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December 17, 1945

To Dillon S. Myer, Director
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

This is a brief summary of my three years employment with the War Relocation Authority. A more complete record will be provided as required by employees leaving the agency for purposes of the preparation of the final material for the National Archives.

Formulation of Policies

When I came to the War Relocation Authority via transfer from the Office of War Information in December 1942, the relocation centers had been established. On the staff of each of the ten project directors provision had been made for a Reports Officer (information specialist) but little had been done to outline clearly the duties for these employees. It was part of my first work with the agency to study and outline a work program for Reports Officers and to help prepare a general guide or handbook. It then became my duty to consult with these men in the conduct of their work, and to aid in coordinating their activities with the policy-making branch of the agency in Washington.

The work of the Reports Officers at the centers was divided into four major parts:

- (a) Public relations activities in the area near the relocation centers
- (b) Administrative reporting to the Washington office
- (c) Documentation of the program, including photographic
- (d) Internal information services, including the establishment and operation of a project newspaper at each center.

Relocation Information

As soon as the relocation program was put into operation by the War Relocation Authority, it became evident that it would be necessary to provide a special kind of information service to the people of the centers. They had, for the most part, lived on the West Coast of the United States and knew very little about the rest of the country. They were afraid to venture out of the relocation centers and attempt to establish themselves in new

communities. While the agency prepared a number of special bulletins and booklets of an informative character, I made only a small contribution to this work, one of the pamphlets in fact. It did become my duty, however, to arrange for informational material from other sources to be sent to the relocation centers. This material was collected from State governments, Chambers of Commerce, Regional civic organizations and other Federal agencies. Large quantities of this material was selected and sent to the centers for distribution and use in the center relocation libraries. Movies were also secured for showing at the centers.

While, for the most part, the project newspapers were evacuee edited and the greatest measure of freedom of the press was encouraged, meetings were held with these staff members in order to bring them into useful instruments in the relocation information program.

After the Western Defense Command rescinded the mass exclusion orders applying to people of Japanese ancestry, which had the effect of reopening the West Coast to resettlement, this program was greatly expanded. The establishment of hostels, arrangements for housing and a host of other vitally important elements became a definite need of the internal information program. The people who were returning to the West Coast were, of course, familiar with the area to which they were to go, but they needed information about the changed local conditions as a result of the wartime economy. In the Spring of 1945, the publication of a "Relocation News Bulletin" was started at the centers in addition to the project newspaper. It was necessary to arrange for a news service from the various relocation offices of the War Relocation Authority to the centers in order to provide ample and accurate information for publication in these bulletins. By this time, the work of coordinating the information had been expanded to include not only the relocation centers themselves, but the offices of the relocation supervisors and districts, both in the previously evacuated zone and in other parts of the country. These offices were scattered all the way from Boston to Los Angeles.

While the relocation information was probably the most important internal information program insofar as the ultimate objectives of the agency were concerned, it was by no means the only service required. Since the residents of the centers looked upon the WRA as the "Government", it was necessary that every administrative policy of the agency be fully and accurately explained to the people. Policies of other agencies affecting the lives of the evacuee people also needed to be explained. This was particularly true with regard to changes affecting draft status of men of military age, the volunteering for the Japanese American Combat Team, the special provisions of the Social Security Board for the making of grants to families for resettlement aid and numerous other policies.

Since not all of the residents of the centers were able to read English, it was necessary to arrange for translations of policy material and relocation information into the Japanese language and reproduce it in both English and Japanese. Translators were recruited from the evacuee groups.

Center Public Relations

It was evident almost from the time the people were moved into the relocation centers that the very operation would be difficult to explain to the American people. In most of the communities where the centers were located, there was a general antagonistic attitude on the part of the local residents.

So called exposure stories kept constantly appearing in large metropolitan newspapers, based often on the most flimsy of evidence and little or no fact. In some sections and with some newspapers it was apparently an inspired campaign to discredit both the Japanese American people and the War Relocation Authority. One enterprising reporter hitched a ride on a contractor's lumber truck to get inside the center without making known his identity. Charges of wasteful management, of inefficiency were being constantly made. Pampering of the Japanese was also a favorite theme of feature writers who were wont to allege that the Japanese were being provided with scarce food articles and living in idleness and luxury.

