

People Waiting in Line for Sugar Rations in America, between 1942 and 1945



“Sugar Rationing,” Office for Emergency Management, between 1942 and 1945. Courtesy of National Archives

Girl Scouts Planting a Victory Garden, between February and March 1943



Rosener, Ann, "Victory Gardens--for family and country," between February and March 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress

U.S. Employment Agent Writing Contracts for Pickers at an FSA Agricultural Workers' Camp, July 1942



Collier, John, Jr., "Bridgeton, New Jersey. FSA (Farm Security Administration) agricultural workers' camp. George Price, United States employment agent writing up contract for the pickers whom John Hanby is taking to his own farm to live and work," July 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Woman Seated on Tractor Pulling Farm Machinery, ca. 1939



Courtesy of State Historical Society of Iowa, Wettach, A.M., ca. 1939

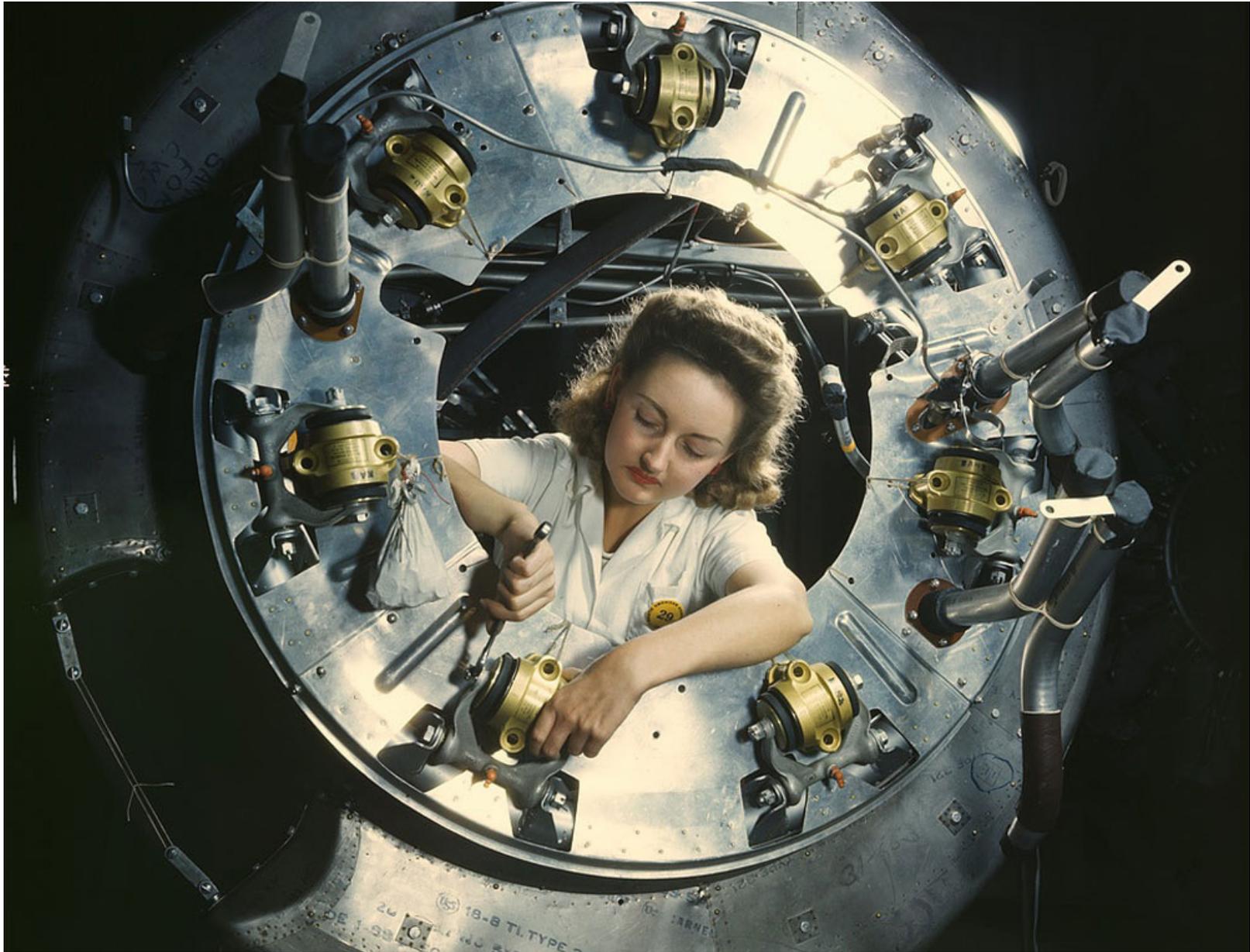
“This is America: Keep It Free” Propaganda Poster, 1942



