race or creed. She felt that all people who were loyal to this country and were in this country should be permitted the right to citizenship.

John Carruthers, a retired chaplain from the Navy who represented the Japanese Problem League, stated that he did not agree with all the statements made; stated that he was not prejudiced and used as an example his protest to not permitting Ben Kuroki to appear on the air when he was in Los Angeles, but he felt that WRA had been most unfair in its dealings with the Japanese people, that it is incompetent and that WRA had bungled a most important program. He said he felt there was need for a research group to study the entire Japanese problem, not on a national basis but on a world basis; that the word "minority" should not be used in a democracy. (Mr. Carruthers has, for some time, been quite a problem concerning this particular question. Every time you meet him or discuss anything with him concerning the Japanese question his attitude is different. One never knows on which side of the fence he may appear.)

Mrs. Klutchman next appeared before the Committee and stated that she was appearing purely for herself; that her father had left a fortune to assist all minorities and that she was very much interested in this problem. She then began to talk and talked rather rapidly for quite some time stating there were too many aliens in this country, they should be deported and live in their own native land in their own manner rather than the way they live here. She finally ran down and said, "I guess that is All I have to say". It is understood that the Chairman said, "That is all we want to hear."

Mr. Odemar then asked if he could again appear before the Committee. All he did was attempt to correct his statements of the previous day. He said people had misunderstood him concerning his Hawaiian statement and further that there are other points on assimilation other than just marriage. His statements and appearance were weak as far as the record was concerned.

Congressman Dickstein then said that anyone who had anything to say could furnish the information in writing to the Committee in Washington and it would become a part of the record. With that formal statement the meeting adjourned.

While the hearing in Los Angeles started out quite differently from the one in San Francisco it appears that all witnesses were excellently informed and that good firsthand information was presented for the record.

\* \* \* \* \*

Information furnished in this report can be used for discussion purposes -- none of it should be printed and if quotes are used the person making the quotes must realize that this was given to me rather rapidly by phone and is third hand information at present. I believe that the statements, however, are authentic.

R. B. Cozzens  
Assistant Director

ELLIS E. PATTERSON  
16TH DISTRICT CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES OF  
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES  
LABOR  
INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WAR CLAIMS  
ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT  
AND REPRESENTATIVES

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

September 5, 1945

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

I was very pleased to receive your communication and the attached letter to the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. Your stand is an excellent one and it has my hearty endorsement.

Thank you for your interest in addressing me.

Sincerely yours,

*Ellis E. Patterson*

EEP:RR

ELLIS E. PATTERSON

# ROUTING SLIP

TO

RUTH KINGMAN  
Berkeley

FOR

APPROVAL	YOUR INFORMATION
REPLY, PLEASE	NECESSARY ATTENTION
SEE ME, PLEASE	RETURNED AS REQUESTED
YOUR SIGNATURE	INVESTIGATE AND REPORT
NOTE AND FILE	IMMEDIATE ACTION DESIRED
NOTE AND RETURN	READ AND DESTROY
YOUR COMMENTS	PREPARE FOR ME
MORE DETAILS	DRAFT OF SUGGESTED REPLY
ADVISE, PLEASE	INITIAL AND FORWARD

REMARKS:

Capt~~x~~ Grandstaff is ag'in  
exploiting his record ,so  
this is for your personal  
information.

Pat Frayne

DATE

FROM

DATA ON CAPTAIN GEORGE H. GRANDSTAFF.

Volunteered at Covina as private May 22, 1942. Basic training Camp Roberts. After attending Officer Candidate School Fort Benning, Georgia, commissioned 2nd Lieutenant January 6, 1943. Assigned to 100th Infantry Battalion February 1943 and joined at Camp Shelby where he helped train; going overseas was assigned as Battalion Supply Officer. Landed in North Africa and went into action at Salerno, September 21, 1943.

The 100th spearheaded drive through Benevento and at the third crossing of the Volturno on October 18 Capt. Grandstaff was wounded by fragments of an 88MM shell which struck a tree about 15 feet from him. He was hospitalized for about two months.

Back into action about December 1st with the 100th on way to Cassino, he received battlefield promotion to First Lieutenant January 1944.

Late in March 1944 landed with 100th at Anzio, participated in breakthrough at Cisterna and subsequent actions.

Received second battlefield promotion to Captain June 19, 1944 at Belvedere and Sassetta, which actions were basis of unit citation awarded 100th. Served with the battalion into Leghorn, at Arno River.

While attached to 36th Division at Marseilles went into Vosges Forest action. After 100th had been cut off two days in Vosges a company of the 442nd under command of Captain Grandstaff succeeded in clearing supply and communication lines to the 100th. The Battalion fought to a junction with the 3rd battalion of the 442nd, and the 100th and the 3rd then made the historic push to rescue the "Lost" 1st Battalion of the 141st Infantry of the 36th Texas Division. This was the action for which Captain Grandstaff was awarded the Silver Star. He carried on with 100th, returning to Leghorn for the push toward the Po Valley. He left 100th at Genoa latter part of April for 30-day temporary duty in United States.

JOHN PHILLIPS  
22<sup>D</sup> DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
IMPERIAL, ORANGE, AND  
RIVERSIDE COUNTIES

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:  
1317 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEES:  
AGRICULTURE  
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

HOME ADDRESS:  
BANNING, CALIFORNIA

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

September 6, 1945

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
465 California Street, Room 203  
San Francisco, California

My dear Mrs. Kingman:

Your letter of August 27 enclosing a copy of an open letter sent by the Executive Committee of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has been received.

I am sure Mr. Phillips will be interested in having the information contained in the open letter, and I will bring it to his attention immediately upon his return to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

*Isobel S. Lynch*

(Mrs.) Isobel S. Lynch  
Secretary to John Phillips, M. C.

is



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON

September 7, 1945

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 27 addressed to Secretary Anderson, calling his attention to a open letter sent to the Chamber of Commerce of Auburn, and to some of the fruit and vegetable growers and shippers of Placer County, California.

We in the Department of Agriculture have been concerned over the problem presented in your open letter, and hope that a more understanding attitude will prevail.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Nathan Koenig". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "N".

Nathan Koenig  
Executive Assistant to the  
Secretary

CLARENCE F. LEA  
1ST DIST. CALIFORNIA

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

September 8th, 1945.

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Your letter of August 27th was received enclosing copy of an open letter sent by your Executive Committee to the Chamber of Commerce of Auburn, California, and others.

Congressman Lea is in California at the present time and your communication will be brought to his attention when he returns.

Sincerely yours,

*Roberta B. Winkler*  
Assistant Secretary.

W/r

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO ROUND TABLE

*For Better Understanding and Cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews*

814 Central Tower Building  
SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA  
Telephone EXBROOK 7742



September 10, 1945

*Honorary Chairmen*

REV. BISHOP JAMES C. BAKER  
MOST REV. JOHN J. MITTY  
RIGHT REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS  
RABBI IRVING F. REICHERT

*Chairman*

JUDGE ROBERT McWILLIAMS

*Co-Chairmen*

EDWARD HOHFELD  
NAT SCHMULOWITZ

*Executive Secretary*

CAROLINE MacCHESNEY

*Reply by phone  
9/21/45*

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles & Fair Play  
465 California Street  
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which is  
self-explanatory.

It was thought you would be interested to  
know of this action taken by the Executive  
Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Harold MacChesney  
Executive Secretary

CM:dd  
Enc.

C O P Y

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO ROUND TABLE

*For Better Understanding and Cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews*

814 Central Tower Building  
SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA  
Telephone EXBROOK 7742



*Honorary Chairmen*

REV. BISHOP JAMES C. BAKER

MOST REV. JOHN J. MITTY

RIGHT REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS

RABBI IRVING F. REICHERT

*Chairman*

JUDGE ROBERT McWILLIAMS

*Co-Chairmen*

EDWARD HOHFELD

NAT SCHMULOWITZ

*Executive Secretary*

CAROLINE MACCHESNEY

September 7, 1945

Mr. Charles Lee Barfield, President  
Golden Gate Angling and Casting Club  
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

Mr. Robert L. Mann recently sent me a copy of a letter that he and his fellow members, Messrs. A. Overlach and C. H. Hittengerger had written to your organization. This letter was a subject of discussion at a luncheon meeting today at which my co-chairmen, Mr. Nat Schmulowitz and Mr. J. Roger Deas were present.

