



***THE FIRST
ASIAN AMERICAN INFLUENCERS***

Dr. Ellen Wu, Indiana University Bloomington
Rutgers Newark Sawyer Seminar
September 28, 2022

thank
you



Help Us Eliminate Race and Ethnicity from College Admissions

Students for Fair Admissions is a nonprofit membership group of more than 20,000 students, parents, and others who believe that racial classifications and preferences in college admissions are unfair, unnecessary, and unconstitutional. Our mission is to support and participate in litigation that will restore the original principles of our nation's civil rights movement: A student's race and ethnicity should not be factors that either harm or help that student to gain admission to a competitive university. [Click here to watch SFFA's recently released video, Admission.](#)

Asian American Influencers & minority rights



RIGHTS REVOLUTION

REDEFINING “MINORITY” RIGHTS

EQUALITY OF *OPPORTUNITY* →
EQUALITY OF *RESULTS*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION SCHEDULE

APRIL 1, 1935	PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER						
LIVE ON APRIL 1, 1935? If not, enter in column 21 the same house as at present, enter in column 22 a different house but in the same city or town, and 20 blank, in both instances. Enter in column 23 the city or town, county, and State, as of residence, which may differ from the place of birth.	WORK for pay or nonemergency work during week of March 1935 (Yes or No)	WORK on, or assigned to, EMERGENCY WORK (etc.) during week of March 1935 (Yes or No)	If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work. ("No" in Cols. 21 and 22)	For persons answering "No" to quest. 21, 22, 23, and 24	If at private or nonemergency Government work. ("Yes" in Col. 21)	If seeking work or assigned to public emergency work. ("Yes" in Col. 22 or 23)	For a person at work, enter in column 24 the occupation, profession, or trade. For a person seeking work, enter in column 25 the last occupation, profession, or trade.

WHO COUNTS AS A "MINORITY"?

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**PROBLEM: HOW TO “PROVE”
BELEAGUERED MINORITY STATUS?**



**STRAIGHTEN UP—
AND COME RIGHT TO THE
MARCH-ON-WASHINGTON
MOVEMENT !!**



REGISTER NOW!

To March on Washington
**TUESDAY
JULY 1st**
For Action Now

NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON
FOR
**JOBS
IN NATIONAL DEFENSE**
TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1941

NEGRO MARCH ON WASHINGTON
FOR
**JOBS
IN NATIONAL DEFENSE**
TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1941

I will participate in the March to Washington
so as to cause the President of the United
States to abolish discrimination in defense in-
dustry and armed services.
*To Our Commander in Chief
Franklin D. Roosevelt, as approaching to
you for the rights for a colored
man's child of God Lincoln
It must end!*
TO: *Franklin D. Roosevelt
35 Madison St. Newark, N.J.*

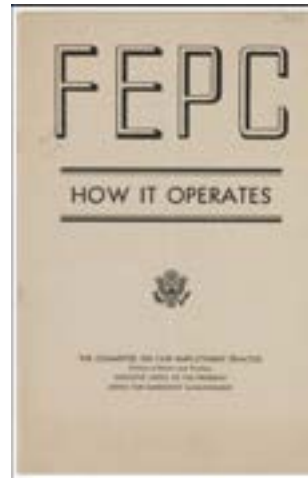
New York Office
2207 - 74. A/1000

Reading Office
1002 FULTON STREET
N. J. URBAN LEAGUE

66 WEST BRIDGE ST.
NEWARK, N. J.

FDR Library, President's Official Papers.

U.S. Office of production management
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE,
NEGRO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING BRANCH, LABOR DIVISION, OPM
MINORITY GROUPS BRANCH, LABOR DIVISION, OPM
★
SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.



*For Good Workers
Of All Types
CALL CANAL 6-5000*

THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR OUR SERVICE
TO EMPLOYER OR JOB-SEEKER

NATIONAL REFUGEE SERVICE, INC.
EMPLOYMENT DIVISION
139 Centre Street
New York City

EXECUTIVE ORDER 8802
June 25, 1941

"... I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations . . . to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

**MINORITIES
IN DEFENSE**

Mike Masaoka, National Secretary



J. A. C. L. Achievement of the Month

He stated at the meeting: "We have discovered at the we are the only national or for these United States on fact, if not in name."

the matter of religion be weived insofar as the Japanese applicants are concerned; that every company personnel and employment director be instructed by the company heads to give all Japanese applicants every possible break.

