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JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUATION

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS IN
THE CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

1942-45

C-A

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Post

RESOLUTION NO. 2 - September 6, 1944

A. M. D. G.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CATHOLIC INTER-
RACIAL COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES ON THE
SUBJECT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPA-
NESE DESCENT AND ALIEN JAPANESE

WHEREAS, in 1942 the government of the United States forcibly removed some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent - two-thirds of whom were American citizens by birth and one-third of whom were aliens forbidden by law to be citizens - from the Pacific Coast States, principally California, on the basis of war-time emergency decision; and

WHEREAS, this group of citizens was forcibly deprived of their liberty for a long period of time, many of whom are still imprisoned and but a few of whom have been permitted to return to their homes; and

WHEREAS, this is the first time in the history of this country that any group of citizens has been punished solely by reason of racial origin; and

WHEREAS, responsible leaders of our government, including Secretary of the Interior Harold W. Ickes, have repeatedly and publicly stated that there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American, not even in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese descent are serving with the armed forces of the United States, their number including some of the first troops on the beaches of Salerno and intelligence officers and interpreters with our units in the Pacific and India; and

WHEREAS, Americans of Japanese descent have fallen in battle on foreign soil in defense of our constitutional guaranty of racial equality and others of them have been awarded citations and decorations for valiant service; and

WHEREAS, they include a great number who were thus forcibly removed from their homes by the government and imprisoned and thereafter volunteered to fight in defense of that same government; and

WHEREAS, the parents of many of them are of Japanese birth, ineligible by law for citizenship, and who likewise were removed from their homes and imprisoned; and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States created the War Relocation Authority in a valiant effort to accord to this class of citizens the justice which has long been denied them by assisting in their re-establishment in the communities from which they were taken or other communities in this country of their own choosing; and

WHEREAS, many patriotic citizens have been innocently misled into supporting the continuation of these exclusions and penalties; and

WHEREAS, in 1938 Pope Pius XI condemned racism as a paramount evil of the day, saying that he regarded racism and exaggerated nationalism as barriers between man and man, between people and people and between nation and nation; and

WHEREAS, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles deeply regrets the hysteria which possesses many people, Catholic and non-Catholic, in this community in their evaluation of this class of citizens and the treatment to be accorded them and is convinced that this hysteria is contrary to natural justice and should and can be abated by an intelligent and Christian approach;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles in regular meeting duly assembled this 6th day of September, 1944, hereby resolves;

(1) That citizens of the United States of Japanese descent are entitled to be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken, or other communities of their own choosing, at once, except such of them who have formally and finally upon due reflection and without coercion, disavowed loyalty to this country and except such of them who are proven guilty of disloyalty to this country beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law under the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution; and

(2) That former residents of this community of Japanese birth who satisfy the government of their loyalty to the United States should likewise be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken or other communities of their own choosing, subject to such regulation as the exigencies of war reasonably demand under international usage;

(3) That the War Relocation Authority be commended for its American, constitutional, valiant and intelligent efforts for the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese descent and in their opposition to the evils of racism;

(4) That the executive committee of the Catholic Interracial Council is hereby authorized to initiate or participate in any program consistent with this resolution;

(5) That copies of this resolution be transmitted to such newspapers, publications, Federal agencies, organizations, officials and persons as may be directed by the executive committee.

DONE at Los Angeles, California, this 6th day of September, 1944.

APPROVED:

DANIEL G. MARSHALL
Chairman, Executive Committee

LEONARD J. DOYLE

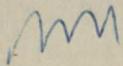
DR. ROBERT HEGGER-GOETZL

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STANLEY H. CHAN



THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

503 MERCANTILE BLDG.
2082 CENTER STREET
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BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

Superintendents:

GALEN LEE ROSE
Education and Church Development

MRS. R. W. BLOSSER
Women's Missionary Organizations

HERBERT L. MINARD
Youth Work

MRS. J. HOUSTON DYER
Office Secretary

August 11, 1944

Committee on Fair Play
Room 203
465 California St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Eighty-ninth Annual Convention of the Christian Churches of Northern California which recently convened in San Jose, California:

"Be it resolved that, since we recognize that the Japanese Americans were evacuated from their homes during a military crisis, that this convention go on record as favoring the return to normal life of all loyal Japanese Americans just as soon as civil authorities of our National Government believe that that crisis no longer exists; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Committee on Fair Play and to Secretary of War, Stimson."

Yours sincerely,

Galen Lee Rose
Galen Lee Rose

GLR:d

Mrs. R. Kingman
2234 - Telegraph Ave

In 1942 when the War Department ordered the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the grounds of military necessity, the nation as a whole accepted the decision without question. Since some 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have rendered distinguished service to the nation in the armed forces, and no sabotage has been committed by any of the 110,000 evacuees, and since all danger of invasion by Japanese has passed, it is widely reported that the War Department may lift the exclusion of Japanese evacuees from the West Coast. If it should do so, it is to be expected that loyal citizens will endorse the Army's decision.

FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION AND ACTION:

That the Council register its continuing concern for the civil rights of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry and for their reincorporation into normal community life. While recognizing that authority to determine the time for return of evacuees to the west rests solely with the War Department in its capacity as guardian of national security, the Council recommends that in the near future Area Councils, local Association Boards and individual members, especially in the west States, assure the Commander of the Western Defense Command that, if and when the War Department revokes or further relaxes the exclusion orders, they will exert themselves to foster a community-wide spirit of cooperation with the action of the War Department and will extend assistance and fair play to returning evacuees and veterans of Japanese ancestry.

M. Dwyer
2548 Cedar St.
Berkeley

ADOPTED OCTOBER 22, 1944

BY: NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG
MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Mail Mrs. Ruth Whitingman
2234 Telegraph Ave
Berkeley

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a unanimous decision on December 18, 1944, has ruled that American Citizens of Japanese ancestry who are admittedly loyal to the United States may not legally be held in relocation centers; and

Whereas, the War Department has announced that beginning with midnight of January 2, 1945, the orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast are rescinded, and such persons as have been found loyal to the United States are free to return to their homes if they desire; and

Whereas, Federal and state officials and law enforcement officers have called upon all good citizens to help insure that the Constitutional rights of returning evacuees be upheld and friction and disorder be avoided;

Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the Directors of the Sacramento Young Men's Christian Association, do join with the aforesaid leaders in urging fair treatment for returning evacuees, and we further call upon all members of our Association and upon all of our fellow citizens to do everything possible to aid such evacuees as may return to Sacramento, in speedily re-establishing themselves as worthy and respected members of the community.

Sust. Res. 1-5-45

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
OREGON STATE C. I. O. COUNCIL
IN EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING,
PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL 7, 1945.

RETURN OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY TO OREGON.

The Oregon State C. I. O. Council in executive session in Portland, April 7, 1945, recognizes the recent order of the War Department and the War Relocation Authority permitting the return of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast as a commendable and correct step; one in line with the principles for which this war is being fought.

In view of the established fact that thousands of our Japanese-Americans are now serving their country with honor and distinction on the battlefield, we believe that such action as taken by the American Legion, Hood River, Oregon, in erasing the names of Japanese from the honor roll of World War II veterans, should be condemned as regrettable and unjustifiable.

This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people and further indicates a lack of confidence in the judgment of our War Department.

The experience of our country since Pearl Harbor has been that these Americans of Japanese ancestry have proven themselves responsible and loyal Americans, participating in all phases of the war. As such they are entitled to as much protection under our constitution as any Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

The Oregon State C. I. O. Council wholeheartedly supports the action of the War Department and condemns those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

The Oregon State C. I. O. Council further calls upon all public officials of State, County and Municipal governments and all people of this State to do everything within their power to cooperate with the War Department in order to assist in the readjustment of these loyal Japanese-Americans to our community life.

To all Local Unions
in Oregon.
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cio

Fraternally submitted,

Stanley Earl

Stanley Earl
Secretary-Treasurer
Oregon State Industrial Union Council

505 Woodlark Building
Portland, 5, Oregon.

California State Junior Chamber of Commerce at its
War Conference May 8, 1943

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, in the early months following the treacherous and despicable attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, our military and civil authorities of the Pacific Coast wisely removed all Japanese, both alien and American-born, from this area to relocation centers outside of the danger zone and,

WHEREAS, the War Relocation Authority has managed these people with great laxity and is now in the process of again scattering them throughout the nation, under an impractical plan of securing employment for them under private sponsorship and,

WHEREAS, it is believed that it would be most dangerous to allow these people to be removed from relocation centers, under existing circumstances, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of Congress be made fully familiar with the serious dangers to our war effort if this proposed program is carried out, and that they be urged to use their influence with the national Administration and the War Relocation Authority immediately to discontinue this dangerous practice and, forthwith to call any and all Japanese who have heretofore been released for any purpose from relocation centers, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that some practicable plan be developed through which these Japanese may contribute substantially to the war effort through agricultural production; such plan to become operative in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement only, under full and proper control and supervision by the army. In no event should they be dispersed throughout the country without proper provision for absolute surveillance and control.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that all Japanese be retained in relocation centers for the duration unless they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of army authority and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.

Chairman

Secretary

WHEREAS: The War Department has been enlisting loyal Japanese Americans in a combat unit; and

WHEREAS: The War Manpower Commission has been encouraging the employment in war industries and agriculture, at prevailing wages, of Japanese-Americans who have been attested as loyal by the constituted authorities; and

WHEREAS: These Actions are calculated to alleviate the manpower shortage and to further the war effort; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the ILWU commends the War Department and the War Manpower Commission for their enlightened and realistic attitude towards loyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

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UOPWA #34

(Passed by the International Longshoremens and Warehousemens Union National Convention, June 9, 1943, in San Francisco)

SUGGESTED RESOLUTIONS

1. WHEREAS Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has stated that "it is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle"
AND WHEREAS the War Department has, subsequently, been enlisting loyal Japanese Americans in a combat unit
AND WHEREAS, we are convinced that this policy is both wise and just
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ vigorously endorses the policy of protecting the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed force of the United States.
2. WHEREAS loyal Japanese Americans are badly needed in the nation's industries and on its farms
AND WHEREAS now is the time to guard against the possibility of these evacuees becoming expensive and permanent wards of the government
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ approves the policy of resettling loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the manner which, in the judgement of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.
3. WHEREAS the mass evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast did not imply disloyalty on the part of the great majority
AND WHEREAS the informed authorities testify that even at Pearl Harbor there was absolutely no sabotage on the part of Japanese Americans
AND WHEREAS such well qualified authorities as Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo, state that Americans of Japanese ancestry are, and can continue to be, an invaluable element in our population
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ urges all Americans to treat loyal Japanese Americans in as fair a manner as they themselves, under similar circumstances, would wish to be treated.

Congregational Conf

Pacific

NOVEMBER, 1943



No. 9

BE IT RESOLVED

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THIS CONFERENCE REJECTS AS UNCHRISTIAN any prejudice, penalty, or punishment directed against any minority group merely on account of race, nationality, or creed. THEREFORE, WE CONDEMN UNHESITATINGLY ALL PROPOSED LEGISLATION AND ALL SUGGESTED PRESSURE that would deprive American Citizens of Japanese ancestry of their birthright, and assess against law-abiding, friendly Japanese alien residents an undeserved condemnation. We call for the trial and deportation of all resident Japanese aliens against whom subversive charges can be proved. We call for the trial and conviction of all citizens, whether of Japanese ancestry or not, who have been guilty of sedition or treason. We recognize that it would be inadvisable for American Japanese, even of proved loyalty, to return to the Pacific Coast during the war; but we denounce agitation that seeks to prohibit the full enjoyment of their rights during peace time to American citizens and law-abiding aliens whose record of patriotism and loyalty is clearly established.

THIS CONFERENCE, SINCERELY BELIEVING IN CHURCH UNION, has heard with great satisfaction of the understanding reached by the Joint Committee on Church Union of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Congregational Christian Churches. The merger proposed by it has our sympathetic interest; but the Basis of Union requires more study and discussion by our churches and this Conference before unequivocal approval can be voted. WE THEREFORE MEMORIALIZE the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches to await final action on the Basis of Union until Conferences, Associations, and Churches have given earnest and prayerful consideration to the subject and are able to send delegates more adequately prepared to vote on this important matter. IN PARTICULAR, this Conference suggests that such a union, when consummated, should be called "The United Churches of America" until, by the ad-

Election Results

Recognizing the fine leadership given to our youth, the Conference elected as moderator for the coming year Rev. Fred R. Morrow of Saratoga. The assistant moderator, will be Miss Mary Coxhead, who as a lay woman gives herself and her entire time to the work of her own church and the fellowship of churches. The preacher for the 1944 session will be Rev. Godfrey Matthews of Hayward, and his alternate Rev. Benjamin Kissler of the Free Cross Church of Fresno. Superintendent Gill was elected registrar and also fraternal delegate to Southern California.

Visitors to Pacific School of Religion will be Rev. Ralph Conard, Rev. Byron Eshelman, and Rev. J. H. McCartney.

Upon accepting membership in the Northern California Council of Churches, Rev. S. C. Peabody, Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Jr., Rev. Robert W. Inglis, Rev. Jason N. Pierce, and Rev. Augustine Jones were elected as our representatives.

The Committee on Ministerial Standing for the coming year, including hold-over members as well as those newly elected, will be

Class of 1944: Rev. S. C. Peabody, Rev. Torrance Phelps, Rev. Gordon L. Foster.