It was our understanding from the letter referred to, that your fellow member, Mr. Richard Fujita, an American born Japanese, had been dropped from your membership roles at the time he was serving with the armed forces of the United States. We also understand that although Mr. Fujita was ostensibly dropped for failure to pay his membership dues, that other members have had their dues remitted in similar circumstances, and have not been dropped from the roles.

If the facts are as so stated, the conclusion would appear to be inescapable that the action taken against Mr. Fujita was attributable solely to his racial membership. In such case, we cannot but look upon your action as most unfortunate and regrettable. Of what avail is it for our citizens to pledge allegiance to our flag and to the republic for which it stand, if we do not also unite in an effort to bring about justice for all?

My co-chairmen and I trust that you will not deem it presumptuous on our part, if we suggest that you reconsider the action taken, and so avoid an act which might appear discriminatory, and by so reconsidering, aid in bringing about in

our community that harmony and understanding which we all so earnestly desire. As you know, that is the primary purpose of the Conference of Christians and Jews.

If the above suggestion meets with your approval, we should be very glad to send a representative of the Conference to attend a meeting of your organization to discuss our work, with particular reference to this troublesome problem of racial discrimination.

Sincerely yours,

Judge Robert McWilliams  
Chairman

RM:dd

COWDERY BOND

September 13, 1945

Mrs. Florence Wyckhoff  
Food For Freedom, Inc.  
17 & H Sts. N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Florence:

Recently we sent you copy of a letter on taxpayers subsidization of farmer's race prejudice against persons of Japanese ancestry. Is this a matter which could well be called to Senator Brewster's attention, now, while he is concerned about farm labor shortages in Maine and to Senator Aiken, who has genuine interest in the fairness of our handling of farm labor?

Sincerely yours,

Paul S. Taylor

PST:cch

P. S. The 160 acre fight is coming up again. The Army Engineering Chief has announced that if the Engineers build Central Valley dams, the 160 acre law will not apply. Evidently Major General Robbins was not thinking about creating opportunities for Army Veterans to farm when he made that statement. The issue will come to focus in Washington when the Engineers and the Bureau each put in Appropriation Bills.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SEP 13 1945

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

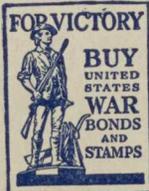
Dear Mrs. Kingman:

The copy of your open letter to the Chamber of  
Commerce of Auburn which was sent to Secretary Ickes  
has been referred to me for acknowledgement.

I think it is a fine job, and I hope that it  
gets the publicity it deserves.

Sincerely,

*D. S. Myer*  
Director



ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN  
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.  
LISTER HILL, ALA.  
SHERIDAN DOWNEY, CALIF.  
ALBERT B. CHANDLER, KY.  
HARLEY M. KILGORE, W. VA.  
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.  
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.  
TOM STEWART, TENN.  
BURNET R. MAYBANK, S. C.  
WARREN R. AUSTIN, VT.  
STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.  
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.  
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB, W. VA.  
GEORGE A. WILSON, IOWA  
JOHN THOMAS, IDAHO  
HAROLD H. BURTON, OHIO  
PAUL L. BADGER, CLERK

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

September 14, 1945

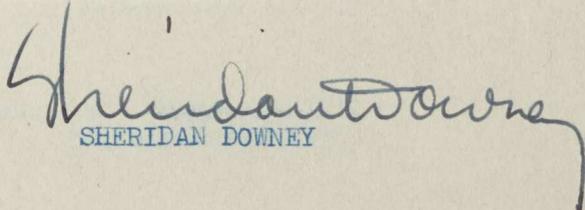
Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary  
Pacific Coast Committee on  
American Principles and Fair Play  
Room 203, 465 California Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for your letter  
of August 27 and the enclosed resolution of your  
organization.

The situation discussed is  
very interesting and I appreciate your bringing  
it to my attention.

Sincerely,

  
SHERIDAN DOWNEY

ssd/bmcm



REPL. CAR.  
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Pacific Coast Com. on  
am. Principles & Fair Play  
2234 Telegraph ave.,  
Berkeley, Calif.

~~10/18/45~~  
10/18/45

Sept. 16, 76.

Dear Sir:  
Please send a few free  
leaflets if you have such -  
The Women's to sustain  
Temperance Union places  
such literature in the Gray  
House Bus Station - They go  
out surprisingly fast. Sincerely  
Thank you Mrs B. Mc'Dannald  
R. I. B. 470.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Committee on American Principles and  
Fair Play

Room 203

~~465 California Street~~  
~~San Francisco 4, Calif.~~

*2287 Telegraph Ave.,  
Berkeley 4 Calif.*

A REQUEST

Sept. 17, '45

*BR*  
*10/8/45*  
Dear Sirs,

Our Social Action Committee is drawing up  
program for the coming year.

We are interested in your activities and  
objectives, and would appreciate receiving  
representative literature from you for use in  
our week-day book shop and for display at our  
Sunday forums.

For your address file and mailing purposes  
please use the following;

Thank you,

*Dave D.*

Dave Dunham, Chairman  
Social Action Committee  
Church of the People  
4033 University Way  
Seattle 5, Washington

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

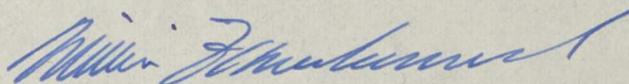
September 18, 1945

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Your letter of August 27th together  
with the enclosures has been received.

I wish to thank you for the same.

Sincerely yours,



William F. Knowland  
U. S. Senator

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary,  
Pacific Coast Committee on  
American Principles and Fair Play  
465 California Street  
San Francisco 4, California

Published by

PACIFIC PUBLISHING  
FOUNDATION, INC.  
SAN FRANCISCO

232

**DAILY**  **WORLD**

590 FOLSOM STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5

September 20, 1945

*reply  
9/25  
JCS*

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Secretary  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play  
465 California  
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

We should like to ask your organization to send a representative to sit on the platform and be introduced at a "Welcome Home" for all Japanese Americans on Friday, October 5, at 8 p.m. at the California Club Auditorium, 1750 Clay Street. We are taking as the occasion the return of our former office manager, Nori Ikeda.

The successful relocation of these returning San Francisco residents is part of our whole struggle to preserve the democracy for which these Japanese Americans--along with all other Americans--worked, fought, and died. We feel that one step is a community meeting where different organizations can tell what they are doing and what they consider is the next step.

In the interests of a varied program we are allotting only one hour to the six speakers. In addition to those listed on the enclosed card, we anticipate having Senator Jack Shelley and a representative of the Japanese American Citizens' League. We are well aware, however, that many groups have been giving their aid, and so we are inviting a number of community organizations to be represented and sit on the platform.

Would you be so good as to let us know the name of the representative you are sending? We shall appreciate your cooperation in publicizing the meeting. Additional copies of the enclosed cards are available.

Sincerely yours,

*Violet Orr*

Violet Orr  
Manager for San Francisco

VO:gs  
ang  
enc.

September 25, 1945

Miss Violet Orr, Manager  
People's Daily World  
590 Folsom Street  
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Miss Orr:

May we thank you for your letter of September 20, 1945, inviting a representative of our Committee to sit on the platform and be introduced at a "Welcome Home" for all Japanese Americans on Friday, October 5?

As we will not be having a meeting of the Executive Committee between now and October 5, it will be impossible for our representation to be official, but I am asking George Wilson and Ruby Heide, who are members of our Executive Committee or Advisory Board to attend the meeting, if possible.

The People's World is doing a fine job during this trying period for our loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, in presenting unbiased, factual information covering their activities in the services and on the home front. The power of an informed public opinion was never more evident than at present, and we count on you to continue in your contribution to informed thinking in relation to our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Will you please give my personal "Hello, and welcome home" to Nori Ikeda, whom I have known since she was a freshman at the University of California?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:ech

reply  
10/8/45

HEADQUARTERS 442D REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM  
APO 464, U. S. ARMY

21 September 1945

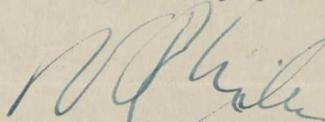
Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Chairman  
Pacific Coast Fair Play Committee,  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Inclosed is a copy of a booklet which briefly sketches the battle record of the 442d Combat Team in the European and Mediterranean Theaters of Operations.