Where a fellow can start on the home team and wind up in the big league. Where there is always room at the top for the fellow who has it on the ball * *This is your America!*

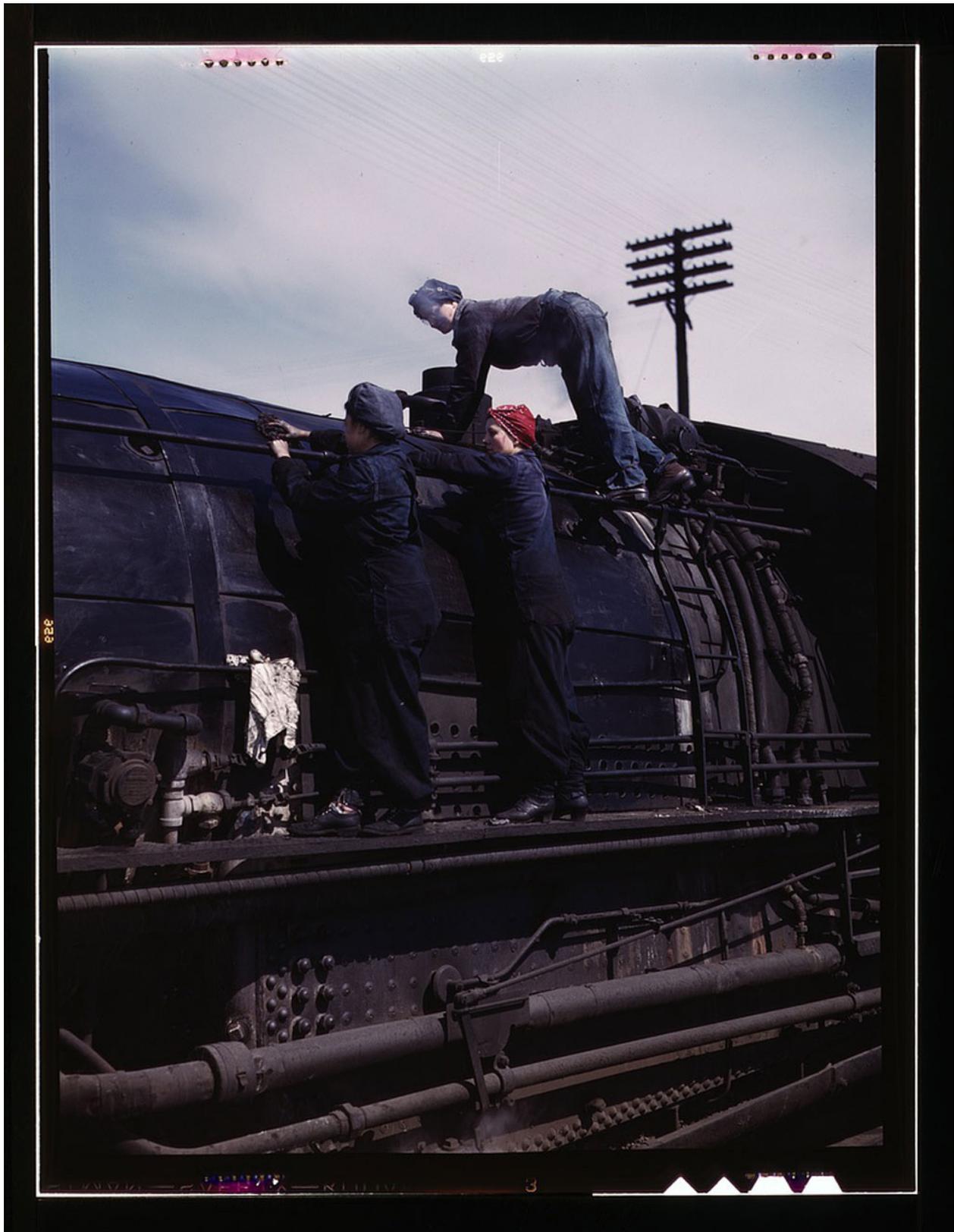
... *Keep it Free!*

Woman Working on the Motor of a B-25 Bomber, October 1942



Palmer, Alfred T., "Part of the cowling for one of the motors for a B-25 bomber is assembled in the engine department of North American [Aviation, Inc.]'s Inglewood, Calif., plant," October 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Women Wipers Cleaning a Giant “H” Class Locomotive in Clinton, Iowa, April 1943



