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COMMITTEE RECORDS

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP "CONFERENCE ON
INTERRACIAL COORDINATION"

JAN. 10-11, 1945

CA

171

Duplicate

Mr. Willard Ellis, President, Federal Land Bank of Berkeley

The Federal Land Bank has a different set-up from the other Government agencies. The Federal Government furnished the original capital to organize the bank, but now owns no stock in it whatever. All stock is owned by the farmers who use it; that is the borrowers through the National Farm Loan Association.

When the evacuation of Japanese took place, the Land Bank had about four hundred loans out to Japanese-Americans. Requests were sent to the various Farm Loan Associations to assist those who were having trouble in making arrangements for the leasing or selling of their property. We soon found that instead of the Japanese needing assistance, it was some of the people who had dealings with them who needed help, because in most cases I think the Japanese were smarter in making their business arrangements than were those who leased or bought from them. I had only one instance where I found that a Japanese seemed to have been imposed upon.

When the Japanese come back, they will receive the same kind of treatment that they formerly received. However, the Land Bank cannot make a loan to anyone unless it is first recommended by the local association of farmers. One reason for this is that the local farmers have to become liable for the loans. In the past, there have been a few instances of prejudice against making loans, and there might be some under existing circumstances. I think, however, that there will be a minimum of prejudice, and that most of those who have the necessary security can obtain loans through their local associations.

Mr. A. J. McFadden, Chairman, State Board of Agriculture.

Statement Prepared for Delivery
Before Conference called by
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Palace Hotel, San Francisco
January 10, 1945

Ralph W. Hollenberg, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, today outlined FSA services available to American citizens of Japanese ancestry as follows:

Rural Rehabilitation or Operating Loans

Rural rehabilitation or operating loans may be made to citizens, and aliens not of enemy nationality who have indicated their intention of becoming citizens.

Low-income farm families, including owner-operators, tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers with sufficient family manpower for farm and home operations, except possibly at peak seasons, will be eligible for standard loans, provided:

1. They can conduct (a) approximately full-time operations on farms which effectively utilize available family manpower, or (b) part-time farming operations which may be supplemented by off-farm employment that will not interfere with successful operations of the farm in order to maintain full employment and a satisfactory level of living.
2. There is need of supervised and financed farm and home management services of the FSA, together with willingness to assume the necessary responsibilities in order to make an effective contribution to the Nation's war efforts.
3. The family is unable to obtain adequate farm and home financing at reasonable rates and terms from sources other than the FSA.
4. There is reasonable possibility of repaying the loans.
5. The family's health and level of living can be maintained or improved.
6. The family has some background of rural experience and shows evidence of having or being able to develop acceptable industry, skills and managerial ability deemed necessary to conduct a farming enterprise.

Loans may be made to heads of families eligible as standard borrowers to provide for family and farm expenditures (except for the purchase of land) when the approved Farm and Home plan indicates that such expenditures are necessary for successfully conducting the family's war production program and the rehabilitation of the farm family. The family and farm expenditures may include, but will not be limited to,

the following items: livestock, farm equipment and furnishing, minor repairs and improvements for the farm and/or home; participation in group health, hospital and/or dental services; for emergency health services and for correction of physical conditions.

Loans will not be made for refinancing, either secured or unsecured debts, except in extreme cases where the refinancing of non-real estate debts is determined to be absolutely necessary to (1) save valuable equities in livestock or equipment essential to the war effort and/or (2) where the refinancing of non-real estate debts results in an adjustment without which the family could not utilize its resources in the war effort.

Farm Ownership Loans

Farm purchase loans, which run for 40 years at three percent interest, are available to veterans of the present war, farm tenants, renters and laborers, who are American citizens. At present FSA offices in California have on hand 413 applications for these loans. In view of the limited loan funds available and the inability of farm families to buy farms at earning capacity prices, it is unlikely that more than 12 farm ownership loans can be made in California this year. Although qualified Japanese-Americans are eligible for these loans, it seems questionable that they will be able to secure them in the near future, because of the long waiting list.

Health Services

Farm families, whose income for taxable purposes has averaged \$2,000 or less per year during the last five years, are eligible for prepaid medical and hospital care through membership in county health associations established by FSA in cooperation with California Physicians Service, county medical societies and local farmers.

Water Facilities Loans

Water facilities loans which run up to 20 years at three percent interest are available to farm families for repairing, rebuilding or constructing farm and irrigation water systems, provided the family cannot secure adequate financing from other sources.

Group Services Loans

Group services loans are available to groups of farmers who wish to pool their resources for the purchase and use of services and equipment -- such as pure-bred sires and machinery -- which they cannot afford to own individually. These loans which carry three percent interest, run for a period not to exceed the lifetime of the facility purchased.

Before a loan can be made to any applicant, the County FSA Committee composed of three prominent local farmers must pass on his eligibility, character and integrity.

Statement prepared by
Dr. Paul S. Taylor, Professor of Economics,
University of California, for delivery to
Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles
and Fair Play,
Palace Hotel, January 11th

RELEASE PM'S THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1945:

Backed by the authority of the United States Supreme Court and the approval of the Western Defense Command of the United States Army, loyal persons of Japanese ancestry now are free to return to the Pacific Coast. Most of those who may return have sons, brothers, or husbands now serving in the United States Army. A few already bear discharges from honorable service in the armed forces. Their right to be here and to participate lawfully in the economic life of the West is as clear as our own. Right, and the common necessity of greater production for war, dictate alike that their efforts shall be employed quickly, fully and without friction.

This conference has been called to consider problems natural to the readjustment of these people. At today's session we are concerned with agriculture. But first a glimpse at the over-all perspective is in order, for the stresses of war-time have made it easy to produce in men's minds impressions that are grossly exaggerated. Facts are available and these should be known. Facts, not impressions, fancies and rumors, are the proper guides to action. Many facts, based upon the United States Census of 1940, have been published by the Army in its report on the evacuation. Here are some:

1. In 1940 the total numbers of persons of Japanese ancestry in the entire United States was 127,000, or less than one-tenth of one percent of the nation's population.
2. Although most of these persons of Japanese ancestry lived on the Pacific Coast, they comprised less than 1.2 percent of the total population even here.
3. Between 1930 and 1940 the number of persons of Japanese in the United States declined by nearly nine percent.
4. In the decade of the 1930's the number of persons of Japanese ancestry declined in nine of ten west coast cities which had more than 1,000 such persons in 1930. In San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton, Berkeley, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma -- the number of persons of Japanese ancestry was less in 1940 than it was in 1930. Only in Los Angeles was there any increase at all, a meager average of 224 persons per year for the decade.

Now let us examine the situation in agriculture.

Some people have been honestly alarmed over the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to agriculture on the Pacific Coast. Their fears have been played upon spreading beliefs that impend grave dangers from a great return movement of people. Upon examination, these beliefs prove generally to have little foundation. Some have no foundation at all. Others prove to be the exact reverse of the truth.

Among the erroneous beliefs are the following:

Error No. 1: That the population of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast "breeds like rabbits" and is destined in a few generations to overwhelm the descendants of the rest of us.

The fact is: There were less persons of Japanese ancestry on the coast in 1940 than in 1930, less by 8,145 or by nearly seven percent. There will be still less in 1950 than in 1940, and this would be true even had there been no evacuation, for the population of Japanese ancestry is decreasing, not increasing. As a Congressional committee declared in 1942: "Contrary to alarmist predictions about the reproductive tendencies of the American Japanese, their birth rate during the past decade has been insufficient to balance mortality and emigration...The births of third-generation Japanese will fail for some time to offset the high mortality rates consequent upon the abnormal age composition of the alien Japanese. The total Japanese population, therefore, may be expected to drop substantially during the coming years."

Error No. 2: Japanese laborers offer a serious threat to American laborers in agriculture.

The fact is: The entire number of wage workers of Japanese ancestry in Pacific Coast agriculture in 1940 was 8,307, or less than five percent of the total. At the present time, this small number -- one in 20 -- will be available largely to substitute for an equal number of Mexican nationals whom we now import

at the taxpayers' expense. Since most of these agricultural laborers of Japanese ancestry are in the higher age groups, they cannot under any circumstances remain active for very many years in the agricultural labor market. Therefore, the prompt employment of loyal Japanese workers holds no threat at all to other western agricultural workers; their employment now will afford some relief to the taxpayer.

Error No. 3: Farmers of Japanese-American ancestry are a serious competitive threat to other farmers.

The fact is: Farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in the three Pacific Coast states were a smaller percentage of the total number of farms in 1940 than 1920. The total number of their farms increased by the slight figures of 43 farms in twenty years, while the proportion of farms which were operated by persons of Japanese ancestry declined from 2.6 to 2.2 percent, or by more than one-seventh.

The fact is: During the same twenty-year period the acreage of land in farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry declined from seven-tenths of one percent of the total acreage in farms, to four-tenths of one percent.

The fact is: The average ^{acreage} in farms operated by persons of Japanese ancestry declined from 65 acres to only 42.2 acres.

The fact is: The total value of farms, land and buildings, operated by persons of Japanese ancestry fell from 148 million dollars to 72 million dollars, or to less than half, during the same period. The average value per farm operated by persons of Japanese ancestry also fell by more than one-half.

Fears that farmers of Japanese ancestry are in process of driving out farmers of other ancestries find no support ^{from} for these facts.

Error No. 4: Farm operators of Japanese ancestry are a competitive threat to American farm operators because they employ members of their own families to work without wages.

The fact is: The number of unpaid family laborers of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific Coast states in 1940 was only 4,832. The fact that there is less than one unpaid family laborer per Japanese-operated farm, or about one for every 57 farms in the region certainly is no ground for arousing a general fear of competition among family farmers of other ancestries.

A generation or so ago, while the tide of immigration from Japan was still flowing, the number of Japanese farmers on the Pacific Coast naturally grew. But that influx was ended finally in 1924. There is no proposal to revive it. The participation of Japanese in agriculture is now below what it was in 1920.

Old fears revive easily, but the history of two decades has cut away the ground upon which they once rested.

There is, to be sure, one segment of agriculture in which farmers of Japanese ancestry recently have been fairly important. As truck farmers and as produce merchants, they have competed with the most highly-industrialized agricultural operators in the west. People are acutely conscious of this competition in areas where industrialized grower-shippers predominate.

But to those of us whose interest lies in the welfare of western agriculture, the warning of Hood River is clear. There heedless citizens took measures to oppose persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country is beyond question. All the money and effort of years to advertise apples never carried the name of Hood River over the nation and across the seas like those measures.

We do not want our lettuce and melons and fruits advertised to the housewives of the nation and to our soldiers overseas as the apples of Hood River were advertised. We do not believe they will be, for we are confident that within these industries and areas, wiser counsels will prevail.

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Part II.

Statements by Government Agency Representatives

Federal Public Housing Authority--Langdon Post, Regional Director

"We will house returning Japanese- Americans who become war workers, in the same manner in which we house any eligible war workers. The same policy will apply to persons of Japanese ancestry making application for employment in our offices, subject to ...standards set up by the Civil Service Commission..."

War Manpower Commission - A. E. O'Brien, Regional Attorney

"The rules and regulations of the War Manpower Commission were adopted for all Americans, regardless of race, creed, or color. To the best of our ability, we will continue to apply these rules indiscriminately. The War Manpower Commission recognizes its responsibility under its memorandum with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and will continue to strive to carry out that responsibility.

The War Manpower Commission can not assume responsibility for factors affecting employment over which it has no control, such as problems of housing, transportation, health, and safety.

Fair Employment Practices Committee--Harry L. Kingman, Regional Director.

Whenever the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice receives a complaint that a worker of Japanese ancestry who has been returned to the West Coast with Army approval is denied equal employment opportunity by employers or unions in war industry or in Government, it will investigate to determine whether the complaint is valid. If discrimination is found to exist, the Committee will do its best to obtain elimination of the unfair employment practices. The same attempt will be made in this case to carry out the provisions of the national Non-Discrimination Order that is made in behalf of any other minority worker over which the FEPC has jurisdiction.

