

Chronicle

Colorado River

54685

From ROCKFORD (Ill.) REGISTER REPUBLIC

2/23/44

7153

REASON TRIUMPHS

The Colorado legislature was called into special session early this month to enact a law to prohibit persons of Japanese ancestry, including loyal Japanese-Americans who are citizens of the United States, from owning land in that state.

The legislature adjourned a week after the session began without passing the proposed law. In fact, members were overwhelmingly against it.

Refusal to follow the path of blind discrimination speaks well of the Colorado legislature's understanding of what this country stands for.

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COLORADO COMMITTEE FOR FAIR PLAY

Report of Executive Secretary
December 1, 1944



Historical

In January, 1944, pressure was put on Governor Vivian to call a special session of the Legislature to consider placing on the November ballot an amendment which would deny to aliens ineligible to citizenship the right to own property in the state. The clamor for this came from Adams County where the largest Japanese population resides, with backing from some other parts of the state. After conference with both proponents and opponents, the Governor acquiesced. Due study of the proposal by the Legislature was made--including an open hearing at which representatives of both sides presented their viewpoints. The proposal before the Legislature was not that of denying alien ownership, but only whether such decision should be referred to the electorate. It failed to carry.

Immediately following the session of the Legislature, a petition was circulated to secure sufficient names to place the proposal before the electorate by this method. This was easily done. The proponents incorporated as "The American League" and what became "Amendment No. 3" appeared on the ballot.

Quite a nucleus of opponents to the proposal developed within the Legislature and without. This was made up of representatives of various groups--religious, civic, educators, lawyers, and others. A hastily formed "Citizens' Emergency Committee" circulated a statement in opposition to placing the proposal on the ballot. Later, those in the Denver area held informal meetings to consider the advisability of unitedly opposing the proposed amendment. There was much doubt regarding the possibility of defeating the amendment, but the 50 or so attending the series of meetings decided that an attempt should be made. A program was adopted, and an Executive Committee was appointed. This was made up of: Arthur A. Brooks, Jr.; Dr. Prudence Bostwick; C. P. Garman, Secretary; Cora Riggle; Ruth Schacht. Later, the following were added: Robert Colwell, and Louise Evans. As members of the Finance and Publicity Committees: Leon E. Grubaugh, Harold Saks, Mrs. Helen Arndt, Barron Beshoar, and Wallis Reef.

Campaign

The necessity of assembling and publishing factual data was recognized. This was greatly furthered by a fairly comprehensive survey by the Denver office of WRA covering population, property, ownership, etc. of Colorado residents of Japanese ancestry. It was also recognized that the fundamental issue at stake was the maintenance of the principles and practices upon which America was founded. This resulted in the adoption of the slogan: "Keep Colorado American; Vote 'No' on Amendment No. 3."

C. P. Garman was made Executive-Secretary and Treasurer, in order to co-ordinate the work of the Committee and to extend the organization throughout the state. The Committee incorporated with prominent representatives from different parts of the state as directors. President R. G. Gustavson of Colorado University was made Honorary Chairman. The names thus added gave prestige to the Committee and assisted greatly in securing the large number of Sponsors from various parts of the state. Local activity was promoted in a number of cities and towns, and where possible, branch committees were formed. For this purpose, visits were made to Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Lamar, Rocky Ford, Grand Junction, Delta and elsewhere. Correspondence was continuous with representatives here and in other cities. A Larimer County Committee was formed, with H. H. Wright of Fort Collins as secretary, and other officers being leading educators in the county.

Finances

The financial problem loomed large when the Executive Committee took over. Our activities were necessarily limited by the funds available, and could be planned only as receipts were in hand or in sight. A few organizations offered aid. These included the Denver YWCA's contribution of \$150.00, and the American Association of Social Workers' contribution of \$50.00. Great encouragement came when Leon E. Grubaugh announced a contribution of \$500.00 from the Council of Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches; also, the loan of Galen R. Weaver for two months, with salary and travel to and from Colorado. He also announced receipt of a gift of \$500.00 from a private party. Other contributions were received from religious groups: \$100.00 from the United Christian Missionary Society and \$200.00 from the Colorado Missionary Society (both organs of the Disciples of Christ). \$200.00 was contributed by another organization. Sums of \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$25.00 were received from other groups in Denver and elsewhere.

A detailed statement by the treasurer is being supplied to Directors and the Executive Committee. Copies will be sent to Contributors and Sponsors requesting it. Here is a brief summary as per December 1, 1944:

RECEIPTS

Contributed by Sponsors.	\$1,240.50
Contributed by other Individuals . . .	923.00
Contributed by Organizations	1,538.18
Miscellaneous contributions.	52.03
<u>Total.</u>	<u>\$3763.71</u>

EXPENDITURES

Office Secretary	\$ 360.16
Travel.	169.22
Postage	168.02
Radio Publicity.	1,143.49
Newspaper "Ads".	888.00
Printing	490.85
Other (Including McWilliams' Exp.) . .	412.57
<u>Total.</u>	<u>\$3632.31</u>

BALANCE, Dec. 1, 1944 \$ 131.40

Publicity

Enrolling Sponsors was in itself an important part of the publicity campaign. Decision was made by many who had previously given little or no thought to the amendment. As the roll of Sponsors composed of leading citizens increased, its influence on the general public was cumulative.

Speakers addressed many gatherings--churches, service clubs, etc.--and special forums and public meetings were arranged. The secretary addressed such meetings beginning in July, along with enlisting Directors and Sponsors. Among the many others, those deserving special notice are: Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., Rev. Raymond Waser, Rev. Clarence Kemper, Prof. Wm. Bernard. Doubtless there were many others whose names were not brought to our attention.

The outstanding speaker in the campaign was Galen R. Weaver, who accepted invitations in Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Montrose, Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, and Greeley. Both his ability as a thinker and speaker and his background eminently fitted him for this work. Long residence in Honolulu, that well-known racial complex, attendance at the biennial sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations, presence in Honolulu prior to, at the time of, and after the Pearl Harbor

disaster, these combined to prepare him both as a narrator and an interpreter of the facts Coloradans were anxious to know at this juncture. His addresses well illustrated the fact that the discriminatory measure placed before us is but a small part of a national and international problem which did not originate and will not end in this state. For this reason, requests for his services continued to come in after the election and after his departure.