The case for the American-born Japanese was presented by briefs on the experiences of Susumi Masaki, Frank A. Hashimoto, Arthur M. Tsunetsuki, Charles Mayeda and Irving Yamasaki.

As a result of the hearing, every company which receives a government defense contract will be especially instructed to give Japanese every possible consideration. Special boards of review to pass upon rejected Japanese applicants will be recommended to every company. The National JACL is now officially on record as seeking fair employment for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Another result of the hearings is that Nisei will be able to enroll in all trade schools. Heretofore, many trade schools have refused admittance to Japanese Americans on the claim that Nisei would not be able to secure jobs after completion of the course.

Now that all firms are pledged to show no discrimination, the trade schools which are partially supported by government funds cannot reject Japanese Americans.

Chicago, praised the statement as the "outstanding one of the morning and one of which the Japanese should be proud."

The statement submitted by Masaoka at this time follows:

"The Japanese American Citizens League submits the following statement regarding discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry in various national defense industries and begs your Committee to give serious consideration to this problem:

"Even in normal times, the lot of the Japanese Americans in securing and retaining employment is a difficult one, largely because of certain marked physical characteristics and because of a seeming bias against the hiring of Orientals due to a fear that we may force other Americans out of work by reason of our alleged lower standard of living.

"In these critical days when an unfortunate international situation over which we have no control colors the employment field, our position is even more difficult, for not only are we up against a fallacious type of reasoning which either suspects our loyalty and allegiance to the United States or assumes that we are responsible for the activities of the Imperial Japanese government. Because of our physical make-up, we cannot camouflage our racial identity by changing our names, as certain other nationalistic groups may have

firmly frankly confess that their policy is not to hire Orientals, especially those of Japanese extraction. Others refuse to grant interviews or reply to applications. Still others reject Japanese after giving oral examinations of technical and difficult nature on unrelated subjects, the basis of rejection being that they had not passed the oral portion of the examination.

"We have found that certain trade schools will not permit Japanese to enroll while others tell Japanese applicants that it is of no use to register, for even if they should be fortunate enough to complete the courses their chances for jobs are nil. Federal, state and local employment agencies seemingly are not enthusiastic about recommending Japanese Americans for important positions.

"Furthermore, we find that it is necessary to belong to labor unions in order to apply for certain jobs, and it is our experience that most unions refuse membership to Orientals. But more contradictory than this is the position taken by some unions which insist, on one hand, that we must belong in order to carry on our businesses and jobs, and on the other hand, refuse our membership bids.

"As stated previously, we have numerous cases on file, but practically all those listed have requested that their names be kept confidential. Investigations reveal that most of these persons are afraid of unfavorable public

here in these United States. In this great task, there cannot be race, color or creed—there can be only Americans. But we cannot expect unstinted loyalty and allegiance from those to whom we refuse the right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' We cannot expect a unified nation when we discriminate against certain individuals and races on the basis of color and creed, and not on the basis of personal merit and worth. True, in times like these, we must make great sacrifices—but these sacrifices must be, as our great President once said, of the 'privileges and not the rights' of the democratic way of life and government. Today, we Japanese Americans ask for the right to live, to earn a living, on an equal basis with all other Americans. We ask for no special privileges or grants, just the same opportunity as that afforded any other individual in the United States.

"The Japanese American Citizens League feels that in this great crisis we American citizens of Japanese ancestry have an equal responsibility and an equal obligation. We humbly request that we be given the same chance to serve our country in the national defense industries as we have been granted the opportunity to serve our country's armed forces. We ask that your committee do all in your power to eliminate

in employment materialization of all this country everyone the to live—and Americans.

gained new spirit of American committee d. May you t. confidence dy we Japanese

Densho Digital Archive, 2009

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
FEPC TESTIMONY,
OCTOBER 1941, LOS ANGELES

Japanese who are termed was declared that it was a competent applicants of Japanese national unity, solidarity and Americans but also

**READERS DIGEST,
MAY 1949**

A young Japanese American who appeals
to the conscience of America



*Washington's Most
Successful
Lobbyist*

Etsu Mineta Masaoka



Sunday, March 27, 1949.

