

F2.48

67/14
C

Spokane District Office

FINAL REPORT

✓
Back to Library
make

I. Description of the Territory:

The district for which the Spokane office, opened April 12, 1943, is responsible is as follows: State of Washington, east of the Columbia and Okanogan Rivers; four northeast counties of Oregon; Idaho, north of the Salmon River; and Montana, west of Billings and Glasgow. Some of the territory was formerly covered by the Havre and Helena, Montana offices which closed on December 1, 1944 and March 15, 1944, respectively. See attached map for district, and for population figures as of December 3, 1945.

Without question Spokane has been most popular for resettlement for several reasons. In the first place the Japanese were not required to evacuate the area and, therefore, there were about 500 residing here when the resettlers started to come into the county. The fact that there was already a reasonably large population here gave confidence to the persons leaving the centers. There has also been a notable lack of racial prejudice here, amounting almost to indifference as to what a person's race might be; with, of course, a few exceptions. Furthermore, Spokane has been a center for railroad employment which renders the resettler eligible for housing for himself and his family at the Federal Housing Project at Victory Heights. The other communities in the district vary in popularity from those almost as popular as Spokane such as Pullman and Coulee Dam and others, down to the extreme of unpopularity of Walla Walla, Kellogg, Wallace and others. The main items that are and have been taken into consideration in any area are the sentiment of the citizenry, opportunities for work and housing, and of interest to those planning to

return to the West Coast eventually, is the proximity thereto of the community in which they temporarily resettle.

TABLE 1

City	Popularity	Employment Opportunities	Housing	Sentiment
Spokane	High	Farming (small) Railroads Few Industries Service Occupations Small Businesses	Federal Hostel Hotels & Apts. (Japanese owned)	Very good
Pasco	Good	Railroads Restaurant	Federal Private(limited)	Fair
Moses Lake	Good	Farming	Federal Private(limited)	Fair
Colfax	Low	None	None	Poor
Pullman	High	Agriculture Part-time for students attending W.S.C.	R&B Private(limited)	Good
Walla Walla	Fair	Agriculture	Very limited	Poor
Negro problem at Walla Walla Army Air Base and McCaw General Hospital has aggravated antipathy towards all non-Caucasians				
Coulee Dam	High	Service type (limited) Agriculture (limited)	Tight	Good
Clarkston	Low	Agriculture (good)	Tight	Poor
Coeur d'Alene	Good	Agriculture (limited) Poultry Fox Farms	Tight	Fair
Kellogg	Low	None to speak of	None	Bad
Wallace (see Kellogg)				
Moscow	Fair	Part-time for students Agriculture (limited) Restaurant	Tight	Questionable
Sandpoint	Fair	Agriculture (limited)	Tight	Fair
St. Maries	(No opportunities for employment here and no residents)			
Lewiston	Low	Agriculture (good)	Tight	Poor
Great Falls	Fair	Railroads	Tight	Fair
Havre	Fair	Railroads Agriculture (limited)	Tight	Fair
Three Forks	Fair	Railroads Agriculture (limited)	Federal	Fair
Helena	Fair	None to speak of	Tight	Good
Butte	Poor	None to speak of	Tight	Poor

TABLE 1. (continued)

Missoula	Fair	None to speak of	Tight	Fair
Kalispell (see Missoula)				
Whitefish	Fair	Railroads	Tight	Poor
Pendleton	Fair	Agriculture (limited)	Tight	Fair

II. Community Participation:

Active community participation is found in only three cities within the district. These are Spokane, Walla Walla and Pullman. The two former cities have organized Race Relations Councils, and in Pullman a similar organization is under consideration. The Walla Walla organization is in its formative stages and was modeled after the Spokane Council which is composed of members representing the professions, business, educators, labor, employers and other interested groups. The functioning, etc. of these groups will be discussed later in this section. In other communities there are no organizations of active community participation, but there is activity on the part of individuals to assist the resettlers with the problems of employment, housing and other problems incident to readjustment within the community.

There are no resettlement committees as such within the district; in lieu thereof, there are the aforementioned Race Relations Councils. The Spokane Race Relations Council was organized under the auspices of an interested group of citizens aided and counselled by Mr. Ray B. Haight, who was the WRA Relocation Officer at the time. As the organization gathered momentum, Mr. Haight moved into the background and became the consultant while the Council was run through an Executive Committee. At all times the Relocation Officers since then have been consultants of the Committee and at the present time one of them is Consultant and the other Secretary of the Council.

The Council is concerned with the racial situation as a whole, but has rendered particular assistance on the problem of Japanese resettlement and assisted in the endeavor to create favorable sentiment and fight intolerance. They have objected strongly to the action of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 51 in the rejecting of three Nisei applicants for membership; they have endeavored to remedy the policy of the Spokane County Medical Association which prohibited a Japanese doctor, an alien, from becoming a member of the Association although the applicant was at the time a member of the Medical Association in King County. In neither case have they been successful, but at the same time they have stimulated public opinion to crystallize against these policies. The Walla Walla organization has taken up the cudgel for the Ichikawas who are having quite a problem in purchasing a satisfactory home in Walla Walla so that their wounded son at McCaw General Hospital will have a place to live when he is discharged. They have secured good publicity and conjecture that they will be able to settle the incident satisfactorily.

The Spokane Commissioners on the City Council expressed themselves as very unfavorably inclined towards the resettlers; the Mayor, Otto Dirkes, stating to the representatives of the WRA at a regular Council meeting that "1100 Japs in Spokane County are too damn many." Other members of the Council also expressed animosity, particularly Commissioner Payne, who stated he would make it just as tough as possible for Niseis to obtain necessary business licenses; which in effect, states they will get no licenses and that law-abiding Isseis might as well not even apply. The only Commissioner with what might be called a remotely reasonable attitude was Willard Taft, and Commissioner Meehan was not present so that his sentiments were unobtainable. It is suspected from reports to the Relocation Officers that the

Police Department solicits graft from the Japanese who may be engaged in sub rosa gambling and also that the hotel inspectors solicit graft from the Japanese hotel keepers for not imposing certain arbitrary requirements that would virtually drive the hotel men out of business. The Men's Employment Bureau of the City is uncooperative while, on the other hand, the Women's Bureau is very cooperative. Mrs. McAllister of this bureau has been extremely just and fair in her attitude and has assisted in finding employment for many young women. In Walla Walla the city officials are divided, some believing in racial tolerance, and others being against it; these sentiments apply particularly to the Negroes but by extension can be said to apply to all non-Caucasians. In Pullman the civic officials are cooperative and they are in the main throughout the District, although in areas where the Japanese would come into economic competition with the Caucasians, the officials are hesitant to jeopardize their political positions by taking a stand that might offend some of the race hating groups. This is particularly true of the office of sheriff, where the man might be called on officially to protect certain Japanese workers from terroristic activity in the part of a prejudiced citizenry. The sheriff's office in Spokane, however, has been cooperative, although its activity has been concerned mainly with the transportation of Japanese mental patients from outside hospitals to the Eastern Washington Hospital at Medical Lake. The County Doctor of Spokane, Dr. Lien, expressed verbally his animosity towards the Japanese, specifically in the case of a Japanese child transferred to Sacred Heart Hospital from Minidoka Center with Nephritis.

The AFL Unions, with the exception of the Building Maintenance and Service Local and the Restaurant Workers' Local, the latter admitting Nisei only, have been uncooperative. The CIO Unions, although admitting only the Ice Plant workers thus far, have officials who have expressed in writing their racial tolerance, although this has not generally been put into practice. They have, however, assisted in the struggle to get the Defense Plants Corporation to open Coplen Park Housing Project to Japanese evacuees. This project recently opened up to the latter group and the CIO deserves a portion of the credit for this fact. So far as Unions throughout the District are concerned, Japanese generally do not work where Union membership is a pre-requisite to employment so the sentiment has not been ascertained. The Churches throughout the District have and do, almost without exception, support any and all endeavors towards the establishment of harmonious interracial relations and take a leading part through the Council of Churches and Council of Christians and Jews and through their memberships in the Race Relations Councils in doing this work. In so far as is ascertainable, the various social agencies discharge their functions irrespective of the nationality of the clients. The agency charged with administering the Old Age Assistance program and that of emergency relief, which is the County Welfare Board in various counties, has done an excellent job. Sometimes it has been slow to act but they do discharge their work well and thoroughly. Where committees have not been established it has been because other committees were discharging the functions adequately or else it was deemed that the evacuee population was too inadequate to necessitate the formation of committees to assist them. The American Friends Service Committee and Fellowship Center Committee will be discussed under housing.

III. Public Acceptance:

See previous sections and refer to Dr. Kennedy's Survey of Racial Conditions in the Spokane County area. *(not yet available)*

There was a great deal of publicity given to the rejection by the VFW Post No. 51 of three Nisei war veterans, all of whom had outstanding records and overseas service. Sentiment was expressed pro and con, but seemed to the writer to be overwhelmingly against such an action. Letters were received by the veterans and the local papers from servicemen all over the United States and the rest of the world deploring such bigotry. Several hundred servicemen in this area, most of them hospital cases, voluntarily signed a petition protesting the action and out of this grew the Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights, which was originally called the Veterans' Anti-Prejudice Committee. Later two of these Nisei were accepted unanimously for membership into the Military Order of the Purple Heart and this also received front page publicity and pictures. During this time the Spokane Race Relations Council protested the rejection and also protested against the idea that a segregated VFW Post be established.

