Milk War

Mayflower apologized to Seattle Milk Shippers' Association. Then officers of latter all resigned and they held a new election and excluded all Japanese officers. Alien Land Law eliminated nearly 1/3 to 1/2 Japanese dairymen so they could not control the election. Mayflower retains membership in Association as do also the Japanese dairymen.

NOTE: Mayflower says nothing about Jap-milk now.

Nakashima
Wakabayashi
Sekiauchi

Seattle Times, 9/24/24.

PUBLIC THANKS!!

We give grateful acknowledgement to a generous, fair-minded public for the aid given us in our bitter fight against the Japanese controlled board of the Seattle Milk Shippers Association in its attempt to force Jap milk on the Seattle public.

THE FIGHT IS WON!!

We've won the fight. The gates of Seattle are rapidly closing against Oriental milk. The Japs must find a new outlet for their product.

The Mayflower has been deluged with requests for white milk. Stores, hotels, restaurants and housewives are demanding the white dairyman's product.

Bear with us, be patient for a little while. Our daily supply is being greatly augmented and in a few days we will have an abundance of pure, officially inspected milk from leading white dairymen of King and Snohomish Counties.

Ask your resident neighborhood grocer for Mayflower Milk.

Phone Elliott 6210
MAYFLOWER DAIRY
James Crehan, Pres.
MILK WAR.

An economic war between two organizations - MAYFLOWER CO. vs. SEATTLE MILK SHIPPER'S ASSOCIATION, which has several Jap members and two Jap officers. MAYFLOWER uses race prejudice as a weapon.

$8,000. Cheese Plant Kent - Japanese Dairyman's Association 8 years ago. Okuda, Matsumi and Nakashima.

$1.50 - 100 lb. milk standard price. 10% increas for Seattle wholesale.

Seattle Milk Shipper's Association fought Seattle Dairyman's Association four years ago. Started "Milk War" 3 or 4 days. Mass meeting Carpenter's Hall, 4th & Pine. Japanese stopped war for humanity sake. Mayor Hanson appointed committee to set price.

Tindall & Hog Industry.

United Dairy vs. Carnation - $2.50 vs. $1.85

60% of Mayflower milk formerly from Japanese Dairies.
Frank Empire

Spokane, Hillyard, Perkwater, Patriarch

1 - 5-10 families
2 - 76 families
3 - 13 farms
4 - vegetable (all farms this crop)
5 - 12 farms
6 - one owned
7 - one family
8 - no answer
9 - none
10 - none
11 - none
12 - wages
13 - $120 per month, approx.
14 - no difference in change -
15 - none -
16 - none -
17 - Those who left mostly went to Japan, but most of them have come back.
Partly went to small country towns to open businesses.
18 - 100,000 sold (does not say locally)
19 - 2 owners (2 gen.) -
20 - 7 to colleges + high school graduates + those going
21 - none -
昭和二年三月三日

ワシントン大学教授
マッケリー博士

護館日刊誌日本老人通
件件対左方回答報告本より

第一
　家数
　総合
　家数
　四
　六戸
　總數
　總數

第二
　日本人三fan新作
　二百五十人

第三
　日本人三fan新作
　二百五十人

第四
　特種作物
　全部

第五
　現有田園
　全部

第六
　現有田園
　全部

第七
　白人農家就御日本人家数
　十二戸

第八
　田園ヲ失ヒ原因
　無し

九
　十二年日本家失
　無し

十
The following general projects are in process of study at the present time in this division of the survey territory:

1. Collection of life histories, human interest documents, and other materials relating to inter-racial contacts. Will give the details later.

2. Study of the agricultural situation as related to the Orientals, including maps showing location and size of land holdings, use of land, rentals, etc.

3. Survey of the Japanese and other Orientals in the logging industry of the state.

4. A study of the social and economic life of the Orientals in the city of Seattle, including the relation with the courts, social institutions, and the communal organizations of each group in the attempt to discipline the lives of the members.

In regard to Project No. 1 the office has already acquired 38 documents which unfold life experiences of Orientals with American institutions. In addition, some 900 news items relating to the Oriental have been clipped, classified and filed. These clippings were gleaned from the Seattle papers. The office has also a considerable number of clippings from a Honolulu paper.

On project number 2, the method has been to work with and through the Japanese Association. This association has not only furnished an interpreter but has assisted in every way possible in the collection of information. At different intervals, special meetings have been arranged in the White River Valley at which the presidents of the various Japanese Associations gathered and supplied the information
regarding the farm locations, etc. asked for. A large map is being prepared which when completed will show the extent of Japanese holdings, prior use of the land, the date of expiration of lease and what becomes of the tenant of the land after the expiration of leases. All cases of eviction are being recorded and where legal proceedings are involved court briefs are obtained.

Number 3. With the cooperation of Major Griggs, of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company and Mr. Nettleton of the Nettleton Lumber Company, the office has collected a list of the leading lumber companies of the state employing Oriental labor. A brief preliminary questionnaire has been prepared - a copy of which is enclosed herewith - and sent to a number of the lumber companies. A graduate student at the university, Mr. Coventry, has made three case studies of logging camps employing Japanese and he will continue with his work provided we can secure some financial assistance for him.

4. On the social relations of the Oriental community several groups of students at the University of Washington are carrying on preliminary pieces of investigation. One group of three young men is studying the crime situation. In this they have attained the splendid cooperation of the police department, the county prosecutor's office, and the Japanese Association. Another student is making a study of the behavior problems that reveal themselves in the school inter-racial contacts. This student is using a questionnaire prepared by Dr. Park. Still another student is preparing a map and card index of the commercial activities of the Japanese in Seattle.

Nothing has been done as yet on the statistical aspects of the survey. We believe however, that once the data are collected it will not take long for an expert statistician to interpret and present whatever statistics may be desired.
Organization - Survey organization has been very loose. Aside from the finance committee which has met several times there have been no formal meetings during the past month. Frequent conferences are held with individuals interested in the survey enabled to contribute to it. Both the director and the secretary have addressed civic organizations with reference to the survey, but it is questioned whether this sort of thing is worth while as far as fact gathering is concerned.

Conferences are held almost daily. About two weeks ago a special conference was called to which all school teachers, missionaries, and others having special connections with the social life of the Orientals were invited. The object of the conference was to discuss the problems of the second generation, or American born Orientals. A number of interesting leads were derived from this conference.

Staff. The staff consists of a director and a secretary. Up to date the director has received no compensation of any sort for his time or expenses. Professor Gowan and Professor Woolston are most cooperative in the work of the survey.

Printed materials. The office has no printed materials save the letter head as indicated here. A considerable amount of mimeographing has been done and one brief schedule prepared, a copy of which is enclosed.

General comment. It is the opinion of the director that the best way to finance and develop the research work of the survey in this region is through a number of fellowships established at the university. The committee has already been approached on this matter and has individually endorsed the suggestion. As soon as some of the more influential members of the committee return to the city a meeting will be called and the question of policy in this regard determined.
1. State the number of Orientals you employ?
   b. Chinese.......................... d. Filipino..........................

II. How long have you employed Orientals?.............................
   a. Kinds of work done by Orientals?.............................
      .................................................................
   b. Are wages of Orientals and whites the same for some kinds of work?..........................
   c. How do they compare with whites in efficiency?...........
      1. In what respects better than whites?.................
      2. In what respects poorer than whites?.................
      3. Are Orientals likely to become competitors in the skilled branches of the lumber industry?.................

