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ORGS

CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY

1944-45

C-A

171



## COUNCILS FOR UNITY ASSEMBLY

meeting at the Conference Call of

### COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY

#### A G E N D A

- Purposes:
1. To integrate and cohere the state-wide Councils For Civic Unity.
  2. Concentrate efforts at the point of greatest need.
  3. Delegate a representation to call upon Gov. Warren and Attorney-General Kenny to demand vigorous enforcement of law and order.
  4. To aid in restoring self-sufficiency to evacuees.

- Conference Call:
1. Contact all councils
  2. Reach interested individuals
  3. Get responses
  4. Secure cross section of geographical and affiliate representation
  5. This will be a workshop conference.

- Points to be Discussed:
- "March on Sacramento"  
Delegation
1. Present statistical case of breakdown of law enforcement
  2. Present resolution of body
  3. Present specific recommendations
  4. Affirm concern of the various organizations and individuals in the apprehension and conviction of terrorists.
  5. Federal intervention may be likely if incidents continue.

- More effective  
Circularization  
&  
Dissemination  
of  
Information
1. Submit mailing lists to the coordinating body or Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
  2. Regular and planned releases of publicity and material
  3. Special list for timely and frequent circularization
    - a. Newspaper editors
    - b. Employers
    - c. National weekly magazine editors
    - d. Union secretarial
    - e. Church secretaries
    - f. Radio commentators
  4. Building local supporters and financial contributors

- Building  
Self-Respect  
of Evacuees.
1. Invite returnees to participate in local Councils for Civic Unity and Adult Education and community associations.
  2. Encourage J.A.C.L. chapter formation so that evacuees can be helped to self-sufficiency.
  3. Participate in J.A.C.L. programs for community appearances, USO for Nisei soldiers, forums for Issei, speaking duets.



Local  
"Minute Men"  
for  
Community  
Persuasion

1. Establish representative cross section of leaders for personal persuasion of local officials and community & business officers.
2. Periodic home gatherings for planning projects & devising appeals.
3. Publicity barrage technique for bringing public focus on a unwholesome situation.
4. Influential men in key positions to be converted.



# American Council on Race Relations

988 MARKET STREET    SAN FRANCISCO 2    PHONE ORDWAY 8012

LAURENCE I. HEWES  
Regional Director

A. A. LIVERIGHT  
Executive Director

CLARENCE E. PICKETT  
President

CHARLES HOUSTON  
Vice-President, Consultant

WILL W. ALEXANDER  
Vice-President, Treasurer

MARY-JANE GRUNSFELD  
Secretary

December 17, 1945

TO: Civic Unity, Interracial, and Fair Play Committees, Social and Group Work Agencies, Religious and Other Organizations Interested in Inter-cultural, Interracial, and Inter-faith Relations in California.

Attached herewith is a re-draft of the by-laws of the California Councils for Civic Unity, originally presented to you for criticism on November 1 by the Temporary Organizing Committee which was appointed by the Sacramento Conference of Civic Unity Councils and Fair Play Committees last July. You will recall that this committee was made responsible for drawing up a proposed plan for a state-wide organization of Councils of Civic Unity and similar groups. The tentative by-laws were forwarded to each separate organization with a covering letter, and each organization was requested to comment on, and suggest amendments to, them.

Seventeen replies were received. The most frequent suggestions concerned the proposed name, California Federation of Inter-group Agencies. Several organizations felt that this name was obscure and misleading. A number of correspondents suggested that the section on "Purpose" be clarified, and a number of suggestions were similarly made with regard to the section on "Finance." Other suggestions covered a number of points, such as the need for a procedure which would insure that the main objectives and principles of the organization were not altered, the need for incorporation, the question of the role of the American Council on Race Relations, the need for a termination procedure and a procedure clearly facilitating the amendment of the by-laws.

An effort has been made to meet each of the suggestions, as follows:

- (1) The name has been changed from California Federation of Inter-group Agencies to CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY.
- (2) Under II, Purpose, an effort has been made to simplify and clarify the language of this section describing the purpose of the proposed state organization.
- (3) An attempt was made, under Section IV, Relations with the American Council on Race Relations, to clarify the language so that the exact nature of the relationship would be made plain.
- (4) Section V, Finance, has been rewritten in order to conform to suggestions and also to present a more realistic method by which financial support may be received.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Louis Adamic - Bishop William Y. Bell - Mary McLeod Bethune - Homer S. Brown - Pearl S. Buck - Ralph J. Bunche - Lt. Col. Charles Dollard  
Marion Edman - Edwin R. Embree - Adrien Falk - Marshall Field - Ernesto Galarza - Lloyd K. Garrison - Lester B. Granger  
Most Rev. Francis J. Haas - Augustus Hawkins - Charles S. Johnson - E. B. MacNaughton - James C. Patton - P. L. Prattis - Robert Redfield  
Leonard M. Rieser - Abraham Rubin - Bishop William Scarlett - Sara E. Southall - R. J. Thomas - Channing H. Tobias - Willard S. Townsend  
Walter Wanger - Louis Weiss - Walter White - Richard Wright - Donald Young



- (5) Sections X, XI, and XII, which have been added, are intended to provide incorporation, termination and amendment procedures.

In view of these changes, the Temporary Organizing Committee hopes that your organization will feel that it can approve the by-laws in their present form.

You will note that at the bottom of the enclosed by-laws there is a place for indicating the approval or disapproval of your organization.

Please have these by-laws presented formally to your organization at the earliest possible date to determine whether your organization wishes to participate. Please record the decision of your group and return one copy of these by-laws to the American Council on Race Relations, 988 Market Street, San Francisco 2, California, by January 10, 1946.

Yours very truly,

TEMPORARY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF  
CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY

Galen Fisher      Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.  
Ruth W. Kingman   Joe Grant Masaoka  
Fred W. Ross

By Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.  
Regional Director,  
American Council on Race Relations



R. K.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE TO DRAFT PROPOSED BY-LAWS FOR A STATE FEDERATION OF  
UNITY COUNCILS, Tuesday afternoon, July 31, 1945.

Present: Ruth Kingman, Galen Fisher, Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., Joseph James,  
Joe Masaoka, Fred Ross, and George Rundquist.

Name

The following names for the state organization had been proposed:

- California Council for Civic Unity
- Federation of California Councils for Civic Unity
- State Federation of Councils for Civic Unity
- California State Council for Civic Unity

Mr. Ross asked if the proposed state organization is, strictly speaking, for  
"Councils for Civic Unity" only. The answer was no, but it is thought that the  
name "Civic Unity Council" will be more widespread than any other.

The following name was decided upon: CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF UNITY COUNCILS.

Purpose

The purpose of the state organization will be to cooperate with civic unity  
councils, to be a servant and aid to the various civic unity groups. Under  
"means of fulfilling purpose," Mr. Fisher had suggested additional means to Mrs.  
Kingman, such as cooperating with the schools in their process of achieving unity  
and utilizing legislative agencies in protecting the constitutional rights. The  
committee considered these as methods to be used but not listed in the bylaws as  
means.

Mr. Hewes said that he was very interested in building a federation that will be  
effective. If it is to be effective, it must be respected, and if so channels  
have got to be gone through and respected by everyone. There doesn't seem to be  
much purpose in building a loose and very general federated organization; it should  
be compact. Thus, Mr. Hewes raised the question of the relationship of the  
American Council on Race Relations to the proposed California Federation of Unity  
Councils. Will the functions of the ACRR be changed or duplicated when the new  
state organization comes into being? One of the purposes of the ACRR is to offer  
an advisory and consultant service to communities and individuals attempting to  
achieve democratic race relations. Under the present set-up, the ACRR has worked  
with groups in various communities, helping to organize civic unity councils where  
there are none and working with established councils. Always the ACRR has tried  
to work with and through organizations and not replace them or go around them.  
Prestige in this field is "the coin of the realm," and the ACRR wants to see the  
work in the civic unity field well done in California. Therefore, the ACRR would  
feel that if an organization in a community requested assistance from it (e.g.,  
Richmond might request a course in police relations), ACRR would ask that they clear  
their request thru the CFUC, and would not feel that it could go directly to the  
community group. The function of the ACRR in California would become one of  
fostering and strengthening the federated organization.

Mrs. Kingman said that there would be duplication if the state organization tried  
to bring into the state the findings and experiences from the rest of the U.S.



(such as the ACRR now does through its clearing-house), but that is not what is planned. She stated that the CFUC would be calling on the ACRR for information and materials, that it would be doing many jobs that the ACRR now has neither the time, personnel, or funds to do; also the CFUC will be able to take political action, work for legislation, etc.

The committee felt that the relationship between the CFUC and the ACRR would be complementary, that it would not be a duplication of effort and work.

Mr. Fisher stressed the point that the local councils are to remain autonomous, that the CFUC is to be the servant of the units--a consultative body without mandatory powers. Mr. Hewes, however, stated that we should not encourage organizations to come in on the basis that they would incur no responsibility.

Mr. Rundquist said that the method (at least at the beginning) would be for the executive committees to take the action and then pass along their recommendations to the member organizations.

Mr. Fisher suggested the following re-wording of the purpose of the CFUC, which was approved by the committee:

"To coordinate, serve, and strengthen the member councils for civic unity and equivalent organizations in California which are committed to the development of sound inter-group relations and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all persons, regardless of race, creed, or national origin."

The committee then approved the "means of fulfilling the purpose" proposed at an earlier meeting.

Mr. Hewes asked for a clearer defining of "similar organizations" in the by-laws. He also suggested that a statement be included that "in recognition of the valuable purposes served by civic unity councils, we urge the necessity for creating and maintaining them."

The committee approved III--Membership.

Under Section V--Board of Directors, it was suggested that a quorum of 7 be modified to include "with representation to be at least 3 from each region."

The question was raised as to whether there would be any preferential status for civic unity organizations that have been going for a year or so, as distinct from those that came into being yesterday. It was suggested that charter members would be members with voting privileges, but that others coming in would be associates for a certain length of time--with no right to vote.

Other questions to be thought about and discussed at the next meeting are: what geographical line should divide Northern and Southern California for the purpose of establishing executive committees; where shall the headquarters of the organization be located?

A copy of the present draft of the by-laws is attached.

*Dorothy E. Handy*  
Dorothy E. Handy



## PROPOSED BY-LAWS -- CALIFORNIA INTER-GROUP COUNCIL

### I. NAME.

The name of this organization is California Inter-group Council.

### II. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Council is to coordinate, promote, serve, and strengthen the activities of organizations in California which are devoted to the development of sound inter-group relations in accordance with the Constitutional principles of equal rights and equal opportunity for all citizens.

### III. MEMBERSHIP.

Organizations in California devoted to the purposes of this Council as outlined in II, above, and willing to comply with those by-laws, are eligible to membership in the Council. Any local unit of an otherwise eligible state-wide or national organization shall be eligible to membership. Each member shall have one vote.

### IV. RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS.

In carrying out the functions outlined in II, above, the services of the American Council on Race Relations shall be utilized to the maximum extent limited only by the resources, policies, and by-laws of that organization. The American Council on Race Relations shall be recognized as a source of technical and professional advice to the California Inter-group Council and shall be relied on particularly: (1) To provide a national clearing house of information and to assist in developing a supplementary clearing house of the Pacific Coast; (2) To provide research and investigations when requested by member organizations through the California Inter-group Council, subject to the approval of the board of directors or properly authorized committees of the board of directors of the California Inter-group Council; (3) To evaluate programs of activity; (4) To cooperate in a program of public information; (5) To provide such other services as shall be mutually agreed upon.

### V. FINANCE.

Each member organization shall pay annual dues equivalent to three per cent of its annual budget. No member shall pay annual dues of less than \$25 or more than \$500. Initial dues of each member organization shall be paid upon its admission to the California Inter-group Council. However, the fiscal year of the CALICO shall be the calendar year, and organizations admitted to membership within the calendar year shall pay a pro-rata of their annual dues for that year based on the number of months remaining in the calendar year of the year in which the new member is admitted, full annual dues being due and payable on January 1, of the following year.

### VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The board of directors of the CALICO shall consist of twenty-one persons, twenty of whom shall be elected by the member organizations and one ex-officio director who shall be the senior regional representative on the Pacific Coast of the American



Council on Race Relations. Each member of the board (except the ex-officio member) shall be elected for a term of one calendar year. In the initial organization of CALICO its affairs shall be conducted by a Temporary Organizing Committee, which shall surrender all powers to the board of directors following the election of the board. This election shall be held at the earliest date consistent with organizational requirements. The board of directors shall elect from its own number, a President, and two Vice Presidents, and a Treasurer. The board of directors shall appoint two executive committees (see VII, below) and such other committees as it deems necessary, including a finance committee. This responsibility may be delegated to executive committees.

#### VII. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES.

There shall be two executive committees of the board of directors (one for Northern and one for Southern California). These committees shall each consist of seven members of the board of directors and an ex-officio member of the staff of the American Council on Race Relations. They shall have wide latitude of discretion for the operation of the CALICO program in their respective areas. These committees shall be responsible for taking necessary action to insure the adequate administration of the CALICO program in their respective portions of the State as this may from time to time be necessary. These committees shall recommend all administrative personnel to the board of directors for appointment, except temporary employees as provided in VIII, below. The finance committee will undertake to review the fiscal needs of the CALICO and to develop a sound fiscal program.

#### VIII. EMPLOYED STAFF.

There shall be an executive secretary, appointed by the Board of Directors. In the event that the need for this appointment arises between its scheduled meetings, the Board may delegate this function to its two executive committees, empowering them to make an interim appointment subject to later confirmation by the board. The executive secretary shall have the right to appoint temporary employees upon approval of the treasurer, but in no event shall such appointments exceed three months. All other appointments must be approved in advance by the Board of Directors, except as authority may be delegated to the Executive Committees.

#### IX. MEETINGS.

An annual meeting of the CALICO shall be held, prior to the beginning of each calendar year at a place to be designated by the board of directors. Member organizations shall not be limited as to the number of individuals whom it may send to such a meeting, but each member shall have only one vote. The annual meeting shall elect a board of directors, shall receive reports of committees and officers of the board, particularly including an annual report of the Executive Secretary, the treasurer and the finance committee. At this meeting proposals shall be presented and acted upon. All officers of the board of directors, the executive committees, and other committees, and the administrative staff shall be present (or shall be represented) and prepared to answer questions as to their respective functions. Delegates from one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum.

The board of directors shall meet at least twice a year, at such times and places as it may determine, for the purpose of passing on and confirming or rejecting action taken by the executive committees and attending to other business of the CALICO as outlined in preceding paragraphs. A quorum shall consist of nine members.



The two executive committees shall each hold at least four regular meetings per year and as many special meetings as appear necessary, at such places and times as it may determine. A quorum shall consist of three members.

#### X. REPORTS AND MINUTES.

The executive secretary shall be responsible for collecting, preparing, and maintaining records of all meetings of the CALICO, its board of directors, and of the several committees of the board. These shall be comprehensive records in all cases and shall be prepared according to acceptable standards of neatness and permanency. A digest of these minutes and proceedings shall be furnished the members, etc., within ten days after the close of each such meeting. An annual report shall be prepared by the executive secretary at the close of each calendar year. This shall include a concise statement of all activities of the CALICO during the previous year, including a digest of the annual meeting, and shall also include the treasurer's report. Sufficient copies of this report shall be reproduced to enable each member to receive one copy free and as many additional copies as are desired at a nominal charge.



Mr. Rundquist

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Other questions to be thought about and discussed at the next meeting are: what geographical line should divide Northern and Southern California for the purpose of establishing executive committees; where shall the headquarters of the organization be located?

A copy of the present draft of the by-laws is attached.

Dorothy E. Handy



## BY-LAWS OF CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF UNITY COUNCILS, INC.

### I. NAME

The name of this organization is California Federation of Unity Councils, Inc.

### II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization is to coordinate, serve, and strengthen the member councils for civic unity and equivalent organizations in California which are committed to the development of sound inter-group relations and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all persons, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

The chief means of fulfilling this purpose shall be:

1. To serve as a clearing house of information for its members and other interested parties.
2. To stimulate existing groups and organizations concerned with purposes similar to its own, and to initiate new organizations.
3. To compare and evaluate programs of activity in its field.
4. To promote coordination of action among its members.
5. To maintain liaison with civic unity and equivalent organizations in other states.
6. To keep the public informed of matters lying within its field.

### III. MEMBERSHIP

Organizations devoted to the same general purpose as this Federation are eligible for membership, subject to compliance with such requirements as may be specified by the Executive Committees.

Only one Council for Civic Unity or equivalent organization in each municipality or county shall be admitted to membership. An organization which has no local affiliates but consists of a statewide or two regional units may be admitted to membership, each regional unit having one vote. Each member shall pay dues of a minimum of \$25 a year, or 1% of its budget, whichever is greater.

Each member shall have one vote.

Local units of organizations of a statewide or regional character may be admitted to Associate membership, with right to voice but no vote.

### IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

There shall be two Executive Committees, for Southern California and for Northern California, whose character and powers shall be coordinate. In the first instance, the Temporary Organizing Committee shall submit to all eligible organizations which have expressed a desire to become members a list of nine candidates for each Executive Committee, and shall send this list to each member for mail vote. Members may write in other names as substitutes. Thereafter, each Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee at least one month before the time of the annual election, which shall function as prescribed in Article VII.

The Executive Committees shall have charge of the formulation and execution of program, budget, and relationships with other organizations, shall appoint executive staff, and shall hold all property of the Federation, subject only to compliance with the general policies laid down by the Board of Directors.



Coordination of action between the two Executive Committees shall be effected by such means as they shall from time to time adopt. Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Assistant Treasurer.

#### V. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Each of the Executive Committees shall elect at its first meeting after the first and subsequent annual elections nine persons to serve as Directors. Directors shall serve for three years, the nine persons elected from each region being divided in the first instance so that three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and thereafter three being elected each year. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled for each regional panel by the respective Executive Committees.

The Board shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary. It shall hold one regular meeting a year, and such special meetings as the officers may call. Seven members shall constitute a quorum (representation to be at least three from each region).

The Board shall define the policies of the Federation, and shall consider amendments to these By-laws, by mail or in a meeting, in advance of their presentation at the Annual Meeting.

#### VI. STAFF

There shall be an Executive Secretary, and such other staff members as the Executive Committee shall agree upon, all of them being appointed by these Committees jointly.

#### VII. COMMITTEES

The Executive Committees shall each appoint the following Standing Committees and such other committees as may be deemed necessary: Program; Information and Publicity; Nominating; and Finance. Committees shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed. The Nominating Committee shall make the required nominations for Directors, the Executive Committees, and the Standing Committees.

