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Japanese American Citizens League

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JCL Bulletin

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 119

February 20, 1942

SPECIAL BULLETIN

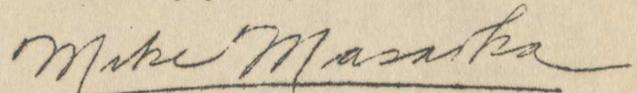
To All Chapters:

The President of the United States has just announced that the Secretary of War may, at his discretion, remove any and all aliens and citizens from any regions or areas which he may designate to be important to the National Defense. National Headquarters is now asking clarification for the same and will report to you as soon as possible as to its consequences and implications.

Do not become overly alarmed or panicky at this news. This may be the solution to many of our difficulties. It is our personal conviction that such matters as these are better left to Federal authorities than to local officials. Let us hope for the best and be prepared to cooperate with the government in this near-martial law step.

As announced over the radio, this rule is to apply to all nationalities and to all peoples, regardless of their racial origin or citizenship. If this is correct, it is not a matter of discrimination as much as it is a matter of military expediency. The final test is, of course, in its application.

Fraternally yours,



National Secretary and
Field Executive

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 120

February 25, 1942

RE: Latest Developments

Conferences with Colonel W. L. McGill, Provost Marshal of the Western Defense Command, Director of Evacuation, General DeWitt's staff; Tom C. Clark, Alien Coordinator for the Western Defense Command; and Richard M. Newstadt, Director of the Federal Social Security Board for the Western Defense Command, force us to release the following confidential information for your serious attention and consideration:

- (1) Prepare for the removal of all Japanese, both nationals and citizens, from the coast regions.
- (2) In California, all Japanese will, in all probability, be moved east of the Sierras.
- (3) In Washington and Oregon, all Japanese will, in all probability, be moved east of the Cascades.
- (4) In other western states, all Japanese will be moved away from strategic military areas.
- (5) Within the next few days, General DeWitt will issue a proclamation designating combat areas.
- (6) We have been asked by those with whom we held conferences to instill in our people a desire to cooperate voluntarily in this general evacuation movement for Japanese.
- (7) Indications are that the government will provide transportation, food, and shelter expenses, at least for those who need it.
- (8) Indications are that the government is busily engaged in finding suitable places for either temporary or permanent resettlement.
- (9) The Secretary of the Treasury has been designated as the alien property custodian.
- (10) We have requested that a citizen property custodian also be designated.
- (11) We have requested that an advisory board composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry be created to aid the government in this movement as well as in the resettlement which will follow.
- (12) We are asking all chapters to send us immediately the numbers which were evacuated in the last two movements, those of the 14th and those of the 24th of this month, and also where these evacuees went to by numbers and by and into what counties.
- (13) We request all chapters to be prepared to send their president and their official delegate to an emergency national council meeting on one week's notice.
- (14) We urge the president and the official delegate to be prepared to make recommendations as to this voluntary evacuation as well as to what to do about the JACL after we have all moved from the coast.
- (15) We are requesting the Intermountain region groups to be prepared to answer questions relative to the mass movement of Japanese evacuees into their territories.

We have been fighting the good fight all along the line. We appeared before

the Tolan Committee and did the best that we could for our cause. You will find enclosed a copy of the statement which we issued to the committee. This office has directed the JACL officials in Portland, Seattle, and Los Angeles to cooperate with this committee and to appear at their public hearings. While this committee has lost most of its value due to the fact that the military are now in control, nevertheless we feel that we ought to appear before them and to present our views, but that we do not go to any expense in preparing for the hearings.

We have just heard that the Governor of Washington has declared his state to be a "defense area" and that the Governor of Oregon has suggested that all Japanese there, both nationals and citizens, be prepared to move east of the Cascade Mountains.

We are trying to contact various national organizations such as the YM- and YWCA's, The American Council of Christian Evacuees, The American Association of International Institutes, The American Friends Service Committee, The National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, Inc., The National Social Work Council, and the National Refugees Service, to help us get the best possible arrangements for our evacuation.

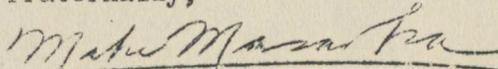
There seems to be no question that we will be evacuated, along with our parent nationals. Perhaps this is for the best, for the recent submarine shelling of Santa Barbara and the air raid scares in Los Angeles, as well as the creation of many vigilante groups throughout the western states, would seem to indicate that it is best that we "got out" for our own protection. If the military speaks, we have no alternative but to cooperate. Our task now is to get the best possible break in this evacuation by cooperating. We do not wish you to inform your general membership or to panic your parents, but quietly and effectively begin to prepare your people for the ordeals ahead.

National Headquarters is working night and day to do everything possible in the present situation. We trust that you will carry on in that same spirit.

If we must go, let's go as adventurers--just as our pioneer fore-fathers were. Let's make the best of our lot and prove that we're entitled to be called Good Americans.

"Fortitude in '42." That is our challenge and that is our duty.

Fraternally,


National Secretary

MMM:fbv

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
AND FIELD EXECUTIVE
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 121

March 2, 1942

It has come to the attention of the National JACL Headquarters that many Japanese, both nationals and American citizens alike, have and are sacrificing their property at ridiculous prices in order to liquidate their assets. National Headquarters advises all persons contemplating such action to reconsider their plans. There is no need to become panicky about evacuation, or any other governmental move. There is no need to literally give away household fixtures and farm equipment, as for example, many people are now doing. Articles and equipment of all kinds will be hard to replace, and if such replacement is possible, the cost of purchasing these goods and equipment will be excessive.

Be calm and do not act hastily concerning these matters. Await final governmental orders before assuming the initiative in getting rid of your property. Perhaps it may not be necessary to sell them, for the government may make other arrangements as to their disposal, custody, or transportation to new locations.

General DeWitt's statement on this matter follows:

"The appropriate agencies of the Federal Government are engaged in far reaching preparations to deal with the problem and a study is in progress by those agencies regarding the protection of property, the resettlement and relocation of those who are affected.

"The completed preparations will include measures designed to safeguard as far as possible property and property rights, to avoid the depressing effect of forced sales, and generally to minimize resulting economic dislocations.

"As soon as these studies are concluded, definite designation of persons to be affected will be made."

The position of the National JACL organization on the problem of evacuation has been and is that:

1. We await the commands of the military as to their orders and designations.
2. We will cooperate with the army in the evacuation of all Japanese from designated areas and regions deemed necessary for national defense.
3. We will do everything in our power to ask the government for humane and just treatment of our total problems.
4. We have volunteered to cooperate 100%. We confidently expect all the Japanese to join with us in this cooperation.

The entire attitude of the National JACL may be expressed in the following sentence: "The greater our cooperation with the government, it can be expected that the greater will be their cooperation with us in the solution of our problems."

All reports from Los Angeles and elsewhere during the last several days which did not carry the above stated views, regardless of to whom it may have been credited, were either misconstructions, misunderstandings, or did not have the complete text, according to Mike M. Masacka, National Secretary of the JACL.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 121

March 3, 1942

Undoubtedly, you are now familiar with the orders issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. Enclosed herein is a copy of the Japanese American News which gives you an idea of the territory covered.

The entire shaded area is Military Zone 1; the darker portion is Area A-1 and the lighter portion is Area B. All portions of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, not included in Military Area No. 1 are embraced in Military Area #2. All those who move into Military Area #2 in all probability will not again be disturbed.

The order specifically states that it is not an evacuation order. The fact that mass evacuation is impracticable is acknowledged and the evacuation order and the time will be announced later. This means that there will be orders from time to time for different communities to evacuate. Eventually, all the Japanese, including citizens, in the shaded area will be expected to evacuate. Nobody knows as to how long it will require to carry out this order.

There is no doubt in our minds that those residing in Area A-1 will be the first to be ordered out. Those in Area B will follow.

A Civilian Property Custodian has been appointed by General DeWitt. We do not know to what extent he will be able to help the Japanese evacuees in protecting their property rights. However, inasmuch as the purpose of this office of property custodian is to prevent the evacuees from dumping their properties at any price, we have confidence that everything possible will be done to see that a fair return will be obtained by the evacuees.

As our National Secretary has informed you, "There is no need to become panicky about evacuation, or any other governmental move. Articles such as household fixtures and farm equipment will be hard to replace and most expensive to obtain later.

"Be calm and do not act hastily. Await final government orders before assuming the initiative in getting rid of your property.

"Perhaps it may not be necessary to sell them, for the government may make other arrangements as to their disposal, custody, or transportation to new locations."

In case the Japanese people find farmlands to operate, the farm implements will be absolutely necessary because they are difficult to re-purchase in view of the priority rights for various metal goods. Trucks and automobiles will be necessary for traveling purposes and therefore should be retained until there are more definite announcements.