The Terre Haute Tribune-Star.

WOMEN'S NEWS --- FEATURES --- AR

Morals Are Much Better Today,
Historical Novel Writer Declares

MEET THE LADY LOBBYISTS!

Fair Ones Seeking Congress' Ear Gain in Number

NEW YORK, March 26.—(AP)—F. Van Wyck Mason, who writes historical novels, thinks his specialized profession is a much maligned group. "We are constantly accused of writing into our books lurid incidents to increase our sales," he

WASHINGTON, March 26.—What profession would attract an oriental beauty, a lady doctor, a champion of American Indians and a fanatical farmer? 

Alfred Steinberg

from our West Coast in 1942; payment for fire damage in evacuation camps; permission for GIs to bring their Japanese brides to the United States; cancellation of deportation orders against deserving Japanese

of lobbyists in Washington. His record in the 80th Congress was monu-

MASAOKA/JACL TESTIMONY, 1947

TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS

*The Report of
The President's Committee
on Civil Rights*



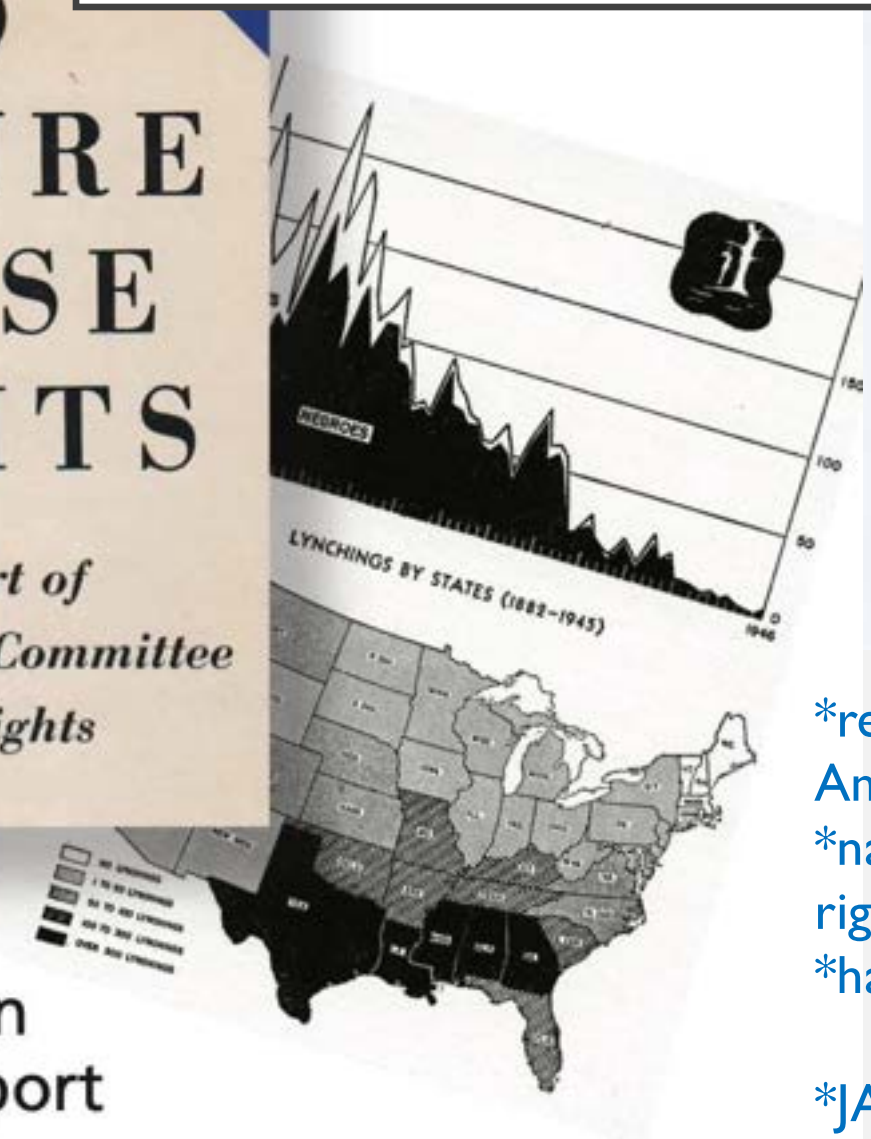
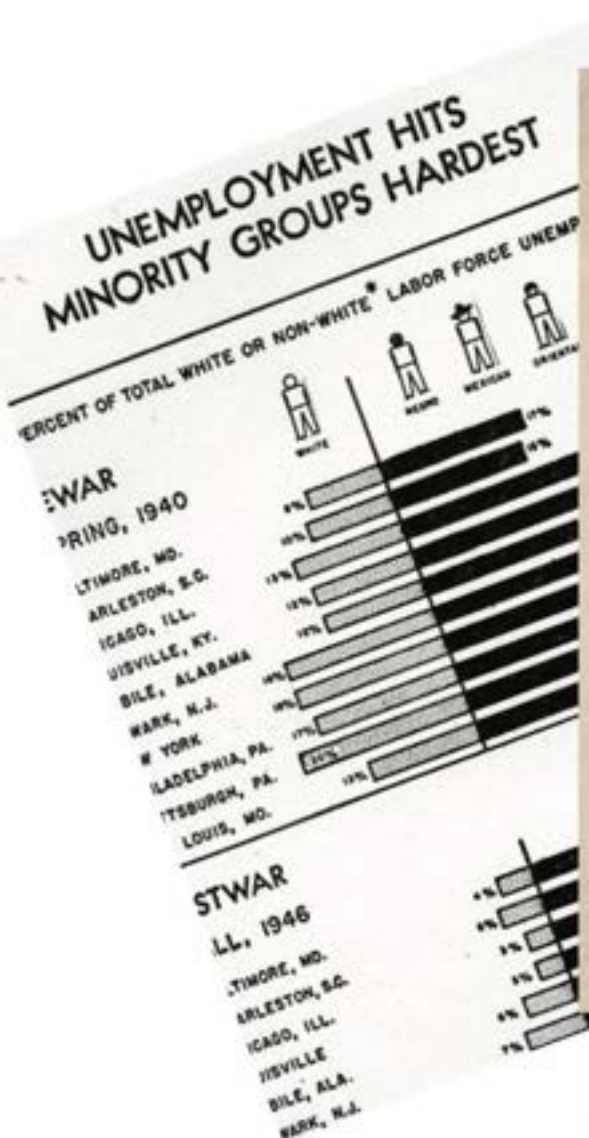
*reparations for Japanese Americans