Working in cooperation with the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information, tours of newsmen and photographers were arranged to some of the relocation centers. The Reports Officers at the centers, by candid and honest treatment of all writers who appeared and by furnishing of factual news to the nearby papers when there were events of news value, gradually wore down this vicious attack and brought about a better understanding on the part of the public. This program at the centers needed close coordination with the current information branch of the Reports Division in the Washington office.

The Segregation Program

When a policy of segregation had been decided upon, there was a vacancy in the position of Reports Officer at Poston Center in Arizona. The Arizona newspapers had been particularly bitter in attacking the War Relocation Authority. I was sent to Poston to handle the internal information for segregation at that center and to work on the public relations in the state. A new Reports Officer had just been hired at Gila River Center, also in the same state. The instruction of these two people and the organization of the internal news for the segregation and public relations contacts kept me in the Southwest until the late Fall.

Leave Clearance Review

In the Fall of 1943 I was named a member of the Director's Leave Clearance Review Committee. Hearings were being conducted at all of the relocation centers for persons who did not clearly fall into the "free list" (those who were free to relocate outside of the prohibited zones) and the segregation lists (those who were to be sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center).

A docket containing all of the facts in each case was made up and the transcript of the testimony given at the project hearing included. It was the duty of the reviewer to go over the facts and make recommendations to the Director. This work was slow and tedious requiring careful weighing of the evidence and the preparation of conclusions on which the recommendations were made.

After my transfer to the Tule Lake Segregation Center in January 1944, I was immediately named as a member of the project leave clearance board, because of the previous experience in the Washington office. There were individuals, largely people who had never been moved out of the Tule Lake Center at the time of segregation and others who had applied to withdraw applications for repatriation, who were given a hearing. If they were recommended for clearance by the project board, and this recommendation was concurred in by the Director after review in Washington, these persons were permitted to relocate from other centers. This board continued active for the six months I was at the Tule Lake Segregation Center.

Tule Lake Assignment

Probably the most interesting work I did for the War Relocation Authority was while stationed at the Tule Lake Segregation Center. In November 1943, violence had broken out at the center which resulted in the military taking charge. The Army authorities had imposed a curfew; all evacuee work had stopped except that which the people did for their own comfort and well being. Additional fences had been erected and motorized patrols were being maintained. In January when the administration of the center was turned back to the War Relocation Authority, I was one of a group of people sent to the center to restore normal operation. As such, I served as a member of the Project Director's Advisory Committee regarding policy, as well as carrying on the activities of the project Reports Officer.

During the time the center was under military control, there had been no means of verification of news and the correspondents and special writers of the West Coast newspapers had enjoyed a hey-day of printing all sorts of inaccurate and fantastic stories. The trend and tenor of these stories had been to picture the center as a seething mass of dangerous enemies of the United States and charge that War Relocation Authority had been unable to cope with the situ-

ation. Congressional investigations had been made, and demands from all quarters were that the center be kept under strict Army control. The attacks on WRA had been so violent that members of Congress, the California Department of the American Legion and numerous other groups were asking that WRA be abolished and the Army placed in charge of all of the centers. Even some of the individuals and groups of citizens who had been assisting with the relocation program began to question whether further resettlement of people from the centers was advisable during the war.

Order was maintained at the Tule Lake center and employment of many of the people brought about under the new policies instituted. Local information was reestablished through the medium of a new project newspaper the "Newell Star" -- Newell being the name of the branch postoffice at the center.

It took considerable time to get Tule Lake off the front pages of the country's newspapers and to plug up the sources of the inaccurate rumors which had been circulating and getting into print. This was accomplished by a careful policy of giving out facts when there were any news worthy events, and by inviting all correspondents of the city papers to visit the center freely. The situation was greatly aided by the part played by certain prominent magazine writers who came to the center. These included a representative of Fortune Magazine, and Carl Mydans of Life Magazine. Mydans had been interned in Santa Tomas in the Philippines and his careful analysis of the situation at Tule Lake and the eleven pages of pictures did a great deal to present an honest picture of Tule Lake to the public.

Another important visitor was Royal Arch Gunnison who was accompanied by his wife. They had both been interned both at Santa Tomas in the Philippines and at Shanghai by the Japanese. While Gunnison disagreed with the WRA policy which would permit non citizens to be relocated until the end of hostilities, he did a great deal to improve public understanding of the operation of Tule Lake and appreciation of the program of the WRA as a whole. Another man who did a great deal after spending three days at Tule Lake was Ray Cronin, who had been Associated Press representative at Manila at the outbreak of the war. After visiting the center he made a number of speeches and wrote extensively for newspapers on the subject.