III. Living conditions of Orientals.
   a. Proportion of Oriental married men with families at or near camp?..........................
   b. Proportion living in bunk houses?..........................
   c. Are the living quarters furnished by the company or by the individuals?..........................
   d. Is the general standard of living of the Orientals higher or lower than that of the whites?..........................

IV. Social relations between white and Oriental laborers.
   a. Is friction between the races common?..........................
      How is it shown?............................. Cite incidents...
      .................................................................
   b. Are there any particular jobs which whites object to Orientals doing?..........................
   c. Do any of the Orientals belong to labor unions?.............
Does that effect their status in camp?............................
Are they inclined to join radical labor organizations?........

\[d.\] If harmonious relations exist between whites and Orientals,
please cite illustrations indicating this............................

\[e.\] To what extent do Orientals organize their own life in camp?..

V. Remarks.
Survey of Race Relations
A STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL ON THE PACIFIC COAST
PHONE ELLIOT 5043
604 WHITE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Copy of this report was sent to Dr. Park

Report of Progress of Washington Division of the Survey of Race Relations up to August 30, 1924.

Introductory statement, - The research work of this division of the Survey, which formally started by the opening of a downtown office and by securing a paid secretary, March 1, 1924, has been temporarily discontinued at this date, August 30, 1924, through the releasing of the secretary and the giving up of the office. All papers and documents are now in the custody of the director at the University of Washington. The Survey has been in active operation for a six month period. During the first three months of this time progress was slow; the Secretary, Miss Ruth Greiner, devoted her time to making an inventory of local sources of information, personal and impersonal. She also secured during this period a number of life histories and other personal documents from Japanese.

Prior to the opening of the summer school the Director, R.D. McKenzie, secured the approval of the finance committee to offer through the University of Washington three full time fellowships of $300 each to students qualified to undertake the research work at hand. The University officially accepted the fellowship offer and further granted the director permission to offer a five credit seminar course on race relations with the
proviso that such a course should entail no additional expense. (The director carried this course without remuneration in addition to his regular teaching load.) Nine graduate students enrolled in the seminar, including the three fellows. This proved to be an excellent arrangement and greatly facilitated the speeding up of the research work.

**Summary of accomplishments.** Mr. Ronald Olson was awarded a fellowship to make a study of the Oriental in the lumber and logging camps of the state. Mr. Olson was well fitted for this task. Not only was he an unusually competent student but he had wide personal acquaintance with camp life from years of experience as a laborer. Before commencing the investigation questionnaires were sent to over 40 mills and of these 29 replied. Mr. Olson further interviewed a number of the leading mill operators both in Seattle and in Tacoma securing letters of introduction and suggestions as to best methods of approach. He then personally visited out 32 mills, scattered through the entire western section of the state. He had interviews with the mill company officials, white and Japanese employees, and with residents of the towns near the mills. Each mill is written up as a separate case report, including a statement of the general situation, statistics of employees, wages, etc., also individual interviews. His documents comprise several hundred pages of type written materials. His study has been summarized in a twenty page report, which not only shows the distribution of the mills, the number of Orientals employed, and other statistics but it also reveals the human side of the problem, the condition
associated with conflict and accommodation.

The second fellowship was awarded to Mr C.H. Burnett to study the Chinese in Seattle. Mr Burnett was selected for his task on account of his general acquaintance with the problem and his ability to get information. He is a member of an old and well established family in Seattle and has therefore many connections with leading citizens of the community. He drives his own car, a cadillac, and I am sure spent more than the amount of his fellowship money during the course of his research work. He started right out to get in touch with the leading Chinese merchants and diplomats and in this he was eminently successful, having secured from practically every prominent Chinese a life history of more or less value. Burnett secured the services of an interpreter, a Chinese student selected by the Chinese themselves on account of his knowledge and standing in Chinatown. After having made the acquaintance of the leading Chinese, Burnett had his interpreter arrange appointments with less well known Chinese. At these interviews Burnett always had a stenographer who took the entire conversation down in shorthand. Of course the interview revealed but little at times, but on the whole a lot of valuable information was obtained. Burnett's work was supplemented by that of Mr Johnston, a graduate student in the seminar, who took as his special task the job of interviewing attorneys who have intimate dealings with the Oriental, especially with the Chinese. In a number of instances the attorney dictated his own report to a stenographer furnished
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by the Survey. Some of these documents amounted from 12 to 15 type written pages.

Mr. Nishinoiri was the recipient of the third fellowship. His special task was to study the Japanese in the agricultural industry, but his indefatigable energy permitted him to do many other things as well. Mr. Nishinoiri had been working on Japanese statistics during the previous quarter. Also a year ago he had made for the Japanese Association a house-to-house survey of all the Japanese in Seattle. The results of this early study are now being compiled and interpreted. Nishinoiri first surveyed the Japanese in the agricultural industry throughout the state. He obtained data showing the location of farms, the use of land, date of expiration of lease, and extent of ownership by Japanese. On the basis of his findings he compiled a map graphically illustrating his data. He further made a detailed study of the Japanese farmers in the White River Valley, a stretch of land along the White River extending from the city limits of the city of Seattle about 40 miles southward. In this area over 80% of the Japanese farmers of the state reside. Nishinoiri studied this section quite intensively, he prepared maps showing the location of each farm; the type of product raised by each farmer; the condition of the land prior to Japanese occupancy, that is whether it had been cultivated or not; date of expiration of leases; use of land already taken from the Japanese.

Mr. Nishinoiri has also collected data showing the vocational
distribution of the Japanese in Seattle. In addition to this he has
written a historical sketch of the Japanese Association and has also
prepared some excellent charts comparing the age and sex distribution
of the Japanese with that of the general population for the United
States, the state of Washington, and Seattle.

Other members of the seminar worked on lesser projects: one
student, Mr. Homestra, made a study of Chinese gambling in Seattle. He
visited some 30 odd places and collected data on the extent of the
business, its form of organization, and the secret of its success. Another
student, Miss Steelman, started a study of the Oriental churches and
good will organizations. This study is still incomplete but Miss Steelman
plans to continue with it.

I have omitted to record in connection with Mr. Nishinozuri's
study that a graduate student, Miss Van de Vanter, has made a good
beginning in the study of industrial succession in the White River
Valley. This area is now passing into the third stage of agricultural
succession. It was first a hop growing region, then it became a dairy
section and now it is fast being turned into a small fruit and vegetable
area. At each point in the succession there has been a displacement of
population elements. The Japanese seem to be coming into the district
with the development of the fruit and vegetable industry. Miss Van de
Vanter was born and brought up in this district and so has seen the
changes occurring. She knows a great many of the white farmers and has
collected some valuable documents from interviews with them. She plans to write her master's thesis on this subject.

Miss Greiner, the secretary of the survey, has devoted all her spare time outside of office duties to interviews with Japanese. She has collected some fifty odd documents, interviews and life histories. During the closing week of the survey she compiled a card index of all the survey materials making it possible to locate and identify documents without trouble. Miss Greiner is contemplating writing a master's thesis from the materials which she has collected. The thesis will show outstanding traits of character of the different Oriental groups.

Attached herewith is a summary report of the documents on file in our office also a complete financial statement showing expenditures up to date.

