



AMERICANS OF FOREIGN BIRTH

**IN THE
WAR PROGRAM FOR VICTORY**

**By
Hon. Earl G. Harrison**

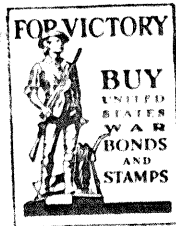


**Including a Special Message from
President Franklin D. Roosevelt**





"Americans of Foreign Birth in the War Program for Victory" is an address delivered by the Hon. Earl G. Harrison at the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9, 1942. Hon. Earl G. Harrison is Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and has been nominated by President Roosevelt for United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.



A Summary of the Proceedings of the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is available at fifty cents a copy. Additional copies of this pamphlet are available at \$7.50 for 100 copies; \$30.00 for 500 copies; \$50.00 for 1,000 copies.

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION
OF FOREIGN BORN**

Two West Forty-Third Street

New York, N. Y.



Introduction

America's task is organization of all of the country's human and natural resources for the effective prosecution of the war. Our freedom as a people and our independence as a nation are at stake. We can brook no interference from any source in achieving complete mobilization of the population as speedily as possible.

The 14,000,000 Americans of foreign birth comprise an important section of the population. Their role in industry, as well as in all phases of the war effort, has demonstrated clearly their loyalty to this country. They are sacrificing without stint to help America meet her responsibilities in insuring victory for the United Nations. However, there remain certain handicaps to their complete mobilization. The Hon. Earl G. Harrison succinctly pointed out in this address:

"Our problem, our duty—yours and mine—is to remove those deterrents and obstacles to whole-hearted and fervent mobilization (of the foreign born) which we know still exist."

It was in an effort to contribute to the complete mobilization of the foreign born—which, when achieved, will enhance greatly the possibilities for our victory in the war—that the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9th and 10th.

That Conference, attended by representatives from organizations in all sections of the country, worked out a program of action for promoting the participation of the foreign born in all phases of the victory effort.

The Conference pledged the effort of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to "spurring with all human speed the complete mobilization of the 14,000,000

Americans of foreign birth to help provide the armed forces and the military supplies to facilitate the development of a second military front on the battle-field of Europe to insure the complete defeat of the Nazi army in 1942."

In reprinting this address by the Hon. Earl G. Harrison, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is seeking to promote general public understanding for the position of the foreign born in our society today. Mr. Harrison has made an outstanding contribution to the mobilization of the foreign born and we feel that the information—as well as the general tone and spirit of his address—should receive the widest possible circulation among all sections of the American people.

The mobilization of the foreign born is of deep concern to every American—whether native-born or foreign-born—because of the important contribution which can be made thereby to our winning the war.

One of the greatest obstacles to the mobilization of the foreign born is the activity of fifth-column elements who work among the foreign born to promote disunity and to deprive America of the whole-hearted support of our immigrant population. Other problems interfering with their mobilization include unfair employment practices based on national origin or non-citizenship, unnecessary delays in the naturalization procedure as a result of the fact that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is understaffed, and the possible establishment of two kinds of American citizenship by the process of denaturalization.

Every loyal American wants to insure the fullest possible protection for his country. Every disloyal person—regardless of his origin—must be punished and imprisoned for his treasonable acts. Every defeatist element, seeking to weaken our war effort and spreading discrimination against the foreign born in order to disrupt our national unity, must be prevented from carrying on his dangerous activities.

America has a war to win. To contribute to the achievement of that goal, the Conference pledged to help mobilize all

Americans of foreign birth. We note, with approval and commendation, the serious efforts undertaken by our Commander-in-Chief to facilitate the complete mobilization of the foreign born. We can take Mr. Harrison's address as evidence in itself of the deep understanding possessed by our Government for the solution of the problems confronting the foreign born in their sincere efforts to contribute to, and sacrifice for, the victory program.

Every American looks anxiously to the day when the Nazi armies will be defeated on the battlefields of Europe. And, in his sincere desire to see our country victorious, he is prepared to support any undertaking that will help forge victory for the United Nations.

In essence, mobilization of the foreign born in the United States—and their greater participation in all phases of our war effort—is one with the offensive being waged by the Red Army on the Eastern Front, where the soldiers of the Soviet Union are setting an example for the world of super-human courage in the face of the mighty Nazi military machine. It is one with the brave and heroic struggle of the Chinese army against overwhelming odds. It is one with the daring exploits of the British Commando forces and with the deathless fight being waged by all the other forces of the United Nations.