The series of speakers furnished the WRA in this area through the courtesy of the War Department have been a great help in educating the public to the fine combat record of the Nisei and the work done in civilian life in essential war work by their parents and other Issei and Nisei by taking employment in Ordnance Depots, on railroads and in agriculture and other essential work. The speakers, Captains Crowley and Munch and Lieutenant Smith, all spoke sincerely and well and with poise and assurance, and answered any questions well and rejected improper questions courteously; the latter questions were those which the officers could not answer because they were still a part of the military. They spoke before all the high schools

in Spokane, at Whitworth College, and at the State College of Washington at Pullman, at the Spokane Chamber of Commerce Joint Military and Naval Affairs, Veterans, and Agricultural Committees meeting, at the Pullman Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club, at combined meetings of the Spokane Race Relations Council, Council of Churches and Council of Christians and Jews, at the Spokane Credit Women's Association Banquet to which the women brought their employers, at church evening meetings in Spokane, at the Lewiston, Idaho, Lions Club, and at the Moscow, Idaho, Chamber of Commerce. It is estimated that the officers addressed approximately 3,000 persons in this area. Unfortunately a good opportunity was lost when Colonel Moore's scheduled appearance in the area was cancelled. The VFW Post No. 51, previously mentioned, had invited him to speak and it was to be a general meeting of all the members. They would not accept a substitute.

The Relocation Officers have spoken to groups throughout the District and have brought the "facts" before an amazingly ignorant public, ignorant, that is, of the work of the WRA and the "problem" of the Issei and Nisei, their contributions, etc.

The press has been quite impartial and fair in its treatment of the subject and has been very cooperative in the matter of giving the WRA and its activities publicity. One of the Relocation Officers, a World War II veteran, has written a series of articles for a weekly veterans' paper in Spokane, discussing the whole situation with particular emphasis on the combat work of the Nisei and the few aliens in the Armed Forces, both in the European and Pacific areas.

The Relocation Officers have established rapport with the American Legion Service Office, the Military Order of the Purple Heart Service Office and with the local office of the Washington State Department of Veterans' Affairs.

All these offices afford the maximum amount of cooperation in dealing with the problems of Nisei veterans and Nisei servicemen and their families.

So far as has been ascertained there has been only one case of an attack on any of the evacuees. An elderly Issei, aged 63, was attacked by two drunken sailors as he was about to enter his hotel. The Issei was returning from his work as janitor at 3:00 a.m. when the sailors accosted him and one of them said: "You're a Jap;" the Issei replied that he was not, whereupon the sailors seized him and one held him while the other beat him. On falling to the ground, he was kicked by one sailor while the other one fled. One sailor was apprehended by the Shore Patrol and denied any knowledge of the incident when he had sobered up the next day. The Issei received emergency treatment at the emergency hospital where a cut lip was stitched up, and subsequent treatment from the County Health Service, where a couple of cracked ribs were taped up and he was X-rayed. He suffered no serious after effects and refused to prosecute so that the matter was dropped without publicity.

Unfavorable publicity was cast on the evacuees and former residents by three gambling raids. Two were on places operated for and patronized by Japanese and the operators were Japanese and the last was a Chinese place where some Japanese were among those apprehended. The Relocation Officers investigated the first two cases and were informed by the operator in one of these cases that the raid was a result of a refusal to pay increasing amounts of protection money contrary to an agreement which they had with the police to pay a certain set figure. The proprietor also stated that the patrons were single, elderly Issei who found that old country gambling games afforded them about their only source of recreation. In the other case of the Japanese operator, he is an undesirable character

and has been in trouble and out all his life according to his own admission and to the statement of others who are well acquainted with him. He was interviewed and has since remained out of trouble. Needless to say, the Relocation Officers explained the necessity for eliminating this type of "amusement" because of its deleterious effect on the attitude towards the Japanese people as a whole in this area.

Lastly, there was an incident involving the proprietor of a Curio Shop who is an Issei and who had owned and operated the shop for some time. He had a Nisei stepson in the 442nd Combat Infantry. The owner is said to have received threatening notes telling him to get out and allegedly letters from the police advising him to do so. His son was killed in action so with the only reason for keeping his business gone (the desire to turn it over to his son), the Issei allegedly succumbed to the pressure and sold out, to the Caucasian who purportedly coveted the good location and took this reprehensible means to secure it. The owner, however, stated to the writer that he received no such letters as mentioned above.

IV. Employment:

From information available it appears that opportunities for employment were quite plentiful in agriculture beginning in April of 1943. The Blue Mountain Canneries at Dayton, Washington employed over 100 at varying times in seasonal work under WFA contracts and working with the FSA. Also the Washington-Idaho Seed Company at Walla Walla, Washington and H. N. Segerstrom, at East Farms, Washington and others did the same thing. In the latter cases, however, the number employed was not so great as 100 at the same time. Up to the summer of 1944 the first two mentioned companies employed seasonal agricultural workers when they discontinued the practice, due partly to the importation of Mexican and Jamaican workers,

and partly to the shift in emphasis of the WRA program to advocating and soliciting more permanent types of work where families could relocate together. Individual employers have continued to hire seasonal workers up to the close of the summer season of 1945. At present there is an upward trend in those who desire to get themselves permanently established in farming and more are succeeding than heretofore. In the agricultural phase of the war, the evacuees have contributed enormously to maintaining a high food production and to saving crops, such as sugar beets, which might otherwise have been lost and never harvested save for the evacuee labor.

exhibit 1

According to the included chart-map,^v there are 656 railroad workers in the district. At the present time there are still opportunities for employment as extra-gang laborers, but the writer has noted from interviews with evacuees who are looking for work that interest in this type of work always declines during the cold months as the evacuee is more interested in an "inside" job. Other work in addition to extra gang work which the evacuees have been doing and are doing on the railroads is section gang and roundhouse work.

In the fall of 1942 as the "beet season" closed, the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific railroads began to utilize evacuee labor and in April 1943, the Spokane-Portland and Seattle and the Northern Pacific followed suit. Some of the workers were erstwhile employees of the various roads, many of them having worked for as long as thirty years for the same company prior to evacuation and then, of course, some of the workers never were forced to leave their jobs. The majority, however, were "new" men. They were furnished housing and board. Housing was and is free, but there are charges for board, usually \$1.25

per day and \$.35 per week for furnishing and laundering bedding. The pay ranges from \$.50 per hour to \$.66 per hour, depending on length of service and experience. Time and one-half is paid to some in excess of eight hours, and to other in excess of ten hours.

Many closed counties were opened through the medium of the introduction of railroad workers because of the need for work to be done on the roads on account of the heavy war-time loads. In all cases a strong endeavor was made to contact the county officials and other important persons in each county prior to the introduction of the evacuees for the purpose of clearing with them as to the sentiment and to assure their cooperation. There were isolated incidents of trouble makers as the evacuee crews went into the newly opened counties to work, and there were isolated incidents of "petitioning" against their being admitted, in the main, however, there was relatively no trouble. The United States Forest Service suggested that at the outset it might be a good idea that no evacuees work in the vicinity of forests during the dry season for if there were any fires, the evacuees, no matter how innocent they might be, would indubitably be blamed.

This type of work rendered a man eligible for family housing at the Federal projects at Spokane and Pasco and thus, family relocation was assisted; also, at Three Forks, Montana, there was made available trailer housing so that family relocation was possible there.

The employers concede that the services of these evacuees as section and extra gang men doing track maintenance work and as roundhouse laborers and maintenance men was of inestimable value in keeping the roads running effectively during the war and was a valuable contribution, therefore, to the successful prosecution of the war, in so far as the railroads'

role is concerned. At the present time the work is equally important as the soldiers roll home over the roads maintained by the work of the evacuees.

In the service type occupations there has been a demand which has always exceeded the supply and at the present time there are more requests for women to do domestic work than there are applicants for that type of work at the WRA office in Spokane. These jobs offer good pay, some of the wages being \$100 monthly and in a few cases more; and in practically all cases, room and board is included as well. Here too, exist opportunities for school girls to take part time employment either before or after school or both. There are quite a few men employed in the service occupations as well, although the opportunities at the present time are isolated. These men are employed as cooks, waiters, dishwashers, janitors, porters, and in laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, and tailor shops.

In the clerical field (white-collar) are employed a few women as typists and stenographers. These are at the Spokane Council of Churches office, the Spokane YWCA, the State College of Washington at Pullman, and by the Spokane City Board of Education at the Administration Office, although in the latter case objections made to the girls meeting the public necessitated withdrawing them from the public eye. In retail trade establishments the only employment known of is that offered by Issei or Nisei-owned businesses.

Occasionally an evacuee is able to secure employment in the skilled trades such as body and fender man, automobile mechanic, etc. At times there were more openings here than there were men available; the situation has changed, however, and there are only isolated openings now and then at the present time, probably because this type of employment is dominated

by the AFL Craft Guilds which are opposed to admitting the evacuees to membership. There are some Japanese employed at the Ice Plant near Spokane which is a CIO Union set-up and the CIO solicited the efforts of the Relocation Officers to get the Japanese employees there to join the Union organization. The Japanese, however, according to one of them recently interviewed on another matter, had joined or were planning to do so without any counsel from anyone other than the Union representatives and the results of talks among themselves.

So far as the professions are concerned there are a few dentists, doctors and optometrists practicing throughout the district and apparently with reasonable success; some of these men were not evacuated and continued to practice right through the relocation episode. Others have relocated and opened offices feeling that the sentiment on the West Coast was too rabid to combat.

There have been no evacuees, so far as has been ascertained, employed in any of the so-called War Industries in this district, the reason given being the prejudice of the workers and the trouble that might ensue. Then too, the attitude of the Unions was not favorable to this either. For example, the manager of one of these industries stated that if he were to employ any Japanese that his employees would have thrown them into caldrons of boiling metal which were prominent around the plant. Another manager was willing to employ an evacuee on trial but he wanted a test made. An evacuee was about to apply at one of the Army installations in Spokane for work, so the manager wanted to see what happened there. The evacuee apparently was hired all right but during the processing some worker made some prejudiced remarks which made the evacuee feel that he had been insulted and he never did go to work at the Army installation. The manager

in the former case then used this as an example of why it might be better not to employ any Japanese and there were none employed there after the incident above.

So far as opportunities in mining are concerned there were and are none. The bulk of the mining in the district is done in the areas where the greatest amount of prejudice against the Japanese exists. The employers would be willing to hire them but the workers and their Union officials state that if this is done that they will take care of the Japanese.

