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FACTS, POLICY, QUOTATIONS AND EXCERPTS ON OPINION AND ATTITUDES
PERTINENT TO W.R.A. AND RESETTLEMENT

(Suggest material as helpful reference for WRA personnel in leading discussions with groups following showings of film "A Challenge To Democracy", background for press releases, handy reference in answering telephone inquiries or individual interviews)

I TERMINOLOGY.

Persons of Japanese ancestry: (a) Nisei--Americans of Japanese ancestry born in the United States or territory and educated in American schools. (b) Sansei--2nd generation Americans of Japanese ancestry born of Nisei parents. (c) Kibei--Americans of Japanese ancestry born in the United States or territory who were educated in Japan and returned to the United States. (d) Issei--Alien Japanese subjects living in the United States (who may or may not have renounced loyalty to Japan).

(e) Evacuee--Persons of Japanese ancestry who were removed from the West Coast Restricted Military Zone by the Army under Executive Order 9066 (2/19/42). Term also applies to persons of Japanese ancestry who left the West Coast Restricted Military Zone voluntarily without government aid, and who are justly entitled, if they apply, to WRA assistance.

(f) Returnee--Persons of Japanese ancestry, cleared by individual Army permit, returned to the West Coast Restricted Military Zone prior to lifting of restricted zone ban Jan. 3, 1945, and persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned since Jan. 2, 1945 (this refers to persons who were evacuated by the Army or who left because they anticipated evacuation).

(g) Excluee--Persons of Japanese ancestry prohibited return to the West Coast Military Zone under individual Exclusion Orders by the Army or the Department of Justice.

(h) Detainee--Persons of Japanese ancestry detained under Army individual Detaining Order from leaving their relocation center.

(i) Internee--Alien Japanese confined by the Department of Justice to internment camps. (not under WRA jurisdiction).

II UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICIES:

War Relocation Authority--President Roosevelt on March 18, 1942, issued Executive Order 9102 creating the WRA. The order gave the Authority power to formulate and carry into effect a program for the "relocation, maintenance and supervision" of persons excluded from military areas, and to provide "in so far as feasible and desirable for the employment of such people in useful industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons".

Policy Statement of President Roosevelt on Relocation Prior to Lifting of West Coast Restrict Military Zone Ban:

"With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its effort to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated area, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated area as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority, as of all other minorities."

President Roosevelt's Definition of Americanism (letter to Sec. of War Henry L. Stimson, Feb. 1, 1943):

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy."

United States Supreme Court Decision (Mitsuye Endo case):

"...Whatever power the War Relocation Authority may have to detain other classes of citizens, it has not authority to subject citizens who are concededly loyal to its leave procedure.... A citizen who is concededly loyal presents no problem of espionage or sabotage. Loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind and not of race, creed, or color. He who is loyal is by definition not a spy or a saboteur. When the power to detain is derived from the power to protect the war effort against espionage and sabotage, detention which has no relationship to the objective is unauthorized." (12/18/45)

Justice Murphy's Dissenting Opinion (Fred Korematsu case):

"To infer that examples of individual disloyalty prove group disloyalty and justify discriminatory action against the entire group is to deny that under our system of law individual guilt is the sole basis for deprivation of rights." (12/18/45)

Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

III

JAPANESE AMERICAN POPULATION

1940 Census for Persons of Japanese Ancestry:

4-5-6-7
big relocation charts

Continental United States	126,947	
Hawaiian Islands	160,000	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
California	93,717	78.8
Washington	14,565	11.5
Oregon	4,071	3.2
Three-State Total	112,353	
All Other States	14,594	11.5
American-born	79,642	62.7
Aliens	47,305	37.3

IV

MILITARY EVACUATION AND WRA RELOCATION

Evacuation:

- (a) Some 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry voluntarily left for resettlement in the mountain states, some as far east as Colorado, until Gen. DeWitt's "freezing order" Mar. 27, 1942.
- (b) Army Military Evacuation:

<u>States</u>	<u>Evacuees</u>	<u>Migrants</u>	<u>Totals</u>
California	92,785	4,203	96,988
Washington	12,892	499	13,391
Oregon	3,714	129	3,843
Totals:	109,391	4,831	114,222

Hawaiian Islands: Some 1,037 evacuees

The 14 Assembly Centers to which evacuees were first removed were:

<u>California</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Oregon</u>
Tanforan Tulare	Puyallup	Portland
Stockton Turlock		
Fresno Salinas		
Sacramento Merced		
Marysville Pinedale		
Santa Anita Pomona		

Segregation Center: Tule Lake (Newell, California)

The 8 Relocation Centers (to which evacuees were transferred):

<u>California</u>	<u>Arizona</u>	<u>Utah</u>	<u>Idaho</u>
Manzanar	Colorado River	Central Utah	Minidoka
(Manzanar, Inyo Co)	(Poston)	(Topaz)	(Hunt)
	Gila River		
	(Rivers)		
<u>Wyoming</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Arkansas</u>	
Heart Mountain	Granada	Rohwer	
(Heart Mountain)	(Amache)	(McGehee)	

R E
R E T U R N E E S

E V A C U E E S

			<u>Aliens</u>	<u>Citizens</u>	<u>Total</u>
,San Jose District		<u>24</u>			
Santa Clara County	24		1,220	2,829	4,049
San Benito County	0		<u>145</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>526</u>
			1,365	3,210	4,575
Watsonville District		<u>0</u>			
Santa Cruz County	0		370	931	1,301
Monterey County	0		<u>717</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>2,247</u>
			1,087	2,461	3,548
Fresno District		<u>182</u>			
Fresno County	181		1,508	3,019	4,527
Madera County	1		<u>52</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>170</u>
			1,560	3,137	4,697
Visalia District		<u>14</u>			
Tulare County	13		711	1,101	1,812
Kern County	1		359	397	756
Kings County			<u>185</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>508</u>
			1,265	1,821	3,076

(Northern California Area total returnees--353; Evacuee population--16,062 aliens, 29,315 citizens, or total of 45,367 evacuees.)