Delano, Jack, "C. & N.W. R.R., women wipers at the roundhouse cleaning one of the giant 'H' class locomotives, Clinton, Iowa," April 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress

African-American Women Welders at the Landers, Frary and Clark Plant, June 1943



Parks, Gordon, "New Britain, Connecticut. Women welders at the Landers, Frary, and Clark plant," June 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese, February 19, 1942 (pg.1)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - -

APPROPRIATING THE EMERGENCY OF WAR TO PROSECUTE MILITARY AERIAS

WHEREAS the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national-defense material, national-defense premises, and national-defense utilities as defined in Section 4, Act of April 30, 1938, 40 Stat. 553, as amended by the Act of November 30, 1940, 54 Stat. 1220, and the Act of August 31, 1941, 55 Stat. 675 (U. S. C., Title 50, Sec. 204):

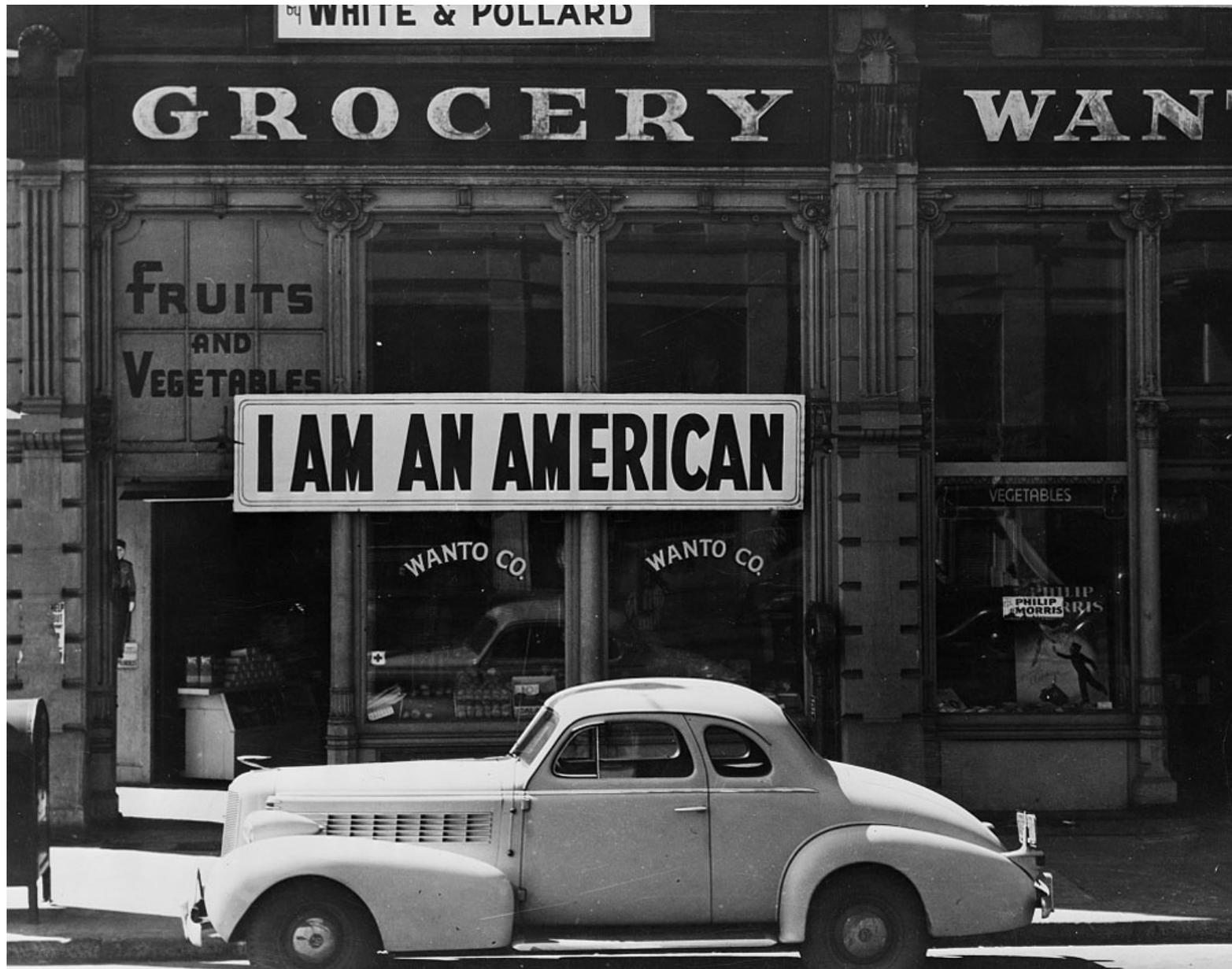
NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the Military Commanders whom he may from time to time designate, whenever he or any designated Commander deems such action necessary or advisable, to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent as he or the appropriate Military Commander may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate Military

Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese, February 19, 1942 (pg.2)



Executive Order 9066: Resulting in the Relocation of Japanese, 19 February 1942. Courtesy of National Archives

“I am an American” Sign in Oakland, California, March 1942



Lange, Dorothea, "Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942. A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store, at [401 - 403 Eighth] and Franklin streets, on December 8, the day after Pearl Harbor," March 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Japanese Americans Waiting to be Evacuated and Forced into Internment to Owens Valley, April 1942



Lee, Russell, "Los Angeles, California. The evacuation of the Japanese-Americans from West Coast areas under U.S. Army war emergency order. Japanese-Americans with their baggage waiting for trains which will take them to Owens Valley," April 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Official Information Bulletin for Internment Camp in Poston, Arizona, May 29, 1942

OFFICIAL INFORMATION BULLETIN

Issued Everyday Except Monday, At Poston Arizona
By The War Relocation Authority

VOL. I

Friday, May 29, 1942

No. 15

BOYLE HEIGHTS MOVES TO
POSTON; POPULATION
NOW TOTALS 6327

* * * * *

873 Angelinos Arrive By Train
More Expected Here Tonight

By tonight Poston's population will have exceeded the 8000 mark with the arrival here of two new trainloads of evacuees from the Boyle Heights district of Los Angeles.

New colonists, all from this area, reached here on Wednesday evening between 7 and 10 p.m. The Angelinos totaled 873 and arrived in Parker on two trains. The now-familiar red Santa Fe busses met them at the depot and transported them over the 19-mile road in batches of about 300.

* * * * *

Talent Show Plans
Are Taking Form

Poston's first large-scale entertainment--The Talent Show--will be presented to the public on Tuesday evening, June 2, in Recreation Hall No. 5 and Thursday evening, June 4, in Recreation Hall No. 43. Performers are now rehearsing for the show and further announcements will be made in the Daily Bulletin.

- 0 -

Opportunity For Dancing Teacher

A ballet or toe-dancing teacher is needed. See Johnny Hamagiwa at Red. Hall #42 everyday except Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Special Services
Observe Memorial Day
Here Tomorrow

* * * * *

American Legioners and various civic and church groups are cooperating in special Memorial Day services which will be held at 8 a.m., tomorrow, at the cleared square to the east of the Poston community Store.

* * * * *

Little Theater Calls
For Actors, Writers

Anticipating the development of a Little Theater in Poston, a call has been sounded for actors and script writers to meet with Miss Sussie Omura at Blk. 19, Bldg. 10, Apt. A, Miss Omura will interview all interested parties.

Block Mothers To Hold
Meeting Today

- 0 -

An important meeting of mothers residing in Blocks 21, 22, 27, and 28, have been called for 1:30 p.m. today at Mess Hall No. 2. An interesting program of discussion is promised for those who attend.

- 0 -

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT will soon move to its new permanent quarters between Blocks 29 and 30. Please watch bulletin board for further notice.

Editor Ray Takeno and Group Reading Manzanar Paper in California Relocation Center, 1943



Adams, Ansel, "Roy Takeno (Editor) and group reading Manzanar paper [i.e. Los Angeles Times] in front of office, Yuichi Hirata, Nabuo Samamura, Manzanar Relocation Center, California," 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Excerpts from *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944 (pg. 1)

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Opinion of the Court.