#### VIII. MEETINGS

An Annual Meeting of the Federation shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committees shall determine. Each member shall be entitled to send one voting member and not more than seven other persons who shall have the right to voice but no vote.

The chief functions of the Annual Meeting shall be: To elect the two Executive Committees; to receive and make recommendations to the Executive Committees respecting the reports of the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and any special committees which may have been created to make reports to the meeting, and to pass upon amendments to these By-laws.

Delegates from one-third of the members of the Federation shall constitute a quorum. Each Executive Committee shall meet at least five times a year.

#### IV. FINANCE

A Treasurer of the Federation shall be elected by each annual meeting. The Assistant Treasurers elected by each Executive Committee shall function under the direction of the Treasurer, their chief function being to ensure the payment of dues by the members in their region, and to secure contributions and keep such regional accounts as may be necessary. There shall be an annual audit of the Treasurer's accounts, the financial year being the calendar year.

X. AMENDMENTS -- Proposed amendments shall be circulated to all members at least ten days before the annual meeting. A two-thirds vote of the members present at the Annual shall be required for adoption of an amendment.



ACRR - Chicago Office  
32 West Randolph, Chicago

A. A. Liveright  
Executive Director

PROPOSED BY-LAWS -- CALIFORNIA INTER-GROUP COUNCIL

I. NAME.

Preserve Fisher

The name of this organization is California Inter-group Council.

II. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Council is to coordinate, promote, serve, and strengthen the activities of organizations in California which are devoted to the development of sound inter-group relations in accordance with the <sup>Constitutional</sup> principles of equal ~~Constitutional~~ rights and equal opportunity for all citizens.

III. MEMBERSHIP.

Organizations in California devoted to the purposes of this Council as outlined in II, above, and willing to comply with these by-laws, are eligible to membership in the Council. Any local unit of an otherwise eligible state-wide or national organization shall be eligible to membership. Each member shall have one vote.

IV. RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS.

In carrying out the functions outlined in II, above, the services of the American Council on Race Relations shall be utilized to the maximum extent limited only by the resources, policies, and by-laws of that organization. The American Council on Race Relations shall be recognized as a source of technical and professional advice to the California Inter-group Council and shall be relied on particularly: (1) To provide a national clearing house of information and to assist in developing a supplementary clearing house on the Pacific Coast; (2) To provide research and investigations when requested by member organizations through the California Inter-group Council, subject to the approval of the board of directors or properly authorized committees of the board of directors of the California Inter-group Council; (3) To evaluate programs of activity; (4) To cooperate in a program of public information; (5) To provide such other services as shall be mutually agreed upon.



## V. FINANCE.

omit

Each member organization shall pay annual dues equivalent to three per cent of its annual budget. No member shall pay annual dues of less than \$25 or more than \$500. Initial dues of each member organization shall be paid upon its admission to the California Inter-group Council. However, the fiscal year of the CALICO shall be the calendar year, and organizations admitted to membership within the calendar year shall pay a pro-rata of their annual dues for that year based on the number of months remaining in the calendar year of the year in which the new member is admitted, full annual dues being due and payable on January 1 of the following year. The treasurer of the CALICO shall be a member of the staff of the American Council on Race Relations to be mutually agreed upon between the American Council on Race Relations and the finance committee of the CALICO (see VII, below). All moneys of CALICO will be paid to the American Council on Race Relations, <sup>which</sup> ~~who~~ will act as custodian, maintaining a separate bank account for the purpose and making regular semi-annual reports to the Finance Committee of CALICO as well as any special fiscal reports deemed necessary by CALICO or by the American Council. The American Council shall maintain a separate set of books and accounts and shall be accountable for all sums received and disbursed on behalf of CALICO.

## VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The board of directors of the CALICO shall consist of twenty-one persons, twenty of whom shall be elected by the member organizations and one ex-officio director who shall be the senior regional representative on the Pacific Coast of the American Council on Race Relations. Each member of the board (except the ex-officio member) shall be elected for a term of one calendar year. In the initial organization of CALICO its affairs shall be conducted by a Temporary Organizing Committee, which shall surrender all powers to the board of directors following the election of the board. This election <sup>shall</sup> ~~will~~ be held at the earliest date consistent with organizational requirements. <sup>from its own members and two</sup> The board of directors shall elect a President, Vice President, <sup>and a Treasurer</sup> and such other officers as it may deem necessary (except a treasurer; see V, above).

omit



The board of directors shall appoint two executive committees (see VII, below) and such other committees as it deems necessary, including a finance committee. This responsibility may be delegated to executive committees.

#### VII. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES.

There shall be two executive committees of the board of directors (one for Northern and one for Southern California). These committees shall each consist of seven members of the board of directors and an ex-officio member of the staff of the American Council on Race Relations. They shall have wide latitude of discretion for the operation of the CALICO program in their respective areas. These committees shall be responsible for taking necessary action to insure the adequate administration of the CALICO program in their respective portions of the State as this may from time to time be necessary. These committees shall recommend all administrative personnel to the board of directors for appointment, except temporary employees as provided in VIII, below. The finance committee will undertake to review the fiscal needs of the CALICO and to develop a sound fiscal program. [The finance committee shall work closely with the treasurer (see V, below) and shall have access to all books and accounting records of the CALICO.]

#### VIII. EMPLOYED STAFF.

There shall be an executive secretary, appointed by the Board of Directors of the CALICO with the advice of the American Council on Race Relations. In the event that the need for this appointment arises between its scheduled meetings, the Board may delegate this function to its two executive committees, empowering them to make an interim appointment subject to later confirmation by the board. [The secretary and other administrative personnel similarly appointed may be selected from the staff of the American Council on Race Relations, but, in any event, upon appointment such persons will become staff members of the American Council delegated to carry out the CALICO program.] The executive secretary shall have the right to appoint temporary employees upon approval of the treasurer, but in no event shall such appointments exceed three months. All other appointments must be approved in advance by the Board of Directors, except as authority may be delegated to the Executive Committees.



## IX. MEETINGS

*omit* An annual meeting of the CALICO shall be held. This meeting shall be held prior to the beginning of each calendar year at a place to be designated by the board of directors. Member organizations shall not be limited as to the number of individuals whom it may send to such a meeting <sup>but each member</sup> ~~Such members shall~~ *shall have only one vote.* ~~have the right of participating in discussions and debate, but not of voting.~~

The annual meeting shall elect a board of directors, shall receive reports of committees and officers of the board, particularly including an annual report of ~~the~~ *the* ~~treasurer~~ *Secretary*, the treasurer and the finance committee. At this meeting proposals for amendments to the by-laws shall be presented and acted upon. <sup>and</sup> General program reports and proposals shall be presented and acted upon. All officers of the board of directors, the executive committees, and other committees, and the administrative staff shall be present (or shall be represented) and prepared to answer questions as to their respective functions. Delegates from one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum.

*omit* The board of directors shall meet at least twice a year <sup>at such times & places as it may determine</sup> for the purpose of passing ~~and~~ on and confirming or rejecting action taken by the executive committees and attending to other business of the CALICO as outlined in preceding paragraphs. A quorum shall consist of nine members. The place and date of such meeting shall be determined by the board of directors.

The two executive committees shall each hold at least four regular meetings per year and as many special meetings as appear necessary. A quorum <sup>at such</sup> ~~shall~~ consist of three members. <sup>as it may determine</sup> The place and time of the regular and special *omit* meetings shall be determined by each executive committee.

## X. REPORTS AND MINUTES.

*omit* The executive secretary shall be responsible for collecting, preparing, *and* maintaining records of all meetings of the CALICO, its board of directors, and of the several committees of the board. These shall be comprehensive records in all cases and shall be prepared according to acceptable standards of neatness *and* permanency. A digest of these minutes and proceedings shall be furnished the



members, etc., within ten days after the close of each such meeting. An annual report shall be prepared by the executive secretary at the close of each calendar year. This shall include a concise statement of all activities of the CALICO during the previous year, including a digest of the annual meeting (~~see~~<sup>also</sup> ~~X~~, above), and shall include the treasurer's report (~~V~~, above). Sufficient copies of this report shall be reproduced to enable each member to receive one copy free and as many additional copies as are desired at a nominal charge.



Proposed

BY-LAWS OF CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF UNITY COUNCILS, INC.

I. NAME

The name of this organization is California Federation of Unity Councils, Inc.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this organization is to coordinate, serve, and strengthen the member councils for civic unity and equivalent organizations in California which are committed to the development of sound inter-group relations and the maintenance of the constitutional rights of all persons, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.

The chief means of fulfilling this purpose shall be:

1. To serve as a clearing house of information for its members and other interested parties.
2. To stimulate existing groups and organizations concerned with purposes similar to its own, and to initiate new organizations.
3. To compare and evaluate programs of activity in its field.
4. To promote coordination of action among its members.
5. To maintain liaison with civic unity and equivalent organizations in other states.
6. To keep the public informed of matters lying within its field.

III. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Organizations devoted to the same general purpose as this Federation are eligible for membership, subject to compliance with such requirements as may be specified by the Executive Committees.

Only one Council for Civic Unity or equivalent organization in <sup>any</sup> ~~each~~ municipality ~~or~~ county shall be admitted to membership. An organization which has no local affiliates but consists of a statewide or two regional units may be admitted to membership, each regional unit having one vote. Each member shall pay dues of a minimum of \$25 a year, or 3% of its budget, whichever is greater.

Each member shall have one vote.

Local units of organizations of a statewide or regional character may be admitted to Associate membership, with right to voice but no vote.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

There shall be two Executive Committees, for Southern California and for Northern California, whose character and powers shall be coordinate. In the first instance, the Temporary Organizing Committee shall submit to all eligible organizations which have expressed a desire to become members a list of nine candidates for each Executive Committee, and shall send this list to each member for mail vote. Members may write in other names as substitutes. Thereafter, each Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee at least one month before the time of the annual election, which shall function as prescribed in Article VII.

The Executive Committees shall have charge of the formulation and execution of program, budget, and relationships with other organizations, shall appoint executive staff, and shall hold all property of the Federation, subject only to compliance with the general policies laid down by the Board of Directors.



Coordination of action between the two Executive Committees shall be effected by such means as they shall from time to time adopt. Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recording Secretary, and Assistant Treasurer.

#### V. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Each of the Executive Committees shall elect at its first meeting after the first and subsequent annual elections nine persons to serve as Directors. Directors shall serve for three years, the nine persons elected from each region being divided in the first instance so that three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and thereafter three being elected each year. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled for each regional panel by the respective Executive Committees.

The Board shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary. It shall hold one regular meeting a year, and such special meetings as the officers may call. Seven members shall constitute a quorum (representation to be at least three from each region).

The Board shall define the policies of the Federation, and shall consider amendments to these By-laws, by mail or in a meeting, in advance of their presentation at the Annual Meeting.

#### VI. STAFF

There shall be an Executive Secretary, and such other staff members as the Executive Committees shall agree upon, all of them being appointed by these Committees jointly.

#### VII. COMMITTEES

The Executive Committees shall each appoint the following Standing Committees and such other committees as may be deemed necessary: Program; Information and Publicity; Nominating; and Finance. Committees shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed. The Nominating Committee shall make the required nominations for Directors, the Executive Committees, and the Standing Committees.

#### VIII. MEETINGS

An Annual Meeting of the Federation shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committees shall determine. Each member shall be entitled to send one voting member and not more than seven other persons who shall have the right to voice but no vote.

The chief functions of the Annual Meeting shall be: To elect the two Executive Committees; to receive and make recommendations to the Executive Committees respecting the reports of the Executive Secretary, the Treasurer, and any special committees which may have been created to make reports to the meeting, and to pass upon amendments to these By-laws.

Delegates from one-third of the members of the Federation shall constitute a quorum. Each Executive Committee shall meet at least five times a year.

#### IV. FINANCE

A Treasurer of the Federation shall be elected by each annual meeting. The Assistant Treasurers elected by Each Executive Committee shall function under the direction of the Treasurer, their chief function being to ensure the payment of dues by the members in their region, and to secure contributions and keep such regional accounts as may be necessary.. There shall be an annual audit of the Treasurer's accounts, the financial year being the calendar year.

X. AMENDMENTS -- Proposed amendments shall be circulated to all members at least ten days before the annual meeting. A two-thirds vote of the members present at the Annual shall be required for adoption of an amendment.



## PROPOSED BY-LAWS - CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY

### I. NAME.

The name of this organization is the California Councils for Civic Unity.

### II. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this organization is to assist and strengthen the activities of organizations which are devoted to the improvement of relations among groups having different national, religious and racial origins. A more specific purpose is to provide an organizational structure at the state level through which the large number of local civic unity councils, fair play committees, inter-racial committees, inter-faith committees and other organizations with similar purposes may exchange experiences and develop programs to mutual advantage.

### III. MEMBERSHIP.

Organizations in California devoted to the foregoing purposes and willing to support these by-laws are eligible for membership in the organization. Applications for membership which are recommended by the membership committee may be approved by majority vote of the membership.

### IV. RELATIONS WITH THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON RACE RELATIONS.

In carrying out the purposes of the CCCU the services of the American Council on Race Relations shall be utilized as a source of constant advice and guidance particularly: (1) To provide a national clearing house of information and to assist in developing a supplementary clearing house on the Pacific Coast; (2) To evaluate action programs of member organizations; (3) To provide such other services as may seem mutually desirable.

### V. FINANCE.

It is recognized that some member organizations operate on a purely voluntary basis and have no regular source of funds while other organizations considered as operating in the welfare field, devote only a portion of their time, efforts and budget to problems of race and inter-faith relations. Therefore, there shall be no specific dues requirements as contributions to the support of CCCU. However, smaller organizations should endeavor to contribute a minimum of \$25 during each year to the support of the CCCU. Those organizations having more substantial programs of which only a portion is directly concerned with race and inter-faith relations should contribute not less than 3% of that portion of their annual operating budget specifically devoted to purposes paralleling those of CCCU provided, however, that no group shall be denied membership in the CCCU because of inability to make a financial contribution.



## VI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The board of directors of the CCCU shall consist of twenty-one persons, twenty of whom shall be elected by member organizations and one ex-officio director who shall be a member of the Pacific Coast Regional Staff of the American Council on Race Relations. Each member of the board (except the ex-officio member) shall be elected for a term of one calendar year.

In the initial organization of CCCU its affairs shall be conducted by a temporary organizing committee which shall surrender all powers to the board of directors immediately following the election of the board. This election shall be held at the earliest date consistent with organizational requirements. The board of directors shall elect a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer and a secretary. The board of directors shall appoint two executive committees (see VII. below) and such other committees as it deems necessary including a finance committee and a membership committee.

## VII. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEES.

There shall be two executive committees of the board of directors (one for Northern and one for Southern California) each consisting of seven members of the board of directors and an ex-officio member of the Regional Staff of the American Council on Race Relations. These committees shall have discretion for the operation of the CCCU in their respective portions of the State as this from time to time may appear necessary.

The finance committee will undertake to review the fiscal needs of CCCU and to develop a sound fiscal program.

The membership committee shall receive, review and investigate and forward to the board of directors with its comments, for presentation to the membership, all applications for membership received after the first organizational meeting.

## VIII. MEETINGS.

An annual meeting of the California Councils for Civic Unity shall be held, prior to the beginning of each calendar year at a place to be designated by the board of directors. Member organizations shall not be limited as to the number of individuals whom it may send to such meetings, but each member organization shall have only one vote. The annual meeting shall elect a board of directors, shall receive reports of committees and officers of the board. At this meeting proposals for amendments to the by-laws and general program reports and proposals shall be presented and acted upon. All officers of the board of directors, the executive committees and other committees shall be present. Delegates from one-third of the members shall constitute a quorum.

The board of directors shall meet at least twice a year, at such times and places as it may determine, for the purpose of passing on and confirming or rejecting action taken by the executive committees and attending to other businesses which may be necessary. A quorum shall consist of nine members.

The two executive committees shall each hold at least four regular meetings per year and as many special meetings as appear necessary, at such places and times as they may determine. A quorum shall consist of three members.



#### IX. REPORTS AND MINUTES.

The executive secretary shall be responsible for collecting, preparing and maintaining records of all meetings of the California Councils for Civic Unity, of its board of directors, and of the several committees of the board. These shall be comprehensive records in all cases and shall be prepared according to acceptable standards of neatness and permanency. A digest of these minutes and proceedings shall be furnished the members, etc., promptly after the close of each such meeting. An annual report shall be prepared by the executive secretary at the close of each calendar year. This shall include a concise statement of all activities of the California Councils for Civic Unity during the previous year, including a digest of the annual meeting.

#### X. INCORPORATION.

California Councils for Civic Unity shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

#### XI. TERMINATION OF ACTIVITIES.

California Councils for Civic Unity shall cease operations and take the necessary steps to wind up its affairs at any time upon the passage of a motion to that effect by a two-thirds majority of the board of directors. Such a motion, however, shall not be introduced until thirty days after notice of the intention to terminate activities has been issued to the organization membership and provided no objection from the membership has been received by the board at the time of its meeting.

#### XII. AMENDMENTS.

Procedures for the amendment of these by-laws shall be adopted at the first membership meeting of the California Councils for Civic Unity.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of organization:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



c o p y

Council for Civic Unity  
Robert E. Gibson, Exec. Sec'y.  
101 Post Street - San Francisco

December 18, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

In conformity with the principles upon which the Council for Civic Unity is based, this organization pledges itself to exert its utmost effort to see that returning loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and their law-abiding parents are treated with all decency and justice. Anything less than this would be a perversion of the purposes for which we are fighting this war and certainly of the ideals and traditions of our Nation.

Two thirds of these people are Americans. Many of the alien parents have sons or daughters in the American Army, a good many of whom have been killed in combat. It behooves the citizens of this city in the interest of civic unity to accord these people all fairness and consideration when they return once more to their homes.

The Council for Civic Unity will lend its full resources to carry out the Army's request "that the return of those persons of Japanese ancestry who choose to come back to the Coastal areas may be accomplished without undue incident."



*Page 200  
Last page*

COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY  
Romm 601  
101 Post Street - San Francisco

MINUTES OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE - FEBRUARY 6, 1945

Meeting called to order by Mrs. McWilliams at 10:45 am, to get the material together for presentation to Mr. Preston Wright of the National Housing Agency, with whom the Committee had an appointment at 11:00 am.

Mrs. Shepardson was elected to take notes of the meeting with Mr. Wright.

Mr. Gibson was to present to Mr. Wright the policy and program of the Council.

Matt Crawford was to give the over all report on the housing situation in San Francisco.

Mr. Cole Jackman of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board, was to show that the war effort was being hindered by the housing situation.