NORTHWEST AREA

53

Seattle District		<u>22</u>			
King County	<u>22</u>		3,896	5,967	9,863
Kitsap County	0		117	228	345
Snohomish County	0		<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>57</u>
			4,040	6,224	10,265
Tacoma District		<u>5</u>			
Pierce County	1		770	1,280	2,050
Thurston County	2		41	49	90
Clark County	2		<u>38</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>110</u>
			849	1,401	2,250
Yakima District		<u>0</u>			
Yakima County	0		266	548	814
Benton County	0		<u>35</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>69</u>
			301	582	883
Portland District		<u>26</u>			
Multnomah County	22		968	1,422	2,390
Hood River County	0		162	300	462
Clackamas County	4		<u>52</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>163</u>
			1,182	1,833	3,015

(Northwest Area total returnees--53; Evacuee population--6,372 aliens, 10,040 citizens, or total of 16,413 evacuees.)

Summary Comparison:

R E T U R N E E S

E V A C U E E S

		<u>Aliens</u>	<u>Citizens</u>	<u>Total</u>
Southern California				
& So. Arizona Area . . .	182	17,259 .	29,082 .	47,626
Northern Calif. Area . .	353	16,062 .	29,315 .	45,367
Northwest Area	<u>53</u>	<u>6,372</u> .	<u>10,040</u> .	<u>16,413</u>
Totals:	588	39,693	68,437	109,406

West Coast Proportion: Aliens--36.28%; Citizens--62.55%; and Returnees--0.537%.
(These figures as of 2/ 16/ 45 do not include the relatively few returnees who came back to the West Coast with individual Army Permit before ban was lifted Jan. 2, 1945.)

III JAPANESE AMERICAN POPULATION--WEST COAST(continued)

WRA Report on Returnees up to Feb. 16, 1945: 1940 West Coast Japanese Population--from
(WRA Western Field Office, San Francisco) files of Wartime Civil Control Administration

RETURNEES

EVACUEES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

			<u>182</u>	<u>Aliens</u>	<u>Citizens</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>21</u>				
Pima County	0	0		8	9	17
Maricopa County	21	21		175	359	534
Yuma County		0		<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
				186	376	564
Santa Barbara District	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>				
San Luis Obispo Co.	0	0		286	639	925
Santa Barbara County	1	1		768	1,419	2,187
Ventura County	0	0		<u>251</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>672</u>
				1,305	2,479	3,784
Los Angeles County District	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		13,391	23,475	36,866
Santa Ana District	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>				
San Bernardino County	0	0		135	211	346
Riverside County	12	12		183	369	552
Orange County	1	1		<u>677</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>1,855</u>
				995	1,758	2,753
Imperial Co.El Centro District	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>		589	994	1,583
San Diego County-District		<u>12</u>		793	1,283	2,076

(Southern California Area total returnees--182; Evacuee population--17,259 aliens, 29,082 citizens, or total of 47,626 evacuees.)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA

			<u>353</u>			
San Francisco District		<u>12</u>				
San Francisco County	9			2,276	3,004	5,280
San Mateo County	3			<u>418</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1,218</u>
				2,694	3,804	6,498
Oakland District		<u>29</u>				
Alameda County	29			1,785	3,382	5,167
Contra Costa County	0			<u>311</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>829</u>
				2,096	3,900	5,996
Santa Rosa District		<u>1</u>				
Mendocino County	1			32	21	53
Sonoma County	0			209	549	758
Solano County	0			388	518	906
Napa County	0			34	20	54
Marin County	0			<u>82</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>150</u>
				745	1,176	1,921
Sacramento District		<u>60</u>				
Placer County	6			490	1,147	1,637
Sacramento County	54			2,275	4,489	6,764
Yolo County	0			<u>388</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>1,087</u>
				3,153	6,335	9,488
Stockton District		<u>31</u>				
San Joaquin County	19			1,725	2,759	4,484
Merced County	12			234	481	715
Stanislaus County	0			<u>138</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>369</u>
				2,097	3,471	5,568

1940 Census (U.C.C.A. Report) Japanese-American Livelihood Pursuits in
California, Washington, and Oregon (workers 14 years and over)

	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Wholesale, Retail Trade		Personal Service		All Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
CALIFORNIA	15,761		629		7,016		3,815		2,889		30,110	
	3,528		502		2,320		3,081		833		10,264	
	19,289		1,131		9,366		6,896		3,722		40,374	
Counties												
Alameda	107		55		284		506		132		1,544	
	115		5		109		406		47		682	
	682		60		393		912		179		2,226	
Butte	54		0		7		5		5		71	
	11		0		1		4		1		17	
	65		0		8		9		6		88	
Colusa	27		0		3		7		2		39	
	1		0		6		6		1		14	
	28		0		9		13		3		53	
Contra Costa	260		1		12		8		7		288	
	32		0		14		131		3		62	
	292		1		26		21		10		350	
El Dorado	1		0		0		0		0		1	
	0		0		0		0		0		0	
	1		1		0		0		0		1	
Fresno	1,080		13		141		31		95		1,360	
	207		5		77		65		41		395	
	1,287		18		218		96		136		1,755	
Imperial	335		2		82		6		27		452	
	26		0		29		14		9		78	
	361		2		111		20		36		530	
Inyo	0		0		1		0		0		1	
	0		0		0		0		0		0	
	0		0		1		0		0		1	
Kern	245		1		47		20		23		336	
	11		0		14		23		4		52	
	256		1		61		43		27		388	
Kings	111		2		18		5		10		146	
	6		0		5		12		1		24	
	117		2		23		17		11		170	
Lake	1		0		0		0		0		1	
	0		0		0		0		0		0	
	1		0		0		0		0		1	
Los Angeles	4,492		324		4,424		1,531		1,490		12,261	
	1,549		393		1,407		1,026		369		4,744	
	6,041		717		5,831		2,557		1,859		17,005	
Madera	58		0		5		0		0		43	
	2		0		2		0		0		4	
	40		0		7		0		0		47	
Marin	10		0		3		40		2		55	
	2		0		0		27		1		30	
	12		0		3		67		3		85	

1940 Census(W.C.C.A. Report)Japanese-American Livelihood Pursuits in
California, Washington, and Oregon(workers 14 years and over)