Each has its own special contribution to make to the final victory of the peoples of the world over the dark forces of Nazi oppression and aggression. In contributing to the speedy mobilization of the foreign born in the United States, we are fulfilling one important part of our responsibility to achieving victory for the United Nations in 1942.

HUGH DE LACY

National Chairman, American Committee
for Protection of Foreign Born.

May, 23, 1942, Seattle, Washington.

Americans of Foreign Birth in the War Program for Victory

By

HON. EARL G. HARRISON

Just twenty-seven years ago, the then President of the United States, on May 10, 1915, spoke in Philadelphia to a group of new American citizens. We were not yet at war. The Germans were close to Paris. The news of the sinking of the Lusitania had been announced three days before. Reminding us that many races have met and fused to form the American nation, President Wilson, speaking to the new citizens and renewing, as it were, the freshness of his own faith as he talked to them, used these words:

"This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward-looking women out of other lands. And so by the gift of the free will of independent people it is being constantly renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created."

Then, speaking in a direct manner to the new Americans, he continued:

"You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope

of the human race . . . And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave behind in them . . . America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase . . . ”

It is now a matter of history that, in the war which followed, our foreign-born citizens, including those from Germany, were, with remarkably few exceptions, as loyal and useful to the United States as any other citizen group.

Today we met in this conference to discuss further mobilization for victory. Ringing in our ears is the charge of our present great leader, the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces:

“Our country expects from those who are known as its foreign-born exactly what it expects from all Americans . . . a willingness to give as the peoples with whom we are associated have given, to fight as they have fought, and if called upon to do so, to face death as they have faced it.”

With a deep-seated awareness and appreciation of the real contribution of the foreign-born to America and with supreme confidence in their loyalty and zeal for our cause, I deem it a privilege to participate in the American Committee's conference and to bring to you the greetings, and appreciation for your work, of the Attorney General of the United States. A message given by him not so long ago might well be repeated in part here today. He exhorted all of us “always to think first of America and at the same time to think in terms of humanity.” He continued by saying:

"To think in terms of humanity—that is broader and deeper, and therefore more deeply moving, than any exhortation of a narrower nationalism. It is christianity translated into the language of democracy as we conceive democracy. And democracy is faith in human beings . . . We are given, here in the United States, to the doctrine of human equality. There have been failures between theory and practice, between the dream of life and the life that followed. Let us very humbly, on this day of self communion, admit our failures—our democratic failures, the racial prejudice and cruelties, exploitation of the land, economic inequalities, the insulting injustice of unemployment. But with all that, this young country of ours has had a good life . . . The feet of our young men have not been taught the goose-step, their fists the salute of fear, our children the hatred of other races. We have respected individual freedom."

While to be sure we are more interested, in these sessions, in the present and in planning for the immediate future, let us pause, for just a moment, to see again in our mind's eye that great human stream—24,000,000 men, women and children, "daring and stout of heart"—which has come to us "from many lands" during the last fifty years, finding its way into most of our cities, to work in factories, in small shops and stockyards, on the new bridges, roads and skyscrapers, or into the small mining towns and camps. And then, as you remember Louis Adamic's beautiful description:

"And everybody worked and built and dug and grubbed and carried burdens, and as America stands today, there is hardly a bridge or mile of railway or highway, hardly a vehicle, hardly anything that is not, in part, a result of immigrant labor."

And on such occasion as this we must ever remind ourselves and our fellow-citizens that in the upbuilding of this nation in the last century more immigrants from European countries have perished here in industrial accidents than early American colonists were killed in subduing the wilderness and in the War for Independence.

In the light of the past, no room for doubt remains that we need and will continue to need and want the vast potential contribution of the foreign-born, not only to our economy but to our morale.

If we now know and thoroughly understand, as I believe we do, the real nature of the forces we are fighting against and are bent upon destroying, we owe it in no small measure to the personal experiences of horror and suffering and persecution brought to us by thousands of the victims of those forces. And it is our firm belief that many of those victims, some now our citizens and others our guests, will one day see the fruits of their endurance, their fervor and their labor in the total downfall of their persecutors.