Present:	Mrs. Lucy McWilliams, Chairman	)	
	Angela Ward	)	
	Mrs. Warner Clark	)	
	Mr. Merrell Gadles	)	
	Mrs. Mary Shepardson	)	
	Miss Teiko Ishida	)	
	Mrs. Josephine Duveneck	)	
	Mr. Cole Jackman	)	
	Lt.M. Justine Herman, USNR-12th N.D.	)	Present at
	<u>Staff</u>	)	
	Matt Crawford	)	Meeting-11:AM
	Aubrey Haan	)	
	Robert Gibson	)	Office N.H.A.
	<u>N.H.A.</u>	)	
	James W. McCreary	)	
	Kenneth Leib	)	
	Preston Wright	)	

Present als, was Mr. Harold Dunleavy in an advisory capacity. He did not, however, attend the meeting with Mr. Wright at NHA.

MEETING WITH MR. PRESTON WRIGHT:

Mrs. McWilliams presented Mr. Robert Gibson, who explained the purposes of the Council for Civic Unity and the Housing Committee. Mr. Wright presented Mr. Leib, Field Representative and Mr. McCreary.

Matt Crawford reported on the factual material prepared by the Committee, pointing out the deficit of 14,026 family units in



San Francisco; 10,062 units white families; 2,958 Negro families; 14,000 more families than housing units. Greatest need is among the minority groups. Figures from the War Housing Center for 1944 show 3,675 Negro family applications and 148 placements.

Mrs. McWilliams offered to give the material that the Committee has gathered to NHA.

Mr. Jackman pointed out that 90% of the shipping done here in San Francisco is war material, which is being seriously hindered due to the housing situation. 95% of the problem is that of housing for Negro longshoremen. Mr. Jackman read a statement that was sent to Washington, D.C. for hearing before the Lanham Committee. Mr. Jackman told of the findings from the survey conducted by the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board last July, 1944. It showed the need for housing of 547 longshoremen, 402 of which are Negro. The survey pointed out the overcrowding, that workers sleep in shifts or relays, sometimes 10 to a room and of the need for new recruits 50% of which are Negro. It showed how labor turnover is adversely affected by lack of housing, that there are 285 families each living in one room, and one half of that number of families with one to seven children. This last fact was reported by Mr. Eliel of the Maritime Industry Board. Mr. Jackman requested that 500 units be allocated for longshoremen. The few units made available in Richmond created other difficulties, that of transportation which is insoluble. The Maritime Board consulted with Admiral Greenslade who says the working force will be expanded and there is need of 1750 additional men. Due to lack of housing the Employer-Union Longshore Recruiting Agency turned down 107 suitable longshore recruits between Jan. 5 and 31, 1945. Further, the housing situation not only is bad for morale, but night workers spend days searching for housing thereby losing sleep, while day workers become absentees searching for housing during the day. The recommendations of the Pacific Coast Maritime Industry Board are as follows:

- (1) Minimum of 110 Family Units of government housing be immediately constructed and assigned for exclusive use of longshoremen, 1000 for Negro longshoremen.
- (2) Necessary funds, as determined by National Housing Authorities in submitting their budget for next fiscal period, be appropriated and specifically earmarked for this construction.

Mrs. McWilliams urged hastening reconversion and emergency housing, and explained the drive for "share the home". She called attention to the fact that a drive has been on to find houses, rooms, etc, any type of accommodations for new workers coming in. It has been advertised by agencies, radio and press as "Share Your Home". We are fully aware that the program would not develop homes for working people as they had already shared all they could, and in some cases the people are sleeping in shifts. This



program did not develop many homes for working whites, let alone minorities. (See Mr. Jackman's report). There is no agency concerned with housing, that will take new applications as there is such a great back log that any new vacancies are filled with those on the back-log, the War Housing Center is a typical example.

Mr. Preston Wright then explained the position of NHA. Their program is restricted to airplane workers brought in for war work. No new housing to be provided for military by agreement made in 1942. Their program is based on estimates of the WMC. NHA has requested programming. The H-2 program is not as far under way as it should be. Allocation of a large number of units to the Navy makes it impossible to shift units as necessary. Mr. Wright had a conference with Admiral Wright who said that if he controlled all housing he could allocate housing to certain groups.

Mrs. Shepardson asked about FHA'S agreement to finance title 6 housing only in restricted areas.

Mr. Wright answered that he had talked with Bohannon. Private builders should take the initiative on construction for minorities. It is a city problem and the city should work it out. Mr. Wright tried to discuss private construction with Oakland City Manager. Further, congress has not appropriated sufficient funds. Title VI funds are exhausted. NHA is asking for \$100,000,000.

Mr. Leib said that people are going to be released from ship-building which will ease the housing market, as all new ship construction is to be cut. The H-2 program will relieve congestion. NHA is not prepared to say, in figures, what the future programming will be. A further definition of congestion is necessary. Portable dwelling units are quickest housing possible. Such units now have bath inside. In regard to the Japanese, NHA met with WRA. NHA can furnish housing only to War workers coming in. Mr. Wright will present problem of returning Japanese who are not in war work when he goes to Washington. The 22 families coming as broadcasters are already housed.

Miss Ishida stated that their need is a special arrangement for the housing for the Japanese.

Mr. Wright stated that this must involve a change of policy.

Mr. Gadles said that agreements have been established with Japanese people to permit them to return to their homes even if they don't own them.

Mr. Wright wanted to know if the OPA recognized these agreements.

Mr. Gadles said that the OPA did not recognize them.



Lt. Harmon stated that the Navy shore stations are scheduled for a substantial increase in personnel. They cannot recruit many more because NHA has so little money. They are still attempting to recruit however. He also stated that there is an expected decrease in new ship construction. He doesn't know whether Admiral Wright will take over housing for additional industries, such as for longshoremen.

Mr. Jackman said that 50% of immigrants for longshoremen are Negroes, that longshoremen have doubled up in Hunter's Point, that in some places they are receiving eviction notices with 15 longshoremen involved.

Mr. Leib stated that doubling up in public projects among Negroes is condoned by housing officials and that the Navy got permission from Washington to evict those people no longer in their employ from Hunter's Point.

Mr. Jackman felt that Capt. Rawlings should interpret longshoremen as navy employees.

Mr. Wright stated that Hunter's Point housing project is to be turned over to Admiral Wright in a week or ten days.

Matt Crawford wanted to know why there were 542 vacancies at Hunter's Point. Mr. Leib said that it was due to turnover and repairs, also that there were 143 trailers vacant. Mr. Leib also, stated that the Rail Road companies were faced with a housing problem. Lt. Harmon said that 14,000 to 20,000 people were the estimated increase for Hunter's Point. That the Navy cannot recruit unless there is more housing.

Mr. Wright said that the War Housing Centers don't get any more listings. That the saturation point has been reached.

Lt. Harmon pointed out that many colored employees of the Navy don't get housing because they are not immigrants.

Matt Crawford asked that NHA programming is there aside from housing for the Navy?

Mr. Leib answered that the program is in preparation. He offered to meet with two members of the Council to go over figures and discuss need. We should accept this as a community problem and find sites, etc.

Mr. Gibson said that the Council will work to get more money from Washington.



Mr. Gadles said that other projects besides Hunter's Point being surveyed for overcrowding.

Mr. Jackman wanted to know if the federal government could influence the policies of private builders on discrimination rather than leave matters to their discretion?

Mr. Wright said one half the priorities for 500 Title VI houses has been taken up in Oakland.

Mrs. Shepardson wanted to know if FHA will insist on racial restrictive covenants before guaranteeing of loans, if we can find a builder ready to construct unsegregated housing?

Mr. Wright said not if city planning Commission will o.k. the development.

The Meeting closed at 1:15 pm.



myer  
February 28, 1945

Mr. Harold Boyd, Chairman  
San Francisco Council for Civic Unity  
101 Post Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Here attached is a copy of the Housing Committee's report. You will know the effort we made to bring in a simple statement of fact. We made no "new survey" as we had ready access to the official findings of agencies in this field, and so our report is based on documented statements of conditions existing in San Francisco today.

That race tensions are accentuated by the lack of decent and adequate housing we accept as a fact. Sometimes we doubted statements made by people living in the congested districts, and went into the homes for proof. We wanted to be very sure that no report came from our committee with the slightest exaggeration.

Everywhere we found an unbelievable patience with wartime restrictions. But we found a social sullenness growing at the inexcusable delay in remedying some of the conditions that should and could have serious attention.

We found many cases of discrimination among government agencies that tended to prevent independent home owning. //

We are indebted to the office staff and many, many volunteers for the preparation of this report.

We submit this finding to you, first, that the members of our Council be thoroughly informed on present housing conditions as they affect race tension, and, second, because we hope the Council will support a program of specific action in fulfilling the obligations we assumed in going on the committee.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Lucy McWilliams

Chairman, Housing Committee  
of  
The Council for Civic Unity  
of San Francisco



*Niger*

SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATA

The report was prepared by the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, and has been in preparation for the past two months. Information and statistical data were obtained from the War Housing Center, Federal Security Agency, Reports of Bureau of Census for 1940 and 1944, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Federal Housing Survey, the Johnson Survey, War Manpower Commission, S.F. Chamber of Commerce and various labor organizations.

SUMMARY

This report deals with the growth of population, families, the change in number of dwelling units since the census of 1940, the quality and quantity of housing needed for the general population and for racial minorities. The material presented here is for San Francisco County.

As is shown in the narrative and the statistical tables comprising the report, there are some 13,609 more families than housing units for the general population, but this shortage is felt most severely by the racial minorities.

Between April 1940 and December 31, 1944, the San Francisco population had increased 105,464 or 17%, and families had increased 41,518 or 20%. In the same period Negro population increased from 4,846 to 23,000, almost 375%; and Negro families from 1,540 to 7,745 or 402%. Filipino and "other" population went up 58% from 3,927 to 6,225.

The report indicates that about 6% of all families as of December 31, 1944, were without individual family units, but also that 39% of the Negro families were without individual family units.

The composition of Chinese and other minority households, with the exception of Negroes, does not in most cases follow the usual family composition of husband, wife and children. Therefore, the average number of persons per unit for these groups was estimated and compared with the city average.

It can be generally said that while the housing shortage is serious for the whole population, it is critical and dangerous for the population of minority groups.

With Negro families, where the greatest proportion of increase has occurred of all groups, white or non-white, not only are 40% without individual dwelling units, but 40% of the dwellings occupied by the Negroes are in temporary war housing projects.

This leads to the conclusion that only 20% of the dwelling units occupied by Negroes are in private pre-war housing; and actually a large percentage of these units, if not all, are heavily overcrowded



since racial restrictions have placed the immigrant Negro families into the homes of their fellow Negroes who were here when the war production began.

Units occupied by Chinese in 1939 were reported as 80% substandard by the Real Property Survey. City Health Department inspections showed that dwellings occupied by other minorities are in the majority substandard.

No quarrel can be had with the eligibility of Negroes and other minorities for war housing. The War Manpower report of January 15, 1945 on the 259 war industry establishments in the Bay Area shows a total of 43,951 non-white employees, the largest percentage of which are Negroes.

The report shows that thousands of additional dwelling units are needed immediately for San Francisco, and that at least one-third of all new residential construction for war workers should be definitely earmarked for families from the racial minority groups.

#### BASIS FOR STATISTICS

##### 1. POPULATION

The figures given for April 1940 and 1944, are from the Census, with the exception that the 1944 figures include visitors and residents. Visitors were added because their presence in the community is a drain on the housing supply. For all practical purposes, it makes little difference how housing disappears from the market. When it disappears, it is not available to war workers. The December 1944 estimates were arrived at by projecting the same rate of increase as had occurred between the census dates, April 1940 and April 1944 for a total, the white, Negro, Chinese and "other" populations.

It is believed that this projected rate of increase is sound, because of the known increase in the military families and other semi-transient families who have come into San Francisco. This projection was used after consulting members of the Population Committee which drew up estimates for the Central Valley Project Studies, and is now the Population Committee for the California State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission.

##### 2. FAMILIES

The number of families for 1940 was taken directly from the census.

The average family size of 2.97 persons was based upon study of census data and characteristics of in-migrant families, and agreed to by members of the Population Committee for the California State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission.



*Wager*

The December 1944 estimate for "white" and "Negro" is based upon the ratio of 2.97 persons per family to the total estimated population and special minority population.

The Chinese and "other" are not set up on a family basis. (See table I)

#### HOUSING - FAMILY UNITS

April 1940 and April 1944 figures are from the census.

December 1944 figures are computed and estimated from records of FPHA, FHA and War Housing Center showing private and public new construction and conversion, plus the 1940 and April 1944 figures.

Vacancies for 1940 are from the census. For 1944 they are based on special report of the census in May, and estimates and opinions of various housing officials.

It should be pointed out that a portion of the total number of units (235,549 as shown on table I) about 736 are being held vacant in Public Housing for recruited workers, yet to come into the city.

#### NEGRO OCCUPANCY

There were an estimated total of 4,797 family units occupied by Negroes in December 1944. The total includes 1940 census figures, 80% of units shown occupied by Japanese in 1940, and an estimated portion of 1940 vacancies in the 3 census tracts where Negro population is concentrated.

It is interesting to note that of the 1944 public housing units shown as occupied by Negroes 1,557 were at Hunters Point. A balance of 357 public housing units are located in San Francisco proper. No new private war housing has been made available to Negroes or other minority groups.

There seems to be no evidence in the records of FHA or NHA that any new private housing in San Francisco, either construction or conversion, was obtained by members of the racial minorities.

The minorities are still held within the boundaries of the districts in which they lived in 1940. Therefore, it was assumed that the percentage of the 1940 vacancies obtained by the minorities in these three districts was in the same ratio as the number of dwelling units they occupied as shown by the 1940 census. That this is true is further strengthened by the fact that most of the immigration of Negroes and Filipinos occurred relatively late in the war production program, and that most vacancies in the three census tracts mentioned above had been absorbed by the time the minorities arrived.



### CHINESE

The units occupied by the Chinese and "other" minorities are shown December 1944 as substantially the same as April 1940. It may be that a very small percentage of the units shown occupied by Negroes are actually occupied by other minorities, but this fact would make no difference in the general problem of housing the racial minorities.

### HOUSING NEEDS FOR 1945

1. No figures of additional in-migrant families are available.
2. Marriages will produce a demand: the current marriage rate is 1,000 per month.
3. Current demand is partially reflected in the report of the War Housing Center. For the year 1944, 45,717 applications were made by whites, and 8,628 placements. For Negro families there were 3,675 applications and 148 placements.
4. A peacetime housing supply would show a 5% vacancy ratio. San Francisco now has only one-tenth of this ratio or .5%
5. Military families occupy a very substantial number of family units. By exchange these units never come on the rental market but are continuously occupied by successive military families. The number of such families has increased rapidly from April to December and the rate will increase even more rapidly until a substantial portion of the men overseas have been returned after V-E day.
6. The Bureau of Census in its April 1944 count does not include the total military population. Confidential tables indicate a military residential population of 66 thousand.

Total military population and classification are not necessary. Since there are "on-post" accommodations for less than one-quarter of these men it may be assumed a substantial number of families are uncounted. This group is ineligible for War Housing, but both the Army and Navy have organizations in San Francisco whose sole function is to find "off-post" housing for military personnel.

Therefore, to fulfill the total need considering the above figures and the deficit shown in table I (13,609 units), at least 30,000 new units would have to be built in San Francisco in 1945. Certainly, provision for part of the backlog and part of the new families requires a program of at least 20,000 new units during the year; 15,000 Public Housing, 5,000 Private Housing.



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*Comm -  
file in a Housing folder*

Mr. Robert E. Gibson  
Executive Secretary  
Council for Civic Unity  
101 Post Street - Rooms 601-2  
San Francisco 8, California

Dear Mr. Gibson:

I have your letter of March 6, 1945, and the attached newspaper clippings and copy of your housing report for the San Francisco area. Also, the same letters addressed to Mr. Philip M. Klutznick, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, and Mr. Abner H. Ferguson, Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, have been referred to me for attention and reply. I am pleased to note that a copy of the letter, and I presume also the report, has been made available to Mr. Preston L. Wright, NHA Regional Representative in San Francisco.

It is only well to point out that the volume of housing that may be authorized during the war period is limited by the amount of materials, manpower, and funds that can be expended for this purpose in the national interest. Such resources must be diverted from direct war production and military activities and it has, therefore, been necessary to follow the guiding principle that only such housing be authorized as will make a contribution to war production and military activities greater than the drain in resources for this purpose. This principle has been established and implemented by policies and actions on the part of the War and Navy Departments, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, and other government war agencies, and by appropriations actions of the Congress all worked out jointly with or in cooperation with this Agency.

Our regional offices carry this principle into effect locality by locality by working closely in conjunction with the military services and other government war agencies locally in the development of programs to meet minimum essential war housing needs. As I indicated in my letter to you of February 21, I am sure that Mr. Wright will be glad to discuss with you at any time the war housing program for the San Francisco Bay area.

We are all anxious for the day when wartime restrictions may be removed and resources will again be available for meeting the accumulating housing needs of the civilian economy.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Blandford, Jr.  
Administrator



FOR RELEASE, THURSDAY, July 5, 1945

Representatives of California Councils of Civic Unity will meet in Sacramento on Friday, July 6, to discuss problems facing the West Coast as a result of an increase of racial minorities within their communities.

The main items on the agenda will be the setting up of machinery whereby interested citizens within the various communities can develop an informed attitude on citizen responsibility in minority questions and a discussion of law enforcement in areas of racial tension.

Sponsored jointly by the San Francisco Council of Civic Unity, the Sacramento Council on Civic Unity, the American Council on Race Relations, and the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, the conference will be a working session, with definite plans considered for unifying the efforts of the participating organizations.

With Attorney General Robert W. Kenny acting as chairman, the session devoted to a discussion of "Racial Tensions and the Law" will focus attention on the current acts of violence against Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

The luncheon, open to the public, will be held at the Elks Club, with Mr. Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of the San Francisco News, as speaker. Speaking on "Racial Unity in Education for Democracy", Mr. Clarvoe will emphasize the "importance of racial committees in any community where more than one race is working and living," and the need for "fairness and patience by people who are neither sub-practical or super idealistic."

Representatives of the following organizations have been invited to participate in the Conference:

Mayor's Committee on Civic Unity from: Oakland, San Francisco, San Diego.

Councils for Civic Unity from: Mountain View, Vallejo, Oakland, Stockton, San Jose, Sacramento, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Auburn, San Mateo.

Inter-racial Committees of: Stockton, Berkeley, Monterey, Pasadena.