The relationship with the majority of the Union officials has been good despite the fact that there has been no major concession on their part towards admitting Issei and Nisei members. The officials feel that the problem has its roots in the lack of education of the membership and that only through an educational program will they succeed in convincing the members that they should admit persons to the Union regardless of racial origin. The Secretary of one AFL Local is very active in the fight against discrimination and educates her members constantly and she is in the forefront of any and all movements for the increase of tolerance and towards a better understanding among the races. In Spokane she has worked unflaggingly to get the City Council to pass an FEPC ordinance and recently there has been favorable sentiment towards passing a modified FEPC ordinance in Spokane, although the matter has not been cleared at this writing. In Walla Walla the Race Relations Council is working on an FEPC ordinance and is making slow headway. The U.S.E.S. has always expressed its desire to cooperate whole-heartedly with the WRA and has, through its heads, expressed to the Relocation Officers this desire. Reports have been received, however, from evacuees seeking work through the U.S.E.S. that

they have not received the consideration to which they felt themselves entitled and in each case the report was investigated and the complaint found, so far as the U.S.E.S. reported, to be ^{ground} ~~found~~less. The fact remains, however, that very few, if any, Issei or Nisei have been placed through the Employment Service. It seems to the writer that the difficulty is with the individual interviewers rather than the Administration, for the manager has given definite instructions to the staff before the WRA officers that there is to be no discrimination practiced at all and all applicants are to be treated alike. In addition, he stated that he would accept no offers from employers who stipulated that they would hire only Caucasians. The manager cannot, however, supervise the interviewers all the time and thus they are pretty much on their own and have the chance to exercise their personal prejudices in their work. As the emphasis in the Relocation program shifted to family relocation and re-absorption into the communities of the erstwhile Center residents, WRA has endeavored to help, where requested, to find permanent employment for the evacuees. At the same time, however, it is felt that the orderly reassimilation of the Japanese would be furthered by treating them as any other person and having them utilize the proper agencies for their different problems just as any one else would do. For this reason, wherever possible in the employment phase of the situation, they have been referred to the U.S.E.S. and advised to work on their own as much as possible to eliminate the thinking of some that "oh well, the WRA will find me a job". In other words, an endeavor has been made to help them to be as self dependent as possible and prevent the thinking that WRA is going to be around as a crutch whenever any problem occurs which they should be able to work out

for themselves. Naturally in many cases there are exceptions and the assistance of the Relocation Officers is given willingly and wholeheartedly, but it is not good psychology for the Relocation Officers to replace the individual's thinking processes and self-dependence with their own and with WRA's, or at least so it seems to the writer. While many employers as heretofore set forth would be glad to use Japanese help, they are confronted with the possibility that their customers might resent this and thus we have one of the reasons for difficulties in employment. Another is the fact that the employer is pretty much dependent on the Union for his employees and if the Union is not favorable the employer is not able to hire evacuees. Of course, both the above reasons could also be given merely to excuse the employer's own personal prejudice. In some types of work such as greenhouse, the employer believes that his economic salvation consists in a never ending fight against the evacuees who "live on a bowl of rice per day and work from sun up till sundown and undersell so much that they take the bread right out of the mouths of white people". At one time all, with a few exceptions, of the florists in Spokane were interviewed and the universal attitude was one of bitterness against the economic competition of the Issei and Nisei and a firm resolve to fight them tooth and nail. As a matter of fact it was in a florist shop that the writer first ran across the propaganda put out by the Ritchie-McCroskey organization of Seattle to form a "Japanese-Exclusion League" and the particular florist in question was planning on joining it and paying his membership fee. There are, of course, exceptions in all these cases and it is known that some greenhouses employ Japanese workers and are well satisfied with them and also it is equally true that all florists are not bitterly prejudiced;

but in general, the picture painted above is the way that the situation exists in practice.

V. Business Establishments:

Business opportunities for resettlers are poor throughout the District. There are probably several reasons for this. In the first place, in small communities they would have to compete with already established businesses with whom the people of the locale are familiar. Also, the already established businesses are sufficient for the needs of the community. There would not be a great enough demand to support new businesses. Another reason is that many prospective patrons refuse to patronize establishments run by other than Caucasians, except eating places, cleaning and dyeing establishments, etc., and a few evacuees have successfully opened small restaurants, such as the Manchu Grille in Spokane and another small one in Pendleton, Oregon. Hotels and one apartment catering to other than "middle class" white trade and also to non-Caucasians, the Japanese in particular, have also successfully been opened in the less desirable locations in Spokane, the only city in the District large enough to support additional hotels and that in view of the relatively large Japanese population in Spokane.

In Spokane one grocery store is known to have been established in a residential area where Japanese and whites live, and another in a hotel and run in conjunction with the hotel. There are also a few cleaning and dyeing works and hand laundries which have been established, and here too whites patronize them without question. There is one barber shop catering to Japanese particularly, one tailor shop and one billiard parlor. Inasmuch as the largest city in the District, namely Spokane, was not an evacuated area, there were Japanese-operated hotels,

produce markets, etc. in operation sufficient to handle the demands.

With the influx of resettlers, however, the demand was sufficiently increased to allow the establishment of the few aforementioned new businesses, but this has not been the case elsewhere in the District where the largest number of evacuees is in Grant County (71), engaged in agriculture.

All the businesses are being operated successfully and all were privately financed so far as is known, either from the evacuee's own funds or from loans made him by other evacuees or previous residents of the area.

The only advice available to them has been that of their own people and friends and that afforded by the WRA personnel, with the exception, of course, of those engaged in agriculture, who get advice through the County Agricultural Agent, the FSA, FCA and other governmental agencies concerned with advice and aid to those persons engaged in agriculture.

The City Council episode in Spokane has been mentioned before, but it brought out another reason for the difficulty in evacuees establishing businesses. That is, it was stated at the meeting that Issei would receive no licenses and it would be made just as hard as possible for Nisei to obtain them. Also, it was brought out that licenses had been denied Nisei during the war because the Council deemed it best. See attachment #2 on Lechliter's (WRA Attorney) visit to Spokane for further information on the license situation.

VI. Community Adjustment:

In the Spokane District, inasmuch as the population of evacuees is quite well scattered, there are no organizations of resettlers, with the

exception of Spokane, where the population is quite large. The first organization in Spokane was not for resettlers but for the Japanese residents, but since the evacuation it has been available to resettlers. It is the Japanese American Civic Club, organized on October 5, 1940. Its purpose is to attain the objectives of American ideals, promote the general welfare and to aid the progress of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Those eligible to join are American citizens regardless of race. The original membership of 51 has increased to 119. This organization aided in the Federal Registration of Aliens (1940); Selective Service Registration (1940); and sponsored recreational programs for all Japanese-Americans, banquets, education for better citizenship, knitting for Red Cross; aided in Community Chest, Red Cross and War Bond drives, donated money towards Dr. Kennedy's Survey of Racial problems in Spokane County and publicized WRA to the relocatees and Japanese residents. Another organization, the Nisei Youth Recreation Center, sponsored by the Episcopal Church, was organized under the direction of Rev. Tsukamoto, since transferred. Here the youth can come to while away idle moments and also here are given church services both in English and Japanese. Other than these, there are no organized resettler groups. The Japanese Methodist Church, Rev. Goto as minister, affords another meeting place for resettlers, and a place where they can enjoy occasional social affairs among themselves.

As to participation in the community activities, it has been small (see foregoing resume on Japanese Civic Club). One Veteran has joined the World War II Post of the American Legion in Spokane and also the Military Order of the Purple Heart (Spokane Chapter), of which he was recently elected Sgt-at-Arms. Another individual recently joined the

Spokane Chamber of Commerce. Socially, no participation has been observed. In the schools, they proceed just as any other student, getting school and class offices, playing on the teams and getting scholastic honors. They have also had representatives on the Race Relations Councils, which were formed. The writer doubts that their participation will exceed the above for some time to come, or until the spotlight of publicity is turned away from WRA and the relocation problem and program.

Both the YMCA and YWCA have assisted with the problem of providing recreation and counseling, the YWCA to a greater extent. Also, the YWCA has employed a few girls from time to time, and has them employed now, doing clerical work.

The Churches cooperate through the Race Relations Councils, where they exist. Otherwise, their efforts are restricted pretty much to the regular offices afforded by any church. The latter is excepted, of course, in the case of Japanese churches who also counsel the relocatees as well as provide spiritual guidance.

As to the Welfare Departments, see Section II and note the following: In Spokane there have been a few cases where emergency assistance was needed. In all cases the County Welfare Department stepped into the situation with complete cooperation. As an example, there was a Japanese family composed of husband (Issei), wife (Nisei), and five children, the oldest of which is 8. This family left Manzanar in the last days and failed to receive their monetary grants. In Spokane the husband secured railroad work, through the WRA, but his pay was such that the family was in need of assistance for food and rent. The Welfare Dept. paid a month's rent for them at Coplen Park Housing Project and also arranged for them to get food vouchers on a nearby store. At the

present time the family is managing to get along satisfactorily.

All other agencies have evidenced a desire to cooperate, but with the exception of a few cases dealing with families of servicemen, where the Red Cross assisted, it is not known that the evacuees have availed themselves of these agencies.

Veterans, considered as a group separate from evacuees, have available to them the services of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs in Washington and the American Legion Service Offices and the service officers of the Disabled American Veterans and Military Order of the Purple Heart in Washington and elsewhere. Also the Veterans Administration's services are available to veterans and their families and/or dependents wherever situated.

VII. Housing:

At the outset it would be well to point out that during the war and in the months following, the housing shortage has been acute and still is. It is not a matter of racial prejudice, although this does enter into consideration in some cases, but rather that the demand for homes, rentals in particular, is just much greater than the supply. So far as building is concerned, there is an acute shortage of building materials and strikes among the lumber and sawmill industries as well. Thus it is very difficult for anyone to find housing. The housing problem really only existed in Spokane, where the large bulk of the evacuees are located and only as to occasional individuals elsewhere.