You can see that gradually I am working my way around to one segment of the American foreign-born population—those who do not yet possess United States citizenship. It is not that I lose interest in the foreign-born once they become citizens of the United States; indeed I am most cognizant of the difficult and often touching problems faced by our foreign-born citizens and their children as they continue to adjust themselves to the American way of life.

But it is natural, I think, that I should have a special interest in and concern about those whom we call, under the

law, "aliens." Thanks to a cooperative program in which, as I have said on several previous occasions, social agencies and committees and civic organizations the country over played an outstanding part, our Government has gathered invaluable data pertaining to our non-citizen population. Eschewing the methods and procedures which undoubtedly would have been used in some other countries, our Government and local communities joined forces and resources in encouraging non-citizens to place their case histories and identifications on the record. And in a good many situations, where personal problems and difficulties were disclosed, assistance has been given in adjusting them. This closer relationship between the non-citizen and the Government has already produced some beneficial results.

More people in this country now know more of the real facts than they knew before about our aliens. It is more widely realized that the three and one-half percent of our population which is alien represents the smallest percentage of non-citizens the United States has ever had, and that the "alien problem" is a rapidly diminishing one.

In speaking of aliens, many more people now understand that they are referring to and including about a half million persons who are sixty-five years of age or older—scarcely a dangerous group—rather a group needing and deserving of our respect and protection. It is more widely known, too, that four out of every five non-citizens have family ties in this country—in most cases, American-born children.

Yes, and I am equally sure that more people understand now that two out of every five "aliens", who are old enough and have lived here long enough, have taken steps toward

becoming citizens. More of those who ask why the aliens don't become citizens pause now and remember that, even of the smaller alien population, substantial numbers are under eighteen years of age and therefore cannot apply for citizenship, or have been here for less than two years and similarly have had no opportunity to make application, or are ineligible for citizenship under existing laws.

Has this greater and more widespread knowledge of the facts had any tangible results? In my opinion it has. There is more confident opposition, or at least more determined action, with respect to crackpot legislation or other policies aimed indiscriminately at all aliens. It is somewhat less popular nowadays to jump on the bandwagon of the ever-present alien baiters. The work of the American Committee and many similar agencies has, indeed, borne fruit.

But in spite of this greater knowledge and understanding, some situations have been permitted to develop which, unless checked, will inevitably undermine the morale and loyalty of our foreign-born. Let us consider for example the all-important matter of employment.

It has been since Pearl Harbor and not before that Attorney General Francis Biddle issued the statement, of which the following is a part:

"To bar aliens from employment is both short-sighted and wasteful. Our country needs the skills and services of every able-bodied and loyal person, citizen or alien, and to deprive it of such services is an economic waste and a stupid error.

"There appears to be some confusion, in this connection, as to the policy of the Federal Government

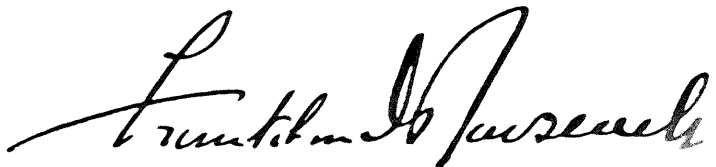
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1942

To the Sixth National Conference, American Committee for the
Protection of Foreign Born:

So long as men and women are daring and stout of heart, there will continue to be in every country that wholesome admixture known as the "foreign born". But the community of nations at war with the Axis now stands, and for the duration will stand, as the United Nations. Their fighting powers are riveted as one. And in that larger oneness there can be no "foreigners". The Chinese, the Russian, the Australian, and the Yugoslav soldiers, defending their own lands; the British Commando crossing the channel; the Pole in Libya; the Norwegian or Greek or Dutchman on the high seas; the Yank in Australia, or in Iceland or Ireland -- all are fighters for this greater community. All are, in this larger sense, "native-born".

Our country expects from those who are known as its foreign born exactly what it expects from all Americans. That means, today, a willingness to give as the peoples with whom we are associated have given, to fight as they have fought, and if called upon to do so, to face death as they have faced it. The right to go on as a free people will be the fruit of our victory. Our country expects those who are known as its foreign born to be accorded that right precisely as it has been and will be accorded to all Americans.



and as to the requirements of Federal statutes concerning the employment of aliens. As to the first, it is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed, color or national origin . . .

"As to the law, there is only one restriction: In the case of secret, confidential or restricted Government contracts, and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories the employer must secure permission from the head of the Federal Department concerned for the employment of aliens.