Committees on American Principles and Fair Play from: Fowler, Fresno, Palo Alto, Pasadena, Los Angeles, San Mateo, Santa Barbara.

Other organizations invited include: East & West Association, Santa Barbara; Japanese American Citizens League, San Francisco; Open Forum, Vacaville; Twin Cities Citizens League, Yuba City; National Conference of Christians & Jews, San Francisco; Committee on Japanese Resettlement, Stockton; Friends of the American Way, Pasadena.



R E P O R T

on

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

July 6, 1945

(This report is not verbatim.)

DR. TYLER

I think we had better get started. When a conference is made up of people from different parts of the state, we must expect folks to be dropping in whenever they arrive; so we shall go ahead on schedule as closely as possible. Then those who have kept within the 35 mile speed limit, or else had a long distance to come, will hear whatever part of our program they can.

First, a word or two about this conference and its origin. A word of apology is due for my presence here. Mrs. Heineman would have been able to be here, as announced, if the conference had been held on the original date set, but as she is busy in Los Angeles at present, with a meeting of the State Board of Education, she is unable to be with us. Dr. Walter Dexter, who also had originally planned to be here, is unable to be present today for the same reason. So I am a pinch hitter.

Here is the background which eventuated in today's conference. Actually, the meeting was first suggested on Memorial Day and was to have been held on June 25. But due to the closing of the Peace Conference, and President Truman's visit to San Francisco, Attorney General Kenny had to be there that day. So we have ended by meeting almost on the Fourth of July, which may be the more appropriate of the two National Holidays.

On Memorial Day I met in San Francisco with a committee of the San Francisco Civic Unity Council to consider the possibilities of closer working arrangements between the San Francisco and Sacramento groups. It was suggested there by Mr. Laurence Hewes, of the American Council on Race Relations, that we conduct our conference here today for two particular reasons. In the first place, about half a year has elapsed now since the removal of the ban on people of Japanese ancestry. It was felt, simply, that there should be representation from all over the state to consider the kind of reception these citizens have been getting. There has been a violence pattern developing in some areas of the state--although in some other areas there is very little of it. This meeting can focus attention on the developing situation regarding the return of the evacuees, and particularly can study what specific groups can do to insure that law and order prevail.

But there is another purpose that is equally important, or more so; and that is to help all those who represent various communities, either in Civic Unity groups or some other groups of similar purpose, to get acquainted with each other. We are perhaps not keenly aware that there are somewhere between 40 and 50 of these groups now organized in our State. Most of them, like ours in Sacramento, have been organized in the past few months, and are showing up in response to a definite need. If California's fair name is to be respected among the rest of the 47 states, and, if we as citizens are to be worthy of our heritage, it is up to us to see that our constitutional guarantees are protected and are extended to all citizens.

And so, we may think of this conference today as having a double purpose. The second one will occupy us during most of the morning, as it is a question of just what we can hope to accomplish relative to the entire matter of bringing about greater understanding among the diverse segments of our population. As you know, from our agenda, Mr. Hewes will preside at that session.

The remainder of the day will be given over rather more, although not exclusively, to what we as civic groups can do relative to the improvement of the reception of the evacuees as they return.

Governor Warren, whom we invited to be with us, found when the date was changed, that he would have to be back east at the Governors' Conference, and consequently could not be with us. I will read the following letter: (Notes only) "I received your invitation to attend the statewide meeting of the various committees of Civic Unity



groups. As you know, this is a subject in which I am deeply interested. My calendar for that day is extremely crowded; in addition, I must leave by about that time for the East. Will you please extend my regrets to yourselves and to Dr. Dexter. My best wishes for a fine meeting." Earl Warren, Governor.

As you came in, or after you got in, you were handed a registration card. I am going to read the names and affiliations of each one here, and ask that each person stand as the name is read, that we may identify you in person.

Berkeley, California

Berkeley Inter-racial Committee:

Mrs. Jane Davis  
Mrs. L. F. deAngulo  
Mrs. Anne Deirup  
Mr. Roy Nichols  
Mr. W. Byron Rumford  
Mrs. Edna Sexias  
Mr. Richard L. Weed

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Mr. Galen M. Fisher  
Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman

Elk Grove, California

Mr. Arthur McArthur

Loomis, California

Mr. James Furuta  
Mrs. Yoshie Furuta

Los Angeles, California

Council for Civic Unity

Mr. G. Raymond Booth

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Mrs. Gracia D. Booth

Marysville, California

National Conference of Christians and Jews

Mr. J. Munroe Warner

Twin Cities Citizens League

Mr. Mat Arnoldy

New York, New York

City-wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem

Mr. L. D. Reddick

Oakland, California

National Conference of Christians and Jews

Mr. J. Edward Moseley

Council for Civic Unity

Mr. John Bittman

Palo Alto, California

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Mrs. Henry M. Adams  
Mrs. R. A. Isenberg

Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Dwight O. Welch

Pasadena, California

Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Col. Henry A. Finch

Sacramento, California

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. E. B. Childress  
Mrs. F. Joann Canson

Sacramento (continued)

Council for Civic Unity

Mrs. Laura S. Carpenter  
Mr. D. D. Mattocks  
Mrs. Norman Noceti  
Mr. James C. Smith  
Mr. Hermann R. Steinback  
Mrs. Helen C. Thomsen  
Mrs. Loraine Norris Todd  
Dr. Henry Tyler  
Mr. Philip Warren

Japanese American Citizen's League

Mr. Henry Taketa  
Mr. Kenji Ito  
Mr. Kay Hamatani

Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Reginald West

League of Women Voters

Mrs. Evelyn Clement

Unitarian Church

Mr. George E. King  
Mrs. Charlotte M. King

Baptist Church

Mr. J. T. Muse

Methodist Church

Mr. Peter T. Osuga  
Mr. Y. Tsuda

Carmichael Community Church

Mrs. Roy M. Sullivan

Sacramento Outlook, Newspaper

Miss Barbara M. Covington  
Mrs. Jerlean J. Colley

Interested individuals:

Mrs. Vivian Blake  
Mrs. Rosamond Adams Davis  
Mr. Douglas McFarland  
Mrs. Robert C. Riegg  
Mr. George Sakai  
Mr. Roy W. Sullivan  
Mrs. Walter A. Vinks  
Dr. Walter A. Vinks

San Francisco, California

War Relocation Authority

Mr. Frederick Ross

Columbia Foundation

Mrs. Marjorie Elkus

American Friends Service Committee

Mrs. Josephine Duveneck

Council for Civic Unity

Mr. Robert E. Gibson

Japanese-American Citizen's League

Mr. Joe Grant Masaoka

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Joseph James

Western Defense Command

Col. Joel F. Watson (observer)

San Francisco News

Mr. Frank A. Clarvoe

American Council on Race Relations

Mr. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.

Interested Individuals

Mrs. S. B. Buckner



San Jose, California  
Council for Civic Unity  
Mrs. Aline Burns  
Mrs. Marjorie Pitman

Vallejo, California  
Council for Civic Unity  
Miss Margaret Milloy  
Mrs. Helen B. Anthony

San Mateo, California  
Council for Civic Unity  
Mr. Clyde Cook  
Mr. Harold S. Firstenberg

Yuba City, California  
Twin Cities Citizens League  
Mr. Everett M. Fairchild  
Others  
Mr. B. W. Lowry

Fort Douglas, Utah  
9th Service Command  
Col. Gerald A. Church (Observer)

Are there any other announcements? If not, I think the thing to do is to watch the time closely and proceed. Our program committee is composed of five members who were appointed in San Francisco. They are: Mrs. Ruth Kingman, Chairman, Mr. Joseph James, Mr. Robert Gibson, Mr. Joseph Masooka, Mr. Fred Ross. This committee has done most of the arranging of the program details.

And now, Mr. Hewes, will you take over?

MR. HEWES

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is to be a discussion, according to the agenda, and therefore I am not prepared to make a speech. I hope that you are not expecting one, as I am sure that I am going to be dependent upon your interruptions. I think, in view of the shortness of the time, that we should try to stick closely to the outline of the discussion; and I shall try to guide questions, and to direct questions, in such a way as to bring that about.

This Civic Unity movement: I think you will consider that the large number of Civic Unity Councils that have come into being in the U. S. really amounts to an actual movement. It is true, perhaps, that it is not startlingly impressive in terms of organization; but there are in several hundred rather important communities in the U. S. today, groups of citizens who have organized Civic Unity Councils in order that they may have an organized procedure for expressing themselves on this question of human relations, and particularly in reference to minority group relations.

It seems to me that an organization of this type, with such a motive, is going to succeed to such an extent that it is going to attract the social forces that already exist in any community. The scope of the problem presented must be rather general, and independent situations, as they come up, must be scrutinized as to whether they can or cannot be handled within the framework of the organization.

I believe (perhaps you will agree with me) that we cannot very well expect to go on with an organization that doesn't do anything, that gives general expressions of tolerance and good will among all peoples. Therefore, although the purpose, for the time being, at least, of a Civic Unity Council should remain rather flexible, it should not deter an organization of this type from undertaking specific action, and entering into specific situations; because, after all, unless you do something, the existing membership of the council is not going to be satisfied and not going to retain their memberships, and other forces of the community will not be mobilized behind the council.

There is no point in action for action's sake. On the other hand, it is important not to become shams and not to make empty gestures. Groups of people who mean well gather together occasionally to express to each other their sentiments toward the rest of the world. The whole history of minority-group relations is filled with examples of buck-passing and dodging the issue. The minority groups, particularly the Negroes, have a perfect right to feel that most of the efforts which have been made in terms of good will have ended with the expression of good will--and perhaps they look with suspicion upon similar efforts.

However, we are engaged in war. This war has great issues at stake. We are at a particularly critical point in human history. The Unity Councils have sprung up in answer to a strongly felt need. There is a feeling that councils will be organized among all the people that reside in all communities. Thus, the Civic Unity Council draws together, or should draw together, by its action, by its bearing, by its policies, all those forces which favor harmonious living--that labor organizations, real estate associations, employers, religious interests, professional groups, service groups, such agencies as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chambers of Commerce, newspaper publishers, and the various social agencies, all may have instances of specific interest in this problem. A Civic Unity Council which



conducts its policies without these would be lacking in its essential elements. After all, perhaps a good many of us don't really make race policies or minority-group policies. These two problems are made by elements of the community not represented here, by those groups that do make policy and take action.

Our purpose is to see what we can do, how we can act, for instance, in regard to legislation. We must start with people of good will. After all, most of the people that make up the majority of our population are people who want to feel, and perhaps take action, of a unified kind of organization of a nature that results in harmony.

It is not going to be a successful adventure in the field of bringing about cooperation if the Civic Unity councils cannot adapt themselves to these specific, particular groups unless such special groups will feel that they have in the councils a resource. We would be rather snobbish, rather narrow, and rather selfish if we assumed that we ourselves were alone in the undertaking. We must think, rather, that other groups are having problems similar to our own immediate experience and are aware of the need for organization. Our group can, perhaps, help other people see these problems, and help them and assist them to a solution. Such an organization becomes quite powerful, becomes forceful in the community, becomes a policy-getting, and a policy-making force. A good many race policies are made apart from all the vital factors that are involved. They are not carefully thought out to meet the particular situation by particular economic groups, particularly affected by the situation. This means that minority groups are the victims of haphazard and unjust policies--that people who are members of minority groups are therefore looking out on a world, not as people who enjoy a continually functioning policy of good will; but rather are picked up on one occasion, dropped on another, subject to this matter of race relationships. This breeds insecurity; it breeds a feeling that the world is an incoherent mass in which the individual and his rights are completely swept aside.

So that, in its broader aspects, the Civic Unity Council should not be confined to inter-racial problems and inter-racial difficulties within the community. I think this would be a great mistake, and I am deliberately slanting these remarks along that line, as I think it would be a mistake to make this an exclusively race-relations organization. We are living in a period of great tension; but tensions are the result of a dynamic and healthful condition in the economic order. Tensions don't result from a static society. In a democracy, one of the great functions is the resolving of tensions which are created through economic upheavals which appear to be characteristic of that democracy.

I am coming to the part of this discussion where perhaps we can call for some debate. Is this agreeable, or disagreeable, to the group here?--because, if we are going to be effective, we have got to agree on what we are going to do; we have got to have some agreement as to basic policy. Does this seem to you a satisfactory definition? Do you draw from it a significant description of our functions? Mr. Booth, what do you think?

Mr. Booth: (Los Angeles Council for Civic Unity) I was just thinking about your reference to the thought that the council should not be exclusively on race relations. But, with this thought in mind: that race relations very frequently are the by-product of other tensions in the community, and that, if we broaden our scope to think in terms of all the tensions, we shall, in effect, do the best job in race relations.

Mr. Hewes: You say tensions, Mr. Booth, as developing broadly around all relations, not only race relations.

Mr. Booth:-----Eventually those with some other distinguishing characteristic as the group that pays and pays and pays. And while we may not begin there, we must also be sure of that in our program.

Mr. Hewes: Well, will you accept this modification--that although the Civic Unity Council should be protective, it also should efficiently try to get at those situations that are extreme, and particularly those of minority groups of color.

Woman: I would like to know if there is any representative here of those business people such as real estate, or other groups mentioned here.

Mr. Hewes: Mr. Gibson, you have a rather extensive membership, and if I recall, you have various types of economic groups represented in your board.

Mr. Gibson: (San Francisco Council for Civic Unity) We do not have any real estate people on it; however, we do have a rather broad membership.



Mr. Hewes: You have representatives in your membership whose economic interests may touch our interests, and whose daily life may touch on race problems?

Mr. Gibson: On my Board of Directors is an employer who himself employs various minority groups, Mr. Clyde Cook.

Mr. Hewes: Chicago has what is sort of a Citizens' Committee, where one of the members of the executive committee who is extremely active is the representative of a mortgage and loan firm which has the problem of financing real estate developments.

Mr. Clyde Cook: I would like to go back to the definition of the Civic Unity Council. I happen to be chairman of the San Mateo County council, and we are set up to relieve tensions in the community; and those tensions may be created by other situations than race situations. There may be religious tensions, which we try to eliminate through the use of the organization that exists at the present time, coordinating the efforts of other organizations; our purpose being to get representatives of as many organizations as possible functioning council, giving them tasks to do in the council.

I think, from the standpoint of the employer, answering the two questions that have been brought up, since that happens to be my field, that it means that all segments of a society within a community must be healthy, or you don't have healthy industrial relations; whether it is Japanese, Negro, Chinese, or Jewish minorities which do not have economic opportunity, they will add to the cancerous growth that is going to strike back with specific instances--opposing labor or management. These are, after all, in the long run, community problems, although the immediate interests involved tend to think of them as their individual problems. Our objective is to get the opposing interests together to talk their problems out and arrive at some understanding.

Mr. Hewes: I think Mr. Cook's point is well taken. We can produce evidence that there are some communities that have taken some interest, and there are a great many, too, who do not, and who see their problems as such that they think the council could not be of assistance to them in their immediate instances. I don't know of any Civic Unity Council in the U.S. that is not in a position to be of help sufficiently to have a business interest, employer interest, or economic interest, or even a political interest regard it as a front-line resource for the solution of these problems. And that is the objective that we must reach if this movement is going to succeed.

Let us move to another point. Agreeing that a broad base is necessary; that the more significant are the group problems of certain specific minorities; and that they perhaps have a priority; how about the material with which the council interests itself? What should be the Council's function in the resolving of these problems? Should the whole field of human relations be its concern? Should everything from wages to the price of groceries be within the interest and scope of the Council's activities? Or are there, too, some rather strict principles by which we can eliminate certain problems as not properly coming within the scope of the Council's activities? Are there certain activities that are certain of having priorities?

I have always assumed that two things were essentially important--the conditions, manner, and method under which a man was employed, and the amount of his earnings; and Number Two, the home in which he lives with his family, and in which he brings up his children; this seems to be a basic human relationship involved in housing.

Also, governmental relations--which involve individuals through taxation, through the educational system, the judiciary, the law enforcement agencies, through public recreational facilities, through that classification of social and adult relations such as churches, certain aspects of the public school system, and through relations of a private character.

Now, with that outline in mind, Mrs. Duveneck, would you comment on that proposal of limiting the Council's activities to those based on housing, employment, and family living; and perhaps slightly beyond that, the problems of contacts with churches and religious bodies, hotel accommodations, private recreation, and so forth. Mrs. Duveneck, of the American Friends' Service Committee:

Mrs. Duveneck: It depends on whether it is a rural community. It seems to me that in some places the emphasis will be on one angle; and in other places, on another, according to the situation in the community. I was very much interested in the development of one of these councils in the Santa Clara Valley. It started out with concern for the returning Japanese-Americans, eliciting help from various leaders in the town. As they met together, this question became more or less a side line,



because the one thing that seemed to unify the representatives of all the different groups was a playground for all the children of the community. It was a question which had bothered the community for years--for ten or twelve years--and they had never achieved such a program. It worked out that this particular thing brought together all the different elements of the town: Mexican, Chinese, Japanese and all the others. Those people who were really the spark plugs feel that, as they worked toward the playground, they have laid a very broad foundation for eliminating racial tensions, because they have been able to create together. No other one group has ever been able to do that. I think that has a significant meaning.

Mr. Hewes: Mr. Joseph James of San Francisco--would you comment on that problem of whether there are problems or areas of interest which have priority and should, therefore, attract the attention of the Council's first efforts and for its main emphasis in regard to those points.

Mr. James: Well, the N.A.A.C.P. has been able to join forces, (with the council) so to speak, around the issue of housing, to very good effect. Other groups are coming into greater activity around that same issue. It contributes in two ways: to housing itself, and it also helps to broaden and establish a working relationship within the Council's framework.

Mr. Hewes: Are there any priorities in regard to the Council's functioning? Give us what, in your opinion, they are.

Mr. James: I am speaking in a local sense, but also in a more general sense, as if housing is Number One priority. Number Two is something that should interest California very closely--that is the problem of employment. I believe it should assume equal status with housing when the process of reconstruction and all of that becomes more acute.

Mr. Hewes: Would there be, in your opinion, Mr. Booth, a justification in the existing situation for emphasizing different aspects of the problem perhaps at the expense of other aspects, at this particular time?

Mr. Booth: Well, I have been feeling that housing is the particular problem that we are faced with today. But if we are going to think a little ahead of today, basic principles rather than rather limited aspects of those principles, ought to be considered. We ought to be thinking in terms of the fact that perhaps by July 6, 1946, or maybe sooner than that, the greater problem will be the whole question of employment policies, dismissal in connection with cut-backs, which are already coming. Maybe housing problems won't be so acute.

