



**Dresses Designed for Her
with Smartness, Variety**

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tists available, you might try oil-painted decorations for the chairs.

Be sure to have plenty of book-cases and shelves around the room. Low shelves along one wall would be nice. Again, paint them to match or contrast with the other furniture.

If there is money available for the floor, inlaid linoleum would be your best bet, since it is colorful and yet wears so well. However, unless you are in a relocation center, it probably wouldn't be practical. A couple of coats of good floor paint in a basic color—blue, perhaps, will be as good a solution as any to this problem.

The walls should be painted or kalsomined. Use any good background color that will go with your furniture. Light blue is soothing, as is green. Pale yellow, cream and white are always good background colors.

ORIGINALITY

If you keep your furniture simple, the walls provide a good chance to introduce ingenuity and color. Any artist would jump at the chance to do a mural along one wall. Think how a child would be fascinated by a gay carnival or circus scene, with a merry-go-round and its dappled horses.

Or you could have the ceiling painted bright blue with hundreds of silver stars pasted or painted on. This last idea isn't recommended if the ceiling is too low, for a dark-colored ceiling tends to make it seem lower.

Draperies are a good way of adding color to your room. Bright plaid or big-checked gingham is a good fabric. Unbleached muslin might be used with bright appliques of flowers. Percale and Indian head are colorful and washable.

You will probably want to have pictures and other decorative notes in the room. Of course you can get all the pictures you need from

all-star game, entertainment, and a dance.

Picnics were held on both the 4th and 5th, with races, entertainment and refreshments.

The Manzanar Magna Carta, re-drafted constitution for the 10,000 residents of this center, will soon be before the regional WRA office for final approval.

Sixty-six children now occupy the white, pine-paneled rooms of the Children's Village.

Its occupants, formerly from the Los Angeles Shonien and Maryknoll Orphanage, numbered 41 till the arrival last week of twenty-five children from the San Francisco Salvation Army Orphanage.

Santa Anita's Fete Fourth With Mammoth Entertainment Program

SANTA ANITA — A mammoth Fourth of July celebration, Anita Funita, was scheduled for last weekend at this center.

Festivities opened Friday evening with a ceremony and talent show.

Events for the weekend included a baby parade, handicraft exhibit, and special sports events.

Draft registration ended June 30 with 733 registrants, it was reported by the Santa Anita Pacemaker.

Center-grown vegetables will soon be on Santa Anita tables, it was predicted here, with planting completed on several acres of radishes, carrots, beets, Chinese lettuce and romaine.

Nine additional acres will soon be planted with spinach, according to William R. Towle, utility officer.

Approximately 30 workers are handling the agricultural project in the track infield.

POMONA—Santa Center celebrated the Fourth with a full day of entertainment and sports.

An Issei program was held from 7 to 9 p. m., while Nisei held their program from 9 to 11 p. m.

Races, judo, sumo and an All-Star vs. Valley Sportsmen ball game were featured throughout the day.

Basic training in medical science for Center Hospital nurses was started last week with Dr. Morton Kimura in charge, reports the Pomona Center News.

Daily one-hour lectures in the various branches of medicine will be given by Center doctors.

Over 250 students now study sewing in five sewing classes held here, and many prospective students have been turned away.

Instructors are Masako Sugihara and Anee Iwamoto.

Possibility that another class will be started shortly to accommodate those unable to register was expressed by Miss Sugihara.

The Los Angeles Gideon Society were to present Gideon Bibles to center residents at a dedicatory service July 5 at 2 p. m.

Walter A. Buchanan, president of the Society and Cecil Kettle, president of the Pasadena chapter, were at the services.

Continuing the Study on Japanese In America

Race Prejudice and Racial Progress
AN APOLOGY AND A PROGRAM

BY FRED FERTIG

In Germany, it is the most malicious form of anti-Semitism. In Asia, it is the growing purpose—of China and India as well as Japan—to "throw the white man out." In South Africa and in the United States a crisis looms in the political and economic relationships between the Negro and the Anglo-Saxon. There is much talk that a third world war will follow the second, and that it will be a racial war. A cultural if not also a military conflict between the East and the West was a popular prediction 20 years ago and is now restated.

Such terrible facts as these caused H. G. Wells, who should know the modern scene as well as anyone, to write: "I am convinced that there is no more evil thing in this present world than race prejudice; none at all! It is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world. Some of us would argue with Mr. Wells that totalitarianism and total war are even more evil things than race prejudice, and one reason for our argument would be that these, like nothing else, strongly increase racial antagonism. For example, Germany and Japan are both using race prejudice as an instrument of warfare.

When the American Japanese consider their plight against this background, two ideas should immediately come into mind. The present prejudice against Japanese in America is only a small part of the bitterness between races around the world; and: With racialism as a major force dividing humanity it should be the business of the American Japanese to not only resist discriminatory measures against themselves but race prejudice in general. As a Nisei correspondent of mine puts it: "We Japanese are inclined to think of our own problem and forget that our interests are linked with that of all the minorities—of all people. We forget that, say, the problems that the Negro faces, are our problems also." If this is true, wherever the color line is drawn should find all racial minorities and liberal and Christian Caucasians joined together in opposition. We should do this, not because we want to further the interests of races as such, but because we believe in a brotherhood that counts races unimportant and security and plenty for all as most significant.

If racial differences should figure in the least, it should be in the guaranteeing that the unique social qualities of various racial peoples be added to a great common culture.