Class of 1945: Rev. H. J. Loken, Rev. Noel J. Breed, Rev. Godfrey Matthews.

Class of 1946: Rev. Arthur L. Rice, Rev. Pierson Parker, Rev. A. C. McGiffert, Jr., Rev. E. T. Sherman.

The Board of Directors, who will have in charge the business of the Conference for the year 1943-44, will have 21 members, some of them elected at the Conference and others holding over, as follows:

1944: *Rev. Pierson Parker, *Rev. Sidney H. Buckham, *Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, Mrs. Torrance Phelps, *Mrs. Scott Haymond, Mr. E. B. Kientz, Rev. Tom Watt.

1945: *Rev. T. T. Giffen, Mr. George B. Martin, *Rev. Vere V. Loper, Mr. Harold Avery, Major A. J. Watson, *Rev. John H. Gregg, Mrs. E. W. Benedict.

1946: *Mr. George W. Moore, Jr., *Rev. Augustine Jones, Rev. Benjamin Kissler, *Rev. Fred R. Morrow, Rev. A. C. Hacke, Mr. Peirce Coombes. *Mrs. R. A.

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The Pacific

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Harley H. Gill, Editor
Northern California
Congregational Headquarters
1164 Phelan Building, San Francisco, 2, Calif.

REV. S. U. NORTH HERE

Rev. Stanley U. North, secretary of the Urban Department of the Board of Home Missions, is making a hurried inspection of our projects in industrial areas in Northern California. Dr. North, in connection with his other duties, serves as the executive for the committee that disburses the funds of the Committee for Assistance to War Victims and Services devoted to religious work in defense areas. Appropriations are now being made for inter-denominational projects in Marin City, Richmond, Alameda, and Vallejo, also for a ministry to service men in San Francisco and Sacramento. Dr. North will see what is being done in all of these projects, and then will also visit the South Berkeley Community Church, the Pacific School of Religion, and will have conferences about other opportunities and responsibilities which are before us.

CONGREGATIONAL HISTORY

"Congregationalism's Place in California History," a 60-page book by Rev. W. W. Ferrier, D. D., was published in time for display at the State Conference. Dr. Ferrier can be said to be one of California's foremost historians. He has written a history of the City of Berkeley, of the University of California, of education in California, and of the First Congregational Church of Berkeley. He has had under preparation for a number of years a manuscript entitled "Congregationalism in California," which has not yet been published, but which will be deposited in the Bancroft Library at the University, and at Pacific School of Religion.

However, the booklet just published contains a great amount of valuable historical material. He tells of the foundation of the early churches, the establish-

'43 Forges Forward

The columns below tell the story to date. Many of our churches have shown real gains in their benevolence giving. With the end of the apportionment year just two months off, we will all need to make every effort to hold this gain and to make a substantial addition to it. The whole nation is sacrificing to buy war bonds; will we not sacrifice more to strengthen the bonds of goodwill between the peoples of the world?

Church	Oct. 1943	Jan. 11 to Oct. 31, '43	Jan. 11 to Oct. 31, '42
Adin	\$	6.47	\$ 17.12
Alameda	92.00	617.82	430.29
Alturas	7.13	84.66	36.58
Angels Camp	37.50	112.50	115.00
Antioch		24.43	50.18
Auburn	10.00	100.00	113.07
Benicia	15.00	56.61	30.00
Berkeley, First	368.83	4,159.87	4,179.73
Kensington		20.00	20.00
North	51.20	442.01	392.55
Park		171.24	47.80
Campbell	87.50	245.00	146.00
Cedarville	25.00	75.00	65.00
Cloverdale		63.12	49.20
Cotati	18.43	63.38	86.65
Crockett		77.81	93.04
Dinuba		.88	
Etna			5.32
Eureka	134.45	378.97	304.90
Fairfax		30.75	15.00
Ferndale		320.88	307.89
Fresno, First	250.00	1,165.33	639.32
Japanese			35.00
Pilgrim		200.00	68.08
Zion			75.00
Glen Ellen	24.60	54.60	
Guerneville		15.00	
Hayward		200.00	200.00
Kenwood		22.25	18.95
Likely		29.04	
Lodi, Ebenezer		18.27	
First		1,228.25	910.00
Lolita		28.73	
Loomis		43.67	30.71
Martinez	18.66	338.87	330.50
Murphys		81.00	81.00
Oakland, First	440.00	4,460.00	4,525.00
Fruitvale	15.00	45.00	45.00
Japanese			10.00
Pilgrim		21.00	36.17
Plymouth	82.74	885.70	718.05
Oroville		191.29	50.00
Pacific Grove	38.40	264.88	135.49
Palo Alto	350.00	950.00	1,003.85
Paradise	25.00	257.70	200.00
Parlier		10.00	10.00
Penngrove	18.57	40.82	48.40
Pescadero			5.00
Petaluma	132.46	534.49	520.67
Pittsburg	9.95	129.15	124.66
Port Chicago	2.70	11.42	8.12
Porterville	110.00	400.00	160.00
Redwood City		565.67	728.61
Rio Vista		14.00	
Ripon	38.33	172.45	165.36
Sacramento	73.33	665.30	633.14
Salida	30.00	90.00	70.00
San Carlos	22.41	101.31	76.40
San Francisco—			
Bethany Msn. Pk.	80.00	216.92	174.83
First	102.69	1,119.37	1,104.09
Ocean View		82.00	65.00
Richmond	5.00	140.00	75.00
San Jose	100.00	615.00	540.20
San Leandro	16.80	93.54	54.06

P. F. P

Northern California Young People's Conference gaining in their service projects. Their goal of \$60,000 way. Their gifts state, national, and same percentages apportionment of their gifts for the support of the Council of China need of religious million refugees trek from the ocean toward the western sionary project of Tennessee, which such a worth while people of the state public school education Conference project of the last year themselves choose money goes for University of California County work under John G. Dickey were made at conferences this Pilgrim Fellowship will want to spread reach the Conference.

31.

Pilgrim Fellowship that for its should be asked is not to be This four-dollar group takes meeting fund subscriptions paper, "Light to each subscription local church out of each expenses of the which the gifts 1164 Phelan the Pilgrim should receive

Redwood met in Santa rally." The into several ing choir, p section for of their eff the folk of form of a

Whereas our country was founded upon the principle that all men are created free and equal without regard to race or color; and

Whereas the War Department in the enlistment of loyal Japanese-Americans in the army and the War Relocation Authority by encouraging the employment of Japanese-Americans in war industries and agriculture at prevailing wages have been, to that extent acting on that fundamental American principle; and

Whereas the basic doctrine upon which Christian and Jewish religions are founded is the doctrine of one God who is not a respecter of persons, a doctrine which requires as its corollary the brotherhood of all men regardless of race and color; and

Whereas representative bodies of churches representing both California and The United States have gone on record denouncing discrimination against American citizens based upon their Japanese ancestry or indiscriminating accusations of disloyalty of these American citizens,

Therefore: be it resolved by the East Bay Ministers' Fellowship that we commend the enlightened and fundamentally American attitude of the War Department, the War Relocation Authority and the War Relocation Authority relative to the use of these American citizens in normal ways throughout America and condemn as unAmerican and contrary to the religious principles upon which we take our stand all attempts to discriminate against them because of their racial origin.

Joyce Farr, President
Robert Inglis

File

Resolutions adopted by Nat. Council of JPCAs
1/23/43

Service to Evacuees

A year ago the Council endorsed the policy of the Federal Government for resettling loyal evacuees of Japanese descent, as being in harmony with constitutional and democratic principles, and the Council advised the National Board and member Associations to cooperate with both government and private agencies in the process of resettlement and community integration. Pursuant to this action, the National Board appointed Masao Satow special secretary for service in this field. Progress has been made, but the need for intensified efforts remains acute. We therefore recommend these actions:

IV. THAT THE COUNCIL REAFFIRM THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN 1943 RESPECTING THE JAPANESE EVACUEES.*

THAT THE COUNCIL COMMEND THE WESTERN AREA OFFICES AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR THEIR SERVICES ON BEHALF OF THE JAPANESE EVACUEES BUT CALL UPON THEM TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ACTIVITIES ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES:

- 1) INTERPRETING TO THEIR CONSTITUENCIES THE VITAL CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED AND THE BEARING UPON WINNING THE WAR OF TREATING THE EVACUEES IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR NATION'S PROFESSED DEMOCRATIC WAR AIMS.
- 2) FACILITATING THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM FOR RESETTLING APPROVED EVACUEES IN INTERIOR STATES.
- 3) PARTICIPATING WITH OTHER AGENCIES IN FORMING LOCAL COMMITTEES TO DEVELOP COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF RESETTLERS, AND IN INTEGRATING THEM INTO COMMUNITY LIFE.
- 4) COOPERATING WITH SECRETARY SATOW IN HIS SERVICE BOTH WITHIN THE RELOCATED CENTERS AND OUTSIDE.

* 1942 Action of National Council:

1) That the announced policy of the War Relocation Authority of the Federal Government to enable those Japanese evacuees, whose loyalty has been verified by the F.B.I. and the W.R.A., to resettle and contribute to national production in widely scattered inland communities, be welcomed by the National Council as socially desirable and as in harmony with American democracy; and further

That the Council advise the National Board and member Associations to cooperate with churches, colleges, civic and social agencies in developing community acceptance of such settlers, in finding employment for them, both within and outside the Association itself, and in aiding them to participate freely in community life.

2) That the Council approve the leadership being given by Area Councils and the National Board in developing Association service, especially among young people, in the ten Relocation Projects established by the Federal Government.

3) That the Council instruct the National Board and the Program Services Committee to aid the member Associations in carrying out the foregoing resolutions and providing pertinent materials for their use.

RESOLUTION

Adopted by the California State Board of Agriculture
Sacramento, December 20, 1943.

WHEREAS, it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessity on the ground of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that if and when the military authorities shall decide that military necessity no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry shall be excluded from this State, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of this State, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Governor of California, and the California Congressional delegation.

Sent to Boards of Supervisors

Enabling Clause

Sec. _____ That no license to transact any business of what-
ever nature, within the county of _____ shall be issued
to any Japanese or derivative of a Japanese, or to any company,
association or corporation composed in whole or in part of
Japanese; that no license to transact business within the
county of _____ shall be issued to any person who
employs for any time or in any capacity, any person of
Japanese extraction.

Passed _____ 1943.

Chairman

Vote

Aye _____

No _____

Attest

Clerk

Address to clerk of board

Letter to Senators and Congressmen (individually addressed
mimeographed to match type

My dear Sir

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of a Memorial adopted and signed at a mass meeting held June 20, 1943, at McClatchy Park, Sacramento, California. The names typed on the sheet added are the names and addresses of the signers as they appear on the original document.

We seek to have you read carefully this Memorial ~~xx~~ and to carry out the purposes therein set forth. We on the Pacific Coast, having learned firsthand of the treacherous design of all Japanese are positively convinced that there is no place in the United States for the Japanese people, and therefore at the conclusion of this War they should be deport and forever excluded.

We particularly call your attention to Paragraph 8 of the Memorial, and call your attention to the fact that since the passing of the Oriental Exclusion Act, we have been at peace and in contentment with the people of the Chinese race. Those here we can trust, and those not here should remain in China to assist in building up a Chinese Republic after the Japanese have been driven out of their native land.

We hope therefore that you will give this your sincere consideration, and if there is any other information that you would like, we are prepared to furnish all statistical and other information to support our contention.

This memorial will be submitted to other meetings. We will keep you informed as to the number of signers we receive.

Yours respectfully

Home Front Commandos
A. J. Harder, President

partial
dupl.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States

Whereas, the Present World War II has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people are untrustworthy, treacherous, irresponsible and faithless, and

Whereas, the Japanese as a race are unassimilable and their mode of life incompatible with the American way of life,

Now There, we, the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully submit that:

Any treaty made or consummated between the Government of the United States and the Japanese Government, which may be made following the close of the present World War II, shall contain the following provisions:

1. That all alien Japanese be immediately deported.
2. That it provide that any American Born Japanese may be deported when it is shown that such Japanese holds "Dual Citizenship"; that the citizenship by birth of such Japanese be voided.
3. That such treaty provide that there shall not be established in the United States or any of its possessions, any Japanese language school, nor or shall any Japanese language newspaper be published therein.
4. That no Japanese shall be permitted to fish in the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the United States and its possessions within the limits of 500 miles off shore.
5. That no person of Japanese extraction shall be permitted to perform any labor upon any farm, the products of which are placed on the public market for human consumption.
6. That any labor employed on any public or private project in the United States shall consist of 98% American citizens.
7. That no alien shall be entitled to hold title to real property in the United States or its possessions, or lease, rent or operate or labor upon any land in the United States or its possessions

That copy of this document be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and a copy of this document be filed in the Senate and House of Representatives.

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

DONATION

A RESOLUTION ON

THE EVACUATION OF THE JAPANESE AND NATIONAL POLICY

(Passed by the (National) General Council of Congregational-Christian Churches at Durham, New Hampshire, June 24, 1942.)

Christian conscience and the long-range interests of our nation alike require the facing of the deeper implications of the emergency mass evacuation from our West Coast of some 70,000 American citizens along with 40,000 resident Japanese. Every time a majority deprives a minority of its civil rights it undermines its own liberties, and the unity and world-wide influence of the nation.