It is obvious that an evacuation of a group numbering over 100,000 cannot be done without a program and proper supervision. Furthermore, inasmuch as many of the communities and state officials of the neighboring states have expressed their view that Japanese are unwelcomed to come into their states, no one can feel secure and safe to move independently. We are expecting to give the Army and the government authorities the fullest cooperation. At the same time, we are expecting to have them designate the area into which we may move and the program under which we are expected to take up our new life.

Thousands undoubtedly will have to find other means of transportation besides automobiles. Such being the case, every chapter is instructed to start an immediate survey of its Japanese population and to ascertain whether it is possible to find means of transportation to any destination which may be designated later on. Also, it will be necessary and most helpful for every community to ascertain the amount of real property the Japanese possess, the mortgages remaining, leases on business property, lease contracts for purchases of equipment and other types of personal property and any other type of debts which may be on an installment basis.

National Headquarters is making every effort to contact the authorities in charge of carrying out the evacuation order to ascertain the program which the government may have in view. We are hoping to further inform you within the next few days.

At the forthcoming National Council Meeting which has been called for this weekend, March 7, 8, and 9, from Saturday to and including Monday, all these matters will be discussed.

In the meanwhile, every chapter is urged to call the representative Nisei leaders of their community and discuss this problem of evacuation. If you have any suggestions or ideas as to what should be done besides those points which have been enumerated and reported to you by our National Secretary, please outline them and either send them in to National Headquarters immediately or bring them in through your official delegates.

Inasmuch as this National Council Meeting will be strictly a business meeting, booster delegates are discouraged from attending. Each chapter may send three delegates.

Most of the families seem to have the greatest concern as to what they should do with their household belongings, particularly household furnishings. If they should sell them, today, the furniture most likely will be of little value. At the same time, if they were to be replaced it will require a considerable outlay of capital. For this reason, we are urging every chapter to advise their community members to withhold any hasty actions until further definite announcements are forthcoming.

We are faced with a crisis which means that every JACL chapter should do its utmost to be of community service. Try and marshal all the available members to carry out necessary surveys and to collect data which are necessary for an orderly evacuation. Those who have business and must close them up may be busy. On the other hand, those who have been employees of various types of work, most likely will be available to give a helping hand. By concerted effort, what may have appeared to be impossible just a few days ago can be easily worked out. We shall require the greatest cooperation in carrying out this important task of evacuation.

In closing, I wish to remind the chapters once again that if we are to be able to keep in contact with each other, it is absolutely necessary that we have as members every household in each community. National Headquarters will be moved to a convenient location and the Pacific Citizen will be continued to keep our members informed as to developments. Every chapter should be careful to keep track of the families in its territory and advise them to inform National Headquarters as to where they are going and settling. Most likely, the chapter units will be disrupted, but it is necessary for the future that the chapters pay special attention to keep track of its own membership wherever they may go.

We are sincerely hoping that an orderly program will be arranged so that despite all the sacrifices and disruption of normal life, we will be able to have our family life continue as soon as possible.

Fraternally,

Saburo Kido

National President

SK:fbv

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 122

March 3, 1942

IMPORTANT BULLETIN

The National Board will meet Friday, March 6, and the National Council will meet Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, March 7, 8, and 9.

We are trying to get Colonel McGill, Provost Marshall for the Western Defense Command; Tom Clark, Alien Co-Ordinator and property custodian for the Western Defense Command; and Richard Newstadt, Director of Social Security agencies for the western states, to address our group.

All sessions will be closed to the public and will be held at the National JAAC Headquarters.

Prepare now to attend. This will be the most important council in our history so please prepare to be present.

Fraternally,

Mike M. Masaoka

National Secretary and
Field Executive

MMM: fby

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
AND FIELD EXECUTIVE
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

MAR 14 A.M.

Bulletin No. 124

In a friendly and informative conference at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, four representatives of the JAACL met with seven officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, each of whom had come from Washington, D. C., to establish and maintain the Evacuee Property Department in assisting in the fair and proper disposal of all of our property.

The bank officials included: Mr. John W. Pehle, assistant to Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury Department; Mr. Luxford, assistant counsellor in the Treasury Department; Mr. John Lawler, legal advisor; Mr. Pollard, of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank; Mr. Armstrong, assistant to Mr. Everson of the Foreign Funds Control, F. R. Bank; Mr. D. H. Blake and Mr. J.C. Jones, both of the Foreign Funds Control.

JAACL officials included Saburo Kido, National President; Mike Masaka, National Secretary; Henry Tani, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Chapter; and Yasuo Abiko, Vice President of the San Francisco Chapter.

The genuine interest and concern shown in the equitable disposition of all evacuee's property by the federal officials, and their one-and-a-half hour conference which they accorded us, gave an unmistakable assurance of just treatment to all who seek their advice and counsel.

In time, each community where a chapter is established, or where the Japanese are congregated, representatives of this department will work in conjunction with JAACL officials in solving the complex problems which confront the various communities.

To this end, National Headquarters is requesting the following information:

1. Name the main industries in your area (your chapter's jurisdiction).
2. Name the leaders of such industries.
3. Name the problems attendant with the disposal of such industries.
4. Give some suggestions of your own as to the disposition of such industries.
5. Name some suggestions whereby the Evacuee Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank might assist in this disposal.

This information must be turned into National Headquarters immediately, by air mail-special delivery, so that adequate preparation may be made with the local Federal Reserve officials. The extent of your co-operation will determine the extent of the benefits you will derive from the generous offer which the federal government is giving us.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 126

March 24, 1942

To the Member Chapters:

The following Public Proclamation No. 3, defining curfew hours and other restrictions for all alien Japanese, all alien Germans and all alien Italians, as well as all other persons of Japanese ancestry, was issued by the Headquarters of the Western Defense Command on March 24, 1942. Printed copies of this proclamation will be sent you as soon as they are available.

We call special attention to the portion of Proclamation No. 3 which defines restrictions on the possession of contraband by any person of Japanese ancestry residing in Military Areas 1 to 6 inclusive, as established in Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2.

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. 3
March 24, 1942

TO: The people within the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the Public Generally:

WHEREAS, BY PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. 1, DATED MARCH 2, 1942, THIS HEADQUARTERS, THERE WERE DESIGNATED AND ESTABLISHED MILITARY AREAS NOS. 1 AND ZONES THEREOF, and

WHEREAS, By Public Proclamation No. 2, dated March 16, 1942, this headquarters, there were designated and established Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Zones thereof, and

WHEREAS, The present situation within these Military Areas and Zones requires as a matter of military necessity the establishment of certain regulations pertaining to all enemy aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry within said Military Areas and Zones thereof:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare and establish the following regulations covering the conduct to be observed by all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry residing or being within the Military Areas above described, or such portions thereof as are hereinafter mentioned:

1. From and after 6:00 A. M., March 27, 1942, all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry residing or being within the geographical limits of Military Area No. 1, or within any of the Zones established within Military Area No. 2, as those areas are defined and described in Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this headquarters, or within the geographical limits of the designated Zones established within Military Areas Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, as those areas are defined and described in Public Proclamation No. 2,

dated March 16, 1942, this headquarters, or within any of such additional Zones as may hereafter be similarly designated and defined, shall be within their place of residence between the hours of 8:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M., which period is hereinafter referred to as the hours of curfew.

2. At all other times all such persons shall be only at their place of residence or employment or traveling between those places or within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence.

3. Nothing in paragraph 2 shall be construed to prohibit any of the above specified persons from visiting the nearest United States Post Office, United States Employment Service Office, or office operated or maintained by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, for the purpose of transacting any business or the making of any arrangements reasonably necessary to accomplish evacuation; nor be construed to prohibit travel under duly issued change of residence notice and travel permit provided for in paragraph 5 of Public Proclamations Numbers 1 and 2. Travel performed in change in residence to a place outside the prohibited and restricted areas may be performed without regard to curfew hours.

4. Any person violating these regulations will be subject to immediate exclusion from Military Areas and Zones specified in paragraph 1 and to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zone." In the case of any alien enemy, such person will in addition be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

5. By subsequent proclamation or order there will be prescribed those classes of persons who will be entitled to apply for exemptions from exclusion orders hereafter to be issued. Persons granted such exemption will likewise and at the same time also be exempted from the operation of the curfew regulations of this proclamation.

6. After March 31, 1942, no person of Japanese ancestry shall have in his possession or use or operate at any time or place within any of the Military Areas 1 to 6 inclusive, as established and defined in Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2, above mentioned any of the following items:

- (a) Firearms.
- (b) Weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof.
- (c) Ammunition.
- (d) Bombs.
- (e) Explosives or the component parts thereof.
- (f) Short-wave radio receiving sets having a frequency of 1,750 kilocycles or greater or of 540 kilocycles or less.
- (g) Radio transmitting sets
- (h) Signal devices
- (i) Codes or ciphers.
- (j) Cameras.

Any such person found in possession of any of the above named items in violation of the foregoing will be subject to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zone."