Children's Bureau --Miss Lenroot, Chief

The Children's Bureau consistently advocates justice to all people regardless of race, color, or creed, and especially, equal access of all children to all services and opportunities promoting their health, education and welfare. Administration of all services for which Children's Bureau is responsible, including Maternal and Child Health, Emergency Maternity and Infant Care, Crippled Children's Services, and Child Welfare Services is based on this principle. We are particularly interested in opportunities that will be afforded to loyal Japanese returning to their former homes and communities,

or relocating elsewhere. The Children's Bureau will give all possible cooperation in working out plans for mothers and children.

Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Richard Neustadt,
Regional Director.

"The Federal Security Agency and all its technical operating organizations, including the Social Security Board, the U. S. Public Health Service, the U. S. Office of Education, and the Office of Community War Services, have gladly pledged their full cooperation to the War Relocation Authority in resettling those who were evacuated from their former homes on the West Coast. The provision of financial assistance is being made through the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board, which will supervise the distribution of such funds through the State public welfare departments and their constituent units in the counties. Technical and professional advice of all the agencies operating under the Federal Security Agency, and also the Children's Bureau, as well as all other Government departments that in any way deal with the problems of human beings, is available to the War Relocation Authority, which is the agency having primary responsibility."

- Part

Extracts from address by Dillon S. Myer

Mr. Myer insisted that all the Centers must be closed by December 31, 1945, and the schools in them by summer, a decision to which a number of his hearers objected as impracticable and unwise. Dependency would be cared for by the local welfare agencies in the communities where the people settle, and "if these agencies can not meet the need, we will ask the Social Security Board to do it, a better and cheaper plan than to open centers especially for such dependents." W.R.A. will not dictate where evacuees should settle, but will advise them, as heretofore, to scatter, and to go eastward unless they have pressing reason to return to the Coast. Of the 35,000 already relocated, 85% are nisei, and 70% of them have settled in the Middle and Eastern states. This may make it hard for the older folks, and some families may never be reunited.

He opined that "there would be little violence against returnees to the Coast, because people are not going to attack those whose sons, fathers and brothers are fighting beside other American boys. Already, 316 nisei from California have been war casualties, 70 of them killed. Those who return to the Coast are urged to get jobs in advance, but we can't insist on it: they are free agents like the rest of us. Resettlers must get loans from federal or private sources, and several bankers have told me they would be glad to do business again with them."

Extracts from address by Paul S. Taylor

Professor Paul Taylor, close student of farm labor, exploded fallacies about the Japanese residents with facts, among which were the following: Between 1930 and 1940, the number of persons of Japanese descent declined by nearly 9%. In the same period, the number of such persons in the larger cities on the Coast declined in nine out of ten of them. The total Japanese population will not increase; as the Tolan Committee declared, it is bound to drop substantially. In 1940, there were only 8,307 wage workers of Japanese ancestry on farms, most of them so old that they can not long "displace" any other race. The acreage of farms operated by Japanese declined between 1920 and 1940 from 7/10ths of 1% to 4/10ths of 1%, of the total farm acreage. Unpaid members of Japanese families cannot constitute a serious competitive threat for there were in 1940 only 4,832 such workers on Japanese farms, less than one per Japanese operated farm, and only one to every 57 farms on the coast.

Prof. Taylor closed his remarks with a cutting reference to Hood River. He said that in truck farming farmers of Japanese ancestry "have competed with the most highly-industrialized

agricultural operators in the West. People are acutely conscious of this competition in areas where industrialized grower-shippers predominate. But to those of us whose interest lies in the welfare of western agriculture, the warning of Hood River is clear. There, heedless citizens took measures to oppose persons of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country is beyond question. All the money and effort of years to advertise apples never carried the name of Hood River over the nation and across the seas like those measures. We do not want our lettuce and melons and fruits advertised... as the apples of Hood River were advertised."

Dave Davidson, Chairman, State War Board and California
Agricultural Agency.

The policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency makes no difference in treatment because of race. The regular payment programs of the Triple A recognize as eligible producers any farmers, either tenants or landlords, who are operating farms. Triple A does not even make distinction because of citizenship or the lack thereof although payments are, of course, dependent on Treasury and other Government regulations. No distinction with regard to special services rendered by Triple A to farm operators is made because of race. Any farm operator who can qualify receives assistance.

The regulations prescribed for the Department of Agriculture War Board give no recognition to any difference in treatment because of race.

Ralph W. Hollenberg, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration.

Rural rehabilitation or operating loans may be made to citizens, and aliens not of enemy nationality who have indicated their intention of becoming citizens, on the same basis as apply to any applicant. Farm purchase loans are available to veterans of the present war, farm tenants, renters, and laborers, who are American citizens. Health Services, Water facilities loans, and Group Services Loans are available. Before a loan can be made to any applicant, the County Farm Security Administration, composed of three prominent local farmers, must pass on his eligibility, character and integrity. (It was observed that the sticking-point was likely to be in some of these County committees).

Frank Buckner-- Associate State Supervisor, Farm Labor Project;
Agricultural Extension Service, University of
California

The Agricultural Extension Service can take no other position than that of seeing that the farm placement in this State is open to all employers and all workers without discrimination. It is open and free to every farmer and every worker in the State. Farm Labor Offices are located in each county of agricultural importance and all offices are prepared to assist job applicants in finding agricultural employment.

The Agricultural Extension Service is required from time to time to certify to the War Food Administration the needs of the State for foreign agricultural labor. Such certifications of need are based on the principle that qualified domestic labor shall not be displaced by the foreign workers. If Japanese-Americans become a part of the agricultural work force in California,

that fact will be taken into consideration when certifications for Mexican Nationals are made, and the basic principle referred to above will be observed.

Willard Ellis, President Federal Land Bank, Berkeley

The Land Bank has made loans to Japanese-Americans and when they come back, they will receive the same kind of treatment that they formerly received. However, the Land Bank cannot make a loan to anyone unless it is first recommended by the local association of farmers, since the local farmers have to become liable for the loans. In the past, there have been a few instances of prejudice against making loans, and there might be some under existing circumstances. I think, however, that there will be a minimum of prejudice, and that most of those who have the necessary security can obtain loans through their local associations.

Discussion; afternoon of January 11.

The question of housing must be immediately considered and the various possibilities worked out. The National Housing Authority and W.R.A. are trying to work out a plan of housing for war workers. Temporary housing is being planned by church groups.

Dr. Kim expressed the desire of the Korean people to help in what ways they can. He also recommended that other conferences be held as a means of understanding the problems of minorities and fostering cooperation among all groups.

Mr. Antonio A. Gonzales, representing Filipino communities of the Western states: the problems of the Filipinos are also acute at this time. The Filipinos as Christians are endeavoring to practice Christian ideals in their relationships with other minority groups.

The San Mateo Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented a petition to be called to the attention of the National Housing Administration and the Federal Public Housing Authority, for immediate assistance in the housing situation in their community. Despite the serious problem presented because so many Negroes live in the areas formerly occupied by Japanese Americans, the Negro community seems to be almost universally sympathetic with the Japanese-Americans and fully convinced that their return to the Coast is right and appropriate.

The question of laborers of Japanese ancestry versus those of Mexican nationality was raised. An objection to paying for the importation of Mexican labor was voiced, since the returning Japanese will provide a source of labor, already in this country, and by the rules of the War Food Administration must not be displaced by imported workers.

Mr. Saburo Kido, President of the Japanese-American citizen's League, sought some official declaration by the conference as to the return of evacuees to the West Coast. Since the conference was not a delegated body, it was decided that no resolutions could be adopted.

REPORTS OF WORK GROUPS

L. Welfare (Reported by Neustadt)

The following facts ^{and opinions} were brought out in the discussions of this group:

1. Cash aid to evacuees

a. Funds from Federal allocations will only be given to evacuees for the first three months after returning to the Coast; after that time they will have re-established their status as residents of the states to which they return, and will be eligible on the same basis as other residents, for aid from county agencies.

b. However, the Attorneys General of the three Coastal states have held that the evacuees have not lost their citizenship rights in those states unless they have taken steps to establish themselves as residents of other states.

2. Education

a. Resolution: That a letter be written to Dr. Walter Doster on behalf of the entire meeting, expressing commendation for his courageous stand upholding the basic law of California, which does not permit segregation of any kind.

3. Health

a. Returning evacuees will have the same rights and privileges as other residents as regards medical attention. However, the prevailing limitations in hospital facilities will cause difficulties in connection with the groups, such as Tubercular patients, who need institutional care. This problem will be attacked by through county and state health departments, and through the Public Health Service.

4. Public information. The hope was expressed that whatever Coast Committee was set up would work with WRA and with other Coast organizations to help in organizing a committee in each community which would represent the constructive attitude of that community; and that welfare groups be urged to place before the residents of each community a frank, honest picture of what the evacuees would face in returning to the respective areas.

Discussion

1. Question: Is any program under way in the smaller communities to take care of housing problems?

Answer: A. Groups in communities should contact their local or Federal housing authorities. The most serious limitation to the solution of the housing shortage is that there is no money and no building material available for housing.

2. Question: This problem seems to me one of the most important we have to face, especially in view of the fact that Negroes who are now living in homes owned by the Japanese may be dispossessed, and this would set up a most undesirable race antagonism. A group such as ours should appeal to the National Housing Authority to give provide housing facilities.

JACOB A. LONG, PH.D.
*Secretary, Unit of City and
Industrial Work*
156 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Board of National Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

228 McALLISTER STREET :: SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIF.

Phone HEMLOCK 5414

January 9, 1944

GORDON K. CHAPMAN
*Field Representative for
Japanese Work
and Executive Secretary of the
Protestant Church Commission
for Japanese Service.*

The Reverend S. Hashimoto
31-19-A
Tulelake Center
Newell, California

Dear Brother Hashimoto:

Thank you most heartily for your gracious hospitality when I visited your center over the weekend.

Your telegram to Dr. Royal H. Fisher has just arrived, and I hasten to state that he will not be here until Wednesday morning, and in the meantime I have secured train reservations for his trip to Klamath Falls.

REPORT OF GROUP ON WELFARE PROBLEMS

It is gratifying to note that the full cooperation of all departments of government of each West Coast state has been assured by the Governors and is being implemented by heads of the several State departments affected. The rights of the evacuees to return to their state of residence, with no loss thereof due to the evacuation, have been upheld by the attorneys general unless, of course, the individual evacuee has in fact asserted his intent to become a resident of another state. These decisions greatly facilitate the provision of public assistance, institutional and educational care for those evacuees who will need such public services.

Two possible areas of difficulty may arise in this whole general field:

1. In Washington and Oregon all public assistance is available to all residents. In California, however, old-age assistance is limited to citizens. Moreover, in this state, differing from Oregon and Washington also, general assistance is administered by the counties without State supervision or finance. Therefore, some difficulties may develop in meeting the need for long-time care of elderly Issei in California.
2. Hospital beds are at a premium in all the states, and the problem of providing institutional care for the sick, notably the tubercular and mentally ill, may prove serious in certain localities. It can be presumed that such evacuees will not be aided to return by the WRA until provision for such care has been made possible in the counties of their legal residence or in some state-wide institution. This problem is not one exclusively of the evacuees, and they will have the same consideration for hospitalization as anyone else.

In discussing the problems of potential dependency the group took note of the fact that despite the traditional desire of these Japanese American families to accept full responsibility for those within the family who may be in need, their resources have been depleted during the evacuation period to the point where general public provisions for meeting such need would now have to be relied upon.

In the field of public education the group is gratified to note the very strong position taken by Dr. Dexter, State Superintendent of Schools in California, holding illegal any attempt to provide schools for persons of Japanese ancestry on a basis of segregation. The motion was made and carried that a letter of commendation be sent to Dr. Dexter for his courageous stand. It was also agreed that a study be made of the treatment of the principle of segregation in the Educational Code of California and vigorous action be taken to eliminate the present practice in some counties of providing segregated schooling for the minority groups.