Probably the majority of the readers of this article will agree in theory to the points given above. But at the same time they will hold that now it is impossible to do anything about it. The feeling will run that whatever the evacuee advocates now will be wholly discredited because the evacuation stands as an indictment against the sincerity and loyalty of the Japanese American, let alone the alien Japanese. This is of course, true among a certain portion of the general public, but it is that group in main that has always suspected the Japanese and disliked all Orientals for that matter. However there is a much larger portion of the public that remains misinformed or un-informed as to the Japanese, and to this group we can appeal in the name of the American sense of fair play.

If the American Japanese present their case intelligently, based on the facts and not on emotion and self-pity ("Ouch, we was robbed!"), much can be accomplished towards reacceptance and assimilation. As proof of that claim we can say that since the beginning of the war individuals and organizations that were formerly indifferent and some that were antagonistic to the Japanese have become active friends—because for the first time they met Japanese in person, saw that they were American in habit and ideals. An army major who had supervised the evacuation in several districts commented before some Caucasians that had come to see their Japanese acquaintances off: "These are

just human beings after all. And they are meeting this ordeal in a far more charitable manner than white Americans would." This major was so impressed with the helpfulness and efficiency of one of the Nisei girls volunteering at a registration station that he quickly obtained for her a WCCA position. In talking to the administrator in one of the Assembly centers he gave this reaction just as the last of the center population was being transferred to their Relocation area. "Before I took this job I wouldn't have trusted one of these Japs if he had been surrounded by an army of FBI men. Within these four months, I've been converted by their spirit of cooperation and by just noting their Americanisms. Sure, some of the first generation may have some pro-Japan leanings. But most of both generations are just people who have gotten a dirty deal all their life because they happened to have slant eyes. I'll swear by them, and I contend that there's not so much real contrast between races as we've thought." These instances could be multiplied many, many times. And these instances are important because the major and the administrator are part of the public, and what they so witness helps to form public opinion on the Japanese.

That there has been some progress as well as set-backs in relations between U. S. Japanese and non-Japanese since Pearl Harbor suggests that the Japanese should even now seek to improve their opportunities for interracial contact. If we wait till the end of the war to re-establish this contact—it will be too late. The American public will have forgotten the Japanese and the Japanese will have lost the experience and art of how to mix interracially. If the present degree of isolation continues till the war's conclusion, as the evacuee is returned to the normal community he will feel especially conspicuous and suspect and promptly wish to withdraw to the "safety" of his camp.

Any program that endeavors to promote understanding and brotherhood between Japanese and non-Japanese must be based on the latest knowledge as to races that the anthropological sciences provide and on a critical consideration of the social attitudes of the racial peoples involved. Racial prejudice which is fable backed by emotion then can be countered by racial science which is fact supported by reason. But reason will not be enough to destroy the unreasoning emotion of racialism, so in addition to our scientific facts we will need to sufficiently dramatize the racial problem to win the prejudiced person from a negative and emotional prejudice to a positive and reasonable attitude. So we demonstrate to Caucasian Bob Smith by laboratory tests that Japanese Sam Fujii is his anthropological equal and we show in the give and take of American life that Fujii is Smith's equal in the social realm as well.

In asking for equal treatment, few spokesmen among the Japanese in America have used the scientific case on their behalf. Few knew it, and most counted it worthless. Yet for a long time the principal charge brought against the Japanese by the "antis" was that of the all-around inferiority of the Japanese. The high scholastic statistics on Nisei as they got a wider publicity helped some to lay this untruth. It is to the advantage of all races as well as themselves that the Japanese prefer to race-baiters the substantial evidence of science that "all its data indicates that neither color

nor any other racial trait has anything to do with determining the mental ability, emotional capacity, or physiological functioning of the individual. Neither does the color of a people have anything to do in determining the type of civilization (or patriotism) they possess." (Dr. H. Powdermaker, anthropologist, Queens College.) In the case of the Japanese, their I. Q.'s show relatively little inferiority to whites—the Japanese average being slightly below 100; and this inferiority is probably explained by language difficulties with the I. Q. tests. Comparative tests on visual, auditory and choice R. T.'s (Reaction Time) between Japanese and Caucasians show race differences to be very small. The basal metabolism of Chinese and Japanese living in the Orient is definitely lower than that of Western subjects, but the scientists who made this discovery wonder if the dissimilarity is not due to "the rush of Western civilization producing a higher metabolic rate." (Data found in Klineberg, "Race Differences.")

Japanese cannot fairly ask that non-Japanese drop their racial prejudices while a sizeable number of Japanese respond with their own particular race hatred for Jews, Negroes, and the "P. I.'s" as they are derisively called. In the camps for example some credence is given to the vicious supposition that the Jewish people were solely responsible for this evacuation "and for reasons of business. This is a Jew-made war."

Let us objectively examine these claims. In 1941 it could be shown that not one qualified Jewish agency advocated the government's declaring war. Was it the Jewish international bankers that got us into this war as some American Japanese—and Mr. Hitler—declare? Of the seven largest international banking concerns in the

U. S. only one is to any extent Jewish-controlled and six of its partners are not Jews. Besides, it is the smallest concern of the seven.

A Los Angeles Jewish lawyer gave up a lucrative practice rather than soft-pedal his opposition to the evacuation. A young Jewish school teacher turned down a higher salary that he might teach in a Relocation Area and so help his Japanese friends. One of the finest WRA staff members I have met so far is a Jewish attorney heading the legal department at one of the Areas. His Nisei assistants speak very enthusiastically of the understanding with which he approaches the problems of the evacuees. Admitted, that some Jews wanted to eliminate Japanese economic competition, but so did many a non-Jew. And many of the best friends of the Japanese in this hour of trial are Jews!

