

COPY

*Sizes Posted on  
door of building  
store -*

*Pre-Encl  
hsc A 19.01*

Oriental goods  
Silk and cotton goods  
Ladies & Gents  
Furnishing goods  
Toilet & leather goods

Nichibei Bussan Company

General Merchandise  
Importers & Exporters  
1701 Post Street

San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

April 10, 1942

Dear Sirs:

Since September 1902--almost 40 years ago--ever since we opened our door as a small shop on Dupont Street, now known as Grant Ave., we have enjoyed a mutually pleasant and profitable business relationship. Now the terrible flames of war, scorching all the earth, has finally reached us.....and, as you are all aware, we must evacuate from the coastal areas inland. Thus we must of necessity close our door.

We want you to know that we go as adventurers to the future that awaits us. We leave with the thought that since all must sacrifice in times of war, this is our sacrifice and our bit toward the defense of our country.

However, we want you to remember the typically American adage, "You can't keep a good man down"---we shall be back! Please remember us when we do come back---or if we should open up elsewhere, perhaps in the hinterland.

Our last thought to you: thank you sincerely for all the help and service you have given us through the years gone by. May the human ties of our spirit of friendship transcend the chaos of war till better days come upon us. May God bless you till we meet again.

Sincerely,

Dave M. Tatsuno

Citizens for Victory  
68 Post St., Room 325  
San Francisco, Calif.

MAINTAINING OUR IDEALS

Address by Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
Citizens for Victory Dinner meeting, March 9, 1942

What we usually think, is by no means always our point of view in times like these.

The democratic nations had set up peace and the peaceful way of life as their ideal--and rightly so. But we have discovered that we cannot retain either democracy or its principles save by fighting for them. The entry of our country into the world struggle has been but recent. Already however our soldiers and sailors and airmen have acquitted themselves well; MacArthur and his men have shown American courage and endurance at their finest. Nor should we forget their brave Filipino comrades in arms. We have had magnificent scenes of heroism before our eyes in the dauntless gallantry of the warriors, and no less of the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations. We are filled with admiration at the heroic courage of the armies and people of the Soviet Union. China after its more than four years of warfare and cruel devastation at the hands of the Japanese still stands firm behind its great Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. And in each of the conquered lands courageous and death-defying men and women are keeping alive the spirit of revolt and of freedom till the day of overthrow of the Nazis and their appendages.

So we have, I rejoice, taken our place side by side with these gallant peoples to fight for a free world.

But we must always remember what we are fighting for and determine to maintain and retain it. To conquer our enemies and emerge under a totalitarian regime with the suppression of all freedoms would be worse than a tragedy. The armies might have won, but the peoples would have lost.

We are fighting for democracy, and our determination to conquer must never cause us to forget that.

Do we believe in democracy? A democracy truly exists where "a man's a man for a' that," where there are no classes, where discrimination in every form disappears, whether it be on the basis of race, religion, sex, nature of work, financial status, ancestry or color of the skin. And we must place no bounds to our ideal of democracy. There must be no bar on any such basis against a human being in school, business or profession, in public conveyance, in church or at the ballot-box. And if anyone tells me that he does not accept this, I wonder whether he really believes in democracy in his heart. He only seeks opportunity for himself but is not willing to share it with others. To such I should like to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln: "I have always thought that all men should be free; but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for themselves, and secondly those who desire it for others. Whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally." And I am absolutely sure that Lincoln would have likewise said that he who believes in discrimination should have it tried first on himself. No compromise can rightly be made. Those who believe in discrimination (whatever its form), would have no right to complain if it were applied to them.

Many who would under ordinary conditions approve what I have said, are in

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their acts and even words taking a very different course today.

We are at war--a desperate war, and we must win. Mankind for centuries to come will be affected by the outcome of this struggle; the issue is simple-- freedom or slavery.

We must seek out every enemy of our nation within its borders and protect ourselves against the enemies within, as well as without. Every one who has even a hint that any person is dangerous or disloyal should see to it that an investigation is promptly made. The times are too serious--our security is too precious-- to permit us to be lax. I approve of rigorous acts in reference to any one who is likely to menace our nation.

And yet we set limits to what we do in battle. We would not, I am confident, place Japanese and German women and children before our advancing troops in the hope that we should deter or at least delay the enemy in firing at our men. We would not starve our prisoners or create concentration camps in which sadism is permitted to run riot. We would not completely suppress freedom of speech or the press. In short, we seek to hold fast to our ideals even amid war.

But in one extremely important respect there is the possibility that we may fail to do so, and that is in our treatment of so-called enemy aliens and even American-Japanese.

Of course we must guard against danger to our nation--and every person of whatever race or origin who is a fifth columnist or a saboteur or gives indisputable evidence that he is linked with an enemy power, must be at once removed and interned for the duration of the war.

But to deem all born in a particular country and even their children as necessarily in the same class is unfair, unjust, un-American. Human beings must be judged on the basis of their own acts; is that not elementary justice?

I readily grant that in view of the number of persons involved, it is (to speak realistically) necessary to act at once. /But we should assure them that immediately after their removal from military areas we shall take up each case individually and give each a trial and a fair hearing.