This book has been prepared by the officers and men of the combat team and presents a true picture of their contribution to victory. We are sending it to you with the compliments of the combat team, and hope that you may find it informative and useful.

Sincerely yours,



V. R. MILLER,  
Colonel, Infantry,  
Commanding.

October 8, 1945

Colonel V. R. Miller,  
Infantry, Commanding,  
Headquarters 442D Regimental Combat Team  
APO 464,  
United States Army

Dear Colonel Miller:

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of the booklet containing the battle record of the 442nd Combat Team. Knowing many of the men of the 442nd, and having spent that good day at Camp Shelby, in October 1943, my personal appreciation was particularly keen.

May I suggest that copies might be sent to each of the West Coast Congressional delegation with covering letters similar to that you sent to us? If there is anything "out of order" in your giving such informative material to members of the Congress, might we have a sufficient number of copies, together with permission to quote your letter?

We feel that this is a particularly opportune time for our legislators to be reminded of the service of the Nisei, and hope that if you have not already done so, you will send each of them a copy of this excellent booklet.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:cch

September 21, 1945

Miss Helen Murphy  
465 California St.  
San Francisco 4, Calif.

Dear Miss Murphy:

The following contributions have been received in this office and should be credited to the Los Angeles Committee:

Miss Mary Elizabeth Liggett                   \$5.00  
1031½ W. 31st St.  
Los Angeles 7, Calif.

Mr. Irving M. Walker                           \$25.00  
210 West 7th St.  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

Rose Grunbach  
17,6000  
Temp 6000

Sept 22, 1945.

Dear Mrs Kingman;

I am glad to write this one letter for I have the good news. We are finally fixed to return to Berkeley. We are going on the Wabash train straight to Berkeley. the Route is through Kansas City Ogden then Berkeley. The arrival is fixed at 9:45 Friday morning, Oct. the 5th. We leave Webster Groves at 3:30 Tuesday Afternoon.

I wrote a letter to Mrs Edith Hiller asking her to ~~not~~ meet us at the station. If she is well she will be able to drive her car and meet us. But she might not make it and perhaps if you weren't busy then you could come by for us.

Kim and Masa will move into this house so we can leave most of our things in St Louis. The packing seems just as bothersome as usual though! Gyo has already gone to Cranbrook.

This will have to be a short letter just to let you know the time of our arrival.

Best regards to your family and Mr Kingman.

I hope I'll be seeing you soon!

Sincerely yours,

Chunichi Obata

Bob Winston  
5951 Keith Ave.  
Oakland  
744 4717

Be. 2971  
Pamela Hill

September 24, 1945

Mr. Rob Cullum  
Visalia District Relocation Office  
War Relocation Authority  
117 N. Church St.  
Visalia, California

Dear Mr. Cullum:

At the suggestion of Dr. Sproul's office, we are sending you the following names of persons who may prove helpful to you in your relocation work.

As you know, all too well, the well wishers in your district are few and far between. Our own lack of personnel has made it impossible for us to adequately cultivate the area.

How active these people will be, I do not know. We are reasonably sure that they are at least sincere well wishers.

Dr. Gideon F. Draper  
2020 Evans Ave.  
Ventura,

Miss Marion R. & Miss Winifred Draper  
2020 Evans Ave.  
Ventura

Mrs. H. H. Holley  
Visalia

Mr. John H. Callister  
107 So. Church St./  
Visalia

Mr. Lawrence Handy  
107 So. Church St.  
Visalia

Mr. Cullum

page 2

9/24/45

Mr. Walter H. Ehlers  
2155 E. Main St.  
Ventura

Mr. A. L. Pursell  
Principal, Cherry Ave. School  
Tulare

John H. Alltucker  
107 So. Church  
Visalia

Doris W. Brown  
820 S. Locust Ave.  
Visalia

Rev. Everett F. Hezmall  
First Presbyterian Church  
Visalia

Mr. Theo Nickel  
County Sup't. of Schools  
Visalia

Fred L. Trott  
Box 911  
Visalia

I wish that we could be of greater assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:cch

PASADENA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES, INC.

25 SOUTH EUCLID AVENUE  
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE SYCAMORE 2-7131

MEMBER  
COMMUNITY CHEST OF PASADENA

ERIC W. GIBBERD  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 24, 1945

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer  
Committee for American Principles and Fair Play  
466 East California  
Pasadena 5, California

Dear Mrs. Thayer:

At its last meeting the Interracial Commission of the Pasadena Council of Social Agencies was considering problems of Japanese and of Americans of Japanese descent returning from relocation centers to resume residence and occupations here.

I was instructed to write you to say that we are glad to know of the helpfulness these people have received from the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play. We have held ourselves in readiness to respond to needs, as indicated by the enclosed bulletin which was sent by the Council Board to various member agencies in January last.

If there are other ways in which you feel that we can be of help, will you please let us know?

Sincerely yours,

*Hollis A. Wilbur*

H. A. Wilbur, Secretary  
Interracial Commission

HAW:gb

PASADENA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES, INC.

25 SOUTH EUCLID AVENUE  
PASADENA 1, CALIFORNIA  
TELEPHONE SYCAMORE 2-7131

MEMBER  
COMMUNITY CHEST OF PASADENA

ERIC W. GIBBERD  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Re: Our returning Nisei citizens

Now that the Military Command and the War Relocation Authority, with the full concurrence of our Governor, are arranging for the gradual return of evacuated Nisei to California, it is timely that our Health and Welfare Agencies face their responsibility in this connection.

It will be remembered that the Council of Social Agencies issued a statement in February, 1942, as follows:

"We recognize and request all our agencies to consider the military authority, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the local law enforcement agencies as the competent authorities to take adequate steps in directing the movement of people as a defense measure.

"We recognize that in all times of stress individuals and families need social service and that in providing such service, the regularly-organized health and social welfare agencies have a special competence.

"We commend the action of the Federal Government in detailing the Federal Security Agency as responsible to cooperate in meeting the social needs of people moved as a military measure.

"The Council of Social Agencies feels that it can speak for its membership in volunteering all possible assistance in providing social services in any emergency movement of people as a war-time necessity."

We are informed by the War Relocation Authority, Paul Robertson, Area Supervisor, G. Raymond Booth, District Relocation Officer, located at 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles, (telephone Prospect 4711) that the cooperation of our social agencies will be most welcome.

We have indicated our full cooperation to the War Relocation Authority and the other agencies assisting in this work. We stand ready to assist any way possible, and have furnished them with data with regard to our agencies.

We feel that each one of our member agencies will want to embrace this opportunity of extending service if called upon.

We would like to commend the way in which the Government, through its War Relocation Authority, has been handling a military necessity so that there is the least possible suffering to the men and women, boys and girls, concerned.

Eric W. Gibberd  
Executive Director

January 30, 1945

*OK*  
*10/8/45*

## TERRITORIAL EMERGENCY SERVICE COMMITTEES

ADULT BUILDING, NUUANU Y. M. C. A.  
HONOLULU 39, HAWAII  
TELEPHONE 67464

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
Mitsuyuki Kido

ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS:

Members of Morale Section  
Members of Emergency Service Committee  
Chairman, Kauai Morale Committee  
Chairman, Maui Emergency Service Committee  
Chairman, Hawaii Morale Committee

September 24, 1945

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary  
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play  
2234 Telegraph Ave.  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Mr. Loomis called my attention to a Report on the Conference of California's Councils of Civic Unity and Similar Community Organizations, edited by you.

We are interested in such publications and would appreciate being placed on your mailing list.

Yours truly,

*Mitsuyuki Kido*

Mitsuyuki Kido  
Executive Secretary  
Terr. Emergency Service Committees

MK:ra

September 25, 1945

Mrs. Ruby Heide  
329 Taurus  
Oakland, California

Dear Ruby:

Enclosed you will find a copy of an invitation we have received. I have replied that as there is to be no Executive Committee meeting between now and October 5, we can have no official representative at the meeting. I am asking you and George Wilson to attend, if possible.