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those of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast war area at the time they did. True, exclusion from the area in which one's home is located is a far greater deprivation than constant confinement to the home from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. Nothing short of apprehension by the proper military authorities of the gravest imminent danger to the public safety can constitutionally justify either. But exclusion from a threatened area, no less than curfew, has a definite and close relationship to the prevention of espionage and sabotage. The military authorities, charged with the primary responsibility of defending our shores, concluded that curfew provided inadequate protection and ordered exclusion. They did so, as pointed out in our *Hirabayashi* opinion, in accordance with Congressional authority to the military to say who should, and who should not, remain in the threatened areas.

In this case the petitioner challenges the assumptions upon which we rested our conclusions in the *Hirabayashi* case. He also urges that by May 1942, when Order No. 34 was promulgated, all danger of Japanese invasion of the West Coast had disappeared. After careful consideration of these contentions we are compelled to reject them.

Here, as in the *Hirabayashi* case, *supra*, at p. 99, “. . . we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of Congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained. We cannot say that the war-making branches of the Government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with, and constituted a menace to the national defense and safety, which demanded that prompt and adequate measures be taken to guard against it.”

Like curfew, exclusion of those of Japanese origin was deemed necessary because of the presence of an unascertained number of disloyal members of the group, most of

Excerpts from Korematsu v. United States, 1944 (pg.2)

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whom we have no doubt were loyal to this country. It was because we could not reject the finding of the military authorities that it was impossible to bring about an immediate segregation of the disloyal from the loyal that we sustained the validity of the curfew order as applying to the whole group. In the instant case, temporary exclusion of the entire group was rested by the military on the same ground. The judgment that exclusion of the whole group was for the same reason a military imperative answers the contention that the exclusion was in the nature of group punishment based on antagonism to those of Japanese origin. That there were members of the group who retained loyalties to Japan has been confirmed by investigations made subsequent to the exclusion. Approximately five thousand American citizens of Japanese ancestry refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the Japanese Emperor, and several thousand evacuees requested repatriation to Japan.²

We uphold the exclusion order as of the time it was made and when the petitioner violated it. Cf. *Chastleton Corporation v. Sinclair*, 264 U. S. 543, 547; *Block v. Hirsh*, 256 U. S. 135, 154-5. In doing so, we are not unmindful of the hardships imposed by it upon a large group of American citizens. Cf. *Ex parte Kawato*, 317 U. S. 69, 73. But hardships are part of war, and war is an aggregation of hardships. All citizens alike, both in and out of uniform, feel the impact of war in greater or lesser measure. Citizenship has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and in time of war the burden is always heavier. Compulsory

² Hearings before the Subcommittee on the National War Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1945, Part II, 608-726; Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, 309-327; Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 2d Sess., on H. R. 2701 and other bills to expatriate certain nationals of the United States, pp. 37-42, 49-58.

Excerpts from *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944 (pg.3)

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exclusion of large groups of citizens from their homes, except under circumstances of direst emergency and peril, is inconsistent with our basic governmental institutions. But when under conditions of modern warfare our shores are threatened by hostile forces, the power to protect must be commensurate with the threatened danger.

It is argued that on May 30, 1942, the date the petitioner was charged with remaining in the prohibited area, there were conflicting orders outstanding, forbidding him both to leave the area and to remain there. Of course, a person cannot be convicted for doing the very thing which it is a crime to fail to do. But the outstanding orders here contained no such contradictory commands.

There was an order issued March 27, 1942, which prohibited petitioner and others of Japanese ancestry from leaving the area, but its effect was specifically limited in time "until and to the extent that a future proclamation or order should so permit or direct." 7 Fed. Reg. 2601. That "future order," the one for violation of which petitioner was convicted, was issued May 3, 1942, and it did "direct" exclusion from the area of all persons of Japanese ancestry, before 12 o'clock noon, May 9; furthermore it contained a warning that all such persons found in the prohibited area would be liable to punishment under the March 21, 1942 Act of Congress. Consequently, the only order in effect touching the petitioner's being in the area on May 30, 1942, the date specified in the information against him, was the May 3 order which prohibited his remaining there, and it was that same order, which he stipulated in his trial that he had violated, knowing of its existence. There is therefore no basis for the argument that on May 30, 1942, he was subject to punishment, under the March 27 and May 3 orders, whether he remained in or left the area.

It does appear, however, that on May 9, the effective date of the exclusion order, the military authorities had

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MURPHY, J., dissenting.

order deprives all those within its scope of the equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment. It further deprives these individuals of their constitutional rights to live and work where they will, to establish a home where they choose and to move about freely. In excommunicating them without benefit of hearings, this order also deprives them of all their constitutional rights to procedural due process. Yet no reasonable relation to an "immediate, imminent, and impending" public danger is evident to support this racial restriction which is one of the most sweeping and complete deprivations of constitutional rights in the history of this nation in the absence of martial law.