Can a democracy do less?

If we do not, we shall make the loyal American-Japanese (and I believe there are many of them) ask themselves why they should be devoted to a country that assumes that because their parents were born in Japan, they are to be suspected and uprooted.

And the emigree Germans and Italians--what shall we say to them after all their sufferings at the hands of Hitler and Mussolini? Dare we repeat to them the words of our President, Franklin Roosevelt on the fiftieth anniversary of the Statue of Liberty? He said:

"I like to think of the men and women who, with the break of dawn off Sandy Hook, have strained their eyes to the West for the first glimpse of the New World.

"They came to us speaking many tongues--but a single language, the universal language of human aspiration.

"How well their hopes were justified is proved by the record of what they achieved. They not only found freedom in the New World, but by their effort and devotion, they made the New World's freedom safer, richer, more far-reaching, more capable of growth."

Every word of our president was true--but how true will they appear to those who, after their roots in Germany or Italy were torn up, and they had begun to send tiny shoots down in our soil--our friendly soil, as they thought, are once more uprooted and cast aside?

I see before me an Italian physician and his family, able and cultivated, their hearts already devoted to the country that gave them refuge. I see a German professor, one of his country's greatest; shall he and his wife, happily settled here, be dragged to the interior and he be removed from his classes and his laboratory? Will you send them to a form of work camp, asking the physician and the professor to abandon their distinguished life-work to toil with unaccustomed hands in the fields?

But I think as well of a Japanese family, all, save the parents and a single child, American. One is an architect and an able one; one brother voluntarily enlisted in our army. The oldest son has been training his younger brothers and sisters in the path of loyal Americanism. We have known them some thirty years; we trust them absolutely and completely.

No, we must not cast justice and mercy to the winds even in wartime.

And as I read the reasonable statements of General DeWitt and certain utterances of Attorney General Earl Warren and of Governor Culbert Olson, I feel encouraged to hope that some procedure may be worked out which shall deal with men and women as individuals, not on the basis of race, color or ancestry.

When the State Personnel Board recently issued a rule that "provided that all naturalized citizens and native-born citizens who are first generation descendants of nationals of countries with which we are at war, be barred from civil service lists or be investigated by the State if already employed," Attorney General Warren made the following statement:

"This order will vitally and adversely affect a tremendous number of citizens, both naturalized and native-born, whose loyalty no one has the right to question without affirmative proof of disloyalty. It attempts to establish different degrees of loyalty and in so doing discriminates against naturalized citizens and citizens by birth of the first generation in favor of those whose forbears have lived in this country for a greater number of generations. Such distinctions are neither recognized nor sanctioned by any provision of the Constitution or by any law, and unquestionably constitute a violation of the civil liberties guaranteed to all citizens by the fundamental law of the land."

I must emphasize that this statement had reference specifically to the act of the State Personnel Board, but, though I admit I am no lawyer, I cannot see any difference since here too (to use Mr. Warren's own words) we have persons "whose loyalty no one has the right to question without affirmative proof of disloyalty."

Governor Olson a few days ago discussed the very problem which is now before us. According to the newspaper report he "told a Congressional Committee he favored wholesale evacuation of Japanese from coastal California but that subse-

quent classification might permit certain individuals to return." "Many Japanese living here," he said, "are completely divorced from Japanese ideology and are horrified at the course taken by Japan and I believe the second generation Japanese who are loyal to this country should have that loyalty recognized and afforded opportunity to prove it."

With that statement I am in hearty accord.

And on February 1 of this year Attorney General Francis Biddle made a statement over the radio which I wish I had time to read in full. I cannot however refrain from quoting from it. He said: "Let us remember also that the great majority of the so-called enemy aliens came to our shores for the same reasons that many of our fathers came--to escape persecution; to enjoy the privileges and obligations of democracy; to raise their children in a free world. These people are loyal to our ideals and loyal to our form of government. Let's encourage that loyalty rather than discourage it. Let us judge people by what they do and not by what they are."

And he closed his address with these words: "Let us not be hasty in our judgment of them. Let us not be suspicious of them unless we have grounds for suspicion. Let us not persecute these people as an outlet of our emotions against the bandits who are at the moment in control of the nations where they were born."

A woman said to me when I made this argument: "But one must not expect justice in time of war." I repudiate that; it is true in Germany and Japan, and if we accept that position here, a soldier could drag anyone from his home and shoot him--without explanation or even cause.

Certainly if the evacuation of the entire population of San Francisco or the whole sea coast were to be ordered, we should all obey--for all would be treated alike. What rankles is to be suspected as enemies merely because of a particular descent or place of birth.

Have you thought that this act would establish a precedent? If first generation American-Japanese can be segregated merely on the basis of ancestry, why not first generation American-Germans and American-Italians? Why stop there? Why not include second or third generation Americans of a given descent?

Some day we may be at war with yet other countries. Beware lest the act now taken shall plague us for years to come--and break our united people into groups of "hyphenated Americans"(to use a word of twenty-five years ago).

No, we need a united people, a people whose members have only an historic interest in their ancestry, but whose devotion is given with a single heart to this our country.