7. The regulations herein prescribed with reference to the observance of curfew hours by enemy aliens, are substituted for and supersede the regulations of the United States Attorney General heretofore in force in certain limited areas. All curfew exemptions heretofore granted by the United States Attorneys are hereby revoked effective as of 6:00 a.m., PWT, March 27, 1942.

8. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is designated as the agency to enforce the foregoing provisions. It is requested that the civil police within the states affected by this Proclamation assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation by reporting to it the names and addresses of all persons believed to have violated these regulations.

J. L. DeWitt
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 127

March 26, 1942

SPECIAL BULLETIN TO ALL CHAPTERS:

Under an order signed Thursday, March 26, by Lt. General J. L. DeWitt, all Japanese and Japanese Americans residing in Military Area I (which includes all of Zones A-I and B-I) will be forbidden to leave the area after Saturday, March 28. The Western Defense Command and the Army's Civil Affairs Division have announced that all Japanese must remain within the area until they are evacuated under Army supervision.

The present interpretation of this order indicates that all Japanese who wish to leave Military Area I must do so before Sunday, March 29. Permits for travel out of Military Area I before the Sunday deadline may be obtained at your local WCCA office. After that date no alien or citizen Japanese will be permitted to leave until he has been evacuated by the Army and taken to one of the various "assembly centers" now being prepared. From these "assembly centers" they will proceed to resettlement areas or to reception centers. Those evacuees who have places to go outside Military Area I will probably be allowed to proceed to their destinations after they have passed through the "assembly centers".

In short, it may be said that the "voluntary evacuation" phase of the entire evacuation process ends on Sunday.

Travel within Military Area I is permissible only for those changing their places of habitual residence or through special travel permits issued for evacuation preparations. No permits will be issued for social or business reasons. Otherwise all aliens of enemy nationality and American-born Japanese are restricted to travel between their homes and places of work and to an area within five miles of their homes.

ABSOLUTELY NO EXEMPTIONS TO CURFEW ORDER

At the present time there are absolutely no exemptions being granted on the curfew order. All "enemy aliens" and American-born Japanese must remain in their homes from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. The Army has announced that there will be no exceptions made for work or other reasons.

NO CLARIFICATION ISSUED ON 'CONTRABAND' ARTICLES

Regarding the "contraband" provisions of Proclamation No. 3, issued March 24, 1942, no clarification has been issued. This ban on the possession of "contraband" (firearms, weapons or war implements, ammunition, bombs, explosives, short-wave radios, radio transmitters, signal devices, codes or ciphers and cameras). This ban extends to all persons of Japanese nationality in Military Areas 1 to 6. It is best to advise nisei to take no chances. For example, police whistles, lanterns with shutters and flashlights may be considered 'signal devices'. Ordinary farm lanterns are believed permissible. No provisions have been made by the Army or the WCCA for storage of these "contraband" articles. Japanese are being advised to either leave them with friends or to store them in public storage warehouses or in safety deposit boxes or vaults.

(Attention of farm members is called to the accompanying bulletin from the JACL's Office of the Agricultural Co-ordinator).

At the same time, Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, and head of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, announced the Army has taken over fairgrounds in three Central California cities and a recently completed mill community near Fresno, California, for assembly centers in the process of evacuating the Japanese.

"General DeWitt's order prohibiting aliens or citizen Japanese from leaving Military Area No. 1 is to insure an orderly evacuation, and partly to protect the Japanese", Bendetsen said. "Several groups planning voluntary evacuations have been fearful of starting through reports of threats in other states, should they pass through these states.

"The 'freezing' order prepares the way for an Army regulated program of removal. Japanese are assured of the resources of the government behind their movement; the general public is assured of a job followed through by the War Relocation Authority under Milton Eisenhower.

"General DeWitt's order does not alter the curfew regulations, nor does it alter any existing restrictions, except movement from Military Area No. 1. Meantime, General DeWitt has warned the Japanese they must immediately settle their affairs. Any neglect of crops is sabotage. A chain of GI service offices have been opened throughout Military Area No. 1 to help Japanese settle their affairs. If they do not take advantage while there is time, they must suffer any property losses that ensue."

The new sites for assembly centers announced are the Merced fairgrounds, to be prepared to house 5000; the Tulare County fairgrounds, to house 3000, and the Marysville fairgrounds to shelter 3000. In addition, a newly constructed community at Pinedale, six miles north of Fresno, will be used to house 5000. Additional sites are under acquisition.

These are to be used as assembly centers where evacuees will go from their present homes when ordered to evacuate. They will be housed in present buildings and additional shelter until they are transferred to reception centers or other re-settlement areas.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 129

March 27, 1942

Restriction of movements of aliens and Japanese Americans was tightened Friday, when the curfew established by Proclamation No. 3 of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, became effective.

Late Thursday, General DeWitt signed Proclamation No. 4, prohibiting all Japanese--aliens and non-aliens alike--from leaving Military Area No. 1, comprising western Washington, Oregon and California and Southern Arizona, except as the Army shall order or direct. This "freezing order" becomes effective at midnight Sunday.

Violations will be acted upon under Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, which carries a penalty of one year's imprisonment or \$5000 fine, or both, General DeWitt warned. He pointed out that the penalty applies to violators of both the curfew proclamation, and the proclamation prohibiting Japanese from leaving Military Area No. 1. He also urged all citizens to report any known violations of the law to police authorities of their district.

"Proclamation No. 4 forbids any movement by Japanese or Japanese Americans from Military Area No. 1, for any purpose after midnight Sunday", General DeWitt declared. "This means Japanese can evacuate only under Military control. After Sunday, all movements of these persons will be regulated by the Army, for the protection of the Japanese, and to insure that proper shelter awaits them at their designated destination."

Speaking of Proclamation No. 3--the curfew proclamation, General DeWitt said further:

"The curfew becomes effective tonight. Between 8PM and 6AM, all alien Japanese, Germans and Italians, and all Japanese Americans must be in their places of residence. The restrictions as to traveling more than five miles between their homes and places of work is extended to include Japanese Americans as well as the enemy aliens. The ban on firearms, radios and other contraband heretofore applied to enemy aliens also includes Japanese Americans."

All enemy aliens and Japanese Americans living within not only Military Area No. 1, but the restricted zones established in the remainder of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and also those in Montana, Utah, Idaho and Nevada are affected by the wartime proclamation.

"There are no exceptions to Proclamation No. 3--the curfew proclamation--in its requirement that these people be in their homes between 8PM and 6AM. The Wartime Civil Control Administration has been besieged with requests for exemptions from the curfew for enemy aliens or Japanese Americans who are college students, instructors, physicians, nurses, night watchmen, janitors and others employed on night shifts. The proclamation is specific in this regard. This is final regarding the curfew. Arrest, fine and imprisonment face violators.

"There seems to be some confusing of exceptions under the curfew law with proposed exemptions of certain classes of German and Italian aliens from evacuation. These are separate matters."

(General DeWitt's Proclamation No. 4, forbidding Japanese movement from Military area No. 1, accompanies this release.)

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 130

March 27, 1942

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

Presidio of San Francisco, California

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION NO. 4

March 27, 1942

TO: The people within the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the Public Generally:

WHEREAS, By Public Proclamation No. 1, dated March 2, 1942, this headquarters, there was designated and established Military Area No. 1, and

WHEREAS, It is necessary, in order to provide for the welfare and to insure the orderly evacuation and resettlement of Japanese voluntarily migrating from Military Area No. 1, to restrict and regulate such migration:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J. L. DeWitt, Lieutenant General, U. S. Army, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States and by the Secretary of War and my powers and prerogatives as Commanding General, Western Defense Command, do hereby declare that the present situation requires as a matter of military necessity that, commencing at 12:00 midnight, P. W. T., March 29, 1942, all alien Japanese and persons of Japanese ancestry who are within the limits of Military Area No. 1, be and they are hereby prohibited from leaving that area for any purpose until and to the extent that a future proclamation or order of this headquarters shall so permit or direct.

Any person violating this proclamation will be subject to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled: "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zones." In the case of any alien enemy, such person will in addition be subject to immediate apprehension and interment.

J. L. DeWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin # 134

March 30, 1942

The following was released by the Wartime Civil Control Administration on March 29, 1942:

Warning that all Japanese Americans in the eight Western States must turn in firearms, cameras and other contraband items specified in Public Proclamation No. 3 by midnight Tuesday (March 31) was issued today by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. The order affects all Japanese Americans in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Montana.

All those of Japanese ancestry who have not already disposed of contraband articles are instructed to deliver any such items into the custody of the nearest office of the United States Employment Service for disposition.

The order was issued as "Special Instructions No. 1," and refers specifically to paragraph 6 of Public Proclamation No. 3, issued March 24, which provides that:

"After March 31, 1942, no person of Japanese ancestry shall have in his possession or use or operate at any time or place within any of the Military Areas 1 to 6 inclusive, as established and defined in Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2," any of the items listed in Proclamation No. 3 as contraband. The list includes:

Firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, bombs, explosives or component parts thereof, short-wave radio receiving sets having a frequency of 1,750 kilocycles or greater or of 540 kilocycles or less, radio transmitting sets, signal devices, codes or ciphers, cameras.