And Negroes! The first editorial after the war began asking for tolerance towards Los Angeles' Japanese was printed in a leading Negro paper. Yes, and even Filipinos are to be numbered among the friends of Japanese! A Filipino boy sent this note just after his homeland was invaded. "I am as concerned as to what will happen to beautiful Japan as I am to my own country. This has been brought on by the Japanese militarists and is not the will of the poor millions of Japan, and surely not of my Nisei friends in America. I do hope that the Japanese on the West Coast get a square deal as I realize they will be under pressure from now on."

If a minority expects tolerance from others, it must first demonstrate the attitude in its own action.

(Continued on page 7)
Footnote: *Author's addition, but entirely within the faith of recent anthropological science.

A Plan for Racial Progress:

A program for racial progress would include:

(1) Opposition to legal, social and occupational discrimination against various racials and nationals.

This would be among other things the passing of an anti-lynch law by Congress; a demand that racials have equal rights with whites in all branches of the armed forces; opposition to covenants restricting residential districts to Caucasians; support of the policies of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. (In a later article we will deal fully with certain racial aspects of the evacuation and how Japanese can work in cooperation with non-Japanese friends and the Federal government towards eliminating discriminations against the first and second generation.)

(2) Work for the repeal of Oriental Exclusion Act and substitution of a quota arrangement.

Already there is an effort from several sources for repeal, but some of those for repeal now would have it apply only to the Chinese since China is our ally. This fails to see the tremendous propaganda value that a repeal including Japan (and India) would have inside Japan, helping to eliminate Japan's racial argument for the war and strengthening the democratic forces there for the day when peace comes.

(3) Work for India's being given her freedom now.

India will not be inspired to resist either by military or non-violent means a Japanese invasion unless she has her freedom. She remembers too well Great Britain's past record of broken promises to be willing to depend on another promise. Chungking, recognizing this, has given sanction to the India National Congress' struggle for freedom now. The Congress, despite press reports, is representative of all factions in India, and India is furthering rallying behind it in resentment to the imprisonment of Congress leaders. All Asia would be moved further from the Axis if she had this proof that the United Nations' statesmen really

meant it when they have said that this is a war to end imperialism. This war will surely be the end of white imperialism, but it will as likely be replaced by yellow imperialism unless the white democratic nations take drastic initiative, towards the freeing of minorities and colonies, now! It could be engineered on a progressive basis, but it must be started in 1942.

(4) Make a study of races in recent times to learn how racial progress has been attained, and how Japanese can use the new opportunities opened up to the various races, gained often by the unaided action of the races themselves.

Samples of progress: Racial equality in Hawaii and Russia; establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; anti-discrimination clauses incorporated in Congressional appropriation bills; increasing number of racials in government offices; courageous insistence of Negroes for their rights through such methods as the "March on Washington." There is a large and interesting literature on race relations that it would be extremely profitable to survey for this purpose.

(5) Participate in churches and the Rochdale cooperative movement, both of which have the official encouragement of the WRA, and both that have as basic tenets racial brotherhood.

(6) In the Work Corps avoid salaries or work conditions that lower working standards for laboring men in general and therefore will arouse opposition against "Jap labor competition."

A labor council such as that set up by Manzanar workers is to be recommended. The excellent U. S. Employment Service will assist in insuring that employers give just treatment to Japanese workers.

(7) Make every effort to keep in touch with non-Japanese by letters, writing articles for wide-read newspapers and periodicals, arranging for friends to visit your Relocation Area, engaging in social and cultural activities with Caucasian staff of Areas, etc.

New Regulations Provide Three Types of Leaves for Colonists

War Relocation Authority Will Allow Departures from Projects If Certain Conditions Are Met

(Continued from page 1)

but shall otherwise be the same terms pursuant to forms and procedure as leaves.

(A) The Project Director and the Regional Director shall make monthly reports concerning all leaves issued. In the case of the reason therefore shall be stated. In each case when issued notwithstanding circumstances which could have made the grounds leave, a statement of the reasons and the reason the leave shall be included in each application. The dates, destinations and places assigned in the report with reference to participate in a work group confined to statistics of persons given to different work projects shall also be reported by name, the persons who have returned to a relocation center upon expiration of leave.

(L) The Project Director shall promptly notify the Regional Director and the names of any persons who are to return to the center upon expiration of leave.

4. Appeal from Disapproval of Application for Leave. (A) Any applicant whose application for short term of leave has been disapproved under Section 5, No. 3 may appeal to the Project Director within five days following receipt of such action, an appeal to the Project Director to the appeal and all related to the Regional Director. The applicant may submit any written statement in support of the appeal.

(B) Within five days following receipt of such an appeal, the Project Director shall transmit to the Regional Director, together with any supplemental statement necessary or desirable upon receipt of such appeal, the Regional Director shall forward the Project Director's findings and such additional facts as may be readily available, may make further investigation in connection with the application as he deems necessary, and shall transmit papers with his comments to the Director. The Director will thereupon consider the application to him, and will issue instructions for the issuance of leave in accordance with the provisions of this part.

5. Transportation and Repatriation. (A) The Project Director shall provide transportation for the applicant to whom leave has been issued to the most convenient railroad or bus station. All other necessary transportation shall be arranged for by the applicant and shall not be paid by the War Relocation Authority. Arrangements with employers in the administration of Topaz consider the last stopping place from which the long-range WRA program individual relocation and resettlement will be directed and sets its goal—perhaps far fetched—through private employment and the WRA community high ideals, it is possible that correct in his hopes that "we can develop a dream community out in the desert."