I ran on to this the other day: Where a company had been laying off 2,000 a month, the lay-offs were not on the basis of race or even seniority, but on the basis of ability in the use of machinery and tools, dependability and a number of things of that sort; and they discovered, after the end of a month's lay-offs, that the ratio of minority group employees in the total remaining was distinctly higher.

It seems to me that one of the best things the Council could do would be to have within our set-up, on a volunteer basis if we cannot afford it otherwise, a highly trained technician in the field of labor-management relations. And that meets the problem that I raised of thinking ahead in terms of fundamental principles.

Mr. Hewes: Mr. John Bittman, of the Oakland Council for Civic Unity:

Mr. Bittman: I think we are approaching the whole idea if we try to decide what is the most important thing we can do. We must decide what is the most important. Labor first, and unemployment. The idea that people were unemployed because of cheap labor, Mexicans or the Jews; these are the things we must attack. We must get the workers to work together.

At the present time, our problem is undoubtedly housing; minority groups must get housing. That probably is our Number One job.

Our Number One job of the future is reconversion and the employment problem. I think we should first consider what we have to do today.

Mr. Cook: In thinking over the arguments that have been made, it seems to me that priority should be given to those tensions that are caused by opposing points of view. Now, there are a lot of problems that we can get into, for instance full employment, which is an economic problem far beyond the scope of this Council. If we would tackle that phase which has to do with the differences arising between the different groups, it should be our function that wherever those tensions arise, we would try to get those groups together.



Mr. Hewes: That brings us to a specific problem, and that is the question of the resettlement of the Japanese. Mr. Taketa, will you introduce yourself?

Mr. Taketa: (Sacramento Chapter, Japanese-American Citizens' League) There is no statement I can make at this time as I feel that I should be very much prejudiced. Perhaps 10,000 of our people are involved. We have a very peculiar problem which the other minority groups are not confronted with. Ordinarily, our community problems would be much like those of the Negroes and the Spanish-speaking minorities. But aside from that fact, our problems are very distinct, very pressing, very acute and very discouraging.

Our immediate problem is housing. Our homes are sold and lost. We have given up our homes. We have returned to a community for the first time in three years, and the situation is such that we have to start all over again in this question of finding homes for ourselves and our friends. We need economic security, the security of being able to start our own business. Now, in the face of finding employment, we meet the old basis of racial discrimination; and on the other hand, we are handicapped in any attempt to start our own businesses. We have members of our state and local governments who bring the law upon themselves to establish barriers. What they are I would not want to mention at this time: I would, perhaps, aggravate the situation instead of lessening it. A person in a government position may be able to set up certain barriers within the law of the state and increase the qualifications which we must abide by, and one difficulty after another is placed in our way. We must either comply or forget the problem altogether.

Our problems are distinct and acute from the other minorities in many phases of our family and community life. We have received certain enlightenment from other speakers, and perhaps some of the other gentlemen, our associates, may want to answer this.

Mr. Hewes: I have tried to find what is to be of assistance in the problems that you are facing. Perhaps you could suggest to Civic Unity Councils what is the best way that they can be helpful?

Mr. Taketa: I hate to pass the buck on to anybody else; however, I believe that we will have a representative here from San Francisco who was the secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens' League in Denver, where he has made a very commendable job. I don't see him here.

Mr. Hewes: We will reserve the question until he comes.

Mr. Taketa: I believe he will be much more qualified than I am to make recommendations.

Mr. James: I would like to make some comment along those lines. It is true that the evacuee does have a very peculiar problem in that he was taken clear off the scene and was kept away from it. He has to strike roots all over again. However, in certain aspects, the problem of those evacuees, which they faced before evacuation and are facing now, is part and parcel of the problems we negroes have been facing for 300-odd years. Over that period of time, we have developed certain techniques which we offer freely to members of the Japanese-American group to use to fullest advantage; and further, we offer an outstretched hand, and invite them to join forces with us and see what we can do about correcting some of these abuses.

Dr. Tyler: I think Mr. James has made a very fine contribution, but I am wondering just how that cooperation is best to be secured. It is true here in Sacramento, for example, that we have splendid cooperation from the Negroes and Japanese-Americans; but we do not have cooperation from some of the other minorities. What are the techniques for getting these groups together?

Mr. Hewes: Perhaps Mrs. Pitman, of the San Jose Council, can give you some suggestions.

Mrs. Pitman: I was going to ask that question myself.

Dr. Tyler: I think we will profit all through the day if we are quite specific. I think that we have all learned a lesson from the evacuation, which was that there was a tendency in the past, among people of Japanese ancestry, to keep to themselves. I am not blaming them; but I think we can learn from it. The returning evacuees are learning the importance of working with the Caucasians. We are glad to work with them, and want to work with them. I think the American-Chinese in Sacramento, and probably this is true elsewhere, are less ready to work with us. Why, I don't know, but we are not getting cooperation to the same extent from them or from the Mexicans and Filipinos.



Mrs. Kingman: I should like to ask a question of Mrs. Booth, who is working in Southern California. She came in this morning and handed me in a report on some communities to which she has gone to do some organizing of groups interested in these problems. Mr. Clarvoe has seen this report, and we are both very much interested. What's your first step, when you go into a community? Whom do you see, and why? I wonder if Mrs. Booth can tell us something about this.

Mrs. Booth: I just sort of "follow my nose around", I am afraid. I have no specific plan for all cases. As a rule, I have found someone in Los Angeles who can give me a lead to the people I want to see in the town where I am going--usually someone like the head of the Y.W.C.A. or the labor head, or of numerous other groups.

Then, I have tried consistently to somehow get across to their leaders that there is a job to do--to influence them so that they start the ball rolling, and they go out and look up the people in their community who are influential. In many cases, the Y.W.C.A. has its finger on the local conditions, or it may be the City Council, or a leader in the American Legion set-up, who is interested.

Mrs. B. H.: How do you determine which is the group to go to in the community?

Mrs. Booth: In Los Angeles there is usually a representative of any state group, and by going to him and inquiring, I can find out in advance whom to see in a town; or by "crying on the shoulder" of the Chamber of Commerce, there is usually an opportunity to get the lay of the land. With each community, I proceed as I think I should. That is rather indefinite--but the point is to work with the people of the community.

Mr. Gibson: In San Francisco, we haven't conceived of the complete job being done in our own offices. We felt we had to branch out, and we are finally realizing our program of civic unity. You might profit by a few of the mistakes we have made.

For instance, we went into one of the larger communities, talking about the general principles of the Civic Unity Council. I don't believe that was right. I think you move into a community on the basis of a specific need. We would have been more successful, I think, had we moved in there on their specific problem, and broadened out later. I think that next time we will be more successful.

Mr. Hewes: This brings us back to the statement made by Mrs. Duveneck. There has had to be some problem in the community, there had to be a common interest in some major problem. That cannot be put into any category in advance. It may be housing, it may be the return of individual Japanese-American, or it may be a playground; but the introduction is there.

There isn't any law or rule by which Mrs. Booth works with a community, but the situation is taken as it is, with regard to the specific aspects of that problem at that particular time. I think that these points would pretty well throw out the original proposal that I started with--my suggestion was for starting with a limited program.

Dr. Tyler: How does a Council become quickly and accurately aware of tensions? What are the techniques for knowing when a problem is acute?

Mr. Hewes: Dr. Reddick, from New York, can you answer that?

Dr. Reddick: I don't think I should. I am just out here looking around and I'd like to get the feel of things.

Mr. Hewes: The experience of the southern portions of the country might be a little illuminating, and perhaps you could make a contribution to our discussion in spite of the fact that you are just visiting in California.

Dr. Reddick: With reference to the first question, with regard to how these minorities might be activated, I suppose that history will be the best teacher. Some of the groups are learning that they can't make it quite alone. One simple device would be this: when you organize, be sure to have representation on the Council from each of these various segments of the population.

Then, on the second of these questions, as to how you find out the tensions in the community: in a general sense, most of the persons who are on committees simply come together because of need. Sometimes you have a fight on, and sometimes race riots. Of course, there are certain sociological techniques. That is, I think,



something that most of these committee's don't give sufficient attention to. For example, many people recognize that housing is important; or, if you see a man out of work, you know it is not right. Some people are not quite aware of the attitudes which make employment and housing a problem. Few minority groups want to get into a bracket. There is, it seems to me, some sort of preliminary study that can be made of the attitudes of newspapers.

Another comment I might make in terms of the question that you raised as to the general scope of this council. I think you should have as broad a base as possible. There is danger that certain forces against the goal of the Civic Unity Council might wish to come in and prevent, and prohibit, its action, if you have limited yourselves to only certain functions.

Mr. Hewes: The question of how you are able to detect tensions is rather a simple one. If you go into an area in which the minority group is living, you could rather shortly, and I imagine that anybody with any training, can quickly obtain what the attitude is. That is what you might call an "attitude survey." It is the generally recognized method of obtaining a group attitude; and it can be ascertained through simple sources such as the public school, district attorney's office, and others.

Mrs. Duveneck: It is one of our functions not to develop antagonisms--to try to prevent people's disagreeing with you and with each other. And, by stressing the common ground, go on to the next step, which they never will take if you go bang up against them. I think, sometimes, that we should develop this idea a little more, as we all have some common ground.

Helen Anthony: I am originally from New York, and we are out here in Vallejo doing social work. Where we deal with people who are not in a position to attack discrimination, I wonder if we can start with the educational field, to educate those who are in strategic positions?

The second question I have in mind is, How broad should the base of membership in the council be? I have seen it happen in the past that we thought we ought to take in those whose principles are against us. They come in with very strong principles. To what extent you should invite them into a Civic Unity group is a serious question.

Everett Fairchild: (Twin Cities' Citizens' League, Yuba City & Marysville) I think that is a very fine point the lady just brought out. I believe the platform for organizing should be broad in the beginning--broaden it out to start with. Then those who come into our organization will be those who will work with you; and those who are opposed to you can be detected immediately. They will not be able to ever get into our organization and tear it up from the inside.

In our locality, in regard to the returning Japanese-Americans, I think the rural areas need a lot of work done because much of our trouble has been caused in those areas.

Our platform being as broad as it was, we found out in the beginning that about the only people who came were people who had no race hatred to begin with. Although we have invited each and every organization in our locality to become part of our organization, we still find that they are holding out. So, rather than functioning as the League was started, we have gone at it from the other direction and through special efforts, we have been able to see these others, one at a time, come in. It is a long way around--the longest I can think of--but I believe that after it is built, it will be solid.

Mr. Hewes: A somewhat similar report comes from a worker in the stockyard areas of Kansas City. He has had special tools to work with--and his basis of approach is, "I go to the people in the pool halls and saloons and places where men have their guard down. We ask them if they will join with us, just as we would for a trade union. We ask them to join a program for community improvement. Now", he says, "there are very few men that cannot be approached in a real program for community improvement."

It is 12 o'clock--how about our schedule?

Dr. Tyler: Our program is fairly tight. Our luncheon is scheduled to start at 12:15. We would like to get a very careful check right now for luncheon reservations. Will you please hold your hands up until we can count them.



The following are some rather informal remarks made while members of the committee were counting.

Dr. Reddick: If some wires could go to Washington, saying that we want the Fair Employment Practices Commission continued, and the California delegation be urged to vote favorably -

Another voice: Should they go in the name of the group here, or in the names of the individual councils?

Another: Individual letters are the best possible way.

Dr. Tyler: The Western Union office is downstairs in this building. First, the Elk's Club is located at 11th and J Streets, just two blocks from here; and second, will you please turn your cards in to the secretary at the door.

Mrs. Duveneck: I just wanted to say how glad I am to see so many Nisei soldiers here today. Let us all give them a hand.

Adjournment amid applause.

#### FRANK CLARVOE

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I didn't write a speech for today, because I wanted to direct whatever I had to say, at least the basis for it, at this morning's meeting. I frankly expected to sit in on that meeting this morning, and to come here and, so to speak, "to bury Caesar, not to praise him." I find, however, that I have a very lively Caesar on my hands. I think, that if the morning's session is in any sense indicative of what you intend to do, we are pretty well on our way.

My job is to get the news, and to report it as accurately as it can be permitted to do so. I was very much impressed by the fact that the people who talked this morning had a practical approach to what I feel is a practical problem. I heard only one mention of a "study"; you mentioned nothing about "surveys"—and I hope that there will be no more studies and surveys, because, if you don't know the facts by now, we had better all go home.

You all know the history of racial minorities, and how this state has mistreated them ever since 1865. They have tried honestly to make plans for themselves in this state, but mostly only individuals have been successful. That period was one of the grim aspects of our history which follow national crises such as we are going through now. My observation is, that unless you plan your committees well and make them effective, we are going to have a repetition in this country of something which smeared our history from 1865 on to the present, and has given America the stigma of talking well and doing badly when our record is viewed by racial minorities all over the world. The Ku Klux Klan came into being after 1865 with a record of murder and pillage and all the other crimes in the book—because of racial tensions. It was subdued in time, but enough of the snake was still wiggling, and once more we had a repetition of what we had had before. And why? Because people were not thinking across racial lines and considering their own problem of personal responsibility. Too often we think of the Ku Klux Klan as the hooded men riding the southern highways and causing their deprivations there; it was pretty powerful on the Pacific Coast, with 300,000 members at one time. In one case, a number of men were tried en masse for kidnapping with intent to commit murder. They were acquitted.

Now, we are not going to get anywhere nor protect our democracy if we continue along those lines. We must see how broad we are as a race, and how fair to the other fellow, unless we are content to go up a cul de sac politically, economically and every other way.

Right at this point, I would like to bring in the honors of the men of Japanese ancestry in uniform. I find from looking at the record which comes from Mr. Correns that some 20,000 Japanese enlisted and were drafted into the armed forces, and of these some 3,000 have suffered casualties. In addition to the 3,000 Purple Hearts, there were two presidential citations, 108 Silver Stars, 219 Bronze Stars. You don't get those decorations for just combing your hair neatly.

In Honolulu, the Lion's Club is urging the West Coast to protect the returning Japanese-Americans from actions of terrorism. It seems that we should be sufficiently alert to it ourselves not to need warnings from outside. I want to talk



about California, and California only, because that is our problem; and whether we solve that is going to be the test of whether we can measure up in the education of our neighbors toward the defense of democracy. All over California we are aware of this particular thing.

In San Francisco today, a noted Rabbi is asking the question before the San Francisco Commonwealth Club, "Do we need to have race riots after this war?" In your racial committee work where you are striving for civic unity, you are not going to get anywhere by passing resolutions; you are not going to get anywhere by having an assemblage of do-gooders to talk about how lovely it would be to get along with each other; you are not going to be successful by having nice meetings and everyone going home to bed. You have got to lay the background work for a practical approach to the solution; you have got to grapple with specific things.

I was very much interested in the remarks made by Mr. Bittman, Dr. Reddick and Mr. Fairchild. In mentioning them, I by no means detract from anything said by any of the others, but it seemed to me their remarks showed a recognition of the problems that you men and women are going to help solve. Housing was mentioned. Jobs were mentioned. Those are two things. Education, playgrounds, other things come into the purview of this problem. Now, at the risk of being completely frank, I would like to know to what extent the Unity Committees are going to so organize themselves that what they do, and what they think, and what they hope, will percolate into all the various groups so that they can influence action.

I think a given committee should have representatives of all the different racial groups, of all kinds and conditions, of everyone in the community. Business, banking, the press, the Chinese, the Japanese, and so on down the line, all should be represented on that committee.

And then, what to do on that committee: I think the Negro representative, for example, should serve as a head of some similar committee within that racial group so that that racial group will be educated to what steps are being taken in that community. For example, it has been said that the Negroes can't do various things because they haven't the funds. In San Francisco, in Oakland, in Richmond, in Vallejo there are Negroes who are making considerable sums each week. I would ask them to what extent they are saving that money; to what extent they are making preparation to undergo the rigors to be faced after this war. This is the key: their leaders should ask them, and they should ask themselves. The same is true of the Chinese-Americans; the same is true of the Japanese-Americans.

A Japanese-American gentleman this morning remarked that they have many problems; that they are acute and difficult of solution; I for one don't quite see how they are going to cope with them. A Unity Council in a community should be the repository, an appeal board in that community. And, if the Japanese-Americans in that community have difficulty getting housing, jobs, or any other problems, it should be the problem of that committee to find the answer; and to see that they not only get the answer to these questions, but also practical results.

I want to know what a Unity Council does to protect the children in a community where there is a playground; or where education might be denied any members of that group. In San Francisco, I am proud to say, there is no discrimination in health, school, or recreational facilities, at least so far as I can observe. I am not saying that there are not ever any incidents, of course. The relation of racial groups to crime is another thing; 14% of our crimes are committed by 6% of the population. I think a Civic Unity Council should see what could be done to help in this problem. Why should there be that degree of crime in any racial group so out of proportion? And on the other hand, the Negro children have a far lower percentage of juvenile delinquency. It means, to me at least, that at some stage of their development, adolescence or whatever it may be, there appears to be no recourse, no court of appeal, no one to attempt to satisfy their needs.

That, I consider, to be the function of a Unity Council; not moving too fast, but to keep moving. I was talking to a man once, and I said, "Isn't there danger of moving too fast?" He said, "I think so—but we have been moving too fast for practically 300 years."

Yet we find the history of the Negro race full of the names of men and women who have distinguished themselves in the arts, in business, in the professions. The time comes in our development when we cease to be children, when we cease to have the community of interest, when something happens that prejudices one to another. A survey was made by questioning 100 men, somewhat as follows: To the question, "Is race prejudice inborn?" only 4% said yes. To the question "Are Negroes inferior in natural ability?" the answers were "No" 99%; doubtful 1%. I am using



these figures on the Negroes because, in my way of thinking, they are the most articulate; they are taking the leadership in the fight for racial equality. Can anyone attending such a conference as this doubt, whether he is a child of prejudice and ignorance, or nurtured in the sunless soil of narrow-mindedness, that the prime necessity is of educating ourselves in the matter of race segregation, race emphasis, race superiority?

The job of the committee is to do everything that it can do to correct the faults of the leaders within other groups to the point where they can become useful citizens, influencing the people in their community to emphasize the good qualities of other races, and to recognize that there is nothing inherent in any race but a matter of individual opportunity and individual enterprise. I have observed Negro conductors on our street-cars in San Francisco, and I am concerned lest they become better operators than the white people!

But there is a job for you to do in getting the Chinese, the Japanese, the Mexicans and the others, equal opportunity in getting jobs. It is pretty well agreed among those leaders of the Negro race that there is great need for training. There is no magic wand which is going to bestow success on any person or any race unless the members of that race earn it with their own individual efforts.