But there are other indignities being visited on those selected for evacuation; many communities refuse to receive them, rents are raised to double or more, and already the black cloud of vandalism is appearing on the horizon. There are rumors of beatings and lynchings of Japanese which have had little or no publicity.

And yet we stand up and pledge allegiance to our flag, you and I and the children of Italians, Germans and Japanese, asserting that it is a land of "liberty and justice to all." Make it so, fellow Americans.

I should dare to lift up my voice, were I alone. But I know that in this company there are many who cling fast to American ideals; I beg you to speak up. It is in the main only those who would stir up hysteria who are speaking up today. Let us make known that as we of this organization saw clearly that this country should and must stand in this war beside her sister democracies, so we should treat men as men and should not forget the Bill of Rights which was so universally extolled but a few brief months ago.

We shall, I pray, not cast democracy aside under the plea that we must do so to protect it. }

When some day the bugles sound peace and the long struggle is ended and the postles of force and cruelty, of treachery and slavery are brought low, our hearts will be filled with gratitude to those brave men who have protected our freedom and given our successors the precious heritage of liberty. But in that day may we not have to recall acts of cruelty and brutality on our part toward those who came to us from Germany and Italy for asylum and the children of Japanese, American citizens like you and me, who were without cause suspected and uprooted and whose lives will have been brought down like a house of cards!

How loyal and patriotic can we expect those Americans of Japanese ancestry to be after the war, if they be kept in a Japanese camp for years, their contact with Americans cut off, their education altered and (in the case of those seeking to be trained for the professions) their hopes frustrated?

If you declare: "But think of American boys who have abandoned their educations to enter the army," I say: "I grant this but they do so to serve their country heroically. We do not on that account debar women or the physically disqualified or those somewhat younger from their educational opportunities. In other words we see no reason to punish others merely because some are chosen to defend our liberties."

In days to come let us be proud that we fought a hard war with strength and force but strove ever to hold fast to justice.

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ISSUES PRECIPITATED BY THE JAPANESE EVACUATION

Draft prepared for Round Table at University of California, Berkeley,  
October 13, 1942

FOREWORD

The next triennial International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations is to be held near Montreal, December 4 - 14. Among the topics to be considered is that of the Japanese Evacuation, especially in its bearing on the war and the post-war relations of the United States with the Orient. A Data Paper dealing with the Evacuation is being written for the Conference by Carey McWilliams, and Secretary Lockwood, of the American Council of the Institute, has asked that a group of persons in the Bay Region should form a Round Table to consider some of the Issues precipitated by the Evacuation, and should submit its findings to the Institute staff in New York, in order that they may be made available to the delegates in advance of the Conference.

Accordingly, about a dozen persons, most of them connected with the University of California at Berkeley, have agreed to form such a Round Table. The first session is being held on October 13, at the Men's Faculty Club, from 4 to 7.30 p.m. Mr. Ward Shepard, of the War Relocation Authority, and other informed persons, have agreed to be present as resource consultants.

The final report or brief of the Round Table will include the following sections: I. Some Basic Assumptions; II. Statistical Digest; III. The Issues and Suggested Solutions; IV. Selected Bibliography; V. Exhibits of Significant Materials.

I. Some Basic Assumptions

1. That all the evacuees, except those who choose to be repatriated, should be reincorporated into normal American life, after the war, if not during it.
2. That the treatment of the evacuees during the war, and their satisfactory reincorporation after the war are closely interrelated and should be constantly kept in mind by the War Relocation Authority and responsible public leaders.
3. That the evacuation, detention and relocation of the evacuees represent a serious breach in our traditional peace-time standards caused by war conditions, and therefore, that these measures should now be reappraised, on the basis of the Federal Constitution and of declared American war aims, and with a view to cooperative relations between the United States and Oriental nations and America's contribution toward a sound international order in the Pacific Area.

It will be noted that these Assumptions are substantially those adopted by the House Select Committee on Defense Migration (Tolan Committee) and by the War Relocation Authority.

### III. The Issues and Suggested Solutions

#### 1. Denial of due process of law in the indiscriminate evacuation.

Some results of this denial:

- a) Weakening of evacuees' confidence in American government and democratic ideals.
- b) Strain upon the loyalty of nisei citizens.
- c) Stigma fastened on evacuees in the public mind.
- d) Exposure of other persons to similar arbitrary treatment.

Some possible remedies:

- a) Those proposed in October HARPERS by an Intelligence Officer.
- b) Awards of Merit in Relocation Projects.
- Let /* c) <sup>^</sup> Presidential ~~and~~ and other officials make pronouncements as to status and character of evacuees.
- d) Possible modification of Presidential Order of Feb. 19, 1942.

#### 2. Remuneration paid to evacuees in Relocation Projects and in Work Corps.

- a) Pros and cons of present wage schedules.
- b) Some effects on morale, and <sup>of</sup> economic success of Projects.

#### 3. Freedom of movement and occupation for Evacuees who have been cleared for release.

- a) Relocation of students to date and prospects.
- b) Changing the public attitude and conceptions so as to ensure to releasees safety, employment and participation in community life.
- c) Possible modification of restrictions on movement and settlement in portions of Western Defense Command, such as Southern Utah.