The People's World has done an outstanding job in fair reporting of the news re: Japanese Americans, and I feel that we should join in this affair if it is at all possible, even though it must be unofficial.

May I have a reply on this? (Phone, Ash. 6214).

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:cch  
enc.

September 25, 1945

Mr. George Wilson  
150 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Enclosed you will find a copy of an invitation we have received. I have replied that as there is to be no Executive Committee meeting between now and October 5, we can have no official representative at the meeting. I am asking you and Ruby Heide to attend, if possible.

The People's World has done an outstanding job in fair reporting of the news re: Japanese Americans, and I feel that we should join in this affair if it is at all possible, even though it must be unofficial.

May I have a reply on this? (Phone, Ash. 6214).

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:ech  
enc.

WRA, 717 Barr Building  
Washington 25, D.C.  
September 26, 1945

Dear Dr. Fisher:

Last spring I was in California, Oregon and Washington on a violent field trip, and had hoped to see you, but appointments ganged up on me to such an extent that I had to leave undone many things which I ought to have done.

Right now I am toiling at a study of the development of the Revocation of the Exclusion Order and the relations and disagreements between us and the Military and between the Military and Justice and between Justice and us. Of course the subject is interwoven with ideas about determining loyalty or disloyalty. It has been tossed around that the Military, having a war to attend to, had no time to conduct individual hearings back in the spring of 1942, hence the necessity of mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. I have been trying to find a statement by some official of WDC back in the days of moving people out on that subject, and have thus far been unsuccessful. I have a copy of your recommendations for individual hearings for citizens of early March 1942, and have checked through copies of various articles of yours, hoping to see a quote from De Witt's response. Did he ever write an answer to your committee's recommendations? If so did he give any sort of explanation for his refusal to exclude citizens on an individual basis? If you know of any statement made by him or his underlings to justify his attitude, I should be most grateful to know of it.

Robert K. Lamb, Staff Director of the Tolan Committee, in a Memo of April 7, 1942 to Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr. on Loyalty Boards for Hearings on Italian and German Aliens, tossed in the sentence:

"In the case of the Japanese there is no disposition on the part of the Military authorities to make any exceptions to evacuation of the group."

There was another interesting bit in that Memo:

"The consequence of it, however, [Exec. Order 9066] has been to designate certain groups on the West Coast, notably Japanese whether citizen or alien, and to evacuate them....The choice of the groups to be evacuated is permitted to the military authorities but the discrimination between groups as made by the military authorities while it is legal is not logical. The problem in hand is military security and it seems reasonable to argue that the danger to our safety lies in the activities of individuals rather than the possible action of whole groups to which they belong. ... With the exception of this group [the Japanese] who are said by many observers to be 'inscrutable', there is no contention on the part of the military or any other authorities that any entire group is inscrutable, but rather that exceptions can and will be made."

As you are aware, housing is the worst problem we and the evacuees have now, and the military has been inconsistent, as usual, in carrying out commitments about providing temporary shelter. It is ironic that West Coast officialdom is shouting to stay the return because of housing while the House Com. instigated by a West Coast Representative wants to chop \$5,000,000 off our budget to rush us along! The evacuees now want to rush out of the centers faster than we can process them and manage transportation--an eventuality we frankly had not anticipated.

*Committee  
did not  
time*

As historian, I shall be here till the last moment, probably sweeping out after the final departures and turning the key, next June 30. Since December I have had a very able research assistant, Kimi Higashiuchi Jinbo, who was working on her M.A. in Sociology at Stanford at the time of the evacuation and at Santa Anita did some research for Dr. Bogardus of U.S.C.

My one child, Michael Alkire, to be 18 next Sunday, was accepted by the Navy V-5 program last June and has been at Newberry College, South Carolina for the college part of the program since July 1, and presumably will be engaged in this work for five years. So I am free to indulge an old desire to go to the Orient to work. The China Branch Head, of UNRRA promised me a reports and information job in China when I am through with WRA if UNRRA is still in existence. I also have a line on an appointment for China with the Foreign Service Branch of the American Library Association. I am equally interested in Japan, but feel a reluctance that is doubtless weak to working and living there during occupation. I cannot help being distrustful of the conditions which accompany any military occupation of any country. Our military gentry has never seemed the repository of wisdom and human understanding--any more than the professional militarists of any other nation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ruth E. McKee

September 30, 1945

Mrs. Ruth E. McKee  
WRA 717 Barr Bldg  
Washington 25 D.C.

Dear Mrs. McKee:

Replying to yours of the 26th:

As to Gen. DeWitt's reply to the <sup>at</sup> Memo we sent him urging selective evacuation, with hearings, he had to break his appointment with our group of seven, on March 10th, 1942, because Asst. Secy McCloy turned up that day. His Aide, <sup>a lawyer,</sup> Colonel W.L. Magill, Jr. saw us ~~is~~ instead, and after listening intently to the statements of our men, he said, in effect: I am impressed with the cogency of your recommendation, and will report it as forcefully as I can to General DeWitt, but his decision will govern. Other than that, we never received any reply, so far as I know. Col. Magill did not try to rebut our arguments, other than to ask if we thought it possible to arrive at dependable judgments in the case of persons of Japanese ancestry. We thought that Col. Magill himself was inclined to support our recommendation. He reflected, however, the sense of pressure and anxiety to get rid of, the strange baby dumped on the military's hands.

The illogical and evasive treatment of the issue of mass evacuation in DeWitt's Final Report has been well pointed out by both Justice Frank Murphy and Prof. Rostow.

It occurs to me that, if you have not already secured permission from Prof. Dorothy Thomas to consult her voluminous data at Univ. of California, she might consent, now that the war is over, on condition that you did not divulge the source until a specified time. She has amassed almost everything, and has gained a balanced view of the whole business.

I should think you would do well to accept a post in either China or Japan. Despite the drawbacks of service under a military regime, there would be large compensations from being on the inside of a great historical event and process of evolutionary revolution - if it so works out.

You are dead right about Cannon's proposal to lop off that \$5 million. He doesn't know that Justice runs deportation, and apparently never studied logic anyhow. But WRA has plenty to answer for in not making advance plans for lack of housing.

Sincerely yours, Calen M. Fisher

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 27, 1945

GORDON L. FOSTER  
MINISTER

Mr. Galen Fisher  
Acting President, Pacific School of Religion  
1798 Scenic Avenue  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I would like to inquire about the present status and activities of the "Committee on American Principles and Fair Play." We have a group here in Sonoma County that has been meeting in an attempt to establish such a committee in this region. We have developed our organization and adopted our proposal, and are anxious to choose a name that will not prejudice our cause in the eyes of the public. I enclose a copy of some of the decisions we have already made. Our statement as finally adopted has slightly different wording than appears in paragraph four, proposal as follows: "To educate for tolerance and understanding among all groups and to support the civil rights of all members of the community."

Our group is made up of right minded people from various areas in Sonoma County. We hope that in the year to come we will be able to broaden the group until it includes people from every area in Sonoma County. Our membership at the present time includes four Protestant ministers, one Catholic priest, a representative of the Jewish group in Santa Rosa, one high school principal, three or four teachers, the head of the Sonoma County Social Service Department, and several other interested individuals.

At our meeting last night the group instructed me, as chairman, to contact the "Committee on American Principles and Fair Play" in Berkeley, to discover whether or not there is any chance of affiliation with your group. If it is possible to affiliate we would like to do so, to secure the advantage of work you have already accomplished and the name you have already made. Also, we would like to have a relation to a larger group that could give us information and inspiration. We do not know if such committees have been formed in other places and have affiliated with you.

In any event, would it be possible to have some member of your committee come to Santa Rosa on the evening of

Galen Fisher--2

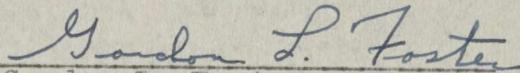
Sept. 27, 1945

October 23rd, to meet with our Fair Play Committee? It would be a great benefit to us if such a person could explain the background, philosophy, and present activities of your committee, whether or not we would be allowed to affiliate with you.