CALIFORNIA Alameda	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Wholesale, Retail Trade	Personal Service	All Other	Total
	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total
CALIFORNIA	15,761 3,528 19,289	629 502 1,131	7,016 2,320 9,366	3,815 3,081 6,896	2,839 833 3,722	30,110 10,264 40,374
Counties						
Alameda	567 115 682	55 5 60	284 109 393	506 406 912	132 47 179	1,544 682 2,226
Butte	54 11 65	0 0 0	7 1 8	5 4 9	5 1 6	71 17 88
Colusa	27 1 28	0 0 0	3 6 9	7 6 13	2 1 3	39 14 53
Contra Costa	260 32 292	1 0 1	12 14 26	8 13 21	7 3 10	288 62 350
El Dorado	1 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1
Fresno	1,080 207 1,287	13 5 18	141 77 218	31 65 96	95 41 136	1,360 395 1,755
Imperial	335 26 361	2 0 2	82 29 111	6 14 20	27 9 36	452 78 530
Inyo	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1
Kern	245 11 256	1 0 1	47 14 61	20 23 43	23 4 27	336 52 388
Kings	111 6 117	2 0 2	18 5 23	5 12 17	10 1 11	146 24 170
Lake	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 1
Los Angeles	4,492 1,549 6,041	324 393 717	4,424 1,407 5,831	1,531 1,026 2,557	1,490 369 1,859	12,261 4,744 17,005
Madera	38 2 40	0 0 0	5 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	43 4 47
Marin	10 2 12	0 0 0	3 0 3	40 27 67	2 1 3	55 30 85

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Wholesale, Retail Trade	Personal Service	All Other ⁽⁹⁾	Total
	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total	Male Female Total
California(continued)						
Mendocino	9 <u>0</u> 9	1 <u>0</u> 1	2 <u>0</u> 2	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	12 <u>0</u> 12
Merced	164 <u>11</u> 175	0 <u>0</u> 0	5 <u>2</u> 7	2 <u>0</u> 2	7 <u>1</u> 8	178 <u>14</u> 192
Modoc	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	3 <u>0</u> 3	3 <u>0</u> 3
Monterey	425 <u>70</u> 495	14 <u>3</u> 17	135 <u>36</u> 171	52 <u>55</u> 107	95 <u>15</u> 110	721 <u>179</u> 900
Napa	6 <u>1</u> 7	1 <u>0</u> 1	0 <u>0</u> 0	3 <u>1</u> 4	0 <u>2</u> 2	10 <u>4</u> 14
Orange	596 <u>119</u> 715	0 <u>0</u> 0	39 <u>18</u> 57	8 <u>9</u> 17	24 <u>7</u> 31	667 <u>153</u> 820
Placer	421 <u>25</u> 446	2 <u>2</u> 4	26 <u>9</u> 35	5 <u>11</u> 16	13 <u>6</u> 19	467 <u>53</u> 520
Plumas	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	0 <u>0</u> 0	1 <u>0</u> 1	0 <u>0</u> 0	1 <u>0</u> 1
Riverside	107 <u>6</u> 113	0 <u>0</u> 0	21 <u>19</u> 40	7 <u>7</u> 14	12 <u>2</u> 14	147 <u>34</u> 181
Sacramento	1,060 <u>272</u> 1,332	36 <u>44</u> 80	427 <u>130</u> 557	196 <u>200</u> 396	137 <u>93</u> 230	1,856 <u>739</u> 2,595
San Benito	144 <u>14</u> 158	1 <u>0</u> 1	5 <u>1</u> 6	0 <u>1</u> 1	3 <u>1</u> 4	153 <u>17</u> 170
San Bernardino	46 <u>7</u> 53	0 <u>0</u> 0	24 <u>11</u> 35	16 <u>3</u> 19	11 <u>5</u> 16	97 <u>26</u> 123
San Diego	468 <u>127</u> 595	7 <u>22</u> 29	103 <u>21</u> 124	40 <u>53</u> 93	122 <u>14</u> 136	740 <u>237</u> 977
San Francisco	21 <u>3</u> 24	109 <u>21</u> 130	423 <u>158</u> 581	821 <u>588</u> 1,409	345 <u>91</u> 436	1,719 <u>861</u> 2,580
San Joaquin	1,258 <u>171</u> 1,429	8 <u>1</u> 9	134 <u>44</u> 178	97 <u>106</u> 203	75 <u>28</u> 103	1,527 <u>350</u> 1,877
San Luis Obispo	285 <u>22</u> 307	237 <u>0</u> 237	0 <u>18</u> 18	26 <u>15</u> 41	7 <u>5</u> 12	15 <u>60</u> 75
San Mateo	256 <u>51</u> 307	0 <u>0</u> 0	21 <u>12</u> 33	126 <u>134</u> 260	14 <u>7</u> 21	417 <u>204</u> 621
Santa Barbara	460 <u>76</u> 536	8 <u>0</u> 8	144 <u>41</u> 185	69 <u>52</u> 121	52 <u>13</u> 65	733 <u>182</u> 915

(M- male)
(F- female)
(T- total)

		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Wholesale, Retail Trade	Personal Service	All Other	Total
California(continued)							
Santa Clara	M-	882	18	75	120	57	1,152
	F-	<u>298</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>489</u>
	T-	1,180	19	98	256	88	1,641
Santa Cruz	M-	304	5	27	17	15	368
	F-	<u>91</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>126</u>
	T-	395	5	39	38	17	494
Solano	M-	219	0	85	17	4	325
	F-	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>49</u>
	T-	235	0	104	28	7	374
Shasta	M-	2	0	0	0	0	2
	F-	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	T-	2	0	0	0	0	2
Siskiyou	M-	0	0	0	0	2	2
	F-	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	T-	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sonoma	M-	174	18	8	2	5	207
	F-	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>44</u>
	T-	203	21	9	10	8	251
Stanislaus	M-	92	0	7	6	5	110
	F-	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
	T-	96	0	10	10	6	122
Sutter	M-	105	0	3	1	4	113
	F-	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>
	T-	114	0	5	8	4	131
Tehama	M-	9	0	0	5	0	14
	F-	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
	T-	11	0	0	7	0	18
Tulare	M-	609	1	40	5	33	688
	F-	<u>56</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>104</u>
	T-	665	1	62	21	43	792
Ventura	M-	109	1	93	22	12	237
	F-	<u>21</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>68</u>
	T-	130	1	122	35	17	305
Yolo	M-	267	0	90	3	14	374
	F-	<u>57</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>100</u>
	T-	324	2	109	18	21	474
Yuba	M-	90	1	26	8	17	142
	F-	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>35</u>
	T-	98	1	32	25	21	177

TOTALS FOR CALIFORNIA: Agriculture-- 3,453 , Male: 2,862 , Female: 591 .
 Manufacturing-- 44 50 , Male: 44 , Female: 6 .
 Wholesale, Retail Trade-- 590 , Male: 454 , Female: 136 .
 Personal Service-- 456 , Male: 206 , Female: 250 .
 All Other-- 234 , Male: 168 , Female: 66 .
 Pre-evacuation Total West Coast Employed Persons
 Of Japanese Ancestry(14 years and over): 4,783 , Male: 3,734 Female: 1,049.