The Refugee Shelter

At the end of six months at Tule Lake I was returned East to be detailed immediately to the Emergency Refugee Shelter. This was a temporary home at Ft. Ontario, Oswego, New York, for a group of 984 European refugees. The group was largely Jewish, all victims of the Hitler oppression. They represented some 17 different nationalities and one group of "stateless" people. Press arrangements were made for the arrival of the refugees at the Port of New York, when 54 news men and magazine representatives, five news reels, and one radio commentator, were present.

At Ft. Ontario where I remained for seven weeks, there was a constant stream of writers, prominent officials, churchmen and others. I worked closely with the National Refugee Service and other organizations in locating relatives and supplying information which would be helpful in this respect. I was instrumental in working out the organization of an Oswego Citizens Cooperating Committee to maintain a favorable relation with the community of some 22,000 people where the shelter was located, and in staging the "open house", on Labor Day.

Liaison Section Work

During the last year and a half of my employment with the War Relocation Authority, I was head of the Liaison Section of the Reports Division. In this capacity it was my duty to consult with the Reports Officers both at the centers and in the Area Relocation offices and to give direction to the program for the benefit of the agency's objectives and particularly for relocation of the people.

Frequent field trips were necessary and in several instances new personnel was selected and trained. I was sent on special detail to Tule Lake again at the time of the removal of the mass exclusion of Japanese people by the Western Defense Command. While this work actually entailed a greater responsibility than much of the previous work, it was more of an administrative character and not by any means as interesting.

Allan Markley
Allan Markley
Head, Liaison Section

WRA Library Washington
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Reports Division
Liaison Section
PERSONAL NARRATIVE

by Allen Mackley -

It was on December 24th, 1942 that I became associated with the War Relocation Authority, Reports Division, via transfer from the Office of War Information, New England Region. The Reports Division was then under the direction of John C. Baker, who continued as chief of the division until he joined the United States Marines.

For the first few days I did background reading in the office and attempted to put some of the picture files in order. The first actual assignment given me was to write a short article regarding the WRA schools for some outside publication.

Shortly after the first of the year 1943, I was assigned along with Oscar Buttedahl, who was another member of the Reports Division staff, to the job of preparing a little booklet outlining the work which was expected of the center reports officers, and methods of achieving the results wanted. This booklet became known as "Your Job as Reports Officer", and in addition to the outline of the work, it also took up the matter of OWI clearances required for news stories, pictures and the use of radio time.

On January 20, together with M. M. Tozier, I started on my first field trip. At Rohwer I received a message ordering me to proceed immediately to San Francisco to be present at a conference with the National Director was to have with the project directors and other key persons in the West Coast area. Being present at this conference gave me an opportunity to better understand the WRA problems and the policies. After the meeting ended, I returned to Arizona and met Mr. Tozier again at Gila River, proceeded from there to Poston, Manzanar and Tule Lake. While we were at Poston the announcement was made by the War Department that the Japanese American combat team would be organized and volunteers accepted for the team from the relocation centers. Immediately following the announcement Saburo Kido, who had been evacuated to Poston, was attacked and beaten. Apparently the attackers blamed him and the JACL for the War Department announcement. There were evidences of opposition to the volunteering plan and particularly to the idea of a separate combat team composed of Nisei.

We were to see more evidence of this opposition and the resistance to the registration which was immediately carried out at all relocation centers, when we reached Tule Lake. At this particular center the opposition groups were more active than at any other center. As a result it was necessary to remove certain of the leaders from the center and house them temporarily in an old CCC camp some distance from Tule Lake. Final records show that there were hundreds of people in the Tule Lake center who did not register at all.

Returning to San Francisco from Tule Lake, I was greeted with a request to remain over to write some special articles for the project newspapers on the services to be provided by the Evacuee Property section, which was then being set up. This request came from Russell T. Robinson, who was heading up the section. A series of ten releases were prepared and cleared by the West Coast office and sent to project newspapers. This was the beginning of the project press release service which was carried on until the end of the WRA program.