Our immediate concern has been with the re-entry of the Japanese Americans in our midst, and we are trying to aid the W.R.A. and the Japanese Americans themselves in every way possible. Feeling against them is excessively strained in many parts of Sonoma County.

Best wishes to you in your new duties as acting president of P.S.R.

Sincerely,

  
Gordon L. Foster  
Gordon L. Foster

GLF:MS  
Encl.

As a result of our two meetings in the interest of tolerance and understanding in this area, we came to certain conclusions. The group instructed me, as acting chairman, to sum up these conclusions for all of us. I list them according to my own impression of our discussions; if they do not represent fact, you should feel entirely free to write in your suggestions:

1. We all felt that Sonoma County needs a more or less organized group of individuals who are vitally concerned for justice and tolerance toward all minority groups--racial, economic and religious.

2. We rejected a type of organization made up of representatives of various community groups and agencies. The feeling was that this type of organization would be too broad for really decisive action.

3. We decided in favor of a relatively small committee of individuals who are dedicated to the idea of civil and human rights for all people in our midst. We would like people who are not afraid to take a public stand for civil liberties.

4. The stated purpose of such a group would be "to educate for tolerance and understanding among all groups, and to defend the civil rights of all members of the community."

5. Our methods of carrying out this purpose would be varied. Among them might be:

- a. Bring speakers of authority into our communities.
- b. Constantly gather facts concerning minority problems and discriminations.
- c. Circulate these facts by word of mouth and perhaps by pamphlet where we cannot get regular newspaper recognition of them.
- d. Meet regularly for sharing of ideas and moral support.

6. We will each of us be on the lookout, during August, for people who are interested in this whole venture, and who would make worthy members of it. After we have talked with such individuals we will send their names to the acting chairman, if they indicate real interest.

Early in September we will call the original group together, plus any new names, and try to launch a definite program.

C  
O  
P  
Y

September 29, 1945

Rev. Gordon L. Foster  
First Congregational Church  
Santa Rosa, California

Dear Gordon:

It was good to receive your letter of September 27 telling of the excellent foundations you and your associates have laid for a committee to look after minority groups.

Ever since last winter the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has been working to increase the number of local committees which would deal with problems touching all minority groups. We have recognized that the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was formed primarily to look after residents of Japanese ancestry, and that its work was temporary. We therefore were fostering the organization of committees of wider scope in the hope that there might be a federation on a state-wide basis to take care of such problems permanently.

To date, about thirty such local committees have been formed. They have not all taken the same title, but the most common one is "Council for Civic Unity." Of course, the title, "Committee on American Principles and Fair Play" would also be appropriate, but it is long and it has thus far been associated with the Japanese and Japanese-American residents.

Progress towards forming a state-wide federation has been encouraging but has not yet come to a head. We have been negotiating for a month with the American Council on Race Relations as to its staff functioning as the research and council agents for the prospective federation. The general executive director in Chicago and the Pacific Coast director are now conferring about this matter and will probably reach a favorable decision shortly. I mention all this to show you that the problems involved have not been simple and have been vigorously attacked with good prospects of success.

I would, therefore, suggest that you suit yourselves as to a title and that you hold yourselves in readiness to

apply for admission to the prospective federation. Meanwhile you are welcome to share in the privileges and activities of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mrs. Kingman so that she may send you some recent material concerning resettling evacuees. If there is anything she or I can do to be of service, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Galen M. Fisher

GMF:s

September 28, 1945

Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

We have noted in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated September 22, 1945, that the House Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$5,000,000. be withdrawn from the War Relocation Authority budget. The report reads that the "Committee feels that liquidation should proceed more rapidly and that those responsible therefore, are not proceeding to liquidate as speedily as they could; that there is too much of a disposition to confer and dilly-dally. Many of those under detention are slated to be returned to their native land or the land of their ancestors. They should be segregated and returned with all possible dispatch. There is no justification for a protracted delay and the responsible officers should work out such details incident to repatriation at the earliest possible moment practicable..."

May we respectfully suggest that in all probability liquidation of the War Relocation Authority would be greatly facilitated if additional, rather than less, funds were made available for the purpose?

As you know, while deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice, the resettlement of the great majority of the Americans of Japanese ancestry is in the hands of the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority, as the federal agency charged with the task of caring for and returning to normal community life the tens of thousands of American citizens and their alien parents evacuated from their West Coast homes, has tried to stay within the bounds of Constitutional limitations and the American principles of justice and decency.

May we also suggest that from the vantage point of the Pacific Coast, where employment and housing for returning evacuees must be found, we can see no indication that the War Relocation Authority is "dilly-dallying" in its program of self-liquidation? On the contrary, in support of our feeling that it is progressing too rapidly, may we call your attention to the following:

1. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that it is impossible for adequate plans to be made for individual families. The erroneous impression still persists that all of the evacuees have an agricultural background. Over half of them were small business men, professional people, or urban workers. A great portion of their assets has been wiped out and under present conditions (public attitudes, legal restrictions, boycotts, etc.) it is impossible for them to reestablish themselves on a self-supporting basis immediately upon their return. Funds must be available for at least subsistence living. Any arrangements between the War Relocation Authority and Social Security are totally inadequate to provide assistance commensurate with the losses of the evacuees, war-victims held guiltless by both the Supreme Court and the War Department.

2. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that adequate housing is unavailable to the majority of those evacuees who are arriving or will arrive on the Pacific Coast. A limited amount of housing for returnees is (properly) being provided by the Army, some temporary housing is available in makeshift hostels, but the greater part of that provided in urban communities is sub-standard, often subject to objections of health authorities. Much of the rural housing is located in areas where employment cannot be secured because of antagonism to persons of Japanese ancestry, even to veterans. Within the past month, both San Francisco and Los Angeles, (San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, see San Francisco Chronicle, August 31, 1945; Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, see San Francisco Chronicle, September 26, 1945) have sent strong recommendations that relocation to their communities be halted until housing is made available.

3. During the past three months many other protests have been addressed to Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, or to Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Civic, religious, housing, welfare and other community groups have urged that the War Relocation Authority relocation program be retarded or modified to permit more adequate solution of evacuee-community problems involving not only housing, but labor, inter-racial and other social factors. In this, we feel that our West Coast Congressmen strongly concur.

None of these problems are insurmountable, but solutions will require time. The present rate of evacuee return, necessitated by the War Relocation Authority's desire for an early self-liquidation, is rapidly crystallizing the type of attitude which brought about evacuation--not in the minds of the evacuees, but among those of their fellow Americans who are ready to seize upon any pretext to manufacture a "Yellow Peril!".

Civic groups all up and down the coast, are working to avoid the formation of Little Tokyos and Jap towns. However, this tendency is the inevitable result of the present speed up policy, which is forcing families and individuals into already crowded homes, hostels, basements, garages, and into army shelters. Such congestion is leading the public to blame the evacuees for once again forming sub-standard colonies. The blame should be laid upon the forced pace of resettlement.

Further speed up of the relocation program would prove disastrous.

May we summarize in the following manner:

1. Deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice. Therefore, no portion of the budget of the War Relocation Authority should be rescinded in order to speed up such deportations.

2. Federal responsibility for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast is clearly established by War Department statements and Supreme Court decisions.

3. Present War Relocation Authority policy, far from "dilly-dallying" is proceeding with speed incompatible with maintenance of sound community relationships in areas to which evacuees are being forced to return, often without adequate plans for housing, employment or dependents.

4. It is unfortunate that the House Appropriations Committee is suggesting a curtailment of a budget which already precludes the development of really adequate, and just solution of problems of all law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from their homes on the Pacific Coast.

May we further respectfully submit the suggestion that perhaps the time has come when the Congress should frankly consider the full responsibility of the Federal Government in an equitable solution of this problem? The entire American philosophy of justice, and constitutionality is involved. This is not a sectional problem, nor is it simply the problem of an unwanted racial minority.