The Victory Heights Housing Project in Spokane, under the National Public Housing Authority, is very cooperative. So long as the head of the evacuee family is working in an "essential" job, he and his family are eligible for housing at the Project. About the only field left in which evacuees

can qualify is railroad employment since agriculture has been removed from the list.

In Pasco the same Authority affords the same opportunities to evacuees. In Ephrata (Moses Lake) there was some opposition to housing aliens but that was cleared up through the administration of the Authority in Seattle.

Relationships with the above Authority have been good, after necessary "spade work" was done, and their cooperation excellent, with the exception of occasional lapses because of change in or misunderstanding of policy. The War Housing Center in Spokane, which recently closed, always gave complete cooperation, but here again the demand was so much greater than the supply that they were unable to be of much assistance. The agency was concerned with "rentals". The functions of this agency have been taken over by the Housing Bureau of the local office of the State Dept. of Veterans' Affairs and in their sphere they will cooperate fully.

The Hostel operated by the American Friends Service Committee and Fellowship Center Committee afforded temporary housing of two weeks, in which the evacuee was to secure work and permanent housing. An extension could be secured by the approval of the Committee. The capacity was 12 people and included kitchen privileges. Rates were \$.75 per day for adults, \$.50 per day for children and \$1.00 per day for employed adults. Many evacuees found this a welcome haven. As the war ended the Committee apparently felt the need would disappear so on November 1, 1945 the Hostel closed.

The Coplen Park Housing Project has been discussed before. Since its opening to evacuees, however, there has been good cooperation and so long as an evacuee is employed, essentiality not being a requirement, he is

eligible for housing there. Both here and at Victory Heights the situation has arisen where no vacancies existed and where, consequently, applicants had to put their names on waiting lists and do the best they could in the meantime. Generally the evacuee, however, had not brought his family out of the Center until he was assured of housing; in the closing days of the Centers, however, a certain Center sent evacuees to Spokane with slips purporting to entitle them to housing at Victory Heights which allegedly had been reserved for them. No such reservations had been made nor had the Relocation Officers been apprised of their coming except in a few cases. In these latter cases the requirements of the project as to eligibility were stressed before the evacuees left the Center, but apparently were ignored. The influx of these evacuees, only a few to be sure, created a temporary problem, but it was settled satisfactorily within a very short space of time.

At Three Forks, Montana, an arrangement was effected with the railroads whereby trailer houses were brought in for the families of railroad workers there. This has relieved the housing shortage although some of the evacuee workers claim that the distance from the houses to work is inconvenient. This objection is ridiculous and was so pointed out in each case.

With the exception of a few real estate agents, the results of obtaining cooperation have been nil. The relationships are good but nothing ^{can} ~~is able to~~ be accomplished in the face of restrictive covenants and the realtors' policy to confine racial minority groups into "segregated" areas.

So far as the residential housing that has been secured is concerned, it is quite adequate, though most of it is not located in the so-called

middle class areas but rather on the fringes of these areas and on the fringes of and in the Negro area. The evacuees are spotted around in the lesser desirable residential areas but are not particularly grouped together into any well defined area similar to the so-called "Negro District." This is true in Spokane only. In other areas the evacuees are engaged chiefly in agriculture and live on their own farms or in housing provided, in case they should be employees. At the projects there is no segregation and the housing is generally adequate. Though where the family is large, the largest project houses available (3 bedrooms) are pretty cramped. Walla Walla has been mentioned before, although there are evacuees there in agriculture who have no housing problem at all. The evacuee desiring to live within the city faces grave difficulties in securing housing. In Pullman students live in apartments, or homes where they work part time. Other evacuees either live in rented homes or apartments, or in their own homes. There is no Federal Housing throughout the District, but mainly in Spokane, are evacuee-owned hotels and apartments which afford housing. The apartments are cramped but adequate. The hotels, of course, do not have cooking facilities and they are inadequate for families with children.

VIII. Other Problems and Activities

During the closing days of the centers, Mr. Haight toured the district with an Art Exhibit of silk screen work done by evacuees at Granada. In Spokane the pictures were exhibited at the three public high schools where Mr. Haight spoke briefly each period to the classes, giving them background material. The exhibit was shown publicly at the YWCA in Spokane also. The exhibit was also shown at the State College of Washington in Pullman, at Whitman College in Walla Walla and at the

Moscow, Idaho high school. In all cases, Mr. Haight spoke in connection with the exhibit and giving highlights of the relocation program. Professor Pritchard of the University of Idaho scheduled the exhibit for the art classes there, but in the last two days prior to the exhibition Dean Kerr of the Arts and Science Department refused to allow it, stating that Professor Pritchard had not cleared with him. According to Mr. Pritchard, he had never before been required to secure permission for art exhibits from Dean Kerr.

In the schools there has been no problem except for two instances; the first is the quota put on admitting Japanese students at the University of Idaho and State College of Washington which was subsequently removed through the good offices of the Presidents of these two colleges and through the efforts of one of the Relocation Officers. At Cutbank, Montana the school superintendent stated that there were no opportunities there for Japanese evacuees and that they had never had any Nisei in the high school, indicating apparently, that they did not want any. Elsewhere the students are just "school kids" like anyone else. They play on the teams, work on the school papers, and get a large share of the scholarship awards.

The Parents and Teachers Association is receptive to hearing and considering the facts, but neither any particularly favorable or unfavorable action on their part has been noted. One of the Relocation Officers recently addressed a meeting of this Association at one of the schools on the topic "Techniques for Building Goodwill - Problems of Peace" and was very well received.

The American Association of University Women has been helpful by

their liberal attitude and by their cooperation in the move for racial tolerance through the creation of the Race Relations Councils, scheduling prominent speakers, etc. One of the Relocation Officers was well received by a large audience at an AAUW meeting in Missoula, Montana. He later received a bitter letter from someone who had attended the meeting; however, condemning his attitude and cursing the Japanese. Capt. Munch of the 442nd Infantry, who was in Spokane at the time, wrote a very lucid and courteous reply to the letter refuting, with facts, all the assertions made. Copies of both letters were sent to the AAUW which replied with a very good letter stating that the majority of the members enjoyed the speech and agreed with it. The episode was then dropped.

The film, A Challenge to Democracy, was booked through the Spokane schools and was very well received. It was also shown at a rally sponsored by the Veterans Committee for Equal Rights at which one of the Relocation Officers spoke. The film was also well received at a student body convocation at the State College of Washington.

The Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights strongly protested the action of the City Council (see Sec. II) and were "investigated" for possible Communistic members and ideology.

At a special church service in Spokane for Nisei war dead, one of the Relocation Officers spoke as did also the City Supt. of Schools.

Experience with Relocation Centers, Area and District WRA Offices: In General, it may be said that the cooperation shown this office by the Relocation Centers, Area and District WRA Offices left little to be desired.

The Intermountain Area Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, without a single exception to my knowledge never failed in its responsibilities

since I joined the Spokane WRA Office on February 19, 1945. I think that the highest praise is due Mr. Ray B. Haight, Intermountain Area Supervisor; Mr. Ariel S. Ballif, Intermountain Area Relocation Adjustment Adviser; Mrs. Ruth Solstad, Intermountain Area Administrative Assistant, and the entire Intermountain Area Office staff.

The cooperation shown by this office and by the other area offices has been excellent with two possible exceptions:

1. The Spokane Office had been notified that Captain Thomas E. Crowley was to be in Spokane August 24 and 25, 1945, following a speaking engagement in the Seattle District. Several speaking dates were arranged for Captain Crowley on the above-named dates. The afternoon before his scheduled arrival in Spokane, this office received a telephone call from the Seattle Office stating that Capt. Crowley would not be able to keep his speaking engagements in this district due to inability to secure train service. After considerable explaining from this office of the extreme importance of Capt. Crowley's filling the engagement, we were told he could make it. It developed that the Seattle Office used Capt. Crowley so intensely right up to the last minute that Capt. Crowley was unable to make train reservations due to lack of time. It was also ascertained that the Seattle Office thought that they could talk our office out of utilizing Capt. Crowley so that they might use him for the days he was to appear in Spokane.

With this one exception, however, the Seattle Office has shown excellent cooperation with the Spokane Office.

2. The Spokane District Office had almost an identical experience with the Los Angeles Area Office in the case of 1st Lt. Roger W. Smith, who had previously been assigned to a speaking engagement in the Spokane

District October 18 and 19, 1945. It finally developed that Lt. Smith was able to secure airplane transportation and he arrived in Spokane at 3:00 a.m. in time to speak to a high school student body of 1600 students at 9:00 a.m. the same morning. This was the only case of lack of cooperation by the Los Angeles Area Office.

The Spokane District Office experienced gratifying cooperation with the Relocation Centers in general; however, there were instances that occurred that should have been handled in a more cooperative manner.

The particular cases in mind were as follows:

1. Mr. Shintaro Takaki relocated to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho from the Minidoka Relocation Center on March 12, 1945. Mr. Takaki was obviously a resettlement assistance case and had, according to Mr. Takaki, been promised assistance upon leaving the Center. It would, of course, be poor policy to take his word alone in regard to this matter. We teletyped Minidoka on June 15, 1945 in order to secure the full report on the case; our teletype was ignored. A follow-up teletype was sent June 22; this also was ignored. Another follow-up teletype was sent on July 24. This was answered and the case taken care of after this long unwarranted delay. The handling of this case was certainly an exception rather than the rule in the manner of handling such cases by the Minidoka Relocation Center.
2. Great inconvenience and anxiety was caused the Sutematsu Uyeno family. This family, consisting of mother, father and five small children, arrived in Spokane October 23, 1945. They were told by the social case worker at Manzanar that the Center had expended its relocation assistance funds but that if they would go to Spokane, the Spokane WRA would arrange immediately to advance them funds. The family

arrived before this office had received any advice from Manzanar Relocation Center of their coming; Uyenos were fully in the belief that we would have a resettlement assistance check for them. What little funds this family had on hand were soon expended. It was only due to the fact that the Spokane County Welfare Department was willing to assume temporary responsibility for this family that saved them from going cold and hungry.