I would find out to what extent partisanship enters into employment of every kind. Consider yourselves, in your Unity Council; how far have you gone? How many sources have you touched?

There is a great responsibility on these people of minority groups in order that there may be opportunity for the people who are now denied that opportunity. They have got to prove themselves. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the white people are in the majority; they, in a sense, are in the driver's seat at the moment. But it is up to them to be sympathetic with this opportunity; to see to it that they are not afraid of competition; to be concerned lest anyone who is a member of a minority group say that he has been denied a chance by virtue of no opportunity to train himself for that chance. That is a practical approach. I hope that you can keep that practical approach in mind at all times.

I have great faith. I don't agree with Spengler that the West is on the decline. I believe that we have the greatest nation on earth. To what extent, then, are we going to be proud of being Americans, and to make that pride effective and practical? To what degree are we going to expend personal responsibility to see that Democracy cuts across those lines, and that we use every ounce of our ability. We talk of natural resources, and mines, and water power--and yet, so far, we have given very little practical consideration to the great well of human resources that is at our disposal.

MR. KENNY

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wonder if Dr. Tyler has left me to act as chairman and start with some remarks, and also has made me speaker, as well as sergeant-at-arms. In that latter capacity, I suggest that you find seats and that order be restored.

I understand that the topic for this session is Racial Tensions and The Law. I think this might be of some interest to you--I don't want to steal any of the glory or praise that is due to the American Civil Liberties Union--but they have asked me to make this announcement at this time because this meeting has drawn statewide attention. The formal announcement will be made by the American Civil Liberties Union next Monday. It is a very important contribution to a very important problem.

Some weeks ago, it occurred to me that, if possible, a substantial reward should be offered for the information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone molesting the returning evacuees. Unfortunately, the state has very limited funds. We have one statute which gives the governor power to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the holding-up of a stage-coach. This is the only one. However, I did make an effort to seek a reward through the groups that are interested in the tightening of law and order here in California in relation to our returning citizens. Today, I have the text of this announcement to be made by the Civil Liberties Union. This may not be in its final form, but I think it is really good news to those of us working in this field.

"Mindful of the 20,000 Japanese-Americans who are serving in the United States Army and the more than 3,000 casualties suffered by them, and the United States Army permitting Japanese-Americans to return to their homes, the Northern and Southern California branches of the American Civil Liberties Union will pay \$1,000 reward in each instance for information leading to the arrest and



conviction on a felony charge of persons who molest the returning Japanese Americans within one year from that date."

I think that is tremendously good news, and should have a very fine preventive effect. I might just say, parenthetically, a man would think a long time before entering into a conspiracy if he thought that one of his fellow-conspirators might turn him in for the sake of \$1,000.

I want to make some general remarks about the field of law enforcement. You must first of all be supported by public opinion. The failure of prohibition demonstrated the fact that where public opinion did not support the law, the enforcement of it was a failure. I think this is equally true of other cases; it is demonstrated by the attempt of law enforcement officers to protect the rights of the returning Japanese Americans.

It is much easier for people to blame the police for traffic accidents than it is to refrain from speeding through boulevard stops. It is, of course, easier to blame the police when riots occur than it is for people to forego prejudice and bigotry. California has been provided a new and difficult task in addition to the multitudinous duties that have been imposed on the police officers of the state.

Many of our people have been misinformed and confused as to conditions and facts relating to this particular minority group. Certain elements of the California Legislature didn't improve the matter. Senators Tenney and Burns introduced a resolution into the Senate on June 2. That resolution, when it was introduced, said, "it is common knowledge that the office of the F.B.I. has not been consulted as to the character and integrity of the people being released, and that there has been lack of exercise of caution by the War Relocation Authority; in fact the first five Japanese released in one area all had a history of espionage." Now, I can't imagine anything being more completely wrong, just on the facts. That's like the man who said that Joe Doakes said that he knew a man in Detroit who had made a million dollars. The other fellow said he had heard it, too, only it was Cleveland instead of Detroit, it was a million and a half dollars, and that the fellow had lost that much instead of making it.

The Army, the War Department, is the government agency that made the order first of evacuation, and made the order rescinding that order, not the WRA, or any other agency of the government by itself. The Army has cleared the return of the Japanese Americans. Then the resolution went on to say that it was common knowledge that five of the returning Japanese had records of espionage. The matter of its being common knowledge was ruled out of the resolution and it was submitted out on June 15. After it got out of the Senate, the resolution died on the Assembly floor, so it never did obtain passage. It shows the amount of misinformation that exists among our people, and how it radiates out from that, and how it prevents law enforcement officers from doing their job.

Just before the Supreme Court decision came down, you will recall that it was announced by the army that justification for keeping the Japanese in centers no longer existed and that their return, and the rescinding of that order, would take place. The declaration which the army made clearly came as a bombshell to a citizenry that was unprepared. They have simply got to be educated up to a point to receive that information. Most of the people, I think, who at that time said things against the return of the Japanese, thought they were being motivated by high patriotic ideals of one kind and another. We also have that group, which has been substantially reduced in the meantime, those who benefited by the evacuation, particularly those who acquired Japanese homes, stores, and so forth, at ridiculously low prices, or by profitable leases; and particularly those persons who can produce at higher cost the agricultural products formerly produced by the Japanese Americans.

When the army announced that the Japanese would be returned, I am convinced that it was a very small minority that went into action, and, vowing the highest motives, demanded that the Japanese be not returned to the Pacific Coast and that all Japanese Americans be eventually returned to Asia. That outcry was bound to have its effect. There were a good many unthinking Americans here who were led to distrust our military leaders. This was but a short step to distrust of the civil officers, and they find their work hampered and prejudiced by the suspicion of the people.

Let's think about the problem of the police chief or the sheriff in a small city or rural area. He finds himself in a difficult position. If he demands equality, then he will be branded as a Jap-lover by the militant bigots; if he insists on protection for all, he is apt to find himself standing alone.

There are a few laymen in any community of that character who are actually concerned in stifling liberty; and our police officers find that honest, loyal persons are confused by the accusations against Japanese Americans made by the persons who have



economic interests, or have an axe to grind, in keeping them out. Now, it does take a strong person to stand alone. The police chief has learned over a long period of years that he must conform, or he will be replaced by someone who does. This is not the first time that he has tried to enforce a law which will make him unpopular. He has come to realize that public opinion is as important to him as the law itself, or the upholding of the law. His acts and his policies must be referred to the citizens--and they can vitiate the text of any law. We had one case not far north of here in which the Jury went against all the evidence. It was a case of lack of community support of law enforcement.

These are cold truths. We cannot divest ourselves of responsibility by letting George do it. That is generally what Frank Clarvoe told us at noon, and I hasten to repeat it again. There is no shortcut to security for nations or for minority groups. Public officers must be actively supported by the citizens. It is our public duty to publicly foster those defenders of the public.

For protection and law enforcement, we must look originally to counties and cities. California has no state policy to be called on when local officers need aid. There is no agency in the state which can, from that standpoint, take over. The attorney general is limited by law to ten special-duty officers. Even if all ten of them were assigned to patrol of roads at night, they wouldn't constitute a very formidable force. The California Highway Patrol is generally limited by law to enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Act. In Lassen County last January, and again in Tulare County, the Traffic Patrol did step in when there were night riders and scare-shooters--the routine job of police patrolling where there was no other machinery for it.

There has always been in this country a tendency toward disregarding due process of the law in certain cases. Most people believe that all citizens can be given full protection; that was the stand taken by Governor Warren, if you recall, when he urged that the order be carefully and cheerfully complied with. And this was the stand taken by the Law Enforcement Advisory Committee provided by him, which absolutely declared for fair play against those who are prejudiced and cruel.

The absence of any organized violence--that is, within the last month there has been no notable incident--should in no way lull our vigilance. There have been as high as sixty fortunate incidents, fortunate in that no bloodshed occurred, although the incidents were obviously present. Those guilty have received no encouragement from the definite attitudes and statements of the California officials and authorities, or officials of the statewide Peace Officers' organizations. Every peace organization since December has presented a united front against hoodlumism, against any of this vigilante-ism which has broken out in several of our California counties.

Now, as to what the state can do, since I speak from the state level: Some assistance can be given the departments of police by the Department of Justice; however, it must be through the legal and rather than through the manpower it can offer. Those who stand for protection and who have so declared themselves must be encouraged and stimulated by everyone throughout the state; we must show the approval and appreciation we feel. There is a district attorney in Tulare County who made a very brave speech at a meeting of farmers called by an anti-Japanese agitator. I don't know whether he ever received a word of thanks. I dropped him a line. I just happened to run across a newspaper story reporting the speech. There are a few who have come out and taken a fair stand. We should give them every encouragement. It is one thing to be for fair play, and to pass resolutions on it in a city like San Francisco where we have better racial relations than anywhere else in the state; and another to go out and take a stand against a lot of people who have been worked on and agitated by people who have a financial gain involved.

Question: (from the floor) Will you give us the name of that district attorney in Tulare County?

Mr. Kenny: His name is Haight, I think. But the way to write him would be through the newspaper, to the editor of the Times-Delta. He has written sound editorials all through this thing.

I think that is generally the basis of what my introductory remarks would be. I would say that we have got to remember that the problem of protecting the Japanese Americans is only one of the war-born problems that the chief of police and the sheriff has to contend with. He knows that he can make the citizen only relatively safe; in prostitution, he can make his community only relatively pure; in the protection of civil rights and political rights, he can only hope to make the position relatively safe for minority groups. Yet there is a national safety council of the Federal Government for the suppression of Vice, and other like things which are the ones that must do all in their power to support the law enforcement officer who is doing what he can to prevent discrimination against the Four Freedoms.



It may be that you know that our Department of Justice in California, as early as 1943, printed a manual called "Interim Report of Peace Officers' Committee on Civil Disturbances" through the offices of my department. It was prepared by a committee of peace officers appointed by the governor, and I think you might be interested in what we have said to the police officers about what their problems are. It is a statement of the same problem now confronting peace officers.

The first series of major race riots due to shifts in industrial population occurred in 1919 immediately after the first World War. Already in this present conflict the Country has had several serious outbreaks in war industry centers. While some of these might not properly be called race riots, they have all been due in large measure to wartime changes in the racial makeup of metropolitan communities. J. Edgar Hoover, addressing the Police Chiefs' Convention on August 10, 1943, said that race riots and insidious campaigns against large minority groups were rapidly reaching flood proportions.

Quite apart from their importance in terms of handicapping the war effort, race riots are extremely destructive of life and property and should, for this reason alone, be of special concern to police officers. In the East St. Louis race riots of 1917, property damage in excess of \$393,600 was reported. In the Chicago race riots of 1919, property valued at over \$250,000 was destroyed. In the Beaumont (Texas) riot of 1942, two whole blocks of Negro business houses were burned. In the Detroit riots (June, 1943) property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed. As will be noted, there is a tendency for race riots in urban communities to be increasingly destructive of property values. The Harlem riot (1943) lasted only one day, yet \$5,000,000 property damage was reported.

These facts should be of more than casual interest to California peace officers, particularly in view of the provisions of Political Code, Sec. 4452, which make "every county and municipal corporation responsible for injury to real or personal property situated within its corporate limits, done or caused by mobs or riots.

The citizen whose property is destroyed has a remedy in law against the city or county in which it occurs. That is generally overlooked. I see Assessor Pittman over there; he would have to admit that it is a matter of dollars and cents.

Race problems have not received the special study their importance merits. In attempting to cope with such problems, the police have sometimes used routine methods, which, for a variety of reasons, have not proven successful. Race riots involve special social problems which must be understood before they can be met successfully.

The police play a vitally important role in race relations. No agency of government can be more effective in furthering good race relations, and in preventing race riots, than the police. Police can prevent race riots. Not only can they prevent such riots from occurring, but, should they occur, intelligent police methods can minimize their consequences. At the same time, lax police policies contribute to race riots and antiquated methods of coping with riots can greatly aggravate their consequences.

I gave several examples to the police officers (in the manual) as to the things they could do. Quotations are from: Interim Report of Peace Officers Committee on Civil Disturbances, State of California, Dec. 1943. Page 7.)

For instance, no police officer ever has to be taken by surprise if a riot occurs. It can be seen months in advance. That is what the testimony in Detroit and every other riot showed. We have made it very clear that no one has the excuse of being caught by surprise. In this manual, we give them preventive measures; we suggest that law enforcement officials should make special contacts with all leaders, so that all problems can be discussed to prevent outbreaks of violence. Rumors seem to spread, and they always seem to be the precursor of riots. We suggest that the police officers have a very special problem of gaining the confidence of the minority leaders, who have been trained in the past to regard the police as their natural enemies. I point out that here in California, we have a special job of acquainting these groups with the fact that the police officer is not their natural enemy. Our police officers should be specially instructed as to the importance of cultivating the good will of these people and proving that the law is their friend; to equip them with a knowledge of the groups with which they deal. Solid good will cannot be built up over night, but it will pay in the long run.



We suggest many preventive measures. I have been talking today with Chief Powers, who is the law enforcement coordinator, formerly chief of police of Bakersfield, and I mentioned to him the plan for a film on police officer training. I have discussed it with an official down in Hollywood who tells me it will be done if we can get the release of the raw film. The first two films that will be made will be training films for police officers on how to prevent civil disturbances. We believe that form of visual education will be effective for police officers in this particular field.

That is probably all of the remarks that I want to make, and anyway it is all the time I have allotted to me.

Mrs. Kingman: Some of us are very much interested in carrying this thing forward to specific instances. When some of those present met with you in San Francisco you gave them a memo of suggestions of what to do in the case of either threatened or overt acts--it gave a list of the officers who should be called immediately in case of threatened acts of terrorism. Most of the people here have received copies of that memo. Now, such a manual is fine. The information is there; can a further method be found whereby the sheriffs and peace officers could be reached in such a way that they would be willing in turn to put such information as they have into the hands of all local officers?

Mr. Kenny: What do you think, Chief? (Powers)

Chief Powers: I don't clearly understand the question as it applies to local communities.

Mrs. Kingman: Mr. Kenny suggests that we get in touch with civil officers. As he says, he is limited in what the attorney general is responsible for. How are we going to get the law enforcement men there in a hurry?--not your state man, but the local man?

Mr. Kenny: I believe that in most counties if the complaint is made to the proper authorities, you won't have any trouble at all. We make a mistake in distrusting local officials. One of the troubles we have now in the returning of the Japanese Americans has arisen because the only person people trust is the War Relocation Authority.

Mrs. Kingman: I have a very specific case in mind. One of the people who were on the spot is here today. Could you tell us about that, Mrs. Booth?

Mrs. Booth: This case was in Orange County. We had reached the place about ten minutes ahead of the sheriff's man. The man who had made the threats against a returning evacuee was getting away, and we told the sheriff's man "there he goes!" He (the sheriff's man) paid no attention, so I got the number of the car, and the W.R.A. man took the license number. After a while, the officers said, "Did you by any chance get the number of the car?" They showed no real interest, and did not question me at all.

Mr. Kenny: Well, that's the trouble. I don't know what the ultimate outcome will be but I do know about the incident. We sent someone down right away, and I understood a lecture was read to the people involved. The worst thing was the attitude of the people involved. It fortunately wasn't a very serious incident, but their attitude was. I wish Chief McClelland (he is in Sacramento today) were here; he could give a full account; I don't remember all the facts. I think generally by our moving in now, the officers will give better attention.

Margaret Millon (Vallejo): I wonder if there isn't one kind of education for peace officers that would be helpful, the kind of conference where they can get together and talk the thing through, knowing they are getting the backing of other people? Then they would have more courage and get a little more understanding of why it is better to do it one way than another.

Mr. Kenny: We do have some conferences of sheriffs. If a man, for instance, is a sheriff and he is elected because he was the popular blacksmith or something, pretty soon the Chamber of Commerce, the newspaper, the slot-machine man are all telling him how to run his office. But if he can come down and meet with other sheriffs and find out how they are doing things, he can go back home and say, "No, you're wrong." That's what we call Professionalization, and I think the bill just signed by the governor will provide for similar conferences. I agree with you; I think the conference method is the best single method of adult education we have.

Mr. Booth: There is another fact. The W. R.A. did not get on the job in time. Where they were on the job before the first Japanese returned, they had not only



discovered, but also developed, a method of cooperation in advance. In Los Angeles and some other counties the sheriff perhaps knew his master's voice and turned out people who were representing themselves as deputy sheriffs, so that one thing led to another until a situation had developed before it was too late for the sheriff to save face. Then the W.R.A. came into the picture. They weren't there in time or it would have been a different story in that county.

Mr. Kenny: I don't feel particularly anxious about Orange County. There are so many churches--I bet there are more churches to the square inch in Orange County than in any place else in the world. The church element would have every law enforcement officer on the job. There are strong moral forces there that certainly could be brought in.

Mr. Booth: I know there seems to be a very strong council starting there. The main consideration before was lack of cooperation.

Mr. Kenny: If I were running for office, the one thing I would be scared of would be those churches.

Mr. Bittman: Gerald K. Smith's counterpart is working with the Negro people, inciting definite riot. The thing that worries me is that some of these forces are working to see if they can frame up a first class lynching. I have a question I want to ask: Isn't there anything the law can do to stop people from inciting to riot? Are the police able to stop them, or only after the riot has started?

Mr. Kenny: I suppose I am enough of an old-time Civil Liberties man that I think you can't prevent utterances, even where the utterances incite to violence. I don't think either of the gentlemen have ever overstepped those bounds. I think you will probably find that some law enforcement agency is paying to have those groups watched.

Mr. Fairchild: Can't something be done to a newspaper publisher who continually pokes fun at the W.R.A. or at any of the social agencies which are interested in this problem. Some of these little newspapers in the little communities can do a great deal of harm. We have got one in our locality, and I want to know if anything can be done about it.

Mr. Kenny: You can do something about taking care of those two gentlemen who introduced that resolution into the Senate. The only people you can shoot with impunity are those of us who come up for re-election.

Philip Warren (Sacramento): It looks as though the counteracting of Smith and Brown is our job. That is the kind of thing that we can do.

Dr. Tyler: While we are singling out groups we wish we could deal with, what about the case of the lawyers like those in Auburn who say, "After all, it's a white man's country," and so forth. Isn't it possible for the Bar Association to take steps against that sort of thing?"

Mr. Kenny: The American Lawyer's Guild has consistently taken a stand against it. The American Bar Association has appointed a committee which is working on it. If there is one group more privileged than the newspapers to shoot off their mouths, it is the lawyers. I wouldn't recommend bucking them to a budding organization like this.