Yours sincerely,  
§ Robert G. Sproul

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Honorary Chairman  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play

September 28, 1945

The Honorable Tom C. Clark  
Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

On September 22, the Associated Press carried the story from Washington, D. C. that Representative Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has recommended a cut of \$5,000,000. from the budget of the War Relocation Authority. This cut, according to the story, was recommended as a means of halting the "dilly-dallying" of that agency in the liquidation of its program, particularly in the deportation of those Japanese who were slated to return to the "land of their ancestors."

Informed persons are well aware that such deportations are ~~solely~~ the responsibility of the Justice Department, and that discretionary power has been delegated to you, as Attorney General, in determining the basis for deportation.

While most of the energy of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has been devoted to dissemination of accurate information concerning the Nisei and securing their statutory rights, the Committee's purpose covers the "support of the Constitutional Rights of law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry", whether aliens or citizens.

We feel that the policy of the Justice Department has been and continues to be, just and fair. We also know that there are and will continue to be strong pressures upon the Department to rush the deportation of all alien Japanese, and particularly of all those who have been at any time apprehended by the Justice Department.

We beg leave to draw your attention to certain individual cases which might well receive specific attention.

1. Aliens should not be deported solely upon grounds of

suspicion raised by membership in organizations whose headquarters were in Japan.

2. Account should be taken of leadership in Americanization activities prior to the war.

3. Consideration should be given as to whether or not an alien has indicated his desire to remain in this country or to be repatriated to Japan.

4. Consideration should be given to the following questions:

- a) As to whether his pro-Japan organizational and/or educational activities were the result of orders from Japan or were in connection with programs similar to those of other nationality groups.
- b) As to whether his activities were definitely pro-Japan or sincerely designed to better understanding between the United States and Japan.
- c) As to whether the alien has children in the armed forces.
- d) As to whether the alien has himself either through established War agencies (C. W. I., F. C. C., etc.) or in war production, contributed to the war effort.

We feel confident that a liberal attitude towards those aliens whose actions have not been un-American, and who are strong in their desire to remain in this country where their sons and daughters have made, and wish to continue to make, a valuable contribution to American life, will be in harmony with the spirit of those who have fought this war.

On the other hand, persons who are known by you to have intentionally aided in any type of espionage work should be placed in a category apart from those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. We do not ask lenient treatment or special consideration for them.

May we once again express our confidence in the Department of Justice, and in you, as its chief. We hope that our suggestions, respectfully submitted, may prove helpful in your considerations and decisions.

Very sincerely yours,  
§ Robert G. Sproul

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Honorary Chairman  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play

September 28, 1945

Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

We have noted in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated September 22, 1945, that the House Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$5,000,000. be withdrawn from the War Relocation Authority Budget. The report reads that the "Committee feels that liquidation should proceed more rapidly and that those responsible therefore, are not proceeding to liquidate as speedily as they could; that there is too much of a disposition to confer and dilly-dally. Many of those under detention are slated to be returned to their native land or the land of their ancestors. They should be segregated and returned with all possible dispatch. There is no justification for a protracted delay and the responsible officers should work out such details incident to repatriation at the earliest possible moment practicable..."

May we respectfully suggest that in all probability liquidation of the War Relocation Authority would be greatly facilitated if additional, rather than less, funds were made available for the purpose?

As you know, while deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice, the resettlement of the great majority of the Americans of Japanese ancestry is in the hands of the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority, as the federal agency charged with the task of caring for and returning to normal community life the tens of thousands of American citizens and their alien parents evacuated from their West Coast homes, has tried to stay within the bounds of Constitutional limitations and the American principles of justice and decency.

May we also suggest that from the vantage point of the Pacific Coast, where employment and housing for returning evacuees must be found, we can see no indication that the War Relocation Authority is "dilly-dallying" in its program of self-liquidation? On the contrary, in support of our feeling that it is progressing too rapidly, may we call your attention to the following:

1. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that it is impossible for adequate plans to be made for individual families. The erroneous impression still persists that all of the evacuees have an agricultural background. Over half of them were small business men, professional people, or urban workers. A great portion of their assets has been wiped out and under present conditions (public attitudes, legal restrictions, boycotts, etc.) it is impossible for them to reestablish themselves on a self-supporting basis immediately upon their return. Funds must be available for at least subsistence living. Any arrangements between the War Relocation Authority and Social Security are totally inadequate to provide assistance commensurate with the losses of the evacuees, war-victims held guiltless by both the Supreme Court and the War Department.

2. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that adequate housing is unavailable to the majority of those evacuees who are arriving or will arrive on the Pacific Coast. A limited amount of housing for returnees is (properly) being provided by the Army, some temporary housing is available in makeshift hostels, but the greater part of that provided in urban communities is sub-standard, often subject to objections of health authorities. Much of the rural housing is located in areas where employment cannot be secured because of antagonism to persons of Japanese ancestry, even to veterans. Within the past month, both San Francisco and Los Angeles, (San Francisco, Council for Civic Unity, see San Francisco Chronicle, August 31, 1945; Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, see San Francisco Chronicle, September 23, 1945) have sent strong recommendations that relocation to their communities be halted until housing is made available.

3. During the past three months many other protests have been addressed to Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, or to Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Civic, religious, housing, welfare and other community groups have urged that the War Relocation Authority relocation program be retarded or modified to permit more adequate solution of evacuee-community problems involving not only housing, but labor, inter-racial and other social factors. In this, we feel that our West Coast Congressmen strongly concur.

None of these problems are insurmountable, but solutions will require time. The present rate of evacuee return, necessitated by the War Relocation Authority's desire for an early self-liquidation, is rapidly crystallizing the type of attitude which brought about evacuation--not in the minds of the evacuees, but among those of their fellow Americans who are ready to seize upon any pretext to manufacture a "Yellow Peril."

Civic groups all up and down the coast, are working to avoid the formation of Little Tokyos and Jap towns. However, this tendency is the inevitable result of the present speed up policy, which is forcing families and individuals into already crowded homes, hostels, basements, garages, and into army shelters. Such congestion is leading the public to blame the evacuees for once again forming sub-standard colonies. The blame should be laid upon the forced pace of resettlement.

Further speed up of the relocation program would prove disastrous.

May we summarize in the following manner:

1. Deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice. Therefore, no portion of the budget of the War Relocation Authority should be resold in order to speed up such deportations.

2. Federal responsibility for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast is clearly established by War Department statements and Supreme Court decisions.

3. Present War Relocation Authority policy, far from "dilly-dallying" is proceeding with speed incompatible with maintenance of sound community relationships in areas to which evacuees are being forced to return, often without adequate plans for housing, employment or dependents.

4. It is unfortunate that the House Appropriations Committee is suggesting a curtailment of a budget which already precludes the development of really adequate, and just solution of problems of all law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from their homes on the Pacific Coast.

May we further respectfully submit the suggestion that perhaps the time has come when the Congress should frankly consider the full responsibility of the Federal Government in an equitable solution of this problem? The entire American philosophy of justice, and constitutionality is involved. This is not a sectional problem, nor is it simply the problem of an unwanted racial minority.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Honorary Chairman  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play

September 28, 1945

Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

We have noted in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, dated September 22, 1945, that the House Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$5,000,000. be withdrawn from the War Relocation Authority Budget. The report reads that the "Committee feels that liquidation should proceed more rapidly and that those responsible therefore, are not proceeding to liquidate as speedily as they could; that there is too much of a disposition to confer and dilly-dally. Many of those under detention are slated to be returned to their native land or the land of their ancestors. They should be segregated and returned with all possible dispatch. There is no justification for a protracted delay and the responsible officers should work out such details incident to repatriation at the earliest possible moment practicable..."

May we respectfully suggest that in all probability liquidation of the War Relocation Authority would be greatly facilitated if additional, rather than less, funds were made available for the purpose?

As you know, while deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice, the resettlement of the great majority of the Americans of Japanese ancestry is in the hands of the War Relocation Authority. The War Relocation Authority, as the federal agency charged with the task of caring for and returning to normal community life the tens of thousands of American citizens and their alien parents evacuated from their West Coast homes, has tried to stay within the bounds of Constitutional limitations and the American principles of justice and decency.