*naturalization + immigration rights

*halt deportations

*JA's as beleaguered minority

The President's Committee on Civil Rights released their report in 1947. *Truman Library*



ANTILYNCHING

HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 41, H. R. 57, H. R. 77, H. R. 223, H. R. 228, H. R. 800,
and H. R. 278

FOR THE BETTER ASSURANCE OF THE PROTECTION OF
PERSONS WITHIN THE SEVERAL STATES FROM MOB VIOLENCE
AND LYNCHING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H. R. 1709

TO ASSURE TO PERSONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF
EVERY STATE DUE PROCESS OF LAW AND EQUAL PROTECTION
OF THE LAWS, AND TO PREVENT THE CRIME OF LYNCHING

H. R. 3488, H. R. 3618, H. R. 3850, H. R. 4155, and H. R. 4577

TO DECLARE CERTAIN RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED
STATES, AND FOR THE BETTER ASSURANCE OF THE PROTEC-
TION OF SUCH CITIZENS AND OTHER PERSONS WITHIN THE
SEVERAL STATES FROM MOB VIOLENCE AND LYNCHING, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H. R. 4528

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF
THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ARTICLE 33 OF
THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO ASSURE THE
PROTECTION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER
PERSONS FROM MOB VIOLENCE AND LYNCHING, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES

FEBRUARY 4, 1948

Serial No. 14

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

STATEMENT OF MIKE MASAOKA, ON BEHALF OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE ANTIDISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE

Mr. MASAOKA. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the subcommittee: I have already prepared a statement in accordance with the legislation and, therefore, I would just like to make two or three observations and conclude my testimony.