3. Another situation that caused considerable anxiety was that during the closing days of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center several relocatees from that Center came to this office with mimeographed forms which were given to them upon leaving the Center. The evacuees were assured that these forms would entitle them to the rental of apartments at a Spokane Federal Housing Project, which they were told had been reserved for them. No previous reservations had been made. The disappointment faced by the relocatees caused considerable unrest, particularly in certain cases where the working members of the families could not secure employment that would qualify them for Federal Housing. This situation was ironed out by the consent of one of the Federal Housing Projects to make exception to its regular set of rules in order to take care of these families.

(This was also discussed in Section VII, Housing)

IX. Outstanding Communities:

Spokane is the only community in the District where a large number of evacuees has settled. See Sec. I. and confidential report from Theodore Waller, Associate Employment Investigator, to Thomas W. Holland, Chief, Division of Employment, subject: "Preliminary Community Investigation", dated December 19, 1942 from Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska.

This same report may give additional information on other sections of this final report. Also see Waller's report of January 4, 1943 to Thomas W. Holland.

(Only one copy)

Spokane, the second largest city in the State, is located in the midst of a vast trade area known throughout the Pacific Northwest as "The Inland Empire." Spokane is surrounded by lakes, streams, mountains, forests and rich agricultural areas. Many major improvements and developments are in the planning stage, namely the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project, the greatest of its kind ever undertaken.

Spokane has about 541 businesses of all classes and 91 manufacturers. The latter extends from the manufacturing of toys from scrap lumber to the highly specialized fields of chemistry and engineering.

Spokane has had practically no new buildings and little repair and maintenance work during the war. In general there are no vacant factory buildings, no vacant warehouses and few, if any, vacant business buildings. In view of the upward population trend, it is possible that desirable business property will not be available for quite some time.

X. Administration:

Date of opening of office: April 12, 1943

PERSONNEL WHO WORKED IN THE SPOKANE WRA OFFICE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EOD</u>
Frank A. Brown	Relocation Officer	April 12, 1943 *Resigned July 6, 1944
Marcia R. Hollingsworth	Clerk-Stenographer	April 28, 1943 *Resigned Jan. 31, 1944
Fumi Mita	Clerk-Stenographer	Sept. 1, 1943 *Resigned Jan. 13, 1945 (trans. from Reno, Nevada)
Ernest J. Palmer	Relocation Officer	Nov. 15, 1943 Trans. to Boise, Ida. May, 1944

Ray B. Haight	Relocation Officer	March 16, 1944 (trans. from Helena, Mont.)	Trans. to SLC, Utah Dec. 15, 1944
Marilyn L. Smithwick	Clerk-Stenographer	July 25, 1944	
William C. Moore	Relocation Officer	Sept. 1, 1944 (trans. from SLC, Utah)	*Resigned March 31, 1945
John F. Eubank	Relocation Officer	Feb. 19, 1945	
Denora W. Boyer	Clerk-Stenographer	March 16, 1945	
Robert J. Corkery	Relocation Officer	April 4, 1945	*War Transfer LWOP June 13, 1945
Randolph S. Palmer	Relocation Officer	August 7, 1945	

*These dates represent actual dates individuals left Spokane WRA Office and do not include their accrued leave.

1. The above list of names of individuals who have been employed or who are now employed in the Spokane District WRA Office indicates the term of office of each. The persons currently employed in the Spokane District Office and their duties are:

Miss Marilyn L. Smithwick, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-3

Mrs. Denora W. Boyer, Clerk-Stenographer, CAF-4

Mr. Randolph S. Palmer, Relocation Officer, CAF-7

Mr. John F. Eubank, Relocation Officer, CAF-12

Any report regarding the administration of the Spokane District WRA Office would not be complete without certain comments, observations and recommendations that have come to the attention of the writer.

In regard to the personnel of the office, the constant shifting has caused a lack of coordination in office procedure. Miss Smithwick has been the longest employed in this office. She joined the office July 25, 1944 and has been with the office longer than any other

individual of all those who have been on this staff. Her assistance in bridging the gap between those who have left and those who have joined this office since July 1944 has been of great value.

Another comment that might be made is that there has been need in the office during most of its time of a person sapable of translating the Japanese language. We have been fortunate, however, in this respect, in having Rev. Tsukamoto, who has always been willing to come to this office and act as interpreter whenever we had need of one.

2. Significant experiences and developments:

There have been in the Spokane District organizations that have worked with the WRA Office in a program to establish a better understanding of the Japanese-American people. Of these organizations the Spokane Council on Race Relations is one that has done a commendable piece of work. Since February 19, 1945, at which time the writer joined the WRA Office, the Spokane Council on Race Relations has carried on the following activities to aid in the relocation program:

a. Cooperating with the A.A.U.W., they were able to secure Mr. Carey McWilliams, author and lecturer, to speak at a public gathering at the Spokane Civic Auditorium. His talk on "Racial Intolerance" was heard by an audience of over 800 people.

b. Other speakers of note that were brought to Spokane to be heard by the public were Dr. Linden A. Manders, a member of the Seattle Mayor's Civic Committee; Mrs. Irene Burns Miller, Race Relations Secretary of the War Hosuing Administration for the Northwest District; Captain Thomas E. Crowley and Captain Arthur W. Munch, both of the War Department.

c. The Race Relations Council, in coordination with the Council of Churches, brought Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Race Relations Department of the National Council of Churches, to speak.

d. The Race Relations Council, in coordination with the Council of Christians and Jews, arranged a program at which they had Louis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, speak on racial and religious tolerance.

e. Probably the most significant contribution made by the Race Relations Council is that with coordination with the State College of Washington \$1200 was raised to promote a study carried on by Dr. Tolbert H. Kennedy, professor in Department of Sociology, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. The study was made on the racial conditions in Spokane County.

f. Other activities carried on were in the field of securing housing for evacuees. In this field the most significant was the aid rendered the WRA in getting the Coplen Park Housing Project (a DPC Housing Project) opened for occupancy to Japanese-American people.

g. At this time the Spokane Council on Race Relations, in cooperation with the Spokane Council of Churches, is planning a Racial Clinic to be held in Spokane sometime in April, 1946.

Another organization that rendered valuable aid in relocation was the Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights, an organization consisting of over 600 World War II Veterans. This organization got its inception when Pfc Richard H. Naito, a Japanese-American World

War II Veteran who was at the time a patient at Baxter General Hospital, was refused membership to the Spokane Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 51. This organization, after carrying on a very strenuous program of objections to this VFW post's action, launched a program of elimination of discrimination against Japanese-American World War II veterans throughout the United States.

Another organization that sprang up to aid in relocation was the Walla Walla Interracial Committee. This organization is made up of citizens of Walla Walla, Washington and military personnel stationed at the Army Air Base there. They are carrying on a very progressive program against racial discrimination.

The high schools within the Spokane WRA District are in general very favorable. Two school systems that are carrying on a very progressive program and who have done much to aid in relocation are the systems at Helena, Montana and Spokane, Washington. Mr. John Shaw, Supt. of Schools at Spokane, Washington is certainly to be commended on his attitude and his willingness to do everything possible in his power to further the cause of better racial understanding.

The colleges throughout the district have also taken a fine attitude. If any one college should be pointed out as being the leader in this aspect, it would have to be the State College of Washington. The President and many members of the faculty should be commended for their fine attitudes. The student body as a whole should be commended.

The churches as a whole have carried on a rather aggressive program in furthering racial tolerance. However, it is the writer's

opinion that some of the churches are not doing what they are able to do or what is their duty to do in this respect. There are many key individuals in different communities who have not affiliated themselves with any organization that recognizes as its main purpose the furtherance of racial understanding that are living examples of what they think is right insofar as a sound racial understanding is concerned and by that example influence many other people.

It is the observation of the writer that the attitude of the individuals within an organization in regard to peoples of other races and of other religions than their own influence by the administration of that organization. If the administration of an organization has a good understanding of the various races and practices through democracy with respect to all races, the members of his organization will in nearly all cases fall in and support him in his attitude.

It has been the observation of the writer that in the Spokane District, those who have in most cases opposed the relocation of the Japanese-American people in their community have opposed it upon economic or social grounds. Certain economic interests are afraid that they might suffer economically should they enter into competition with Japanese-Americans and therefore they wish to prevent that competition and often use ulterior reasons for the opposition to the Japanese-American relocation. Ultra patriotic motives are most often used. How certain other individuals justify their wish to curb Japanese-American relocation because of social interest can best be explained by the example of one of the six individuals who voted against the application to membership of Richard H. Naito to VFW Post No. 51. (Incidentally, it might be said here that six out of seventy-six

of the attendance at this particular meeting voted against Pfc Naito. However, the VFW Post ruling is that only four persons voting against will eliminate a candidate). This particular individual gave as his reason for voting against Naito that often the men of the post throw in money to buy intoxicating liquor for a post party. To quote him: "Damned if I want a Japanese-American standing there at the bar, next to me, and drinking liquor that I have bought".

In the Spokane District, in practically all cases the objection to the Japanese-American relocation was upon an individual basis rather than an organized basis. However, the Japanese Exclusion League, an organization which had its headquarters in Seattle, did come to the district to attempt organization. Its attempts at organization were, however, a failure insofar as the Exclusion League was concerned.

Another organization which did not come into the district but which had a number of individual sympathizers was the Remember Pearl Harbor League which also had its headquarters in the Seattle District. CONCLUSION: The writer could spend considerable time in writing conclusions and recommendations. However, I do not believe that this report should be burdened with this type of thing. There is one observation that the writer believes should be included and that is this: That racial prejudice is a state of mind and can be most effectively combatted by an objective educational program; that patterns of thought regarding racial groups are learned by youngsters from adults; that patterns of thought compatible with the democratic way of life can be as easily taught as patterns of thought that were the heritage of the fascist state.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the United States Government, in coordination with the State and Local Governments, carry on a continuous program of education for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding between all racial and religious groups throughout the United States.