Any person found in possession of contraband items after midnight Tuesday, March 31, will be subject to criminal penalties of Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, which is one year imprisonment, or \$5000 fine, or both. In the case of aliens found in possession of contraband items they will be subject to apprehension and internment.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is designated as the enforcement agency in connection with the order. All persons are requested to report any violations to the nearest peace officer or agency.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2051 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 1345

March 30, 1942

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WERE ISSUED TO EVACUEES IN THE FIRST AFFECTED AREAS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property including: farms, livestock and farm equipment, boats, tools, household goods, automobiles, etc.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions.

2. Provisions have been made to give temporary residence in an Assembly Center. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for this Assembly Center, the following property, not exceeding that which can be carried by the family or the individual:

- (a) Blankets and linens for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions received at the Civil Control Station.

No contraband items as described in paragraph 6, Public Proclamation No. 3, Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, dated March 24, 1942, may be carried.

3. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage at the sole risk of the owner of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

4. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin # 136

March 31, 1942

The following copy of the "Personal Property Form" has been released by the Federal Reserve Bank for your study and information. Please note especially the instructions to the owners, with particular reference to the sections which have been underlined. It must be remembered that no small packages or individual bundles will be received for storage. All merchandise of a non-perishable sort, household furniture, professional equipment, etc., may be stored at government expense provided that it is packed or crated according to the specifications outlined.

No automobiles, private or otherwise, will be permitted to go to the Processing Centers (Reception center, like Manzanar). This means that private means of transportation cannot be used or that moving vans or trucks cannot be hired to take other equipment from that which the Army will permit. Private automobiles may be driven to the Assembly Centers only. From there, the Army will provide transportation. The Federal Reserve Bank is now preparing a special form comparable to the personal property form for use of automobile owners. Automobiles will be stored or parked under guard by the Treasury Department. It is recommended by this office that automobiles be sold or disposed of, if possible, for a reasonable sum. Do not, however, permit your automobiles to be sold or transferred for ridiculous prices.

PERSONAL PROPERTY FORM

Name of Owner _____ Family No. _____

Address at Which Property is Located _____
(number) (street) (floor, or apt.no.)

(city) (state)

The property described on the reverse side of this form located at the address given above is delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, at the sole risk of the undersigned. It is agreed that no liability or responsibility shall be assumed by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for any act or omission in connection with its disposition. It is understood that no insurance will be provided on this property.

Witnesses _____

for

Signature of Owner _____

Illiterates _____

Note to Owner: DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

STORAGE NOTICE

The list of items appearing on the reverse side of this form have been placed in storage at the place indicated below with the exception of those items specifically indicated on the reverse side of this form as not found, or not delivered to the undersigned representative of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, or as not being of the proper type for storage. The stored items are identified only as to the number of items, crates, or boxes, and not as to the contents thereof.

Signed _____

Representing the Federal Reserve
Bank of San Francisco, as Fiscal
Agent of the United States.

Date _____

Placed in Storage at _____

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COORDINATOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 138 - F

April 1, 1942

This information was released by the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Security Administration, San Francisco.

Transfer of greenhouses and nurseries, as well as vegetable and fruit farms, can now be arranged through field agents of the Farm Security Administration located at the Army's War-time Civilian Control Administration "service centers" at U. S. Employment Service offices in major Pacific Coast towns and cities.

This arrangement was announced by Laurence I. Hewes, regional director of the agency, as part of the program to save every type of crop from neglect and loss.

"The same protection will be given Japanese and Japanese Americans in disposing of their land, glass frames, and other equipment," Hewes said, "as the operators of other kinds of farms have already received."

All green houses and nurseries from which the present owner or tenant expect to move should be listed immediately with the FSA field agent at the WCCA office in the nearest U. S. Employment Service office. Questions regarding contracts with new landlords, lien holders, produce buyers, and other parties can be answered by him. It is essential that listings and transfers be made without delay.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 39

April 4, 1942

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Lt. Gen. DeWitt's assistant, chief of staff for Civil Affairs, today delivered a final warning to west coast Japanese and other evacuees.

Because certain groups of evacuees have failed to respond to repeated warnings by the Wartime Civil Control Administration Colonel Bendetsen issued a lengthy statement in order to dispell the hopes of some evacuees that the Army will relax its regulations and allow certain groups to remain.

"The removal of evacuees from designated areas is a matter of absolute military necessity. We have given repeated warnings but apparently it has done little good."

"The evacuation, which some believe may extend over many months, will do no such thing. We have accelerated the program, streamlined the entire setup, and every government agency involved in the problem has been integrated into a unified organization."

"The evacuation program, three weeks ago in its infancy, is now a reality. The Japanese already have been evacuated from Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound, and this week caravans have been convoyed out of Los Angeles County, San Francisco and San Diego are scheduled for next week and other localities will follow in quick succession.

"Now that assembly centers and reception centers are being prepared to receive them the evacuees will move out in ever increasing numbers."

"For the last time the Army is warning evacuees to make arrangements for disposition of their property. They should go to the Federal Reserve Bank and get its advice in order to bring about equitable disposition of property. Over 60 WCCA general offices have been opened along the coast to aid evacuees in solving the problems which accompany liquidation of property."

"We are trying to protect the evacuees from exploitation by persons taking advantage of their forthcoming departure which is drawing nearer each day. If any evacuee hopes to retard the entire evacuation program because he has not taken steps to dispose of his property or settle his other problems he will be disappointed."

"Neglected personal and property matters will not for one moment, obstruct the evacuation."

These words were released by the Wartime Civil Control Administration on April 4, 1942.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin # 144

April 7, 1942

RE: CHAPTER ORGANIZATION

We are happy to report that most chapters are continuing to function inspite of all regulations and orders. This is the proper spirit, for both the Japanese people and certain governmental agencies are counting on us to carry the load during these troubled days.

Some chapter officers, including the presidents, have left their previous addresses and have either gone outside the military areas or to camps. If Japanese are still left in your locality, it is suggested that those remaining officers get together and work out ways and means of continuing until the last person has been moved out of the region.

Notify this office if there has been a change in address or name and address of the person or persons to whom the bulletins from this office should be sent.

Develop an organizational set-up which can function with due regard to the five mile limit on travel and the curfew restrictions. As leaders in your respective communities, you are best qualified to work out such plans to suit your local needs.

A Prayer..

of ST. FRANCIS

the
hands of the
agors to whom the lands
were turned over.

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace:

Where there is hatred, let me sow love;

Where there is injury, the spirit of forgiveness;

Where there is death, faith;

Where there is despair, hope;

Where there is darkness, light;

Where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek

To be consoled as to console;

To be understood as to understand;

To be loved as to love--

For it is in giving that we receive,

It is in pardoning that we are pardoned,

It is in dying that we are born to eternal life. Amen..

LATER

... three
 ... the sixth to
 ... the ball game, the score
 ending 5-4. Powerhouse Oyama, hold-
 ing down second base, banged out
 two hits to take the batting honor
 for the opener.

In the nightcap Hiro Kayasuga,
 teamed with Geo. Yamasaki, pitched
 a masterful game to hold the strong
 "rootin'" kibeis nine to one bingle.
 Though held to one measly hit, the
 kibeis cashed in on two runs before
 the game ended while the San Pedro
 Gophers tallied across five runs.
 Takeuchi and Okamoto were the big
 guns for the winners, with the
 latter belting out the first homer
 of the season. Otsuji, shortstop,
 was the only player to hit off the
 SandPedro slabster to spoil a no-
 hitter. Lil' Kaneko, keystone

Takeuchi, ss	3
G. Hayashi, 3b	1
T. Shimizu, 2b	1
Kuramoto, lb	1
T. Goto, lf-p	1
T. Hayashi, cf	1
Y. Goto, rf	1
G. Yamasaki, p	1
Okamoto, c	1
S. Hashimoto, ss	1

Totals 31 5

SCORE BY

San Pedro Gophers...
 Kibeis.....

Calling

Sign up for Volley
 register at block 1-



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin # 145

April 7, 1942

RE: NEW NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Pursuant to the recommendations of the recent emergency National Council Meeting, the National Headquarters of the JACL has been moved to and established in Salt Lake City. The new address is: Japanese American Citizens League, National Headquarters or The Office of the National Secretary and Field Executive, Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Miss Teiko Ishida is the Office Secretary and Larry Tajiri is the Assistant to the National Secretary and the managing editor of the Pacific Citizen.

Hereafter, all matters not dealing strictly with the evacuation and incidental problems should be directed to the Salt Lake City address. This means that membership lists, affidavits, oaths, etc., should all be sent to the new headquarters.

The San Francisco office will remain open until evacuation orders force us to leave. Those who wish to contact the National Secretary after eight P.M. each night may do so by telephoning Fillmore 9482.