We were fortunate, also, in securing for two days the services of Carey McWilliams, former Coloradan, attorney, writer, lecturer, who has given much thought and research to America's racial problems, including the issues centering about Japanese immigrants and their descendants.

Radio and newspaper publicity were given greatest emphasis. This was channeled through Messrs. Goldberg and Gamzey, experienced in this work. Press notices and interviews were arranged. Four-inch "ads" were run in Colorado's 171 daily and weekly newspapers, and in the racial and religious organs available.

The following broadcasts were arranged for:

- 1 15 Minute Panel (Weaver, McWilliams, Garman) over KLZ-KVOR.
The same recording given over KMYR and KGHF (Covering Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo).
- 1 15 Minute Panel (Bosworth, Grubaugh, Brooks) over KLZ-KVOR.
The same recorded over KFKA, KFXJ, KOKO (Covering Denver, Colorado Springs, Greeley, Grand Junction, and La Junta.)
- 18 Spot announcements over 8 stations, including Durango and Sterling, in addition to above.
- 6 Spot announcements over KGHF, Pueblo.

From our office, the following printed material was prepared and distributed:

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|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,000 | Letterheads |
| 500 | Mimeographed Double Post Cards (Hotel Luncheon Invitations) |
| 2,000 | Hand Bills (McWilliams' Public Meeting) |
| 10,000 | Hand Bills ("Vote 'No' on Amendment No. 3"). Distributed at YWCA, churches, to factory workers, house to house calls |
| 11,200 | Post Cards to Rural Box Holders. (Discontinued as funds ran out). |
| 10,000 | Eight-page Bulletins. |

Competitors and Allies

The original pressure on Governor Vivian by Adams County legislators was seemingly brought at the request of truck farmers, largely of Italian descent. Dr. J. C. Wells, Mayor of Brighton, became head of the movement which organized as the "American League."

Mr. Wells was the main speaker at Forums and Public Meetings in the Denver area until near the end of October. Then he was joined by John R. Lechner, Austrian-born, naturalized American, associated with California anti-Japanese activities. He participated in public meetings at Brighton, Grand Junction and Denver. The last two, announced as not wanted, and with questions and discussion barred. Advertisements were run in the Grand Junction Sentinel and the Denver Post. The Post also carried an interview with Mr. Lechner, under the heading: "Expert Says Jap Landowners Drive Out American Farmers"; also, a charge by Mayor Wells that Pfc. Thos. Higa may have been brought into the state by the WRA to campaign against this amendment. This was refuted in the issue of the following day by Mr. Charles Miller, Denver WRA, who stated that this "is the bunk." Higa was released by the War Dept. to speak to Japanese parents on his observations and experiences on the Italian front. The Denver Post recommended a "Yes" vote on the amendment.

* The last two, announced as public meetings, turned out to be private meetings, excluding those not wanted, and with questions and discussion barred.

The Rocky Mountain News and the Pueblo Star Journal and Chieftan opposed the Amendment. It was also opposed, with reasons, by both the Colorado State League of Women Voters and the Denver Civic League. Also, by the Intermountain Jewish News, the Colorado Statesman and the Star (both Negro papers), and the Rocky Mountain Churchman. The Fellowship of Reconciliation, The Cosmopolitan Club, the J.A.C.L., the Farmers' Union, the Colorado Council of Churches and Colorado Council of Church Women, the Denver Council of Churches and Denver Council of Church Women, and many other Denver organizations also opposed the amendment.

Results

This report has been delayed, awaiting details which would make possible some evaluation of our work, or some lessons to be drawn for future use. At this time, such data are insufficient.

It was noticeable that in Denver, the Negro and Jewish precincts voted "no." On the other hand, Italian and Spanish precincts voted "yes." Also, the soldier voter throughout the state was strongly "No", even in Denver, Adams, and Mesa Counties where the civilian vote was reversed. It is evident that at least these groups knew what they were voting for and what they were voting against. Since this is the case, perhaps the confused wording of the amendment created less confusion in voting than we had supposed.

The following unofficial reports have been received:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Denver, civilian	73,033	62,776
" soldier	2,820	5,827
Adams County, civilian	3,915	2,563
" " soldier	74	223
Mesa County, civilian	6,230	3,862
Mesa County, Official		
<u>Total</u>	6,667	4,538
Huerfano County, Total	1,031	1,400
Otero County, civilian	1,403	3,757
Prowers County, soldier	46	172
Prowers County, Total	1,042	2,228
Morgan County, civilian	1,926	2,169
Crowley County civilian	374	663
Boulder County, civilian	6,107	66,357
Weld County, civilian	6,714	8,094
Colorado, civilian	161,506	173,375
Colorado, soldier	773,632	775,752

Montrose County reports: "No's led by 1,000 majority." Pueblo: "It was defeated here by about two to one." Grand Junction: "The soldier vote was just as strongly opposed ...as the county was for it."

Quotations from some of the congratulatory letters may be of interest.
(Personal references omitted).

"I congratulate you personally, and the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, Inc., for the job that the Committee has done for Colorado. It simply goes to prove that a small group of good people with a good cause, who really put forth an effort, can do what to many people would seem impossible...." D. S. Myer

"It is great to read that you have prevented Colorado from going fascist, like California." A Pasadenan

"May we congratulate you on your successful campaign against Amendment No. 3..... It is to be hoped that any future legislation based upon the same un-American principles, wherever it may be introduced, will meet with as strenuous and effective opposition." Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, Executive Secretary
Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play

Other messages have come from Coloradans, New Yorkers, and others.

The Future

Suggestions are being received that our Committee continue to function. There is ample work within the purpose for which we organized. Other similar organizations do not operate on a state wide basis. Definite suggestions will be welcomed.