Be it, therefore, resolved:

1. That while national security justified the evacuation of ^{some} Japanese residing in vital military areas on the West Coast, we deplore the fact that all persons with any Japanese blood, citizens as well as aliens, were as a group subjected to evacuation without hearings or other means of determining loyalty.
2. That we commend the conscientious efforts of the military authorities to make the evacuation process humane, and to improve the living conditions in the temporary Assembly Centers.
3. That we express our appreciation to the government authorities for the facilities provided from the first in all the Centers for the maintenance of worship and religious instruction.
4. That we commend the liberal policies adopted by the War Relocation Authority for the more permanent Centers under its control, and express the earnest hope that these policies will be executed in such a way as to impress the evacuees themselves and the public at large with the fact that the evacuees are entitled to the respect due all law-abiding citizens and resident aliens. We especially commend to the attention of the War Relocation Authority the prestige given by the Army in Hawaii to the labor corps consisting of citizens of Japanese lineage and bearing the patriotic title of Varsity Victory Volunteers.
5. That we condemn all attempts to disenfranchise citizens because of their Japanese ancestry, as being contrary to sound public policy.
6. That we deeply regret that continuance of the original liberal policy of the Army, which encouraged the voluntary evacuation and inland dispersal of the Japanese residents from Military Area No. 1, became impossible in face of wide-spread public hostility in inland states against Japanese settlers. We therefore urge our members and ministers to strive to create in their communities a public tolerance and friendliness which will make it safe for the government authorities to release Japanese, especially the citizens among them, so that scattered settlement and free participation by them in food production and other services of national usefulness may be resumed.
7. That we decry the agitation to debar all evacuees from returning after the war to their former homes as being contrary to those principles of justice and freedom for which the nation stands. We look to our churches, especially on the West Coast, to lead in creating a public sentiment favorable to their return.
8. That we urge our church leaders and the college administrative officials ^{among the} ~~and~~ members to stimulate colleges and universities in inland areas to extend a welcome to Japanese-American citizens who have been forced to interrupt their studies in West Coast institutions and who may be properly certified by the War Relocation Authority.
9. That we send fraternal greetings to the Japanese churches of our order whose members are now worshipping in Assembly and Relocation Centers.
10. That we pledge our support to the Congregational-Christian Committee for Work with Japanese Evacuees, which is financed by the Committee for War Victims and Services and is under the administration of the Council for Social Action, and direct it to send copies of these resolutions to the President, to the Governors of the States, and to the Members of the Congress.

Kingman

SOCIAL TENSION POINTS

Report of the Standing Committee on Social Education and Action, as adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on May 31, 1943.

WHEREAS there are no grades of citizenship in the Kingdom of God, but all men stand in equal worth before God their heavenly father, and WHEREAS the Presbyterian Church has sustained a stand well illustrated by the following statement of the General Assembly of 1941: "We urge that our churches seek to foster in their communities the spirit that puts first our oneness as children of God, surmounting the differences between Jew and Gentile, black and white, Occidental and Oriental, foreign and American born";

THEREFORE, we recommend

1. That the churches confess in penitence the contradiction between the profession and the practice of brotherhood within their own church life, and that they prayerfully and earnestly seek to overcome this fault; that to this end our colleges, the agencies of the Church, and local churches work toward the goal of making available their privileges, activities, ministry, and fellowship equally to all races; and that this General Assembly reiterates its testimony to the fundamental unity of humanity and its desire to practice Christian brotherhood in all matters relating to its meetings; that we assist our Negro brethren and all other fellow citizens, to attain full voting privilege; and that we labor to relieve and repair every discrimination over nation, race, color, creed and opinion.

2. That General Assembly call upon the President of the United States to use his good offices toward a declaration now by the United Nations of their commitment to racial equality as a working principle of the post-war settlement.

3. That General Assembly express its support of such legislation as will repeal the present Oriental Exclusion Act and which will permit the entrance of Oriental immigrants to the United States on the quota basis and the citizenship of Orientals, with full civil and property rights on the same terms as others.

4. That General Assembly declare its active support of the government's program for the resettlement of American citizens of Japanese parentage and for their reabsorption into the normal processes of American community life; and that for this purpose General Assembly call upon the people of our churches to sponsor in their communities those of Japanese parentage who are certified by the Government; and again, that the people of our churches actively oppose all laws that would discriminate against citizens of Japanese parentage in the exercise of the franchise, in the owning of land, or in the enjoyment of social and cultural opportunities.

5. That General Assembly recommend that church groups study the historical and cultural backgrounds of other peoples, especially of those of the Orient.

6. That the members of our churches be diligent in learning of and exposing the fallacies of current rumors concerning Jews, both individually and as a people, and in opposing any groups organized for the purpose of spreading prejudice and hatred.

7. That General Assembly urge the churches, in defense of the Negro's and other racial minorities' right to employment and vocational education on the basis of skill and training, to use Executive Order 8802, constituting the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, as a standard in evaluating the practice of management, labor unions, educational authorities, and public officials.

8. That General Assembly reaffirm its belief in and support of civil liberties as defined in the American Constitution with its Bill of Rights; and remind the people of the churches of the increased necessity for vigilance in maintaining these civil liberties in their local communities.

Draft of resolution to bds. of supervisors

Whereas, The present war has brought vivid attention to the true character of the Japanese people, and

Whereas, It has been shown since the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, that the Japanese people are untrustworthy.....

(here include words from pamphlet)

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the county of _____ THAT

First, we are utterly opposed to the return of the Japanese to the state of California, in any capacity, prior to or after the close of the present war;

Second--That the people of this county do not want any Japanese farmers, laborers, or business men within its boundaries;

Third--That we endorse the orders and procedure of General DeWitt, and we favor any action which will forever exclude all Japanese from the United States, and we favor the deportation of all Japanese after the close of the war.

Fourth. That we endorse the provisions of Senate Bill 140 as passed by the 1943 Legislature and favor the complete enforcement of said law.

This resolution regularly presented to the Board this day of _____ 1943, and adopted by the following vote.

Ayes

Noes

Chairman of Board

Attest

Clerk of Board

MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

-oOo-

WHEREAS, the Present World War II has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people are untrustworthy, treacherous, irresponsible and faithless, and

WHEREAS, the Japanese as a race are unassimilable and their mode of life incompatible with the American way of life,

NOW THEREFORE, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED citizens of the United States respectfully submit that:

Any treaty made or consummated between the Government of the United States and the Japanese Government, which may be made following the close of the present World War II, shall contain the following provisions:

1. That all alien Japanese be immediately deported.
2. That it provide that any American born Japanese may be deported when it is shown that such Japanese holds "Dual Citizenship"; that the citizenship by birth of such Japanese be voided.
3. That such treaty provide that there shall not be established in the United States or any of its possessions, any Japanese language school, nor or shall any Japanese language newspaper be published therein.
4. That no Japanese shall be permitted to fish in the waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the United States and its possessions within the limits of 500 miles off shore.
5. That no person of Japanese extraction shall be permitted to perform any labor upon any farm, the products of which are placed on the public market for human consumption.
6. That any labor employed on any public or private project in the United States shall consist of 98% American citizens.
7. That no alien shall be entitled to hold title to real property in the United States or its possessions, or lease, rent or operate or labor upon any land in the United States or its possessions.

That copy of this document be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and a copy of this document be filed in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>DONATION</u>
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dupe

Resolution

Whereas, the atrocious conduct of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and the murder of the Aviators recently acknowledged, and even flaunted in the face of law abiding nations, has brought sharply to the attention of the American people the treachery, faithlessness, and untrustworthiness of the Pagan Japanese.

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved:

That _____ Lodge, No. _____ Knights of Pythias of _____ favors the immediate deportation at the close of the war of all alien Japanese; and that we approve of the proposal now being proposed by the Home Front Commandos, that the Legislature of the several states and congress be importuned to pass legislation which will exclude all American born Japanese ~~xxx~~ from entering into any business or from in any manner operating any orchard, farm, garden, nursery, or having anything to do in anywise with the cultivation of lands; that they be excluded from owning real property in any State; that any Japanese holding dual citizenship with Japan shall be deported, and

Be It Further Resolved: That we authorize the Home Front Commandos to make copies of this resolution and file the same with Legislative Bodies and use the same for the purpose of bringing about laws which will enform to this Resolution; and that a copy be spread upon our minutes.

Presented, voted upon, and passed this _____ day of _____, 1943

Chancellor Commander

ATTEST:

Keeper of Records and Seal

(Return one copy to Home Front Commandos, 607 Nicolaus Building
Sacramento, California)

Purpl

SUGGESTED RESOLUTIONS

- I. WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of national security that disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry be apprehended
AND WHEREAS justice to loyal Japanese Americans demands that the indiscriminate congregating both of loyal and disloyal persons in the relocation centers be immediately discontinued
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ urges the appropriate government agencies to consummate immediately the segregation and confinement of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.
2. WHEREAS Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has stated that "it is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle".
AND WHEREAS the War Department has, subsequently, been enlisting loyal Japanese Americans in a combat unit
AND WHEREAS, we are convinced that this policy is both wise and just
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ vigorously endorses the policy of protecting the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States.
3. WHEREAS loyal Japanese Americans are badly needed in the nation's industries and on its farms
AND WHEREAS now is the time to guard against the possibility of these evacuees becoming expensive and permanent wards of the government
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ approves the policy of resettling loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the manner which, in the judgement of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.

4. WHEREAS the mass evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast did not imply disloyalty on the part of the great majority AND WHEREAS the informed authorities testify that even at Pearl Harbor there was absolutely no sabotage on the part of Japanese Americans

AND WHEREAS such well qualified authorities as Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo, state that Americans of Japanese ancestry are, and can continue to be, an invaluable element in our population

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that _____ urges all Americans to treat loyal Japanese Americans in as fair a manner as they themselves, under similar circumstances, would wish to be treated.

San Francisco Chronicle-----May 24, 1943.

JAPANESE CITIZENS: The NSGW (Native Sons of the Golden West) Resolution.

No doubt the Native Sons of the Golden West were motivated by the most laudable patriotic ideals in drawing up the resolutions they passed at their convention last week. Nevertheless they could not have devoted much thought to the full implications of one of them on the plane of essential ideas, the principles involved and the precedent it would establish.

The resolution in question calls for an amendment to the Federal Constitution barring the first generation of American-born Japanese from citizenship on the ground that "the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

This resolution was passed because a taxpayer's suit aimed at the political disqualification of the Japanese filed by the secretary of the Native Sons was turned down by the United States Supreme Court after it had been tossed out by the Registrar of Voters of San Francisco County and the intervening courts. This suit claimed, among other things, that "American-born Japanese are unfit for citizenship because of Japanese racial characteristics of dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy."

These are, of course, war-born attitudes. There has also been plenty of mass condemnation of our other major enemy, the Germans, but with a significant difference. The argument here, and it seems to me a perfectly valid argument, is that the Germans, or a sufficiently large number of them to work their will on the whole body politic, are the victims of a mass paranoia, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of the Japanese. Dr. Bricker and the others who advance this view condemn the Germans for being paranoiacs, not for being Germans. All of us know something about the German contribution to civilization, and no one can therefore sell the American people a mass excommunication of a nation that has produced a Luther, a Goethe, a Brahms, and Ehrlich or a Thomas Mann.

The Native Sons' mass excommunication of the Japanese suggests that they are not too well acquainted with the people they would cast into outer darkness. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Kurtz of the Army Air Force, who got to know our Oriental enemy the hard way, fighting them in the South Pacific, says in his book, "The Japs are only people." This is practically identical with the conclusion reached by Albert Eustace Haydon, this country's foremost authority on Oriental religions, and Langdon Warner, who knows more about Japanese art than any other fifty men this side of Tokyo.

This proposal would, of course, repeal the 14th and 15th Amendments. It would also repeal science, American history and Christianity. There is not an anthropologist on earth,



unless he be a German or Japanese paranoiac, who will pass a moral judgment on a race. There is not a Christian teacher on earth who would agree that any race is inherently and unregenerately dishonest; this idea is, in fact, the cause of most of the trouble between the Nazis and the Catholic Church. And the whole American system of law and education is based upon the principle that the individual transcends all considerations of race and class.

That such an amendment would, if passed, establish a precedent for the disqualification of any minority group against which any other minority group might choose to raise a clamor is obvious enough. ~~That the amendment has no more chance than did the taxpayer's suit is also obvious. Nevertheless it is disturbing to see it published as the considered opinion of a representative California group. One hopes that the recent remarks of Governor Warren are more representative: "Now as never before our faith in the democratic form of government must be sustained to the utmost in unity against enemies who would divide us along lines of race or creed or origin."~~ *Warren*

--Alfred Frankenstein

RESOLUTION NO. 207

Adopted by The Sacramento City
Council on date of May 28, 1943.

WHEREAS, the atrocious conduct of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and the murder of the Aviators recently acknowledged, and even flaunted in the face of law abiding Nations, has brought sharply to the attention of the American people the treachery, faithlessness, and untrustworthiness of the Pagan Japanese, and Sacramento people being thoroughly conversant with the conduct of these undesirable peoples;

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Sacramento, State of California:

That we are opposed to the return of any Japanese from concentration camps to their former locations, and we endorse the orders made by General John L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command that all Japanese be confined in concentration camps, and that they be not returned to any Pacific Coast State.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the atrocious conduct of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and the murder of the Aviators recently acknowledged, and even flaunted in the face of law abiding Nations, has brought sharply to the attention of the American people the treachery, faithlessness, and untrustworthiness of the Pagan Japanese, and Sacramento people being thoroughly conversant with the conduct of these undesirable peoples;

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Sacramento, State of California:

That we favor and will give support to the immediate deportation of all Japanese at the close of the present World War II:

That we are opposed to the return of any Japanese from concentration camps to their former locations, and we endorse the orders made by General John L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command that all Japanese be confined in concentration camps, and that they be not returned to any Pacific Coast State.