Present plans call for the National Secretary to aid as far as possible in the evacuation movement and then to report to the Salt Lake City headquarters from which he will carry on the JACL program along the three recommended fronts: Home, Government, and Public Relations.

Additional plans call for the printing and free distribution of the Pacific Citizen to all the induction centers and assembly points after evacuation has been completed on the coast. Because of the impossibility, at this time, of distributing the Pacific Citizen to the members on the coast, all issues have been suspended until the Japanese evacuees have been moved to their temporary or permanent centers. After one or two issues have been distributed free to those in the centers, an attempt will be made to sell them subscriptions to this organ which will be issued on a weekly basis in the immediate future. Outstanding feature of the Pacific Citizen, in the early issues, will be the names and addresses of all persons in the various camps, the new addresses of those who voluntarily moved out of the prohibited zones before the deadline. This one feature alone should more than justify the cost of the Citizen which is now two dollars per year.

Because of the expenses connected with moving headquarters and because much money will be needed to carry on the important work ahead, all chapters are urged to send in immediately their special assessments as well as all other dues and fees. It is recalled that the National Council itself recommended that when chapters are evacuated out of their regions that all their funds be transferred to the National Headquarters. We confidently expect all chapters to comply with their own suggestion.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 147

April 8, 1942

RE: CHAPTER PUBLIC RELATIONS

In order to carry on a more effective public relations program in your locality during the duration of our temporary exile so that the possibilities of your returning to your present homes may be enhanced, this office suggests that every chapter use at least a part of their funds for the projects outlined below. All of these projects are voluntary and are offered for the convenience and service of the chapters so that their work, in part, may be carried on even though they themselves are no longer present.

1. Send at least two year's subscription of the outstanding newspaper in your community or locality to the Office of the National Secretary and Field Executive, Japanese American Citizens League, Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. We will delegate a member of our staff to examine each paper carefully and clip all news articles, editorial comments, letters to the editors from the subscribers, etc., which deal with what the people are thinking or feeling about the Japanese. By such a service and maintaining such a file, we should be in a relatively expert position to judge community trends of thought regarding us and our evacuation, the possible reception which might be ours should we desire to return after the war, etc. We would be in a position to know who our friends are who have and are going to come out in our favor. If there are certain projects contemplated which affect us, this office might be able to aid and advise them as to certain aspects and our feelings on the matter. If there are certain misconceptions or misunderstandings concerning us prevalent in the various communities, this office will attempt to correct them. Briefly, the whole idea behind this project is to try to keep in touch with the community as well as we can under the present circumstances. If your chapter is interested, please advise our Salt Lake City headquarters immediately so that the necessary arrangements and facilities may be prepared.

2. Send at least a year's subscription to The Pacific Citizen @\$2.00 each to every Caucasian friend or organization who has been helpful or friendly to us during the past, or who might be able to help us or represent us while we are away, or who might be interested in following the activities of the Japanese and the JAOL. We plan to make the Pacific Citizen not only an organ of information and inspiration to the Japanese but also as a goodwill creator wherever it will be distributed. The editorial policy will be so guided that the weekly publication will be of interest not only to our members but to the general public. Send the names and addresses of all organizations or members to whom your chapter wishes the Pacific Citizen sent, together with the proper remittance, to Mr. Larry Tajiri, Managing Editor, the Pacific Citizen, Japanese American Citizens League, Beason Building, 25 East Second South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

3. Arrange with certain of your reliable and sincere Caucasian friends to notify the Office of the National Secretary in Salt Lake City of any movements or actions which ought to be called to our attention or to advise us as to what we ought or might do regarding certain specific movements, actions, petitions, etc., which might come up while we are away. If your chapter makes such arrangements, notify the National Secretary as to their name, address, telephone number, occupation, and other information which you might feel would be of value to us as background material. Notification is necessary so that we will give every letter received from such persons special consideration and attention.

4. Before being evacuated, every chapter ought to write letters of appreciation to those who have been most helpful in the years past; to the local officials for their courtesies, kindnesses, and tolerance; to the newspapers and radio stations for their understanding treatment of the news in relation to the Japanese in your locality; to the organizations, clubs, schools, and churches for their aid, advice, and comfort, as well as cooperation on many matters of vital moment; etc. Resolutions, too, may be appropriate for public release. All letters and resolutions must be carefully worded and constructed, with particular emphasis on the idea that you hope to return at some happier day to once again join with them in building up the community and being "Better Americans in a Greater America". Restrained sentimentality and sorrowful "Until We Meet Again" should be the tone of the letter. There should be no criticism or question of the actions taken.

5. Assign and urge your various chapter members to write letters to their various Caucasian friends in all walks of life telling them the latest news. By doing this, and maintaining intimate touch with persons in your own community, the chances of keeping the locality open for your return increases. This type of letter writing should be a weekly duty for all. Assign your best and most interesting writers to those persons of influence and responsibility whom your chapter may know or have contacted.

Conclusions: This office is interested in seeing to it that every possible way of maintaining contact with those communities from which we must leave is utilized. If you have any which you feel might be of value to us, please notify this office in San Francisco immediately so that it may be considered before evacuation takes place.

Speed is of the essence in all of the above recommendations. After evacuation takes place, it will be too late to cope with projects two, three, and four. Therefore, if your chapter is interested, we suggest that you take care of these matters immediately.

This is a service which comes under the Home Front banner of the new national set-up.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 148

April 8, 1942

RE: STUDENTS

Of particular interest to high school graduates who are interested in going on to college or university and to all students now attending colleges or universities who are seeking transfers in order to complete their education is the Education Project of the National JACL.

The Salt Lake City headquarters have been instructed to send questionnaires to every college and university in the United States inquiring as to whether they will accept transfer students from the Pacific Coast colleges and universities as well as high school students who are interested in going to college. The conditions under which Japanese students will be accepted, the scholarships and fellowships available to Japanese on a competitive basis, the tuition fees and dues, the special examinations or recommendations which every student will be asked to take or bring: these are among a few of the questions which are being asked by the JACL. In addition to the questionnaire, every college and university is being sent an explanatory letter outlining the reasons for the questionnaire and the necessity of permitting the Japanese to complete their college work.

The results of this questionnaire will be available to all interested persons before fall.

The National is also cooperating with various religious and educational groups which are interested in the same problem. The coordinated efforts of all organizations will be made available in time.

NOTE: This morning, in a telephone conversation, Mr. Wallace Howland, Deputy Chief of the Civilian Staff of the War Relocation Authority, informed this office that all college or university students who have made arrangements to complete their work at some other college or university outside of the prohibited areas may make applications to their local WCCA office for a travel permit. Such applications will receive serious consideration, according to Mr. Howland.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
2031 Eush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin # 149

April 9, 1942

The following letter, which is enclosed for your information, was prepared by the National Secretary for Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower:

April 6, 1942

Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Director
War Relocation Authority
Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Headquarters
Whitcomb Hotel
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Eisenhower:

Before submitting our recommendations for your consideration, may I, on behalf of the members of our committee and the 20,000 members of the Japanese American Citizens League, extend to you and the members of your staff our heartfelt appreciation for the privilege and opportunity of meeting with you and discussing our mutual problems regarding the relocation of Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast. Your sympathetic understanding and vision of the tremendous forces involved have convinced us of your sincerity and ability. We are grateful that our Federal Government has appointed a man of your calibre to direct the humane and democratic resettlement of us unfortunate people who have been called upon to leave our homes and businesses in order that the military defenses of our country may be strengthened. We are hopeful that our suggestions and recommendations will be given the utmost consideration as the frank and reasoned opinions of a number of representative American citizens of Japanese extraction who are legitimately and sincerely interested in cooperating with our Government in the successful and happy solution to this tragedy.

BACKGROUND

Before introducing various suggestions as to what might and ought to be done, may we mention a few pertinent facts which we feel will be helpful to you as background material in your study of this problem.

Captain
In the first place, the entire evacuation program is complicated by the fact that we are dealing with a society which is composed of both American citizens and "enemy aliens." Moreover, the very parents of the citizens are "enemy aliens." Approximately two-thirds of this society are citizens while one-third is foreign born. Because both groups are living under the same roof in most cases, the tendency may be to treat both generations as one. This may be dangerous for the future, for the citizens have been taught that they are entitled to certain inalienable rights which no other citizenry enjoys. To deny them these rights and to subject them to the same treatment, or what may appear to be worse, than the so-called enemies of their own country may create an embittered and disillusioned class of citizens after the war which will be of little value to the nation in the great task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Furthermore, by respecting their citizenship, the argument that we are fighting for certain principles abroad while destroying them at home, which has been advanced by some, will be refuted. Too, the propaganda of the Axis powers to the effect that we are dividing our nation into classes and races will be discredited should some definite means of recognizing the citizenship of the Japanese Americans be announced.