Early in March I returned to Washington. The field contact section was then set up in the Reports Division with Frank Cross as head, with Oscar Buttedahl and myself working under his direction. Since there were ten relocation centers the territory was divided, and all reports and correspondence of five centers fell to me. These five centers were Gila, Poston, Manzanar, Tule Lake and Heart Mountain. In addition I was assigned contact work with the domestic branch of the OWI in getting out information to develop special feature stories for news syndicates and magazines.

The Relocation program was just beginning to build up, under the Employment section at that time. The need for a mass of information for the evacuees about eastern communities and living conditions on the outside was anticipated. The WRA began the preparation of special booklets, and I was assigned to collect basic material from various Federal and State agencies for use at the centers. A considerable volume of printed matter was selected and shipped to the centers, which became a part of the research material provided for the center relocation libraries.

In the latter part of July a project directors meeting was called at Denver. Since by that time the policy of segregation had been worked out, Mr. Baker called a meeting of the center reports officers in Denver at the same time, in order that these people could be given careful instruction on their part in the segregation program. Tule Lake had been selected as the Segregation center, and plans had been made for a "drive" there to relocate eligible people, so there would be more room for segregees from the other centers. I had been selected as a member of this "team" to go to Tule Lake after the Denver conference. I did not, however, go there. W. Wade Head, project director at Poston, requested that I be detailed to him because there was no Reports Officer at Poston to help with the segregation program. Consequently Frank Cross took my place on the Tule Lake "team" and instead I went to Arizona.

Just prior to the Denver meeting there had been considerable adverse publicity in the Arizona newspapers. Governor Osborn had appointed a special committee to advise him on the "Japanese problem" and had openly attacked the WRA for its policies and for bringing thousands of California Japanese into the state and establishing them on Federal lands without the consent of the state authorities. The Salt River valley vegetable growers had hired a publicity agent to stir up more opposition. The legislature had passed restrictive trade laws to prevent evacuees from buying goods or services within the state. This law was later set aside, but it was intended to prevent relocation within Arizona, and to prevent them from remaining in Arizona after the war. Complicating the situation at that time also was the furore which had been stirred up over a week long legal battle before the Arizona Corporations Commission, when attempts had been made to prevent the granting of a charter to the Gila Cooperative Enterprises. The opposition had contended that the charter would permit the cooperative to set up permanent business enterprises within the state and encourage evacuees to remain there.

When I left Denver to go to Poston, Mr. Baker had instructed me to "do what I could" in Arizona in the interest of the over-all public relations. I found that two leading newspapers of the state were spearheading the opposition publicity -- the Arizona Republic (which also has an afternoon edition the Phoenix Gazette) and the Tucson Citizen. It happened that I had known the

publisher of the Tuscon Citizen in New York prior to his purchase of the newspaper. However, I found that Mr. Bennett, the project director, at Gila opposed to my suggestion that I make a personal call on Mr. Johnston the publisher. However, I did call on the publisher in Phoenix and after discussing the whole problem with him, reached a working agreement which was very helpful. In my conversations with him I pointed out that WRA policies were not in any way directed to encourage evacuees to remain permanently in Arizona, but that we had no power to prevent those who were eligible to relocate from doing so, if they desired. I found that the publisher felt that the project management in both Poston and Gila was opposed to giving and did considerable writing for the editorial page of the paper. Mrs. Brown had been the Arizona representative of OWI and had contacts with all of the editors of the state.

In setting up the plan for handling information at Poston during the period of segregation I worked out a plan which insured official interpretation of all WRA policies and regulations, thus avoiding confusion which might have resulted without this centralized control. This same plan was used as a model for all projects when the War Department lifted the mass exclusion order as it applied to the West Coast military zones.

Arriving back in Washington I found that I had been selected on a special committee to advise the national director on leave clearance. Individual dockets of hearings held at the centers were then being sent to Washington for review. At the same time Mr. Buttedahl had been detached from the field contact section for other work in the Reports Division and I took over the correspondence and report work for all ten centers. This gave me a busy schedule of duties, because I was devoting approximately half of each day to the leave clearance work.

In the meantime, trouble developed at Tule Lake and the administration of the Segregation center was taken over by the military authorities. Douglas Cook who had been Reports Officer at Tule Lake had resigned just at the time the trouble developed.