Presented for adoption May 27, 1943, and adopted by the following votes:

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Introduced by Councilman Kunz

NSGW

RESOLUTION NO # 32

WHEREAS, the present war with Japan has demonstrated the fact always known to Californians that Japanese cannot be assimilated nor do they desire assimilation, into and as a part of the citizenship of the United States, and

WHEREAS, present Constitutional rights of citizenship by the fact of birth on American soil gives voting and other rights of citizenship to the members of an alien nation with the ultimate possibility of giving control of large portions of our country to members of the Japanese nation, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Native Sons of the Golden West in Grand Parlor session assembled does urge the immediate introduction in both Houses of Congress of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the effect that a child of Japanese parents shall not be a citizen of the United States only by reason of having been born in United States territory.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, and to all members of the California delegation in both houses of Congress.

NSGW

RESOLUTION ~~NO 25~~ # 33

WHEREAS, there are interned in America today many persons of Japanese ancestry who admit loyalty to Japan, and

WHEREAS, there are both civilian and military American prisoners in Japan and an exchange of these two groups may be mutually arranged, now therefor be it

RESOLVED, that the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West in session assembled recommends the exchange of disloyal interned Japanese of American birth for either civilian or military prisoners now held by Japan, be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, the State Department, the War Department, Secretary Ickes and the members of both houses of Congress from the State of California.

NSGW

1139

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, after the outbreak of the war with Japan all Japanese on the west coast were taken to internment centers, and

WHEREAS, some elements within our country are now endeavoring to have said Japanese return to the west coast from said internment centers, and

WHEREAS, the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizen in such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the great majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American

WHEREAS by actual survey it has been ascertained that 80% of the internees would by their own admission fight for Japan if given the opportunity and the attitude of the remaining 20% is an unknown quality and

WHEREAS after Pearl Harbor there was such a nervous tension that was held under control only by the increased activity of peace officers and by the immediate internment of Japanese by F.B.I. agents and

WHEREAS, peace officer personnel has been reduced 25% through enlistment of members in the armed forces thereby creating a shortage of officers with which to control possible riots, mob violence and sabotage which release of the internees would engender and

WHEREAS the citizens of the west coast of America are strictly and unequivocally opposed to the infiltration of Japanese into their communities. Now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Native Sons of the Golden DEMAND continued internment of all Japanese irrespective of place of birth and nominal American citizenship, ~~and~~ be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice President, Secretary of War, Secretary Ickes, and to all representatives in Congress from California.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County, California, at an adjourned meeting of said Board held on April 1, 1945:

WHEREAS it has been announced through the press:

1. That the Secretary of War contemplates that some 28,000 native-born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the Federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from Relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision for adequate surveillance or control; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of San Benito County believes that such contemplated action would be inimical to the best interests and to the welfare and effective defense of our country;

Be it resolved that we most vigorously and earnestly protest against the above proposed actions and each of them; that we convey this protest to the Secretary of War, to the War Relocation board, to our congressmen and senators and to the President of the United States and to each Board of Supervisors of the State of California.

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese, for more than 40 years, an intimate knowledge of their character, and our observation of what occurred on December 7, 1941, and immediately thereafter;

(1) Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the West Coast against attack and sabotage the Army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. NOW TO PERMIT THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR FORMER HABITAT WOULD SUBJECT US AGAIN TO THE DANGER OF SERIOUS SABOTAGE AND

DIFFICULTY IN DEFENDING OUR SHORE LINE IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK.

(2) DUE TO THE TEMPER OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SINCE THE DASTARDLY ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR we feel that IT WOULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES TO ALLOW THEM TO RETURN FOR RESIDENCE ON THE WEST COAST, and that difficult additional policing problems would be presented thereby in effecting their safety.

(3) IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN LOYAL AND DISLOYAL JAPANESE. We are in no position to judge the emotions of the Japanese inasmuch as they have maintained their own schools and religion, and in many cases, dual citizenship with their main allegiance to the Emperor of Japan.

(4) IF JAPANESE WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THIS AREA WE COULD NOT EXPECT THE COOPERATION OF PRESENT AGRICULTURAL OR INDUSTRIAL LABORERS ALREADY ENGAGED IN THE WAR EFFORT IF THEY WERE CALLED UPON TO WORK WITH JAPANESE EVACUEES.

(5) TO ALLOW YOUNG JAPANESE TO LEAVE RELOCATION CAMPS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN OUR COLLEGES WOULD BE UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE AS IT AFFECTS OUR OWN AMERICAN BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF COLLEGE AND ARE SO LOYALLY SERVING THEIR COUNTRY in the armed forces to the detriment of their education and employment.

(6) IT IS THE OPINION of this Board that these Japanese should be contributing substantially to the war effort but we feel that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement UNDER FULL AND PROPER CONTROL AND SUPERVISION BY THE ARMY. IN NO EVENT SHOULD THEY BE DISBURSED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WITHOUT

3.

PROPER PROVISION FOR ABSOLUTE SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT THE JAPANESE, BOTH ALIEN AND AMERICAN BORN SHOULD BE RETAINED IN RELOCATION CENTERS FOR THE DURATION UNLESS THEY ARE PLACED UNDER DIRECT AND ABSOLUTE SUPERVISION AND FULL CONTROL OF ARMY AUTHORITY and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.

It was further ordered that our local civic organizations be urged to join in this protest.

ATTEST: /s/ Elmer Dowdy

Elmer Dowdy
Clerk of said Board

The above resolution apparently originated with the Pajaro Valley and Watsonville Defense Council on February 23, 1943. Since that date, it has been passed by several Boards of Supervisors and City Councils in California.

RESOLUTION MADE AT THE BOARD MEETING OF THE UCSCA
September 20, 1944

WHEREAS, it has been called to our attention that several hundred persons of Japanese ancestry have returned to the Pacific Coast, and

WHEREAS, it has been learned that a Nisei student recently has been allowed to live in Pasadena and to enroll at Pasadena Junior College, and

WHEREAS, it may reasonably be assumed from the above facts that many students of Japanese ancestry may soon be returning to the University of California, and

WHEREAS, such persons have in the past been valuable and outstanding members of the University of California Students' Co-operative Ass'n, and

WHEREAS, the basic policy of the UCSCA provides for open membership, irrespective of race or religion,

THEREFORE, it is hereby resolved by the Board of Directors of the University of California Students' Co-operative Ass'n that the Association's policy of non-discrimination is hereby publicly re-affirmed and that any students of Japanese ancestry who may enroll at the University of California shall, as in former years, be welcomed into membership in the UCSCA on the same basis as any other university students, and be it further resolved, that the Board of Directors of the UCSCA publicly acknowledge and re-affirm the provisions of its contract relative to the return to the use of the Japanese Students' Club the property of that organization now under lease to the UCSCA.

The above resolution was MSP at the UCSCA Board of Directors' Meeting held at Sherman Hall, September 20, 1944

RESOLUTION NO. 2 - September 6, 1944
A. M. D. G.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CATHOLIC INTER-
RACIAL COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES ON THE
SUBJECT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPA-
NESE DESCENT AND ALIEN JAPANESE

WHEREAS, in 1942 the government of the United States forcibly removed some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent - two-thirds of whom were American citizens by birth and one-third of whom were aliens forbidden by law to be citizens - from the Pacific Coast states, principally California, on the basis of war-time emergency decision; and

WHEREAS, this group of citizens was forcibly deprived of their liberty for a long period of time, many of whom are still imprisoned and but a few of whom have been permitted to return to their homes; and

WHEREAS, this is the first time in the history of this country that any group of citizens has been punished solely by reason of racial origin; and

WHEREAS, responsible leaders of our government, including Secretary of the Interior Harold W. Ickes, have repeatedly and publicly stated that there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American, not even in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese descent are serving with the armed forces of the United States, their number including some of the first troops on the beaches of Salerno and intelligence officers and interpreters with our units in the Pacific and India; and

WHEREAS, Americans of Japanese descent have fallen in battle on foreign soil in defense of our constitutional guaranty of racial equality and others of them have been awarded citations and decorations for valiant service; and

WHEREAS, they include a great number who were thus forcibly removed from their homes by the government and imprisoned and thereafter volunteered to fight in defense of that same government; and

WHEREAS, the parents of many of them are of Japanese birth, ineligible by law for citizenship, and who likewise were removed from their homes and imprisoned; and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States created the War Relocation Authority in a valiant effort to accord to this class of citizens the justice which has long been denied them by assisting in their re-establishment in the communities from which they were taken or other communities in this country of their own choosing; and

WHEREAS, many patriotic citizens have been innocently misled into supporting the continuation of those exclusions and penalties; and

WHEREAS, in 1938 Pope Pius XI condemned racism as a paramount evil of the day, saying that he regarded racism and exaggerated nationalism as barriers between man and man, between people and people and between nation and nation, and

WHEREAS, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles deeply regrets the hysteria which possesses many people, Catholic and non-Catholic, in this community in their evaluation of this class of citizens and the treatment to be accorded them and is convinced that this hysteria is contrary to natural justice and should and can be abated by an intelligent and Christian approach;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles in regular meeting duly assembled this 6th day of September, 1944, hereby resolves;

(1) That citizens of the United States of Japanese descent are entitled to be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken, or other communities of their own choosing, at once, except such of them who have formally and finally upon due reflection and without coercion, disavowed loyalty to this country and except such of them who are proven guilty of disloyalty to this country beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law under the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution; and

(2) That former residents of this community of Japanese birth who satisfy the government of their loyalty to the United States should likewise be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken or other communities of their own choosing, subject to such regulation as the exigencies of war reasonably demand under international usage;

(3) That the War Relocation Authority be commended for its American, constitutional, valiant and intelligent efforts for the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese descent and in their opposition to the evils of racism;

(4) That the executive committee of the Catholic Interracial Council is hereby authorized to initiate or participate in any program consistent with this resolution;

(5) That copies of this resolution be transmitted to such newspapers, publications, federal agencies, organizations, officials and persons as may be directed by the executive committee.

DONE at Los Angeles, California, this 6th day of September, 1944.

APPROVED:

DANIEL G. MARSHALL
Chairman, Executive Committee

LEONARD J. DOYLE

DR. ROBERTHEGER-GOETZL

TED LEBERTHON

RUTH W. SMITH

LONDON MORRIS

STANLEY H. CHAN

RESOLUTION

Realizing that the problems connected with racial discrimination are indivisible, and that any curtailment or denial of civic rights and liberties of any group inevitably imperils those of us all; and whereas the President of the United States, in his recent message to the Senate relating to segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese in Relocation Centers, states that it is now "established that the disloyal persons among the evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States," and also "In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities:"

Resolved: (1) That we pledge our whole hearted support to the program of resettlement of the 75,000 loyal evacuees still in the Relocation Centers "into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas," undertaken by the War Relocation Authority on the basis that "The detention or internment of citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens."

(2) We welcome the statement of the President of the United States that "We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

(3) We vigorously oppose all legislation proposing to cancel or deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship, and even threatening their deportation after the war. We believe such actions to be un-American, disunited, and contradictory to the nation's cause as well as un-Christian. We earnestly recommend to the members of our churches that they protest to their representatives in the local and national legislatures against the adoption of such proposals.

(4) We advocate immediate reclassification under the Selective Service Act of all loyal Japanese Americans, in particular all designated as "enemy aliens" (4-C), recognizing their loyalty and citizenship, and restoring their eligibility for draft for armed service.

Passed by S. E. Presbytery
2nd Tues. in January 11, 1944

Resolution re Drafting of *Citizens of Japanese Ancestry*.

WHEREAS American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have served in African, European, Alaskan and South Pacific theaters of war with loyalty and distinction, and

WHEREAS the War Department has now imposed upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry the honor and responsibility of defending their country under the Selective Service Act,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that we urge upon the President and the War Department the prompt restoration of full rights of citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry who are serving in our armed forces, and to the immediate families of such persons, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that we believe that men offering their lives in service to their country are entitled to no less than this.

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*Abstracts from
the* ~~report~~ *resolution adopted by*

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
submitted to the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis Club of
Los Angeles and adopted by the Board at its regular meeting
on December 6, 1943.

To the Board of Directors
Kiwanis Club of Los Angeles

Gentlemen:

Inasmuch as the attention of the Public Affairs Committee has been called to the Race Problem in Los Angeles, we submit this brief report and recommendation:

There is abundant evidence of a serious race situation in our city. The "zoot suit" riots of last summer are rooted in the race problem. The Negro population is estimated to have doubled within the war period and is continuing to grow at a rate of 700 to 1000 per week. Most of these come from an underprivileged situation and find themselves in a new and strange pattern of existence, resulting in considerable minor conflict. There is gratifying evidence of earnest and intelligent leadership by the older, more responsible Negro residents by which to help the newcomers make a suitable adjustment to their new order of living. Against this is evidence of agitation of race animosity, apparently by certain white people, which is aggravating the situation seriously. Reports indicate a renewal of the Klu Klux Klan and its program of race hatred. Many wild rumors are afloat regarding the "inevitability" of riots, and regarding untoward conduct by members of racial groups, which seem to have little if any foundation beyond the unhappy incidents to be expected in any congested, war-strained population. Anti-Semitism is reported increasing seriously. There is much to indicate that the hysteria being whipped up against Americans of Japanese ancestry is having a decided effect upon the race problem as a whole. The question of the race problem is more than local. It threatens to become a serious situation throughout the State, the Nation, and the World. It appears quite possible that the present Race issue has within it the making of years of turmoil and conflict, if not of a future world war.