Secondly, there is a wide gap between the ages of the first and second generations. According to our estimates, the average age of the Japan-born is about sixty years while that of the United States-born is close to twenty-one. This means that one generation has just about reach "the end of the trail," has developed certain mores and folkways, and has become accustomed to certain climatic conditions; the other

generation is just reaching their majority, is at the impressionable age, and is eagerly awaiting a chance to make a success of their lives. We are afraid that a great number, estimated by some to be as high as fifty per cent, of the older generation will pass away with the coming of the summer heat or the cold of winter because they cannot adjust themselves to the rigors of camp life and the changes in climate and humidity. As for the younger generation, may we venture to say that the spirit with which they are inoculated during their "exile" will determine the type of American which they will be in the years to come.

Thirdly, popular conceptions notwithstanding, more Japanese are located in the urban areas than on the farms. Our estimates indicate that approximately sixty per cent are city-dwellers while forty per cent are engaged in agricultural pursuits. This simply means that most of the Japanese, when finally resettled for the duration, must be relocated with the thought in mind that they cannot and will not be farmers.

Fourthly, the Japanese communities, as a group, are thrifty, proud, and civic-minded. We have often been told that we manage to stay off relief rolls better than any other group; etc. If these traits are worth preserving, then those in charge of relocation should so word their regulations and conduct their activities that these characteristics may be maintained and fostered.

Fifthly, the second generation Japanese are probably better educated, as a class, than almost any other second generation immigrant group. We have demonstrated a remarkable desire to learn, and our parents have sacrificed much in order that their children might be better equipped to compete in the American way than they themselves were some forty or fifty years ago. Regardless of what type of resettlement is contemplated, education should be one of the first considerations of those in charge.

Sixthly, the Japanese people, by the large, are more American than Oriental. Our parent generation has spent more than eighty per cent of their lives here in the United States. Only a few have ever returned to Japan. Most of them are more loyal to these United States in their patient, quiet way than a majority of those who are demanding that we be put into concentration camps because we are allegedly disloyal and dangerous. As for us citizens, we can only say that we, as a group, know no other allegiance or country. We were born, educated, made friends, established homes and businesses, etc., here. Although our physical characteristics may mark us apart, most of us desire to assume, with every other American, our share in the winning of this war. In all projects, the fact that most of us are American and desire to be treated as such should be a primary consideration.

Seventhly, the Japanese have no national organization except the Japanese American Citizens League, which is confined only to the American citizens of Japanese extraction. While other nationality groups may have a number of national organizations which purport to represent them, the Japanese have only our organization, which is non-partisan and non-sectarian, to speak for them on a national basis. We believe that it is important that this factor be kept in mind, for both the first and second generation, by the large, have greater confidence in our League than they have in any other organization or group of leaders, regardless of their nationality or affiliation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT:

Because the problems incidental to the actual evacuation are strictly in the hands of the military and are not under your jurisdiction, we shall not submit any recommendations which have to deal with that phase. We shall attempt to confine our suggestions to those which fall under your province.

We believe that it should be kept constantly in mind by those

charged with the responsibility of relocation and resettlement that we Japanese, both nationals and citizens alike, in the great majority are cooperating in this evacuation process because we feel that this is our contribution to the national defense efforts of our country and not because we are disloyal or subversive, as charged by many. We are doing our best to follow out the various regulations and orders because we feel that this is our patriotic duty and not because we are submitting to the demands of the jingoists, race-haters, and politicians who have demanded that we be placed in concentration camps. We have not contested the right of the military to order this movement, even though it meant leaving all that we hold dear and sacred, because we believe that cooperation on our part will mean a reciprocal cooperation on the part of the government.

Above all, we desire that it be distinctly understood that we are most grateful to the great majority of the American people and to our Federal Government for their tolerance, sympathy, and understanding during this tragic era. We have confidence in our Government and a living faith in the American people that we shall not be permitted to be the victims of persecution and violence and that, when the war is won, we shall have a greater and more unified United States in which we Japanese Americans will have a vital and significant part.

GENERAL POLICIES:

We believe that all projects should be directed (1) to create "Better Americans In A Greater America"; (2) to maintain a high and healthy morale among the evacuees; (3) to train them to cope with the difficult problems of adjustment and rehabilitation after the war; (4) to permit them to actually and actively participate in the war effort of our nation; and (5) to develop a community spirit of cooperative action and service to others before self.

We suggest that your office formulate certain broad, general, and well-defined policies which you have set as your goal or aim, and that we Japanese Americans be given the discretionary powers to build and to function within your outlines. While we believe in self-government, we are somewhat skeptical as to the practicability of permitting us to set up all the policies and practices which will govern our conduct in these projects and elsewhere without proper and adequate supervision.

We are concerned with the fact that most of us have never lived in a community which was preponderantly Japanese; and we are wondering what effect this peculiar situation will have on our younger "teen" age people should they be confined to these camps for several years. As it is, our group has constantly been condemned as being too clannish to be assimilated into the American cultural pattern.

We suggest that as much intercourse with "white" Americans be permitted as possible. We do not relish the thought of "Little Tokyos" springing up in these resettlement projects, for by so doing we are only perpetuating the very things which we hope to eliminate: those mannerisms and thoughts which mark us apart, aside from our physical characteristics. We hope for a one hundred per cent American community. And, for such a community, it is essential that Caucasian contacts are maintained personally through daily intercourse and not through the medium of letters or books.

DRAFTEE STATUS:

We believe that American citizens of Japanese ancestry should continue to be permitted to serve in the armed forces of the United States. We further hold that the members of the Japanese communities, whether they be in camps or not, should be privileged to participate in any and every government registration or request for service. This is vital for morale.

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

We recommend that a vigorous public relations campaign be carried out among three general groups, namely: (1) the public at large, (2) the Japanese themselves, and (3) the government.

We believe that it is essential that the American public at large be convinced that we are not the ungrateful, dangerous, treacherous Japs which some persons would have them believe. We believe that speakers, both Japanese Americans and other Americans, should tour the east, the south, the midwest, the mountains, and even the Pacific Coast to explain our position and to refute some of the allegations and accusations which have been hurled at us. In this connection, we believe that the military authorities ought to amplify their reasons for requesting this evacuation and also to publically acknowledge that the great majority of Japanese, in their opinion, are loyal and that they have been most cooperative and uncomplaining in their response to army orders. It is important that the public be informed so that these evacuees may not only be resettled during the duration but also that they be welcomed to their present homes when they return after the war. Moreover, by having Japanese Americans laud the work of the War Relocation Authority, we may be able to create a favorable public sentiment which will permit your office to do that which you desire in the relocation of our group.

If your program is to succeed, it must be "sold" to the Japanese, both those in camps and those who are outside of them. Persons in whom we have confidence must not only be in responsible positions but must also explain the "why's and wherefor's" of the program. If the reasons behind many of the orders and regulations could have been explained in detail, much of the confusion and bewilderment could have been avoided. To avoid a repetition of this confusion, a vigorous program of information and public relations must be carried on among the Japanese people, particularly among the younger American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are not old enough to appreciate the significance of the problem.

In order that your office may have the necessary funds and powers to carry on the outlined projects, it is important that the members of Congress and the Executive Departments understand and appreciate what you are doing, both from the standpoint of the American public and its future policy and the Japanese and their attempt to fit into the cultural pattern.

EDUCATION:

We believe that the educational program which will be carried out in these resettlement projects, together with the arrangements made for those interested in higher education, will be the most instrumental factor in molding the future of the young Japanese Americans.

One thing is certain: there should be no Japanese language schools.

Another important item is that all classes should be so integrated that every student will be inculcated with the spirit of Americanism and democratic processes. The entire program should be well directed and well rounded, with particular emphasis on those classes which will train the students in leadership, personal and community adjustment and rehabilitation, mental and social hygiene, vocations, handicraft, social graces, personality development, etc. Special stress should be laid on the enunciation and pronunciation of words so that awkward and "Oriental" sounds will be eliminated.

The need for highly competent instructors is evident. Because of their greater responsibility, they must be better than the average teacher. We are opposed to such plans as asking retired instructors and volunteers to aid in the teaching, for we are most likely to get instructors who are either too old for this type of teaching or those who were not successful elsewhere. We suggest that all instructors,

whether they be Japanese Americans or not, be required to take a thorough examination before being submitted to teach. This is very important because it will be in the classrooms that the most significant work in the molding of good Americans can be done.

In addition, we suggest that nurseries be established for pre-school age children and that high school age students be permitted to go outside of camps and attend regular high schools wherever practicable and possible. We believe that these outside contacts would be most helpful.

Too, there should be Americanization and English classes for those who are interested, as well as adult education classes for those who have completed high school courses. University extension classes are also recommended.

For those students now in college, we suggest that some system of permitting them to transfer to colleges and universities outside of the military zones be established. Federal aid should be made available to them in order that they may complete their education and become useful citizens. The non-resident fees of many of the state schools should either be waived or paid for by the state from which these students are forced to leave.