As we approached the beginning of the year 1944, there was indications from the State Department that it was desirable to end the military control of the Segregation center and it became my duty to suggest a new Reports Officer. I felt that it was too complicated a job to recruit anyone from the outside to fill, and recommended that one of three of our Reports Officers at other centers be transferred to Tule Lake and a new man inducted at the other center. A few days later Mr. Baker called me for a conference on the matter and said that he felt it was a job I should do. As a result I was transferred to Tule Lake joining the staff there on January 18, 1944.

I was at Tule Lake just exactly six months to the day, being transferred back to Washington on July 18, 1944, as head of the Liaison Section of the Reports Division, which had now been expanded and included the work of the former field contact section.

This period at the Tule Lake center was probably the busiest, if not the most interesting, of my employment with the WRA. The wide advertising which had been given the center, had completely and thoroughly implanted in the minds of the newspaper readers generally on the West Coast, the idea that the whole population of the center was "disloyal", and that Tule Lake was^a seething

mass of humanity ready at any and all times to cause a disturbance. The policy of "no news" which had been followed by the military authorities had encouraged the West Coast newspapers to keep playing up the story on the front pages. Contractors were at work building additional barracks and some 400 workers employed by this contracting firm, were housed in the nearby community. These workers related wierd tales of what they saw, heard or imagined at the center, and these tales appeared in print because the military authorities would neither deny or confirm the stories. When word went out that the military was being withdrawn and WRA would again administer the center, everyone had been led to believe that riots and bloodshed would follow.

It was into this situation I found myself suddenly thrust. In addition all media of communication with the evacuees had been shut off by the military with the suspension of the old Tulean Dispatch, the project newspaper which operated in the center prior to the segregation program. A strict curfew had been imposed and military patrols were inside the center until the time WRA again assumed the administration.

At the time of the so called "riot" when the military was called on, special writers of all of the important West Coast newspapers and wire services had rushed to the scene at Tule Lake. These writers had gone back to their home offices, but the Tule story was still "hot" and they had all arranged for space correspondents who were the sources of the stories appearing constantly in the city newspapers, based largely on the unauthenticated reports received from WRA personnel who went outside to talk or stories provided by the employees of the contractor. It took considerable time to even learn who these correspondents were. Early in February I made a trip to San Francisco for the purpose of calling on editors, news service bureau managers and the correspondents of the Eastern newspapers stationed there. This was an effort to convince these people that we would provide facts on any happenings worthy of news treatment and to try to get them to discontinue their practice of accepting the gossip tales. I was reasonably successful in this effort on most of the calls, except that the Field Assistant Director in San Francisco flatly refused to permit me to approach the city editors of the two Hearst newspapers, the Examiner and the Call Bulletin. I returned still unable to know certainly who was sending stories to these two papers. It was not until May after James Okomoto had been shot by a military guard at the old main gate to the center that I was finally able to solve this riddle and get any semblance of cooperation from the San Francisco Hearst papers. At that time the Examiner sent a special writer and a photographer to Tule Lake. After these men had spent a whole week at the center, been given free access to every bit of information available, and found very little to write about, the Hearst people apparently realized that the value of the Tule Lake news source had greatly depreciated.

The project director assigned me to two important tasks besides that of Reports Officer. The first was that of serving as a member of the Advisory Committee to work with the evacuee coordinating committee in restoring employment and bringing the center back to normal. The second was to serve on the project leave clearance hearing board. This second assignment was given me doubtless because of the experience gained in working on leave clearance matters in the Washington office. There was also the delicate public relations problem of letting the public know that people were being given clearance and would actually relocate from Tule Lake, which was then the Segregation center.

As soon as the curfew restrictions were lifted it was necessary to reestablish a media of communication with the center population. At first this was done by publishing an administrative bulletin, which after two issues, was converted into a project newspaper. This was the birth of the Newell Star.

It would be hardly worth while to recount many of the problems which faced the Reports Officer during those first few weeks at Tule Lake. A swarm of writers began to pour in again, including some very well known ones. Among the notables entertained were three who had been repatriated from Japanese internment camps — Carl Mydans, of Life Magazine, who did a story from Tule Lake, Royal Arch Gunnison, the radio commentator for Mutual Broadcasting System, who was accompanied by his wife (also freed from internment) and Ray Cronin of the Associated Press. Both Cronin and Gunnison had been extremely critical of WRA before their visits to Tule Lake.