#### 4. Preservation of Civil Liberties of Evacuees, both releasees and those detained in Projects for the duration.

- a) Attacks on franchise rights.
- b) Court actions taken or demanded to meet various menaces to civil liberties.
- c) Barriers to return to former homes.

#### 5. Restitution for losses inflicted on evacuees by the evacuation.

- a) Precedents in law and American history.
- b) Pros and cons of restitution as a policy.
- c) Forms restitution might take.

#### 6. Bearing of Evacuation and Relocation on National Policy.

- a) Consistency or inconsistency with the Four Freedoms and effect on public estimate of sincerity of professed war aims.
- b) Material for Axis propaganda.
- c) Effects on India and peoples of other dependent areas.
- d) Effects on American collaboration with Oriental nations after the war.

PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

	Citizens (U.S. born)	Alien (Foreign Born)	Percent U.S. Citizens
Hawaii	121,000	37,000	77
Continental U.S.A.	80,000	47,000	63
Pacific States, U.S.A., (Approximate Area of Evacuation)			
	73,000	46,000	61
			Percent
Aliens (Issei)			
Male	29,000		63
Female	17,000		37
over 55 years of age			35
over 45 years of age			65
over 35 years of age			94
Last arrival in U.S. prior to 1925			67
Citizens (Nisei)			
Under 15 years of age (1940)			37
Occupations (1940)			
Agriculture			45
Trade			24
Personal service			17
Manufacturing			4

"The births of third-generation Japanese will fail for sometime 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." -- Report of House Select Committee on National Defense Migration.

## EXHIBITS

This series of exhibits is designed to document some significant facts and varied points of view by means of extracts from articles, Official testimony, public statements, editorials, news reports, letters, etc.

Note: This section is briefed only. Extracts may be from a paragraph to three or four pages in length. Total length of this section may be from 30 to 50 pages (typed.) Below are some suggestions for content.

Extracts from:

Bendetsen

Intelligence officer (Harpers)

American Civil Liberties Union (National and West Coast views)

Four or five of the articles listed in select bibliography

Arthur Caylor (reporter on centers, life, conditions, etc. as published in S.F. News) Perhaps one or two other news descriptions.

Victory (OWI) statement Sept. 29, 1942 (p.30) on Japanese view from Asia.

Some forces favoring evacuation among civilian groups, e.g.,

California Joint Immigration Committee Fouke before Tolson Committee

Strobel testimony before Tolson Committee

Salinas representative quoted in Saturday Evening Post

Western Grower and Shipper

Yugo-slavs, as reported by Intelligence Officer in Harpers.

Some statements of Pacific Coast people, e.g., and editorials, both sides

Rowell, Sproul, Wilbur, Warren, McClatchy papers, Argonaut, Chronicle on Native Sons suit, etc.

Losses in property

Tolson Committee, Columbia Broadcast

Sabotage

Tolson Committee, Bruce Clark, Chief Gabrielson, et al.

Sample church statements

One or two as issued at time of evacuation (Oakland or Berkeley)

Resolution by Methodists, (or Congregationalists, etc.)

Sample letters from evacuees (center and author anon.) Also bulletins during preparation for evacuation.

Half dozen selected editorials from Japanese newspapers in U.S., both in centers and outside.

SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Selected to represent varied points of view)

Select Committee on national defense migration: "Finding and recommendations on evacuation of enemy aliens and others from prohibited military zones." House of Representatives, 77 Cong, 2 Sess., Fourth Interim Report, May, 1942

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen: Story of the Pacific Coast Japanese Evacuation. San Francisco, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, May 20, 1942

An Intelligence officer (anon.): Article in Harpers, October 1942

Carey McWilliams: Article in Harpers, September, 1942

Galen Fisher: Article in Survey of Far Eastern Affairs

" " : Pamphlet

Blake Clark: Article in New Republic

Frank J. Taylor: People Nobody Wants, Saturday Evening Post, May 9, 1942

Paul S. Taylor: Our Stakes in the Japanese Exodus; Survey Graphic, September, 1942

Grace Wills: Article in Asia.

Harry Paxton Howard: Americans in Concentration Camps; Crisis, September, 1942

Norman Thomas: Democracy and Japanese Americans; 112 East 19th Street, New York City, Post War World Council, 1942

Western Grower and Shipper, June, 1942

Colorado Federation of Churches, Pamphlet

Schmoe: Article on Student Relocation

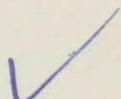
Survey Graphic: Oriental-Occidental Race Relations, May, 1926

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ANNOUNCEMENT

*Wagner*



Now that what has been so long anticipated has finally come -- in the form of an absolutely unprovoked attack by Japan on the United States -- I urge all students in the spirit of devotion to our country which I know is theirs, to offer to serve the government in any capacity in which they can be of service. In the meantime, however, the work of the University must continue. We must adjust ourselves to doing our work and yet living in times of uncertainty and strife. The examinations will be held as scheduled; special cases will as in the past be given consideration when brought to the attention of the Dean of Students or the Dean of Women.