It is our contention that if the community or family knew that they had some one dear to them on the outside preparing for the life to come that the morale of the group would be bolstered and maintained even in the darkest of days. Finally, it will be in the education of our group as a whole that the salvation of our nationality rests.

RELIGION:

Recognizing the value of spiritual forces and the work of the churches in this task of evacuation and resettlement, we suggest that every opportunity be given to carry on normal religious activity. We are especially concerned with the future of the Buddhist faith, for although about one-half of the Japanese people are followers of this faith they lack the "outside" contacts of the Christian churches and are probably the most misunderstood of all of our groups. Moreover, we believe that special care should be taken to see that conflicts arising within and between faith be avoided.

While we recognize the need for religious education and activity in the relocation program, we strongly urge that steps be taken to confine the work of the church people to phases of religious worship only and that they are not permitted to engage in other sphere of activity. We believe that the social and recreational requirements of the community, for example, should be taken care of by the community and not broken up into church groups for the special attention of their own congregations.

SPORTS AND RECREATION:

We believe that sports, recreation, and socials of all kinds are necessary for the morale of the communities. Adequate facilities for the above should be provided as soon as possible after arrival at these projects. These should be organized along a mass or team basis as much as possible so that the idea of teamwork can be stressed. Competent instructors and leaders should be provided.

We recommend that every person be required to participate in some form of physical activity under proper supervision and direction.

The competitive spirit should be fostered, possibly by organized league play within the camps for those sports which are susceptible to such organization and by inter-camp competition or exhibitions with near by high schools or athletic clubs. The latter might also be used as a method of keeping in "touch" with the "outside" world.

Motion pictures and outside entertainment should be provided on a regular schedule wherever possible. Dramas, one-act plays, special programs, etc., produced by the members of the communities under proper direction and supervision should prove of great interest and value.

Dances, parties, and other forms of socials should be encouraged as one means of keeping the spirits of the people on the upgrade.

PUBLICATIONS AND RADIOS:

We believe that all magazines, periodicals, publications, newspapers, and books should be permitted in the resettlement projects without undue restrictions. We also believe that every family unit or other unit should be permitted to have and to use a standard radio receiving set.

We suggest that every project have its own newspaper or mimeographed bulletin so that all the people within that community will know what is going on.

Perhaps it might be best if Japanese language newspapers are permitted, provided that they are under government supervision, so that the first generation, most of whom cannot read or understand English too well, might be kept informed as to the happenings in the world and the latest regulations concerning their conduct.

We suggest that every resettlement project have an adequate library. In this connection, may we suggest that those Japanese who have libraries of fine books, as well as collections of magazines, should be asked to contribute them for the use of these projects, rather than disposing of them at ridiculous prices or even giving them away. If this suggestion is accepted, immediate action is necessary for we have reports that many evacuees are selling valuable series like the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Harvard Classics, the Book of Knowledge, etc., by the pound in order to realize something on their books.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES:

We recommend that the physical and mental well being of every individual be assured by a competent medical and dental staff and adequate facilities. We are concerned over the possibilities that many of the first generation will not be able to survive the hardships of their new life. We are also concerned over the possibilities of contagious and epidemics which might sweep the projects.

We believe that particular attention should be given the problem of expectant mothers and the care of children.

We believe that the chronic infirm and ill should be left at public wards and institutions so that they will not clutter up the hospitals and beds, as well as demand the attention of doctors and nurses who are needed for the care of the general evacuees.

We believe that the latest medical practices and equipment should be used in the treatment of all patients and that the government bear the expense of all necessary medical and dental care, including hospitalization and special attention or treatment.

JAPANESE PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIALLY-TRAINED PEOPLE:

We believe that as many Japanese as possible, especially those with special training, such as doctors, dentists, nurses, social workers, architects, draftsmen, etc., should be used in the work, both at the induction centers and at the permanent settlements. Those whose training and experience qualify them for special tasks should be assigned them and utilized in supervisory or administrative capacities over outside workers as much as possible. If shortages exist, as certainly they shall, it is suggested that only qualified persons be accepted

for work, for too often volunteers are those who have failed to make a success of their work elsewhere.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY:

We believe that all businesses and industries should be of the cooperative nature and that, as far as possible, they should deal with some valuable contributing-to-the-national-defense type of work.

Credit unions, savings association, cooperative buying and selling organizations--all aimed at promoting an "esprit de corps" should be encouraged, rather than individual canteens or stores. The entire management and control should be in the hands of the Japanese themselves

As far as industrial products and manufacturing is concerned, the type of objects to be manufactured should be such as to require the minimum amount of machinery and equipment, as well transportation and processing. Each industry site should be as near as possible to the source of materials and hand fabricable articles made of clay, wood, cloth, etc., might prove successful both from the standpoint of marketing and locating the plant. The articles to be manufactured should include many things formerly imported and now hard to get. Wooden objects such as furniture, toys, barrels, boxes, etc.; clay products such as bowls, plates, crucibles; chemical retorts; papermaking and allied products; leather goods such as shoes, cartridge belts, etc.; fiber goods like rope, mats, baskets, etc., are distinct possibilities. Weaving, textiles, and sewing might furnish an outlet for the women.

As much as possible of the work produced should consist of things that are needed by the armed forces or as feeders to defense industries. Such government agencies as the War Productions Board, the National Resources Planning Board, the W. P. A., and others should be contacted to determine what is needed requiring the least machinery and the most handicraft. Camouflage nets have been suggested for the fishermen as a possibility.

We believe that the men and women should be employed as nearly as possible in the same lines as they were in normal life. Where this is impossible, it is suggested that most Japanese are quite skillful with their hands. Artificial flowers might be made, for example, for the eastern markets.

If the work of all is readily seen as vital to the national defense, it would materially aid the morale of the group in that it would indicate that the government has some degree of confidence in us and that we are actually contributing to the national defense effort.

AGRICULTURE:

We recommend that a sound and balanced agricultural program be adopted in these resettlement areas. The program should be directed and supervised by the Federal Government and should be so planned that it will fit into the pattern of postwar planning of this Government, keeping in mind that these farmers should be permitted to engage in those particular fields of agriculture to which they are accustomed as far as possible. The type of farming, within the community, should be as diversified as possible unless the aim is to produce for other markets and special emphasis should be placed on the production of vital foods. Government agencies which should be able to render considerable assistance are the Department of Agriculture, the War Boards, the Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, and the various agricultural colleges. Proper soil and water conservation practices should be encouraged.

We believe that proper laboratory facilities, with all necessary equipment, tools, and other facilities, should be set up in the various resettlement areas so that certain important agricultural experiments can be undertaken. Qualified Japanese American research men from the

agricultural colleges should be given an opportunity to work on these experiments under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. This group of technicians should include soil chemists, entomologists, plant pathologists, agricultural engineers, etc.

The Japanese American farmers should be permitted to participate in the national farm youth organizations and programs, such as the Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs, for the purpose of developing leadership, character, and talents. Vegetables, fruit, and other products grown or raised in these projects should be entered into competition at the county and state fairs.

In agriculture, as in business, the cooperative principles should be practiced as much as possible in every phase of the agricultural industry, from cooperative buying and planning to cooperative marketing of the products.

The equipment now owned and used by the Japanese on their own farms should be transported and used wherever possible so that the expenses of purchasing new equipment will not be a factor in planning these projects.

Canneries and other processing centers should be established and operated by the Japanese. Packing houses and sheds, too, are possibilities.

The Federal Government should also consider the possibilities of setting up farm work projects in certain agricultural areas, as reforestation, irrigation, etc., projects.

The remarkable success of the Japanese Americans along new agricultural pursuits that will aid in the war effort should be undertaken by the government. Dairy farming, beekeeping, bulb growing, mushroom growing, soybean and castor bean growing are among many possible fields which the Japanese have not yet engaged in with particular success or in humbers.

LABOR AND WAGES:

We believe that all Japanese who are requested to work on certain projects should be guaranteed the prevailing wages and hours, as well as working conditions. Just because we happen to be evacuees should not be an excuse for exploitation and slavery, either industrially or agriculturally.

Should the work be such that group movement is necessary, the family unit should be maintained. Proper housing, sanitation, medication, etc., should be the required prerequisites before permission to hire or use evacuee labor is granted.

Special care should be given to all labor contracts so that conflicts with existing labor groups or unions will not occur.

We are opposed to the creation of "labor pools" in which the entire Japanese evacuee community is placed and from which only the men will be transported from project to project to do work.

Public works may be a partial solution to the problem, provided that the family unit idea could be kept, and would be a morale builder inasmuch as they would be contributing to the public welfare. This suggestion presupposes that the "chain-gang" theory of convict labor will not be followed as suggested by some.

A graduated scale of compensation for labor with emphasis on initiative and skill is desirable as a general rule.

CITIZENSHIP RECOGNITION:

Inasmuch as most of us are American citizens and are proud of that designation, it is highly important that immediate and effective

means of maintaining that pride be formulated and announced.