Six months will tell the real story of Topaz. N. B. A suggestion to Topaz and other WRA communities—As the first item on your sewing project, why not make shower curtains for all shower rooms. Also, have the resident carpenters make swinging doors for toilets for better privacy, and the washrooms need some hooks to hang up wraps and

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recognition of the right of all evacuees of Japanese ancestry excluded from West coast military areas, to leave relocation centers provided they can meet certain regulations was announced by the War Relocation Authority in the Federal Register on Tuesday, Sept. 29.

These new regulations, which become effective on October 1, 1942, provide generally that all applicants for indefinite leaves of support, shall have agreed to make certain required reports, shall show evidence of community acceptance and shall have no record which would cause authorities to believe that the applicant would interfere with the nation's war program or otherwise endanger public peace and security.

Other types of leaves from relocation centers are also discussed in the WRA instructions which become effective today. The WRA instructions, published in the Federal Register, on the "issuance of leaves for departure from a relocation area" reads as follows:

1. Type of Leaves. Leaves are for the following types: (A) A short-term leave, for not more than 30 days, for attending to affairs requiring the applicant's presence outside the relocation area. (B) A leave to participate in a work group, for employment and residence with a group of center residents outside the relocation area, or for such employment with residence remaining within the relocation area. (C) An indefinite leave, for employment, education or indefinite residence outside the relocation area.

2. Application for Leaves. Any person residing within a relocation area who has been evacuated from a military area or who has been specifically accepted by the War Relocation Authority for residence within a center may apply for leave.

3. Proceeding upon Application for Leave. (A) The Project Director may interview an applicant for leave, shall secure a completed individual record on Form WRA 26 for the applicant, and shall secure such further information concerning the applicant and the proposed leave as may be available at the relocation center. (B) Short-term leaves shall be issued by the Project Director. (C) Leaves to participate in a work group shall likewise be issued by the Project Director, but only in case of such work groups as have been earlier approved by the Director or the Regional Director and only upon the conditions specified in regulations or instructions issued from time to time. (D) The file on each application for indefinite leave, which shall include the application, all related papers, and the Project Director's findings and recommendations, shall be forwarded by the Project Director to the National Director. At the time of such forwarding, the Project Director shall inform the Regional Director of the names of applicants on whose behalf such files have been forwarded to each applicant, of the relevant facts and the recommendations made by the Project Director. (E) In the case of each application for indefinite leaves, the Director, upon receipt of such file from the Project Director, will secure from the Federal Bureau of Investigation such information as may be obtainable, and will take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself concerning the applicant's means of support, his willingness to make the report required of him under provisions of his part, the conditions and factors affecting the applicant's opportunity for employment and residence at the proposed destination, as well as the probable effect of the issuance of the leave upon the war program and upon public peace and security, and such other conditions and factors as may

be relevant. The Director will thereupon send instructions to the Project Director to issue or deny such leave in each case, and will inform the Regional Director of the instructions so issued. The Project Director shall issue indefinite leaves pursuant to such instructions.

(F) A leave shall be issued to an applicant in accordance with his application in each case, subject to the provisions of this part and under the procedures herein provided, as a matter of right where the applicant has made arrangements for employment or other means of support where he agrees to make the reports required of him under the provisions of his part and to comply with all other applicable provisions hereof, and where there is no reasonable cause to believe that the applicant cannot successfully maintain employment and residence at the proposed destination and no reasonable ground to believe that the issuance of a leave in the particular case will interfere with the war program or otherwise endanger public peace and security.

(G) The Director, the Regional Director and the Project Director may attach such special conditions to the leave to be issued in a particular case as may be necessary in the public interest. The special conditions to be so attached shall be governed by regulations or instructions issued from time to time. Every leave issued under the provisions of this part shall state the conditions that are applicable thereto.

(H) The Project Director shall promptly notify the applicant of the approval of an application, and of any special conditions attached thereto, or of the disapproval of an application, and of any special condition attached thereto, or of the disapproval of an application, with a statement of the reasons therefor. In the case where the application for leave has been disapproved, or has been approved subject to special conditions, the Project Director shall advise the applicant of his right to appeal under the provisions of Section Five, No. 4.

(I) An applicant shall be required to arrange with the Project Director, in conformity with the applicable regulations or instructions of the Director, to provide for the support of any dependents of the applicant left in a relocation center.

(J) The Project Director may issue, on application, a written authorization to engage in individual work outside the boundaries of a relocation area while continuing to reside in the center. Such a written authorization may be issued to run from day to day until revoked.

(Continued on page 6)

Complete Evacuation Says Gen. DeWitt

WCCA; Evacuation Job Was Months by Military Command

Jerome in Chicot and Drew counties of Arkansas, and a 10,000 acre site 10 miles south of Dermott. Last February President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing establishment of military areas from which any and all persons might be excluded. In March General DeWitt established military areas along the Pacific seacoast, and exclusion orders were prepared. On March 23 migration of Japanese started in Washington's Puget Sound area, and in Los Angeles.

In the space of four weeks army engineers built shelters for more than 100,000 persons, provided for mess and hospitalization and, as swiftly as possible for worship, recreation and education. Race tracks along the coast were converted into temporary quarters, until those being evacuated could be moved inland.

New Tenants Hunt Private Ghost On Farm of Evacuee Japanese

SEATTLE — When Tack Sakaguchi rented his farm near Bellevue to the Colacurio brothers, Frank, Sam and Bill, he mentioned casually that the place was equipped with a private ghost.

Harmless, though, said Sakaguchi, and interesting to watch. It's the last time the Colacurio boys will take the word of anyone else about a "ghost." For three months they've been trying to trap the wraith, enlisting all the stout-hearted help they can muster, and the casualties have not been light. The 28-acre "spirit-infested" farm lies near Lake Washington and somewhere in a Japanese relocation center Sakaguchi is probably wondering how his tenants are doing.