In the event that changed conditions arise, notice of such changes will be issued for the information of the entire University in this and other ways.

All of us must obey fully the instructions issued for the civil population. We must **remember** that we are living in unusual times and make our acts correspond. Students must stay out of classroom buildings at all times when their presence is not essential. They are urged not to use automobiles any more than necessary.

It is particularly important to recall that we have among us many American citizens of Japanese descent. They should not be confused with enemy aliens and they should be treated as American citizens. Cases of treason or espionage will be cared for by the appropriate governmental authorities.

As far as can be done, meet the situation with calmness for we shall need clear heads.

Whatever call may be made upon any one of us at this time, will be met with loyalty and devotion.

December 8, 1941

Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-President and Provost  
University of California

*Recd - award -  
58 Japanese  
stevedores  
in San Pedro  
Bickerman  
family*

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRANT SERVING AGENCIES

FAMILY WELFARE COUNCIL

COMMUNITY CHEST OF SAN FRANCISCO

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1941 - 10:00 A.M.  
45 Second Street

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Group  
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*[Handwritten signature]*

PRESENT:

Blaisdell, Allen, Chairman	International Institute Board
Baker, Miss Betty	American Friends Service Committee
De Andreis, Frank	State Dept. of Immigration & Housing
Duveneck, Mrs. Josephine	American Friends Service Committee
Leonard, Mrs. Marjorie	Northern Calif. Committee for Foreign Born
Miller, Miss Persis	American Committee to Save Refugees
Picard, Herbert	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Rispoli, Milano	Italian Welfare Agency
Tichner, Miss Henrietta	National Council of Jewish Women
Treguboff, Sanford	S.F. Committee for Service to Emigres
Watson, Miss Annie Clo	International Institute

ABSENT:

Elliott, Robert	American Red Cross, S. F. Chapter
Hastings, Mrs. Russell	International Institute Board
Kahn, Mrs. Sidney	National Council of Jewish Women
Kimber, Mrs. Mary	American Friends Service Committee
Shea, Rev. Eugene	Affiliated Catholic Charities
Taylour, Miss Emilie	Travelers Aid Society
Tomas, Mark	American Red Cross, Pacific Area Office

ALSO PRESENT:

Buevalda, Mrs. J. P.	Pasadena
Domoto, Yiniko	Alameda County Charities Commission
Fisher, Galen M.	Berkeley
Fisk, Alfred G.	International Institute
Kamata, Rev. R. M.	Buddhist Mission of North America
Kanai, Lincoln	Japanese Branch, Y.M.C.A.
Kaneko, Rev. T.	Chairman, Japanese Transfiguration in S.F. First Evangelical and Reformed Church
Kelley, Patrick	Community Chest of San Francisco
Kido, Saburo	Japanese American Citizens League
Layman, Dr. Mary H.	International Institute
Leffler, John C.	Rector, St. Luke's Episcopal Church
Mukaye, Miss Kimiko	Japanese Center, Y.W.C.A.
Musser, Miss Helen	Travelers Aid Society
Nugent, W. Carl	First Evangelical and Reformed Church
Okazaki, Mari	International Institute
Petti, Lorenne	Alameda County Charities Commission
Plant, Robert	International Institute
Porter, Robert	Community Chest of Berkeley

Ruettell, Miss Margaret  
Schmuck, Rev. Francis John  
Scott, Anne  
Sprunger, Ellis  
Stut, Bertha  
Yoakum, Mrs. Wilhelmine

Adjustment Bureau  
S. F. Church Federation  
International Institute  
Y. M. C. A.  
Travelers Aid Society of Oakland  
International Institute of Alameda  
County

PRESIDING  
OFFICER:

Mr. Allen Blaisdell, Chairman, presided.

TRANSPORT-  
ATION:

The Chairman called for reports on assignments given December 11th. Miss Musser of the Travelers Aid Society said that no tickets can be sold to a Japanese person unless he can prove his citizenship. The same regulations apply to Japanese children traveling alone as those which govern any child traveling unaccompanied by an adult.

CHILD  
CARE:

An example was cited of a Japanese who had been ordered from a bus in Bakersfield and it was stated that the Santa Fe Trailways has excluded Japanese from traveling on their lines. Some hardship is being experienced in cases where children have been left alone because parents were visiting in another city when war was declared and cannot return to their homes. However, this problem is partly solved since two Japanese families have opened up their homes for care of children who are separated from their parents.

EDUCATION:

Everyone was unanimous in feeling that the public school system had taken a fine attitude toward Japanese children. Statements have appeared in Berkeley and San Francisco papers urging tolerance. Miss Watson in meeting with representative public school teachers at their request to give them information which will help them to deal with the situation. It was suggested that Mr. Graves be invited to the meetings of this Committee.

EMPLOYMENT: Following is a summary of a conference of Lincoln Kanai and E. H. Sprunger with Sam Lee of the State Employment Department:

Mr. Lee felt that while he could not give employer reaction at this time, a short cooling-off period would be desirable because just at present, prospective employers will be inclined to be conservative and hesitant.