"There are no other Federal laws restricting the employment of aliens by private employers in national defense industries, and there are no Federal laws whatsoever restricting the employment of foreign-born American citizens of any particular national origin.

"There is no reason in the world why loyal persons, either aliens or Americans of foreign birth, should not be employed by American industry; and there is no possible justification for discharging such employees. The Federal Government condemns such discrimination and urges all employers not to adopt such a policy."

Even more recently, Under-Secretary of War Patterson said:

"The barring of loyal non-citizens from private employment because of their foreign birth is an un-American practice and is wasteful of labor severely needed for the war effort . . .

"The persecution of innocent aliens is a custom of totalitarian governments and should not be tolerated here. Moreover, when we need every possible worker at every possible machine, it is a waste of man power

to refuse to employ a man because of groundless suspicions.

"Only in the case of work on confidential Army contracts are employers required by law to receive permission to employ aliens. Examination of the figures reveals that only a small percentage had to be rejected."

But, what has been happening? You and I know, but I shall quote from the recent and excellent article, entitled "American Unity And Our Foreign-Born Citizens," by Harold B. Hoskins, Esquire, of the Department of State:

"There are increasing restrictions, even in non-defense industries, on the employment of foreign-born citizens because of their foreign names. Their inability to get work has already been restricting war-time production in certain areas, and it will cause growing dissension and antagonism if it is allowed to continue and to spread. The same prejudice also prevents us from making full use of aliens with a high degree of technical skill. Those who have only their first papers, for instance, are often prevented from helping to relieve shortages in various skilled and semi-skilled defense industries, such as ship-building, the making of machine tools, and aviation."

All of the responsibility for these conditions cannot be placed at the doorstep of industry and the employer. In spite of the above-recited general statements of policy by eminent Government spokesmen, there is still a lack of uniformity in Departmental practices and some employers find themselves compelled to discharge, or are not permitted to employ, alien workers. Further clarification is required. Some labor leaders, now members of War Production Boards, are deeply concerned about the situation and the resulting shortages of work-

ers, and are undertaking to find solutions. Their efforts should have community support and understanding.

Let me mention specifically one other "situation" which cannot be ignored in any discussion of the mobilization of the foreign-born for victory. This situation or problem was created immediately upon the declaration of war, for thereupon more than a million of our people, most of whom undoubtedly are in spirit and heart "our" people, became classified as "alien enemies." Efforts have been made, and I have taken part in them, to explain that the term "alien enemy" simply means an alien who happens to possess enemy nationality and that it does not necessarily reflect upon the loyalty or mental attitude of the alien toward our country. But the words have a hollow sound when directed to an Italian woman on the west coast, who had one son killed at Pearl Harbor and the other enlisted in our army. She thought there must be some mistake. I did, too. Most people find it hard to understand how we can expect the utmost in the way of enthusiasm and cooperation (real mobilization) on the part of many long-time residents of this country while we continue to call them "alien enemies" and subject them to regulations and restrictions as such. Yet there are, as I say, more than a million such persons.

They applied for and obtained Certificates of Identification during the month of February, 1942. Some analysis has been made, through sampling of the application forms which they filed. You will be interested to know that of the approximately 700,000 Italian aliens, more than 200,000 are sixty years of age and older and have been in the United States continuously since 1924. Of something more than 300,000 German aliens, approximately 90,000 fall into the same group.

As of February, approximately 60,000 Italian "alien enemies" (so-called) have husbands or sons serving in the armed forces of the United States. About 8,000 German fall into the same category. These numbers are increasing daily. About 18,000 of the Italian "alien enemies" who obtained Certificates of Identification were wives of United States citizens; the same was true with respect to approximately 8,000 German applicants.

Although not obliged to give the information on their application forms, about 45,000 German and 1,000 Italians told us the stories of their persecutions abroad. We know, of course, that there are in the United States about 200,000 refugees from political, racial, or religious persecution and oppression. And, finally, we know there are, the country over, some thousands of persons who have met and passed all of our requirements for citizenship and await only the call to court to take the oath. In the meantime, they comply with and are subject to "alien enemy" requirements.