The housing problem will be serious for these returning evacuees, as for all other new or returning residents who do not own their own property. The present policy of the housing authorities requires restriction of public housing facilities to those who are engaged in war work. For returning evacuees there is a special problem, moreover, in that many of their private homes are now occupied by war workers, and notably by negroes, for whom other provision must be made. It was agreed that instances of this situation should be brought to the attention of the regional offices of the National Housing Administration and the Federal Public Housing Authority. Proper accommodations for such people will be beyond the present facilities of these agencies, and may call for active interest on the part of the committee in further appropriations for the purpose in Congress. The San Mateo Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented a petition for immediate assistance in the situation in their community. The group decided to take this petition to the entire meeting as a part of this report, and to recommend its being brought immediately to the attention of the National Housing Administration. By resolution the group recommended to the meeting that the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play should work with other similar groups now organized on a regional or State basis to stimulate the organization of a coordinating council or committee in every community that would continue to work locally on the problem of general race relations, in addition to those involved in the specific problem of returning evacuees. We believe it will take a concentration of activity and of citizen interest to secure a truly democratic solution of the many problems we are now facing, and will face even more intensively at the end of the war contract period to eliminate the possibility of discrimination and consequent racial friction.

For greater efficiency the group recommends that all questions with respect to individuals or to special situations developed prior to the return of evacuees should be taken up with such local organizations as have been developed, or directly with the branch offices of the WRA that are to be established in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

With respect to problems or situations arising after the return of evacuees, we believe reference should be made as follows:

1. On work -- to the local office of the USES
2. On dependency -- to the County Welfare Department
3. On health -- to the County Health Department

These three local offices are fully advised of the policies, instructions and procedures developed by their State departments operating under their own laws, and also as agents of the Federal Government. The best results would be obtained by reference locally.

The WRA will secure the full cooperation of all Federal agencies, all of whom will work as far as possible through their local representatives. Some national funds will be made available for the immediate rehabilitation of returning evacuees for the short period pending their establishment of their rights as residents to normal care under the State law. Such funds will be administered through the State welfare departments in their constituent County welfare departments as agents of the Federal Government, which will operate through the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board.

Report to Mr. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., on Group No. 5, Conference on Interracial Coordination, San Francisco, January 10, 1945 (Conference sponsored by Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play), by Dorothy Handy.

GROUP NO. V -- COORDINATION OF INTERRACIAL PROGRAMS

Chairman, Mr. Hermann Hagedorn (of the East West Association)
Secretary, Miss Annie Clo Watson (International Institute)

There was no ^{official} list made of the persons attending this group, but those who were present at the start of the discussion gave their names and the names of their organizations. Since many were late, however, the following list is not complete. Also, some people attended only in the morning, and others only in the afternoon. But the list I have made will give you some idea of the composition of the group.

Mr. Galen Fisher
Mr. S. L. Staton, NAACP, 215 North Fremont St., San Mateo
Mrs. Elsa Reisner, Federal Security Agency and YWCA
Mrs. Bartlett B. Heard, YWCA
Miss Helen Grant, General Secretary Oakland YWCA
Miss Ruth Hill, General Secretary Berkeley YWCA (will be leaving next month to work for the National Board of the YWCA in small communities in the Northwest)
Mrs. A. C. McGiffert, WIL
Mr. Clarence S. Gillette, So. Calif. Council of Protestant Churches-- Representative for Work with Japanese Evacuees, 1052 West 6th St., Los Angeles
Mrs. Josephine Duvencek, American Friends Service Committee
Dr. Hughbert H. Landram, S.F. Council of Churches & Civic Unity Council
Miss Leila Anderson, General Secretary U.C. YWCA
Mr. Robert Gibson, S.F. Council for Civic Unity
Mr. Henry Tyler, Vice President, Sacramento Junior College
Mr. Joseph James, NAACP
Dr. Buell Gallagher
Mrs. Helen Salz, American Civil Liberties Union
Mr. Gus J. Solomon, of Portland
Mr. McCombs, of Berkeley
Mrs. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., of Palo Alto
Mrs. Lillyan Rhodes, of Palo Alto
Dr. Jordan, of Los Angeles
Mrs. Elkus, Columbia Foundation
Mr. Glenn W. Moore, 311 South Spring St., Los Angeles (Exec. Secretary, Presbytery of Los Angeles)
Mrs. (Arthur?) Heineman, of Los Angeles -- State Dept. of Education; YWCA
Others attending were representatives from the following organizations:
Berkeley Branch, WIL
Korean Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles
Fair Play Committee, San Mateo
Filipino Community, San Francisco
Congregational Church, Council for Social Action
Formerly Japanese Community Church, Los Angeles; now Protestant Church Committee
San Francisco Community Chest
Fellowship Church and Railroad Brotherhood
WRA (represented by a Medical Social Consultant)

Mr. Hagedorn began the meeting by stating that in many communities in the West committees have been organized to deal with problems in the field of race relations. He mentioned Dr. Stewart Cole as doing very effective work in intercultural workshops. "We have a feeling there is a tremendous waste of human energy. There are too many organizations competing with one another--in activities and for funds from foundations.... We are hoping this group will evolve something which may be effective in working toward the coordination of these activities."

A Filipino woman asked a question about property laws. It was stated that such a question would more properly come before the group discussing legal and constitutional questions, that our group was meeting to discuss possible coordination of work. It was suggested that she consult the Council for Civic Unity in her own city.

Mr. Gibson described very briefly the organization of the S.F. Civic Unity Council, how it came to be established, etc. He mentioned that the committee on housing is the most active at this time. The Council hopes to gain individual memberships on as wide a basis as possible. Their program is one essentially of precluding racial strife. They hope the Council will represent every organization in the city and will be an effective coordinating body in the community. They will work in cooperation with the Fair Play Committee. Mr. Gibson and Mr. James spoke of the differences and similarities between the Council for Civic Unity and the Mayor's Committee.

Mr. Moore, from Los Angeles, said there are many committees and coordinating committees in that city, and mentioned the three he considers the most important: (1) the Church Federation's interracial commission. (Dr. Jordan is a member of that group.) They are interested in the matter of restrictive covenants, etc.; (2) A Civic Committee; and (3) the Committee for Interracial Progress of Los Angeles County.

Miss Watson asked that I tell something about the work of the American Council on Race Relations. I told them how the ACRR was organized and what its purposes are; that we are working for the accomplishment of full democracy in race relations. I spoke of the 4 divisions of work: Community Services, National Clearing House, National Information Bureau, Series of National Planning Conferences. I gave the names of some of the Board members, and stated that the Pacific Coast Regional Office is the only regional office and was established because it was felt that the race problems in this region during the war and in the early postwar years should be given special attention. I stated that the ultimate goal of the Council is; "Full participation of all citizens in all aspects of American life; equal rights and equal opportunities." One woman in the group mentioned that Mr. Hewes of the ACRR had been of much help in connection with the Johnson Survey and in getting the San Francisco Civic Unity Council organized and said she knew he had worked with other communities also. I said that our office had worked with various committees in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and Denver; that we tried to make the experiences and successful techniques of one community available to another.

Mr. Hagedorn said that it is the smaller communities that are unorganized. They have no branches of national organizations and don't know how to go about organizing locally to meet the needs of the community. It is important to reach into the small communities and help the people of goodwill there, with the experience that has been gathered in the larger cities.

Mr. Staton, of the San Mateo NAACP, stated the problems of the Negroes-- particularly housing. He felt the ACRR could help them a great deal. He apparently had not hear of the organization before. He stated that the most important thing seems to be to make the experience of one community available to another.

A woman from San Mateo spoke of another group in that city--a group of women which has been meeting for about 6 or 7 years. It is purely a fellowship group of different races. She asked "if that kind of group really isn't the most important to be created in communities?"

A man from Beverly Hills stated that the problem there is particularly anti-Semitic. The whole community got jittery and finally set to work to do something about the problem. They are trying to solve it by getting groups together to consider the problem of the returning soldiers.

Someone else mentioned that competition in budgets is another question. He further stated that we all agree that there should be coordination and yet that method alone wouldn't quite solve the problem. He said that Mr. Rundquist, Mr. Fisher, etc., have found that a new individual coming into a community will sometimes revitalize without creating any new organization. He believed an organization that will send people into the community to stimulate action can be very helpful--that this is better than creating new organizations to work on this problem and will result in better cooperation without multiplicity.

Another person said we are not losing strength by a multiplicity of organizations. If you are stimulating interest in a community it could be stimulated in 50 different areas.

Mrs. Elkus said that she represented a foundation and that she was interested in seeing the work coordinated. "There comes a time when you begin to question the objectives of organizations.... It would seem at this point that, granted that the interest so far has been widespread, there should be a period now where we would consider the possibility of bringing together not alone race relations groups but groups interested in intercultural and inter-religious organizations also. In Cleveland, such an organization has been organized. There there are very strong units but it is headed by one top-flight organization." ~~There are many other organizations in the area which are interested in this work and we are trying to coordinate them.~~

Mr. Gibson said that the SF Council for Civic Unity has already been asked to assist with small nearby communities in organizing Councils. He mentioned Vallejo and San Mateo.

Dr. Fisher said that, as he saw it, the American Council on Race Relations had 3 functions: (1) Fact-finding and clearing-house; (2) Evaluating and Research function--it appraises and evaluates. "But the Council itself has no propaganda of social changing program to carry out. It is the servant of those who are doing the changing." (3) It tries to bring about conferences among agencies as to policies and programs. If to that were attached a consultant board of those agencies interested in problems of minorities on the West Coast, this would have a great deal of moral value and would have the advantage of helping in unification and coordination. It would not set up a new agency or a new budget.

The chairman thought that an excellent idea to take to lunch with us.

The committee adjourned shortly after 12:30 p.m., and met again at 1:45.

Mrs. Heard said that a number of persons had the idea that the Committee on Fair Play reorganize itself somewhat so as to include other racial groups. Mr. Fisher repeated his morning suggestion. He stated that the ACRR makes its facilities available to all who want them; that it is objective and somewhat detached; that it helps the communities to help themselves. He felt that, under the proposal, the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play would transfer to the consultant board its present functions and go out of existence. Mr. Moore and Mr. Gillette of Los Angeles asked "why start a new board with the same functions and with another name?" (The chairman didn't straighten this matter out.)

Mr. Moore said: "There seems to be two areas: (1) action and propaganda; (2) research and evaluation. The organization which puts ideas out is the one which finally controls.... I like the idea of keeping the Fair Play Committee for the reason that it is so well known now that it is very easy to bring various related committees and agencies to work with and through it. We would hope that it would become a coordinated group for action. This group already has contacts which it would continue to keep. Between that Committee and the ACRR a relationship could be established so that the Council's research and evaluation could become available and the ACRR would thus be used best. We are always setting up groups for the purpose of study and evaluation and then giving them so much practical responsibility that eventually they get pulled away from their original purposes. We need these things that the ACRR would do for us... We could concentrate our forces in the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. This is a plea to support that part of Mrs. Heard's statement which suggested that we might keep the Committee on Fair Play. I hope it will become our coordinating group. The Committee on Fair Play could concentrate on one thing at a time with the least motion."

Miss Leila Anderson asked how the ACRR was financed. I explained. She said the unified interracial body in Berkeley has been requested to consider the problems of housing and employment. "What I think is that we should possibly have the ACRR as a clearing-house organization."

Mr. Fisher said what these people are suggesting is that the Fair Play Committee become broader and put on its board persons of other races. The board would have to include delegated representatives of a score of organizations. In addition to that, it might affiliate also have members at large. Mr. Fisher said that the Fair Play Committee can see its way clear to continue its work until next October if they get about \$2500 more.

Mr. Hagedorn asked if the question were not this: "There is a need for some coordinating agency--shall that be the ACRR, or the Fair Play Committee?" Mr. Fisher said, "No, that isn't it."

Mrs. Heard said that it is perhaps confusing to use the name Com. on Amer. Prin. & F.P. in talking about a connection with the ACRR. Mr. Hewes was present at a luncheon meeting recently when he said that the ACRR needs a consultant group. (Only she used the word "advisory.") She then stated what she understood to be the proposal. I think the use of the word "advisory" was a bit confusing. People who thought they were clear before now appeared to be mixed up in their thinking, and the chairman did not pull things together. Mr. Moore said he was lost. (Later, Mr. Moore told me he thought "advisory" was a poor word. To him the plan apparently meant that the ACRR would be controlling everything.)

Mrs. Salz asked what group there is that is equipped to help give information about restrictive covenants, etc.

Miss Watson said: "There are local communities and local community problems. And in the individual communities we have a need for coordinating organizations. It is the style now in communities to coordinate. But we must stimulate local groups whether they be coordinated or not."

Miss Grant said, "I don't see how you can put the solution of any community in the hands of any group but that local community."