Clark P. Garman, Executive Secretary
Colorado Committee for Fair Play

621 Mack Building
Denver 2, Colorado
December 1, 1944

Oregon
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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY - REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 274

Introduced by COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LAWS (by request)
and read first time February 27, 1945

A BILL

For an act to regulate further the rights, powers and disabilities of aliens to own property in this state; establishing certain presumptions in respect thereto; providing penalties and injunctive relief for violation; providing a saving clause, and declaring an emergency.

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. Whenever leases, cropping agreements, or any other agreements to acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy and transfer real property for farming or agricultural purposes, or to transfer in whole or in part the beneficial use of said lands, are made in the name of the wife or child of any alien not eligible for citizenship under the laws of the United States or made in the name of any other person, and when any such alien not eligible for such citizenship is then or thereafter allowed to remain or go upon the land, farm and cultivate same and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of such agricultural lands or obtains or has a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of the agricultural crops produced on said lands, then any person signing or entering into any such agreement with knowledge that any such alien shall be allowed or permitted to farm and cultivate such land and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of such agricultural lands or have a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of the agricultural crops produced on said lands, or any person who allows or permits any such alien to farm and cultivate such lands and enjoy directly or indirectly the beneficial use of such agricultural lands or obtain or have a beneficial interest in or use of the proceeds received from the sale of the agricultural crops produced on said lands, shall be guilty of violation of the terms and provisions of this act and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail

or state penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5000), or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the district attorney of the proper county shall have the power to institute injunction proceedings in the name of the state of Oregon against any and all such persons for the purpose of enjoining and restraining them from carrying on farming operations on any agricultural lands in the state of Oregon, under the terms and provisions of any such said agreements, contracts, or leases, as hereinbefore provided.

Section 2. In any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, by the state of Oregon, or the people thereof, when the complaint, indictment or information alleges the alienage and ineligibility to United States citizenship of any defendant, proof by the state, or the people thereof, of the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, use, cultivation, occupation or transferring of real property or any interest therein, or the having in whole or in part the beneficial use thereof by such defendant, or of any such facts, and, in addition, proof that such defendant is a member of a race ineligible to citizenship under the naturalization laws of the United States, shall create a prima facie presumption of the ineligibility to citizenship of such defendant, and the burden of proving citizenship or eligibility to citizenship as a defense to any such action or proceedings shall thereupon devolve upon such defendant.

Section 3. In any suit or action, civil or criminal, brought pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this state relating to the rights, powers, and disabilities of aliens with respect to property, proof that the defendant is not a registered voter in the county in which the land involved in any such suit or action is located shall establish a prima facie presumption that such person is ineligible to citizenship.

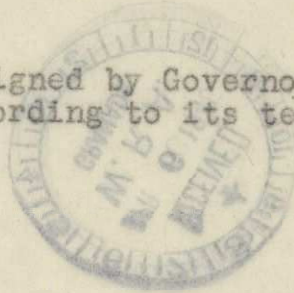
Section 4. Any alien ineligible to own any interest in land in the state of Oregon who shall till, farm or work upon said land, or occupy the same in any capacity whatsoever, shall be presumed to be the owner of a leasehold or some interest in said land.

Section 5. If any section, sentence, clause or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional, the invalidity of such section, sentence, clause or word shall not affect the validity of any other portion of this act,

it being the intent of this legislative assembly to enact the remainder of this act, notwithstanding such part so declared unconstitutional should or may be so declared.

Section 6. It hereby is adjudged and declared that existing conditions are such that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety; and an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

(This bill was signed by Governor Snell on March 26, 1945 and according to its terms became effective at once.)



CHAPTER 89
HOUSE BILL NO. 187

AN ACT

COMPILED AND ISSUED BY
DAN E. GARVEY
SECRETARY OF STATE
for use until Session Laws are printed

RELATING TO DEALINGS WITH PERSONS WHOSE MOVEMENTS ARE RESTRICTED; PRESENTING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SUCH DEALINGS MAY BE HAD; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Notice of business relations with restricted person.

Any person who: 1. enters into any contract, agreement, or understanding, written or verbal, involving business relations; 2. purchases, sells, trades or exchanges any real or personal property, commodity or thing, except goods, wares and merchandise for personal consumption, from a person whose movements are restricted by operation of law or by any executive or other order authorized by law, or from a person who is not eligible to citizenship, shall give notice of the transaction or business relationship, by publication not less than three times in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the principal place of business of such person is located. Upon the completion of notice and at least ten days prior to the consummation of the proposed transaction, he shall file in the office of the secretary of state a copy of the notice, accompanied by detailed information regarding the transaction, and a report thereon not later than the fifth day of each month. A separate notice and report shall be required for each separate transaction.

Sec. 2. Penalty. Failure to comply with any provision of this Act is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both. The making of any false statement, in either the notice or the report prescribed by this Act is a felony, punishable by not less than one nor more than three years imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Exceptions. This Act shall not be construed to apply to any person: 1. acting on behalf of an agency of the United States; 2. dealing with or on behalf of Indian wards of the government, or, 3. dealing at wholesale or retail in wearing apparel, food supplies, medicines or spirituous liquors.

Sec. 4. Emergency. To preserve the public peace, health, and safety it is necessary that this Act become immediately operative. It

is therefore declared to be an emergency measure, to take effect in the manner provided by law.

Approved by the Governor, March 23, 1943

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, March 24, 1943

March 8, 1943

My dear Governor:

This is to acknowledge your communication of February third, transmitting to the President a certified copy of House Joint Memorial No. 2, "protesting favoritism for youth of Japanese extraction in the advantages of higher education".

The memorial was referred to the Director of the War Relocation Authority where responsibility for the administration of the relocation centers is assigned, and he informs me that the student relocation program for Japanese-Americans, which has resulted so far in placing about four hundred and seventy-five students in inland institutions, has been handled by a non-governmental committee sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee. The names of all students are sent to the F.B.I. for a check of this agency's records before departure from the center is authorized, and travel and maintenance are at no expense to the government.