Our definition of "alien enemies" stems back to 1798. In its 1942 application, the phrase includes persons now in the United States, who have actually fought in military battle against Hitler forces; it includes a great many who have bitterly opposed Hitler and Nazism and Fascism in civilian life for years; it includes many who have been in foreign concentration camps, had their property appropriated and their German citizenship revoked; it includes some who, though German and Italian natives, have, before coming here, been classified as friendly aliens in England; it encompasses many who do not recall any country other than the United States and whose American-born children are now serving in the American army. Yet we call them all "alien enemies"!

High as the feeling was running on the west coast, an editorial writer of a prominent San Francisco newspaper, under the caption "Realism must Govern Alien Enemy Issue," wrote during February of this year:

"There is no infallible way to separate the sheep from the goats in a mass order. That is why the enemy alien issue appears first in a mass injustice which can be corrected only by individual justice. There is machinery in operation to do this, not merely from a humanitarian motive but also from the need to preserve our national self-respect and make use of most valuable human material that the tides of war have brought to our shores . . .

"The intelligent 'enemy' aliens who are not hostile but loyal ask, and we hope that their desire will not be long delayed, that by the process of individual justice the mass injustice of an emergency war measure will be abated."

The problem is not an easy one. It is now receiving the close attention of the Government. All of us are I think in general familiar with the manner in which Great Britain handled the problem of achieving "individual justice." There, to be sure, the numbers involved were considerably smaller; on the other hand, our facilities are correspondingly larger. In any event, we are told that aliens who are resident in Britain are today helping the national effort on the same footing as citizens.

About a year ago when all aliens—including enemy aliens—had to register for employment for patrol service it was found that over 85 percent were already usefully employed. As the British Library of Information reports:

"Many have high professional qualifications or were workmen when they came to England; others

received or are receiving training for industrial work under the same conditions as British citizens."

Last year, by statutory order, all alien doctors, including enemy alien refugees, were allowed to practice during the present emergency, even without taking the British diploma previously required.

No matter what plan is evolved eventually, we must continue to recognize the fact that this and other problems cannot be solved by Federal action alone. As Mr. Hoskins points out in the article I have already cited:

"Washington can coordinate, plan and advise; but each local community must contribute a full measure of understanding and action as well. The unity of our country will remain unbroken only as long as each community meets local problems of discrimination or disaffection before they become serious or widespread in character."

While I was working hard in Washington during January setting up the Identification Program for aliens of enemy nationalities, I received, in response to one of my letters asking local cooperation, a communication reading, in part, as follows:

"First, let us assume that you or I were in Nazi Germany or Japan. Do you think they would assume the same attitude with us and do you think they would be as lenient with us as we are with them?"

It is only when we stop to think of all that America means and has stood for that we fully understand how superficial that reasoning is. The entire letter, however, was not in the same vein so that I was able to say in reply:

"But taking your letter as a whole I doubt that you would advocate our using present day Germany or Japan as our examples in the treatment of persons here, whether they be citizens or aliens."

One of my colleagues in the Department of Justice, Marshall E. Dimock, summed up a great deal recently when he said:

"Hitler is counting on our fumbling the ball in dealing with the problem of our foreign-born population during the emotionally tense days of this world conflict. We intend to show the Axis that their expectations are wrong and that the American reputation for skillful sportsmanship is well deserved that we can hit hard and at the same time live up to our usual standards of fair play."

If I may be permitted to close on a blunt note, it is this: Your government, in maintaining internal order, is, in my opinion, hitting hard but it is endeavoring to preserve the American traditions of fair play. I have the utmost confidence in the ability of the governmental agencies—federal, state, and local—to handle the small minority who are disloyal to us, our institutions, and our cause. I have equal confidence that the foreign-born in our midst can and wish to mobilize further for victory. America, herself, deserves and needs that mobilization. In it lies her greatest strength. In my opinion we are not justified in asking or expecting full mobilization of the foreign-born unless we first give them our real friendship and help. We must let them know that America and all she offers are theirs as well as ours. Our problem, our duty, yours and mine, is to remove those deterrents and obstacles to wholehearted and fervent mobilization which we know still exist. Let us remember—United—we stand!

To the President of the United States

(The following message was adopted by the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 9, 1942, upon the reading of the President's greeting to the Conference.)

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
White House,
Washington, D. C.

We have received with deepest appreciation and approval your message to the Sixth National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

We greet you as the great leader of our country in a period in which it is fighting for its very life and pledge to devote ourselves tirelessly to the supreme task of winning the war this year.