I would like to follow up the comments of the gentlemen addressed to Mr. White, namely, that that matter of lynching and mob violence is not a matter necessarily directed just against the Negro group.

I think my presence here today should be indicative of the fact that although the Negro has been and still is the victim of lynchings as such, that other minorities are concerned with this particular problem and we are particularly gratified to know that the bill introduced by the comment, H. R. 3488, broadens from the popular contention of somebody being strung up by a mob in the deep South. Because several near-lynchings, and what would constitute lynchings under the interpretation of H. R. 3488, took place at the time when people of Japanese ancestry tried to return to the west coast after the Government of the United States had cleared them individually, and after great numbers of their sons had served and gallantly, in the armed forces of the United States.

I think people are prone to forget that what happens to a Negro or any other man in the United States can also happen to them. That has been the experience of the Japanese-American society.

At one time when a Negro was lynched in Georgia, for example, we simply said, "That is too bad. Something should be done about it." It was not until some of us came into that same situation where it could happen to us too did we realize the seriousness of such a thing.

I would like to cite two examples:

S. Cosmo Sakamoto, still a victim of malaria, as a result of his fighting in the Army of the United States in the Southwest Pacific, returned home from the United States Army.

One brother of his had been killed in Italy fighting for America. Two others were still fighting Japan and later went on to occupation duty in Tokyo.

In, I think it was November 1944, Sergeant Sakamoto returned to Loomis, Calif., wearing the uniform of the United States Army, mind you. He was shot at. His home and his brother's were destroyed.

Mr. CRAVENS. Where did that take place?

Mr. MASAOKA. Loomis, Calif., sir.

In Newcastle, Calif., just a few miles distant, PFC Wilson Makabe, who lost one leg in the European war and permanently injured the other, returned to his home during convalescent leave. His home was burned down. The neighbors told him to get out or they would carry him out. I believe that the United States War Department authority has over 100 such documented cases where persons of Japanese ancestry have been fired at or had their homes burned down or dynamited.

I simply cite these illustrations to point out that strong Federal intervention is necessary, because we noted in California this very curious pattern: In certain areas where race prejudice against people of Japanese ancestry is great, when internees returned to the west

coast there was actual violence or threats of violence, but when the United States Army investigated these particular cases, when men in the uniform of the United States Army, in the Military Intelligence Department, appeared on the scene and gave to the community at least a color of Federal interest in the case, in every case the local community subsided and there were no further burnings or even threats against the Japanese.

It is my belief that if local community and local police officials knew that the Federal Government was concerned in these things, that Federal agencies and officials were going to investigate every threat and every crime of violence against both person and property—and which I wish to commend the chairman for including property in his particular bill—if the local people knew that the Federal Government had a particular interest in it, we believe that the crimes of violence and lynchings would materially lessen and in time disappear.

I would like to conclude by making one other comment.

First of all, I am not an attorney and I am not qualified to discuss the legal technicalities of this particular bill, but it appears to me as a layman that when States have certain duties to perform, and when they cannot perform those duties, then it becomes a responsibility and obligation of the Federal Government to step in and protect those constitution guaranties.

Mr. CRAVENS. What constitutional principle do you base that on?

Mr. MASAOKA. Again, speaking as a layman, it appears to me that the fourteenth amendment, which extends or purports to extend to all people the equal protection of the laws, should be relied upon.

Furthermore, that the civil-rights statute can be so construed.

I would like to say as my final conclusion, that as an American soldier who fought overseas with Americans of all nationalities and proudly, that I believe that this kind of legislation embodies a principle of something that we are fighting for, namely, the right of every individual to be free from fear, both to his person and to his property.

I would like to thank you gentlemen of the subcommittee for giving their attention and for the opportunity of appearing.

The CHAIRMAN. You have filed a statement?