S Since adoption of the memorial by the Arizona Legislature, the restriction upon enlistment of Japanese-Americans in the armed forces has been removed by the War Department, and the President has announced this as a step in the direction of reinstituting Selective Service for the citizen evacuees. Already, since the announcement of the new policy, several of the students who were permitted leave have volunteered for the combat unit which is being organized and trained for overseas duty.

It should be pointed out that these citizens of Japanese ancestry are no more enemy aliens than are the citizens of German and Italian parentage, and that already they have borne with considerable sacrifice the demands put upon them by their removal from the West Coast of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Honorable Sidney P. Osborn,
Governor of Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona

FOR INTER-RACIAL TOLERANCE

(Speech of Representative O.K. Armstrong, in the Missouri House of Representatives, March 30 1944, opposing amendment that would have barred a doctor of Japanese descent from practising in the State Tubercular Sanatorium)

Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House:

I rise to oppose this amendment. It would bar an American doctor of Japanese descent from employment in our State Tubercular Sanatorium. Why does the author of this amendment seek to do this? He admits that Doctor Fujikawa was born in the United States. He does not accuse him of disloyalty. But, he says, surely we need not employ a Jap. He expresses his hatred for this race.

This raises a question far beyond the simple matter of whom our state shall employ in its institutions. The question is whether we shall discriminate against a man because of his race, or whether we shall lift our voices here and now to defeat this glaring evidence of racial intolerance.

It is true that this doctor was born of Japanese parents, in California. But he has an honorable record. He entered a great and noble profession, that of physician. I hold in my hand a letter from the president of our Eleemosynary Board, showing that he was thoroughly investigated by the F.B. I., and found to be intensely loyal to his native country, the United States. He volunteered to serve our institution rather than remain in comparative idleness in the Relocation Center. He was badly needed at the Sanatorium. Had he not come, one hundred fifty tubercular patients might have been sent home, and some of them would have died for lack of proper attention.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment would stop Dr. Fujikawa from administering his healing arts--merely because he is descendant from Oriental parents. The sponsor says we must be on guard against the Japs. Yet while we debate this question, Japanese-American soldiers are on guard for us--battalions of them fighting bravely with our troops in Italy!

Of course we have a determined enemy to fight. As father of a boy in the service, I know, as you members all know, how serious is the task of winning this war. But should we show hatred for our fellow citizens because of their racial descent? No, Mr. Speaker, it would not be worthy of those who fight for liberty and justice. Hatred should have no part in our task.

During the last war,, some things happened which we veterans of that war are ashamed of. We hoped they would never happen again. Right here in Missouri, some houses were painted with streaks of yellow,

by cowards in the night,--because the families had German names and it seemed popular to hate all things German. Yet those families may have been as loyal as you or I.

If we prevent a man from pursuing his honorable profession because his ancestors were Oriental, we would be starting something we could not stop. We would be fanning coals of racial prejudice that might burst into raging flames. Already we are distressed by outcroppings of interracial friction. Already we hear it said "When this war is over, we'll put the Negro back in his place."

Where, Mr. Speaker, is the Negro's place? In this land of freedom, his place is at whatever level he proves himself worthy to stand. We have a Negro member of this House, from St. Louis, Mr. Kenswil has served quietly and without offense to anyone. He has been an industrious member of the committee of which I have the honor to be chairman. I now say publicly that I have said many times in private conversation, that this man has served ably and well not only the people of his race, but all the people of Missouri. I say to you that there is room in this great state for law-abiding citizens of both the white and colored races, and we should cooperate to banish interracial discord.

Already we hear in this country mutterings and threats against the Jews. We are told that they must be made to suffer after this war. Would barbarous methods, borrowed from tyrants who have plunged this world into strife, solve any of the problems which concern members of this race, in this nation or beyond its borders? Would we advance the causes for which our boys are fighting and dying, by anti-Semitic demonstrations? And what about the Italians? We are at war with their mother country. Should we discriminate against families of Italian descent? Many of them are respected citizens of our state.

Mr. Speaker, this illustrates how easily the passions of war arouse interracial hatred and ill will. Let us guard against them. Let us not punish the innocent victims of war for the crimes of those who are the enemies of freedom. Dr. Fujikawa is not responsible for our war with Japan. For that matter, the people of the Japanese Empire had no voice in their destiny, no control over the mad warlords who launched the attack at Pearl Harbor. Let us realize that the common man is the victim of war everywhere. As our forces fight for freedom, let us resolve that victory must bring freedom not only to those who fight with us, but to the peoples of Germany, of Italy, of Japan, and wherever else tyranny tramples upon the rights of mankind.

Mr. Speaker, there can be no world peace unless it be founded upon the principles of justice, mercy, and understanding among all peoples. Let us then deny the implication that white Americans are the super-race. Grateful as I am for my heritage, I cannot take credit for being born a white man. That was God's will. And if I were a Japanese, or the son of any other race and could be born in this land of liberty, I would thank God that I am an American citizen.

Let us lift our voices against any moves toward discrimination because of color or creed. If interracial bigotry and intolerance raise their ugly heads and lift their reeking banners in other lands, or even in other states of this Union, let Missouri remain forever a refuge for tolerance a haven of good will toward men.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY
Olympia, Washington

TO: COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS
STATE STAFF

MEMORANDUM NO. 45-34
Issued March 28, 1945

FROM: KATHRYN E. MALSTROM
Director

SUBJECT: RESETTLEMENT OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Plan for Resettlement

Proclamation No. 21, effective January 3, 1945, issued by the Western Defense Command, removed mass restrictions previously placed on alien and non-alien Japanese who had been excluded from restricted areas in the state. These people had either voluntarily removed to non-restricted areas or were removed with the assistance of the government and placed in Relocation Centers. Some persons, individually excluded, will remain under control but all others have had their full rights restored to enter and remain in the military areas of the Western Defense Command.

The War Relocation Authority is the Federal agency responsible for the relocation and resettling of these Japanese aliens and non-aliens. Many of these persons will be returning to their place of previous residence, in formerly restricted areas either from Relocation Centers directly or from non-restricted areas where they had temporarily settled. Others from the Relocation Centers will be joining their families who have relocated in non-restricted areas prior to the issuance of Proclamation No. 21. Others from the Relocation Centers will be relocating in new areas where they plan to establish their residence.