Mr. Solomon told something of the work of the ACRR in Portland.

Dr. Gillette spoke for the So. Calif. group of leaders that got together on Monday (including Al Wirin, of the ACLU). "We were all very much concerned about the danger of creating further organizations. But we did see quite clearly the need for use of additional personnel." He felt that we should not single out the ACRR, because it is one of quite a large number of organizations which we can say we commend, for example the ACRR and local civic unity councils. "We should have a good deal of difficulty selling to our Los Angeles community the idea that the ACRR was a coordinating agency for Los Angeles activities. I believe most people would be willing to see personnel assigned to, or contributed to, the F.P. Com. to work with these problems." He suggested the following action: (1) We commend several organizations such as the ACRR and civic unity councils. (2) We favor the Fair Play Com. acting as an advisory and integrating agency for all these agencies interested in improved race relations. (3) We urge groups to make possible the use of additional personnel in connection with that coordinating agency.

Mr. Tyler said he rather doubted that the cause would be strengthened by gathering all groups around the F.P.Com.--at least in Sacramento.

Mr. Fisher said he thinks nobody contemplates that as a rule the local organization be coordinated under the name of Fair Play Committee.

Leila Anderson asked if the ACRR had had experience in having such a consultant or advisory group in other areas of the country, and if so how had it worked. I said that ours was the only regional office, and so nothing just like this had come up elsewhere.

A man from Berkeley said that the F.P.Com.'s functions are necessary and are not duplicating other activities. He thought some group that would coordinate would be helpful. Therefore, he favored Mr. Fisher's suggestion that the Council have an advisory committee which would be made up of members of various groups.

Mrs. Salz asked for clarification of just what the relationship would be between the executive group of the ACRR and the proposed advisory board. (But her question was not answered. The chairman did not follow through on it. Many were waiting to speak.)

Miss Watson said that whatever group we do create should have no jurisdiction over or take the place of any community organization now in operation.

I was hoping to get in an answer to Mrs. Salz' question, but, at this point, Mr. Fisher said that the course of the debate had made him change his view a little. In other words, it seemed to him probably wise that the ACRR should maintain its identity and independence as a fact-finding research and advisory body, but that a coordinating agency be created on the coast (either the F.P. Com. expanded, or a new body). That body would not only be a strategy group but it would be a stimulating and advisory body on action, policy, and programs. The ACRR would remain a more thoroughgoing research and non-action body. This new group at the same time could be adopted by the ACRR as one of its chief advisory groups. They would be parallel but not overlapping. The ACRR would continue to do its splendid work. (Miss Watson cut in to say not to worry about the ACRR, that it would continue in existence and go on doing its work.) Mr. Fisher proposed: (1) That the F.P. Com. be expanded to cover all racial problems and to some degree intercultural problems. (2) That it become a delegated body in part and also have members at large--representative citizens. (3) That it be a coastwide strategy and stimulating group. It would be a service agency for other groups. It would have to have some staff--a staff sufficient to go on call to advise and bring about action by local agencies.

Mr. Solomon said this sounded to him like a duplication of the ACRR. Mrs. Heard backed him up on that.

Somebody mentioned that Mr. McEntire had been loaned to the F.P. Com. for one month and had done very good work--that it appeared the two organizations were already cooperating.

Mr. McCombs moved that we ask the F.P. Com. to reorganize itself to act as a coastwide ~~mx~~ coordinating, strategy, and stimulating committee for all agencies in this field. "That doesn't prevent us from doing anything with the ACRR. We could call them in and use them when we wanted." (Motion was seconded.)

Mr. Fisher said that this strategy group would be representative and not independent, and it would call upon the ACRR automatically and constantly to perform its functions. He stated that the ACRR is not a widely representative group and it could not be widely representative and be absolutely independent.

Mr. Moore asked: "Is there not an implication that we would designate a definite relationship between the ACRR and the F.P. Com.?" He felt it wouldn't be wise to designate a relationship between the two groups in our motion. He went on to say that "the L.A. group has no feeling of opposition to the ACRR and that we want nothing we have said to imply that at all."

There was some discussion between Mr. Moore and Mr. McCombs about this point of mentioning the ACRR at all.

Mrs. Heard pointed out that the ACRR was a coastwide organization and that the proposed "X" will be a coastwide organization, and therefore there is a relationship which is different from that between "X" and local committees. Dr. Gillett stated, however, that the Intercultural Bureau also is coastwide.

Mr. Fisher asked if Mr. McCombs' and Mr. Moore's points could not be reconciled by saying that this group will call upon groups like the ACRR for research work. Mr. Moore agreed. Miss Watson said that inasmuch as the ACRR is already advising communities, we should have to call upon the two agencies to outline their functions fairly well because presumably both might be called into the same Community.

Somebody asked if the Fair Play Com. is not at present a delegated body. He thought it was not and that Mr. Fisher's suggestion was that the new body be a delegated group.

Mr. Fisher said he had such high respect for Miss Watson's views that he wished she would give her opinion on the motion. Miss Watson said it does seem to her that there is confusion as to which one of the groups would function in a certain situation. In this discussion we have not considered that the ACRR has considerable adequacy already in the area of Negro-white relationship and Mexican-relationships. The Fair Play Com. has adequacy in the Oriental field. Perhaps one of the biggest hurdles of the F.P. Com. will be to acquire adequacy in the Negro-white relationship area. Perhaps if we have the two groups meet together we could work out something. "Personally, I think we should have somewhere in Calif. an organization which is definitely working on the problems of the Orientals. However much we may be interested in the total problem of race relations there is something about the Oriental question that the West Coast has a stake in, and an understanding of, that the rest of the US does not have." We have been responsible on the West Coast for the Oriental exclusion act and for the evacuation of the Japanese. "We are always responsible on the Pacific Coast for something in regard to the Orientals. As California, Oregon, and Washington go, so goes the nation. There are differences in the problems of Orientals and the total race relations picture." I mentioned that since the ACRR is a national organization it could be of assistance in getting over to other regions the views of West Coast committees in the race relations field.

Someone asked if we have to make a choice between the two organizations.

Mrs. Heineman (who attended the afternoon session, but not the morning session) said that "we have a long-time history of coordination in the field of juvenile delinquency. Dozens of organizations developed for the prevention of delinquency. The organization that does the coordination has to have funds and secretarial assistance, but it stifles research..." She said it is important that there be some organization which will do such things as the F.P. Com. has done in calling the present conference.

Mrs. Heard asked if Mr. McCombs would be willing to move that the matter be referred to the Exec. Committee of the FP Com. and to the ACRR for consideration.

At one point I tried to explain what I understood to be a consultant board (getting back to our proposed resolution), but before I could get started, I was told that Mr. Fisher had withdrawn that suggestion and it was not before the group.

A woman I don't know wondered why the two organizations (ACRR and CAPFP) couldn't work together on a coastwide basis--the ACRR having the facilities for research and the FP Com. having the responsibility for individual groups.

Mr. Hagedorn said it wasn't his impression that the new group would go anywhere and organize anything.

Mr. McCombs said we can't vote what the Fair Play Com. or the ACRR will do. All we can do is to pass a motion that would be referred to the FP Com. for consideration. Thru a motion or otherwise we should try to get a consensus of opinion here.

Mr. Solomon asked to have the motion read:

"That the FP Committee be expanded to cover all racial, inter-cultural, and inter-creedal interests; that it become a delegated body with quite wide representation from the Pacific Coast with a view to being a coordinating strategy group for stimulating local groups; that staff be increased; that it draw upon such bodies as the ACRR for research functions."

Question: How is this representation to be: by regional organizations, by individual groups, or by towns and cities?

Mr. Solomon suggested that the whole matter be referred to the Com. of FP.

Mr. Fisher said he sees an overlapping. He asked that this be added to the motion:

"But in any case, that overlapping between the normal functions of the ACRR and the coordinating body we here envision be avoided."

Mr. Hagedorn said: "Isn't it something very simple that we need? Some organization that will take on the job of finding out what the organizations are on the West Coast that are working in the field of race relations, and getting these organizations together to get acquainted?" At this point, Miss Watson and I mentioned again the clearing house function of the ACRR-- including Dr. Johnson's compilation of names of organizations and individuals.

Mr. Moore said that this kind of discussion is inevitable. Among other things, he did say that we should not cut ourselves off from this ACRR, for the reason that it is national.

Mr. Gibson said that our recommendation or motion will be referred to the Exec. Committee of the F.P.Com. He believed that in cooperation with Mr. Hewes of the ACRR some plan for cooperation could be worked out.

Mrs. Heard said that she was not prepared to vote at this time; suggested a consultation meeting.

Mr. Gibson said that Mr. Fisher would carry to the Exec. Com. the consensus of this group. Miss Grant said that a motion means formal action, which is different from a consensus of opinion. Mr. Moore said that if this motion is passed, it would still be necessary for the FP Com. to consult with the ACRR.

The motion was adopted with one amendment, last phrase:

"That the Fair Play Committee find a way of avoiding overlapping with the ACRR and of effecting constructive cooperation."

All were not in favor of the motion; some didn't vote; a few voted "No."

Dr. Gillett moved that we ask and urge the WRA to act as a clearing house relating to employment, housing and general facts regarding returning evacuees. The reason for this is that unless someone acts as a coordinating agency, sufficient work will not be done. The motion was seconded and carried.

Jan. 10, 1945 -- Afternoon Session.

Chairman, Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch

GROUP NO. I. WELFARE (Reported by Mr. Neustadt)

We did discuss at considerable length the problem that some Negroes will be affected if there is a return of the Japanese ownership.

Letter or Resolution signed by Sydney Staton, president of the San Mateo branch of the NAACP, was read.

Deutsch: Presumably in each community a group will do everything in their power to help the returning Japanese. Is there further discussion of this topic of housing or any other matter of public welfare?

Floor: Don't you think that this meeting should go on record as asking the FHA or some other agency to look for housing facilities such as this resolution brings up?

Deutsch: The chairman feels that any group, of course, of representatives has the right to vote upon any matter that it chooses. It was felt that perhaps there should not be any vote on the reports of the groups. But if you choose to vote in support of this recommendation, I should be very ready to entertain a motion.

Neustadt: It is not a question of the agency of government, but the question of the agencies not having a sufficient amount of money.

Floor: I move that this be presented to the housing ~~etc~~ authorities and to Congress if necessary. SECONDED.

Floor: Mr. Chairman, the reading of that resolution convinces me of what I have always felt, that it would be well, and advisable, and almost necessary, to proceed with the proper amount of care and not get too excited and raise a lot of anticipations and disturbances in each community. First of all, we should begin with the beginning. Before we know how much housing would be required in San Mateo, I think we should know first how much we'll need. The way to find that out would be to start in some way through the cooperation of the WRA to get some idea as to how many people will actually return here. At the present time that is totally in the dark. It will probably be 2 or 3 ~~time~~ months before the evacuees themselves will be able to make up their minds whether they will go east or west. Before that is decided it is rather premature to take steps to ask ~~them~~ the Federal Government for funds to create new facilities of housing.

Floor: If there are 6 families of 16 people in one house, the condition exists already.

Floor: ~~Can't we~~ Can't we ask that we merely refer this to the Executive Committee for investigation?

Deutsch: I wonder whether the specific attitude of this group might be referred to the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play for consideration for action in such ~~matte~~ manner and at such times as it deems appropriate.

VOTE TAKEN ON THIS AND MOTION CARRIED.

GROUP NO. 2 LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS (Reported by Mr. Bernhard)

This committee considered a very considerable variety of topics and arrived at three recommendations. Before I give you the recommendations, let me give you some idea of the subjects which were at least referred to, and in most cases discussed. First of all, we made some reference to the Army's rescinding order and to the Endo and Korematsu cases. Then we talked about the restoration of rights, including freedom of movement, reinstatement in jobs, Federal Security Assistance, assistance to servicemen's dependents, and other rights including, finally, civil rights and enforcement by local and federal officials and the civil rights of aliens as opposed to the civil rights of American citizens.

Next, property questions, including the repossession of leased lands, the revocation of leases and of contracts which might have been tinged with fraud and in which there may have been some ~~rep~~ misrepresentation. Next, claims against the government for loss or damage to personal property, for loss of wages during the period of evacuation, and other losses from not being present in this area to look after one's own affairs.