The future of the survey. It is the sincere wish of the director that the interest in the survey shall not cease with the termination of the down-town office. Every effort will be made to carry on the work in the University. Already several students have indicated their desire to write master's theses in this field. The director personally feels that the investigation has scarcely started. But a valuable beginning has been made in methodology and approach as a result of the splendid coaching given by our General Director, Doctor Park. Moreover, more and more sources of local information are being uncovered and a greater interest, not only on the part of the Oriental groups themselves, but also on the part of intelligent American citizens, manifested. The local director personally believes that if some assistance were furnished from outside sources, in the way of financial help, the interested businessmen of Seattle would supplement the amount sufficiently to carry on the work. Two definite suggestions are advanced: (1) that a fellowship of $20 a month be given to the University to be awarded to a student to work under the director in finishing up
special research tasks now in process of completion. This is the regular type of fellowship already in vogue in the University and requires about 40 hours of work per month. (2) that the director be allowed about $50 a month for the next few months to pay for stenographic help, maps and other supplies in order to put the materials already at hand into more usable and finished form.

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Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. D. McKenzie.
ARM. S. ALLEN, General Secretary Y.M.C.A., Seattle.

This study is an important matter. Nothing of the kind has been done in this state. I believe that organizations of the city will be interested in it. We will support it and help you all we can.

M. MOTOYOSHI, Manager, Yokohama Specie Bank Branch, Seattle.

Such a survey would be a very good thing. Most Japanese who are here want to stay in America and become Americanized. We will help in any way we can. The agitation against us is mostly by politicians.

JAMES DUNCAN, President Labor Council, Seattle.

Federated labor has no quarrel with the Japanese. Twenty years ago it tried to fight them and drive them out. Failing in that it began to cultivate them and finally organized them into unions. There are now five Japanese locals connected with Seattle Federated Council and one outside. We feel much nearer to Japanese labor than we do to white capitalists. They are our brothers. We believe that it is for the best interests of the Japanese that too many of them do not come, but we believe that we must treat right those who are here. If the Japanese farmers were under the same labor restrictions that the artisan works under there would be little feeling against him.

I am sure that the Labor organizations of Washington would wish to cooperate in such a study of this problem. The Labor College, also, would probably want to cooperate. See Dr. Whittaker, head of College.

MRS. N. L. LAMBERT, Americanization Secretary, Seattle Y.M.C.A.

There is some opposition to Americanizing the Orientals here because they cannot become citizens. My answer is that these aliens are in our midst and are needy and we cannot escape our Christian and moral duty to give them the best culture possible. If we don't do this they will contribute to the anti-American and anti-Christian sentiment and forces in Asia. Yes, I think that our Y.W.C.A. will do all possible to cooperate in a study such as you propose. Let me know if I can help in any way. See Mrs. Bremer of our International Fellowship Bureau of New York City.

CHARLES GILBERT MORAN, Stevenson, Kuan and Moran, Lawyers, Seattle.

This man has large contacts with the Japanese community through his practice and has made a careful study of Japan and things Japanese. Most of the anti-Japanese feeling has been aroused by young lawyers and politicians who are using the Japanese for a political football. It is a purely selfish game. It centers in the American Legion. You will find little unfriendly feeling outside of these circles and the Farmer Party. There are three places in the state where the feeling is pretty strong. The White River Valley, The Yakima Indian Reservation district and Seattle.

There is great need of getting the people of the state to look at this thing in an unimpeached way. A proper survey carried on under right auspices might turn the whole tide of feeling in the state.

REV. C. F. HAWKINS, D. D., Pastor Plymouth Congregational Church, Seattle.

I do not think such a survey would be worth the cost. You can't change sentiment and prejudice by facts and figures. A new gospel of power and leadership must be found to change men's hearts. The church
Washington, Survey Interviews. (2)

and Y.M.C.A. has lost its force. They are institutions instead of vital movements. Conservative religion has ceased to be constructive. Radical religion has not got guts. Of course it is always of value to get at the real facts in any problem and doubtless such a survey might do a service in that way. I shall want to know what you decide.

CONSUL H. SAITO, Imperial Japanese Consulate, Seattle.

I am immensely interested in this plan. To help solve this very question is one of the principal reasons why I am here. Your plan has great value. I will do all that I can to further it. The Japanese community will gladly take a part in the survey. I think we should promote discussion groups of leaders of Japanese and Americans in all communities where there are Japanese.

REV. U. G. MURPHY, American Bible Society, Seattle.

You have hit on a vital need of the whole Coast. The plan is practicable and should be carried out. I will help in every possible way, but since I am reported locally to be a paid agent of the Japanese Government, my active participation in the survey will not help. I will introduce to our Church Council Meeting where you can present the plan.

COMMANDER LOUIS SCHALLENBACH, American Legion of Washington.

I do not personally believe some of the extreme positions taken by the Legion in its agitation, but I do believe that it is necessary for us to be extreme in order to awake the people to the Japanese danger. I don't believe that a statement of the plain facts will interest people or move them. I fear that a survey such as you suggest would have little value for this reason. As to our cooperating in a Coast-wide survey of the Oriental question, I should like more time to think the matter over. I will arrange a luncheon where you can meet our Legion officers and leaders in the anti-Japanese movement.

REV. MARK A. MATTHEWS, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Seattle.

Dr. Matthews is probably the outstanding Protestant leader in the state of Washington, if not of the whole Coast.

"Christianity knows no racial problem. Our difficulty is to get Christians and the Church to square up to this. I am fighting the anti-Japanese legislation from my pulpit and before the state legislature. Such a survey would have value only in proportion as it evanuates into concrete action. A Publicity Bureau is needed to feed the facts and findings of a study to the public. The Press has been persistently feeding the other side of the question to the public for years, and we need to counteract it with its own methods. This is the only way to undo the anti-Oriental propaganda and sentiment. It is hard to find anyone who will come out in the open and defend the Oriental. God bless you in this work. Keep me informed."

REV. H. I. CHATTERTON, Secretary Council of Protestant Churches, Seattle.

Mr. Chatterton spoke unreservedly and at considerable length of his approval of the survey plan. Make it coast-wide, inclusive of all subjects connected with the Oriental, especially economic and social, which ground is the main cause of trouble. Get the best talent that you can for the work so that their findings will carry weight.

Put the findings out gradually, so that the public can digest them, rather than holding them all until the end. The Church Council should lead the religious forces in this work. Create a survey committee representing Jews, Catholics, Church Council, Chamber of Commerce, Labor, Newspaper Men, Universities and Japanese and Chinese. Appoint a Board of
Directors from each group in State. Have this group elect an Executive Committee for working control. Then put a trained specialist from New York in charge of the whole survey.

TRACY STRONG, Boys Work Secretary, Seattle Y.M.C.A.
The plan is feasible and the study is greatly needed here. The State is in danger of being stampeded against the Oriental by fear and race prejudice aroused by a few selfish and designing men. Get the cooperation of all the groups of the State and get them on the side of the Survey well in advance of starting it if you can.

Be careful about getting extremists in the leadership of the study. For example Mr. Murphy or my Father, (Rev. Sidney Strong) would queer the whole project in the minds of just the folks you want to win. Get the universities behind it.

MISS RUTH FRENNCH, Immigration Secretary Pacific Coast District, Y.W.C.A.
Our Department will help such a study in every way possible. There is such unreasoning prejudice against the Oriental here that a careful unbiased survey might help to overcome.

E. G. ANDERSON, President Western Dry Goods Co., Seattle.
Chairman, Foreign Trade Bureau, Chamber of Commerce.
You have presented the most vital need that exists in our country today. Our policies toward the Oriental nations are dictated by narrow provincialism, contempt, selfishness and political advancement incentives. The whole attitude of the American Legion is to deceive the boys and to decry everything and everybody else except themselves, with talk of 100% patriotism, "profiteering" etc.