The WRA is planning a controlled movement of these evacuees from Relocation Centers. The aim of the program of resettlement is to restore the evacuees to private life in normal communities and to close the Relocation Centers.

To assist in this movement the WRA has established offices in this state as follows:

1. Area Office - 1306 Second Avenue, Seattle
Harold S. Fistere, Area Director
George LaFabreque, Relocation Adjustment Adviser

District offices for this area are located in Seattle, Tacoma and Yakima. The area covered includes all counties west of the Columbia River except Ferry County.

2. District Office - 115 Realty Building, Spokane
John Eubank, District Relocation Officer

District covered by this office includes all counties east of the Columbia River, but including Ferry County.

These evacuees, generally speaking, will be composed of three groups:

1. Economically independent families needing no assistance to resettle.
2. Those needing only the assistance of the WRA in transportation and in an emergency grant.
3. Those needing the help of health and welfare agencies in the community to which they come.

The WRA, the Federal Security Agencies and the U.S. Children's Bureau have agreed on a plan of referral of the last-named type persons (those needing community assistance and service) which will aid in orderly resettlement.

Although any evacuees who have been cleared by the Army for resettlement may leave the Relocation Centers at will, the WRA has encouraged all those who will need assistance in resettling to apply to the WRA at the Relocation Center for such assistance. Information regarding those applying and needing public assistance for maintenance or health at the place of settlement will be referred by the WRA previous to release of the evacuee from the Relocation Center, by correspondence to the appropriate public welfare department, according to the following plan:

1. Evacuees settling in previously restricted areas of the state

Dependent evacuees planning to settle in previously restricted areas of the state (which included all counties lying west of the Columbia River, except Ferry County) will be referred by the WRA Area Office in Seattle to the SDSS for transmittal to the appropriate CWD. This referral material will include an original and two copies of the case summary material, regarding the evacuee's history, and the Referral Form, WRA-390. The SDSS will forward the original and one copy of the summary to the CWD and will also forward all three copies of the Referral Form to the CWD. After investigating the referral, the CWD will return the original and one copy of the Referral Form, WRA-390 to the SDSS.

If further information is desired on the referral, the CWD addresses a letter to the WRA, sending it in duplicate to the SDSS, Supervisor of War Services, who will forward the original to the Seattle WRA Office.

2. Evacuees settling in previously unrestricted areas of the state.

In the case of evacuees returning to this area (all counties east of the Columbia River plus Ferry County) the CWD will receive referral material directly from the WRA District Office in Spokane. This will include two copies of the case summary and also of the Referral Form, WRA-390. The SDSS will receive copies of this material also, directly from the WRA District Office. After completing investigation, the CWD will send the original of the Referral Form, WRA-390 directly to the WRA office in Spokane and one copy of the Referral Form, WRA-390 to the SDSS.

If further information is desired on the referral, the CWD writes directly to the WRA, sending a copy to the SDSS, Supervisor of War Service.

It is only after these clearances have been made and a general plan has been approved by the CWD, the SDSS and the WRA that the evacuees who apply for help are returned from the Relocation Center by the WRA.

The WRA referral material will contain information gathered at the Relocation Center pertaining to the evacuee's health, economic status, resources, social history, family composition, residence, previous employment, etc. The CWD will make such investigations as are indicated in the referral which will assist in planning for settlement, make contacts where specific references are given which may indicate a housing resource and verify resource information so that reply can be made to the WRA approving a plan of assistance or service.

Some evacuees who will not require assistance in resettlement at first and, therefore, will not be referred by the WRA, may settle in communities but find themselves in need later. They may apply directly to the CWD for assistance or to the WRA. Those applying to the WRA will be referred directly to the nearest CWD office.

Some voluntary evacuees or persons released from Relocation Centers may have resettled temporarily in areas in this state which were never restricted. These people may apply directly to the CWD in the eastern part of the state for assistance or for transportation to their previous place of residence. Others may be referred to the CWI from other states where they have temporarily settled, and still others in certain specific cases may wish to join their families or settle permanently in some other place. Information should be given the SDSS, Supervisor of War Services, in these cases, outlining in writing the pertinent facts regarding each situation. Action may be taken by the CWD, however, on such cases without prior clearance with the SDSS.

Public Assistance Grants and Services to Evacuees

Federal funds supplied to the SDSS under the "Aid to Enemy Aliens and Others" program, as outlined in the War Service Manual and called "Resettlement Assistance," are available for the purpose of meeting the costs of emergency needs, including unusual requirements not included in SDSS assistance standards, needed to assist the recipient to become established. OAA, ADC, AB, or GA funds are used to provide assistance of a continuing nature for these persons on the same basis as they are used for other persons.

"Emergency needs," as used above, includes the cost of supplying requirements for which the applicant has insufficient resources of his own in cases where it appears that the need for assistance will be for a limited period of time as well as during the time it takes to process applications for OAA, ADC, AB or GA in cases where it appears dependency will be of a continued nature, that is, in those cases where the evacuee is a handicapped, aged or minor person who will not be able to earn his own living.

Resettlement assistance is available only temporarily since it is expected that regular financial assistance and other services, including medical care, will be available to persons needing assistance over a long period of time on the same basis as to other residents of the community.

When an evacuee is eligible for and receives assistance under a regular welfare program in the community, in order to meet special needs resulting from governmental restrictive action, supplementary aid may be given under resettlement assistance to meet expenses involved in the reestablishment of the individual or family group for special needs, not included in the State Department's Standards of Assistance. However, this program should not, in general, be used to supplement the usual maintenance standards of state assistance programs.

It is anticipated that the majority of the people needing assistance to resettle will be those needing only resettlement assistance from Federal funds. General policies regarding the use of these funds are as follows:

Scope and Purpose of Resettlement Assistance and Services

Resettlement assistance, intended for the purposes of rehabilitation, should be sufficiently flexible to permit meeting special needs of evacuees, or needs arising out of resettlement. It is recognized that public welfare agencies may not have made provision in their regular programs for meeting special needs, such as those encountered

by a relocated family, in getting settled. Resettlement assistance is to be considered neither as "charity," nor as a method of providing restitution for a pre-evacuation status.