Your Public Affairs Committee joins in the belief that this is a situation which should not be treated on the basis of petty or passionate personal feelings but rather on the basis of calm group policy.

We recommend therefore:

1. That the Kiwanis Club of Los Angeles exercise active participation in any citizen movement which seeks to solve the problem in a dispassionate, orderly, peaceful and just manner.
2. That Kiwanis members refuse to join in race hatreds, race-rumor mongering, or other practices, involving any and all races, the effect of which is likely to add to the seriousness of the situation, but that Kiwanians insist on first having all the facts as the basis of study and decision.
3. That the Kiwanis Club of Los Angeles let it be known that they believe that race riots, or talk of riots, to be unnecessary, contrary to public welfare and not to be tolerated; and that any one contributing thereto should be held to account.

4. That in the event of riot or violent disturbances it is expected that the situation will be handled by the authorities with complete impartiality.

5. That Kiwanis go on record as affirming that the racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and social rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that the racial groups have made and can continue to make valuable cultural contributions to our civilization and should be encouraged and aided in so doing; that the peace and well-being of our country depends upon understanding, justice and goodwill between its racial groups; and that all citizens should give themselves to intelligent and sound processes of solution including such matters as housing, employment, education, recreation, transportation, and equality of opportunity.

6. To this end we seek and will encourage our sister clubs to seek the appointment by proper legislative process of suitable permanent commissions or Boards on the National, the State and the County-City levels which shall engage in continuing studies of racial problems, shall recommend policies and courses of action to their appropriate civil authorities, and shall engage in such ameliorative processes as may be duly approved and provided for through legislative action.

7. We respectfully call upon the press, the churches and the schools and upon all citizens to join in support of these principles and procedures.

8. We recommend that these principles and procedures be released to all members of our club, to the Press and other private and public bodies, to our sister clubs and to Kiwanis International with request that such groups and organizations undertake active campaigns in keeping therewith.

E. C. FARNHAM
Chairman

WHEREAS racial discrimination is utterly at variance with the principles written into the Constitution of the United States:

AND WHEREAS such policies can only weaken the confidence of the rest of the world in the sincerity of our motives as champions of democracy:

AND WHEREAS infringement of the civil liberties of one group or individual endangers those of all and strikes at the very foundations of our American Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS the overwhelming majority of Japanese-Americans have shown high loyalty to America during this crisis:

AND WHEREAS Hawaii has not found it necessary to evacuate or otherwise restrict the freedom of its Japanese population, although faced with a far greater danger than our own:

AND WHEREAS the withdrawal of Japanese workers from agriculture and other industries has considerably reduced the production of goods and services and caused great loss to them personally and to our national economy:

AND WHEREAS the War Relocation Authority is now undertaking, with the cooperation of the War Department and the Department of Justice to segregate the loyal from the disloyal within the Relocation Centers:

AND WHEREAS of the estimated 80,000 evacuees now in Relocation Centers who will be eligible for release, 60,000 are American citizens; 43,000 have never been in Japan:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we recommend that we recommend that treatment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry be in accord with our democratic beliefs that rights and duties of citizenship shall not be affected by race, creed or color:

AND THAT we approve the Resettlement Policy adopted by the War Relocation Authority, with the full approval of the President and departments of the Federal Government concerned, by which evacuees, primarily the citizens, whose records have been passed upon by Government authorities are released for productive employment:

AND THAT we condemn as un-American all agitation and legislation which involves discrimination against American citizens of Japanese descent by disfranchisement, or abridgement of their property rights, or which aims to deport or to disqualify them for normal life in our communities.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

Preliminary Copy
Worship V. Buchanan

February 18, 1944

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We, citizens of the United States of America of Japanese ancestry, are glad that most of us are no longer excluded from the regular operation of the Selective Service system. We will be happy to join the ranks of the several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the Armed Forces of our country. We are glad ~~of~~ this opportunity to give our lives, if necessary, in the cause of our nation and democracy. We hope fervently, however, that this desirable action is but a step in the restoration of full rights as citizens of the United States.

We respectfully request that other civil rights which have been taken from us during the past two years be restored to us as soon as possible. Please give us some incentive to fight for. We list some of these deprivations in the hope that you may assist us in obliterating discriminations now perpetrated upon us.

1. The War Department has segregated the bulk of us in a separate unit and has deprived us of the privilege of serving in important branches of the service, such as the Air Corps. We believe that it is undemocratic to use color or ancestry as a basis for such segregation.
2. Many of us are denied the right to work in war industries.
3. We cannot, except in a few rare instances and then only with ^{*Don't*} Caucasian escort travel in the states of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. We cannot attend to our property problems, live in, or even visit our former homes. Military necessity, especially a fear of invasion, has been the main justification advanced for our evacuation and detention in centers which have been usually located in arid or desolate places. The fear of such invasion has long since past.

** see back page*

4. Many of us have been impoverished because of losses to our businesses or property due to being suddenly uprooted from home and work. We believe that proper reparation should be made and this injustice should be righted.

*Under 3 ** (We believe that we should be permitted to move about the United States in the same way as citizens of other color or ancestry, who have committed no crime or offences.)

Mr. President, we will faithfully serve our country, the United States of America, even if not granted this petition immediately, but we firmly believe that the return of our civil rights should be simultaneous with the return of Selective Service. We earnestly believe that this request should be granted and that the unjust and undemocratic denial of our rights growing out of our evacuation should be ended at once.

We believe that the cause of democracy and the winning of the war will be advanced by the elimination of all discrimination based upon race, color or creed. We know that you have been interested in the problems of minorities and have watched our plight, even though you are busy with domestic problems and the global war. We have faith that you will understand the justice of this plea, and will grant us equality with other citizens of our native land.

Respectfully yours,

COMMITTEE FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
of UNITED STATES CITIZENS of
JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

The foregoing letter was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Nisei held at Poston, Arizona, on February 18, 1944.

Chairman _____

Secretary _____

*(Typical of petition being sent to
Pres. R. from Nisei in Relocation centers.)*

RESOLUTION--Passed by Western Yolo Grange--listed with other resolutions on the Japanese question, but unconsidered by the delegates on the floor of the Convention.

Whereas: The Constitution of the United States guarantees citizenship to every person born in the United States, and,

Whereas: Every citizen has the right not only to die for his country (as our Japanese-American boys are doing), but the guaranteed rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and

Whereas: The American-Japanese we knew in Capay Valley were peace loving, law abiding, splendid American citizens,

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the resolution passed by the Masters of the five western states is in direct violation of the spirit and words of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, those documents most dear and sacred to the hearts of all Americans,

Be it further Resolved: That the said resolution is entirely opposed to the teachings of Christ's law of love and brotherhood for all men. Therefore, we the members of Western Yolo Grange protest the passing of the aforementioned resolution.

John McCants--Guinda, Calif.
Richard Blum
James Brandt
Claude Petty
Doug Oliver
W. E. Smith --Brooks, Yolo County Calif.

*National Grange Meeting
Winston-Salem No. Carolina*

Pacific Coast Committee on
American Principles and Fair Play
2234 Telegraph ave., Berkeley, 4, Calif.

The charge that the State Senate Fact Finding Committee in adopting a resolution opposing the return of Japanese American citizens to the West Coast does not represent "the overwhelming opinion" of California was made here yesterday by a group of ~~Northern~~ Californians.

Those who signed a resolution sent to Congressman Clarence Lea, chairman of the California House delegation, stated:

1- The Senate committee did not announce it was sounding out California opinion and had not called before it persons known to be opposed to racial discrimination.

2- The Senate committee gave no recognition to the War Department's request, through Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy, that no further discrimination be practised against returning evacuees.

3- The Senate committee advanced a "gospel of fear" in predicting disorders.

4- The Senate committee failed in its duty to make a statement of principles in keeping with the War Department's request.

Those who signed the resolution opposing the State Senate committee's action are:

American Council on Race Relations

The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Commission on Race Relations of the Northern California Council of Churches.

The International Institute of San Francisco.

San Francisco Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lawrence I. Hewes Jr.

Mrs. Alberta M. James

Arthur C. McGiffert Jr.

Homer D. Crotty

Monroe E. Deutsch

P. G. McDennell

Leila Anderson

Robert A. Millikan

Rabbi Irving F. Reichert

Irving M. Walker

Chester H. Rowell

Richard R. Perkins

Aurelia H. Reinhardt

Harold J. Boyd, chairman
Council for Civic Unity of S.F.

Galen M. Fisher

Dr. Howard Thurman, co-paster
Fellowship Church

Maurice E. Harrison

Joseph James

Ruth W. Kingman

Mrs. Dwight Morrow Jr.

Mrs. Russell P. Hastings

John C. Leffler, vice president
International Institute

George Wilson

Dr. Mary H. Layman

Mrs. James Reed

Mrs. Robert Newton Lynch

Mrs. Sue B. Thurman

Miss Annie Clo Watson

Dr. Hughbert H. Landram

Miss Gay Lawson

Dr. Abbott Book

Dr. Gordon Y. Doubleday

HON. CLARENCE LRA,
Chairman,
California Congressional Delegation
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEC 13 1944

We, the undersigned, repudiate the resolution adopted yesterday in San Francisco by the so-called Fact Finding Committee of the California State Senate, as not being in keeping with the opinion of thousands of Californians.

The committee in stating that it expressed the opinion of California that it opposed the return of Japanese American evacuees to this state when the War Department deems the military necessity no longer exists did not reflect the opinion of many groups and organizations who have studied this problem for the past two and a half years.

The committee did not announce that it was sounding out the sentiment of California citizens, nor did it call before it any persons openly opposed to further racial discrimination against Japanese Americans.

The committee ignored the statement of Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, in his letter to you on December 8, declaring the War Department's faith in California maintaining constitutional authority and asking acceptance of the War Department's program of no further discrimination for those evacuees who were permitted to return to the West Coast.

The committee advanced the gospel of fear, predicted disorders and failed in its duty to make a statement of principles in keeping with the War Department request for cooperation.

The committee did not take into consideration the large numbers of people in every community of California, who, in our opinion, are willing to support the decision of the War Department as to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

BERKELEY, Calif Nov. -- American Japanese citizens in Capay Valley, Yolo County, California, were "peace loving, law abiding, splendid American citizen" according to a resolution passed some time ago by the Western Yolo Grange, it was revealed here today by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

The Yolo Grange repudiated the action ~~of~~ several months ago of the five Western States Grange Masters who had asked that Japanese Americans be kept from the West Coast.

"We felt--and still feel--that the discrimination against one group of American citizens is the first step toward discrimination against other racial groups," said John McCants, farmer member of the Grange whose home is at Guinda, California. Richard Blum, James Brandt, Claude Petty and Doug Oliver of Guinda and W.E. Smith, Brooks, Yolo county, signed the resolution.

The resolution indicated, said McCants, the feeling of many individual Grange members throughout the state. It was rejected, however, at the last State Grange convention in Sacramento.

The resolution is as follows:

~~RESOLUTION~~

Resolution passed by the Western Yolo Grange listed with other resolutions on the Japanese question, but unconsidered by the delegates on the floor of the convention.

WHEREAS: The Constitution of the United States guarantees citizenship to every person born in the United States, and,

WHEREAS: Every citizen has the right not only to die for his Country (as our Japanese-American boys are doing), but the guaranteed rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and,

WHEREAS: The American Japanese we knew in Capay Valley were peace loving, law abiding, splendid American citizens,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the resolution passed by the Masters of the five Western States is in direct violation of the spirit and words of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, those documents most dear and sacred to the hearts of all Americans,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the said resolution is entirely opposed to the teachings of Christ's law of love and brotherhood for all men. Therefore, we the members of Western Yolo Grange protest the passing of the aforementioned resolution.

/s/ ~~John McCants, Guinda, Calif.
Richard Blum
James Brandt
Claude Petty
Doug. Oliver
W. E. Smith, Brooks, Yolo County, Calif.~~

C
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

THE FOLLOWING ACTION WAS TAKEN AT THE REGULAR EXECUTIVE MEETING OF THE SEATTLE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES AND CHRISTIAN EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 19, 1945 AT THE Y.M.C.A.:

It was moved and seconded that the Seattle Council of Churches go on record as definitely favoring the integration of the Japanese people into our regular, established denominational churches with a ministry to meet special needs as they may arise, such as, holding special services for those who cannot speak the English language, rather than reverting to the re-establishment of denominational racial churches; that where needed the Japanese ministers be added to the present staff of the existing churches; that in exceptional cases where the need cannot be met in any other way, an interdenominational racial church be set up rather than a denominational racial church; and that we most earnestly request our national denominational leaders to give careful consideration to this matter immediately, and in the interest of the total Christian program, to do everything within their power to develop the kind of program suggested above and to formulate a policy which will make this possible as the Japanese return to the West Coast. Unanimously passed.

COMMENTS MADE DURING DISCUSSION:

In the discussion, the following facts were brought out. Unless we do everything we can now to assimilate these people in the normal community life by tying them into the on-going program of the regular churches, we definitely repudiate resolutions which have been previously adopted.