Infringements on civil liberties should be kept at the absolute minimum and should not be invoked unless necessary, they should be applied to all without regard to race, color, or national origin. Detailed and complete explanations for the necessity of every prohibitive order should be made to all concerned, and such explanations should be made on the basis of a patriotic appeal and not on the idea of one group being more disloyal than any other group.

We urge the Federal Government and the Western Defense Command to clear up the notion that they believe that the Japanese, as a group, are more disloyal and dangerous than any other group and that we here in America are classed on the same level with the militarists in Japan itself. If this were done, we are confident that all the Japanese would appreciate this gesture more than anything else which could or might be done.

Assurances should be given that the War Relocation Authority and the Attorney General's office will protest any attempt on the part of any state or of the Congress itself to pass discriminatory legislation against the Japanese while they are in these resettlement camps and that they frown upon any attempt to deprive American citizens of Japanese ancestry of their citizenship.

Freedom of movement outside of the prohibited areas should be granted all citizens.

Paradoxical as this may seem, we are opposed to Hearing or Determining Boards or Commissions which might attempt to determine the loyalty of those in these resettlement projects. We believe that the regular agencies of the government, such as the FBI, should investigate and intern or jail all disloyal or questionable persons, be they citizens or otherwise. We believe that it would be impossible to obtain a qualified personnel capable of determining the loyalty or non-loyalty of over a hundred thousand people. Personal likes and dislikes might enter in. And, should a person be adjudged disloyal at this time because of something which he might have said or done years ago, he would be branded for life and would prove useless after the war. We believe that the American concepts of justice--that one is innocent until proved guilty--should be applicable to all citizens, including ourselves. Until definite facts of overt actions of disloyalty can be shown, we believe that all persons should be accepted at their face value, as loyal and devoted citizens of the United States.

As far as possible and practicable, Japanese Americans should be treated in the same manner as all other American citizens, and certainly with greater consideration than the "enemy aliens".

Because of the unusual and unprecedented requests made upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry, special provisions should be made to compensate them for the temporary loss of some of their privileges and rights. This might be in the form of "certificates" of citizenship or appreciation, or some other token which will help them retain their self-respect in their own eyes and in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

ORGANIZATION:

Self-government as far as possible and practicable should be the order of the day. Because most of those involved are citizens, the citizens should be given special privileges over and above those granted to the non-citizens.

We recommend that only citizens who have attained their majority be permitted to vote and to hold offices of any sort, elective or appointive. We suggest that the Japan-born be permitted to elect advisory boards which would advise the elected officials as to what ought to be done, etc., but which has no veto or other powers.

Every resettlement project should be permitted to draw up its own constitution, as it were, in a manner corresponding to the constitutional conventions held by the several states before their admittance into the union. They should be guided by the rules set up by the War Relocation Authority, said rules being considered in the same relation as the Federal Constitution is to the state constitutions. Most resettlement camps might be governed in the manner of the states, being divided into districts and counties. As far as possible, the actual terms used in the political field ought to be used. Either bicameral or unicameral legislatures might be set up, with executive and judicial departments to correspond. The project supervisors could serve in the capacity of "federal men" and over-ride the wishes of the "state" group. Appeal from the decisions of the supervisory council might be made directly to the War Relocation Authority officials.

Each project should be permitted to select a certain number of persons, depending upon its size, who would represent them in an inter-resettlement projects "congress" which would meet at stated intervals and make recommendations to the War Relocation Authority.

The entire theme of the government should parallel as much as possible the actual governmental set up of the United States so that lessons in practical democracy will be taught to all concerned. All citizens should be required to register before being permitted to vote. A minature congress should be set up to pass legislation; an executive department created to enforce the legislation; and a judiciary either appointed or elected to determine the legality of all actions. All problems relating to the camps, such as policing, fire-fighting, etc., should be dealt with by the citizens themselves.

Properly coordinated and supervised, a program of this nature will not only give to all concerned a greater appreciation of the workings of our government but also invaluable leadership training so that all evacuee citizens will be more ably prepared to help in the solving of the tremendous post-war problems.

PRIVATE PROJECTS:

We recommend that all persons, groups, or communities which have resettlement plans of their own in mind should be permitted to "carry them out", provided that they can receive government approval.

As far as individuals who desire to leave the prohibited areas and go to other regions outside of the Pacific Coast states are concerned, we suggest that they be granted permits to do so if they can produce satisfactory evidence that they have a place to go, a job or some one to take care of them so that they will not become public charges, and the community to which they wish to go will permit them to come. If the individual desires government aid in reaching his destination, another problem arises which would have to be dealt with on the basis of government policy.

For groups and communities which desire to go out as a unit and resettle as a unit, we believe that the government ought to furnish every encouragement. If such groups or communities already have resettlement sites in mind, the government ought to examine them thoroughly in terms of desirability as to location, public reaction, productivity, present and needed facilities, etc. If no government funds are needed, and the projects are approved, permission for the groups or communities to resettle ought to be granted. If funds are necessary, government policy will again govern. If groups and communities desire to go out as units to resettle but do not have any specific sites in mind, the government field men should recommend those which they feel are best adapted for that particular group or community. Then, the interested groups should be permitted to select representatives who will be allowed to examine the lands and report back to their group. If the group then approves, they can make the necessary arrangements with the government.

On all group or community projects, we urge that the government give special attention to these factors:

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On all group or community projects, we urge that the government give special attention to these factors:

(1) No individual or group, regardless of their nationality, should be permitted to make exorbitant profits out of this resettlement program.

(2) The projects should be so situated that they are not obnoxious to the people already present or dangerously close to military depots or possible military programs.

(3) The groups or communities should be large enough so that special military protection could be given if necessary and still small enough so that they would not constitute a menace to the locality.

(4) The group should be so well organized, either because of long acquaintanceship with each other or because of special interests which bind them together, so that they will be able to get along with the minimum of trouble and disagreement.

(5) The group should be able to bear all or most of the costs of setting up such resettlement projects or give satisfactory evidence that they can repay whatever loans the government may grant them.

(6) The project is reasonable capable of sustaining or supporting the number and the type of people who desire to resettle there.

(7) The project either has sufficient housing and other facilities or can be supplied with the necessary buildings, etc., without too much cost or delay to accommodate the resettlement group.

INDUCTION OR ASSEMBLY CENTERS:

Because first impressions are so important, we suggest that as many of the above recommendations as possible be made available at these initial centers. Proper management and planned routines will do much to eliminate the confusion and troubles which mark so many of these projects. Recreational, social, and athletic facilities for young and old should be ready so that the evacuees will not be bored by the lack of something to do. If possible, every person should be put to some type of work or planned program. Schools for the elementary and the secondary students should be available to all so that classwork can be continued with the minimum loss of time. Adequate food, both as to quality and quantity, should be supplied. Special efforts should be made to make everyone feel at "home" and that they are invited to help in the general program. Religious services for all denominations and religions should be available. Proper medical and dental facilities should be set up to take care of any and all cases, from fatigue to childbirth to accident treatments. Processing of the evacuees should be completed as soon as possible so that they may be sent to the semi-permanent or permanent projects without too much delay.

SEMI AND PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT PROJECTS:

We suggest that as many of the general recommendations given as applicable and desirable should be adopted and applied to the semi-permanent or permanent resettlement projects.

In addition, we believe that those of us who are to be resettled at a particular point should be allowed to help in creating that center. The homes should be as home-looking as possible, and as comfortable as humanly possible under the circumstances. As much of the normal living process as is consistent with the location and the times should be permitted. Their stored furniture and other articles, if possible, ought to be shipped to them as soon as possible so that normal housekeeping, to some extent at least, may be resumed.

Everyone should be put to some task immediately. Idle hands and idle minds will create problems which might be avoided if all were put to some constructive and useful work.

The entire population ought to be called together and the plans for the duration explained in full detail to all concerned. Questions should be answered in detail and suggestions invited.

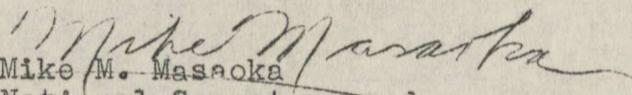
The projects should be in full operation within a day or two of the arrival of the evacuees. Conditions and other considerations should be as normal and non-camp-like as possible. No intimation or hint should be given that they are in concentration camps or in protective custody, or that the government does not have full faith and confidence in them as a group and as individuals.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

We must apologize for this lengthy and wordy list of recommendations. We are fully aware that you and your staff have considered most of them to your attention as some of our ideas concerning what ought to be done in the resettlement of the Japanese evacuees. The list of recommendations does not pretend to deal with every problem and merely represents our thoughts regarding those which came into our minds. We trust that they will be of some service and value to you.

Finally, in concluding this letter to you, may we reiterate the pledge of our Japanese American Citizens League to cooperate with you to the best of our abilities and to offer to you and our Government the individual and organizational facilities at our disposal.

Respectfully submitted,
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE


Mike M. Masaoka
National Secretary and
Field Executive