2. That all local citizens in all communities be encouraged to form minority group councils and that a governmental agency be set up to coordinate the work of such groups.

3. That legislation be passed that will guarantee equal rights for all, in the true spirit of democracy.

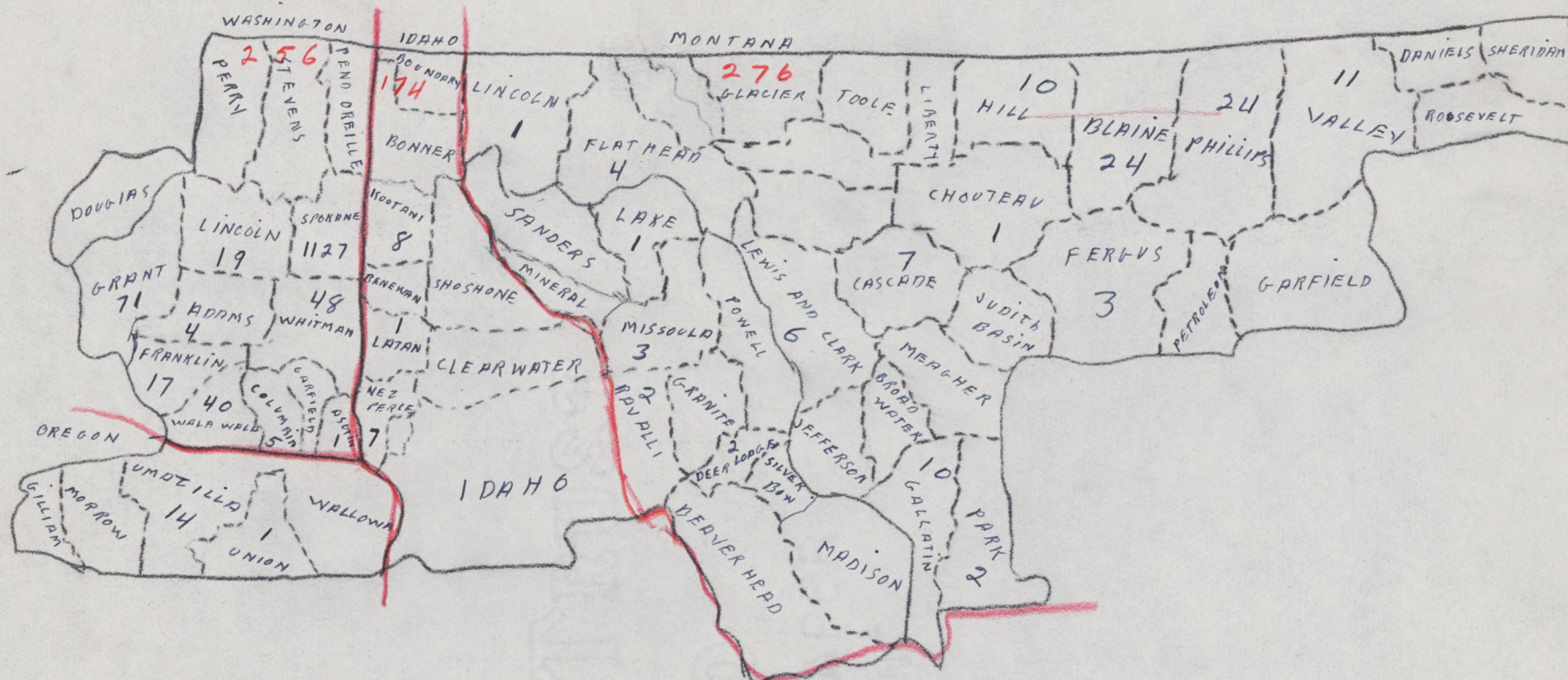


CHART OF JAPANESE POPULATION
By County and State in the Spokane District

LEGEND

Ink Figures-- Evacuee Population

Red Figures-- Railroad Workers in District By States

TOTALS

2153 - Resettlers in District Excluding Previous Residents And Voluntary Evacuees

656 - Railroad Workers in District

2809 - GRAND TOTAL

December 1945

309 Walker Building
Seattle 1, Washington

COPY

December 29, 1945

AIR MAIL

Mr. Edwin E. Ferguson
Solicitor
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Ed:

This letter will constitute a resume of my trip to Spokane in connection with the issuance of licenses to do business to persons of Japanese Ancestry. I was in Spokane December 27th and 28th and worked with John Eubank, the Relocation Officer there, on the problem. At the outset, I should like to express my high regard for John and my genuine appreciation for his splendid cooperation during the time I was in Spokane.

By way of background on the situation, it may be well to point out that the problem concerning the licensing of persons of Japanese ancestry in Spokane first arose at the time of voluntary evacuation early in 1942. A great many voluntary evacuees from this area chose Spokane as the most satisfactory place in which to re-establish themselves, at least for the duration of the war. This influx of people of Japanese ancestry caused the city officials to take certain steps which they considered expedient in an effort to discourage the settlement of evacuees in their city. They felt that one of the most effective means of discouraging this settlement would be to deny them the issuance of licenses to do business and that became a policy strictly adhered to, but one which was never buttressed by formal action in the form of an ordinance, resolution or any written directive. It was simply an understanding between the Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel. (Spokane has a commission form of government and the governing body is composed of a Mayor and four commissioners. The Corporation Counsel is legal advisor to the governing body.) Eventually the number of voluntary evacuees attempting to settle in the city diminished and there was a period of relative inactivity in connection with the problem until the exclusion orders were lifted last January.

With the lifting of those orders, however, a number of evacuees decided to relocate in the Spokane area; and throughout this year the attitude of the Commissioners has again been most antagonistic. On September 21 of this year the situation became so serious that John Eubank went before the Council in an effort to get the Commissioners to remove the pressure. At that time the Council contended that it would issue licenses to Americans of Japanese ancestry on the same basis that licenses would be issued to any other citizens of the United States. However, the Spokane Chronicle for September 21 carries a story con-

cerning Eubank's meeting with the Council. In that story Mayor Ottis A. Dirkes is quoted as stating that the Japanese population in Spokane had grown from 300 before the war to 1100 in September and, said the Mayor, "1100 Japanese in Spokane County are too damn many.... If Spokane is being made a Mecca for Japanese who are not wanted elsewhere, we don't like it--and we won't stand for it." In the same story William P. Payne, Public Safety Commissioner under whose jurisdiction licenses are issued, made this statement: "I'm going to make it just as tough as possible for Japanese to do business in Spokane. I am not in sympathy with them whatsoever." Corporation Counsel George Ferris told Eubank that during the war the Council had refused to grant licenses to any persons of Japanese ancestry because "they flocked into Spokane and we don't want to give them any more."

You know the rest of the background in general from my November 23rd report. On Thursday, John and I talked with a number of people of Japanese ancestry operating businesses or desiring to operate businesses in Spokane, in an effort to determine just what the situation is at the present time. The picture is certainly confused and it appears that licenses have been issued or denied without rhyme or reason. Before going to Spokane, I had talked with Shuichi Fukui who now lives at 1527 Fawcett Avenue in Tacoma. He came to Tacoma the latter part of September of this year because he was unable to get a license to operate a business in Spokane. Fukui is a naturalized American citizen, having served in the armed forces of the United States in World War I. His son, a member of the armed forces of the United States in World War II, was killed in action on Okinawa. Fukui first attempted to get a bakery license in Spokane. He wanted to manufacture rice cakes. A condition precedent to the issuance of such a license is an inspection of the premises by the Health Department. After Fukui had found a location, the building was inspected, and Fukui was told that he would be issued a license to operate a bakery at that location providing he could meet the sanitary requirements. In addition, the inspector told him that it would doubtless cost at least \$10,000 to renovate the building in order to make it suitable for the operation of a bakery. This wasn't particularly encouraging and eventually Fukui learned that he could not get enough sugar under OPA regulations to make rice cakes for commercial sale. A friend of his was operating a restaurant in Spokane. In the back of the restaurant was sufficient space for the establishment of a poolroom and the friend was anxious to have Fukui set up such a business in connection with the restaurant. When Fukui applied for a license, he was told that the Council was on record to the effect that it would not issue licenses to persons of Japanese ancestry unless they had lived in Spokane prior to the war. Fukui repeated this to John Eubank and Eubank's discussion of the matter with the licensing people resulted in his being invited to present his case before the Council with the results outlined above.

On the other hand, Jack Koyama, who operates the M & M Cafe in Spokane, received a license to operate in November or October of 1944. Jack is a citizen of the United States, and at least one of his brothers is in the Army. Perhaps if the licensing officials made any distinction between this and the Fukui case, it is because Jack had been in business in Spokane for about ten years previously.

But Dick Kimura, a discharged veteran of World War II, was denied a license to operate the Temple Court Hotel on five different occasions. He was turned down in September, October and December of 1944 and in April and June of 1945. Eventually the owner of the building, M. G. Shoemaker, secured the license in his own name and Kimura has been operating under an understanding with him. Shoemaker himself made two efforts to get the license in Kimura's name. Kimura served two years in the United States Army. At one time when he made his application for a license, he was asked whether he was of Japanese ancestry and whether he had ever been in Japan. His parents had taken him to Japan for a few months when he was a very small child and he so advised the licensing officer.

The Park Hotel is owned in the name of Miyo Miyada, an American citizen who is an honor student at Washington State College. She was denied a license to operate the hotel in December of 1944. The hotel is now being operated as an apartment house, as the operation of apartment houses in Spokane does not require the issuance of a license.

Tom Tsubota, an American citizen, has been told that he will be granted a license to operate a hotel, which he has recently purchased, after the first of the year. He is presently operating the Elk City Apartments, which, as previously indicated, does not require a license.