This survey should be representative. By all means get our State Legion, Labor Council and all others into it, if they will come. Get them to see the need of building their position on facts and not prejudice. Assume their patriotism and right motives and give them a chance to get in on the ground floor and cooperate. Some Eastern Foundation should back this survey up. This presents the greatest field for the investment of money in the United States.

REV. G. A. LANDER, Secretary, Methodist Conference for Washington.
There is no such body of facts or source of information such as you suggest. There is nothing free from bias that is inclusive. I believe that such a study would have great value. It should include all Asians and the whole Pacific Coast. It should also probably include the "anti" organizations, Labor and the American Legion, if they will come in.

R. J. FULLER, Religious Work Secretary, Seattle Y.M.C.A.
This plan which you propose is the most vital thing that could be done for the Pacific Coast. If well carried out, it might avert a war.

It has unmeasured possibilities for good. It should appeal to some great financier. It should be for Japanese only. It should be Coast-wide.

Get the cooperation of all groups possible. We will help you to the limit. Washington is the psychological place to begin of all spots on the Pacific Coast. It is less difficult here than in California, but it is fast hardening into the same mould. The time is dead ripe.

You have the cooperation of all the big business men of Seattle, for they are ready to help any reasonable plan for keeping the friendship of the Orient. You have the cooperation of the Churches, of Labor and the University. If you succeed here, the victory will have great effect up and down the Coast. To do this thoroughly would take from one to two years.
Washington Survey Interviews

MR. H. MATSUMI, Manager, Furuya and Co., (Leading Jap. Merchant of Seattle.)
I will do all in my power to help such a movement in gathering statistics, getting workers and raising money. The anti-Japanese feeling in Washington is purely political in origin. The American Legion primarily.

MR. WOODCOCK, Educational Department Secretary, Y.W.C.A. Seattle.
The value of a survey depends entirely on how it is carried out and what use is made of it afterward. I feel sure that such a comprehensive, unbiased survey is needed and that it can be useful.
I am confident that the Oriental can be assimilated if exposed to given conditions, and unless he is exposed he cannot be. Those conditions are primarily of the educational type. We see case after case of this here at the Y.W.C.A. The first generation are difficult; the second are easier; the third are sure. We should stop immigration for a while and digest those that are here. We will help you all we can when you begin the work here.

DR. HENRY ROSSALDO, President, University of Washington, Seattle.
Very much worth while if it can be conducted in a strictly scientific manner. It is full time that a thorough, unprejudiced survey of this whole question was made. It should be conducted under the New York Committee on Surveys, but the work should be done by local people. This will give it the best outlook and influence. Don't try to put it into the hands of too representative a group. Labor and Chamber of Commerce are both prejudiced. Keep it on unbiased ground. This might interest some of our men though they are all very much occupied with problems of their own. Try Woolston, Head of the Sociology Department.
The air out here has been greatly cleared between Japan and America by the Washington Conference. A new confidence exists which is a new foundation of peace. Also there is a wonderful gain in the new concept which coast people have gained that the Oriental can be different without being necessarily inferior. Our farmers don't want the Japanese social standards, but they respect them.

DAN EARLE, Lawyer, Seattle.
I have no reason to believe that the Japanese Government is working on a quiet penetration plan by her immigration. The Japanese are useful, quiet citizens. We should treat them justly. All success to this survey.

TOM N. SAWAGI, Lawyer, Chairman, National Oriental Committee, American Legion.
I see no reason why the American Legion should not support such a survey. Our cause has been greatly injured by extreme action and agitation. Because of this conservative people have discounted a good deal of our work. I believe that we must break up the Japanese communities and scatter them and in this way life will seem less desirable to them and they will return to Japan. It looks to me as if the Oriental is soon going to find himself in a very unfortunate position here. We can't assimilate him. He drives out our American farmers, takes our best lands. We don't want him here, but we must treat him justly. I want to hear more about the survey and think it over. Call again.

MISS RUTH BAILEY, Teacher Franklin High School, Seattle. 18 years service
In our High School about ten percent of the students are Oriental (139 out of 1300 students) including both Chinese and Japanese.
Intellectually they hold their own well with white children, averagin
slightly higher in grades than average whites. Two reasons for this are; they are a selected group of Orientals while the whites are from a cross section of society. And, these Orientals are under a pressure to do their best from parents and from the sense of being alien extraction that is quite absent from the white pupils experience. I doubt whether class for class and mind for mind they will prove superior. The Oriental pupil of the second generation, however, is distinctly superior in his work to the second generation European immigrant pupil.

Socially the Oriental pupil gets on nicely with the white children. They attend school parties and I have seen white boys dance with Oriental girls and vice versa. I do not think they are physically attractive to each other, but they are on terms of frank comradeship. I doubt if the social mixing goes farther than the school environment. Many of the Japanese girls are pretty and dainty. The day may come when white boys will fall in love with them, but that is a long way off.

It is foolish to talk about the non-assimilability of the Oriental for it has been going on for years. The Oriental children are using the same speech, jokes, slang and social reactions as the white children.

REV. JOHN P. WATSON, B.D., Superintendent, Baptist Convention of Washington.

I strongly favor such a plan, but make it comprehensive enough to cover the situation in Japan as well as that in America. Japan's anti-American propaganda by the yellow Press should be exposed as well as our own shortcomings. This giving of the other side of the question is most important to maintain right balance.

The survey should be exceedingly comprehensive, thorough and scientific and unbiased. It should have the cooperation of as many groups as possible. The Japanese are the main issue here. Get the Jews and the Catholics to cooperate. We will all help. Keep me in touch.

PROF. HOWARD WOOLESTON, Head of Sociological Department, Univ. of Washington.

We have five or six studies related to this survey going on here at the present time, by graduate students and Assistants.

I myself am most interested in the problem of the sources of the formation of public opinion and trend of public mind. I should like to follow this out in connection with such a proposed survey.

Prof. Salo Koenig, University statistician, charts, maps, etc., would be of great assistance in the compilation and preparation of facts and figures. Local committees of workers would increase interest in the survey but I fear the members might not have time for it. A trained outside staff could clean things up quicker, but might not get into the corners. The men here, both teachers and graduate students would be delighted to cooperate in this study. We have been doing enough of it already to get our interest aroused and our hand in, though thus far what has been done is rather superficial. If our men are not too tied up in their own problems they will be glad to devote time to this.

Don't attempt such a wide field as the Pan Asian. The Chinese problem is a dwindling one. The Filipino issue complicates the whole. The Japanese is the one big issue here. I shall be very glad to have my department find such a field of service to the community and the Commonwealth that will help to justify its existence. We offer courses this Summer on lines allied to this survey which would be a fine field for the survey work. The methods by which public opinion is formed out here are vicious. It would be well to let the Legion and Labor cooperate if they will. Give them a chance anyway. I shall hope to keep informed on the progress you make in this whole matter.
WASHINGTON SURVEY INTERVIEWS

JUDGE THOMAS BURKE, U. S. Supreme Court, Seattle.

Such a survey may end may not be of value. It depends on how it is carried on, how organized, how given to the people.

We brought these people over here, introduced them to our civilization and now to deny them common civil rights and liberties which we accord others is barbarous. It is un-American, unworthy of our heritage and our name. It would be of real value to get an unprejudiced, non-partisan collection of facts. Get the universities working on it. President Suzzalo, of Washington University is the wisest man in this North western country. I am interested.