Mr. MASAOKA. I have.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be included at this point in the record. (The statement referred to is as follows:)

Because we believe that the right to be free from the fear of mob action and lynch law is as important a civil right as any other, we join with the President to urge the early consideration and favorable passage of an anti-lynching law with teeth in it. Because we believe that the right to be secure in one's person

Our Stake in a Permanent FEPC

By Ina Sugihara

Ina Sugihara, JACL

CONGRESS will soon decide whether or not millions of Americans of color, and of unpopular creeds and backgrounds, will have a chance to earn a living following this war. The Scanlon-Dawson-LaFollette bills in the House of Representatives (H. R. 3986) and in the Senate (S. 2048), as they stand now, are the basis for an effective Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The 1944 lame duck Congress, after a day and a half of hearings before the House Labor Committee, chose not to act on the measures. A favorable vote will mean a federal agency fighting job discrimination permanently. The temporary President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, created June 25, 1943, by an Executive Order, is slated to go out of existence next June.

The existing FEPC was originally empowered to discourage discrimination in employment by government agencies and defense plants based on race, creed, color or national origin. This Committee was organized because Walter White, A. Philip Randolph, Frank R. Crosswain, and Layle Lane, representing thousands, visited the President and threatened a march on Washington if he would not make such an effort.

The FEPC was later reinforced by Executive Order 9846, issued on May 27, 1943, which gave it additional scope and larger facilities. The Committee's jurisdiction today extends over any company holding a contract or sub-contract with the government, in addition to government agencies and war plants. Discrimination on the basis of ancestry was added to the original complaints of race, creed, color, and national origin. A Presidential statement in January, 1942, included aliens among these.

This means that because of the work of many organizations like the NAACP, the Workers Defense League, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the March on Washington Movement, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Socialist Party, not only Negroes but Catholics, Jews, Japanese-Americans, Chinese-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-day Adventists, and refugees are protected from unfair treatment by certain employers.

Protection Temporary

But this protection is a temporary expedient without sufficient power and scope to remove discrimination in our economy on any large scale. The Committee has only executive powers in a limited field, though it has done well in that field, and it has met

This article points out the accomplishments and weaknesses of the present FEPC, an outgrowth of the war emergency, and explains why a permanent agency is necessary in postwar America

unusually difficult hardships. Only a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission can hope to tackle the most flagrant practices in our major industries.

The present FEPC has had a harder struggle for existence than perhaps any other agency. Aside from lacking sufficient funds and personnel, its status as a committee has been changed often. First it functioned in the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management; then it was placed under the War Manpower Commission, where Paul V. McNutt postponed indefinitely the Railroad Hearings scheduled for February, 1943; now it is an independent agency, as a result of Executive Order 9846, with funds appropriated by Congress every June and twelve regional offices which handle complaints and make investigations.

The Committee never had free enough rein or authority necessary to do its job. It has no power to appeal to the courts and,



Official GWT photo by Roger Smith
FEPC MEMBER

Milton P. Webster, International Vice President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and labor representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

being a government agency, it cannot look for cases—the cases must come through complaints or the United States Employment Service which refers instances of discrimination against applicants and of employers requesting "Christians," "whites," etc. Even though members of the Committee or its regional directors may know that X Company discriminates against Negroes, or Jews, or others, neither the Washington headquarters nor the regional directors can conduct an investigation on X Company or make it change its policy unless the USES requests an investigation or someone complains of having been denied a job with the concern because of his minority status, refused promotion, or given an unfair salary.

As a federal agency the Committee's scope is not complete, for it has no jurisdiction over the armed forces, nor does it have jurisdiction over all inter-state commerce—only over those industries and businesses that are considered war plants or have contracts or sub-contracts with the government. This leaves out some of our biggest businesses. For example, the Committee does not touch the major portion of the garment industry not producing clothes for the armed forces; it cannot work on banks or insurance houses, five-and-ten-cent stores, movies, department stores or mail-order houses.

Jurisdiction Limited

It has no jurisdiction over intra-state or local commerce. For these do not have contracts with the government or produce war materials; otherwise, they would necessarily be inter-state. The existing FEPC cannot handle cases of discrimination in beauty parlors, small grocery or department stores, local banks, real estate concerns. It cannot influence state, county, or municipal agencies, being a federal committee.

When the war is over, the FEPC will have control over even less territory than it has now; for there will be no war plants and very few businesses having contracts with the government. Most of our major industries will still be excluded and the Committee will become even more than now an excuse to appease those who demand full employment.