It must be conceded that the military and naval situation in the spring of 1942 was such as to generate a very real fear of invasion of the Pacific Coast, accompanied by fears of sabotage and espionage in that area. The military command was therefore justified in adopting all reasonable means necessary to combat these dangers. In adjudging the military action taken in light of the then apparent dangers, we must not erect too high or too meticulous standards; it is necessary only that the action have some reasonable relation to the removal of the dangers of invasion, sabotage and espionage. But the exclusion, either temporarily or permanently, of all persons with Japanese blood in their veins has no such reasonable relation. And that relation is lacking because the exclusion order necessarily must rely for its reasonableness upon the assumption that *all* persons of Japanese ancestry may have a dangerous tendency to commit sabotage and espionage and to aid our Japanese enemy in other ways. It is difficult to believe that reason, logic or experience could be marshalled in support of such an assumption.

That this forced exclusion was the result in good measure of this erroneous assumption of racial guilt rather than

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MURPHY, J., dissenting.

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bona fide military necessity is evidenced by the Commanding General's Final Report on the evacuation from the Pacific Coast area.¹ In it he refers to all individuals of Japanese descent as "subversive," as belonging to "an enemy race" whose "racial strains are undiluted," and as constituting "over 112,000 potential enemies . . . at large today" along the Pacific Coast.² In support of this blanket condemnation of all persons of Japanese descent, however, no reliable evidence is cited to show that such individuals were generally disloyal,³ or had generally so conducted themselves in this area as to constitute a special menace to defense installations or war industries, or had otherwise by their behavior furnished reasonable ground for their exclusion as a group.

Justification for the exclusion is sought, instead, mainly upon questionable racial and sociological grounds not

¹ Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942, by Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt. This report is dated June 5, 1943, but was not made public until January, 1944.

² Further evidence of the Commanding General's attitude toward individuals of Japanese ancestry is revealed in his voluntary testimony on April 13, 1943, in San Francisco before the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee to Investigate Congested Areas, Part 3, pp. 739-40 (78th Cong., 1st Sess.):

"I don't want any of them [persons of Japanese ancestry] here. They are a dangerous element. There is no way to determine their loyalty. The west coast contains too many vital installations essential to the defense of the country to allow any Japanese on this coast. . . . The danger of the Japanese was, and is now—if they are permitted to come back—espionage and sabotage. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, he is still a Japanese. American citizenship does not necessarily determine loyalty. . . . But we must worry about the Japanese all the time until he is wiped off the map. Sabotage and espionage will make problems as long as he is allowed in this area. . . ."

³ The Final Report, p. 9, casts a cloud of suspicion over the entire group by saying that "while it was *believed* that *some* were loyal, it was known that many were not." (Italics added.)

Excerpts from *Korematsu v. United States*, 1944 (pg.6)

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MURPHY, J., dissenting.

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ment based upon such racial and sociological considerations is not entitled to the great weight ordinarily given the judgments based upon strictly military considerations. Especially is this so when every charge relative to race, religion, culture, geographical location, and legal and economic status has been substantially discredited by independent studies made by experts in these matters.¹³

The military necessity which is essential to the validity of the evacuation order thus resolves itself into a few intimations that certain individuals actively aided the enemy, from which it is inferred that the entire group of Japanese Americans could not be trusted to be or remain loyal to the United States. No one denies, of course, that there were some disloyal persons of Japanese descent on the Pacific Coast who did all in their power to aid their ancestral land. Similar disloyal activities have been engaged in by many persons of German, Italian and even more pioneer stock in our country. But to infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights. Moreover, this inference, which is at the very heart of the evacuation orders, has been used in support of the abhorrent and despicable treatment of minority groups by the dictatorial tyrannies which this nation is now pledged to destroy. To give constitutional sanction to that inference in this case, however well-intentioned may have been the military command on the Pacific Coast, is to adopt one of the cruelest of the rationales used by our enemies to destroy the dignity of the individual and to encourage and open the door to discriminatory actions against other minority groups in the passions of tomorrow.

¹³ See notes 4-12, *supra*.

"Why Should We March" Flyer, 1941 (pg.1)

WHY SHOULD WE MARCH?