Resettlement assistance and/or services should be used as extensively as necessary in helping evacuees to re-establish for themselves a normal family life, and all the best skills in counselling and planning should be utilized in making their resettlement effective.

Resettlement assistance, like other programs financed by public funds, should be available to all persons who are in need of assistance and/or services provided for this group and who are eligible; services should be available whether or not financial assistance is needed. While earlier policies of the War Relocation Authority permitted the return of evacuees to the relocation centers when they did not adjust in the community or met with difficulty, under present policies no return to a center will be approved for such reasons as the evacuee's ill health, or because he is unable to make a satisfactory relocation adjustment. It is, therefore, all the more important that resettlement assistance and/or services be available to all eligible persons regardless of the difficulty of their problems, and that all community resources be utilized to the fullest extent possible in facilitating the readjustment of evacuees.

Use of Resettlement Assistance Funds

Resettlement assistance funds may be used to meet the following requirements:

1. General maintenance

Resettlement assistance may be used to meet the costs of food, clothing, housing, fuel, personal incidentals and such maintenance items as are included in the SDSS standards, as needed by the family. SDSS standard cost figures are used to determine the size of the assistance grants needed for maintenance.

2. Special needs for re-establishment of the household

In line with the intent of resettlement assistance to facilitate the re-adjustment of evacuees, resettlement assistance may include provision for expenses incurred in the purchase of essential furniture, and other related costs of setting up a housekeeping unit. Such expenses may include essential furniture, bedding, cooking and cleaning equipment and supplies, or replacement of any of these items, although only essential requirements for housekeeping should be included. Where equipment and furnishings are obtainable, a lump sum to cover the essential items may be given to the family to make its own purchases. It would be expected, in general, that for the average size family, \$200 to \$300 would be a suitable amount for these expenses. These figures would, of course, need modification for large families or for those who are completely destitute. Where possible, community resources should be utilized in making essential equipment available, and the services of other interested agencies coordinated with financial assistance and services provided by the public welfare agency.

Because of the housing shortage, advance rent may also be provided under resettlement assistance, when necessary.

3. Clothing

Additional clothing needed because of change in climate or work conditions may in some instances be essential to the rehabilitation of evacuees. Although evacuees received a small cash allowance for clothing at the Center, they were usually not able to obtain more than the minimum essentials from the Center store and, therefore, may not have appropriate clothing for colder climates or work activity when they arrive at their destination. Resettlement assistance may be used, where necessary, to meet such clothing needs.

4. Transportation

Transportation may be provided either to:

- a. Assist a person or family who has previously settled in a non-restricted area to return to the place of former residence or to relocate in some other part of the county.
- b. To pay costs of crating and/or transporting household effects in cases where WRA does not pay such cost.

5. Burials

Burial cost may, in addition, include transportation of the body of a relocated Japanese back to relatives in a Relocation Center, cremation, storage of ashes, religious services, and such other costs as are necessary to allow the relatives to make their own arrangements for disposal of the bodies of their dead.

6. Unattached children

Resettlement assistance may be used to pay for foster-home care or other types of living arrangements for unattached children until it is possible for these children to be provided for under the regular programs for dependent children in the community. Unattached children are defined as those who have been released from a relocation center without parents, guardian, or other responsible relative, or unattached children of resettled evacuees or voluntary evacuees who had previously settled in the community. Resettlement assistance also may be used to pay for necessary clothing, medical care or other special needs of unattached children who have been placed in work homes. Although care may be purchased from a private children's agency, the CWD should retain responsibility for the individual case. However, payment should not be made from resettlement assistance funds for services only provided by a children's agency.

Medical and Hospital Costs

Medical and/or hospital care is provided through usual community services and is paid from General Assistance, OAA or AB medical funds in the case of persons eligible for such care.

These Federal funds are available for use in accordance with Section 700 of the War Service Manual instructions. As far as possible cash is used to meet the requirements of persons eligible for resettlement assistance. In view of the fact that these Federal funds must be secured from Olympia and that it will take a period of time to obtain cash assistance, every effort will be made by the SDSS to forward funds

requested, as outlined in the War Service Manual, as soon as possible upon the receipt of the proper documents. Ordinarily it is expected that the emergency assistance provided by the WRA will meet necessary requirements of the applicants, pending the receipt of resettlement assistance. Where unusual circumstances occur, however, and this is not the case, goods or services may be purchased through the use of a voucher, delivered directly to the vendor by the CWD, which is signed by the vendor and sent to the SDSS for payment. Careful explanation in these cases should be made to the applicant in regard to the necessity of a short delay in obtaining cash and the necessity of using a voucher only as a temporary measure to meet temporary needs, if such an explanation seems indicated.

All cases of the types mentioned in this memorandum, should be registered by the CWD with the SDSS on SF 5913 for either service or assistance or both at the time the person makes application for such service or assistance in the county of resettlement. If the applicant receives an OAA, ADC, AB, or GA grant, the War Aid case is closed, effective with the date of the first payment of such grant.

Persons returning to their previous place of residence from a Relocation Center retain the residence status they had before removal as far as eligibility for public assistance is concerned. Persons in this category who are attempting to settle in places other than their pre-evacuation place of residence are given the same consideration in regard to application for assistance as any other persons attempting to locate in a new community. Those who have resettled temporarily in other states or in non-restricted areas in this state and now wish to return to evacuated area homes are assisted to do so on the same basis as other persons. All persons referred through the WRA by the process outlined above will be non-excluded persons and under no restrictions and approved by the Army for return.