Moreover, since the Committee is a temporary agency to help the war effort, its examiners cannot go to employers and say, "Look, that, this is a democracy. We want it in reality as well as in name. That means that we hire people on the basis of their ability, and not on the basis of color or

Photo Standalone 24 -- No Title
The Chicago Defender (National edition) (1921-1967); Age 11, 1953, ProQuest
pg. 10



PROTESTING DISCRIMINATION against Negroes at Whelan drug store in Washington, D. C., Ina Sugihara and Charles Crawford picket the Whelan store in Times Square, New York, where Whelan chain has male officers. Pickets are distributing petitions for mailing to Whelan management.

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Chicago Defender, 1953

FEPC's Future

The latest move by the southern "supremacy" bloc to wreck the Employment Practices Committee has for the FEPC were approved after long and bitter debate, has passed by the Senate's appropriate committee. It now needs only the vote of the whole Senate, and the Bill sells of the poll-tax south have warning that they will wage fight on the Senate floor to agency.

The FEPC enforces President

JACL ADC Official to Testify In Favor of Fair Employment Law Before Assembly Group

SAN FRANCISCO—After consulting with Assemblyman Rumford, the sponsor of the FEPC measure in the California legislature, it was decided that JACL-ADC will testify in favor of the fair employment practice measures before the Assembly Government Efficiency and Economy Committee in Sacramento May 9, it was announced by Ishikawa, West Coast ADC Director.

The Rumford bill, Assembly 2251, will establish a strong employment practices act, which will prevent and eliminate practices of discrimination because

Washington News-Letter

Battle Royal Looms in Senate Over Fair Employment Bill

By JOHN KITASAKO

Washington, D. C.

A battle royal looms in the Senate over attempts by the liberal forces to pass legislation to establish a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee. Both sides have lined up their artillery for a fight to the finish.

At this writing, sponsors of the bill are planning to bring the bill, which passed the Senate Labor Committee last year, to the floor for debate soon after the Senate reconvenes. Southern Democrats, united as one to kill the bill, are threatening to filibuster, something which they are very adept at doing, having such long-winded champs as Hillbo and Eastland.

A filibuster would be extremely unfortunate because it would hold up debate and action on other extremely important legislation. But if one does develop, sponsors of the FEPC bill hope to secure enough votes—two-thirds of the Senate membership—to shut off debate. However, this appears like a tough proposition, for the southern Democrats are solidly lined up against the bill, plus a number of northern conservatives.

In the House of Representatives a companion FEPC measure is neatly bottled up in the Rules Committee by the southern reactionaries, and efforts to have the bill discharged from the committee have so far proven fruitless.

The endeavor to set up a permanent FEPC has the support of

ers don't get that chance, there is going to be trouble. Too many people have already forgotten the race riots which followed the last war because America was not prepared to take care of its minorities.

Wendell Willkie once said, "The equitable treatment of racial minorities in America is basic to our chance for a just and lasting peace. We, as Americans, cannot be on one side abroad and on the other at home."

Peace in America in the post-war period rests on the shoulders of Congress. It will be a democracy in name.

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Permanent FEPC campaign

1945-1964: 100+ bills fail

Congress

29 states pass FEP bills

Masaoka Urges Federal Action Against Discrimination at Senate Subcommittee Hearing

WASHINGTON—"Prohibition of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry will assure to all persons within the United States the right to live according to American standards," Mike M. Masaoka, national legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, declared on June 12 in his testimony before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Masaoka put the JACL-ADC on record in support of a national law against discrimination in

Pacific Citizen FEPC coverage, various years

Committee on Fair Employment Practices

JACL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEAGUE
STATEMENT BEFORE
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
COMPLIANCE,
JUNE 17, 1952

STATEMENT
of the
Japanese American Citizens League
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE
before
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) with its Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), which is the only national organization representing the interests of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, has always contended that discriminatory practices in employment are at the root of the economic and social disabilities now faced by a preponderant number of the minorities in our country today.

The JACL ADC has repeatedly affirmed before congressional committees on fair employment practices legislation its conviction that "the right to work is the right to live".

The JACL ADC, therefore, is keenly interested in the work of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, which seeks to enforce non-discrimination in employment practices in industries operating under Government contracts.

The purpose of the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, as stated in the Executive Order establishing the Committee, is to secure better compliance by contractors and subcontractors with the non-discriminatory provisions required in all contracts with the United States Government.