We talked about repatriation, expatriation, naturalization, boycott both as to employment and ~~as~~ to selling goods to the returning evacuees. We talked about the return of contraband, and finally about the referral list of attorneys and the aid of the WRA attorneys in assisting them to find an attorney to represent them in litigation.

Although there were perhaps very few lawyers present, we behaved like lawyers. We discussed these topics with considerable heat, and finally came to three unanimous conclusions. The first has to do with a regulation of WRA concerning the property assistance which will be given. Let me say, ~~that~~ before we go into these recommendations, that, since I am an attorney for the WRA, I take no position and took no position in connection with the recommendations about this organization.

First, the provision: "Other types of property assistance will continue to be available through the Evacuee Property Offices and the Assistant Solicitor's office in the evacuated area as well as through the Evacuee Property Officers and the Project Attorneys at the relocation centers. Such service will be maintained within the evacuated area for a period of not more than three months after all relocation centers are closed. However, when an evacuee returns to an area in which his property is located, assistance will not be given beyond a 60-day period. Contraband property, such as cameras and radios, previously surrendered by citizens' evacuees to the United States Government may now be returned to the owners. Citizens' evacuees should make application to the War Relocation Authority on prescribed forms (WRA-158 and WRA-260) supplying whatever identifying information or receipts they may have. Contraband property surrendered by alien evacuees cannot be recovered at the present time."

The group was unanimous in its request to WRA to extend that period of 60 days as it was not considered a sufficient period in which a returning evacuee could adjust his affairs and be on his own.

The second recommendation has to do with litigation. The WRA, as you undoubtedly know, from the beginning has not represented evacuees in court. Whenever it was necessary for the evacuee to press or defend legal action, the WRA did not go to court for that purpose. The WRA helped him to find an attorney. It went no further. The group felt that that policy should be changed and that litigation should be carried on by government attorneys, at least in connection with property assistance--on the theory that, after all, the government caused the situation and the government ought to help cure the situation.

The third recommendation has to do with naturalization--that naturalization ought to be open to two classes of people to whom it is not now open: (1) the alien parents of those now in the armed services; (2) those working for the government in war services.

Floor: Just what was the thinking behind the last recommendation?

Bernhard: Those two groups have definitely proved their loyalty.

Floor: What about a person who could prove his loyalty but has not had the opportunity?

Bernhard: I would say that that is very unfortunate, but the group can't be wide open. There must be limitations.

Floor: Regarding professional licenses, will the people be reinstated?

Bernhard: We did discuss that matter also. There was no recommendation arrived at in connection with it, but we did say, in brief, that that was a serious problem when these people went to relocation centers. The professional people who wanted to renew their licenses were ready to do so. The question may arise again, of course. I think the general feeling of the committee was that there wasn't any action to be taken on the legal side, but certainly that was one of the problems to be considered by Fair Play Committees and other groups.

Deutsch: At the University we have a fee charged for non-resident students. The ruling of our attorney seems to be, namely, that Japanese evacuees ~~still~~ are still residents of California unless they have taken ~~an-affirmative~~ affirmative steps to make them residents of another state--such as voting or taking a resident non-fee status in some other state university.

Are there other topics with reference to this group?

Floor: Did the committee take any action so far as federal, state, and municipal civil service is concerned?

Bernhard: There was no recommendation, although it was mentioned and discussed a short time. Again, the question hasn't arisen because the situation looks very promising. There is a pending suit now covering two subjects: (1) restoration ~~of-the-civil-serviv-~~ of civil service jobs; (2) payment of back salary.

Floor: Are all Japanese allowed now to return unless they have been definitely designated by the Army that they cannot return, or do they individually have to apply for permission to return?

Bernhard: They do not have to apply individually. If they feel that they want to have some identification card, they may. But if they are not definitely notified that they are on an excludee list, they are not excluded.

GROUP 3 EMPLOYMENT (Mr. Joseph Conard, reporting)

One of the first questions that we discussed had to do with the type of work that evacuees can accept and the conditions that they should accept. There is a demand for domestic servants. In the East many have accepted this type of work. This is partly from the fear that may face them ~~that they~~ as they go out and don't know how they will be received, and partly because domestic work provides a home. It was suggested that we should encourage people not to become typed as domestic servants. We should try to see that the Japanese-Americans do not become classified as a servant group. Also, they should be discouraged from accepting a lower pay than the going rate for that type of work. Those persons who are skilled ~~and~~ craftsmen, etc., should not accept employment, except as a last resort, in work that is more menial. It is a commendable spirit on the part of these people that they are willing to do any kind of work that is available--but menial work should be discouraged if they can do something else.

Jobs and housing cannot be separated. A very sincere expression of appreciation was given for the very fine attitude that the Negroes have demonstrated in saying that the Japanese-Americans should have a right to come back even though it will present them with a very real problem. Nevertheless, it is our problem to see that the Negro is not allowed to bear that whole burden. We must help find housing, etc. Again, what we can do is not clear.

(Emphasized the fact that Negroes do even in housing projects experience discriminations now.)

One representative in the group said that this problem is not as serious, in his opinion, as it may appear, because the numbers of homes owned and controlled by Japanese-Americans's is not ~~as~~ as large as one might expect.

Another suggestion made was that both at Hunters Point and at Mare Island, housing is available if workers are recruited by the Navy. Suggestion was made that ~~working-and~~ work and housing could be provided there for returning evacuees.

There was some question about manpower controls. Evacuees who are in the centers are relatively free agents in selecting the work that they want to take, but the WRA will encourage them to take essential work and USES will provide forms in the center. If the work assigned is not satisfactory for the individuals, USES will help them find other work. Once they take employment, they come under the regular WMC regulations for other groups.

Several Japanese-Americans in the group had been trying to get work, particularly in Southern California, and had faced great difficulties already. In most cases, they were told that employees would quit work if Japanese workers were hired. In many industries there are labor-management committees which can and should be approached and urged to adopt a policy recommending that ~~these~~ these people be employed. One member of the group at least felt that, in some cases at least, the statement by the employer that ~~other~~ other workers will quit is largely an excuse.

One of the representatives of a government agency suggested that we take seriously the responsibility of watching all government agencies. The success or failure of the program of the returning Japanese will ~~largely~~ ^{largely} depend upon the success with which the government agencies carry out their functions.

We were told of the present policy of USES that if a person is referred to work for which an employer has asked an employee and ~~if~~ that person is turned down and it appears he was turned down for racial reasons, the case is referred to WMC and FEPC for action.

It was suggested by one and supported by many that we should encourage everyone to face the full facts about Japanese-Americans--Without embarrassment or shame announce their coming when they come. In the face of threats we should encourage the evacuees to stay in the area in which he is threatened, but simultaneously we should ask support from friends and authorities where occasion demands.

There was some good news given to us. Today a telephone call was received from an Italian on Terminal Island, offering employment to 100 Japanese if they could be returned. Also, Dutch Leonard, former baseball star, has offered housing for (100 ?).

Briefly, to state the resolutions which our group adopted:

- (1) That every effort be made to discourage returning evacuees from accepting employment at sub-standard rates.
- (2) That we request the state legislature to enact a Fair Employment Practices Act in California.
- (3) That all government agencies, national, state, and municipal, be urged to reinstate former employees of Japanese descent and to make employment on an equal basis with other citizens.

Question: The statement that some employees have threatened to quit. In view of the freezing of labor at the present time, isn't that a poor point?

Conard: The point I wanted to make was that it is not that they would threatened to quit, but that employers said they would threaten.

Mr. Somolon, from Portland: In Oregon, the CIO and AFL have welcomed back the Japanese.

Wilson, of S.F. CIO: I can only say that it is the policy of the CIO to have no discrimination in any of our unions based upon race, creed, or color, and that we do our best in this area to adhere to that policy and follow it out. Last Friday the San Francisco Council unanimously adopted a resolution, and it is now being sent to all of the affiliated unions, calling attention to the returning of the evacuees and suggesting as firmly as we could that our unions admit and welcome Americans of Japanese descent into full membership in the organization and that ~~they~~ encourage them to find work and try to do what ~~they~~ can to solve problems such as might confront them, such as housing. The discussion on the resolution was very good, and as far as our unions are concerned in this area there won't be any problem. We have members of our unions--Americans of Japanese descent--in the war. We have worked alongside them for years, sat beside them at union meetings, and voted ~~for~~ them into office, and we expect to continue that policy.

Barstak

Deutsch: Presumably, these recommendations will be adopted, as were the previous recommendations, to be referred to the Executive Committee of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Floor: I suggest that we change the wording in the recommendation that we encourage the returned evacuees to stay where they are in the face of threats. We shouldn't ask them to do anything we wouldn't be willing to do ourselves.

Mrs. Kingman: We accept the recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee. We have no ~~particular~~ right to commit that group since we are not representing

any particular ~~group~~ persons. We are here to make recommendations. The Committee will accept these for consideration. We are accepting these as the seriously ~~these~~ thought out conclusions of the different work groups for further consideration.

GROUP 4 PUBLIC RELATIONS (Dr. McGiffert reported)

In this group we turn from specifically dealing with the problems of the Japanese Americans to the wider problems of interracial relations as a whole. This and the following group then speak and think ~~in~~ not just of the particular group that initially called this conference itself together. Our problem was how to develop public relations programs, how to get our message across. I report that we had wide participation. I don't think all of us said all we wanted.

This is a very intangible kind of problem. Our problem was to keep in focus and get some fresh thinking on the matter in terms of the problem and situation as we face it now. It was also felt that we were dealing with a point of major weakness in the programs of most of the groups represented here. Both federal agencies and private agencies are somewhat handicapped by lack of sufficient funds. The problem is the missionary problem--that is the old-fashioned term for a public relations program.

There were ~~five~~ ^{two} emphases or key words in the thinking of our group: Aggressiveness--Groups opposing the things we believe in are vocal and aggressive ~~in~~ and good at expressing their own point of view, whereas we too often use a more subtle approach.

Courage--We had quite a testimony meeting as a matter of fact. We told of a number of instances where a single individual or a small group changed the whole climate of a community by standing up and making a point. Again and again what has been needed in public relations has been just an ounce or two of courage. Then the bluff is called.

Regarding certain techniques, we recommend that each community be encouraged to organize an overall committee of outstanding ~~le~~ well-thought-of citizens from every walk of life--labor, capital, business, etc.--and this overall committee shall study the problem of racial tensions from ~~the~~ ^{the} angles the following angles: (1) Investigate individual cases of discrimination that will lead to major tensions if unchecked; work out a sound program of education under a subcommittee of trained leadership. (2) Local public relations committees shall investigate existing minority prejudices to interpret problems and bring about basic understandings by means of the following media, using newspapers, conference ~~agte~~ attendance, labor and community organizations, and daily papers; radial, exhibits on the cultural contributions of the several minority groups; planning with the schools on trends; a discovery of speakers and the setting ~~se~~ up of speakers bureaus with the suggestion that clubs and organizations be urged to deal with this problem in the course of their meetings. Use also of public forums with qualified speakers. The organization of small study groups in community clubs, women's clubs, labor unions, etc. to discuss such subjects as "Probing Our Prejudices."

We also recommend in another area--that of leadership: (1) that a coast-wide committee be set up where data on the progress of the cultural and minority groups can be gathered and therefrom disseminated to people who know how to use such material; (2) that a trained person in the field of public relations be employed by a central intra-organizational committee and that this person or office be invited to local communities to help on promotional

Inter

there is an programs, on planning techniques, etc. Obviously, the acute lack of specialist help along these lines. We believe the time has come for these groups to get together to provide some kind of special leadership in the field of public relations. We urge that that be a matter of consideration by every group here represented.

Deutsch: It occurs to me that we need in addition to courage and aggressiveness-- information. As for instance, the statement that there was no sabotage committee by Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands on Pearl Harbor Day or thereafter. I suppose everyone has here knows the Carey McWilliams' book, "Prejudice."

Floor: Can anyone here tell me the name of the organization that has asked that groups report any rumors to it.

Floor: The National Conference for Christians and Jews. On the West Coast not very much has been done along this line.

Floor: The local people are the people who really do the job of public acceptance. The WRA is not one of the favored agencies of the West Coast press. But if you call upon the editor with facts you have to be considered. Many times we neglect the editors. It all sums up to what you and I do.