It was pointed out that we now have the opportunity of working out a new religious pattern in race relations, because the old racial denominational churches have very largely gone out of existence, and little or none of the old organizations remains. Since we must build anew, Christian forces now have a real opportunity to put into actual practice the principles and ideals for which Christianity stands.

Furthermore, it was noted that these people, for the past three years, have not only been served effectively on an interdenominational basis, but have also been participating in this type of program. It would, therefore, be hard to justify a return to the old pattern -- a denominational racial program on a competitive basis, even in areas, if there be such areas, where a racial church is desired.

Copies sent to:

Rev. G. Y. Doubleday	Dr. Mark Dawber
Hugh Landrum	Dr. Quinter Miller
Abbott Book	Roswell Barnes
Henry Surer	
Dr. I. George Nace	
Clarence S. Gillett	

Suggestions for Resolutions about Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry

1. That the assertion "America is a white man's country" is un-American.

Data: At Auburn, California on April 24, 1945, a jury acquitted three men who admitted arson and dynamiting of property on the farm of a returned nisei, Sumio Doi, who has two brothers in the U. S. Army. The defense attorney pled for acquittal because of atrocities by Japanese soldiery in the Philippines, and because "This is a white man's country; let's keep it so." This happened the day before the United Nations Conference convened, which is composed of delegates of all races and colors. Nordic supremacy was a favorite Nazi slogan. President Roosevelt said: "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

2. That Government should do more to supply housing for resettling evacuees.

Data: The Army announced that all cleared evacuees would be free to return to the West Coast after January 2. Lack of housing is one reason why so few have yet returned. Many lost their homes on evacuation through no fault of their own. Might not the Government place them on a par with war-workers for emergency housing?

3. That the persons who are opposing return of cleared evacuees are flouting the equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution and making a mockery of our war aim to ensure justice and freedom for all men everywhere.

Data: President Robert G. Sproul has said: "The right of loyal Japanese to come back if they so elect cannot be denied without a denial of all that America has hitherto meant to racial and religious minorities, of all that it has symbolized for the hopes of humanity."

4. That more adequate financial aid should be given to evacuees to make resettlement possible.

Data: Many evacuees suffered heavy losses by the evacuation and have exhausted their savings. In the Relocation Centers they have received only enough for simple needs. For resettling, WRA provides travel expense, free moving of household goods, and \$25. per capita to make a new start, - which is in many cases quite insufficient.

5. That church members and other public-spirited citizens should help to organize a local committee to defend the rights of minorities or, if one exists, give it active support.

Data: Publicists generally agree with Dr. Sproul's declaration: "Whenever constitutional guarantees are violated in treatment of a minority, the whole fabric of American government is

Suggestions for Resolutions about Evacuees of Japanese Ancestry

weakened. The test of a free country is the security it gives its minorities." Interested citizens in some communities have formed a Council for Civic Unity or a Fair Play Committee to preserve the equal rights of all and to prevent injury to persons, property, and the city's good name.

6. That the churches should exert themselves to make resettling evacuees welcome to join in their activities and membership.

Data: In the Relocation Centers, all denominations have united in work and worship. For most of the nisei, at least, revival of separate churches will be unnecessary if the established churches take the initiative in making them feel fully at home. This policy of incorporation of as many as possible of the evacuees into the regular churches has been officially endorsed by the executives of the National Home Mission Boards, by church federations and denominational bodies on the west coast, and by both Japanese and white ministers working among the evacuees. Islam and Baha'i and Buddhism have no color bar.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 - September 6, 1944

A. M. D. G.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CATHOLIC INTER-
RACIAL COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES ON THE
SUBJECT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPA-
NESE DESCENT AND ALIEN JAPANESE

WHEREAS, in 1942 the government of the United States forcibly removed some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent - two-thirds of whom were American citizens by birth and one-third of whom were aliens forbidden by law to be citizens - from the Pacific Coast states, principally California, on the basis of war-time emergency decision; and

WHEREAS, this group of citizens was forcibly deprived of their liberty for a long period of time, many of whom are still imprisoned and but a few of whom have been permitted to return to their homes; and

WHEREAS, this is the first time in the history of this country that any group of citizens has been punished solely by reason of racial origin; and

WHEREAS, responsible leaders of our government, including Secretary of the Interior Harold W. Ickes, have repeatedly and publicly stated that there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American, not even in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese descent are serving with the armed forces of the United States, their number including some of the first troops on the beaches of Salerno and intelligence officers and interpreters with our units in the Pacific and India; and

WHEREAS, Americans of Japanese descent have fallen in battle on foreign soil in defense of our constitutional guaranty of racial equality and others of them have been awarded citations and decorations for valiant service; and

WHEREAS, they include a great number who were thus forcibly removed from their homes by the government and imprisoned and thereafter volunteered to fight in defense of that same government; and

WHEREAS, the parents of many of them are of Japanese birth, ineligible by law for citizenship, and who likewise were removed from their homes and imprisoned; and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States created the War Relocation Authority in a valiant effort to accord to this class of citizens the justice which has long been denied them by assisting in their re-establishment in the communities from which they were taken or other communities in this country of their own choosing; and

WHEREAS, many patriotic citizens have been innocently misled into supporting the continuation of those exclusions and penalties; and

WHEREAS, in 1938 Pope Pius XI condemned racism as a paramount evil of the day, saying that he regarded racism and exaggerated nationalism as barriers between man and man, between people and people and between nation and nation, and

WHEREAS, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles deeply regrets the hysteria which possesses many people, Catholic and non-Catholic, in this community in their evaluation of this class of citizens and the treatment to be accorded them and is convinced that this hysteria is contrary to natural justice and should and can be abated by an intelligent and Christian approach;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles in regular meeting duly assembled this 6th day of September, 1944, hereby resolves;

(1) That citizens of the United States of Japanese descent are entitled to be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken, or other communities of their own choosing, at once, except such of them who have formally and finally upon due reflection and without coercion, disavowed loyalty to this country and except such of them who are proven guilty of disloyalty to this country beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law under the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution; and

(2) That former residents of this community of Japanese birth who satisfy the government of their loyalty to the United States should likewise be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken or other communities of their own choosing, subject to such regulation as the exigencies of war reasonably demand under international usage;

(3) That the War Relocation Authority be commended for its American, constitutional, valiant and intelligent efforts for the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese descent and in their opposition to the evils of racism;

(4) That the executive committee of the Catholic Interracial Council is hereby authorized to initiate or participate in any program consistent with this resolution;

(5) That copies of this resolution be transmitted to such newspapers, publications, federal agencies, organizations, officials and persons as may be directed by the executive committee.

DONE at Los Angeles, California, this 6th day of September, 1944.

APPROVED:

DANIEL G. MARSHALL
Chairman, Executive Committee

LEONARD J. DOYLE

DR. ROBERTHEGER-GOETZL

TED LEBERTHON

RUTH W. SMITH

LONDON MORRIS

STANLEY H. CHAN

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL
IN EXECUTIVE SESSION
AT OAKLAND ON JAN. 14, 1945

RETURN TO CALIFORNIA OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The California CIO Council in executive session in Oakland, January 14, 1945, recognizes the recent order of the War Department and the War Relocation Authority permitting the return of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast as a commendable and correct step; one in line with the principles for which this war is being fought.

In view of the established fact that thousands of our Japanese-Americans are now serving their country with honor and distinction on the battlefield, we believe that such action as taken by the American Legion, Hood River, Oregon, in erasing the names of Japanese from the honor roll of World War II veterans, should be condemned as regrettable and unjustifiable.

This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people and further indicates a lack of confidence in the judgment of our War Department.

The experience of our country since Pearl Harbor has been that these Americans of Japanese ancestry have proven themselves responsible and loyal Americans, participating in all phases of the war. As such they are entitled to as much protection under our constitution as any Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

The California CIO Council wholeheartedly supports the action of the War Department and condemns those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

The California CIO Council further calls upon all public officials of State, County and Municipal governments and all people of this State to do everything within their power to cooperate with the War Department in order to assist in the readjustment of these loyal Japanese-Americans to our community life.

A RESOLUTION ON THE RESETTLEMENT OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT

CENTER WHEREAS, Relocation of our American citizens and residents of Japanese
EVICTED descent from War Relocation centers on a humane and just basis has mo-
WITHOUT tivated the concern of the undersigned concurring organizations; and
ADEQUATE WHEREAS, we believe the federal government, as the prime mover in the
PROVISIONS evacuation, has an inescapable moral and legal responsibility toward
DECRIED these evacuees which does not end with the closing of the centers; and

WHEREAS, in the change-over from war to peace, the equitable liquidation of the relocation centers becomes an inseparable part of any national program for re-conversion and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, undue persistence in methods of compulsory ousters adds further in-humanities and injustices upon these evacuees and inevitably aggravates community tensions in already congested housing areas, and contributes to reconversion complications; n o w t h e r e f o r e

THREE POINT BE IT RESOLVED: We reaffirm the government responsibility toward these
PROGRAM federally displaced people who normally maintained unusual records for
URGED AS self-dependency by recommending this THREE POINT PROGRAM:
ALTERNATIVE

(1) When the WRA relocation officer within the county to which the re-
turnees are being sent has guaranteed housing for family living, together with em-
ployment or other means of support in keeping with present day American standards
of living, then evacuees in the centers or Interim Center shall be certified for re-
settlement. Evacuees shall not be forced to leave the centers until such guarantees
are given for each family departing.

Those unable to make adequate relocation plans before the center closes shall
be housed in a center or housing projects, civilian or military, which shall be used
as an Interim Center, close to the evacuees' point of origin.

Special relocation assistance through the Social Security Agency for poten-
tially self-sustaining returnees is now inadequate and should be liberalized by elim-
inating the personal property deduction and the pauper's oath.

(2) Housing of permanent dependency cases in the buildings now converted to
hostels is undesirable due to the limited, emergency facilities. These hostels
which are supported by private agencies are already overtaxed to aid evacuees. To
require them to assume this additional load indefinitely is to shift an undue feder-
al responsibility upon the community.

A special federal assistance fund should be set up to provide for aged per-
sons who cannot qualify for categorical aid in their respective states because of
alien status, and for other persons incapable of self-support. Pending the estab-
lishment of such a federal assistance program, one relocation center should be kept
open as a Maintenance Center for such people.

(3) Funds allotted by Congress for the purposes of Executive Order 9102
should be augmented to enable the operation of this program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: Japanese American troops be assured, because of
their lengthened essentiality overseas, their dependents and immediate families will
not suffer disproportionate hardships, such as will result by default of this pro-
gram; and

The interests of the nation, as well as the evacuees themselves, require that
they become independent elements in the life of their communities, except those per-
manently impoverished by the original evacuation; and

The United States cannot jeopardize its international moral leadership by
ill-considered treatment of its own citizens and people dislocated by war.

This RESOLUTION shall be transmitted to the PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF THE IN-
TERIOR, SECRETARY OF WAR, and DIRECTOR, WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

Respectfully submitted,

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Japanese language schools have been a source of misunderstanding and suspicion on the part of a great many people in Hawaii, and

WHEREAS, the attendance at a language school in addition to the regular public school is a physical strain on a child as well as a financial burden on his family, and

WHEREAS, the existence of a great number of foreign language schools in an American community is an anomalous situation which retards the complete assimilation of our various racial groups into a unified community, and

WHEREAS, it is the function of our publicly supported schools to establish courses to meet community needs,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the Morale and Emergency Service Committees of the Territory of Hawaii at conference assembled, that

1. We oppose the re-establishment of Japanese language schools in the Territory of Hawaii;
2. We advocate the teaching of all foreign languages in our public schools;
3. We advocate the establishment of an adequate adult education program under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction which will provide opportunities for the learning of English, American history, customs and institutions of our country;
4. We advocate the immediate dissolution of all remaining Japanese language school properties and assets, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii and the Department of Public Instruction.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY
CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL
IN EXECUTIVE SESSION
AT OAKLAND ON JAN. 14, 1945

RETURN TO CALIFORNIA OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The California CIO Council in executive session in Oakland, January 14, 1945, recognizes the recent order of the War Department and the War Relocation Authority permitting the return of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast as a commendable and correct step; one in line with the principles for which this war is being fought.

In view of the established fact that thousands of our Japanese-Americans are now serving their country with honor and distinction on the battlefield, we believe that such action as taken by the American Legion, Hood River, Oregon, in erasing the names of Japanese from the honor roll of World War II veterans, should be condemned as regrettable and unjustifiable.

This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people and further indicates a lack of confidence in the judgment of our War Department.