Civilian Defense Office to Issue Alien Exemptions

SAN FRANCISCO — Issuance of permits to enemy aliens allowing temporary exemptions in certain cases from the travel and curfew restrictions of Public Proclamation No. 3, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, has been placed in the hands of the United States Office of Civilian Defense Ninth Civilian Defense Region.

The Civilian Defense Organization was made a cooperating agency of the Wartime Civil Control Administration for that purpose by the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, who called on this agency to assume a duty previously performed by United States Employment Service.

The Office of Civilian Defense assumes authority August 28. These announcements were made Tuesday by Colonel Karl R. Bendtsen, Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and Chief of the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

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area, administered by surrounding a relocation

applicant" includes the member of his family who seeks to accompany him on leave.

(G) "Center Resident" means a person to whom a short-term leave or work group leave has been issued under the provision of this part.

11. Effective Date. The provisions of this part shall become effective on October 1, 1942.

12. Forms. Applications for leave, leaves and notices provided for in this part shall be made and issued on the prescribed forms whenever such forms are issued by the Director and distributed to the appropriate office.

Challenging Discrimination Will Help Win War, Declares Wirin

Nov. 19, 1942

A. L. Wirin, west coast representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, told delegates to the emergency national conference in Salt Lake City at Thursday afternoon's meeting that it was every American's duty to make the words of the pledge to the flag a living reality for all.

Wirin declared that the Civil Liberties Union challenged certain military restrictions against citizens of Japanese ancestry and stated that the just disposition of the entire issue is fundamental in laying the basis for a postwar world.

"We are interested in the issue because a successful challenge to the evacuation orders which were enforced solely on a racial basis may help win the war," Wirin said. "More than 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States and the hundreds of millions of Chinese, Hindus and Filipinos (in Asia) are watching to see the outcome. We must show the people of Japan that we do not tolerate racial discrimination."

Wirin asserted that since this nation is pledged to bring freedom to the whole world, the country as a democracy must preserve as many freedoms as possible while fighting this war.

He scored the theory of punishing "all loyal Americans of Japanese descent because a few may be disloyal" as incompatible with the American principles of fair play. "Protective custody" as used to deprive citizens of rights is a foreign practice," he said.

Referring to the number of trial cases pending and presented before various courts, Wirin pointed out that Supreme Court Justice Black had ruled in a recent case that an enemy alien had the right to sue in court. Justice Black asserted in his opinion. Wirin said, that American laws provide equal opportunity for everyone in this country, regardless of racial origin, provided they abide by American laws.

3 Recommends of West Coast Measure

23rd California District Unanimously Adopts Dr. Lechner's Report

LOS ANGELES—The 23rd California district of the American Legion last week made public a recommendation that the west coast 122,000 persons of Japanese ancestry be sent to Japan after the war "to refute Japanese propaganda according to the Associated Press.

The Legion announced that a 3 page report on the Japanese problem, which had been prepared by Dr. John R. Lechner, district Americanism commission chairman, had been unanimously adopted.

The survey urged the "repatriation" of west coast Japanese 75,000 of whom are American citizens.

(Ed. note: For Americans Japanese ancestry, any such movement as that advocated by American Legion and Native Son groups in California would be forced "patriation" and not "repatriation." "These repatriated Japanese (foreign-born) and nisei (American-born) alike, can do more Christianize Japan than 1000 missionaries and 10,000 Bibles," report asserted.

"No books can be written in contrast of national policy which will discredit the Japanese propagandists and cause shame to Japanese people as 122,000 Japanese returning from continental areas, spreading through every hamlet in Japan actual testimonial of Christian testimony they have received here would belie the nefarious methods that turned the Japanese people against Americans," the report said.

The survey, according to highly praised the FBI and war departments for handling of the Pacific coast's "Japanese problem."

Race Prejudice And Racial Progress

(Continued from page 6)

contem- Hawaii's the ere- mainland or alarm. ment, and populating sidents." ald not be er action ry in the necessity, f persons does fur- s task of s outside

tions. Tolerance finds tolerance. After that we are ready for the critical examination of the attitudes that stand against racial progress, and for the devising and carrying out of a program by which racial minorities can gain equal status with Caucasian Americans. In the following section of this article we attempt an appropriate program by which Japanese and all people of good will can work to cancel out these prejudices. Not all of the suggestions are the writer's, but some of them have been offered by some of the Nisei and their non-Japanese friends in interviews on the subject.

While evacuees are petitioning for a second military front, they will petition for a third psychological front against racialism and fascism at home and abroad. Some Nisei will object that asking for racial justice today, instead of after the war, creates disunity in the U. S. and among the United Nations. Not at all! The disunity is already present to the extent that races and colonial peoples within the United Nations believe that this is a war to protect and perpetuate the status quo. The minorities of the world are too conscious of their rights to any longer live without them. They are saying with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People: "We want—and we intend to have—our share of freedom!" Minorities act in agreement with the Atlantic Charter and further democracy when they extend the freedom from want and fear for all colored peoples. This is a unifying principle. Only free peoples can preserve freedom. Oppression of races in democracies plays into the hands of Hitler and Tojo.

America's history began with the landing here of a religious and political minority seeking its freedom. The United States is composed of exiles and refugees from foreign tyranny, people who came here from all climes and with all sorts of creeds and racial origins, and who sought economic opportunity and social equality. Sometimes this is forgotten, and a race or class is enslaved temporarily. I am led to apologize for the unjustified pride of the Anglo-Saxon and how that pride is worked out in prejudice against those of other races and classes, even though under God all men are one in His favor. I have dedicated my life as a living apology for that pride and prejudice and humbly strive to all gain the emancipation of every race and class of people. I can assure you that many another works with that same end in view. Even as you kick through the thick dust of some Area road, or as you sit ap- nurning your present woes, or as you meet to decide on camp procedures with other evacuees and sympathetic administrators, there are numerous individuals and groups across this country building towards the day when you shall have your full rights and responsibilities as citizens and brothers.