(M-Male)
(F-Female)

1940 Census(W.C.C. A. Report)Japanese-American Livelihood Pursuits in
California, Washington, and Oregon(workers 14 years and over)

11

	Wholesale,		Personal			
OREGON	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Retail Trade	Service	All Other	Total
Counties:						
Baker	1-M 0-F 1	0-M 0-F 0	7-M 0-F 7	2-M 1-F 3	5-M 2-F 7	15-M 3-F 18
Clackamas	53-M 10-F 63	1-M 0-F 1	2-M 2-F 4	0-M 4-F 4	0-M 1-F 1	56-M 17-F 73
Clatsop	0-M 0-F 0	33-M 2-F 35	3-M 0-F 3	7-M 4-F 11	4-M 0-F 4	47-M 6-F 53
Columbia	2-M 0-F 2	11-M 0-F 11	0-M 0-F 0	4-M 3-F 7	1-M 0-F 1	18-M 3-F 21
Deschutes	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 1-F 1	5-M 0-F 5	5-M 1-F 6
Grant	0-M 0-F 0	3-M 0-F 3	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 1-F 1	0-M 0-F 0	3-M 1-F 4
Hood River	106-M 19-F 125	11-M 1-F 12	3-M 0-F 3	0-M 3-F 3	9-M 2-F 11	129-M 25-F 154
Jackson	2-M 0-F 2	1-M 0-F 1	5-M 4-F 9	2-M 1-F 3	3-M 1-F 4	13-M 6-F 19
Jefferson	0-M 0-F 0	1-M 0-F 1	0-M 0-F 0	2-M 3-F 5	3-M 0-F 3	6-M 3-F 9
Klamath	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	1-M 0-F 1	1-M 0-F 1
Lake	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	3-M 3-F 6	0-M 0-F 0	3-M 3-F 6
Lane	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	1-M 0-F 1	1-M 0-F 1
Lincoln	1-M 1-F 2	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	0-M 0-F 0	1-M 1-F 2

OREGON(continued)

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Wholesale, Retail Trade	Personal Service	All Other	Total
Counties:						
Linn	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	2-M 0-F <u>2</u>
Malheur	46-M 1-F <u>47</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 1-F <u>1</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	47-M 2-F <u>49</u>
Marion	38-M 15-F <u>53</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	5-M 5-F <u>10</u>	5-M 3-F <u>8</u>	1-M 1-F <u>2</u>	49-M 24-F <u>73</u>
Morrow	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>
Multnomah	221-M 63-F <u>284</u>	81-M 9-F <u>90</u>	237-M 123-F <u>360</u>	125-M 86-F <u>211</u>	91-M 33-F <u>124</u>	755-M 314-F <u>1069</u>
Polk	9-M 2-F <u>11</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	0-M 1-F <u>1</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	10-M 3-F <u>13</u>
Sherman	2-M 0-F <u>2</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	2-M 0-F <u>2</u>
Umatilla	3-M 0-F <u>3</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	5-M 0-F <u>5</u>
Union	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	4-M 1-F <u>5</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	4-M 1-F <u>5</u>
Wasco	28-M 10-F <u>28</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	3-M 1-F <u>4</u>	2-M 1-F <u>3</u>	5-M 0-F <u>5</u>	28-M 12-F <u>40</u>
Washington	95-M 20-F <u>115</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	1-M 2-F <u>3</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	1-M 3-F <u>4</u>	98-M 25-F <u>123</u>
Yamhill	20-M 0-F <u>20</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 0-F <u>0</u>	0-M 1-F <u>1</u>	1-M 0-F <u>1</u>	21-M 1-F <u>22</u>

TOTALS FOR OREGON:

Agriculture-- 759, Male* 618, Female: 141.

Manufacturing-- 160, Male: 147, Female: 13.

Wholesale Retail Trade-- 404, Male: 267, Female: 137.

Personal Service-- 271, Male: 154, Female: 117.

All Other-- 177, Male+ 134, Female: 43.

Pre-evacuation Total West Coast Employed Persons

Of Japanese Ancestry(14 years and over): 1,771, Male: 1,320, Female: 451

Evacuee Population of Oregon(1940): 4,071

12

13-14-15

Wash

similar chart

16

Evacuee Population in Relocation Centers:

(By count and estimate just prior to Jan 2, 1945)

Residence all Relocation Centers 79,686

8 Relocation Centers 61,002

Tule Lake Segregation Center 18,684

About 35,000 evacuees were resettled throughout all the states outside the West Coast Restricted Military Defense Zone.

V RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARMY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, AND WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN EVACUATION, SEGREGATION, RELOCATION, AND INTERNMENT:

Army:

- (a) ~~Evacuation of persons~~ of Japanese ancestry from West Coast Military Restricted Zone to Relocation Centers.
- (b) Assistance in furnishing gate controls and military police contingents for all Centers.
- (c) Clearance (with other law enforcement agencies) for individual military permit to return to Restricted Military Zone before ban was lifted by Public Proclamation #21.
- (d) Screening of all persons of Japanese descent for return to West Coast Military Restricted Zone.
- (e) Issuance of Individual Exclusion Orders and Detaining Orders for persons not cleared.

War Relocation Authority:

- (a) Care of evacuees in Relocation Centers.
- (b) Assistance in care and maintenance of property interests of evacuees until their return. *transportation & storage*
- (c) Assistance to evacuees in resettlement. *relocating*

Department of Justice:

- (a) Investigation of suspected subversive activity and all other Federal crimes.
- (b) Custody of internees in internment camps.