The experience of our country since Pearl Harbor has been that these Americans of Japanese ancestry have proven themselves responsible and loyal Americans, participating in all phases of the war. As such they are entitled to as much protection under our constitution as any Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

The California CIO Council wholeheartedly supports the action of the War Department and condemns those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

The California CIO Council further calls upon all public officials of State, County and Municipal governments and all people of this State to do everything within their power to cooperate with the War Department in order to assist in the readjustment of these loyal Japanese-Americans to our community life.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 - September 6, 1944
A. M. D. G.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CATHOLIC INTER-
RACIAL COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES ON THE
SUBJECT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPA-
NESE DESCENT AND ALIEN JAPANESE

WHEREAS, in 1942 the government of the United States forcibly removed some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent - two-thirds of whom were American citizens by birth and one-third of whom were aliens forbidden by law to be citizens - from the Pacific Coast states, principally California, on the basis of war-time emergency decision; and

WHEREAS, this group of citizens was forcibly deprived of their liberty for a long period of time, many of whom are still imprisoned and but a few of whom have been permitted to return to their homes; and

WHEREAS, this is the first time in the history of this country that any group of citizens has been punished solely by reason of racial origin; and

WHEREAS, responsible leaders of our government, including Secretary of the Interior Harold W. Ickes, have repeatedly and publicly stated that there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American, not even in Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese descent are serving with the armed forces of the United States, their number including some of the first troops on the beaches of Salerno and intelligence officers and interpreters with our units in the Pacific and India; and

WHEREAS, Americans of Japanese descent have fallen in battle on foreign soil in defense of our constitutional guaranty of racial equality and others of them have been awarded citations and decorations for valiant service; and

WHEREAS, they include a great number who were thus forcibly removed from their homes by the government and imprisoned and thereafter volunteered to fight in defense of that same government; and

WHEREAS, the parents of many of them are of Japanese birth, ineligible by law for citizenship, and who likewise were removed from their homes and imprisoned; and

WHEREAS, the government of the United States created the War Relocation Authority in a valiant effort to accord to this class of citizens the justice which has long been denied them by assisting in their re-establishment in the communities from which they were taken or other communities in this country of their own choosing; and

WHEREAS, many patriotic citizens have been innocently misled into supporting the continuation of those exclusions and penalties; and

WHEREAS, in 1938 Pope Pius XI condemned racism as a paramount evil of the day, saying that he regarded racism and exaggerated nationalism as barriers between man and man, between people and people and between nation and nation, and

WHEREAS, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles deeply regrets the hysteria which possesses many people, Catholic and non-Catholic, in this community in their evaluation of this class of citizens and the treatment to be accorded them and is convinced that this hysteria is contrary to natural justice and should and can be abated by an intelligent and Christian approach;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Catholic Interracial Council of Los Angeles in regular meeting duly assembled this 6th day of September, 1944, hereby resolves;

(1) That citizens of the United States of Japanese descent are entitled to be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken, or other communities of their own choosing, at once, except such of them who have formally and finally upon due reflection and without coercion, disavowed loyalty to this country and except such of them who are proven guilty of disloyalty to this country beyond a reasonable doubt in a court of law under the provisions of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the constitution; and

(2) That former residents of this community of Japanese birth who satisfy the government of their loyalty to the United States should likewise be allowed to return to the communities from which they were taken or other communities of their own choosing, subject to such regulation as the exigencies of war reasonably demand under international usage;

(3) That the War Relocation Authority be commended for its American, constitutional, valiant and intelligent efforts for the re-establishment of Americans of Japanese descent and in their opposition to the evils of racism;

(4) That the executive committee of the Catholic Interracial Council is hereby authorized to initiate or participate in any program consistent with this resolution;

(5) That copies of this resolution be transmitted to such newspapers, publications, federal agencies, organizations, officials and persons as may be directed by the executive committee.

DONE at Los Angeles, California, this 6th day of September, 1944.

APPROVED:

DANIEL G. MARSHALL
Chairman, Executive Committee

LEONARD J. DOYLE

DR. ROBERTHEGER-GOETZL

TED LeBERTHON

RUTH W. SMITH

LONDON MORRIS

STANLEY H. CHAN

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY
LOS ANGELES POST NO. 8, AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
AT ITS REGULAR MEETING HELD DECEMBER 21, 1944

WHEREAS, there has been considerable controversy and agitation since Pearl Harbor regarding the rights and status of American citizens of Japanese descent; and

WHEREAS, included among such Americans are those who have served in the American armed forces in World Wars I and II and those who are now serving America in various combat areas with heroic distinction; and

WHEREAS, among that group are those who have served actively and patriotically for many years as our comrades in the American Legion; and

WHEREAS, we have personally observed their conduct and activities as members of our own Legion Post and as members of the 17th District of California; and

WHEREAS, there have been grave assaults upon the rights of these fellow Americans and there has been and now is being waged a persistent campaign of intolerance, prejudice and hatred against them; and

WHEREAS, our attitude toward Americans of Japanese ancestry is of transcendent importance not only to them but to all Americans of whatever ancestry since it concerns a preservation of our constitution and the maintenance of the rights guaranteed thereunder; and

WHEREAS, the order of evacuation issued by the military authorities has now been vacated and the return of a number of the Japanese to our community is anticipated; and

WHEREAS, we are of the conviction that the time has come for a fair, honorable and American expression regarding this so-called Japanese problem:

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, THE members of the Los Angeles Post of the American Legion, do hereby declare:

1. There must be no discrimination whatever against any American citizen based solely on his Japanese ancestry. We are deeply concerned over the widely disseminated expressions of certain groups and individuals which seek to deny these Americans their rights as such and attempt to establish a distinction between them and other citizens solely by reason of their race in disregard of the constitutional provision that there be no distinction between any person because of his race or color.

2. We particularly deplore any expression emanating from an American Legion source which refuses to accord any American ex-service man or service man the same rights, privileges and honors as any other citizen solely because of his ancestry.

3. We urge our comrades in the American Legion to see to it that the persons and property of the Japanese returning to our community are safeguarded and protected and that they be accorded their full rights and privileges under the constitution without reservation.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY
HOLLYWOOD WORLD WAR II POST 591, AMERICAN LEGION
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA
AT ITS REGULAR MEETING HELD JANUARY 9, 1945
2035 N. Highland Ave., Hollywood 28, California

WHEREAS, we as members of the American Legion are pledged to support the Constitution of our country and

WHEREAS, we consider the guaranty effected by Article 14 of the Constitution to be of great importance to us in the maintenance of our democratic ideals and

WHEREAS, recently there has been much controversy and agitation in the western states and particularly in California attacking the rights of American citizens of Japanese descent and

WHEREAS, affected by these unjust attacks are many American citizens who have served in our armed forces, not only in World War I but are still serving in World War II, many of them having received citations and commendations for valor beyond the call of duty and

WHEREAS, among this falsely attacked group are loyal American veterans who have served and are serving actively and patriotically as American Legionnaires and

WHEREAS, the order of evacuation issued by the U. S. Army has now been vacated and

WHEREAS, we are aware of the fact that disloyal Japanese and such Americans of Japanese descent who are suspect, will be kept in custody of the Government with a view toward deportation and de-naturalization after the war and

WHEREAS, the American Legion has full confidence in the judgement of our military authorities and

WHEREAS, there have been grave assaults upon the inherent rights of fellow Americans and

(more)

2-RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, there is now being waged a persistent campaign of intolerance, prejudice and hatred against them and

WHEREAS, there is cause for grave suspicion that certain elements are waging this campaign behind the cloak of false patriotism although their only true consideration concerns their selfish economic advantage.

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, the members of Post 591 American Legion, Hollywood, World War II, Department of California, hereby declare:

1. WE, the members of this Post condemn any discrimination of whatsoever type against any American citizen based on the stand that he or she is of Japanese or any other racial descent.
2. WE, as veterans of World War II have been fighting for the ideals of and principals guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and are much concerned over the actions of certain groups and individuals who are attacking these very ideals for which we have been fighting.
3. WE, strongly condemn any efforts to establish a false distinction among American citizens based on race, color or religious creed, such distinctions being a complete violation of the constitutional provision that there be no such distinction established among American citizens.
4. WE, therefore, condemn the action of the Hood River Post of the American Legion in effacing the names of American soldiers fighting overseas from their honor roster as a shameful act which discredits and humiliates the name of the American Legion.
5. WE, urge all comrades of our Post and all other American Legion Posts and all citizens who have the welfare of the nation at heart, to safeguard the constitutional rights of all Americans regardless of race, color and creed.

CHURCH COUNCIL *of* SACRAMENTO

208 YMCA Building

Telephone 2-2886

Sacramento, California

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Council of Church Women

March 2 1943

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

The following is a faithful copy of an official declaration by the Executive Board of the Sacramento Council of Churches, which has been addressed to the Governor of the State of California, and to others of the official family of the State.

"In view of the fact that the war situation as affecting our country has brought into sharper focus many problems involved in the relation between our various racial groups - and

"In view of the further fact that since Pearl Harbor much public antagonism, suspicion, and hatred, previously suppressed, has been released from a background of racial prejudice - and

"In view of the still further fact that organizations and groups in our State, and more especially the members of the California Legislature, are called upon to consider proposals which, if enacted, would clearly discriminate against racial minority groups of American citizens - now, therefore,

"The Executive Board of the Sacramento Council of Churches, in regular executive session of March 16, 1943, hereby officially declares its position,

"Seriously petitioning the Legislature of the State of California, now in session, and other duly and properly constituted organizations and groups within this State, to oppose any and all discriminatory actions against racial minority groups for the duration, lest a too hasty action on the spur of a "war psychology" impair the name of this great State and become a deterrent to post-war construction.

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt - 2.

"It is the position of the Board that both Democracy and Religion have become subjected to a most crucial test; and that in the extraordinary efforts of these historic days to safeguard the human rights, the freedom of the spirit, and all the hard-won principles cherished and nurtured on our American soil, these priceless values must not be cancelled out and lost to ourselves by actions shaped and commandeered by the abnormalities of our war situation.

"Religion would pledge itself to conserve and preserve these ideals and values of Democracy despite a global war; and the Executive Board would invite the consideration and action of private organizations and official agencies of our State and Democracy to resist all efforts of a racially discriminatory nature, which will jeopardize and seriously impair the very principles which are now at stake across the world.

"By order of the Executive Board of
The Sacramento Council of Churches -

"Alfred Tonness
Executive Secretary."

Yours very truly,

Alfred Tonness
Executive Secretary

Extracts from a RESOLUTION adopted by the Board of
Directors of the Kiwanis Club of Los Angeles
December 6, 1943

"5. That Kiwanis go on record as affirming that the racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and social rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that the racial groups have made and can continue to make valuable cultural contributions to our civilization and should be encouraged and aided in so doing; that the peace and well-being of our contry depends upon understanding, justice and goodwill between its racial groups; and that all citizens should give themselves to intelligent and sound processes of solution including such matters as housing, employment, education, recreation, transportation, and equality of opportunity.

"6. To this end we seek and will encourage our sister clubs to seek the appointment by proper legislative process of suitable permanent commissions or Boards on the National, the State and County-City levels which shall engage in continuing studies of racial problems, shall recommend policies and courses of action to their appropriate civil authorities, and shall engage in such ameliorative processes as may be duly approved and provided for through legislative action.

"7. We respectfully call upon the press, the churches and the schools and upon all citizens to join in support of these principles and procedures.

"8. We recommend that these principles and procedures be released to all members of our club, to the Press and other private and public bodies, to all our sister clubs and to Kiwanis International with request that such groups and organizations undertake active campaigns in keeping therewith."

E. C. FARNHAM
Chairman

C O P Y

Hon. Clarence Lea
Chairman, California Congressional Delegation
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

We, the undersigned, repudiate the resolution adopted yesterday in San Francisco by the so-called Fact Finding Committee of the California State Senate, as not being in keeping with the opinion of thousands of Californians.

The Committee in stating that it expressed the opinion of California, that it opposed the return of Japanese American evacuees to this state when the War Department deems the military necessity no longer exists, did not reflect the opinion of many groups and organizations who have studied this problem for the past 2½ years.

The Committee did not announce that it was sounding out the sentiment of California citizens, nor did it call before it any persons openly opposed to further racial discrimination against Japanese Americans. The Committee ignored the statement of Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, in his letter to you of September 6 declaring the War Department's faith in California maintaining constitutional authority and asking acceptance of the War Department's program of no further discrimination for those evacuees who were permitted to return to the West Coast.

The Committee advanced the gospel of fear, predicted disorders and failed in its duty to make a statement of principles in keeping with the War Department request for cooperation.

The Committee did not take into consideration the large numbers of people in every community of California who, in our opinion, are are willing to support the decision of the War Department ^{as the} to return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

Mrs. Doris Stanislawsky
839 Oxford St.
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Mrs Kaufman - In page 4
back cover page - see last resolution
passed by
W.I.L.

Convention
on the
Japanese
situation
Doris Stanislawsky

Four Lights

"Then he showed four lights when he wished
them to set full sail and follow in his wake."

From "First Voyage 'Round the World by Magellan."



VOL. III, No. 2

JUNE, 1943

WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG

(A special feature of our national annual meeting in New York was a supper at which Miss Katherine D. Blake, Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, Miss Zonia Baber and Miss Amy D. Woods told some of their humorous and serious experiences of the early days of W.I.L. Miss Balch could not be present, so she sent the contribution which appears below. Miss Nitchie, presiding, used the imaginary setting of an old fairy tale, with Jane Addams as queen and her pioneer supporters as a court of princesses.)

I am no princess, only the plainest of New England spinsters and ex-teachers, but for one brief, accidental episode in my life I consorted with men in the seats of power. We talked with Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers in Saint Petersburg and Copenhagen and Christiana and Stockholm and the Hague and London, and King Haakon chatted with us familiarly. In England, George Bernard Shaw and his wife invited us to tea and Lowes Dickinson dripped rain from his drenched coat and depression from his burdened spirit, standing on the hearth rug. In Washington I had an interview with Woodrow Wilson whom I had just missed the privilege of having as a teacher in Bryn Mawr.

Meanwhile "the Queen," indeed, Jane Addams herself, was making her parallel round of the more important visits with plucky Dr. Aletta Jacobs and Dr. Alice Hamilton to the belligerent capitals, except Russia and the Scandinavian countries, and to Washington (then neutral). All this was in 1915, following our first Women's Congress at the Hague, with which our history begins, and was undertaken as a mandate of that Congress on the suggestion of Rosika Schwimmer. The purpose of all these interviews was to urge our proposal for a Conference of Neutrals for Continuous Mediation. At this distance of time it looks as though this plan might have been tried and might have made history, if we had been able to win Wilson's support.