PASTOR S. ABE, Japanese Congregational Church, Seattle.

Our people in this state are helpless and are at the mercy of unscrupulous politicians that are stirring up the people against us.

This kind of a survey should make everyone acquainted with the real facts about the Japanese. I hope that you can succeed in organizing this study and if I can help you in any way call on me and my Church.
Mr. G. M. Fisher,
370 Seventh Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

I enclose with this letter a summary of twenty-seven interviews which I recently had with representative people of Washington State, mostly in Seattle. You will naturally draw your own impressions from these interviews, but in addition, it may be of some value for me to write down my own impressions of the situation in that State in connection with the proposed survey.

Washington presents a distinct problem in certain respects from either of the other states or British Columbia. There are between 25,000 and 30,000 Orientals in the state, 9o per cent of whom are Japanese. About seven thousand of these Japanese live in Seattle, or make that their headquarters. The other twenty thousand odd are farming in the White River Valley, in the Yakima district, or are working in the logging camps, lumber mills and fisheries.

The small hotels of Seattle are largely owned and operated by Japanese. There are many Japanese in the meat shops, barber shops, nurseries, groceries and other small retail trades. They have a large share of the track gardening that supplies the city of Seattle.

The Japanese of Washington, and especially of Seattle, are of a somewhat higher type than those in California. They are more recent comers and are keen, intelligent people. There are 150 of their children in one High School in Seattle. There is a large group of high class business and office men with their families in the city.

About twenty years ago, the Labor Unions attempted to get anti-Japanese legislation passed, restricting Japanese entrance into the trades and industry. They were not successful, and instead of fighting them, they then began to organize them and unionize the Japanese. There are now nearly one thousand Japanese members of locals in and around Seattle. They get the same wages and of course work the same hours as white men. The American workmen having restricted the working conditions of the Oriental no longer feels that he is a menace.

This is a different situation from that which obtains in the other states. There is little racial antipathy toward the Oriental on the part of this class of the population.

During the war, with the opening up of a good many tracts left vacant by the soldiers' exodus, many Japanese took advantage of the situation and got holdings in the White River Valley district, the most fertile district in the state. At the same time the Yakima Indians, occupying a large and fertile Government Reservation in the center of the state, saw their opportunity for turning a penny, and began to lease farm tracts to the Japanese, who were eager to get all that the Indians would lease. They paid better prices than white men would pay.

When the soldiers came back from France, they found hundreds of new Japanese settlers in the White River Valley, in Yakima and doing a thriving business in the small shops and hotels of Seattle.

There was much unemployment among the returned men and at once the Japanese became the object of jealousy and attack. This has been heightened by the fact that the Japanese tried to put up against the order of Secretary Fall, requiring all leases of Indian Reservation land to be annulled. A good many white men have been helping the Japanese to get around this government order in various ways.
It is difficult to really know the exact extent of feeling against the Japanese in Washington. I doubt if anybody knows. There seems to be more against the Chinese. Even the American Legion Commander told me that he did not believe all the extreme things that were being said by his comrades. It is clear that certain officers in the Legion who are rising politicians have been putting themselves at the head of an Anti-Japanese Movement, which is the easiest one in the world by which to gain a popular following. When it is necessary to get votes and notoriety these men beat the anti-Oriental drum, and between times excitement dies down. On the other hand there are enough Japanese on the land and in business in Seattle to form a dangerous element in a community that is subject to such malicious and selfish types of leadership.

The State of Washington is dead ripe for a careful and well-directed survey that will reveal the actual conditions on this Oriental issue. There are enough representative men who desire light and justice for all concerned to head up a survey and to support it and give it the standing in the community that it needs to have influence.

The University is in hearty sympathy with the plan and has promised its cooperation, in fact has been doing considerable work on this very problem. The survey would have the cordial support of all the religious bodies in the city. The great majority of the leading business men in the Chamber of Commerce are ready to approve any movement that will help to keep the anti-Japanese element in check, in order to save their port and commercial relations. The organized labor of the state will favor it. The American Legion can hardly refuse to support such a plan, for its refusal would condemn its own position.

They want outside help and will welcome the collaboration of the Committee on social and religious surveys.

I think that a survey committee can be organized in Washington that will represent practically every large and vital interest in the state. I also believe that if it is conducted wisely that the results of such a survey may place the relations between Japanese and Americans in the state upon an entirely new and a sound social and moral basis.

My conception of the probable results of such a survey is that it should be a source of protection to both races (American and Japanese). That it will substantiate the position of both anti- and pro-Japanese in so far as there is justice and truth on either side. That it will bring into light certain great fundamental working principles of relationship, social, moral, political and economical, stripped of sentiment, prejudice, and false catch words. For example, throughout the two thousand miles of the Pacific Coast one hears constantly the phrase, "The Oriental is unassimilable." After nearly three months out here I have yet to meet the first man or woman who has been able to present one fair or sound argument to support this assertion or to tell me of a single case where it has been really tried and failed. On the other hand there is constant evidence everywhere I go that the Oriental under certain given conditions is highly assimilable.

I believe that a Survey for Washington is not only a possible matter to organize, but that it would find a fertile soil and would result in a way to greatly affect the sentiment not only of the State, but of the whole Coast and the whole country. I am inclined to think that Washington is the most strategic point up and down the whole Coast. The situation has not hardened there as in California and is much further along than in Washington.

I will send you my report on British Columbia in a couple of days.
Report of Progress of Washington Division of the Survey of Race Relations up to August 30, 1924.

Introductory statement, - The research work of this division of the Survey, which formally started by the opening of a down-town office and by securing a paid secretary, March 1, 1924, has been temporarily discontinued at this date, August 30, 1924, through the releasing of the secretary and the giving up of the office. All papers and documents are now in the custody of the director at the University of Washington. The Survey has been in active operation for a six month period. During the first three months of this time progress was slow; the Secretary, Miss Ruth Greiner, devoted her time to making an inventory of local sources of information, personal and impersonal. She also secured during this period a number of life histories and other personal documents from Japanese.

Prior to the opening of the summer school the Director, R. D. McKenzie, secured the approval of the finance committee to offer through the University of Washington three full time fellowships of $800 each to students qualified to undertake the research work at hand. The University officially accepted the fellowship offer and further granted the director permission to offer a five credit seminar course on race relations, with the proviso that such a course should entail no additional expense. (The director carried this course without remuneration in addition to his regular teaching load.) Nine graduate students enrolled in the seminar, including the three fellows. This proved to be an excellent arrangement and greatly facilitated the speeding up of the research work.

Summary of accomplishments. Mr. Ronald Olson was awarded a fellowship to make a study of the Oriental in the lumber and logging
camps of the state. Mr. Olson was well fitted for this task. Not only was he an unusually competent student but he had wide personal acquaintance with camp life from years of experience as a laborer. Before commencing the investigation questionnaires were sent to over 40 mills, and of these 29 replied. Mr. Olson further interviewed a number of the leading mill operators both in Seattle and in Tacoma securing letters of introduction and suggestions as to best methods of approach. He then personally visited 32 mills, scattered throughout the entire western section of the state. He had interviews with the mill company officials, white and Japanese employees, and with residents of the towns near the mills. Each mill is written up as a separate case report, including a statement of the general situation, statistics of employees, wages, etc., also individual interviews. His documents comprise several hundred pages of type written materials. His study has been summarized in a twenty page report, which not only shows the distribution of the mills, the number of Orientals employed, and other statistics, but it also reveals the human side of the problem, the conditions associated with conflict and accommodation.