However, it was agreed that there were some areas in which distinct suggestions and recommendations could be made, as follows:

1. In the past, a small percentage of Americans of Japanese extraction have registered for employment with the State Department. It was suggested that the agencies urge more Americans of Japanese extraction to register for employment with the Bureau.
2. It was suggested that all agencies represented in the emergency group take all possible steps through bulletins, etc., to give information regarding jobs and employment.
3. That from time to time the emergency committee clear with the Employment Office to determine whether substantial registrations have been received and, if such is the case, to notify the cooperating agencies so that they may relay this information to their members and constituents.
4. The State Employment Department is willing to notify agencies of this group regarding job openings for unemployed Americans of Japanese extraction.
5. In the case of young women, it was recommended that those now unemployed who had been in office and clerical positions previously, register at the Employment Office and indicate their willingness to serve as domestics. Mr. Lee felt that while this was not the most desirable type of employment, there would be more openings in domestic positions, and that such positions offered a means of earning their livelihood.
6. It was suggested that young people below the age of 24 might apply to N.Y.A. and find some types of employment, even though the compensation might not be high.
7. All unemployed Americans of Japanese extraction should be urged to apply to the State Employment Office for unemployment insurance at once. While that will not relieve their acute situation immediately, it does indicate that possibly in a matter of three or four weeks, they might be in a

position to draw unemployment insurance. (Mr. Lee made it clear that he was not in a position to definitely guarantee that unemployment insurance will be paid, but he feels it is certainly desirable that application should be made, so in case it is recognized, payments can begin as soon as possible.)

RELIEF:

Mr. Born was unable to attend the meeting but sent word that the Public Welfare Department had received 15 applications for relief from Japanese in the last week. They were assisting these families with relief in kind.

The Adjustment Bureau was notified that two Japanese single men were unable to get assistance from the Public Welfare Department. Since the regular Public Welfare Department policy provides only camp care for single, employable men, the Chairman asked the Secretary to follow through on this.

FINANCES:

Mr. Kido made the following statement on finances:

Although Japanese Nationals are allowed under General License No. 11-A to receive up to \$100.00 per month for living and personal expenses for himself and his family, such payments being from either the National's bank account or from his employer in the form of wages, and under General License No. 68-A, certain firms are allowed to resume businesses, the following problems still exist:

1. Families with no reserve in personal accounts.
2. Families whose total funds are frozen in non-general licensed firms, and banks.
3. One hundred dollars cannot cover payments on installment purchases, insurance premiums, automobiles.
4. Families of those detained by the government cannot support themselves - majority with minor children, some without mothers. Neighbors cannot take care of them as would be done usually as they themselves are short of funds.
5. Families without funds very reluctant about reporting, although those fearing they will be without funds in the near future are very anxious to know what will happen if rent payments cannot be kept up, utilities, etc.

6. Telephone charges are arbitrarily raised. Businesses depending on phone calls such as cleaning and dyeing, etc., are greatly penalized when advance cash payments are requested sometimes \$30.00 to \$40.00.
7. Cases of stranded employees of fishing boats, not paid since unable to leave with fleet. Aliens unable to get back to city or town where bank accounts are located, families with minor children .
8. If insurance policy is in force, no relief through Public Welfare Department. Yet if premiums have been paid by National, such premiums are no longer accepted.
9. Medical care for a National who has lost his job and had been undergoing a series of treatments under a private doctor.
10. Social security cannot be paid to Nationals.
11. Pressure being put on employers from neighbors, etc., to discharge household employees, many of them supporting minor children. (Many housewives who have never worked outside of the home, as the husband is unemployed, will try to get outside domestic work. Such inexperienced women may be taken advantage of.) Some employers have discharged employees who have worked nine or ten years in the same family.
12. Civil Service is not accepting applications from Japanese Americans.
13. Cancellation of automobile insurance of Japanese Nationals.
14. Cancellation of liquor licenses of places operated by Japanese Nationals.
15. The Enemy Trading Act provision:
  - 3-a. It shall be unlawful for any person in the United States except with the license of the President, granted to such person, or to the enemy or ally of enemy, as provided in this Act, to trade, or attempt to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, or from, or for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade, directly or indirectly, for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any enemy or ally of enemy.
16. Closing of hotels operated by Japanese Nationals.
17. Housing. Landlords are asking Japanese to move.
18. Traveling - stranded in San Francisco.

19. Birth certificates which are needed to prove citizenship are often in safes of employers whose places are locked.
20. Stopping credits.
21. Pressing for payments.
22. Persons have represented themselves as F.B.I. agents and taken jewels and money from Japanese. Japanese have been told to ask for credentials from anyone representing himself as a government agent.
23. Japanese are being excluded from attending Red Cross units and are being asked to organize new units. This has been done to protect Japanese from embarrassment. The Committee does not agree with this.

Mr. Kido stated that a National who has been in the United States continuously since June 17, 1940, is permitted to operate his business as a generally licensed National. If he went out of the country since that date to travel abroad he will be required to operate under a special license.