Reinforced by this knowledge and be guided by the challenge that the great Negro, James Weldon Johnson, gave to his people. "Black America is called upon to stand as the protagonist of tolerance, of fair play, of justice, and of good will. Until the white race heeds, we shall never let its conscience sleep. For the responsibility of the outcome is not ours alone. White America cannot save itself if it prevents us from being saved. In the situation into which we are thrown, let each one of us, let the whole race, be ceaselessly on guard against the loss of spiritual integrity. So long as we maintain that integrity we cannot be beaten down not in a thousand years."

(Next article in series: "Our Relation to the World Crisis." The author would welcome criticism and suggestions as to matters dealt with in this series. His address is 929 E. 20th St., Los Angeles, Calif.)

VEGETABLE CROPS INCREASE DESPITE JAP EVACUATION

Vegetable raising goes on in Los Angeles County in spite of the evacuation of some 1200 Japanese growers in 1941, three-fourths of the total number of persons engaged in the business. In fact, the vegetable acreage planted in the county this year is the greatest in history.

These facts were set forth yesterday by Harold J. Ryan, County Agricultural Commissioner, at an American Legion luncheon at the Hayward Hotel.

Commissioner Ryan said that in 1941 there were 1600 vegetable farmers in the county. Of this number 1200 were Japanese. That year 54,000 acres were planted in vegetables. He added:

"This year there are 1500 vegetable farmers in the county and they will harvest crops from approximately 55,000 acres."

Evacuees Can Leave Relocation Centers Under WRA Rulings

(Continued from page 1)

but shall otherwise be issued on the same terms pursuant to the same forms and procedure as short-term leaves.

(K) The Project Director shall make monthly reports to the Director and the Regional Director concerning all leaves issued or denied. In the case of each denial, the reason therefor shall be stated. In each case where leave has been issued notwithstanding circumstances which could have been made the grounds for denying leave, a statement of the circumstances and the reason for issuing the leave shall be included. In the case of each application for short-term leave, the report shall state the dates, destinations and purposes assigned in the application. Except as above provided, the report with reference to leaves to participate in a work group may be confined to statistics of the number of persons given leave to go to different work projects. Each such report shall also state the number and, where departure was reported by name, the names of persons who have returned to the relocation center upon expiration of leave.

(L) The Project Director shall promptly notify the Regional Director and the Director of the names of any persons who have failed to return to the relocation center upon expiration of leave.

4. Appeal from Disapproval or from Approval with Special Conditions of Application for Leave.

(A) Any applicant whose application for a short term of work group leave has been disapproved or approved with special conditions under Section 5, No. 3 may submit to the Project Director, within ten days following receipt of notice of such action, an appeal requesting the Project Director to transmit the appeal and all related papers to the Regional Director. The applicant may submit any supplemental written statement he wishes in support of the appeal.

(B) Within five days following receipt of such an appeal, the Project Director shall transmit the appeal and all related papers to the Regional Director, together with any supplemental statement he believes necessary or desirable.

(C) Upon receipt of such an appeal, the Regional Director shall, within five days, supplement the Project Director's findings with such additional facts as may be readily available, may make such further investigation in connection with the application as he deems necessary, and shall transmit the papers with his comments thereto, to the Director. The Director will thereupon consider the appeal as if it were a proper original application to him, and will issue instructions for the issuance or denial of the leave in accordance with the provisions of this part applicable to applications for indefinite leave. The Director will notify the Regional Director and the Project Director of his disposition of his appeal and the Project Director will notify the applicant accordingly.

5. Transportation and Reports During Leave.

(A) The Project Director shall provide transportation for the applicant to whom a leave has been issued to the most convenient railroad or bus station. All other necessary transportation shall be arranged for by the applicant and shall not be paid by the War Relocation Authority. The Authority may, however, make arrangements with employers for

administration of Topaz considers its community in many cases as the last stopping place from which the long-range WRA program of individual relocation and resettlement will be directed and sets as its goal—perhaps farfetched—the diminution and eventual disappearance through private employment and aid of the WRA community individual relocation. With such high ideals, it is possible that a nisei agricultural expert may be correct in his hopes that "we can develop a dream community out in the desert."

Six months will tell the real story of Topaz.

N. B. A suggestion to Topaz and other WRA communities—As the first item on your sewing project, why not make shower curtains for all shower rooms. Also, have the doors for toilets for better resident carpenters make swinging vanity, and the washrooms need some hooks to hang up wraps and clothes.

transportation connected with group work leaves. The Project Director shall inform any prospective employer or educational institution concerned, the Regional Director and the Director, of the place and scheduled time of arrival of the applicant at his destination.

(B) Every short-term leave shall require the center resident to report his arrival and every change of address to the Project Director. Every indefinite leave shall require the person to whom such a leave has been issued to report his arrival, his business or school and residential addresses, and every change of address, to the Director. Reports of changes of addresses shall be required to be made, so far as possible, before leaving any employment, institution or address. The person to whom an indefinite leave has been issued shall further be required to report upon arrival at a new location, and to transmit any further appropriate information concerning his exact business, school and residence addresses promptly upon ascertaining them. The Project Director shall send to the Director reports of all such information received by him.