The second fellowship was awarded to Mr. C. H. Burnett to study the Chinese in Seattle. Mr. Burnett was selected for his task on account of his general acquaintance with the problem and his ability to get information. He is a member of an old and well established family in Seattle and has therefore many connections with leading citizens of the community. He drives his own car, a Cadillac, and I am sure spent more than the amount of his fellowship money during the course of his research work. He started right out to get in touch with the leading Chinese merchants and diplomats and in this he was eminently successful, having secured from practically every prominent Chinese a life history of more or less value. Burnett secured the services of an interpreter,
a Chinese student selected by the Chinese themselves on account of his knowledge and standing in Chinatown. After having made the acquaintance of the leading Chinese, Burnett had his interpreter arrange appointments with less well known Chinese. At these interviews Burnett always had a stenographer who took the entire conversation down in shorthand. Of course the interview revealed but little at times, but on the whole a lot of valuable information was obtained. Burnett's work was supplemented by that of Mr. Johnston, a graduate student in the seminar, who took as his special task the job of interviewing attorneys who have intimate dealings with the Orientals, especially with the Chinese. In a number of instances the attorney dictated his own report to a stenographer furnished by the Survey. Some of these documents amounted to from 12 to 15 type written pages.

Mr. J. I. Nishinoiri was the recipient of the third fellowship. His special task was to study the Japanese in the agricultural industry, but his indefatigable energy permitted him to do many other things as well. Mr. Nishinoiri had been working on Japanese statistics during the previous quarter. Also a year ago he had made for the Japanese Association a house-to-house survey of all the Japanese in Seattle.

The results of this early study are now being compiled and interpreted. Nishinoiri first surveyed the Japanese in the agricultural industry throughout the state. He obtained data showing the location of farms, the use of land, date of expiration of lease, and extent of ownership by Japanese. On the basis of his findings he compiled a map graphically illustrating his data. He further made a detailed study of the Japanese farmers in the White River Valley, - a stretch of land along the White River extending from the city limits of Seattle about 40 miles southward. In this area over 80% of the Japanese farmers of the state reside. Nishinoiri studied this section quite intensively, he prepared
maps showing the location of each farm; the type of product raised by each farmer; the condition of the land prior to Japanese occupancy, that is whether it had been cultivated or not; date of expiration of leases; use of land already taken from the Japanese.

Mr. Nishinoiri has also collected data showing the vocational distribution of the Japanese in Seattle. In addition to this he has written a historical sketch of the Japanese Association and has also prepared some excellent charts comparing the age and sex distribution of the Japanese with that of the general population for the United States, the state of Washington, and Seattle.

Other members of the seminar worked on lesser projects: one student, Mr. Hornstra, made a study of Chinese gambling in Seattle. He visited some 50 odd places and collected data on the extent of the business, its form of organization, and the secret of its success. Another student, Miss Steelman, started a study of the Oriental churches and good will organizations. This study is still incomplete but Miss Steelman plans to continue with it.

I have omitted to record in connection with Mr. Nishinoiri's study that a graduate student, Miss Van de Vanter, has made a good beginning in the study of industrial succession in the White River Valley. This area is now passing into the third stage of agricultural succession. It was first a hop growing region, then it became a dairy section and now it is fast being turned into a small fruit and vegetable area. At each point in the succession there has been a displacement of population elements. The Japanese seem to be coming into the district with the development of the fruit and vegetable industry. Miss Van de Vanter was born and brought up in this district and so has seen the changes occurring. She knows a great many of the white farmers and has collected some valuable documents from interviews with
them. She plans to write her master's thesis on this subject.

Miss Greiner, the secretary of the survey, has devoted all her spare time outside of office duties to interviews with Japanese. She has collected some fifty odd documents, interviews and life histories. During the closing week of the Survey she compiled a card index of all the survey materials making it possible to locate and identify documents without trouble. Miss Greiner is contemplating writing a master's thesis from the materials which she has collected. The thesis will show outstanding traits of character of the different Oriental groups.

Attached herewith is a summary report of the documents on file in our office also a complete financial statement showing expenditures up to date.

The future of the Survey. It is the sincere wish of the director that the interest in the Survey shall not cease with the termination of the down-town office. Every effort will be made to carry on the work in the University. Already several students have indicated their desire to write master's theses in this field. The director personally feels that the investigation has scarcely started. But a valuable beginning has been made in methodology and approach as a result of the splendid coaching given by our General Director, Doctor Park. Moreover, more and more sources of local information are being uncovered and a greater interest, not only on the part of the Oriental groups themselves, but also on the part of intelligent American citizens, manifested. The local director personally believes that if some assistance were furnished from outside sources, in the way of financial help, the interested business men of Seattle would supplement the amount sufficiently to carry on the work. Two definite suggestions are advanced: (1) that a fellowship of $20 a month be given to the
University to be awarded to a student to work under the director in finishing up special research tasks now in process of completion. This is the regular type of fellowship already in vogue in the University and requires about 40 hours of work per month. (2) that the director be allowed about $50 a month for the next few months to pay for stenographic help, maps and other supplies in order to put the materials already at hand into more usable and finished form.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. D. McKenzie.
Mr. Vaughan MacCaughey,
Survey of Race Relations,
553 Phelan Building,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. MacCaughey:

I send herewith reports of progress from British Columbia and Washington, which I am sure will be of interest.

Very sincerely,

J. Merle Davis
SURVEY OF RACE RELATIONS
COOPERATING COMMITTEES

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370 Seventh Avenue, New York

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Executive Secretary
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W. S. Rosecrans
Mrs. Seward A. Simons
Vancouver,
June 2nd, 1924.

To Dr. Boggs and Executive Committee,
Survey of Race Relations,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

I submit herewith an outline of the progress made to date in connection with the above.

OFFICES, etc. Offices were opened on February 1st last in the Rogers block. A desk, telephone and typewriter were installed. These were used by Miss Rausenbush, Dr. Park's assistant, and myself, until ten days ago when the former, having completed her studies of Chinatown here, went over to the Island and, I believe, will continue down the coast. I have notified the landlord that we will discontinue the offices on July 1st. The desk and typewriter can then be sold, together with a few chairs, and the proceeds placed in the local fund, if the committee feel that the work cannot be continued.

PROJECTS STUDIED. Miss Rausenbush has worked continuously on intimate studies of Chinatown and has, I believe, collected a most valuable supply of data, some of which has already been worked up into case studies.

My work has been, in the main, devoted to the Japanese. There was a great deal of preliminary work during the initial visit of Dr. Park, and in connection with the inauguration of the studies, although not much, perhaps, to show for it. On May 1st, owing to no funds being available for salaries locally, I advised Dr. Park that I felt that no further obligations should be incurred
and that while I would continue to keep in touch with the work, there would be no salary charge from that date. I offered to complete the Japanese study of Steveston, and this Dr. Park approves.