Floor: This is the time when we should begin with our children and our textbooks. Let us not be afraid in our textbooks to tell what the Negro and Japanese-American soldiers and war workers have done.

Deutsch: It is also a problem of adult education.

GROUP 5 COORDINATION OF INTERRACIAL PROGRAMS (Miss Watson reported)

We left without having said all that we wanted to say. One thing which Dr. McGiffert's committee reported, we want to confirm--that is, the widespread interest in local communities in the field of organization for coordination in communities. We had large metropolitan areas and small communities in our group. They reported the formation of various kinds of coordinating groups--councils of civic unity, mayor's committees, committees on race relations, etc. Practically all of them have one purpose--to bring together the interests which are now on the march in our various communities. I think it was the sense of the group that we would recommend to all communities (large and small) the gathering together of the sympathetic interests in these fields various inter-group areas. Along with the need for local coordination, we discussed the need for coast-wide coordination. We did not say very much about nationwide coordination. We confined ourselves to the Pacific Coast. Our discussion centered on: the need for coordination, the need for a clearing-house, for research and fact finding, for evaluating and disseminating of knowledge about the techniques which we evaluate, for a strategy, and for action. Finally, we took action, recommended to the Executive Committee of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play that the Fair Play Committee be expanded to be the coordinating committee to cover interests of all racial, cultural, and inter-credal groups for the West Coast; that this expanded committee be a widely representative group--a delegated body with an expanded staff for field work; that it serve the purposes of dissemination of information, of stimulating communities and groups to action, and of planning action. It would serve as a strategy and action committee for the entire West Coast. That this group make it a part of its job to effect constructive cooperation with such organizations as the American Council on Race Relations. That is one of the chief recommendations that came out of our section.

Our second recommendation is: To ask and to urge the WRA to be a clearing-house for information on housing, employment, and ~~ether~~ all other problems relating to ~~evacuation~~ ^{returning evacuees} in the various communities along the West Coast."

Deutsch: I think it is clear to anyone who has been working with these people that there is a need for some sort of central work in this field.

Gibson: (When Dr. Deutsch asked for comments on local unity councils, etc., Mr. Gibson described SF's)

Floor: I feel ~~an organization of~~ a central organization that has a field staff could help. With the start that you have and the membership that you now have on your advisory board. This is a mandate to go ahead and continue this important piece of work that we have ~~had~~ ahead of us for the next few years.

Floor: From the experience here in San Francisco, the Council for Civic Unity knows the importance of doing just what has been emphasized here--bringing together all existing groups and committees within the community. These ^{must} get as much coordination and unanimity as possible. Before strenuous efforts are made to develop a state-wide or coastwide organization, I believe that the Fair Play Committee, if it continues in existence, could do an excellent job in ~~not~~ aiding individual locals.

Gibson: Already our organization has been requested to come and assist in setting up local civic unity councils in 3 or 4 cities around the Bay Area. We are taking our time which should be devoted to San Francisco and which a largely expanded Fair Play Committee could do.

Fisher: Miss Watson did not have time to elaborate upon all the complexities of the problems. Our recommendation was not unanimous--not because everyone didn't want to see an effective coordinating organization established in this field, but because of the differences about the connections with other organizations. One other point was that the Fair Play Committee is not at present a delegated body but is self-organized and self-perpetuating without nominations by organizations. Any coordinating body that would be most effective throughout the Coast probably would have to be composed largely of delegated representatives. There might also be delegates at large. I simply mention this to indicate that although I did support the motion, I was not entirely satisfied. It is going to mean a very serious and extended discussion with certain other groups and wise counsellors before any ~~conclusions~~ are reached, I feel.

Man from Conf. of Christians And Jews: I concur with the anxiety which Mr. Fisher expresses here and also with the word of Mr. Crawford. As ~~defined~~ in its present form, there might be some overlapping unless some consideration is given to the constitution of this delegated body. At some later time, if it becomes evident that this other approach is necessary, we can move more quickly upon a united public relations approach than we can on this motion.

Hagedorn: We want to help Americans understand other people and particularly the people of the Far East. In dealing with this question, the minorities question thrusts up ahead. Nothing we say about understanding is going to mean anything to our friends across the Pacific unless we can show that the people on the Pacific Coast are doing something about their minorities. I recall Emerson's statement: "I can't hear what you say, because what you ~~do~~ speaks so loud." We have got to deal with the minorities question if we are going to keep our self-respect. We know there is overlapping, and we want to talk with you folks here to see how we can work together, to see how we can overlap in the matter of direction rather than in the matter of activities. I hope that before I have to go back, I may have an opportunity to talk in

detail with some of you gentlemen of the Fair Play Committee to see how we can work together to the profit of all concerned.

Mrs. Thayer, of Pasadena: I should like to comment about the weaknesses of a delegated organization. I think we should have some sort of overall cooperation. I have tried to work for years with ~~group-organizations-~~ group organizations, and you always have to come back to your groups before you can take any action. I am a little afraid of delegated membership within a group because it will slow up action.

Floor: Some of us ~~ix~~ are asking that these findings be mimeographed and sent to the registered members of this conference, and that the names of these organizations about which we have spoken, be included, so that we can have some coorespondence with them.

Glenn Moore (from Los Angeles): The recommendation was that the Fair Play Committee be asked to consider these things. The one thing upon which we were almost unanimous was that there is a need for some group that will do the type of thing the Fair Play Committee has done in calling this type of conference. We felt the need of that coordination. We deliberately did not go into detail. The relation to other bodies is merely a suggestion. The Fair Play Committee can cooperate with any bodies it cares to. ~~xxxxconsiderationx~~

Deutsch: Two points have been brought up:

- (1) The necessity for working locally for ^a unified organization.
- (2) The working together of various coast-wide organizations through a central agency--the precise manner to be considered with care.

Story about the Buckets of Water & Amazon River.

Watson: There is one action called for by this group--that is, asking the WRA to serve as a clearing house for problems of evacuees. VOTED. PASSED.

Deutsch: This will be referred to the Fair Play Committee.

SUMMARY BY DR. MC GIFFERT

I have here the list of the people who have signed registration cards. The number is somewhere above 175, and these groups are represented:

WRA
National Conference of Christians and Jews
Fair Play Committees
NAACP
Council of Civic Unity
WMC
Filipino groups
People from relocation centers
Berkeley Interracial Committee
Berkeley Democratic Club
American Council on Race Relations
Berkeley Branch, Women's International League
Resettlement of Japanese Com., Federal Council of Churches
FPHA
Rosenberg Foundation
USES
Columbia Foundation
FEPC

Chinese 6 Company
Social Security Board
US Children's Bureau
State Dept. of Social Welfare
Office of Community War Services
YMCA
YWCA
American Civil Liberties Union
International Institute
U.S. Civil Service Commission
CIO
Northern Calif., Council of Churches
Communist Political Association
Farm Security Administration
State Dept. of Education
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
East and West Assn.
Community Chest
American Friends Service Committee
Japanese American Citizens League
Jewish Survey Committee
Council of Churches -- and welfare
? Ogden Japanese Union
A number of church organizations
University professors, and other misc.

The findings are going to be prepared and sent out as soon as the womanpower of the Fair Play Committee can arrange it.

There have been many decisive recommendations that have come out of our groups this afternoon. In most cases these recommendations are probably intended to go back to ~~xxxxx~~ your own organizations too for further consideration. That you will be able to do as soon as we have these findings in your hands.

I think it is an extraordinarily interesting type of arrangement at this conference, with first a general picture given of the situation which is the hot spot, then^a bringing in of the federal agencies that can help in the solution of the problems, then the breaking down in terms of private agencies, groups, and individuals together ~~xxxx~~ busy on just actually what is the situation. Then the bringing of these findings for the consideration of the group as a whole. In all this, moving from a particular issue to the general interracial issue. In the end we came out with something that had nothing particularly to do with the Japanese, which was the initial cause for our gathering together.

We have a very heartening discovery of resources and a sharpening up in locating the difficulties which we face. Now the major piece of business that was suggested, it seems to me, rests in our hands, particularly as individuals and partly as representatives of various groups. It seems to me what is called for is that we take this proposition of some kind of a coordinating council back to our own groups, explore it with them as fully as possible to see whether they have sufficient energy and will and concern and team play to undertake this kind of activity that will bind together the several efforts that we now rather more feebly make because of our separateness. In other words, this program of ours issues in an agenda that must go back to each of our groups. I think it would be well for you to consider that you are invited to send in your comments on this meeting, your suggestions as regards what has come out of it, and how far ~~ix~~ your organization could be committed thru you and its officers to undertake

further exploration of this possibility of a coordinating agency and an overall intra-organizational group.

If there is any other aspect of what has gone on this afternoon on which you need further information, write to the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. Their new address is 2287 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley.

and discuss

Deutsch: Tomorrow we will consider ~~for discussion~~ some of the problems that are going to be facing persons of Japanese ancestry as they come back and try to take their rightful places in California agriculture.

All of us who believe in American democracy are greatly indebted to two individuals: Ruth Kingman and Galen Fisher.

APPLAUSE.

The chairman would like to have a closing word. He believes ~~with all~~ in all sincerity that the things we are talking about are the most fundamental problems that face the U.S. today. If we are going to talk about democracy and Americanism, we must first live them. We can only live them when human beings are judged as human beings--regardless of the slant of their eyes, the color of their skin, etc.

I am grateful to you personally for being here and wish you godspeed in the work you ~~are~~ will do.

PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, 4, California

RELEASE AM'S THURSDAY, JAN. 4 --

San Francisco -- Leaders of more than a score of West Coast organizations will meet here next week to begin a concerted drive to give Japanese-Americans practical assistance in their efforts to re-establish themselves in war-essential work in the communities from which they were evacuated two years ago.

The conference, which will be held January 10 and 11 at the Palace Hotel, is sponsored by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. Maurice E. Harrison of San Francisco, chairman of the Committee, will preside.

Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, and top West Coast officials of a dozen other Federal and state agencies, will describe the problems facing the returning evacuees and will tell what steps the government will take to help the Japanese-Americans to find war jobs, housing, farms, credit, legal advice and meet other needs.

"Pacific Coast residents mean to stand behind the decisions of the Supreme Court and the War Department which give the returning Japanese-Americans full freedom, but most of us do not know what immediate, practical steps must be taken if the Nisei are to be absorbed into the war effort in an orderly way," Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Fair Play Committee, said in announcing the conference. "We intend to ask the responsible government

(more)

agencies to lay all the cards on the table, and we mean to find out how the efforts of all sympathetic organizations and individuals can be coordinated to solve these problems in ways that will advance the war effort."

Mrs. Kingman said the first day's session would be devoted to study of employment, housing, legal and public relations problems involved in the return of the Japanese-Americans and to a general consideration of Pacific Coast race relations. Difficulties confronting Japanese-Americans returning to farms will be the subject of the second day's program.

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COUNCIL FOR CIVIC UNITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
101 Post Street
San Francisco, California

RELEASE AM'S FRIDAY, JANUARY 5TH:

San Francisco -- Japanese-Americans who may return to West Coast communities were seen today as a possible bright spot in a darkening manpower picture.

Harold Boyd, chairman of the Council For Civil Unity of San Francisco, said today that the Nisei could fill at least 15,000 vital war jobs in industry and on farms.

The chief factor limiting the number of Japanese-Americans who will find war work here, Boyd said, is uncertainty on the part of the evacuees as to available housing and employment.

"Misunderstanding on these points is hindering the war effort", Boyd, said. "The Nisei are among the most skillful farmers and farm laborers in the Nation. There is every reason to believe that Pacific Coast farmers, who have gladly used German war prisoners as farm labor, would be glad to employ American citizens of Japanese ancestry as free labor".

Boyd said he believes Coast war plants will welcome the returning Nisei, and he pointed out that the loyalty of all who return is first established by the Army and the FBI.

The Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco, of which Boyd is Chairman, will join with the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in a two-day conference on jobs, housing, farm and related problems faced by the returning Japanese-Americans. The conference will be held January 10 and 11 at the Palace Hotel.

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PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, 4, California

RELEASE SUNDAY, JANUARY 8 TH, OR THEREAFTER:

San Francisco -- An attempt to evolve a coordinated post-war race-relations program for the Pacific Coast will be made here January 10 and 11 when representatives of more than a score of organizations concerned with race matters in California, Oregon and Washington meet here for discussions.