6. Extension of Leave.

(A) Any center resident to whom a short term leave has been issued may submit to the Project Director of the relocation center in which he resides a written application for an extension of such leave for a specified period, stating in detail his reason therefor, and any corrections or additions to the information supplied in connection with the original application for leave. Such an application must be submitted in due time for consideration before the original leave expires. There shall be no implied authorization to remain on leave pending disposition of an application for an extension.

(B) Extensions of leave shall be issued or denied upon the same grounds and pursuant to the same procedure as applications for original leave, but no short term leave shall be prolonged beyond a total period of 60 days.

(C) The issuance of a leave of one type shall not prejudice an application for leave of another type. A center resident absent from the center under a leave to participate in a work group may apply for a similar leave to work with another group. In cases where the Project Director does not deem further personal interviews with the applicant to be necessary, applications may be made and processed while the applicant is absent from the center on leave.

7. Granting of Furlough from the War Relocation Work Corps.

(A) Any member of the War Relocation Work Corps to whom a leave has been issued under this part shall be considered as having been thereby likewise given a furlough from the Work Corps for the period for which the leave was issued, except where such leave is issued to permit him to perform work as a member of the Work Corps outside a relocation area.

(B) Any leave which has been issued to a member of the Work Corps shall be evidence of such furlough for the period for which the leave was issued.

8. Restrictions on Leave.

(A) No short-term leave or work group leave issued under the provisions of this part shall authorize the person to whom the leave is issued to be present in any place except at, or en route to or from, a destination stated in the leave, within the dates stated therein. More than one destination may be stated in the leave when necessary. Such destinations shall be defined in terms of towns or counties as accurately as practicable.

(B) An indefinite leave may permit travel unlimited except as to restrictions imposed by military authorities with reference to military areas or zones, or may permit travel only within designated states, counties or comparable areas.

(C) Whenever the military authorities of the United States require a pass or other authorization to enter any designated area, no leave shall be issued under the provisions of this part to permit entry into such area until the required pass or authorization has been obtained for the applicant. Whenever such military authorities impose restrictions on movement or conduct within any area, the continuance of such leave shall be contingent upon the observance of any such restrictions in addition to the observance of the other conditions

To the Editor . . .

Editor, Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir: May I correct an error of fact in our letter to the President concerning the government's long range policy toward Americans of Japanese descent?

We referred to a bill for internment, which we stated had passed the House and is before the Senate with a favorable report. The bill is a Senate bill (S. 2293) favorably reported, and has not yet been acted upon. The bill itself does not affect the citizenship of American citizens of Japanese descent, but the committee's report contains argument to that effect.

We understand that both the State and Justice Departments are opposed to the bill and it seems unlikely to be favorably considered.

Sincerely yours,
ROGER BALDWIN,
Director,
American Civil Liberties Union.

of such leave.

(D) When any alien of enemy nationality is issued a leave under the provisions of this part, the leave shall recite that travel to the first destination has been permitted by the Department of Justice, and the Project Director shall notify the United States Attorney of the Judicial District in which the first destination is located concerning the name, description, last residence, destination and date of departure of such alien. Any subsequent travel within the terms of the leave may take place only with the permission of the United States Attorney for the Judicial District including the new point of departure. In addition, if such alien has been paroled by order of the Attorney General, leave shall not issue until the Director has obtained from the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., a specification of the terms and conditions that are to apply to the parole during such leave. A notification of these terms and conditions shall be embodied in the leave. The leave shall require the alien to comply with all applicable regulations of the Department of Justice with respect to travel and conduct of enemy aliens.

9. Expiration of Leave and Furlough.

(A) Any leave issued, and the furlough granted in connection therewith, under the provisions of this part shall expire:

(A1) On the expiration date stated in the leave; or

(A2) At any time that the person to whom the leave has been issued shall violate any of the conditions applicable to such leave; or

(A3) Upon notice from the Director or Project Director that the leave is revoked pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (B) of this section.

(B) The Director may revoke any leave when conditions are so far changed, or when additional information has become available, that an original application by such person for leave would be denied under the provisions of this part. The Project Director may, on similar grounds, with the prior approval of the Regional Director, revoke any short term leave. When the Director shall revoke a leave, he will promptly notify the Regional Director and the Project Director. When the Project Director shall revoke a leave, he shall promptly notify the Director and the Regional Director.

(C) Upon the expiration of any leave issued under this part, the person to whom the leave was issued shall return to the relocation center in which he previously resided, unless a new leave has been granted or unless he is otherwise directed by the Director.

10. Definition. As Used in This Part:

(A) "Director" means the Director of the War Relocation Authority.

(B) "Regional Director" means the Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority for the region which contains the relocation center in which the particular applicant or person to whom a leave was issued resides or resided at the time application was made.

(C) "Project Director" means the Project Director of the War Relocation Authority for the relocation center in which the particular applicant or person to whom a leave has been issued resides or resided at the time application was made.

(D) "Relocation Center" means a relocation community administered by the War Relocation Authority for occupancy by persons evacuated from military areas.

(E) "Relocation Area" means

Says Gen.

... of such leave. (D) When any alien of enemy nationality is issued a leave under the provisions of this part, the leave shall recite that travel to the first destination has been permitted by the Department of Justice, and the Project Director shall notify the United States Attorney of the Judicial District in which the first destination is located concerning the name, description, last residence, destination and date of departure of such alien. Any subsequent travel within the terms of the leave may take place only with the permission of the United States Attorney for the Judicial District including the new point of departure. In addition, if such alien has been paroled by order of the Attorney General, leave shall not issue until the Director has obtained from the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., a specification of the terms and conditions that are to apply to the parole during such leave. A notification of these terms and conditions shall be embodied in the leave. The leave shall require the alien to comply with all applicable regulations of the Department of Justice with respect to travel and conduct of enemy aliens.