On December 26, 1944 Chosin Higa applied for a license to operate a hotel in Spokane but the application was turned down. Higa is a veteran of World War I (he may or may not be a citizen) and a member of a Billings, Montana, American Legion Post. He operated the New Oxford Hotel in Billings until he came to Spokane about a year ago. He is now living in Los Angeles where he is the owner and operator of an apartment house.

Sam Kondo, who operates the Wallace Hotel, decided it was not worthwhile to take a chance in making application for a license in his own name because he is an Issei. His wife, however, is an American citizen and the hotel license was issued in her name. Sam also operates a grocery store in the hotel but since he does not sell anything in that store which requires refrigeration, it is not necessary for him to have a license for the store. It is necessary, however, for the store to pass sanitary inspections and the Health Department has so far approved the sanitary conditions in the store without question.

I told you in my report dated December 21 that S. Osawa and C. T. Takahashi received a license to operate the Glove Hotel which they have recently purchased. The license was issued, however, only after, having been refused a license, the attorney for Takahashi and Osawa had insisted on a written refusal from Commissioner Payne.

In the midst of all this confusion of policy, if any, John Eubank tells me that a character of somewhat shady reputation was recently licensed (to operate a hotel, I believe) without anyone questioning the fact that he is a Japanese American. John was very disturbed about it in view of the fact that many more worthy and more legitimate applications had been refused. The question of paying protection immediately presents itself but even there confusion is rampant because the place was recently raided and yielded a crop of

gamblers. And, speaking of protection, John thinks that possibly at one time sanitary inspectors were collecting five dollars per month from certain businessmen of Japanese descent. There is no proof, however, and John thinks that if the practice was ever followed it has been discontinued.

The license to M. C. Shoemaker, owner of the Temple Court Hotel operated by Dick Kimura, expires on December 31 of this year. Kimura was reluctant to make application again in his own behalf but after some discussion decided that he would do so. I accompanied him to the licensing office on Thursday afternoon. The applications for licenses are accepted by a police officer under the supervision of Commissioner Payne. When we went in, the officer merely looked at Kimura and stated that this made a record number of times that he had been in for a license. The officer added that there had been no change in the situation and that it was useless for Kimura to make an application. Kimura and I then went to the office of Commissioner Payne. The Commissioner immediately noticed Kimura's discharge button and after I outlined the background of Kimura's problem, the Commissioner stated that obviously he should be issued a license and instructed the police officer to accept the application. Payne at that time stated that any American citizen would receive a license to engage in business in Spokane regardless of his ancestry. I told him that Kimura had been turned down five times and the Commissioner expressed some surprise. He explained to me that he had taken office only last June and that he could accept no responsibility for what had gone on prior to that time. Obviously either he does not know what goes on in his own department or is rather adroit. It may just be possible that the police officer who issues licenses simply has failed to distinguish a Japanese American from a Japanese National in the past. He reiterated that under his administration of the Department of Safety, licenses will be issued without any question to any American citizen of Japanese descent. I think there is no question but that Kimura's license will be in the mail for him next week in accordance with the regulations.

While in the Commissioner's office, I asked him whether he would issue a license to an alien of Japanese ancestry. He stated that he would not because the Council had an understanding that no licenses would be issued to Japanese aliens. John Eubank and I then went to talk with Jim Kobayashi, who is preparing to open the Manchou Restaurant in Spokane. Kobayashi told us that because he is an alien, he had decided to have Mrs. Miyeko Yamaura make application for the license in her name. Mrs. Yamaura and her mother are employed by Kobayashi. I asked Kobayashi whether he would be willing to make application in his own name in an effort to test the validity of Commissioner Payne's refusal to issue such a license. Kobayashi said that he would do so if such was our desire. Yesterday morning, then, John and I called on George Ferris, the Corporation Counsel. Ferris explained that there was no ordinance or other written directive forbidding the issuance of a license to an alien of Japanese ancestry, but that the Council simply had an understanding to that effect. I told Ferris that I believed he was skating on thin legal ice if he advised the Council that a refusal to issue a license to a person simply because he is an alien is a valid exercise of authority. Ferris stated that he really had done no research on the question but he supposed that it might at least be open to doubt. He suggested that we discuss the question with Commissioner Payne.

John and I then went to see Payne. At that time he again denied that an American citizen had ever been refused a license since he assumed

office last June. However, he also repeated that he would not be in favor of issuing licenses to Japanese aliens. He explained that he felt very strongly on the subject because of a sense of responsibility to Mayor Dirkes who is now in a hospital for the mentally deranged and is never expected to return to his duties as Mayor of Spokane. Payne states that the chief reason for the Mayor's mental condition is the fact that his son, while serving in the Army Air Forces, was shot down over Japan and has not been heard from since. I raised with the Commissioner at that time the question of the legality of denials of licenses to engage in common occupations to aliens, whatever their nationality. Payne then suggested that since it was time for the daily Council meeting, I might discuss the question with the Council and the Corporation Counsel. John and I went to the Council chamber and after an explanation by Commissioner Payne, I was invited to explain our position. I took considerable care to point out that I was not approaching the Council in a critical attitude and, rather hypocritically I suppose, stated that it was possible for me to understand their attitude in view of all the circumstances. I did state, however, that I believed that every time they denied a Japanese alien a license to engage in business in Spokane, they were violating terms of the Constitution of the United States. I made the point that we were not particularly anxious to instigate any litigation but that we felt that the problem had to be solved before WRA goes out of business; and that if a suit against the Commissioner of Public Safety became necessary in order to solve it, such a suit might well be filed by an alien seeking a license. The Commissioners, including Dr. Hendricks, the Public Health Commissioner who has made some rather rabid statements about people of Japanese ancestry, stated in various ways that certainly the Council did not want litigation in the matter and further that they believed the problem could be ironed out without resort to a test case. They gave me quite an elaborate explanation about their loyalty to the Mayor, about the intense feeling against the Japanese people immediately after Pearl Harbor, and about the opinions of the townspeople that if the evacuees were not good enough for Seattle, they were not good enough for Spokane. Even Commissioner Payne finally got around to saying that he believed that now that the war is over, the Council might well proceed to issue licenses to aliens of Japanese nationality upon the same basis as to any other aliens. An atmosphere of harmony and good will prevailed by that time, and I jocularly told the Commissioners that I intended to test the sincerity of their assurances that very afternoon by asking an alien to submit an application for a license to operate a restaurant. All assurances were to the effect that the license would be issued. The bargain was sealed by a handshake with Commissioner Payne.

I hastily went over to Jim Kobayashi's restaurant only to receive the disappointment that has too often occurred in similar instances. I was not able to make Kobayashi believe that he would be issued a license. He finally stated that Mrs. Yamaura and her mother had actually put up most of the money for operation of the restaurant and that he really was only the cook. I simply could not shake him in his determination not to make application for a license. However, Mrs. Yamaura went to the City Hall by herself and her application for a license was accepted by the police officer referred to above, without question as to her ancestry or her citizenship. That was some satisfaction, but I sincerely hope that soon an Alien in Spokane will apply for a license of some sort.

I should like to say that I believe the Commissioners made their assurances in good faith. I do not believe they will refuse to issue a license to anyone of Japanese ancestry in the future provided such alien meets the normal requirements therefor. However, if such a refusal should be made, I believe the Commissioners will back down in the face of threatened litigation. John Eubank tells me that there are two attorneys on the Executive Committee of the Race Relations Council in Spokane. If any person of Japanese ancestry is turned down for a license in the future, I believe John plans to call the matter to the attention of one of these attorneys, and I see no reason now why the result of such action would not bring a satisfactory solution.

I don't know how many people have left Spokane because they could not get business licenses. It may even be that the Commissioners feel that their refusal to issue licenses in the past has served its purposes, which now accounts for their seemingly cooperative attitude. I think, however, that another factor is more important. Time is a great healer and time is on the side of WRA in working out problems such as these.

The enclosed clipping from today's issue of the Spokane Spokesman-Review appeared also in last evening's edition of the Spokane Chronicle. I understand both papers are under the same ownership. Their reporter called me upon the advice of Commissioner Payne who originally released the story and suggested that a statement might be obtained from me. The statement doesn't much resemble what I told the reporter over the telephone. Perhaps, however, the fact that the Council's attitude of yesterday was publicized as much as their previous attitude may be a good omen. At least they are on record publicly with respect to both attitudes.

Sincerely,

/s/ Irvin Lechliter
Area Attorney

CC: Rex Lee
Harold S. Fistere
John Eubank
Ray Haight

COPY

R Spicer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

515 Realty Building
Spokane, 8 Washington

April 1, 1946

Subject: Termination Report

To: Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director, War Relocation Authority, Barr Bldg.,
910-17th St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

From: Mr. Randolph S. Palmer, Relocation Officer, Spokane, Washington

At the outset it would be well to point out that the writer of this report has been a Relocation Officer for but a relatively short time, viz: August 7, 1945 to the closure of the War Relocation Authority.

Since a previous Final Report has already been submitted by this office, it would serve no useful purpose to recapitulate but rather will the writer narrate the developments subsequent to the submission of the aforementioned report, and conclude with his criticisms, suggestions and conclusions.

The writer, being a veteran of World War II, has been able to understand the "Veteran" problem in general and particularly as it has applied to Nisei veterans. Having had, previous to his association with the War Relocation Authority, considerable experience dealing with Veterans' "problems", his knowledge of contacts was of assistance to these Nisei young men. For both the aforementioned reasons then, he has devoted a fair proportion of his time to assisting the Nisei veterans to become re-established in the community. The Veterans of Foreign War Post #51 incident is well known and their policy has not changed inasmuch as they have rejected further Nisei applications for membership. Not only that but they have approached prominent Issei and Nisei about the formation of a separate post for Nisei veterans and are forming a separate post for Chinese veterans. The writer has conscientiously felt and continues to feel that "segregation" is not the solution to such a situation and has urged the Nisei veterans to oppose this move. Thus far, with the help of some of the Nisei veterans, the men are standing fast and recently a very strong plea to them was published in the Pacific Citizen. The author of the plea, being Spady A. Koyama, former Technical Sergeant of the United States Sixth Army and one of the first Nisei veterans rejected by the aforementioned V.F.W. Post. Both the writer and the other Relocation Officer have talked with as many members of the Post as possible and have lent whatever aid they could to

stimulate a movement among the non-bigots of the Post to repudiate the policy on the rejection of members. At this writing such a movement is under way, but its success at this time is doubtful in view of the entrenchment in the elective offices of some of the bigoted members.