What Are Our Immediate Goals?

1. To mobilize five million Negroes into one militant mass for pressure.
2. To assemble in Chicago the last week in May, 1943, for the celebration of

"WE ARE AMERICANS - TOO" WEEK

And to ponder the question of Non-Violent Civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation, and a Mass March On Washington.



15,000 Negroes Assembled at St. Louis, Missouri
20,000 Negroes Assembled at Chicago, Illinois
23,500 Negroes Assembled at New York City
Millions of Negro Americans all Over This Great
Land Claim the Right to be Free!

FREE FROM WANT!
FREE FROM FEAR!
FREE FROM JIM CROW!

*"Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War
for Democracy!" — A. Philip Randolph*

"Why Should We March" Flyer, 1941 (pg.2)

What Is The March On Washington Movement?

It is an all Negro Mass Organization to win the full benefits of democracy for the Negro people. It is pro-Negro but not anti-white nor anti-American.

What Has The Movement Done?

1. Won Executive Order No. 8802 from the President of the United States of America barring discrimination in war industries, government agencies and defense training because of race, creed, or national origin, the only such order issued since the Emancipation Proclamation.
2. Won the appointment of the Fair Employment Practices Committee to enforce this order.
3. Won thousands of jobs for Negroes in defense industries.
4. Brought together millions of Negroes in key cities all over the United States of America to protest against injustice and to demand redress of their grievances.

What Is Its Purpose?

1. To develop a disciplined and unified program of action for the masses of Negro people directed toward abolishing all social, economic and political discrimination.



2. To develop a strategy for non-violent struggle against jim crow and for the full integration of Negroes into every phase of American life.
3. To develop leadership from the mass of Negro people to struggle in their own behalf.

Who Can Belong?

Every Negro who believes in our purpose and who wants freedom so much that he is willing to struggle for his own liberation.

Where Can You Join?

There is a Branch of our Movement in your city. If there is not, you and your friends may start one by writing to the national office.

How Much Does It Cost?

The yearly membership fee is ten cents per person, five cents of which is to remain in your local treasury and five cents to be sent to the National office.

Who Are Its Officers?

- A. Philip Randolph, National Director
- B. F. McLaurin, National Secretary
- E. Pauline Myers, National Executive Secretary

I enclose my membership fee in the Cause For Freedom—ten cents (10c).

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Mail to: E. Pauline Myers, March On Washington Movement, Hotel Theresa Building, 2084 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Executive Order 8802: Prohibition of Discrimination in the Defense Industry, June 25, 1941 (pg.1)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

REAFFIRMING POLICY OF FULL PARTICIPATION IN
THE DEFENSE PROGRAM BY ALL PERSONS, REGARDLESS
OF RACE, CREED, COLOR, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN, AND
DIRECTING CERTAIN ACTION IN FURTHERANCE OF
SAID POLICY.

WHEREAS it is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the firm belief that the democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders; and

WHEREAS there is evidence that available and needed workers have been barred from employment in industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color, or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale and of national unity:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as a prerequisite to the successful conduct of our national defense production effort, I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries ^{or Government} because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

And it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. All departments and agencies of the Government of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered without discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

Executive Order 8802: Prohibition of Discrimination in the Defense Industry, June 25, 1941 (pg.2)

- 2 -

2. All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color, or national origin;

3. There is established in the Office of Production Management a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and members of the Committee shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expenses incidental to performance of their duties. The Committee shall receive and investigate complaints of discrimination in violation of the provisions of this order and shall take appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid. The Committee shall also recommend to the several departments and agencies of the Government of the United States and to the President all measures which may be deemed by it necessary or proper to effectuate the provisions of this order.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 25, 1941.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION

JUN 25 12 17 PM '41

IN THE DIVISION OF THE
FEDERAL REGISTER

Women Working at the Pacific Parachute Company in San Diego, California, April 1942



Lee, Russell, "Negro, Mexican, and white girls are employed at the Pacific Parachute Company. San Diego, California," April 1942. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Public School Children Buying War Bonds in Chicago, Date Unknown



“The public school children of the South-Central District of Chicago purchased \$263,148. 83 in war bonds and stamps...a huge check representing enough money for 125 jeeps, two pursuit planes and motorcycle was presented to Maj. C. Udell Turpin of the Illinois War Bond Sales staff,” Date Unknown. Courtesy of National Archives