VI CITIZENSHIP AND DUAL CITIZENSHIP OF EVACUATED PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Citizenship of Evacuees (by age groups):

	<u>CITIZENS</u>	<u>ALIENS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>CITIZENS</u>	<u>ALIENS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
8 Relocation Centers	(Under 17 yrs.)			(Over 17 yrs.)		
	19,094	61	19,155	41,847	27,024	
Tule Lake Segregation Center	5,045	19	5,064	7,660	5,960	41,847
					13,620	
Totals:	24,139	80	24,219	22,483	32,984	55,467

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Dual Citizenship Among Persons of Japanese Ancestry:

Some children born of Japanese parents have dual citizenship.

Prof. Edward K. Strong, Stanford University, in a report in 1930 found that 40% of those 7 years old and older in California had American citizenship only. Since these were persons born before 1924, when the present Alien Land Law came into force, they could only have reached their status by definite renunciation of their Japanese citizenship.

There is one report, made in 1930, that 2/3 were American citizens only. That is, their parents had not registered them at the Japanese consulate within the required two weeks period.

The best estimate is that not more than 20% of Americans of Japanese ancestry are today dual citizens. While this is a large percentage, the figures prove that 80% are not in any way connected with dual citizenship. ~~Since~~ dual citizenship has been reduced 80% in two decades, it probably will be wiped out in another generation.

Solicitor's Opinion No. 55 on Dual Citizenship:

1. Dual citizenship arises not alone between the United States and Japan, but between any two countries which differ as to what the test of citizenship ought to be. There are two such tests in general use throughout the world. One is the place of birth. The other is the citizenship of the parents. The United States follows the test of birthplace. Japan follows the test of parentage. Obviously, whenever one country follows either of these theories and another country follows the other theory--the result is dual citizenship.
2. However, it is always possible for a child to inherit and retain the nationality of his parents (even if born outside the United States, for example) if proper action is taken. Thus children born of American parents in Japan can by proper action retain their American citizenship. In fact, both Japan and the United States have statutes which provide for loss of nationality so that any one who is a dual citizen may divest himself of either nationality.
3. No problem of dual citizenship arises so far as the Issei are concerned since they are Japanese by Japanese law and by our law as well.
4. As for a Nisei who is a dual citizen, he can divest himself of American citizenship by expatriation (A recent statute permits this action during war time.)
5. It is generally conceded that the Japanese Government does not claim as a citizen a Nisei born since December 1, 1924 who was not registered with the Japanese diplomatic representative within fourteen days of his birth.
6. Nisei born prior to December 1, 1924, or who have been registered since that date, may renounce their Japanese citizenship by filing a statement to that effect with the Japanese Minister of Interior through the Japanese Embassy, together with certain required data such as birth certificate, etc..
7. It follows that many children of Japanese parents who were born in the United States before December 1, 1924, and others who were born on or after that date and were properly registered, are in the status of dual citizens unless they have taken steps to expatriate themselves either from the United States or from Japan. There may be some question as to whether the Spanish Embassy (which has been acting for

the Japanese Government since was was declared)has properly transmitted such applications and also whether, if transmitted, they have been acted upon.

8. It should be pointed out that the effect of the Japanese statute, which has presumably been operative since December 1, 1924, has been to diminish the extent of dual citizenship. That statute was an attempt on the part of the Japanese Government to conform to conditions in the United States by requiring propmp action on the p art of parents wishing to preserve the Japanese citizenship of their Nisei children, and to make those children American citizens rather than dual citizens if the parents failed to take such action.

VII AMERICAN BIRTHRATE OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1940 Census Comparison of United States Birthrate:

Birthrate of Americans of Japanese ancestry in 1940 was at the same level as the birthrate throughout America.

California Birthrate of Japanese-Americans:

1921	5,275
1930	2,220
1940	1,479

Toland Committee Report:

"Contrary to alarmist predictions about the reproductive tendencies of the American Japanese, their birthrate during the past decade has been insufficient to balance mortality and emigration."

Footnote:

The majority well-intentioned citizens on the West Coast likely believe in an American citizen's constitutional rights regardless of race or creed, but they may sometimes wonder about Japanese aliens and American-born Japanese in their midst before our victory over Japan is won.

Understand their apprehension and then reassure them:

1. The U.S. Army, Naval Intelligence, F.B.I. and local law enforcement authorities are on the job--and doing a good job.
2. Japanese birthrate is a falling birthrate in America.
3. Approximately 72% of Japanese-Americans in relocation centersnever visited Japan.
4. Of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast, 2/3 were American citizens--72,000 citizens in all.

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Dec. 7, 1941--Pearl Harbor: 3,000 Japanese suspects picked up by FBI, cooperating with Military and Naval Intelligence and Secret Service (1200 of these suspects interned and 1800 "cleared" and transferred elsewhere to Segregation and Relocation Centers) within 12 hours.

Feb. 19, 1942--President signs Executive Order No. 9066 empowering the Secretary of War or the military commander (anyone designated by the Secy. of War) to prescribe military areas and to provide for the exclusion of any persons whose presence was deemed prejudicial to national defense.

Mar. 2, 1942--Gen. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command, proclaimed the western part of the three west coast states (later, in June, the evacuation area was enlarged to take in the entire State of California) and southern part of Arizona as a military area, and announced that all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and U.S. citizens, would be excluded from the area.

Mar. 18, 1942--President signs Executive Order No. 9102 establishing the War Relocation Authority within the Office for Emergency Management (later transferred into the Department of the Interior), and directing the Authority to provide for the relocation of persons evacuated from military areas under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9066.

During this period there had been voluntary evacuation by some 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast Restricted Military Defense Zone into the mountain states, some as far east as Colorado.

March 27, 1942--Gen. DeWitt issues Order, effective Mar. 29, prohibiting further voluntary migration (following strong protests and incidents attending arrival of evacuees from the Coast Zone) and "freezing" the people of Japanese ancestry in their homes until they could be moved by the Army.

April 7, 1942--WRA heads meet with Col. Karl R. Bendessen, representing the Western Defense Command, and State officials at Salt Lake City to discuss plans for relocating the evacuated people.

April 17, 1942--Agreement reached for Relocation Program: (a) Establishment of Government-operated Centers where some of the evacuees could be quartered and could contribute through work on Government projects to their own support, (b) Reemployment of evacuees in private industry or in agriculture outside evacuated areas, (c) Governmental assistance for small groups of evacuees desiring to establish self-supporting colonies of an agricultural character or cooperatives in the Relocation Centers. This understanding was reached between the WRA director and the Western Defense Command covering the responsibilities of the two agencies.