Mrs. Duveneck: I understand that in a community in Santa Clara County, a number of months ago, there was a house burned down in which there was a great deal of Japanese American property. The sheriff's office doesn't know who did it, but I was told it was common knowledge in that community as to who had done it. Would this reward be retroactive?

Mr. Kenny: Yes, definitely.

Mrs. Duveneck: What would be the procedure to follow?

Mr. Kenny: I am a little afraid of that "common knowledge". But certainly a good way to get yourself \$1,000 would be to get the facts.

Mrs. Duveneck: Would a gentleman from your office be sent out if you knew the name of the guilty person?

Mr. Kenny: I would say that we ought to get a hotter trail than that. The idea of that kind of reward is to stimulate the trained men, the police officers, to get the offender and to get the evidence against him as well. Of course, most laymen are not very experienced in the realm of sleuthing. I think if enough publicity is given to



the reward, you say, "Boy, that's good! I can make myself \$1,000! Everybody knows who did it." But you go into a community, and you just don't find out who did it.

Mrs. Duveneck: I rather think that this one in Santa Clara County can be found. What would be the procedure of a trained man--to go into the bar-rooms and talk to people?

Mr. Kenny: I rather think that the posting of this reward will be an incentive to peace officers.

Mrs. Duveneck: You just have to wait for someone to try of their own accord? Isn't there some way to poke them up?

Mr. Kenny: Madam, this is the piggest poke that ever has been given--its a \$1,000 poke!

Mrs. Thomsen (Sacramento): I wonder if it would be possible to get a copy of the police officers' manual.

Mr. Kenny: It's about out of print, but I believe we will arrange to have more printed.

Anne Deirup (Berkeley): What about wartime treason charges against those men who are inciting to riot?

Mr. Kenny: I know that none of them have been made to stick anywhere in the country. We do better by the spreading of good doctrine and education and meeting them on their own ground.

Man: I certainly believe in free speech. In Germany, when they lost free speech, they got into trouble.

Man: When our colored people need to get a lawyer, the first thing the lawyer says is, "I want some money," and they definitely refuse to take a case unless there is money in it. What about your office?--Would your office handle racial discrimination cases?

Mr. Kenny: No, it is a civil law; so it's a civil offense. The remedy is \$1,000 where it is denied. We had a case in Los Angeles not long ago--unfortunately for him, the restaurant man who declined to serve a group which included some colored men, learned too late that they were mostly lawyers. In that case, both the Caucasian and the Negro lawyers were able to recover. That is a civil remedy.

Same Man: We got a settlement similar to that the other day. We insist on their paying this damage. But we wondered if there were some way we could handle it through your office.

Mr. Kenny: No.

Man: How can we prevent racial discrimination signs in public places?

Mr. Kenny: I suppose that we should try to get people in the community to go around and reason with those people. I think Chief Dullea in San Francisco handled this in a very good way. He or his men went everywhere the signs were and said to the proprietor, "I don't suppose I can force you to take these signs down; but this is a matter of protection for our town." Restaurant signs, automobile stickers, and so on disappeared. That was a matter where the chief had the support of the community. You could go a long way if the community support was built up.

Man: We have got some cooperation on the part of the Chief of Police.

Chief Powers: There is little the police chief can do as a matter of precaution, except to go outside of his legal duties. I think there is one thing that develops here. A little while ago I had to go back to a meeting in Chicago and before I left I met a young Negro policewoman, who was educated as a social worker. I said to her, "Can you think of anything I can say to them back there?" She said, "What will they be like?" I said, "A bunch of social workers." She said, "All cops are gross and brutal." You get the same feeling here. You have some officers in this state who have done splendid jobs on racial discrimination. I was in one country yesterday where they send men into each neighborhood to sound out the public opinion. Consequently the sheriff has had no trouble. The feeling I get is a complete distrust of policemen. If you are going to distrust them, they will react accordingly. Too many people are not cognizant of the fact that they are going out every day at the risk of their lives, doing jobs that require courage and character, and that every act of



theirs is covered by law. I know more facts, probably, than anyone here; I get a different picture. So long as you people, or the people you represent, distrust all police officers, you are going to get a reaction of that kind. Is that talking too straight?

Mrs. Thomsen: There has been formed in Sacramento an organization with definitely anti-Japanese aims. What can be done about such groups?

Mr. Kenny: I know there have been such groups formed. I have always felt that the Sacramento group might have possibilities, but I don't know that we should build them up in their own minds. They may die off and disperse.

Mr. Booth: About this matter of objectionable signs being put up---I am a believer in the method of persuasion, but you can persuade effectively sometimes by this sort of method: All these people are selling something that is nationally advertised; and after the direct persuasions don't work, I have found that, in a number of cases, a nicely-worded letter to the manufacturer of the product that this man is selling will bring results.

Mr. Taketa: Here is a question raised by one of the gentlemen. Do the judges have any organization for the discussing of their common problems?

Mr. Kenny: I spent nine years as a judge. My only reaction is that the established procedure fills the bill, but when you have judged in a case of war hysteria and race prejudice, I am wondering whether it would be better to make some changes in the system for the purpose of restoring the balance of justice on one hand and reasonable doubt on the other. I am referring not only to criminal, but also to civil cases.

We have established our law toward the protection of the criminal. The state has no right to change venue. If the prosecution loses, it has no right of appeal. In normal times, we all think that is a good thing, to stack the law all one way. Up until recently, some of us prosecutors have felt that some changes ought to be made; but there is always the danger of throwing out the baby with the bath water. At such time as the judges ever get an organization, that would be a good thing for them to talk about.

Mrs. Kingman: What is the Governors' committee, what is its function, and who is it made up of?

Mr. Kenny: The committee was appointed by the governor to have largely the revision of the Exclusion order in mind. The governor appointed three chiefs of police, and three justices of the peace, altogether twelve. Let's see--this is the composition of the committee: The chairman, Chief of Police Charles W. Dullea of San Francisco; Justice D. Oliver Germino of Los Banos; Chief C. B. Horrall of Los Angeles; Jim Markey, of the Municipal Court of Santa Monica; Sheriff Ross from way up in Eureka; Sheriff Bob Ware of El Centro (when normally I would have thought the real danger spot would be El Centro, Sheriff Ware took the leadership and they have had no trouble); Ralph Hoyt, District Attorney of Alameda County; Orange County Sheriff Elliott; Sheriff Clyde of Hanford; Chief Wallace of Fresno; Lloyd Hewitt of Yuba City, Anthony Brazil, District Attorney, Salinas; Judge Wright, justice of Napa County; and Chief Clifford Peterson of San Diego.

Question: How often do they meet?

Mr. Kenny: We meet now on the call of the chairman. We have taken the lead almost in the whole United States in publishing a policeman's manual. You have emphasized in your talk several times the question of training. You recognize that the problem of race relations is not a technique or an attack that is learned by police officers in their ordinary training. Consequently, it is to be assumed that this type of work requires some special training for police officers. I understand that in the City of Los Angeles, the municipal police at the present time have some indoctrination on this problem. Does it seem to you that it would be a possible function for these groups here to suggest through responsible officials in their communities that they take advantage of such facilities where they are available? It seems to me that this is an opportunity, that groups here could effectively make an effort to see that this sort of thing is included in the normal adaptation of police officers.

Question: Do we have any such training?

Mr. Kenny: I think there is a good possibility. Very frequently you will find that a good man (ed. note - police chief, sheriff, etc.) won't have any money allowed him by the city council. The idea has to be sold to the fellow who holds the purse strings. I recommend that all these groups here urge special training of police



officers in good racial relations. We have these points in the manual and it has been widely distributed. I also have a book that has been prepared by Joe Wiard which has been placed in the hands of all police officers. It's a matter of continually urging that emphasis be placed on police officers in preventing racial disturbances.

Mr. Hewes: I was just going to say that in the case of Chief Anderson I am getting back a little of our own in this matter of social workers. In all questions arising around problems of race, I find this gentleman exceedingly well-informed, and his information seems to come from the same books we use.

Mr. Rumford: (Berkeley) Some time ago I talked with one of your assistants, and he told me he had definite information that there were certain days the Negroes push and shove, and so forth. This was recited by him as fact. This individual was off the record at the time, but he told me that a Negro girl had asked to take time off from her job on Thursdays so that she could go out and shove.

Mr. Kenny: The thing that shocks me is that anyone believes such stuff.

Mr. Rumford: I just can't believe it, nevertheless those rumors keep spreading, and I maintain some means of silencing people who have a tendency to repeat such things must be found. I feel that groups like this should organize. I feel that we have gathered together today for that purpose, and that we should have some definite understanding with each other. As far as race is concerned, there are many people who have lived in California for 30 years not connected with any vigilantes. Other parts of the country are not familiar with the way we live. We cannot afford to let California be used as a battleground.

Negro clubs and groups of that nature stand out in special relation to the whole group. We have touched the hardest problem when we attempt to make a distinction and we don't attempt to make it where we are all concerned. I feel that a general distinction of races hurts, and is directed toward a group of people who many times are innocent. I think this group here should attempt to organize an inter-racial group.

Dr. Tyler: I am still trying to keep this meeting on time, and this is the time to stop. We definitely should consider further a kind of closely-knit organization. A number of people here, who have come in for the afternoon session only, have not filled out registration cards. If you did not make out a card this morning, please do so now. We want to thank Attorney General Kenny for this session. Thank you.

#### LAST SESSION

Dr. Tyler: You will see by the agenda, that the chairman for this meeting was to have been Mrs. Ruby Heide of the Mayor's Civic Unity Committee, in Oakland. Unfortunately, she is unable to be here, so Mrs. Kingman has persuaded Mr. Booth to pinch-hit. So with no more ado, I will ask Mr. Raymond Booth to take over.

Mr. Booth: Our subject for this period is California versus un-American Practices, in which apparently we are to think more specifically about the forces that are creating tensions within certain areas of our life, and presumably think about those forces, and how we can most effectively meet, or anticipate, those forces and help solve the differences even before they arise.

I'd like to call your attention just at the beginning to some things that Justice Murphy said day before yesterday in a speech at the Hollywood Bowl. He was discussing the whole question of prejudice and its effect on American life, and then he moved to point out the symptoms of the breakdowns that might come. He called them the symptoms of moral decay. I think I will just read them; there are nine of them.

Someone called attention awhile ago to the fact that any alert police officer would know the symptoms, would be able to sense the forces that are not for the best. I suspect that every person connected with an agency like the ones here represented would know that, first, the exaltation of any race or nation as superior to any others, is a symptom. Second, the claim of special monopoly rights or privileges of any group on the basis of blood rather than merit. Third, the loss of the right of minority groups to compete in any way with the privileged group. Fourth, the disparagement of free speech. Fifth, contempt for parliamentary institutions. Sixth, the eulogy of dictatorship, rationalized as the leadership principle. Seventh, the deprecation of peace and the glorification of war. Eighth, the justification of any means, no matter how ruthless, to gain a desired end. Ninth, the denial of the dignity of the human being and of the one-ness and solidarity of humanity.

That might be the plumb-line we would want to use, or some parts of it. Personally,



I have felt for three years that the touchstone of our race problem in the U. S. has been the Japanese-American problem. I am not at all sure, but I rather think that we are now moving away from that to another. I sense that the hatred for Japanese Americans in the part of California that I know best has slipped in its holding priority over all the other hates. I think it has reached about second or third place already, which may be congratulatory or not, as you see fit. But I sense this: I think I see it pretty clearly, that the person who is prejudiced, the person who is non-cooperative, who is in active opposition, particularly to the program of the government in this one matter, or persons who have other blind spots, if given the right will flare into greater problems than these.

I wonder if I could take you behind the scenes just a little bit in connection with the establishment of the W.R.A. office in Los Angeles (because at the time I mention I was with the WRA). A great many persons with qualifications based on Civil Service Form 57, were sent to us by several other service organizations. Many of those who filled out applications brought directly from Civil Service stating that the applicants for jobs were well qualified, were not qualified by reason of intense race prejudice. One woman came to us because she hated Japs, and she had heard that we were the agency set up to keep the Japs out of California. One man who was qualified to be offered \$4500 indicated that he would come to us for \$1500 less. Quite frankly he said that he was working for a bunch of Jews and he wanted to work for some white people. Another person came in with enough University degrees to qualify him to be director-general of education in the U. S., saw a Negro woman in the relocation office, and said, "Do you have to hire 'niggers' here?" There were about 50 applications of that sort that had to be swept out. After all, the criteria should end at that; they were not qualified persons.

I think there is a feeling growing to the effect that we are going to have to take time out and do something rather strenuous about attitudes regarding Negro and Jewish immigrancy. The thing begins to look up in the minds of anti-Japanese people as having priority, and the same old techniques are being used again.

Take Little Tokyo in Los Angeles, which is now more than filled up, primarily with Negroes, since the evacuation three years ago. A method was established by which no Negroes would buy property of known Japanese-American ownership. They set up a mass meeting whereby the people of Little Tokyo expressed their opinions about the return of the Japanese Americans to Little Tokyo. The meeting was given a little respectability (in spite of my name) by letting it be known that a Federal officer was going to be there. A very fine young Negro leader made a speech; he called upon his Negro friends not to be mad fools. There was only one thing needed then, and that was that a very fine committee, practically all Negroes, was set up to invite all Japanese Americans to return to Little Tokyo who wanted to. And then, when one did return to go into business, which he now calls the Bronzeville 5 and 10 (he opened on Good Friday, which was the anniversary of the evacuation) floral designs were sent in by Chinese and Negroes, who said they were glad to have him come back.

Then, we were talking about police officers awhile ago. Captain Reed of the Los Angeles police department called in a detail of five men who do special work, and brought them over to the WRA offices, where we spent several hours. And then Captain Reed sent those men out into all the communities, saying, "The Japanese are coming back; and these are the reasons, and these are the safeguards." They went into every place, churches, offices, playgrounds, school offices, and stores, always with a very nice smile, but nevertheless with the authority of the police department, and said, "Of course, we understand that there will be no disturbance--and there wasn't, in those communities."

I think, as we have been talking here today and as I have tried to crystallize our thinking, that we have got about three things we say we want for all persons. First, the right to work or to engage in business; second, a place to live according to our ability to afford it; third, a chance to enjoy life in our own way.

Let's go back to the right to work. What are the tensions with regard to the right to work at our maximum skill in industry or the trades or in agriculture? It seems to me that the danger we face, the tension point of that whole business is that we are likely to come to a time when, unless we pre-empt the thinking of the people in rather pre-digested educational form and make it rather widespread in its application, people are going to decide that they lose their jobs because persons have "high visibility" or because a Negro got the job--"that's the reason I haven't the job." So we're going to see ourselves divided again in some sort of modern Ku Klux system.

I learned at a Kiwanis Club meeting recently that the Japanese came over here and swiped all the best land; and that's the reason why they are so prosperous; and at the same time I learned that the "dirty scoundrels, they didn't give a hoot about the



kind of land they got just so it was strategically located, and that they were being subsidized by Japan. Those two things can be believed by the same person at the same time!

We make a mistake in dealing with this whole area of tensions if we try to deal with it on the basis of logic. I don't know the answer, but we have to accept the fact that we are dealing with that sort of mentality. "Everybody knows---it's a matter of common knowledge---that Negroes don't like to work, that they are shiftless, that they don't mind being fired, that they don't care about high standards of living---so it's really just as well to keep them in their place."

But the other day, one of the larger firms of Los Angeles decided to start a lay-off plan on a scientific basis, the lay-offs to be based on use of tools, lack of absenteeism, cooperation, and other factors. Total employment went down, but the racial employment of Negroes went up. Perhaps you noticed at the luncheon table, Mr. Clarvoe said he was beginning to worry about the fact that the Negro conductors in San Francisco were getting perhaps a little too good! So, we can believe that the Negro is shiftless, and at the same time, such a good worker that he will get our jobs. That is the sort of mentality that creates tension; they can be on both sides of the street at the same time.

How do we meet that sort of thing? What do we do to face that? We are faced, of course, with certain legal impediments that are sent out from time to time. Sometimes the Japanese Americans are the touchstones of this whole situation. The State Department of Equalization decided that a Japanese American had to have a statement of loyalty before he could get a license to engage in business. The army and navy, when called about this, said over the phone "We have no interest in the matter." Yet so far, the Board of Equalization has refused to change its stand.

The question of employing people is not confined to governmental agencies which say, "We won't employ a person because of his ancestry." That is a difficult question to face, but when even private business follows that lead, the problem is worse,

Then, there is the question of finding a place to live that is satisfactory, within one's income, and free from molestation by neighbors. That is far more difficult than the so-called immediate question of housing, and yet the problem of housing has intensified that problem. Not so long ago, a man came in to see the mayor of our largest city about restricting a new development and announced that if they failed to get satisfaction, they would take the matter into their own hands forthwith. There was a chance for the mayor to be a politician---but he was a statesman. He said that the adjoining district would remain unrestricted and, furthermore, there would be no difficulty in that area because nine policemen would see to that.

There is the whole field of creative activity to be developed, to make it so that people can live together, not only in toleration, but in some sort of amity; to give them the chance to really enjoy life in the theatre, the church, on the playground, and however it is that people want to enjoy themselves. It is a very interesting thing (I don't know if this is true, but there is a very definite impression in my mind), that often the actual touch-off incident happens when people are at play. It is rather ironic, but a great many things happen in that area of good times which develop our worst situations.

Now, this is all just by way of introduction to the discussion. Are there any questions?

Miss Millay: What has been done about the Native Sons and Native Daughters, in their attitude? Because it seems to me that they are a very real factor in impeding any progress in the problem of racial discrimination.

Mr. Clyde Sook: I would like to make a comment or two that may give the answer to that. Let me preface my remarks by telling of an experience I had a few years back with a salesman I was trying to train. He was a good salesman but, after he got the prospect sold, he would continue to talk, because he was so enthusiastic about the subject; and he would talk himself out of sales. He didn't know when to quit and go on to a new prospect and make more sales.

Sometimes I think in an organization like this we do a darn good job of selling when we are already sold. We have got to change the attitude of other people, Native Daughters and those people; we have got to work on their leaders in order to educate them. Now, it has been my observation that the great majority of people are of good will. They are very fair. The trouble is that they are not articulate; they don't know how to organize this good will.

It seems to me we should plan to organize and to control our activity so that we can



CORRECTIONS & ADDITIONS

DATE Friday, July 6, 1945

LUNCHEON SPEAKER: Mr. Frank A. Clarvce, Editor  
San Francisco News



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

DATE: June 25, 1945 -Sacramento, California

TIME: 10:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

PLACE: Work Sessions - Hotel Sacramento  
Luncheon - Elk's Club

*Enclosure 8  
June 26, 1945*

SCHEDULE

10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. - OPENING SESSION

Chairman- Mrs. Irene Taylor Heineman  
Assistant to the Superintendent of  
Public Instruction, State of  
California.