ITALIAN  
SITUATION:

Mr. Rispoli stated that no alien who has been engaged in commercial fishing can carry on this activity since the declaration of war. Since there are approximately 550 Italian fishermen in San Francisco, this is working a hardship on this group. There are 9000 Italian aliens in San Francisco with an average age of 48. Any questions pertaining to the Italian group are to be referred to Mr. Rispoli, Douglas 6423.

GERMAN  
SITUATION:

Mr. Treguboff presented a digest of instructions to aliens from Presidential Proclamation No. 2526, and said that his office at 1600 Scott Street, Fillmore 4513, would be glad to answer any requests for information on the German Nationals. He read the following statement: "No alarm should be felt by peaceful and law abiding aliens residing in the United States. It is felt, however, that some of the vital information contained in the Presidential Proclamation should be known to aliens residing in this community for their guidance and protection. All those who are natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany,

be referred to Mr. Camanetti, State Insurance Supervisor. Mr. Fisher will take up the question of Civil Service jobs for Japanese with Mr. Benjamin Mallary, head of the State Personnel Board.

ATTITUDES:

A great many problems have arisen because complaints have been registered by neighbors of people employing Japanese. The Chairman thought that employers should retain services of Japanese wherever possible but that this group probably could not be very forceful in publicity of this kind, that it would carry more weight if it could come through women's clubs, service clubs and the Committee for Fair Play to Japanese. Mr. Fisher will take this up with the Committee for Fair Play and discuss it with Chester Rowell and Bishop Parsons who are on this East Bay Committee.

The Chairman appointed Mr. John Leffler Chairman of a Subcommittee to plan the long time program for dealing with the whole problem of counteracting these attitudes. Rev. F. J. Schmuck, Dr. Fisk, Patrick Kelley and others whom Mr. Leffler will appoint will work with him on this.

Mr. Kelley of the Public Relations Department of the Community Chest was asked to write up a release on today's meeting and send copies to Mr. Galen Fisher and Mr. Robert Porter, Berkeley, and to the Community Chest of Oakland. They would like to have this information released at the same time.

ADJOURNMENT: The meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday, December 23rd, at ten o'clock at the Community Chest offices.

rw:arq

Rhea Wendling,  
Secretary.

5076 Bureau  
opened - Federal Reserve -

Deposit before  
June 17, 1946 -  
held with check -  
Salary covered as  
of that day.

Thursday June 6

of licensed, sum  
check in accounts.

of June 17, 1946 - entry  
management to that date  
different.

State Committee  
Atty. General Warner,  
Mr. Warner, District  
Harriet E. Elsie,  
De Widdie, of Pasadena.

functions of Committee -  
Set Mrs. Wandering  
know.

Coel Committee, -

check salesmen, must  
travel, Carrying Bill  
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Classification.  
Same kind of identification.  
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Biddle, Warner  
Kearson, Marshall Hill -  
Hawaii here.  
Pasadena.  
Bismarck, N.D.

Italy and Japan, 14 years of age and upward, are classified as 'alien enemies'; this, of course, does not include naturalized American citizens but it should be noted that aliens possessing first papers only are still considered as aliens".

(Mimeographed copy of the Presidential Proclamation on file with original minutes.)

Since there are many legal questions pertaining to this whole problem, the question was raised whether or not an attorney should be invited to attend these meetings. Mrs. Marjorie Leonard from the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, already a member of this Committee, is an attorney and said that she would be glad to help individual members with any problems they might want to refer to her.

The Chairman said that all possible leads should be followed through in order that the work of this Committee be effective. All problems concerning business should be referred to Mr. Kido of the Japanese American Citizens League. It was further suggested that the Secretary contact Miss Helen Bary of the Social Security Board and that Miss Watson should ask Miss Chickering to intercede with the Governor. The Secretary is to talk over this whole problem with Mr. Lundborg of the Chamber of Commerce before the next meeting.

Mr. de Andreis will get in touch with Mr. McWilliams of the State Immigration and Housing Bureau. Mr. Leffler and Mr. Hastings will contact the Legal Department of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Fred Nonoura, Glencourt 3126, and Mr. Hirao, Sweetwood 3940, are the representatives of the J.A.C.L. in the East Bay. The State Labor Commissioner, Mr. Carrasco, 515 Van Ness Avenue should be notified if Japanese employees are not paid. All problems of insurance should

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A19.01

War-time Program  
for the Bill of Rights  
- 1942

*Here are our general objectives. Lend your support. Read, then tear off and return the form on the back. Sign up to get on the special mailing lists so that you may know when and how to help.*

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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION  
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## Freedom of Opinion

1. Educational campaign for maintaining in war the civil liberties essential to the democratic aims of the war and of the peace; and against any forces attempting to use the war to attack any minority rights of expression.

2. Opposition to all proceedings against *opinions and utterances* not inciting to illegal acts, and to restraints on debate or criticism of public policies under cover of war measures.

3. Support of the registration of all *foreign agents* and identification of their propaganda.

4. Opposition to the *discharge from the public service*, without formal hearings, of employees on vague grounds of "subversive" political opinions or connections.

5. Protection of the rights of *conscientious objectors* against military training and service.

6. Defense of *religious liberty*, maintaining separation of church and state, especially in public education; opposition to all forms of compulsion on religious conscience, including flag-saluting in the schools.