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch said today that the coming conference, called by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play of which he is an executive committee member, will attempt to coordinate the efforts of some 300 West Coast groups making efforts to improve race relations.

"There are 300 groups throughout the West Coast seeking to present a unified front against bigotry and intolerance," Dr. Deutsch said. "At present some of these are probably wasting money in ill-directed efforts that do little or no good. All need the benefit of an interchange of facts and point of view."

Dr. Deutsch said he sees California, and to a lesser extent the other West Coast states, as "a laboratory in which post-war models of race relations which will markedly ^a affect the whole world are now being tested."

"The conduct of Pacific Coast residents toward returning Japanese-Americans," Dr. Deutsch said, "may provide the clue as to the relations between the white peoples of the world and Orientals for a generation to come. History shows that this coast is a proving ground for race relations -- both good and bad."

(m o r e)

Next week's conference, Dr. Deutsch said, will deal with Filipino, Chinese, and Negro problems as well as those of Japanese-Americans. He said he thought the conference would press for passage of a law to permit naturalization of Filipinos, and immigration law changes to give American citizens of Chinese origin privileges equal to those of all other citizens.

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PACIFIC COAST
Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Headquarters: Room 203, 465 California Street
San Francisco 4

RELEASE AM'S, Monday, JAN. 8--

San Francisco -- California, Oregon, and Washington leaders of civic, religious, labor, and racial groups will meet here in a two-day conference January 10 and 11 to map a coordinated program for improved Pacific Coast race relations and to study housing, employment, farm, legal and other problems facing the Japanese-Americans who will return to Coast communities.

The conference, called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, will hear Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, and top West Coast officials of other Federal and state agencies, explain policies under which the government will aid the Nisei who want West Coast jobs and farms.

Maurice E. Harrison, San Francisco attorney and chairman of the Fair Play Committee, will preside over the first day's session. A. J. McFadden, chairman of the California State Board of Agriculture, will be in charge of the second day's program.

"It is evident that Japanese-Americans are needed for war-essential work in Pacific Coast industries and on farms", Harrison said. "We want to find out what practical steps need to be taken now to give the Japanese-Americans full

opportunity for useful citizenship."

The following are among those invited to attend the conference:

California:

Mr. Maurice E. Harrison of San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.
Mr. Harold A. Wagner of San Francisco, General Secretary Y.M.C.A.
Mr. Harold F. Whittle of Los Angeles, President Y.M.C.A.
Mr. J. W. McCandless of Los Angeles, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Mr. Bruce Maguire of Los Angeles, Student Y.M.C.A.
Miss Elsie D. Newton of Los Angeles, International Institute
Hugh Gruwell of Los Angeles, Y.M.C.A., Vice-President of Nat'l. Council
Mr. P. G. McDonnell of Los Angeles, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Miss Julia May Hamilton of Los Angeles, Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Irene T. Heineman of Los Angeles, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Education
President Remsen Bird of Los Angeles, President of Occidental College.
Mr. Larry Norrie of Los Angeles, Executive Secretary Y.M.C.A.
Dr. E. C. Farnham of Los Angeles, Executive Director Protestant Church Federation
Mr. Dan Marshall of Los Angeles
Miss Ellida Furmer of Los Angeles
Reverend Leonard Oechsli of Los Angeles
Mr. Stewart G. Cole of Los Angeles
Mr. Carey McWilliams of Los Angeles
Dr. George Gleason of Los Angeles
Mr. Andrew Escalona of Delano, California
Mr. Antonio Gonzales of Stockton, California
Reverend Bernard Watson of Gerber, California
Mr. Clarence Gillet of Santa Maria, California, Congregational Church
Dr. Hubert Phillips of Fresno, California
Miss Marie Watkins of Fresno, California, International Institute
Bishop Sumner Walters of Fresno, California
Mr. Robert Hutchison of Fresno, California, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Mrs. M. F. Thayer of Pasadena, California, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Miss R. Priscilla Beattie of Pasadena, California, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Miss Esther Rhoades of Pasadena, California, Friends Service Committee ;
Mrs. Carey of Pasadena, Friends of the American Way
Mr. G. A. Momborg, Livingston, Calif.
Mr. Donald Culross Peattie, Santa Barbara, Calif., Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Dr. Hermann Hagedorn, East and West Association
Mr. G. H. Winton, Livingston, Calif.
Dr. Hugh M. Jones, San Jose, California
Mr. Wm. C. Spaan, San Jose, California
Mr. A. L. Rodin, Turlock, California
Prof. Lynn T. White, San Anselmo, California
Dr. Warren Van Camp, Modesto, California
Mr. Clarence B. Goodwin, San Jose, California
Mr. W. S. Miller, San Jose, California
Dr. Henry B. Adams, Watsonville, California

Dr. Earl R. Harvey, Merced, California
 Mr. Clarence Wilson, Hanford, California
 Dr. Clarence A. Kircher, Sacramento, California
 Rev. Stephen Peabody, San Jose, Calif., Congregational Church
 Dr. Joseph M. Ewing, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Dr. Hampton B. Harves, Los Angeles, California
 Mrs. Margaret Sowers, Alma, Calif., Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 Mrs. Gerda Isenberg, Palo Alto, California
 Mrs. Ben Sanislawski, Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley Interracial Committee
 Mrs. Jane Davis, Berkeley, Calif., Berkeley Interracial Committee
 Mrs. Louisiana S. Shuman, Berkeley, Calif., International Institute
 Mrs. Elizabeth McGiffort, Berkeley, California
 Reverend Gordon Y. Doubleday, Berkeley, Calif., Chairman, Northern California Council of Churches' Race Commission
 Miss Wilhelmina Yocum, Oakland, California, International Institute
 Mr. C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Calif., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 Miss Mary Coxhead, Oakland, Calif., Congregational Church
 Mr. Joseph Conard, San Francisco, Calif., Friends' Service Committee
 Dr. Howard Thurman of San Francisco
 Mr. Robert Cozzens of San Francisco, War Relocation Authority
 Mr. Joseph James of San Francisco
 Mr. Julio Espiritu of San Francisco
 Mr. Jaime Catuira of San Francisco
 Mr. Juan Dulay of San Francisco, Filipino Community Inc.
 Mr. G. B. Lau of San Francisco
 Mrs. Marjorie Elkus of San Francisco, Columbia Foundation
 Father Peter Dunne, University of San Francisco
 Mr. Pat Frayne of San Francisco, War Relocation Authority
 Mr. Robert Flippin of San Francisco, Booker T. Washington Community Center
 Dr. H. G. Martquez of San Francisco
 Mr. Henry Shue Tom of San Francisco, Y.M.C.A.
 Mr. Kenneth Y. Fung of San Francisco, Chinese American Citizen's Alliance
 Mrs. Leslie Ganyard of San Francisco, Rosenberg Foundation
 Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Berkeley, California
 Mr. C. L. Dellums, Oakland, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
 Mr. Frederick Koster, San Francisco
 Capt. & Mrs. M. S. Sulit, San Francisco
 Mr. Ching Wah Lee, San Francisco, Chinese Trade & Travel Bureau
 Mr. S. O. Thorlaksson, San Francisco, Office of War Information, Japanese Division
 Mr. Jack Fields, San Francisco, Office of War Information, Japanese Division
 Mrs. Lillian Rhodes, Palo Alto, California
 Mr. Roy Hohberger, Salinas, California, Y.M.C.A.
 Dr. J. J. Frey, Sacramento, Calif., Y.M.C.A.
 Dr. Alfred Tonness, Sacramento, Sacramento Council of Churches
 Dr. A. Raymond Grant, Sacramento, Methodist Church
 Dr. Henry Tyler, Sacramento, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 General David P. Barrows, Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 Mr. Allen C. Blaisdell, Berkeley, International House, University of California, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 Mrs. Josephine Duvencck, San Francisco, Friends Service Committee, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
 Mrs. Ruby Heide, Oakland, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Alfred J. Lundberg, Oakland, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mrs. Robert McWilliams, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Richard M. Neustadt, San Francisco, United States Social Security, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Oakland, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Chester H. Rowell, Berkeley, Editor, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Miss Annie Clo Watson, San Francisco, International Institute, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Rabbi Irving F. Reichert, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Dr. Paul S. Taylor, Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mr. Harry S. Scott, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mr. Galen M. Fisher, Orinda, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mrs. Nina Bancroft, Walnut Creek, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Richard R. Perkins, Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mr. George Wilson, San Francisco, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Berkeley, Committee on American Principles and Fair Play
Mr. Eugene Block, San Francisco, Civic Unity Committee
Edmund Gerald Brown, San Francisco " " "
Edmund C. Brown, San Francisco " " "
Father Thomas F. Burke, San Francisco " " "
Allen E. Charles, San Francisco " " "
Mrs. Josephine Cole, San Francisco " " "
Matt Crawford, San Francisco " " "
Mrs. Andrew O. Field, San Francisco " " "
Rabbi Morris Goldstein, San Francisco " " "
Aubrey Grassman, San Francisco " " "
Rev. F. D. Haynes, San Francisco " " "
George Hayward, Oakland, Local Union 3116, Civic Unity Committee
David Jenkins, San Francisco, California Labor School, Civic Unity Committee
Mrs. George Kulchar, San Francisco, Y.W.C.A. " " "
Ernest Lavino, San Francisco, Cook's Union " " "
J. Ward Mailliard, Jr., San Francisco " " "
Judge Milton Sapiro, San Francisco " " "
Mrs. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco " " "
Daniel E. Koshland, San Francisco, Mayor's Civic Unity Committee
John F. Shelley, San Francisco " " " "
Mrs. Harry W. Thomas, San Francisco " " " "
Mrs. Sara Lee Langstroth, San Francisco " " " "
Jerd Sullivan, San Francisco " " " "
Mrs. Ninon Tucker, San Francisco " " " "
Dr. Curtis E. Warren, San Francisco " " " "
Olleta E. Yates, San Francisco " " " "

WASHINGTON:

Mr. Wes Rennie, Seattle, General Secretary, W. M. C. A.
Miss Ann Madsen, Seattle, Civilian War-time Commission, Mayor's Committee on
Racial Unity
Miss Gertrude Apel, Seattle, Seattle Council of Churches
Rev. Joseph K. Tuskamoto, Spokane, Episcopal Church

OREGON:

Mr. J. C. Meehan, Portland, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A.
Mr. Gus Solomon, Portland
Mrs. Nan Honeyman, Portland, Collector of Customs

PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, 4, California

RELEASE AM'S MONDAY, JANUARY 8TH:

San Francisco -- Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, today called upon half a dozen Federal agencies and a score of private organizations to help Japanese-Americans to relocate -- "a thankless job but one that will help save American lives at the battlefronts".

"Japanese-Americans can make a substantial contribution to the West Coast war effort, as they have elsewhere, if people here will see that they get the chance," Myer said. "WRA cannot do the whole job", he said, "and we don't propose to try to do it. Gearing the Japanese-Americans into the War effort here calls for all the services that other agencies, both Federal and private, can provide."

Myer, here to study at first-hand problems incident to the return of the Japanese-Americans and to participate in a race-relations conference called for Wednesday and Thursday by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said that the War Manpower Commission, Federal Public Housing Authority, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies will assist in some phases of the Japanese-American's return.

Myer said that this week's conference, which will bring together top West Coast officials of Federal agencies and leaders of more than a score of private organizations concerned with race relations, will disclose the nature and extent of Federal aid for the returning evacuees. He said he hoped the conference will help iron out job, legal, and farm problems which he said have slowed the return of the Japanese-Americans to Coast communities.

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PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
2287 Telegraph Avenue, Rm. 215
Berkeley, 4, California

RELEASE AM'S TUESDAY, JAN. 9TH:

San Francisco -- Leaders of the West Coast groups concerned with race relations will meet here tomorrow at the Palace Hotel with Federal officials for the first session of a two-day conference on problems faced by returning Japanese-Americans and on race relations generally.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said the morning session of the conference will hear statements by officials of government agencies which will aid the returning evacuees. In the afternoon the conference will divide into "work groups" for study and discussion of the Japanese-Americans' problems, and to set up machinery to coordinate the efforts of more than 300 West Coast groups seeking improved race relations.