June 5, 1942--Sites selected by now for 10 Relocation Centers (Tule Lake later became known as Segregation Center; Jerome Relocation Center, Ark., was discontinued). Refer back to Section IV list of Relocation Centers.

110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated by the Army, according to records of the Western Defense Command.

July 10, 1942--11 Centers were in operation or process of development and included the WRA temporary operation of the Leupp, Ariz., Isolation Center.

Nov. 23, 1942--Received first evacuees from Hawaii. Later total about 1,037 persons of Japanese ancestry from the islands.

Dec. 17, 1944--Announcement of lifting of the Exclusion Order for the Restricted West Coast Military Defense Zone(individual exclusion to replace mass exclusion).

Dec. 18, 1944--United States Supreme Court Decision(Mitsuye Endo case) and Justice Murphy's Dissenting Opinion(Fred Korematsu case). Refer back to Section II on U.S. Government policies.

Jan. 2, 1945--Lifting of the Restricted West Coast Military Defense Zone becomes effective. (All evacuees with good individual record of loyalty and conduct entitled to leave Relocation Centers for resettlement anywhere in the country like other free citizens and aliens). Refer back to Section I on Terminology and Section V on Responsibilities of Army, Dept. of Justice, and WRA.

IX FACTS ON JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN AGRICULTURE--FARM OWNERSHIPS, LEASES ETC.

Japanese-American Farming:

- (a) 45% of all Japanese-American workers in California, Washington, and Oregon were employed in farming.
- (b) Japanese-operated farms in 1940 6,118 farms or 258,074 acres.
- (c) 1940 Valuation of Japanese-American farms . . . \$76,600,000 or about 2% of total farming interests of the three states.
- (d) 1940 average size of Japanese-operated farms decreased to 42 acres .
Average size of all farms231 acres.
Washington Japanese-operated farms averaged . . 29 acres
Oregon Japanese-operated farms averaged . . . 42 acres
California Japanese-operated farms averaged . 44 acres
- (e) Principle Japanese-American farming enterprises:
Truck Berries Nursery Stock
Fruit Grapes Some Poultry
Vegetables and berries were most intensively cultivated crops, their production estimated at about 1/3 acreage grown.
Japanese-American farmers raised from 50 to 95% of such crops as:
Strawberries Snap beans Cauliflower
Celery Peppers Spinach
Such crops required "squat labor" not replaced since evacuation.
- (f) Decreased Japanese-American ownership since evacuation:
Farms 11%
Property 15%
- (g) Prior to evacuation Japanese-American operated farms compared to total number of farms of 3 West Coast states . . . 2.2% or 0.4% farm acreage
- (h) Within a year after evacuation, transfer of ownership from Japanese to non-Japanese decreased by 10% the number of farms and 11% the farm acreage formerly held by Japanese-American farmers.

- (i) Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that with the relocation eastward of evacuees and present high land prices on the West Coast, by the end of 1945 land holdings of Japanese-Americans(not aliens, of course) will not exceed 22% to 23% of total pre-war land holdings, or roughly about 0.14% of all land in farms of West Coast evacuated area.
- (j) In 1940 proportion of tenants of all West Coast farmers . . 19%
Proportion of tenants among Japanese-American farmers . . . 70%
This was due to our land ownership laws and fact that tenancy was a step Japanese-Americans could take from farm labor, whereas they could not achieve ownership.
1940 average acreage of all farms 231 acres
Japanese-American operated farms 42 acres
Japanese-American owned(as U.S.citizens). 31 acres
- (j) California Farm Statistics:
1940 Census records total farms in California . . . 132,658 farms.
California farms owned or operated by Japanese . . 5,135 or 3.1%.
Calif. farms owned or part-owned by Japanese-Americans 1,889 farms. or 1.4%
Total California farm acreage30,524,324 acres.
Japanese-Americans owned or operated only 226,094 or 0.17%
Japanese-Americans owned or part-owned only51,300 acres or (mere fractional 1/8 of 1%) 0.113%
Japanese-Americans living on the 5,135 owned or operated farms before evacuation were nearly half children under 17 years of age.
- (k) Survey Report by Prof. Paul S. Taylor, Economics Dept., U of Calif.:
 - 1. "Japanese-American farm people do not 'breed like rabbits.' Their birthrate is insufficient to balance mortality and emigration.
 - 2. "Farm laborers of Japanese ancestry are not a competitive threat to other farm labor. The fact is, their employment will afford some relief to the taxpayers because fewer Mexican nationals need be imported at Government expense.
 - 3. "Competition for Japanese-American farmers does not menace other farmers. The fact is, that between 1920 and 1940 the percentage of Japanese-Americans to all other Coast farm dropped by more than 1/7; their average acreage dropped from 65 to 42.2, and the value of their farms fell by more than 1/2.
 - 4. "Unpaid family labor does not give Japanese-American farmers a great competitive advantage. The fact is, that prior to the evacuation there were only 4,832 such unpaid laborers on the Pacific Coast, or about one for every 57 farms in the region."
- (l) Reflections on: (1) "Do nothing with it" Plan for Japanese Property
(2) Problem of Alien Japanese who lease land and "work it to death" during lease(intensive farming)
 - 1. Results if nothing were done with evacuee property:
 - a) No income from property to pay taxes, thereby increasing tax burden on other county residents.
 - b) No operation of property brings decline and depreciation affecting value and cheapening values of nearby properties.
 - c) No care invites inroad of pests and diseases which will spread to infect adjacent crops, orchards, and buildings.
 - d) No operation is unpatriotic opposition during wartime need for food production and would cause hardships and possible OPA raising of food-point ratios.

2. In the two types of Japanese-American farming of perennial and annual crops, Japanese-American care of perennial orchard and vinyard crops was excellent, but Alien Japanese offended in their bad practice of too intensive farming of annual crops--because:

- a) Uncertain tenancy for leasing permits no long-term interest in upkeep for Aliens who cannot own land.
- b) High rent is a big factor. Since Caucasian land owners made farms available only at high rent to the Alien Japanese, he had to manage the farm at a much higher operating cost in order to get the high rent out of it, and therefore worked the land more intensively for higher-paying crop yields.
- c) Expensive fertilizing and soil-building processes are neglected under conditions of high rental and uncertainties of lease tenancy(due to alien land laws).