It is not expected that CWD will be able to determine in advance of actual contact with applicants whether those not previously known to the CWD will be eligible for OAA, AB, ADC or GA. The referral process will enable the CWD and the SDSS to better plan the movement of dependency cases into communities of the state and to have advance information of individual situations. CWD will not be expected to meet the evacuees at the train on arrival in the community or to develop housing for them. The WRA will be responsible for locating housing when the evacuee cannot provide it himself. If the plan for the return of the evacuee to the local community is approved in all respects, except housing facilities have not been arranged, the CWD will complete the Referral Form, WRA-390, returning it to the WRA, as provided above, with the notation that the plan is tentatively approved, pending the the location of housing. The WRA Area Office in Seattle and the District Office in Spokane will locate such housing and notify CWD directly of its availability when located. Advance rent from resettlement assistance, may have to be paid in order to secure such housing in some instances. Until housing is available the family will not be returned by the WRA.

Unusual situations may be encountered in the taking of applications in that insecurity and language difficulties may be more pronounced with this group than with others. The use of agency flexibility in this regard, as well as the use of consultants, such as Japanese known to the CWD previously, will be helpful in such cases. Other such special considerations may be necessary and helpful.

Resources

Known resources of applicants will be indicated in the WRA letters of referral. Federal benefits such as Dependency Allowances and Allotments for Dependents of Service Men, Old Age and Survivor's Insurance and Unemployment Compensation are available to these persons, if they are eligible. Frozen funds under control of the Treasury Department were not affected by the lifting of the mass exclusion order. Gaining possession of these private funds is an individual matter to be taken up by the evacuee with the WRA regional offices. It is the function of the WRA also to assist the evacuees to obtain employment.

The WRA pays transportation costs of dependency cases with approved plans, including household goods and personal effects, from the Relocation Center to the resettlement area and supplies them with a limited amount of emergency funds to pay for immediate costs only.

Contraband property previously surrendered by citizen evacuees may now be recovered. Personal property in storage in WRA warehouses in the evacuated area or at Relocation Centers must be removed by the owners within sixty (60) days after their return. The WRA will pay costs of transportation of such goods, if the goods are in a warehouse located more than twenty-five miles from the evacuee's home. Such property will be brought by the WRA to the nearest common carrier depot at the point of relocation.

Resettlement assistance may be used to crate or transport such goods from the depot where it has been left by WRA, or in the case of temporarily located persons, to pay for crating and transporting the goods to a point of permanent location.

In determining initial eligibility and arriving at an assistance plan for an applicant under this program, flexibility in use of resources will need to be exercised until an evacuee's frozen assets can be liquidated, property released from storage and transported, etc. No resources should be anticipated from restitution for losses, since, at present, claims for restitution can only be presented to Congress. Also, since the initial grant of \$25 given to the evacuee by the WRA before leaving the Center may be needed by the evacuee for immediate personal needs on arrival in the community, this money should not usually be considered a resource for reestablishment of the household or for general maintenance. Likewise, if the family has resources and there is evidence that plans have been made to use these resources for reestablishment in business or in other ways to become self-supporting, such resources should be protected for this purpose and not required to be used for current maintenance needs. However, if the family has no specific plan for the use of its resources to facilitate rehabilitation, it should be expected that these funds would be used for reestablishment of the household or for general maintenance.

Full cooperation between CWD and other agencies who can be of assistance in the resettlement of persons of Japanese ancestry either in their old place of residence or to join their family in a new place, will be sought by the WRA and will expedite the solving of this problem. Full use of community resources, including referral to private agencies offering needed services beyond those offered by the CWD, will be planned in cases where such action is indicated.

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY
Olympia, Washington

TO: COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS
STATE STAFF

MEMORANDUM NO. 45-55
Issued May 7, 1945

FROM: KATHRYN E. MALSTRON
Director

SUBJECT: REPATRIATES FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS -
USE OF CIVILIAN WAR ASSISTANCE FUNDS

Since the liberation of the Philippine Islands a considerable number of former prisoners of war, escapees, and other civilians, are being repatriated to the United States. These persons are brought to West Coast ports of debarkation where they receive assistance and services as needed from the Federal Security Agency, the American Red Cross, the USPHS and other cooperating agencies. Civilian War Assistance funds are used to provide temporary assistance, other than medical care, to civilians whose needs arise out of the war. These funds are controlled by the Social Security Board and allocated to states for administration of this program. The War Service Manual outlines the policies and procedures under which these funds are expended in this state.

Medical care is provided at the port of debarkation and, after leaving the port of debarkation, by the USPHS, if the condition is directly related to enemy action.

The majority of the repatriates travel as soon as possible from the port of debarkation to their homes in other parts of the United States. The public welfare department at the port of debarkation supplies assistance to those in need, including, if necessary, transportation to destination, maintenance enroute and sufficient funds for a few days care at the destination to allow time for the recipient to apply for additional help at the local public welfare department. The public welfare agency at the port of debarkation sends to the public welfare agency at the destination, a report of the assistance provided to the repatriate as well as full identifying information. This information should be sent promptly so that it will arrive at the repatriate's destination before he requests assistance there. This may not, however, always be the case. Repatriates, also, may settle in other communities than originally planned.

If repatriates apply to the CWD for assistance and no information has been received from the port of debarkation, the CWD should wire the public welfare department at the port of debarkation for such data. However, pending receipt of such information immediate needs can be met through Civilian War Assistance funds. These funds may also be used to provide temporary care in the community until a more permanent plan can be made.

The following information will be of assistance in handling situations wherein repatriates are concerned:

DEFINITION OF REPATRIATES

Repatriates eligible for Civilian War Assistance include civilian evacuees returning to the United States, and other stranded persons from war-stricken areas, including enemy aliens who have been permitted to enter this country by the Department of State and the Department of Justice.

1. Civilian employees of the War Department or Navy Department who have been interned in the Philippines are eligible for temporary Civilian War Assistance. Many of these government employees may be entitled to large sums of money for back wages. Civilian War Assistance, however, can be issued on an emergency basis until these resources are actually available to the person. For those persons whose status can be readily cleared, it has usually taken approximately five days to obtain advances. In most cases this back pay would be available to the repatriate before he leaves the port of debarkation so that only emergency assistance at the port is all that would be needed. The Army and Navy Departments will provide transportation for those employees whose status has been cleared. Some members of this group were employed on or after December 7, 1941, and, because of the difficulties in obtaining records of their employment, there may be a longer delay and little, if any, wages available to them. They are eligible for Civilian War Assistance until funds are received.