The Executive Order asserts that in the past compliance with the non-discrimination clause has not been secured by any system of uniform regulation, or inspection, common to all the contracting agencies of the Federal Government, and widely understood by contractors and their employees.

In an effort to implement the presidential intent underlying the creation of the Committee on Government Contract Compliance, we would like to suggest one or two ideas which may be useful to the Committee.

JOHN
YOSHINO,
MARCH ON
WASHINGTON,
AUGUST 1963





JOHN Y. YOSHINO



GEORGE O. BUTLER

TWO JOIN STAFF ON ANTI BIAS IN GOVT.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The President's Committee on Government Contracts announced the appointment of two new members of its staff.

They are John Y. Yoshino, formerly of Chicago and Alameda, California, to be liaison representative to state and local governments, private organizations and industry, and George O. Butler, Washington, D. C. to be Director of Education of the Committee staff. Both men have assumed their duties.

The Committee, of which Vice President Nixon is Chairman and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is Vice Chairman, is charged with the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in work done under Government contract.

AMERICAN FRIENDS

Mr. Yoshino had been associated

with the American Friends Service Committee in Chicago, as director of its Job Opportunities Program, from 1954 until his appointment to the President's Committee staff.

Mr. Butler comes to his Committee duties from the U. S. Department of Labor, where he has served as a Labor Economist.

Before joining the American Friends Service Committee, Mr. Yoshino had been engaged in social welfare and public assistance work for the governments of Cook County, Illinois, and the State of Illinois, and in personnel work for private industry. He received a Master's Degree in social and industrial relations at Loyola University of Chicago, after graduating from the Roosevelt University of Chicago with a Bachelor's Degree in labor relations.

BEFORE 1942

Prior to 1942, when all Japanese-Americans were evacuated from the West Coast areas, Mr. Yoshino had been in business in Alameda, California. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yoshino, still live in Alameda. Mr. John Yoshino served in the United States Army from 1943 until late 1945.

JOHN YOSHINO

Eisenhower President's Committee on Government Contracts (1956-61)

Kennedy President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity (1961-63)

“Oriental” data

proportionality + statistics

Atlanta Daily World, 1956



SINCE 1828

GAMES | BROWSE THESAURUS | WORD OF THE DAY | WORDS AT PLAY

overrepresented

DICTIONARY

THESAURUS



Save with
**Xfinity
Mobile**
1GB data option

+

Internet
w/1-yr agmt., auto pay
and paperless billing

Together for
\$40/mo

overrepresented adjective

Save Word

over-rep-re-sent-ed | \ 'ō-vər-,re-pri-'zen-təd , 'ō-və-\

Definition of *overrepresented*

: represented excessively

especially : having representatives in a proportion higher than the average

↓ Other Words from *overrepresented*

↓ Example Sentences

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THE UNCOMFORTABLE TRUTH ABOUT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND ASIAN-AMERICANS



By Jeannie Suk Gersen
August 10, 2017

New Yorker

The Harvard lawsuit does raise uncomfortable questions, especially in a time when it is also becoming less comfortable to be an immigrant. Is an admissions process that disadvantages a minority group benign, or even desirable, if that minority group is demographically **overrepresented** in higher education? Should colleges pursue their interest in a diverse class by limiting admissions of a minority group whose numbers may otherwise overwhelm the class?

Harvard's Asian Quotas Repeat an Ugly History

Jews, long disfavored by elite universities, might find Judge Burroughs's reasoning familiar.

Oct 8, 2019 — Today's concern is the **overrepresentation** of Asian students on elite ... in admissions rates is that "Asian American applicants' disproportionate ...

Wall Street Journal

Affirmative action divides Asian Americans, UC's largest **overrepresented** student group

Los Angeles Times

Asian Americans predominate at UC and are significantly **overrepresented** — making up 40.3% of in-state freshmen last year compared with their 19.9% share among California high school graduates eligible for UC admission. [By comparison, Latinos](#)

Asians are being used to make the case against affirmative action.

Again.

Vox

"We're hardworking, we never ask for any government favors," he told me. "But you blame us as **overrepresented**. We contribute to society. ... Why are Asian Americans being punished?"