7. Vigilance against interference with the *political expressions of citizens* by federal investigating agencies such as the F.B.I. and Navy and Military Intelligence, on the ground of alleged "subversive activities."

8. Defense of *academic freedom*, both in schools and colleges.

## Censorship

9. Opposition to government censorship or ownership of *radio*, save in areas under military

control, or as international relations may require control of short-wave broadcasts to foreign countries. Encouragement of public discussion by radio with facilities for both sides of controversial topics.

10. Opposition to censorship of *domestic* mails, radio and the press, with recognition of the necessary censorship of military information at its sources.

11. Support of adequate court review of the arbitrary *Post Office censorship* of printed matter.

12. Vigilance in checking unreasonable censorship, on the ground of military necessity, of communication with *foreign* countries by mail, cable and radio.

13. Opposition to all forms of censorship of motion pictures, plays and books, leaving control solely to criminal prosecution.

## Rights in Industry

14. Opposition to legal restraints on the right of workers to organize, strike, picket peacefully and bargain collectively; support of measures for voluntary mediation and arbitration of strikes.

15. Support of the democratic rights of *trade-union members* against discrimination on account of race, political views or opposition to union administrations.

16. Defense of the right of *employers* to express their opinions concerning unions, except where their utterances together with their acts, constitute coercion against their employees.

17. Opposition to *closed shop contracts* with unions which unreasonably restrict membership.

## Racial Minorities and Aliens

18. Opposition to *racial discrimination*, especially in the armed forces, in defense industries and in trade unions.

19. Protection of the *right of asylum* for genuine political refugees; opposition to deportations for political opinions and to any unreasonable treatment of aliens because of opinions or nationality.

20. Protection of the civil rights of *American Indians* on reservations, with Indian control of lands and local government.

## Political Rights

21. Removal of *poll tax* payments as a condition of voting.

22. Opposition to restrictions on *minority political parties* on the ground of beliefs and advocacies.

## Rights of Defendants

23. Support of measures to protect the rights of defendants in criminal prosecutions—such as restraints on the third-degree, wire-tapping, excessive bail; compensation for innocent prisoners, etc.

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A19.01

MEN AND WOMEN OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, we entreat you to read this statement carefully:

A foreigner living in this country who is a citizen of a nation that is at war with the United States is an enemy alien, no matter whether he is or is not personally loyal or hostile to our country. In fact, thousands of citizens of Germany are refugees in this country from the terrors of Hitler's government and are hoping for his defeat; yet in law they are "enemy aliens". The great majority of enemy aliens are peaceable and law abiding.

Children born in the United States to Japanese immigrant parents are citizens of the United States--native born citizens. They have the same rights and the same duties that other citizens have; they are drafted for the army the same as other men; numbers of them are now soldiers in our army. Barring conviction of crime, neither the national, state nor any local government can deprive a citizen of his citizenship or of any of the rights of citizens; and no citizen can relieve himself of the duties of citizenship or rid himself of his citizenship while he continues living in this country. Just the same as all of us, these sons and daughters of Japanese immigrants are entitled to protection in life, liberty and property by all the powers of government, national, state and local. The BILL OF RIGHTS is in the Constitution for them too.

Japanese immigrants cannot become citizens of this country. The law of the United States does not permit it. Therefore they are for the duration of the war enemy aliens. The responsibility of dealing with enemy aliens is placed by law exclusively upon the federal government. Action in this field by local officials and private citizens at variance with national policy serves only to create hysteria and disunity at this time of grave national emergency.

The federal government may find it advisable to remove all enemy aliens from certain districts, as for instance Terminal Island. Such questions should be decided according to the national welfare, after most careful consideration, and certainly not by local economic pressures or racial prejudices. We recognize that precautionary measures must be taken in the interest of public safety; there could be no objection to the orders of the Attorney General of the United States barring enemy aliens from residence in certain proscribed areas of the state. These measures are well within the war-time powers of the government and are constitutional in all respects and should receive the approval of all right-thinking citizens.

We recognize further the authority of the federal government, in the exercise of the extraordinary war powers, to regulate without discrimination on account of color, race or creed, the life and residence of any American citizen of whatever parentage, in the event of serious and imminent danger to our safety.

We also recognize that there may be disloyal elements in the resident Japanese, Italian and German population, but we have every confidence in the competence of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies to ferret out these elements and to deal with them according to law. Ample powers already exist in the government for this purpose. Such persons should at all times be under strict surveillance of the F.B.I. But the fact that such disloyal elements may exist most certainly should not be used as a pretext to justify the wholesale eviction of thousands of American citizens from their homes solely because of their racial origin. Always it has been the proud claim of America that all citizens are equal in rights and in duties regardless of race, creed or color.

Neither state, county, nor city, nor even the national government, has any right to force out of the civil service or for that matter out of any employment, a citizen of the United States, merely because his father and mother were immigrants. The prompt opposition by the Attorney General of California to such discrimination by a state board was commendable and courageous.

President Roosevelt has said we fight to maintain certain freedoms. We must not, in the fighting, lose the freedoms for which we fight.

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