As Americans descended from the nations and peoples who are the victims and objects of Axis aggression, we commend the initiative you have displayed in bringing together the United Nations for the defeat of the most ruthless foe humanity has ever had to face. We pledge our whole-hearted support for your efforts to maintain and extend the collaboration of the United Nations—headed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China—for the sacred purpose of destroying the Axis forces with the utmost speed.

We voice our complete agreement with your recent statement that "the war will be won only by contact with the enemies, by attack upon them," and we therefore greet your declaration that, "soon American flying fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of Europe."

We are proud that our bombers are beginning to take an

active part on the anti-Axis front in support of the brave struggles of the democratic peoples of Europe who are our allies and from whose soil America was peopled. There, Americans, on land and in the air, will help to crush Hitler in the vise of a two-front war and will speed, thereby, our triumph over militarist Japan and the whole criminal axis through joint action with the gallant fighters of Great Britain and the brave soldiers of the Soviet Union, whose heroism and historic service to humanity you have lauded repeatedly on behalf of the American people.

Toward this goal, we are prepared to underwrite with our lives your clear and unequivocal statement to this Conference that every American must be ready to "give as the peoples with whom we are associated have given, to fight as they have fought and, if called upon to do so, to face death as they have faced it."

Your message to our Conference will be treasured by the foreign born men and women of our country as an inspiration and a guide in the difficult days before us. They will support without reservation your every effort to speed victory for the United Nations. They are loyal and patriotic Americans. They knew the meaning of despotism and fascist aggression before they came to these shores and today they are ready to safeguard their freedom and liberties as Americans with their labor and with their lives. They share equally and gladly with all other Americans the sacrifices imposed upon us by the need for a successful victory campaign and wholeheartedly endorse your seven-point economic program toward that end.

In keeping with our desire to help win this war in 1942, our Conference pledges to give of its energies without stint to encourage and enable the foreign born to increase their par-

ticipation in, and their sacrifice for, the victory program.

To this end, we regard one of our chief tasks to be to uphold and implement the repeatedly proclaimed Government policy of eliminating unfair employment practices in order to enable every loyal American of foreign birth, regardless of descent, to contribute fully of his skill and of his labor to the achievement of our goal to out-produce Hitler.

We greet your message to our Conference also as confirmation of the correctness of our belief that we must prevent the establishment of two kinds of American citizenship. Your message will spur us to perpetuate the great democratic tradition of complete equality between native born and naturalized citizens as contributing to the maintenance of high public morale in the war effort.

We pledge to work also toward the complete elimination of all fifth column elements and Axis agents, whether citizens or non-citizens, and especially those who seek to deprive America of the complete support of the foreign born by spreading discrimination and disruption in order to prevent their complete mobilization for victory. We pledge to combat all defeatists and to help remove them from any influence on public life. We recommend that our Government suppress and imprison all, regardless of nativity, who are disloyal and subversive of our war effort. We pledge our fullest cooperation for all Government agencies seeking to root out fifth column activities.

As Americans, our every thought and our every act is conditioned today by the dire necessity of defending our existence and our independence under your brilliant and far-seeing leadership, by doing everything in our power to help forge speedy victory for the United Nations.



AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

Two West Forty-Third Street

New York, N. Y.

HUGH DE LACY, *Chairman*



PRESENT AIMS

To facilitate the complete mobilization of Americans of foreign birth for victory in 1942 by:

1. Encouraging fair employment practices in order to enable Americans of foreign birth to contribute to the full measure of their skill and labor to our war production program.
2. To aid the foreign born to eliminate Axis agents and fifth-column elements from their ranks.
3. To encourage and to help non-citizens become naturalized in order to enable them to assure greater responsibilities as citizens.
4. To bolster the status and rights of naturalized citizens by preventing the establishment of two kinds of American citizenship.
5. To maintain national unity and morale by defeating discrimination against Americans of foreign birth, especially by preventing the enactment of "anti-alien" legislation by Congress.

YOU CAN HELP

1. Order a quantity of this pamphlet for distribution among your friends and members of your organization.
2. Volunteer your services for civilian defense. Report to your local Office of Civilian Defense.
3. For America's protection, report Axis agents and those who attempt to undermine our war program to the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.
4. Report all instances of unfair employment practices against Americans of foreign birth to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C.
5. Buy War Saving Bonds and Stamps.