10:45 a.m. to 12 m. -

WORK SESSION NO. I

Chairman- Mr. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.  
Regional Director, American Council  
on Race Relations

12:15 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.

LUNCHEON

Chairman- Dr. Henry Tyler, Sacramento Council  
of Civic Unity.

Speaker: To be announced.

2:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

WORK SESSION NO. II

Chairman:- Mr. Robert W. Kenny, Attorney-General,  
State of California

3:30 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.

RECESS

3:45 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

WORK SESSION NO. III

Chairman- Mrs. Ruby Heide, Mayor's Committee on  
Civic Unity, Oakland; Citizen's  
Committee on Civic Unity, Oakland;  
Advisory Board-Pacific Coast Committee  
on American Principles & Fair Play.

5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

CLOSING SESSION

Chairman- Dr. Henry T. Tyler

SUMMARY- Mr. Raymond Booth- Los Angeles Council  
on Civic Unity.

AGENDA

OPENING SESSION: Chairman- Mrs. Irene Taylor Heineman

I. Call to Order

II. Statement of Purpose

III. Roll Call and Identification of Delegates.

WORK SESSION NO. I: Chairman- Mr. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr.

Subject: "The Place and Functions of Councils of Civic Unity in the  
Contemporary Picture".

Discussion: I. Purpose of Councils

- 1) Achievement of Civic Unity through the easing  
of tensions.
  - a) Economic tensions
  - b) Social tensions
  - c) Racial tensions
- 2) Scope of Councils work
- 3) Program
- 4) Relation of Councils to similar organizations.

LUNCHEON: Chairman- Dr. Henry T. Tyler

Speaker- To be Announced

Subject- To Be announced

(over)



WORK SESSION NO. II: Chairman- Mr. Robert W. Kenny  
Subject- "Racial Tensions and the Law".

- Discussion:
1. Law enforcement Structure
    - a) Federal in relation to State
    - b) State in relation to:
      1. Urban communities
      2. Rural communities
  2. Relation of Councils of Civic Unity and similar groups to law enforcement structure.

WORK SESSION NO. III: Chairman- Mrs. Ruby Heide  
Subject- "California vs. UnAmerican Practices."  
Discussion:

1. Creation of tensions within following areas.
  - a) Racial minorities
  - b) Religious minorities
  - c) Labor
  - d) Industry
  - e) Agriculture

2. Function of Councils of Civic Unity in establishment of more American attitudes in foregoing areas.

CLOSING SESSION: Chairman- Dr. Henry Tyler

SUMMARY: Mr. Raymond Booth -

A general summary of points of discussion in three work sessions, with emphasis on specific areas of agreement and disagreement.



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Rabbi Joseph Levine  
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Carey McWilliams  
Judge Robert McWilliams  
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Mr. Pierre Monteux  
Mrs. Pierre Monteux  
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Henry Shue Tom  
Dr. Henry Tyler  
A. L. Wirin  
Mrs. Thomas E. Workman

# CALIFORNIA COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY

259 GEARY STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 2

PHONE EXBROOK 1714

March 19, 1947

TO: CCCU Board Members  
and  
CCCU Advisory Council Members

New stationery is to be printed within the next week, and we should appreciate your advising us immediately if corrections should be made on the attached list.

We are pleased with the articles about the recent CCCU meeting which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor and The New York Times. Copies are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

*Ruth W. Kingman*  
(Mrs.) Ruth W. Kingman

President



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Honorable Dewey Mead  
Mr. Pierre Montoux  
Mrs. Pierre Montoux  
Mrs. Hollister Noble  
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Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer  
Dr. Howard Thurman  
Henry Shue Tom  
Dr. Henry Tyler  
A. L. Wirin  
Mrs. Thomas E. Workman



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PROPOSED ACTION PROGRAM

Submitted to Board of Directors by Housing Committee

1. Report of findings and recommendations.....March 1st.
2. Press Releases.....March 5th.
3. Council for Civic Unity write to Havenner, Welch, Downey, Johnson, Lea, and Blandford - a clear statement asking for 15,000 public emergency war housing units and 5,000 private units and justifying the request.....March 6th.
4. Council call together representatives of important organizations interested in housing. Give them report of our investigations. Secure their support in organized campaign of telegrams and letter writing. This will include such organizations as CIO Council, AFL Central Labor Council, Voters' Leagues, League of Women Voters, Parent Teacher Associations, NAACP, American Friends Service Committee, etc.....March 7th.
5. Meeting with Press and Radio Committee for their help in publicizing report.....March 9th.
6. Another Press Release in which is stated names of organizations supporting Housing Program.....March 12th.
7. These organizations will write letters to Havenner, Welch, Downey, Lea, and Blandford, based on Council Housing Survey. Letters from AFL, and CIO will emphasize the interest of labor.....March 13th.
8. Letters from Council to East Bay Congressmen, Warren, Kenny and Lapham asking their support. Copies to Blandford and local FHA, NHA, and FPHA.....March 14th.
9. Meeting of Council with local representatives of NHA, FHA, War Housing, FPHA and WMC. Have present representatives of all organizations that have supported housing program...March 19th.
10. Another Press Release.....March 20th.
11. Have organizations write to Washington heads of FPHA, NHA, and FHA.....March 21st.
12. Council wire Havenner, Welch, Downey, Lea, Blandford...March 22nd
13. Constituent organizations of AFL, CIO, Federation of Voters League, Council of Churches, etc. write Havenner, Welch, Downey, Lea, Blandford, East Bay Congressman, Warren, Kenny, Lapham, Washington heads of FPHA and FHA.....March 23rd.



1/13/95

C I V I L I A N W A R C O M M I S S I O N  
O F T H E C I T Y O F S E A T T L E

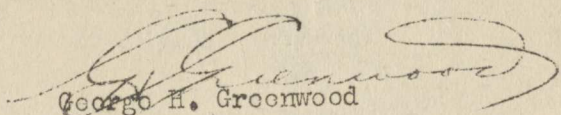
1404<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Sixth Avenue, Zone 1 - Phone EL 8900

You will recall the Civic Unity Committee made its first public appearance at the Ninth Institute of Government, University of Washington, July of this year.

Many of you were unable to be in attendance to hear these lectures. We therefore have prepared a copy of complete proceedings which we are sending you at this time.

If you desire additional copies of this please feel free to get in touch with the War Commission office.

Sincerely yours,

  
George H. Greenwood  
Chairman  
Civic Unity Committee

GHG/bb  
Enclosure



COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY  
Room 601  
101 Post Street - San Francisco

*You may get suggestions  
from this for an educational  
program*

PUBLIC EDUCATION PROBLEMS

Three Principal Problems:

- A. Public acceptance of minority employees;
- B. Public acceptance of non-segregation in housing and in recreational activities.
- C. Public understanding of the anti-semitic campaign; *more positively, all kinds of anti-campaigns.*

The first of these involves:

- 1. Breaking down color prejudice;
- 2. Awareness of increased educational status of minorities.
- 3. Understanding of the personality effects of employment discrimination upon minority youth;
- 4. Knowledge of the skills available in minority labor force;
- 5. Knowledge of how the integration of minority workers in industry works;
- 6. Knowledge of the barriers to minority employment;
- 7. Acceptance of legislation against employment discrimination;
- 8. Understanding of the economics involved in full employment;
- 9. Understanding of the economic waste caused by discrimination.

The second of these involves:

- 1. Knowledge of the failure of race restrictive covenants to protect property values;
- 2. Understanding of the fact that segregation creates prejudice and discrimination;
- 3. Understanding of the fact that racial strife occurs where segregation exists and seldom where communities are mixed;
- 4. Awareness of the economic factors that cause areas occupied by minorities to frequently be blighted;
- 5. Understanding of needed legislation and court decisions;
- 6. Knowledge of the need for substituting restrictions on type of occupancy for race restrictive covenants;
- 7. knowledge that minority groups take as good care of their property as any others of the same economic level.



8. Show that same gradations of responsibility cleanliness, etc., exist in the colored community as exist elsewhere;
9. Awareness of effects of segregative policies on relations with the "colored world";
10. Application of democratic principles to race relations;

The third of these involves:

1. Facts of Jewish position in financial world;
2. Facts of Jewish participation in the war and in its war industries;
3. Background of the Anti-Semitic campaign; its political motives and its origin in personality maladjustment;
4. The use of Anti-Semitism by Hitler;
5. The nature of the Jewish religion;
6. Destroy the idea that there is a national or international conspiracy by Jews for any purpose;
7. Establish concept of Jews as a religious group.;



SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED AT A CONFERENCE OF COUNCIL'S FOR CIVIC UNITY

1. How to establish civic unity councils.
2. What should be the purposes of councils for civic unity?
3. In what areas of work should councils concern themselves?
  - a. Of what does the program of a council for civic unity consist?
  - b. What activities can it profitably carry on?
4. What is the best organizational set-up?
5. How can a community be organized to carry out the purposes and program of a council for civic unity?
  - a. How can other civic and community agencies be mobilized?
6. How can the organization of a council for civic unity be extended among groups that are neutral or negative?
  - a. Is such extension desirable?
  - b. Can the same agency perform both functions - the aggressive function and the more widespread function of uniting all groups.
7. Is it desirable to coordinate the activities of all councils for civic unity in the state? If so how can this best be done.
8. Should there be some way to stimulate the organization of Councils in areas where there is need?
9. What should be the educational function of a council for civic unity? How can a program of community education be organized.
10. What is the function of research in councils for civic unity. How can it be carried out by councils without paid personnel?



COMMITTEE ON ROBESON  
CIVIC UNITY MASS MEETING  
SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1945  
2 P. M.

CHAIRMAN

Harold J. Boyd

ENDORSERS

Eugene B. Block  
Harry Bridges  
District Attorney Edmund G. Brown  
Father Thomas F. Burke  
Richard Q. Camplis  
Bartley Crum  
C. L. Dellems  
Dr. G. D. Delprat  
Monroe E. Deutsch  
B. S. Fong  
Kenneth Fung  
Rabbi Morris Goldstein  
Henry F. Grady  
Aubrey Grossman  
Rev. F. D. Haynes  
Joseph James  
David Jenkins  
Alfred Karp  
Daniel E. Koshland  
James F. Kearney  
Dr. Hughbert Landram  
Ira C. Lee  
Rev. John C. Leffler  
Richard Lynden  
Mrs. Hulda McGinn  
Mrs. Robert McWilliams  
Dewey Mead  
Fred D. Parr  
Judge Milton Sapiro  
Paul Schnur  
Senator Jack Shelley  
Mrs. M. C. Sloss  
Jesse H. Steinhart  
Dr. Guy Talbott  
Mrs. Harry W. Thomas  
Henry Shue Tom  
Mrs. Nion Tucker  
Dr. Curtis E. Warren  
Annie Clo Watson  
Daisy K. Wong  
Oleta O. Yates

## Council for Civic Unity

101 POST ST., ROOM 601  
SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIFORNIA  
EXBROOK 1013

2/15/45

Dear Friend:

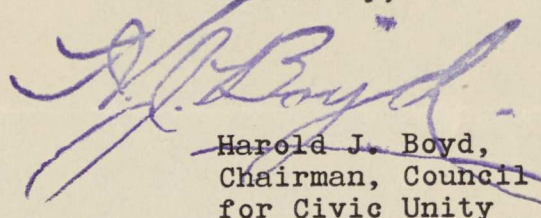
The Council for Civic Unity will sponsor a mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium, Sunday afternoon, March 25. Paul Robeson, star of Othello and Walter Huston will be featured as well as other Hollywood celebrities.

The theme of the meeting will be the unity of our community under the stress of war and the necessity for continued harmony of all peoples and groups now and in peacetime.

We feel sure that the membership of your organization will appreciate the importance of this affair and will participate in making it a great success. As a first step, we hope that your organization will join the many other groups who are endorsing the meeting.

Enclosed is a resolution for your action.

Sincerely,

  
Harold J. Boyd,  
Chairman, Council  
for Civic Unity

Please reply to  
Edith Jenkins,  
101 Post St. Room 601  
S.F., 8, EXbrook 1013



RESOLUTION FOR ROBESON CIVIC UNITY MASS MEETING

- WHEREAS The Council for Civic Unity was founded at a conference on September 30, 1944 at the Mechanics Institute Building, San Francisco, in order to promote civic unity and combat race prejudice, and
- WHEREAS The Council intends to prove that cosmopolitan San Francisco can rise triumphant over the many difficulties of the immediate and postwar world, and
- WHEREAS Paul Robeson and Hollywood stars will speak at the Civic Auditorium, Sunday, March 25 at 2pm, on the question of civic unity and race relations under the sponsorship of the Council for Civic Unity,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

That this organization endorse the meeting at the Civic Auditorium and urge its members and friends to attend.



REGISTRATION  
CALIFORNIA COUNCILS FOR CIVIC UNITY  
Regional Organization Meetings

Mrs. Charles L. Mead  
10449 Cheviot Drive  
Y.W.C.A.

State  
43-449  
Mrs. Hollister (Iris) Noble  
15041 Del Gado Drive  
Sherman Oaks, California  
San Fernando Valley Civic Unity Com.

Clarence S. Gillett  
1052 W. 6th St., 14  
Committee on Christian Democracy

J. E. Weckler  
1846 N. Ave. 50, 42

Rene Sebring Smith  
Y.W.C.A 550 Pacific Ave.  
Long Beach, California  
Long Beach Y.W.C.A.

Mrs. Ruth Moody  
1087 Stoddard  
San Bernardino, Calif.  
Council for Human Rights  
580 - Sixth, S.B.

7359  
8797  
Glen E. Carlson  
515 S. Buena Vista Street  
Redlands, Calif.  
San Bernardino Co. Council of  
Social Agencies

E.C. Farnham  
3330 W. Adams Boulevard, 16  
Council for Civic Unity -LA

Col. Henry A. Finch  
782 So. Arroyo Blvd.  
Pasadena 2, Calif.  
Pasadena Fair Play Com.  
466 E. California St.  
Pasadena, Calif.  
(Res. of Mrs. Thayer, Pres.)

Masao W. Satow  
3209 W. Highland  
Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin  
National Council YMCA

William C. Carr  
1360 W. Colorado St.  
Pasadena 2, California  
Friends of the American Way  
Miss Marjorie Noble  
305 Kensington Place, Pas. 3

Beatrice N. Carr  
1536 Poppy Peak Drive  
Pasadena 2, California  
Friends of the American Way

Leon L. Lewis  
727 W. 7th Street, L.A. 14  
County Comm. on Interracial Progress

Mrs. William E. Hansen  
1728 La Cresta Drive  
Pasadena 2, Calif.  
Council of Social Agencies  
Pasadena Council of Soc. Agencies  
20 So. Euclid Avenue,  
Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Ruth D. Tuck  
132 Terracina Blvd, Redlands  
Redlands Council of Churches

Mrs. H. T. Wilken  
230-21 Santa Monica  
Interracial County Committee of S.M.

Emiko Takahashi  
230 - 21st Street  
Santa Monica, Calif.  
Santa Monica Y.W.C.A.  
1-24 Lincoln Boulevard  
Santa Monica, California

James Nevin  
413 S. Beacon  
San Pedro, California  
Harbor Council Civic Unity

Mrs. May A. Kimball  
1041 College Avenue  
Claremont, California  
Pomona Council for Civic Unity  
Rev. Donald West  
N. Garey Avenue  
Pomona, California

Etta B. Agee  
1460 Prospect Drive,  
Pomona, California  
Pomona Council for Civic Unity

Mrs. Margaret Hathaway  
Y.W.C.A. Long Beach

Leslie E. Eichelberger  
715 S. Hope St., 14  
YMCA of L.A. (unofficially)  
Jas. W. McCandless, Gen. Sec.



Mary P. Lewis  
437 9th Street  
San Pedro  
San Pedro Y.W.C.A.  
Mrs. Larry Lightner  
President Board  
YWCA, 437 9th St.

Hollis A. Wilbur  
2550 Euclid Avenue  
Pasadena 1  
Pasadena Council of Soc. Agencies  
Interracial Commission

Mrs. J. C. Urquhart  
3823 W. Second St.  
Los Angeles 4  
L.A. Y.W.C.A.

Rev. Paul C. McFarlin  
310 N. Second Street  
Covina  
Covina Citizens Committee

Ralph B. Robbins  
705 Earlham Drive  
Whittier Council

T. Dale Gardner  
420a W. California  
Glendale 3  
L.A. County Committee for Int. Prog.  
139 N. Broadway, L.A. 12

Harriett Carsner (Mrs. Eubanks)  
3920 Bandini Avenue  
Riverside  
Y.W.C.A. (Intercultural Com.)  
7th and Market

Miss Rachel Baldwin  
694 S. Oak Knoll Avenue  
Pasadena 5, California  
PASadena Y.W.C.A.  
Public Affairs Committee  
78 N. Marengo Avenue

Mrs. Milon Hutchinson  
4175 Luther Street  
Riverside  
Y.W.C.A.

Grace Channon  
1052 W. 6th, L.A.  
Congregational Conference  
Com. Christian Democracy

Mrs. Emory S. Bogardus  
1651 Victoria Avenue  
Los Angeles  
Y.W.C.A.

Adele F. Spalding  
337 W. Wilson  
Glendale, 3  
(visitor)

Mrs. Remington Stone  
321 E. Grandview  
Sierra Madre, California  
S.M. Civic group

Mrs. E. P. Cox  
269 E. Laurel  
Sierra Madre, Calif.  
Sierra Madre Civic Group

Florence Baron  
3056 H. Street  
San Bernardino, Calif.  
Council for Human Rights  
580 - 6th Street

Anita Batsch  
4555 Glen Albyn Drive  
Los Angeles 31  
Council for Human Rights, San Bernardino  
580 - 6th Street

Gracia D. Booth  
375 S. Manhattan Place, Apt. 2  
Los Angeles 5  
Fair Play Committee



Mrs. John Roy  
6309 Makee Avenue  
Los Angeles 1, California  
Fair Play Committee of Calif.  
Mr. Donald Culross Peattie  
940 Mission Canyon Road  
Santa Barbara, Calif.

NOW, Inc.  
1399 W. Jefferson Boulevard  
Los Angeles 7, California

Anne M. Mumford  
2324 S. Figueroa St., L.A. 7  
Co. Com. on Interracial Progress  
139 N. Broadway - Room 1212  
L.A. 12

G. Raymond Booth  
215 W. 7th St., L.A. 14  
Council for Civic Unify

Mrs. Maynard Thayer  
466 E. California  
Pasadena