May we also suggest that from the vantage point of the Pacific Coast, where employment and housing for returning evacuees must be found, we can see no indication that the War Relocation Authority is "dilly-dallying" in its program of self-liquidation? On the contrary, in support of our feeling that it is progressing too rapidly, may we call your attention to the following:

1. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that it is impossible for adequate plans to be made for individual families. The erroneous impression still persists that all of the evacuees have an agricultural background. Over half of them were small business men, professional people, or urban workers. A great portion of their assets has been wiped out and under present conditions (public attitudes, legal restrictions, boycotts, etc) it is impossible for them to reestablish themselves on a self-supporting basis immediately upon their return. Funds must be available for at least subsistence living. Any arrangements between the War Relocation Authority and Social Security are totally inadequate to provide assistance commensurate with the losses of the evacuees, war-victims held guiltless by both the Supreme Court and the War Department.

2. Relocation is already proceeding so rapidly that adequate housing is unavailable to the majority of these evacuees who are arriving or will arrive on the Pacific Coast. A limited amount of housing for returnees is (properly) being provided by the Army, some temporary housing is available in makeshift hostels, but the greater part of that provided in urban communities is sub-standard, often subject to objections of health authorities. Much of the rural housing is located in areas where employment cannot be secured because of antagonism to persons of Japanese ancestry, even to veterans. Within the past month, both San Francisco and Los Angeles, (San Francisco, Council for Civic Unity, see San Francisco Chronicle, August 31, 1945; Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, see San Francisco Chronicle, September 28, 1945) have sent strong recommendations that relocation to their communities be halted until housing is made available.

5. During the past three months many other protests have been addressed to Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, or to Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Civic, religious, housing, welfare and other community groups have urged that the War Relocation Authority relocation program be retarded or modified to permit more adequate solution of evacuee-community problems involving not only housing, but labor, inter-racial and other social factors. In this, we feel that our West Coast Congressmen strongly concur.

None of these problems are insurmountable, but solutions will require time. The present rate of evacuee return, necessitated by the War Relocation Authority's desire for an early self-liquidation, is rapidly crystallizing the type of attitude which brought about evacuation--not in the minds of the evacuees, but among those of their fellow Americans who are ready to seize upon any pretext to manufacture a "Yellow Peril."

Civic groups all up and down the coast, are working to avoid the formation of Little Tokyos and Jap towns. However, this tendency is the inevitable result of the present speed up policy, which is forcing families and individuals into already crowded homes, hostels, basements, garages, and into army shelters. Such congestion is leading the public to blame the evacuees for once again forming sub-standard colonies. The blame should be laid upon the forced pace of resettlement.

Further speed up of the relocation program would prove disastrous.

May we summarize in the following manner:

1. Deportation cases are solely the responsibility of the Department of Justice. Therefore, no portion of the budget of the War Relocation Authority should be received in order to speed up such deportations.

2. Federal responsibility for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast is clearly established by War Department statements and Supreme Court decisions.

3. Present War Relocation Authority policy, far from "dilly-dallying" is proceeding with speed incompatible with maintenance of sound community relationships in areas to which evacuees are being forced to return, often without adequate plans for housing, employment or dependents.

4. It is unfortunate that the House Appropriations Committee is suggesting a curtailment of a budget which already precludes the development of really adequate and just solution of problems of all law-abiding persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from their homes on the Pacific Coast.

May we further respectfully submit the suggestion that perhaps the time has come when the Congress should frankly consider the full responsibility of the Federal Government in an equitable solution of this problem? The entire American philosophy of justice, and constitutionality is involved. This is not a sectional problem, nor is it simply the problem of an unwanted racial minority.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Honorary Chairman  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play

September 28, 1945

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
910 17th St., N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

Enclosed you will find copies of our letter to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee and of the covering letters we sent, with their copies, to the President and to Secretary Ickes.

We sincerely hope that the House will not accept the Committee's recommendation as we know that it would not only curtail the relocation program, but would also add to the already vexing problems you and your staff are trying so hard to solve.

May I express my own personal appreciation of the prodigious effort that your West Coast staff is making? Their efforts, more than any other one factor, have led us to withhold much of the criticism we feel should be made of the present relocation program.

Congratulations to your staff!

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:cch  
Enc. 3

*Letter  
Foster  
Weyer  
Cannon*

September 28, 1945

President Harry S. Truman  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May we respectfully call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter sent, today, to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee?

We are greatly concerned that the proposed \$5,000,000. reduction of the budget of the War Relocation Authority, recommended by the House Appropriations Committee as a means of speeding the liquidation of that agency, shall not curtail an already inadequate relocation program.

May we suggest that even the present accelerated program is pushing the families of many of the veterans of the famed 442nd Infantry Battalion back into hostile communities with totally inadequate financial security? Added hardships due to any further speed up would present a sorry welcome home to the 11000 veterans represented by those pictured with you in the enclosed clippings.

We are confident that you will not wish to support any such curtailment of the War Relocation Authority budget, and that you will wish to express such an opinion through appropriate channels.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:ash  
enc. 2

September 28, 1945

Mr. Abe Fortas  
Undersecretary of the Interior  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Abe:

You should have seen the memo we ditched!

Cordially,

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON 25

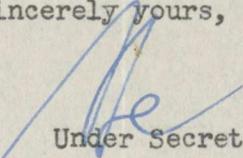
October 2, 1945.

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

Thank you for sending me, with your letter of September 28, a copy of Mr. Sproul's letter, as well as copies of your letters to President Truman and Secretary Ickes. I enjoyed reading all of them.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,



Under Secretary.

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Executive Secretary,  
Pacific Coast Committee on American  
Principles and Fair Play, Inc.,  
Room 215, 2287 Telegraph Avenue,  
Berkeley 4, California.

September 28, 1945

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
910 17th St., W. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dillon:

Glad you think our "Auburn Shippers-Growers" letter was good--the Christian Science Monitor seems to think so, too. I'm sorry you didn't get a copy direct. I left all of the mailing to be done after I went on vacation and my regular secretary was away.

The Dickstein report looked good, didn't it? Is there any further dope on deportation?

Cordially,

September 28, 1945

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

Dear Mr. Secretary:

For some weeks we have felt that we should protest the precipitous manner in which the residents of the Relocation Centers are being returned to their former homes.

However, we are familiar with many of the problems facing the War Relocation Authority, and sympathize with Mr. Myer as he faces a dilemma presented on one hand by the devil of limited funds and on the other by the deep blue sea of the Pacific Coast and its over crowding, its increasing unemployment, and its traditional antagonisms to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Therefore, we are not sending on to you a memorandum we had prepared (the "curmudgeous" style of which you would have appreciated, even though you would probably have had to take exception to some of the contents), in which we strongly protested the present speed of the resettlement program.

Instead, we have sent a letter to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, hoping that his recommendation of a \$5,000,000. cut in the War Relocation Authority budget will not be passed in the House.

We are enclosing copies of our letter to Mr. Cannon, and of the covering letter sent with the President's copy.

Both you and Mr. Myer may be assured of our continued critical, but nonetheless energetic, support of the War Relocation Authority's efforts.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

September 28, 1945

President Harry S. Truman  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

May we respectfully call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter sent, today, to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee?

We are greatly concerned that the proposed \$5,000,000. recision of the budget of the War Relocation Authority, recommended by the House Appropriations Committee as a means of speeding the liquidation of that agency, shall not curtail an already inadequate relocation program.

May we suggest that even the present accelerated program is pushing the families of many of the veterans of the famed 442nd Infantry Battalion back into hostile communities with totally inadequate financial security? Added hardships due to any further speed up would present a sorry welcome home to the Nisei veterans represented by those pictured with you in the enclosed clipping.

We are confident that you will not wish to support any such curtailment of the War Relocation Authority budget, and that you will wish to express such an opinion through appropriate channels.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:cch  
encl. 2

Copies to: Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes  
Mr. Clarence Cannon  
Mr. Dillon S. Myer

Eastern Office:  
Room 1109  
299 Madison Ave.  
New York City 17, N. Y.  
Phone: Murray Hill 2-2459

Mid-West Office:  
Room 1008  
189 W. Madison Street  
Chicago 2, Illinois  
Phone: Franklin 8840

# Japanese American Citizens League



An All American Organization of American Citizens

National Headquarters

413-415 BEASON BLDG.