As a consequence the bad practice of intensive farming(without soil improvement and crop rotations) is effect rather than cause.

X DIGEST OF ALIEN LAND LAWS OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

(1940 U.S. Census: Japanese-American owned farms . . . 1,575 farms.
or 1/2 of 1% of total farms in the three states)

- 1. In all three States, ineligible aliens cannot own any interest in agricultural land by purchase.
- 2. In all three States, they can take by inheritance. In California and Oregon, they can inherit proceeds from sale of land but not the land itself; in Washington, the land itself for a period of not more than 16 years.
- 3. In each State, they can foreclose mortgages in good faith and collect debts bona fide. In California and Oregon, they must dispose of the land, so taken, within 2 years; in Washington, within 3 years.
- 4. In all three States, the Asiatic alien's title to land is defeasible only by the State and is good against all individuals.
- 5. In Washington and Oregon, ownership of land, or an interest therein, by the Asiatic alien indirectly through a corporation is restricted; in California, it is prohibited.
- 6. In all three States, the American-born Asiatic child has the right to own land. But in California and in Washington, if the alien parent pays for the land, the burden is on him to prove that the transaction was in good faith.
- 7. In all three States, the laws are not retroactive, and titles acquired and vested prior to adoption of a particular prohibition, are not affected.

XI LOYALTY OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

Proportion of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese-Americans(alien and American-born):

- 1. Those who have refused to swear allegiance to the United States have been transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center. They comprise 18,700 persons out of 126,000 Japanese-Americans in continental United States(160,000 in Hawaiian Islands where no mass evacuation was considered necessary). Of the Tule Lake population 6,000 are children who have had no choice. 6,000 more are those who are tired of moving or who are "fence-sitters". This leaves approximately 6,000 adults--citizens and aliens who might be classed as disloyal.

problem, too, instead of sinking under it.' His book has a distinctly Nazi flavor.

"Is this the kind of land our pioneers founded?"

4. Official Policy and Attitude of the American Legion given in statement of Nat'l. Commander Edward N. Scheiberling, Jan. 20, 1945:

"The American Legion has always maintained that bigotry and race hatred have no place in American life, and the action of this one individual post (Hood River, Ore.) of more than 12,245 posts of the American Legion, was ill advised, and contrary to the ideals and purposes for which the American Legion is organized."

California Department of the American Legion supported Gov. Warren's backing of the Army's revocation of the West Coast Exclusion Ban:

"If there be any among you who would bring shame and disgrace on the American Legion by violating the principles of the Legion by denying to a citizen the rights which are his, then you forfeit your right to be considered a good Legionnaire."

American Legion Posts who publicly refuted Hood River Post's un-Americanism:

World War II Legion Post 591 of Hollywood (Harley M. Oka case)			
Captain Belvedere Brooks Post of New York (accept discharged J-A)			
David Latkin Post of New York	"	"	"
American Legion Post 72 of Cheney, Washington	"	"	"
Department of Justice Post of Washington, D.C.	"	"	"
Cinema Post 561 of Hollywood	"	"	"

5. Labor Unions Condemn Racism in their Support of Constitutional Rights:

(a) AFL--Convention Resolution:

"...Wherefore be it resolved: that this 64th convention of the American Federation of Labor in session in New Orleans, in reaffirmation of our great tradition of struggle against intolerance and oppression, strongly condemns the unwarranted persecution and discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

Declared the Portland, Ore., Labor Press--AFL:

"We have laws to take care of any citizens who are disloyal to our country, and we should not violate our Constitution by denying privileges given by it to any group, regardless of race, creed or color."

(b) CIO--California Executive Council Session in Oakland Jan. 14, 1945, prepared resolution on cooperation with Japanese-American resettlement:

Condemning Hood River Legion Post erasure of Japanese-American servicemen's names from honor role, CIO resolution stated:

"This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people and further indicates a lack of confidence in the judgment of our War Department."

"The experience of our country since Pearl Harbor has been that these Americans of Japanese ancestry have proven themselves responsible and

Dr. Ernest B. Price Survey of Evacuees in Relocation Centers Willing to Give Information Valuable to U.S. Government in War against Japan:
(Department of Justice Investigation)

Dr. Price visited 3 Relocation Centers to interview all evacuees who had visited Japan during the 10 years before Pearl Harbor.

Result:

Population of 3 Centers 23,000
Those who had been to Japan 700 or 3%
Interviewed by invitation, those
willing to give information(both
citizens and non-U.S. citizens) . . All but 5%

Authentic Testimony Dispelling False Rumors about Sabotage or Espionage in Hawaii near Pearl Harbor time:

Declared J. Edgar Hoover, Director of F.B.I., in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee:

"We have had practically no trouble with the Japanese in Hawaii. I made the statement before that there has been no sabotage or espionage committed in Hawaii, subsequent to Pearl Harbor. There was espionage committed prior to Pearl Harbor, but not by the Japanese population as such, but by espionage agents and consular agents of the Japanese Government."

Col. Kendall Fielder, Chief of Military Intelligence for Hawaii since June, 1941, wrote on May 17, 1943:

"There have been no known acts of sabotage, espionage, or fifth column activity committed by the Japanese in Hawaii either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."

Chief of Police Gabrielson, of Honolulu, wrote May 12, 1943:

"The statement that Japanese trucks in Honolulu deliberately put out of commission several American airplanes is an absolute lie. No American machine gunners cleared Honolulu streets of any Japanese before, on or after December 7. The statement that all over Honolulu were signs which read, 'Here a Japanese traitor was killed,' is another absolute lie... There was no dynamite planted by any Japanese or anyone else on or about Honolulu in December; and no civilian ever used a truck to pick up any dynamite."

People, though well intentioned, sometimes confuse the terms "Loyalty" and "Assimilation":

There are countries where peoples of different colors live in harmony. Whether they have been assimilated depends on the definition of the word assimilability. There are some 13 million Negroes in the United States. They are considered citizens. Although apparently assimilated, some persons claim the Negroes never have and never can be assimilated. If assimilate is used as a synonym for "white superiority" then the Negroes

and loyal Americans regardless of race, creed or color.

"The California CIO Council wholeheartedly supports the action of the War Department and condemns those who are attempting to split the American people by arousing racial prejudices for their own partisan ends.