So far as the American Legion is concerned, the writer cannot predict what the Legion Posts composed of World War I veterans would do were a Nisei to apply. The American Legion World War II, Post 200, however, has no anti-minority feeling nor policy and if a Veteran applied for membership, he is accepted or rejected as an individual, not as a member of any race, nationality, etc. The writer recommended the same Spady A. Koyama for membership into the last mentioned Legion post and he was accepted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Koyama and the writer have also worked together and continue to do so in the American Veterans Committee, of which the writer is Publicity Chairman and Mr. Koyama, vice-Chairman. Recently Mr. Koyama was elected to the position of Adjutant of the Spokane Chapter of the Military Order of the Purple Heart which is a full time paid position, that is about thirty-two hours a week. As such, he is their representative on the All Veterans Council which has several prominent members from the VFW Post which rejected the Nisei veterans who applied for membership.

Inso far as the Spokane Council on Racial Relations is concerned, the writer continues to act as the Secretary of the Executive Committee; however, he has submitted his resignation effective with the closure of this office inasmuch as his future plans are very indefinite. At the present time the Council is working towards an Interracial Clinic to be held in the first week of May in Spokane. At this clinic the problems of housing and employment as they affect the various racial minorities will be discussed. Consultants in both fields will be present and the case-report method will be used with final summary sessions and the formulation of programs for future action. The writer is acting as temporary publicity chairman for the Clinic. Thus far good response has been received from all organizations contacted to endorse the Clinic and to send representatives there. For example; the writer has contacted the City Council through Police Judge Kelly, the Central Labor Council of the A.F. of L. and the A.F. of L. locals individually to a large extent, all the Veterans organizations, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and other individuals and organizations. In the way of favorable response there were in attendance at the first meeting of the General Sponsorship Committee, representatives from the American Legion Post 200, American Veterans Committee, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and one A.F. of L. local. The President of the Central Labor Council expressed himself to the writer as feeling that race relations had no place in the labor movement which probably accounts for the dearth of A.F. of L. attendance. The other Relocation Officer, however, contacted the C.I.O. and they had their Field Representative in attendance. Judge Kelly was unable to attend through a mix-up in appointments at the last minute but assured the writer that he would lend his aid and also that at least one of the City Commissioners would be present. It is the writer's belief that the successful prosecution of the aforementioned Clinic can do a great

deal towards revealing what the racial problem is in this locality and working it out satisfactorily.

In further connection with establishing a desirable situation as to the evacuees in the locals, the writer had two interviews with the secretary of the local lodge of the Elks when they scheduled Julia de la Galzada Peters to speak. This woman had formerly been under the sponsorship of the Art Ritchie agency in Seattle and the same Ritchie is purported to have been associated with the Japanese Exclusion League. All the material was brought to the Secretary's attention and he and the entertainment committee chairman were present at the meeting at which she spoke to see that no anti-sentiment was expressed.

Recently the writer and the other Relocation Officer were called on to assist in planning and staging a banquet for the returned Nisei veterans. There was an excellent attendance and excellent publicity in the two local papers, including an editorial in each on the Japanese-American veterans.

The present supervisor of the County Welfare in Spokane is a veteran of World War II and is very sympathetic to the problems of the evacuees, not that he leans over backwards to assist them, but that they receive the fairest treatment possible from his organization, but that was true when his predecessor was in office as well, although there were minor matters that needed ironing out occasionally.

The writer has the following conclusions, opinions, criticisms, and/or suggestions to make as he terminates this report and his service with the War Relocation Authority:

1. While qualified personnel were undoubtedly hired in all positions, still they were in the main unfamiliar with the WRA procedures; for this reason the writer believes that more training could have been given to the Relocation Officers before they embarked on their duties on their own. Conceding that some Relocation Officers may have been hired for a particular purpose, such as Public Relations man for the Authority in a certain locale, still a reasonable period of orientation into the policies, program, etc. of the WRA would have been exceedingly helpful.
2. It would have been of great utility in an office where two stenographers were employed to have had one of them be a Nisei. Not only would she have been helpful as an interpreter but the effect on the evacuees would have been very favorable. Fortunately, however, in the Spokane Office we have had two excellent Caucasian stenographers, who more than made up in patience what they lacked in knowledge of the Japanese language and except for those evacuees who spoke no English at all, or only a few words, these two young women were able to elicit what the situation was and take the necessary steps from there.

3. While it probably was unavoidable, the shifting of personnel out of office during the life of the WRA has made a continuity of policy extremely difficult; for example , the persons with the longest service in the Spokane Office is the present stenographer who has had some two years' experience, one Relocation Officer with a little over a year and the writer with some seven months. It would seem that stronger steps might have been taken to keep at least one Relocation Officer in a locality for the duration of the program and thus make a continuity of policy, record keeping, public relations, etc.
4. A more uniform attention to general policy and programs by the Centers in their relations with the District Offices would have been quite helpful, but then one presumes such variations to be expected in such a gigantic program, and outside of the Utopia absolute uniformity probably can only be desired and never attained.

There have been mistakes made, but they have been capitalized on to prevent similar occurrences, and if a similar organization ever again becomes necessary it would do well to study the growth and development of the War Relocation Authority to learn an exceedingly effective method of coping with the problem.

So far as what is in store for the evacuees when the WRA is closed, it can be said honestly about the Spokane District that everything has been done to assure a community assumption of responsibility and we feel confident from our contacts that such will be the case, and in so far as we are concerned the program will have been successfully concluded in this District.

515 Realty Building
Spokane 8, Washington



April 2, 1946

TO : Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director, War Relocation Authority, Barr Bldg.,
910-17th St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

FROM : *John F. Labank*
Mr. John F. Labank, Relocation Officer, Spokane, Washington

SUBJECT : Termination Report

In this report it should be noted that the writer joined the War Relocation Authority's forces on February 17, 1945, only a few days more than thirteen months previous to the writing of this termination report. It will, therefore, be necessary to confine the suggestions and criticisms to the period of the last thirteen months principally. Reference will only be made to the policy and program previous to the date the writer joined the office only in so far as they affected the operation of the office during the writer's tenure.

It is the writer's opinion that the W.R.A. has done a commendable job of handling the task set out before it. Never before has the United States ever been confronted with such a problem. The nature of the problem alone was enough, but to add to that the war hysteria and the unethical economic practices involved, the ultimate problem was a tremendous undertaking. It is the writer's hope that never again in the history of our democracy will the government ever have to carry on a program of this nature. If such a problem should ever confront us again we should use the knowledge gained from this experience in better carrying on the job. It is in this spirit that this report is being written. The criticisms, reason for the criticisms, and suggestions for alleviating them are set forth below in numerical order:

1. There seemed to the writer to be a lack of a formulated social program set forth for the W.R.A. personnel to follow. It is true that there was not a precedent in our history to fall back on for such a program, but nevertheless, it need not have been all left to trial and error. There were certain patterns that could have been set forth based upon sound sociological planning. Therefore, the following recommendation is made:
An advisory committee of five sociologists be employed to carry on a program of education of the personnel as to the program and its function.

2. There was an apparent lack of orientation and training of new personnel as employees left the organization and new employees came on to the job. The new employees were left to learn the hard way, that is by trial and error, the functions of the program; therefore, the following recommendation is made:

As each employee came on to the job a short orientation and training period be instituted for him.

3. The inconsistencies caused by a constant shifting in personnel in the Spokane District Office since its establishment has been a source of some confusion in the office operation. How to alleviate this problem, the writer is unable to answer.
4. There is an unnecessary wastage of time and material in the constant changing in procedures.

The aforementioned advisory committee would eliminate much of this apparent confusion and waste.

5. There was a lack of interchange of ideas between relocation officers in this district offices and the officers in the centers.

It would have been helpful to have had closer coordination in the plan of action.

6. There was a lack of suggestions in public relations techniques.

A way to have avoided this is to have had a regular pooling of ideas of successful techniques; that is, techniques that work in one locality might work in a similar situation in another locality in another district. In addition, there are certain suggestions in regard to techniques in general that should be helpful to the W.R.A. public relations personnel.

7. Near the close of the relocation centers there was evidence of some misinformation being given to relocatees. If this did actually occur it had no place in the program. This evidence was particularly true with reference to the availability of housing, and of the amount of resettlement allotments and when the procedures of allotment allowances would be executed.

In the opinion of the writer the above is some of the more important weaknesses of the W.R.A.'s program.

Some of the more important complimentary aspects of the program are:

1. The overall cooperation between the various district offices, the district and area offices, and the district and relocation center personnel.
2. The cooperation shown by the publicity department in Washington, D. C. and the district and area offices.
3. The sincerity with respect to the aims of the program by the great majority of the personnel. It was not a job for anyone who was not sincere.
4. The public relations program in spite of some inefficiencies has done an excellent job. The success is a demonstration of how effective a program can be in changing public opinion. It illustrates that a program of propaganda can be utilized in promoting good as well as evil.
5. The War Department is to be complimented for its fine efforts in righting a wrong that was committed early in the war. Their action in arranging for the speaking tours on the West Coast of army officers was extremely beneficial to the program.

The writer has thoroughly enjoyed his work with the W.R.A. during the past year.



and the fact that the Japanese government has not yet

been able to secure the release of the American prisoners of war.

The Japanese government has also failed to provide any information

regarding the whereabouts of the American prisoners of war.

The Japanese government has also failed to provide any information

regarding the whereabouts of the American prisoners of war.

The Japanese government has also failed to provide any information