Personally, I had a feeling that I had just begun to get the work organized so that it was something less than a 24 hour a day job, by the time I was transferred back to Washington. John Bigelow who had been the original Reports Officer at Minidoka, arrived to take my place and I spent some time in getting him oriented to the Tule Lake job before I left.

Arriving in Washington I found my next detail was to the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Oswego, N. Y., and the immediate matter of making satisfactory arrangements for press and magazine coverage at the port of debarkation when the refugees arrived in this country. This required an immediate trip to New York for conferences with the Second Service Command, and the authorities of the Port of Embarkation, two distinct branches of the Army. Finally details were worked out with these military people, and a conference was held at the WRA office in New York to alert the writers for the story. There were no less than 56 writers, four newsreel cameramen, and several radio script writers, at the point where the refugees boarded the special trains for Oswego. I accompanied the refugees that night August 4, to Oswego, and remained there until September 22, 1944, when I came back to the Washington office for a week as acting chief of the Reports Division. During the time I was at Oswego there were numerous special writers and radio people visiting the Shelter and for most of this period the refugee story rated first page news in the country's press.

In addition to the press and radio contact work at Oswego, there was the matter of organization of the Oswego Citizens Cooperating Committee, which I worked out. The establishment of a rumor clinic to take care of the many misconceptions which gained circulation on the outside, and the establishment of the Ontario Chronicle, shelter newspaper, which was financed by interested outside social agencies. A certain amount of administrative work was also delegated to me by the Shelter Director.

While not strictly a part of the public relations work, but nevertheless essential, was the service given to the hundreds of people who made individual inquiries of the Shelter, regarding relatives and friends who were lost in the melee of humanity in Hitler occupied Europe. These inquiries came by telephone, by telegraph and by letter from all parts of United States and Canada. The refugees had numerous relatives in America who wanted to talk to them by telephone. Arrangements were made for collect calls to be made after 7 P.M. each

evening and for a solid month there were hundreds of such calls completed. People writing or wiring for special assistance or verification of facts, or interviews with refugees who came from localities in Europe where relatives or friends had lived, kept my office constantly busy. Each one of the inquiries was given special handling and the facts communicated by letter. Often we were able to give helpful information and in at least two instances, we found the people actually in the Shelter for relatives who had no idea that they were there. In organizing this work refugees were assigned to most of the interviewing, under the leadership of a former Berlin newspaper man.

After this one week back in the Washington office from the Oswego detail, I went to Denver for the second reports officers conference. At the end of this meeting I proceeded to Minidoka to be acting reports officer there until a new man was recruited and reported for duty. This man was John F. Graham. He was given an orientation course in the work, and then I proceeded to Tule Lake, and thence to Manzanar where a comparatively new Reports Officer, Arch Davis, was on the job, thence to Los Angeles, Poston and Gila and back to Washington. I returned just in time to take part in the discussions prior to the lifting of the West Coast exclusion order.

In the meantime, John Bigelow at Tule Lake, had received a call from his draft board in Salt Lake City, and in December I was again on my way to Tule Lake. I was there at the time the War Department order was made public and remained as acting reports officer until Ralph O. Brown, came to take over, helping train him for the work. I went from there to San Francisco and Los Angeles to consult with the Field Assistant Director, Relocation Supervisors and Reports Officers in those offices, and again back to Washington.

As spring approached it became apparent that we must step up the volume of relocation information for the people in the centers. I worked out the plan for the establishment of the relocation bulletins at all centers, in addition to the project newspapers, and Russell Bankson divided with me the territory and we both took to the field. After visits at the centers to make sure of the specific needs, we proceeded to the West Coast Area offices to instruct the Reports Officers in the preparation of the newsletters and other facilities for channelling information to the centers. I visited Seattle and San Francisco as my part of this West Coast work and Mr. Bankson went to Los Angeles. On this trip I had the opportunity of visiting the village of Hood River and being present the night the first steps were taken to organize a friendly committee to aid returning evacuees in the Hood River Valley.

On the return trip I stopped in Salt Lake City and Denver, to call on the editors of the Japanese language newspapers in the interest of forwarding the relocation program. While the Photographic Unit at Denver had nominally been under my supervision since becoming head of the Liaison section I depended largely on our visual information specialist Gretchen Van Tassel, for directing this operation, and assignment of the photographers. There were other minor trips including one to Minidoka to fill in as acting reports officer in the fall of 1945.

Oleav Murkey