TELEPHONE 5-6501

SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

September 28, 1945

Tri-State Office:  
615 E. & C. Building  
17th and Curtis  
Denver 2, Colorado  
Phone: Cherry 5990

San Francisco Office:  
1860 Washington Street  
San Francisco 9, California  
228 McALLISTER STREET  
Phone: Tuxedo 5212  
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CAL. - MA. 8442

*Copy phone 10/2/45*

Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Executive Secretary  
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES &  
FAIR PLAY  
2287 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

As we near the final phases of the wartime evacuation of those of Japanese lineage from the West Coast, certain revisions in the present program appear to be indicated.

The step-up of evacuee inflow into congested situations is overtaking the efforts of friends and private agencies in restoring them to normalcy. Acute housing shortages are compelling returnees to rent temporary quarters and stretch already depleted savings. The admitted impoverishment through evacuation and relocation center living is again exacting unwarranted demands from evacuees in what is generally conceded to be a government responsibility.

The closing stages of this mass movement of evacuees is now taking place. Some of the methods and procedures in that process measure less than standards of justice and humanity would dictate.

To rectify shortcomings and inadequacies, the enclosed RESOLUTION ON THE RESETTLEMENT OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT is a supplementary program, as drawn up by interested and concerned individuals and agencies.

If in our approach to the problems of these war dislocatees, we are motivated by intelligence and social justice, then we reassure other minority groups who see in this situation the measure of things to come for themselves.

Yours sincerely,

Joe Grant Masaoka  
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

P.S. If your organization feels its way clear to endorse the RESOLUTION, may we have its concurrence forwarded immediately to Room 223, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco 2, California.

If you believe it advisable, could you please send us a list of organizations to whom we might circularize this RESOLUTION?

For Better Americans in A Greater America

# JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

## NATIONAL SPONSORS

### ARIZONA

BISHOP WALTER MITCHELL.....Phoenix

### CALIFORNIA

MRS. WALLACE B. ALEXANDER.....Orinda  
 BENJAMIN W. BLACK, M.D.....Oakland  
 DR. MONROE DEUTSCH.....Berkeley  
 LOUIS GOLDBLATT.....San Francisco  
 KIRBY PAGE.....La Habra  
 RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS.....San Francisco  
 REV. DR. IRVING F. REICHERT.....San Francisco  
 BISHOP CHARLES S. REIFSNIDER.....Pasadena  
 BISHOP W. BERTRAND STEVENS.....Los Angeles  
 JOSEPH S. THOMPSON.....San Francisco  
 AUGUST VOLLMER.....Berkeley  
 ANNIE CLO WATSON.....San Francisco  
 DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR.....Palo Alto

### CONNECTICUT

DR. WILLIAM ALLEN NEILSON.....Falls Village

### COLORADO

BISHOP W. E. HAMMAKER.....Denver  
 JAMES G. PATTON.....Denver

### FLORIDA

DR. HAMILTON HOLT.....Winter Park

### ILLINOIS

DR. EDWIN R. EMBREE.....Chicago  
 DR. CHARLES CLAYTON MORRISON.....Chicago  
 REV. DR. ALBERT W. PALMER.....Chicago  
 WILLARD TOWNSEND.....Chicago

### KANSAS

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE (1868-1944).....Emporia

### MASSACHUSETTS

DR. RALPH BARTON PERRY.....Cambridge

### MICHIGAN

AUGUST SCHOLLE.....Detroit

### MISSOURI

BISHOP EDWIN V. O'HARA.....Kansas City  
 BISHOP WILLIAM SCARLETT.....St. Louis

### NEBRASKA

JAMES L. PAXTON.....Omaha

### NEW MEXICO

WITTER BYNNER.....Santa Fe

### NEW YORK

DR. CARL W. ACKERMAN.....New York  
 WILLIAM ACAR.....New York  
 ROGER N. BALDWIN.....New York  
 EUGENE E. BARNETT.....New York  
 HARRY LORIN BINSEE.....New York  
 DR. HARRY WOODBURN CHASE.....New York

REV. DR. DAVID DE SOLA POOL.....New York  
 REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK.....New York  
 READ LEWIS.....New York  
 REV. DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR.....New York  
 GEORGE SCHUYLER.....New York  
 DR. JOHN W. THOMAS.....New York  
 REV. DR. E. MCNEILL POTEAT.....Rochester  
 MR. AND MRS. HARPER SIBLEY.....Rochester  
 NORMAN THOMAS.....New York  
 BISHOP HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER.....New York  
 BISHOP JAMES E. WALSH.....New York

### NORTH CAROLINA

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM.....Chapel Hill  
 DR. HOWARD W. ODUM.....Chapel Hill

### OHIO

GEORGE T. TRUNDLE.....Cleveland  
 DR. O. M. WALTON.....Cleveland

### OREGON

E. B. MACNAUGHTON.....Portland  
 HON. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE.....Salem  
 MONROE SWEETLAND.....Portland

### PENNSYLVANIA

PEARL S. BUCK.....Perkasie  
 DR. RUFUS M. JONES.....Haverford  
 DR. FELIX MORLEY.....Haverford  
 DR. JOHN W. NASON.....Swarthmore  
 CLARENCE E. PICKETT.....Philadelphia  
 RICHARD J. WALSH.....Perkasie

### TENNESSEE

DR. DENA FRANK FLEMING.....Nashville  
 JENNINGS PERRY.....Nashville

### TEXAS

DR. HOMER P. RAINEY.....Austin

### UTAH

ARTHUR GAETH.....Salt Lake City  
 MRS. BURTON W. MUSSER.....Salt Lake City

### VERMONT

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER.....Arlington

### VIRGINIA

REV. DR. J. W. BILL MARSHALL.....Richmond

### WASHINGTON

BENJAMIN H. KIZER.....Spokane  
 DR. JESSE STEINER.....Seattle

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. WILL W. ALEXANDER  
 RAYMOND SWING  
 MR. AND MRS. CHARLES P. TAFT

### HAWAII

DR. MILES E. CARY.....Honolulu, T. H.

September 29, 1945

The Honorable Tom C. Clark  
Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Enclosed you will find a copy of our letter to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. In this letter we have reminded Mr. Cannon that any rescission of the budget of the War Relocation Authority cannot be expected to speed up the prosecution of ~~deportation~~ cases pending against persons of Japanese ancestry, as the responsibility of such prosecution lies solely in your office.

It is to be hoped that no increase in the pace of resettlement of the evacuees will result from his recommendation. We hope that our letter makes clear some of the obstacles to any step-up in the relocation process.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:coh  
enc.

September 29, 1945

Mr. A. J. Altmeyer, Chairman  
Social Security Board  
Social Security Board  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Altmeyer:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent today to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The letter protests any cut in the budget of the War Relocation Authority as a means of speeding up the liquidation of that agency.

Factors with which you are familiar indicate that a further speed up could be disastrous. We have tried to point that out to Mr. Cannon.

May we hope that you will wish to express agreement with our position, as your own organization is also involved?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:ech  
enc.

September 29, 1945

Mr. John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator  
National Housing Agency  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Blandford:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter sent today to Mr. Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The letter protests any cut in the budget of the War Relocation Authority as a means of speeding up the liquidation of that agency.

Factors with which you are familiar indicate that a further speed up could be disastrous. We have tried to point that out to Mr. Cannon.

May we hope that you will wish to express agreement with our position, as your own organization is also involved?

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
Executive Secretary

RWK:ech  
enc.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

October 8, 1945

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

Dear Mrs. Kingman:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 29, together with your communication to Congressman Cannon.

I am deeply interested in the problems of the War Relocation Authority and we have tried to cooperate with its work in every way. We know that the problem of helping to find shelter for Americans of Japanese ancestry is a real one and we hope adequate measures will be taken. I do not feel, however, that it is within my province to endorse any specific proposals to the Congress.

If requested to do so by any congressional committee, we will, of course, give our best judgment on housing needs and the program necessary to meet them. There is no question in my own mind that the Federal Government has an obligation in this matter.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John B. Blandford, Jr.".

John B. Blandford, Jr.  
Administrator