FINANCES. Not only here but at other points on the coast, a great handicap has been the lack of financial assistance. Vancouver has evidently been no worse than other parts in this regard, and the members of our executive, I think, believe that the quota we undertook can be raised. That quota was $3000, and the Central Committee requests that out of that sum 15% should be forwarded as soon as local needs are met, to central headquarters for publication purposes.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. Your Finance Committee consisting of Dr. Vrooman (Chairman) and Messrs. C. Spencer, D. Kent, W. Ing (H. H. Malkin, A. M. Dollar and Russ Black, absent) met a few weeks ago, and divided among them most of the forty prospects who had been approached by letter, with a circular dealing with the objects of the Survey and soliciting assistance. For various reasons this arrangement was not followed up, excepting by Mr. Spencer who turned in all, or nearly all, of the subscriptions given to date, viz:

David Spencer.........$100
Hudson's Bay Co......... 100
Woodwards Ltd.......... 100
B. C. Telephone......... 100
H. H. Morris........... 10

TOTAL.............$410

There had been paid out for office expenses up to May 1st, $317.91 by the treasurer, Mr. A. M. Dollar, leaving a balance of $92.29. This will be required, or the greater portion of it, to clear up the small outstanding bills. On salary account there is $1200 due, nothing having been available under this head. By doing
our own stenographic work, in the main, the charge for clerical help has been kept to a very small figure.

I believe that each member of the Committee might collect as much as Mr. Spencer. I have had conferences with Pres. Beattie, Vice-Pres. Coleman and Sup't. Peters of the C. P. R., and have hopes of help from this quarter. A list of those firms which have been circularized can be furnished if desired, and also the allotments to different members of the Finance Committee.

THE FUTURE. Dr. Park is anxious that the original plan should, if possible, be carried out.

There is no doubt this can be done, and besides, we have an obligation under the quota we assumed of $3000 which an earnest effort should be made to discharge.

It is suggested that the Finance Committee, reinforced, perhaps, by others, should complete their canvass within a week's time and before the departure of Dr. Boggs for the south. In such an event they should be called together without delay.

For the time being all charges are suspended. If the work is to be resumed, I think we may dispense with an office and as I have my own typing facilities at my home, the cost will be limited under one or two heads. It would be a great assistance if some decision could be reached promptly.

Yours sincerely,
The following general projects are in process of study at the present time in this division of the survey territory:

1. Collection of life histories, human interest documents, and other materials relating to inter-racial contacts. Will give the details later.

2. Study of the agricultural situation as related to the Orientals, including maps showing location and size of land holdings, use of land, rentals, etc.

3. Survey of the Japanese and other Orientals in the logging industry of the state.

4. A study of the social and economic life of the Orientals in the city of Seattle, including the relation with the courts, social institutions, and the communal organizations of each group in the attempt to discipline the lives of the members.

In regard to Project No. 1 the office has already acquired 28 documents which unfold life experiences of Orientals with American institutions. In addition, some 900 news items relating to the Oriental have been clipped, classified and filed. These clippings were gleaned from the Seattle papers. The office has also a considerable number of clippings from a Honolulu paper.

On project number 2, the method has been to work with and through the Japanese Association. This association has not only furnished an interpreter but has assisted in every way possible in the collection of information. At different intervals, special meetings have been arranged in the White River Valley at which the presidents of the various Japanese Associations gathered and supplied the information
regarding the farm locations, etc. asked for. A large map is being prepared which when completed will show the extent of Japanese holdings, prior use of the land, the date of expiration of lease and what becomes of the tenant of the land after the expiration of leases. All cases of eviction are being recorded and where legal proceedings are involved court briefs are obtained.

Number 3. With the cooperation of Major Griggs, of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company and Mr. Nettleton of the Nettleton Lumber Company, the office has collected a list of the leading lumber companies of the state employing Oriental labor. A brief preliminary questionnaire has been prepared - a copy of which is enclosed herewith - and sent to a number of the lumber companies. A graduate student at the university, Mr. Coventry, has made three case studies of logging camps employing Japanese and he will continue with his work provided we can secure some financial assistance for him.

4. On the social relations of the Oriental community several groups of students at the University of Washington are carrying on preliminary pieces of investigation. One group of three young men is studying the crime situation. In this they have attained the splendid cooperation of the police department, the county prosecutor's office, and the Japanese Association. Another student is making a study of the behavior problems that reveal themselves in the school inter-racial contacts. This student is using a questionnaire prepared by Dr. Park. Still another student is preparing a map and card index of the commercial activities of the Japanese in Seattle.

Nothing has been done as yet on the statistical aspects of the survey. We believe however, that once the data are collected it will not take long for an expert statistician to interpret and present whatever statistics may be desired.
Organization - Survey organization has been very loose. Aside from the finance committee which has met several times there have been no formal meetings during the past month. Frequent conferences are held with individuals interested in the survey enabled to contribute to it. Both the director and the secretary have addressed civic organizations with reference to the survey, but it is questioned whether this sort of thing is worth while as far as fact gathering is concerned.

Conferences are held almost daily. About two weeks ago a special conference was called to which all school teachers, missionaries, and others having special connections with the social life of the Oriental were invited. The object of the conference was to discuss the problems of the second generation, or American born Orientals. A number of interesting leads were derived from this conference.

Staff. The staff consists of a director and a secretary. Up to date the director has received no compensation of any sort for his time or expenses. Professor Gowen and Professor Woolston are most cooperative in the work of the survey.

Printed materials. The office has no printed materials save the letter head as indicated here. A considerable amount of mimeographing has been done and one brief schedule prepared, a copy of which is enclosed.

General comment. It is the opinion of the director that the best way to finance and develop the research work of the survey in this region is through a number of fellowships established at the university. The committee has already been approached on this matter and has individually indorsed the suggestion. As soon as some of the more influential members of the committee return to the city a meeting will be called and the question of policy in this regard determined.
ORIENTALS IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Name of Company Location Date

1. State the number of Orientals you employ?
   b. Chinese ...................... D. Filipino

II. How long have you employed Orientals?...........................
   a. Kinds of work done by Orientals?...........................
   b. Are wages of Orientals and whites the same for some kinds of work?...........................
   c. How do they compare with whites in efficiency?..............
      1. In what respects better than whites?..............
      2. In what respects poorer than whites?..............
      3. Are Orientals likely to become competitors in the skilled branches of the lumber industry?..............

III. Living conditions of Orientals.
   a. Proportion of Oriental married men with families at or near camp?...........................
   b. Proportion living in bunk houses?...........................
   c. Are the living quarters furnished by the company or by the individuals?...........................
   d. Is the general standard of living of the Orientals higher or lower than that of the whites?...........................

IV. Social relations between white and Oriental laborers.
   a. Is friction between the races common?......................
      How is it shown?...................... Cite incidents...
      .................................................................
   b. Are there any particular jobs which whites object to Orientals doing?...........................
   c. Do any of the Orientals belong to labor unions?..............
Does that effect their status in camp?.................
Are they inclined to join radical labor organizations?.....

\[\text{d. If harmonious relations exist between whites and Orientals, please cite illustrations indicating this.}\]

\[\text{e. To what extent do Orientals organize their own life in camp?}\]

V. Remarks.
Summary of Documents on File in the Seattle Office.

31. Life histories of Chinese
55. Life histories of Japanese
11. Interviews with Japanese (Not life histories)
41. Interviews with white people concerning Orientals they have known.
   (Lawyers not included)
16. Interviews with lawyers who have dealings with Orientals.
29. Replies to a questionnaire concerning Orientals in the lumber industry.
34. Case studies of mills employing Orientals.
5. Documents concerning Oriental crime.
4. Documents giving extracts from the court briefs of a total of 6 cases.
4. Documents giving data on Japanese in industries and in agriculture.
3. Filipino life histories.
1. Hindu life history.
48. Miscellaneous documents.
291. Total number of documents on file, not including printed materials.