Servicemen's dependents who have been evacuated from the Philippines are eligible for Civilian War Assistance. The American Red Cross is no longer providing assistance to this group of servicemen's dependents.

2. Civilian War Benefits

A repatriate may be eligible for Civilian War Benefits on the basis of incapacity because of malnutrition, as well as specific maltreatment by the enemy. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance is required to establish the identity of the evacuee, i.e., to confirm his status as "enemy detained," and also to secure a medical certificate that he requires treatment. Since it probably would be at least two months before benefits could be paid, this group would be eligible for initial care from Civilian War Assistance until the receipt of Civilian War Benefits.

At reception centers in ports of debarkation, repatriates are informed of possible eligibility for Civilian War Benefits and referred to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Similarly, civilian employees of the War and Navy Departments may be eligible for benefits from the U.S. Employees Compensation Commission.

At the port of debarkation no attempt is made to take applications for Civilian War Benefits from repatriates. Instead, a short statement on the availability of Civilian War Benefits is to be given to all repatriates. Arrangements have been made to include this statement in the American Red Cross kit of informational material given to repatriates on the ship. Applications for Civilian War Benefits should be made at the Bureau of OASI field offices after repatriates leave the port of debarkation and arrive at their homes or place of residence.

If the repatriate is not disabled, Civilian War Benefits now being paid to dependents of detained civilians will be terminated when the civilian is repatriated. If any of these families are in need of assistance when benefits are terminated, Civilian War Assistance is available to them.

If repatriates make application for assistance or service, CWD workers handling the cases should review all material in the War Service Manual pertaining to the giving of services and assistance to civilians in need because of enemy action.

Washington
STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY
Olympia, Washington

TO: COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS
STATE STAFF

MEMORANDUM NO. 45-64
Issued May 17, 1945

FROM: KATHRYN E. MALSTROM
Director

Memorandum Reference:
No. 45-34

SUBJECT: RELOCATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY - USE OF RESETTLEMENT
ASSISTANCE IN REESTABLISHING HOUSEKEEPING UNIT

Subsequent to the issuance of Memorandum No. 45-34 further planning has developed with the War Relocation Authority around consideration of the availability of household goods and other essential equipment stored in government or private warehouses on the West Coast or now in use at the centers. In some instances resettlement assistance has been granted for the reestablishment of a housekeeping unit without taking into consideration the availability of this resource, either because the family has not mentioned it or because the case summaries, prepared before the evacuees leave the centers, have not contained this information.

Since many household articles are expensive as well as difficult to replace, evacuees are being urged before leaving the centers to arrange to have their household goods shipped from the center or from storage to their place of resettlement. Case summaries prepared in the centers and sent to the WRA offices in the area where the evacuee plans to settle will now contain more detailed information about availability of household goods and equipment owned by the evacuee.

When a request is made for assistance in reestablishing a housekeeping unit, and the evacuee does not have a shipping receipt containing an inventory of his property in storage, the CWD should consult the nearest WRA office concerning the household goods the evacuee may have in the center or in storage and whether they can be shipped. If the case summary does not contain sufficient information, the WRA office will obtain data from the center or from its property offices on the West Coast which have an inventory of all property stored in government warehouses.

When household goods are not available, authorization can be given to purchase essential equipment, such as beds, chairs, bedding, cooking and cleaning equipment and supplies, in the community of resettlement. Although only essential items, as needed, can be considered in planning resettlement assistance, many employed persons will be able, in time, to purchase additional items to make their homes more comfortable. When it is necessary to continue resettlement assistance from month to month, consideration may be given to the possibility of planning in subsequent monthly payments the purchase of further replacements.

Although, as indicated in Memorandum No. 45-34, a lump sum may be given to the family to make its own purchases, a plan should be worked out with the family as to which items are essential for the minimum requirements for housekeeping, and an amount determined upon for each individual case. The suggested amount of \$200-300 was intended as a guide to agencies rather than as a lump sum payment to each family for this expenditure. Minimum needs for household equipment to be purchased should be determined on an individual basis by taking into consideration the availability, to each family, of household goods which can be shipped from storage or from the centers.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY
Olympia, WashingtonTO: COUNTY ADMINISTRATORS
STATE STAFFMEMORANDUM NO. 45-70
Issued May 26, 1945FROM: KATHRYN E. MALSTROM
DirectorMemorandum Reference:
No. 45-34

SUBJECT: RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

The Social Security Board Regional Office has announced that policies regarding the granting of Resettlement Assistance from Federal funds to persons of Japanese ancestry returning from Relocation Centers are changed effective June 1, 1945.

After June 1 the WRA will provide assistance by cash grants to such persons before they leave the Relocation Center as follows:

1. WRA cash grants will be provided for those persons needing temporary aid only in the place of resettlement. Temporary assistance includes the cost of transportation of personal effects from Relocation Center to home, advance rent, household furnishings and one month's food.
2. WRA cash grants to long-time dependency cases will be made for household furnishings only, but no amount will be included for maintenance.

The CWD will continue to provide maintenance (food, clothing, housing, fuel, utilities and personal incidentals) for long-time dependency cases, i.e. persons referred by WRA in accordance with procedures outlined in Memorandum No. 45-34, from Federal Resettlement Assistance funds until eligibility is established for a regular public assistance program.

If unforeseen emergencies occur after the return of Japanese receiving temporary cash grants, the CWD may provide emergency assistance from federal Resettlement Assistance funds in accordance with Memorandum No. 45-34. In no case, however, should the CWD authorize purchase of household furnishings after June 1 except to complete applications pending on that date.

Any person leaving a Relocation Center after June 1 who does not receive a grant from WRA to cover household furnishings and who finds the need for such after relocating should be referred by the CWD to the nearest WRA office.

THIS MEMORANDUM SUPERCEDES MEMORANDUM NO. 45-64 WHICH SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

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