Maurice E. Harrison, San Francisco attorney and chairman of the Fair Play Committee, will preside.

Federal officials who will speak tomorrow are: Dillon Myer, director, War Relocation Authority; Anthony O'Brien, regional attorney representing Fay Hunter, regional director, War Manpower Commission; Harry Kingman, regional director, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices; Richard Neustadt, regional director, Federal Security Agency; Hal Dunleavy, assistant to regional director, Federal Public Housing Administration; Harry Kranz, regional director, Civil Service Commission; Miss Florence Beardsley, consultant, U.S. Office of Education; Miss Bess Williams, consultant, Children's Bureau; and Dr. William T. Harrison, regional medical director, Public Health Service.

(more)

Bay Area representatives who will attend the conference are:

George Hayward, Dave Jenkins and Aubrey Grossman, Council for Civic Unity; Irving Babow, B'nai Brith; C. L. Dellums, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Leslie Ganyard, Rosenberg Doudation; Mrs. Marjorie Elkus, Columbia Foundation; Joseph Conard and Mrs. Josephine Duveneck, Friends Service Committee; Oleta Yates, Mayor's Civic Unity Committee; James Eggleston, YMCA of San Francisco; Miss Annie Clo Watson, International Institute; Mrs. Bartlett B. Hurd, YWCA of Berkeley, Miss Elizabeth McGiffert, Berkeley Inter-Racial Committee; Miss Mary Coxhead, Congregational Church of Oakland, Mrs. Rose Esperti, International Institute of Alameda; and Rev. ~~Olson~~ Galen Lee Rose, Confederation of Christians and Jews, Oakland.

The following Bay Area members of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play will also attend:

Allen G. Blaisdell, Will C. James, Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, Edward L. Parsons, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, Irving F. Reichert, Mrs. Wallace Alexander, Monroe E. Dattsch, and George Wilson.

Wednesday's session will study the situation of Japanese-Americans returning to agriculture. Speakers will include Harry Osaki, a Japanese-American farmer of Fowler, California; Dr. Paul S. Taylor, economics professor of the University of California, and officials of the California State War Board, Emergency Farm Labor Program, Farm Security Administration and Farm Credit Administration.

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RELEASE TUESDAY, JANUARY 9TH:

San Francisco -- Jan 9th -- Organized labor will join with more than a score of civic, social, religious and inter-racial groups here Wednesday and Thursday to begin a concerted drive to give Japanese-Americans practical assistance in their efforts to find war-essential work in the communities from which they were evacuated two years ago.

A two-day conference, called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, will attempt to coordinate efforts of all groups behind a joint program for improvement of West Coast race relations. Maurice E. Harrison, San Francisco attorney and chairman of the Fair Play Committee will preside.

CIO leaders who are members of the Fair Play Committee are: Philip H. Connelly, State Vice-President; George Wilson, chairman, San Francisco County CIO Council and Mrs. Ruby Heide, secretary, Alameda County CIO Council.

George G. Kiggell, AFL leader, is a member of the Fair Play Committee.

Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, and top West Coast officials of a dozen other Federal and state agencies, will describe the problems facing the returning evacuees and will tell what steps the government will take to help the Japanese-Americans find war jobs, housing, farms, credit, legal advice and meet other needs.

"Pacific Coast residents mean to stand behind the decisions of the Supreme Court and the War Department which give the returning Japanese-Americans full freedom, but most of us do not know what immediate, practical steps must be taken if the Nisei are to be absorbed into the war effort in

an orderly way," Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Fair Play Committee, said in announcing the conference. "We intend to ask the responsible government agencies to lay all the cards on the table, and we mean to find out how the efforts of all sympathetic organizations and individuals can be coordinated to solve these problems in ways that will advance the war effort."

Mrs. Kingman said the first day's session would be devoted to study of employment, housing, legal and public relations problems involved in the return of the Japanese-Americans and to a general consideration of Pacific Coast race relations. Difficulties confronting Japanese-Americans returning to farms will be the subject of the second day's program.

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PACIFIC COAST
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Berkeley, 4, Calif.

RELEASE AM'S WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10TH:

San Francisco -- Jan. 9th -- In a telegraphed message to Mrs. Ruth Kingman, executive secretary of the committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Governor Earl Warren said today: "It is the most important function of citizenship as well as government to protect Constitutional rights, and I am pleased to note that plans are being made everywhere to discourage friction during the period of the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to our state".

Governor Warren, who had been invited to attend a race relations conference to be held at the Palace Hotel Wednesday and Thursday, under the auspices of the Fair Play Committee, explained in his wire that the opening days of the legislative session made it impossible for him to leave Sacramento.

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PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
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RELEASE PM'S THURSDAY, JANUARY 11TH:

San Francisco -- Jan. 11th -- Dr. Paul S. Taylor, University of California economics professor, today compared "four fancies" with "four facts" about Japanese-Americans returning to Coast farms.

The comparison, made before a Conference called by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, was as follows:

1. Japanese-American farm people do not 'breed like rabbits' -- "the fact is...their birth rate is insufficient to balance mortality and emigration.
2. Farm laborers of Japanese ancestry are not a competitive threat to other farm labor -- "the fact is...their employment will afford some relief to the taxpayers" because fewer Mexican Nationals need be imported at government expense.
3. Competition from Japanese-American farmers does not threaten other farmers -- "the fact is...that between 1920 and 1940 the percentage of Japanese-American to all other Coast farms dropped by more than one-seventh; their average acreage dropped from 65 to 42.2, and the value of their farms fell by more than one-half."
4. Unpaid family labor does not give Japanese-American farmers a great competitive advantage -- "the fact is...that prior to the evacuation there were only 4,832 such unpaid laborers on the Pacific Coast, or about one for every 57 farms in the region."

(more)

"The warning of Hood River is clear," Taylor said. "We do not want our lettuce and melons and fruits advertised to the housewives of the Nation and to our soldiers overseas as the apples of Hood River were advertised.

J.S. McFadden, president, California State Board of Agriculture, presided over today's session which was attended by representatives of more than a score of organizations concerned with the improvement of West Coast race relations. Others who were to speak included: Harry Osaki, a Japanese-American farmer of Fowler, California; Dave Davidson, chairman, California State War Board; Willard Ellis, president, Federal Land Bank of Berkeley; Frank Buckner, associate state supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor Program; and Ralph W. Hollenberg, regional director, Farm Security Administration.

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PACIFIC COAST
COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND FAIR PLAY
2234 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley 4, California

RELEASE PM'S WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1945

San Francisco--Jan. 11--Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority said today he expects 40,000 Japanese-American men, women and children may return to the Pacific Coast during 1945.

"These people want a chance to get into the production lines here as they have elsewhere," Myer said. "Thirteen thousand Japanese-Americans have already been inducted into the Army. The returning evacuees mean to back up these boys -- and the sons and brothers of all other Americans."

Myer said it would be short-sighted for Coast residents to fail to aid the Japanese-Americans find jobs and farms from which they can devote their full attention to war production. He pointed out that all who return are first cleared by the Army.

Myer spoke before a three-state race relations conference called by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play and attended by leaders of more than a score of private organizations concerned with race problems and by officials of a dozen Federal agencies. The two-day conference was called to formulate a unified and coordinated race-relations program for the Pacific Coast states.

Anthony O'Brien, WMC attorney, representing, Fay Hunter, War Manpower Commission regional director, told the conference there will be no difficulty placing Nisei in essential war jobs and he added "We will welcome any additional labor source to meet our present emergency."

Maurice E. Harrison, San Francisco attorney and chairman of today's meeting, pointed out that "the Constitutional rights of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes has been vindicated by the Supreme Court and recognized by our government.

"The immediate problem is to find how that right may be exercised so as to be most helpful to our national interest and particularly to the war effort.

"The discussion of this problem may well contribute to an understanding of the whole question of racial relations on the West Coast and its bearings on the cause of permanent peace in the Pacific."

Although emphasizing questions raised by the return of the Japanese-Americans, the conference planned to set up machinery for the study of race relations generally, and to coordinate the activities of more than 300 West Coast groups concerned with race problems.

Tomorrow's session will be devoted to farm phases of the Japanese-Americans' return. Speakers will be Harry Osaki, a Japanese-American farmer of Fowler, California; Dr. Paul S. Taylor, professor of Economics at the University of California; and officials of the California State War Board, Emergency Farm Labor Program, Farm Security Administration, and Farm Credit Administration. A. J. McFadden, chairman of the California State Board of Agriculture, will preside.

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II LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

1. Provisions of WRA concerning property assistance which will be given to evacuees.

a. Transportation of goods and other services ^{related to movable} ~~or property assistance~~ will be available for not more than three months after all relocation centers are closed. However, when an evacuee returns to an area in which his property is located, assistance will not be given after a sixty-day period.

b. Resolution: That WRA be requested to extend that period of sixty days, as not being long enough for an evacuee to settle his affairs.

2. Litigation.

a. The WRA has not represented evacuees in court. When it was necessary for an evacuee to employ an attorney, WRA helped him in this, but went no further.

b. It was the opinion of the group that this ruling of WRA ought to be amended, and that litigation ought to be carried on in behalf of evacuees by Government attorneys, at least in connection with property assistance, on the theory that it was the Government which caused the situation, and it ought to help carry it through.

3. Naturalization.

a. The group felt that naturalization ought to be opened to two types of individuals: (1) those who have sons in the Army; (2) those who are working in Gere Government or war service.

III EMPLOYMENT

1. Type of work that evacuees should accept.

a. We should not encourage evacuees ~~to~~ who are skilled in professions to accept work in more menial activities, except as a last resort. It would not be desirable ^{for Japanese to} to have them become classed as a domestic or servant group.

2. War Manpower Control.

a. When evacuees leave the centers, they are advised to seek employment in war projects, but are not under obligation to do so. If there is good reason for their entering other types of work, the United States Employment Service will help them in this also. However, those who have once taken employment after leaving the centers, will be subject to the same rules as other workers under the War Manpower Commission.

#3. Demand for workers.

a. It was felt that the demand for workers in industry and so on is so great at this time that returnees should find no difficulty in securing work. However, it was reported by several Japanese in the group that they had sought jobs in Southern California, and had been turned down by the employer on the ground that Caucasian workers might object and refuse to work with Japanese.

Resolutions

1. That Japanese-Americans be discouraged from under-cutting wage standards.
2. That ~~and~~ ^{national} Employment Practices Act be ~~set up~~ ^{enacted} to prevent discrimination against Japanese-Americans or others in employment.
3. That all Government agencies be asked to reinstate public employees of Japanese descent.
4. It was the opinion of the group that in the face of threats we should encourage evacuees to stay, and should organize support among friends and law enforcement agencies, as has been done in a number of cases with great success.

Discussion A representative of the C.I.O. reported that the attitude of the ~~labre~~ labor unions in this area is one of non-discrimination.

IV. PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. Aggressiveness. It was pointed out that the groups which oppose the things which we believe in are quite aggressive, while we more often adopt a subtle approach. It was felt that we should no longer wait and hope, and passively develop ideas without putting legs and arms on them.

2. Courage. A number ~~in~~ of instances were cited in which a single individual or small group standing up for the rights of minorities changed the whole emotional climate of the community. Human courage behind an idea can be effective in winning the support of those who are "on the fence."

3. Techniques.

a. Recommendation We recommend that each community be encouraged to organize an over-all committee of outstanding, ^{respected} ~~well thought of~~ citizens from every walk of life-- labor, capital, business, religion, and so on--to study the problem of racial discrimination from two angles: (1) Investigate individual cases of discrimination that may lead to major tensions if unchecked; (2) work ~~with~~ out a program of adult education.

4. Leadership

a. Recommendation We recommend that a Coast-wide committee be set up which will collect data on the progress of the cultures of minority groups, and distribute this data to people who will be qualified to make effective use of such material.

b. Recommendation We also recommend that an individual trained in public relations work be employed by a central inter-organizational committee, and that this person (or office) be invited by local communities to help in planning techniques, and so on.

V. COORDINATION OF INTER-RACIAL PROGRAMS.

1. It was the sense of our meeting that we should recommend to all communities, large or small, the gathering together of sympathetic interests in the various inter-group areas.

2. Recommendation We recommend to the Executive Committee of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play that that organization be expanded to become the