Maps and Charts

1. Chart showing age and marital distribution of Japanese population of Seattle.
2. Chart showing vocational distribution of Japanese population of Seattle.
4. Map showing distribution of logging and lumbering camps, employing Japanese or other Orientals.
5. Map showing distribution of Japanese in agriculture throughout State.
7. Map showing use of land by Japanese in White River Valley.
8. Map showing condition of land prior to occupancy of Japanese.
9. Map showing date of expiration of leases.
10. Map showing use of land vacated by Japanese.
Introductory statement. - The research work of this division of the Survey, which formally started by the opening of a down-town office and by securing a paid secretary, March 1, 1924, has been temporarily discontinued at this date, August 30, 1924, through the releasing of the secretary and the giving up of the office. All papers and documents are now in the custody of the director at the University of Washington. The Survey has been in active operation for a six month period. During the first three months of this time progress was slow; the Secretary, Miss Ruth Greiner, devoted her time to making an inventory of local sources of information, personal and impersonal. She also secured during this period a number of life histories and other personal documents from Japanese.

Prior to the opening of the summer school the Director, R. D. McKenzie, secured the approval of the finance committee to offer through the University of Washington three full time fellowships of $600 each to students qualified to undertake the research work at hand. The University officially accepted the fellowship offer and further granted the director permission to offer a five credit seminar course on race relations, with the proviso that such a course should entail no additional expense. (The director carried this course without remuneration in addition to his regular teaching load.) Nine graduate students enrolled in the seminar, including the three fellows. This proved to be an excellent arrangement and greatly facilitated the speeding up of the research work.

Summary of accomplishments. Mr. Ronald Olson was awarded a fellowship to make a study of the Oriental in the lumber and logging
camps of the state. Mr. Olson was well fitted for this task. Not only was he an unusually competent student but he had wide personal acquaintance with camp life from years of experience as a laborer. Before commencing the investigation questionnaires were sent to over 40 mills, and of these 29 replied. Mr. Olson further interviewed a number of the leading mill operators both in Seattle and in Tacoma securing letters of introduction and suggestions as to best methods of approach. He then personally visited 32 mills, scattered throughout the entire western section of the state. He had interviews with the mill company officials, white and Japanese employees, and with residents of the towns near the mills. Each mill is written up as a separate case report, including a statement of the general situation, statistics of employees, wages, etc., also individual interviews. His documents comprise several hundred pages of typed written materials. His study has been summarized in a twenty page report, which not only shows the distribution of the mills, the number of Orientals employed, and other statistics, but it also reveals the human side of the problem, the conditions associated with conflict and accommodation.

The second fellowship was awarded to Mr. C. H. Burnett to study the Chinese in Seattle. Mr. Burnett was selected for his task on account of his general acquaintance with the problem and his ability to get information. He is a member of an old and well established family in Seattle and has therefore many connections with leading citizens of the community. He drives his own car, a Cadillac, and I am sure spent more than the amount of his fellowship money during the course of his research work. He started right out to get in touch with the leading Chinese merchants and diplomats and in this he was eminently successful, having secured from practically every prominent Chinaman a life history of more
or less value. Burnett secured the services of an interpreter, a Chinese student selected by the Chinese themselves on account of his knowledge and standing in Chinatown. After having made the acquaintance of the leading Chinese, Burnett had his interpreter arrange appointments with less well known Chinese. At these interviews Burnett always had a stenographer who took the entire conversation down in shorthand. Of course the interview revealed but little at times, but on the whole a lot of valuable information was obtained. Burnett's work was supplemented by that of Mr. Johnston, a graduate student in the seminar, who took as his special task the job of interviewing attorneys who have intimate dealings with the Orientals, especially with the Chinese. In a number of instances the attorney dictated his own report to a stenographer furnished by the Survey. Some of these documents amounted to from 12 to 15 type written pages.

Mr. J. I. Nishinoiri was the recipient of the third fellowship. His special task was to study the Japanese in the agricultural industry, but his indefatigable energy permitted him to do many other things as well. Mr. Nishinoiri had been working on Japanese statistics during the previous quarter. Also a year ago he had made for the Japanese Association a house-to-house survey of all the Japanese in Seattle. The results of this early study are now being compiled and interpreted. Nishinoiri first surveyed the Japanese in the agricultural industry throughout the state. He obtained data showing the location of farms, the use of land, date of expiration of lease, and extent of ownership by Japanese. On the basis of his findings he compiled a map graphically illustrating his data. He further made a detailed study of the Japanese farmers in the White River Valley,- a stretch of land along the White River extending from the city limits of Seattle about 40 miles southward.
In this area over 80% of the Japanese farmers of the state reside. Nishinoiri studied this section quite intensively, he prepared maps showing the location of each farm; the type of product raised by each farmer; the condition of the land prior to Japanese occupancy, that is whether it had been cultivated or not; date of expiration of leases; use of land already taken from the Japanese.

Mr. Nishinoiri has also collected data showing the vocational distribution of the Japanese in Seattle. In addition to this he has written a historical sketch of the Japanese Association and has also prepared some excellent charts comparing the age and sex distribution of the Japanese with that of the general population for the United States, the state of Washington, and Seattle.

Other members of the seminar worked on lesser projects; one student, Mr. Hornstra, made a study of Chinese gambling in Seattle. He visited some 30 odd places and collected data on the extent of the business, its form of organization, and the secret of its success. Another student, Miss Steelman, started a study of the Oriental churches and good will organizations. This study is still incomplete but Miss Steelman plans to continue with it.

I have omitted to record in connection with Mr. Nishinoiri's study that a graduate student, Miss Van de Vanter, has made a good beginning in the study of industrial succession in the White River Valley. This area is now passing into the third stage of agricultural succession. It was first a hop growing region, then it became a dairy section and now it is fast being turned into a small fruit and vegetable area. At each point in the succession there has been a displacement of population elements. The Japanese seem to be coming into the district with the development of the fruit and vegetable industry. Miss
Van de Wenter was born and brought up in this district and so has seen the changes occurring. She knows a great many of the white farmers and has collected some valuable documents from interviews with them. She plans to write her master's thesis on this subject.

Miss Greiner, the secretary of the survey, has devoted all her spare time outside of office duties to interviews with Japanese. She has collected some fifty odd documents, interviews and life histories. During the closing week of the Survey she compiled a card index of all the Survey materials making it possible to locate and identify documents without trouble. Miss Greiner is contemplating writing a master's thesis from the materials which she has collected. The thesis will show outstanding traits of character of the different Oriental groups.

Attached herewith is a summary report of the documents on file in our office also a complete financial statement showing expenditures up to date.

The future of the Survey. It is the sincere wish of the director that the interest in the Survey shall not cease with the termination of the down-town office. Every effort will be made to carry on the work in the University. Already several students have indicated their desire to write master's theses in this field. The director personally feels that the investigation has scarcely started. But a valuable beginning has been made in methodology and approach as a result of the splendid coaching given by our General Director, Doctor Park. Moreover, more and more sources of local information are being uncovered and a greater interest, not only on the part of the Oriental groups themselves, but also on the part of intelligent American citizens, manifested. The local director personally believes that if some assistance were furnished from outside sources, in the way of financial help, the
interested business men of Seattle would supplement the amount sufficiently to carry on the work. Two definite suggestions are advanced: (1) that a fellowship of $20 a month be given to the University to be awarded to a student to work under the director in finishing up special research tasks now in process of completion. This is the regular type of fellowship already in vogue in the University and requires about 40 hours of work per month. (2) that the director be allowed about $50 a month for the next few months to pay for stenographic help, maps and other supplies in order to put the materials already at hand into more usable and finished form.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. D. Mckenzie.