Mass Movement of Coast WCCA; Evacuation Job Was Months by Military Command

Jerome in Chicot and Drew counties of Arkansas, and a 10,000 acre site 10 miles south of Dermott. Last February President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing establishment of military areas from which any and all persons might be excluded. In March General DeWitt established military areas along the Pacific seaboard, and exclusion orders were prepared. On March 23 migration of Japanese started in Washington's Puget Sound area, and in Los Angeles.

In the space of four weeks army engineers built shelters for more than 100,000 persons, provided mess and hospitalization and, as swiftly as possible for worship, recreation and education. Race tracks along the coast were converted into temporary quarters, until those being evacuated could be moved inland.

1943 Los Angeles Times

DECISION REFUSED

to Act in Case Instigated

Tanforan Evacuees' Appeal for Second Front Hailed at Rally

103 Assembly Center Residents Sign Letter To San Francisco Meet

TANFORAN — Long and loudly applauded at a Second Front Rally in San Francisco on Aug. 9 was a letter signed by 103 Tanforan residents, calling for "an immediate opening of a land offensive for an early victory over Fascism."

The letter was written by Roy Ikeda, former labor organization official in San Francisco, and was signed by both citizens and aliens.

Still waiting on a "third front," declared the letter, "are millions of Asiatic peoples . . . those heroic soldiers and unconquerable peoples of China, those determined freedom-loving peoples of India, and those . . . thousands of workers, peasants and anti-militarists of Japan suppressed these many years by their feudalistic war lords. They are waiting for planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, for our soldiers, our sailors, our fighters, for freedom from the despotism of the Japanese militarists."

"Though we are not able to participate actively in the war effort due to our internment . . . we shall maintain our faith in the traditions of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln . . . we shall not forget the freedoms enunciated in the speech of President Roosevelt."

In a letter of appreciation written to Ikeda, E. Guy Talbot, director of Citizens For Victory, declared that the reading of the letter was "one of the most dramatic moments at the mass meeting last night."

"The whole episode is gratifying," commented the Tanforan Totalizer editorially on August 15, "not only for the special honor conferred on the signers, but the bringing into focus a fact so many of us are prone to lose sight of in our preoccupation with the special stress on us by the war—the fact that this is a global war."

Amendment Move Revival Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17. (AP)—John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of

the entire area, administered by the WRA, surrounding a relocation center.

(F) "Applicant" includes the applicant for leave and every member of his family who seeks to accompany him on leave.

(G) "Center Resident" means a person to whom a short-term leave or work group leave has been issued under the provision of this part.

"11. Effective Date. The provisions of this part shall become effective on October 1, 1942.

"12. Forms. Applications for leave, leaves and notices provided for in this part shall be made and issued on the prescribed forms whenever such forms are issued by the Director and distributed to the appropriate office.

Hawaiian Evacuation

July 21, 1942

The army's announcement of the contemplated evacuation of a portion of Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry and the resettlement of these people on the mainland should not be considered cause for alarm. The program is not a new development, and it follows the army's policy of depopulating the territory of all "nonessential residents."

The evacuation announcement should not be interpreted as presaging any further action against persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States. The necessity, however, of resettling thousands of persons of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, does further complicate the already arduous task of relocating evacuees in communities outside the WRA relocation centers.

Nov. 12, 1942 July

American Legion Recommends "Repatriation" of West Coast Japanese as War Measure

23rd California District
Unanimously Adopts
Dr. Lechner's Report

LOS ANGELES—The 23rd California district of the American Legion last week made public a recommendation that the west coast's 122,000 persons of Japanese ancestry be sent to Japan after the war "to refute Japanese propaganda," according to the Associated Press.

The Legion announced that a 30-page report on the Japanese problem, which had been prepared by Dr. John R. Lechner, district Americanism commission chairman, had been unanimously adopted.

The survey urged the "repatriation" of west coast Japanese, 75,000 of whom are American citizens.

(Ed. note: For Americans of Japanese ancestry, any such movement as that advocated by American Legion and Native Son groups in California would be forced "expatriation" and not "repatriation.")

"These repatriated Japanese, issei (foreign-born) and nisei (American-born) alike, can do more to Christianize Japan than 1000 missionaries and 10,000 Bibles," the report asserted.

"No books can be written on the contrast of national policy which will discredit the Japanese propagandists and cause shame to the Japanese people as 122,000 Japanese returning from continental America, spreading through every city and hamlet in Japan actual personal testimony of Christian treatment they have received here which would belie the nefarious falsehoods that turned the Japanese people against Americans," the report said.

The survey, according to A. P., highly praised the FBI and state and war departments for handling of the Pacific coast's "Japanese problem."

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1942

Convention Report U. S. Nisei

Passes Resolution to
Bar U. S.-Borns from
American Citizenship

LOS ANGELES — The American Legion killed a resolution at its state convention attended by 40,000 delegates to deport all Japanese to Japan after the war.

The resolution, which was originally passed at the convention, was recalled and killed when it was pointed out that the majority of the Japanese were American citizens and legally undeportable.

The news, however, that the Legion had passed its resolution to send the Japanese to Japan received wide publicity.

Another resolution which was passed, however, provided that all Japanese or persons of Japanese ancestry be denied citizenship and that all those now in the United States be placed in concentration camps.

The legion also urged that Japanese be banned from owning or operating fishing vessels in United States waters.

Other resolutions asked for immediate suppression of foreign language schools and that foreign-language publications be forced to publish parallel English translations.