Miss Addams and some forty more of us American women had gone across the heavily mined waters to Holland to attend what proved to be the first of our many Congresses. The history of the odd and eventful trip is too long to tell here and is all set down in print. The long, careful discussions in the dining saloon of the ship where we hammered out the ideas that we wanted

to discuss with women from the war-racked countries whom we were going to meet were an important early chapter of our efforts to help pool the intelligence of peace lovers all over the world.

After the war, in 1919, twenty-four years ago, we continued this effort at our Congress in Zurich, on which occasion we adopted our present name of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. I was asked to go to Geneva as international secretary and to set up there an International Headquarters Office. We discovered an odd little mansion with a linden tree and garden and little dripping fountain two storeys above the sidewalk, over the old city wall, and there we established ourselves, calling it the MAISON INTERNATIONALE. There we still have an international office.

To the "Maison" came friends of all sorts and from all quarters of the globe, from Liberia, and Persia, and China, from Spain and South America, from Prague and from Chicago. Here came Jane Addams, who rearranged all our furniture, presented us with a reading lamp for the parlor, and filled the house with her lovely and tonic presence. Here for a dozen years or so I spent much of my time, absorbed by the peep-show vision that Geneva afforded of the events of that fateful period during which there was complete failure to make any intelligent or adequate effort to check the growing aggression that began in Manchuria and swept on its triumphant way to Pearl Harbor and beyond; during which efforts to achieve disarmament naturally failed, half-hearted as they were; during which the noble experiment of the League of Nations failed, so far as its function of preserver of the peace of the world went, because the governments were not in earnest in using it to that end; and during which consequently the peace was lost—for a time.

Out of my many crowding memories it is hard to know what to pick and choose. Of all my experiences the greatest and the dearest was the being privileged to know Jane Addams. It is as impossible to evoke her for those who did not have the happiness of knowing her as to evoke the fragrance of a ripe strawberry or of

(Continued on last page)

CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

NATIONAL

1943

As an outgrowth of our concern over critical wartime conditions of food shortage, unemployment and general distress in Puerto Rico and other islands, and also of our belief that the continuing problems of the Caribbean area can best be solved by planning for the region as a whole, on May first the W.I.L. and the Latin American Economic Institute of New York City jointly held a one-day public conference on "Economic Problems of the Caribbean Area". From our own Annual Meeting, of which the Caribbean Conference was a feature, came quite a part of the audience, augmented by a considerable number from Greater New York and a few from other cities.

After a background sketch of the "Land and the People" by Prof. A. Curtis Wilgus of George Washington University, who also conducted the afternoon Forum, the "Impact of the War" on the three island countries — Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti — and on the British, Dutch, French and U. S. colonies, was set forth briefly by a native of each of these units. These speakers included two diplomatic officers, a visiting guest lecturer and two other professors, a press correspondent now connected with the Netherlands Information Bureau, and a member of the Fighting French Delegation. They gave us a varied picture of suffering due to food shortages and soaring prices, unemployment, and general dislocation of import and export trade, due to the war. All showed an interest in closer collaboration among Caribbean nations, while from the British and Puerto Rican representatives came demands for a greater degree of self-government as a prerequisite for such cooperation. The cultured Haitian, a guest of the State Department, who insisted on making his report in his native French language, furnished one of the high points of the meeting.

At lunch Dr. Ernesto Galarza, well known for his attitude in the recent Bolivian labor conflict, gave a masterly presentation of population and labor problems, such as those involved in bringing Latin American workers here, and the effect of the war on organized labor.

In the afternoon came two excellent papers on important factors in the development of the Caribbean region. Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University spoke on "Post-War Problems in Agriculture and Industry", pointing out possibilities for diversification and expansion, and the basic need for providing a living wage for workers. He was followed by Prof. Bailey W. Diffie of the College of the City of New York — also a speaker at our Puerto Rican Institute in 1940 — on "Economic Inter-Relations". While noting a healthy growth in the sense of responsibility on the part of governments for economic improvement, he pointed out that living standards are so low, and improvement will necessarily be so slow, that Caribbean peoples may become impatient and doubt the sincerity of American intentions of fulfilling our part.

A Forum on Political and Administrative Problems was held at the end of the session. Among other points, it was brought out that the correction of evils, such as absentee landlordism, lags under a colonial government, and that many of the problems common to all the Caribbean nations could be handled with hope of success by some form of economic federation, which might evolve into a political regional organization.

(Continued next column)

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A 60-page report on the Conference will be published in June, and may be purchased for 75 cents from our national headquarters, 1734 F Street, Washington. We believe it will be well worth the price, and a means of spreading needed information about a region which we should know thoroughly because it offers a strong temptation to U. S. imperialism. At the end of the report are 14 Recommendations prepared by a committee of the WIL, forming a sort of Bill of Rights for the Caribbean. We hope you will secure the Report and bring it to the attention of schools, libraries, and groups interested in Latin America.

Through the connections of the Latin American Economic Institute with the AP and UP, notices of the Conference were sent out widely in the United States and in Latin America. Please send us any press items you can, for our Conference file.

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- 1944

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RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions are among the thirty or so adopted at the National Annual Meeting in New York. A complete set may be obtained by writing the National Office, 1734 F Street, Washington.

The Policies and Program adopted at the Annual Meeting in New York will appear in the July number of **FOUR LIGHTS**. Because of some necessary editing they are not ready for this issue.

No. 1. PEACE AIMS

To the President
Secretary of State
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee

We, members of the W.I.L.P.F. in Annual Session in New York City, persuaded that prolonged warfare ending either in universal attrition or unconditional surrender will produce a peace neither just nor durable, urge our government to declare
(Continued next column)

NOW, before the contemplated invasion of Europe takes place, its Peace Aims, and also urge that all peace offers from whatever source be given most careful consideration.

No. 5. FEEDING IN EUROPE

To the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate

The Four Horsemen ride again and starvation and disease stalk the world. More than one-half of the children in Europe are doomed unless they receive food immediately. The facts are known of the Belgian children who are eating less than one-third of the food necessary to keep them alive and growing.

Therefore, we members of the W.I.L.P.F. in Annual Session in New York—urge upon the Foreign Relations Committee that immediate hearings be held on Resolution No. 100, presented by Senators Gillette and Taft proposing that food be sent to the starving peoples of Europe.

No. 8. CONSCRIPTION OF WOMEN AND MANPOWER

To the Military Affairs Committee

Copy to Mr. McNutt

The W.I.L.P.F., etc., desires to commend the Chief of the Manpower Commission for his clear and unequivocal statement made before the Annual Convention of the Chamber of Commerce when he declared that the administration did not desire to direct manpower mobilization "by dictate or by fiat" and that "in the absence of compulsory methods the results have been astounding." It is the profound conviction of this organization that an extension of conscription of labor would involve our country further in the totalitarian pattern against which our country professes to be fighting and that the extension of conscription to women is a special danger to the future welfare of this country in view of the rising rate of delinquency among children and the destruction of home ties which war inevitably brings. It therefore, calls on the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House not to report the Austin-Wadsworth Bill now pending in these committees or any similar measures.

No. 9. VICTORY CORPS

To Commissioner Studebaker

The W.I.L.P.F., etc., believing that the pressure on the schools to adopt and extend the Victory Corps programme may displace or seriously curtail the educational programme and tend toward the militarization of the entire school system and the regimentation of youth, urges:

1. That the Victory Corps programme be abandoned and increased education be offered instead, through regular channels, for better international understanding which is the indispensable requisite for the generation that will build our future peace.
2. That the Office of Education do all in its power to help the schools conserve the best traditions of liberal education and training for democratic citizenship.

No. 10. MILITARY CONTROL OF EDUCATION

To Commissioner Studebaker

Secretaries of War and Navy Depts.
American Council on Education
Dr. Stoddard

Chairman and the members of the Policies Committee
of the National Education Association

The W.I.L.P.F., etc., wishes to express its alarm that one of our most precious heritages, the system of liberal college and university education, should be endangered by the loss of so many of these institutions to military control, in whole or in part.

Inasmuch as young people now of high school and college age are the ones who will assume positions of leadership in the post-war world and on whom the reconstruction of the world will depend, it is essential that they be given a thorough preparation not in military subjects now under the supervision of the War Department, but in a knowledge of the cultures and histories and economic needs of all countries and a sense of responsibility for the welfare of all, under scholars assured of freedom to teach the truth as they see it. Therefore, we urge that as soon as possible plans be formulated for freeing our institutions of higher education and returning them to their own independent boards of control.

(Continued on last page)

When We Were Very Young

(Continued from page 1)

a water-lily for someone who has never smelled one. She was so unlike anyone else that I have known — so utterly real and first-hand; so subtle, so simple and direct; so free from any preoccupation with self, as free from asceticism as from self-indulgence; full of compassion without weakness or sentimentality (though she grew up in a sentimental generation), loving merriment while carrying the world's woes in her heart — both the many which pressed upon her in immediate personal shape at Hull House and those of the nameless, unseen millions whose fates are part of our own personal fate. A great statesman, a great writer, one of the world's rarest spirits, how can I or anyone evoke her? Go and read her books, they will bring her back as far as anything now can.

As I think of Jane Addams I think, too, of innumerable friends gathered at our various Congresses and meetings from homes in Australia or Finland, Tunis or Peru. Some of them are no longer living, some have met or are meeting we know not what fate in France, in Germany, in Holland, in Norway, in unhappy Poland, and elsewhere. Some of them have doubtless shared the fate of their fellow Jews; others are still strong and active and more in love with peace and all we mean by that ancient term than ever.

Our companionship was and is a living evidence of the oneness of men of goodwill everywhere and always. Under the disintegrating forces of war-time, with its enforced segregations and moral and physical blockades, I think there is danger of our losing something of the sense that we as National Sections are quite subordinate parts of an international body which gives us our fundamental significance. Our national work is often shared by other peace and reform organizations. Our work as an international peace-and-liberal party is unique. I only regret that it is composed of women alone. But in any case it is a wonderful birthright and a great trust.

—EMILY GREENE BALCH.

Resolutions

(Continued from page 3)

No. 13. WORLD GOVERNMENT

The Women's International League, welcoming the great interest of our Government in post-war planning as evidenced by the many resolutions and bills on the subject introduced in the Senate and the House of Representatives and by the several statements which have been made by officials in the Executive Branch, urges that the government in both its legislative and executive branches take definite action at the earliest possible moment:

1. to set up a committee with widely representative members to explore and explain through the medium of public hearings, radio, etc., the many inter-related national and international problems together with proposals for world organization,

2. to call for a commission of United Nations, and if possible Neutral Nations, representatives to sit continuously with authority to act on non-military questions in which there is mutual concern and responsibility,

3. to make definite commitment to continue this cooperation by participation in the formation of and to full membership in a world-governing organization which shall be the necessary frame-work for the eventual realization of international peace and justice, based not upon force but upon law and cooperation.

No. 18. JAPANESE - AMERICANS

To Mr. John H. Provins, Director War Relocation Authority, Washington, D. C.

We, members of the W.I.L.P.F. in Annual Meeting in New York City, May 1, 1943, who consider the role which the Japanese-Americans have been called upon to take in the war-crisis in many ways the hardest and most humiliating which any group of Americans has had to undergo, who desire to see restitution made to them as soon as possible for their sacrifices, hereby COM-MEND the War Relocation Authority for its sincere efforts to ameliorate the difficulties created by the evacuation through assisting the evacuees in acquiring new homes and jobs; and urge the process of resettlement and/or return to their homes to be speeded in accordance with the recommendation of Senator Albert B. Chandler to release 82,000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry within the next few months; and further urge that for those who must remain the W.R.A. will spare no effort to make their enforced exile as unlike a penal sentence as possible, through providing homelike surroundings, educational facilities, good food and clothing and adequate medical care.

And furthermore, we ask that a copy of this resolution be sent Senator Chandler with our sincere gratitude for his proposal to aid the Japanese-Americans — a needed demonstration of American democracy.

NOTES

J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers of THE CHILDREN'S STORY GARDEN, have just sent us a royalty check for 1942 of \$36.64. That is a large amount for the Literature Department to receive in a single sum.

A few years ago the authors of this book generously turned over their royalty rights to the WIL in memory of Anna D. White, who wrote many of the tales and who was at the time of her death our national literature chairman. The book is not new, but has become standard as a collection of stories to illustrate ethical and spiritual values, among them peace, goodwill, and reconciliation. It is used by teachers and parents, and its material has often been reprinted. Sale of excerpts and the modest royalty of 10c per copy add up to appreciable help for our work.

* * *

"Leading Post-War Programs and Plans" is published by "Fellow Americans" one of whose chairmen is Miss Amy Woods. This pamphlet is a resume of nine plans for world organization including the most recent. It is closely printed, convenient in form, and covers a list quite different from Mrs. Boeckel's "The Americas and the Post-War World", which considers official pronouncements plus proposals included in several unofficial studies. "Leading Post-War Programs" sells for 10c each, \$5 per 100.

"The Americas and the Post-War World" is now out in a Spanish edition, 25c.

* * *

The Manhattan Branch has issued an attractive leaflet "On the Hunger Front" which deals with the question of feeding children in Europe. 2c each, 30c per 100.

* * *

Order any of the above from the National Literature Office.

FOUR LIGHTS

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