"The California CIO Council further calls upon all public officials of State, County and Municipal governments and all people of this State to do everything within their power to cooperate with the War Department in order to assist in readjustment of these loyal Japanese-Americans to our community life."

(This CIO resolution was adopted by other associated local unions, such as):
Local Union No. 43 of United Rubber Workers of America(L.A.)
Local Union No. 1440 of United Steelworkers of America(Pittsburg)
Local 133 of Utility Workers Organizing Committee(S.F.)Calif.

Declared Sec. Stanley Earl of the Oregon State CIO Council:

"We insist that all the rights and privileges due the Japanese-Americans as citizens be religiously adhered to and we shall oppose all attempts to infringe on these rights... It would be well for these people who advocate these anti-Christian and un-American ideas to show some of the patriotism exhibited by the Japanese-Americans fighting for the democracy these people are ignorantly trying to destroy."

6. Straws in the Wind:

West Coast residents and responsible public officials bitterly resent the attempt by anyone to talk and act as if the West Coast is not a part of the United States, but an old-fashioned, comic-opera Balkan kingdom requiring special passports for those who would enter, and restricting the rights of those who enter and remain.

Wrote Walter S. Plagowski to the editor of the San Francisco News (2/22/45) on George Washington's birthday:

"If we're going to hold it against an American because his ancestors were Japs, let's hold a grudge against the Americans whose ancestors were Italians, Germans, Scandinavians.

"In fact, let's scrap the Constitution and allow only select people to be called Americans. That's what Hitler wants; let's fight among ourselves and he'll still come out on top..."

William Allen White's famous statement:

"Liberty is the one thing you can't have unless you give it to others."

--appeared as masthead slogan over the Calif. Santa Ana Register's editorial(1/1/45):

"Again, if the Army thinks it advisable to permit them to return, it little behooves any private citizens to appoint themselves as governors over the lives of Americans of Japanese ancestry and thus arouse a 'take the law into your own hands' attitude..."

Declared Ass't. Sec. of State Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, in an address at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., (4/26/43):

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"The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence, and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of Nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil reputé of a minority. There are among Americans of Japanese race as fine people--individually--as you can find anywhere, and many of them are peculiarly anxious to repay America for freedom by making especially arduous efforts in the prosecution of the war. I welcome the policies of our Government which are designed to relieve the Nisei of discriminatory restrictions as rapidly and as fairly as possible... These Americans of Japanese origin are to Japan what you and I are to England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries. They are Americans, but they are also 'the cousins in the New World'. I am proud of my trans-Atlantic cousins, and do not feel myself to be any the less American for that; and I would respect any American of Japanese descent who tried to contribute to our common, free American life those especially good qualities which he may have inherited from his trans-Pacific origin."

Commented Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California before the California Club in Los Angeles(6/29/44):

"The barometer of tolerance toward the evacuees is still too low on this Coast, and the opposition is still vehement and unscrupulous. We need to expedite the program of the U.S. Government, and to create an acceptance by the California public of the enlightened American way of dealing with law-abiding persons even though they are members of an unpopular minority..."

Dr. Sproul's University policy statement(1/23/45):

"Persons of Japanese ancestry who have been cleared by the War Department and other Federal authorities and who return to California either to resume or begin studies at the university will not be treated differently from other former students or applicants for admission."

Reflects Dave Foster in his column "Behind The Headlines" in the Hollywood Shopper of Portland, Ore.(1/4/45):

"Somehow, I can't get out of my mind the picture of that polite little Japanese-American boy who had been wounded fighting for his country--fighting in a Japanese-American division in Italy, which had suffered, at that time, more casualties per capita than any other. I can't picture the citizens of the democratic country for which he was offering his life refusing him work and turning him out as a common beggar."

Editorial in the Midpacifician:

"...We don't make war on people because of the color of their skin, or hair, or the shape of their faces or the nationality of their fathers and mothers..."

"...It would be foolish for any G.I. to feel that fascism will be wiped out with the defeat of Germany and Japan.

"The job will not be done until all Americans are educated to think and act like Americans.

"That's our job, too."

have not been assimilated and the Japanese can never be. There is no known way of changing the color of a man's skin.

It remains a question of the "melting pot" of America has yet fused our people into a nationality. The roster of an army regiment is proof of that. American patriotism emerges, not from geography or from paternity, but from a devotion to American principles and ideals.

XII ATTITUDES OF PEOPLE AND ORGANIZATIONS--ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, LOYALTY AND RELOCATION OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS

1. California's Native Sons of the Golden West Unique(hostile)Attutudes:

- (a) Preach nativism and special codes of self-superiority:
a "we-settled-here-first-and-own-everything" philosophy.
- (b) Peddle un-American racism in a package labeled "odd-fashioned Americanism".
- (c) Say to the gullible: "Support our cause and we will make you a frontiersman for a fee". But frontiersmen did not open the West to create a new kind of aristocracy, but to escape from an old one.

2. Other Anti-Japanese-American Groups(hostile):

- (a) Well-intentioned misled citizens doubting loyalty of Japanese-Americans.
- (b) Exclusionists motivated by economic self-interest and ready to squeeze out any racial or economic group threatening their interests.
- (c) Red-faced patriots, artists of sharp practice, ready to trick and trim evacuees while taking advantage of their absence.

3. "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave"(Excerpt from Thomas L. Stokes column in San Francisco News, Feb. 2, 1945:

"... Are we going into another era of intolerance such as followed the first World War?

"Numerically, the Japanese-Americans are negligible, almost infinitesimal. The importance of these isolated incidents lies in the fact that intolerance breeds intolerance, that it may spread to include other racial elements. There are indications that the Japanese-Americans are being used as a ready instrument by some people and some interests for their own purposes, including intolerance against others, particularly Negroes..."

Pointing out exploitation by demagogic leaders fronting for selfishness and prejudice despite fine intentions of most people and the splendid job being done by churches and other organizations, Stokes continues, "There are signs of this on the Pacific Coast. There is, for example, Dr. John R. Lechner, former clergyman, who has occasionally posed as a friend of the Japanese, and yet has spent much time going around haranguing against them, organizing meetings, inspiring resolutions. He has been charged by responsible sources with being a front for landowners, produce growers, commission merchants, and florists who took over the business of the evacuated Japanese. He operates through an organization called 'Americanism Educational League'. He parades his 'Americanism'.

"Another sample is a booklet 'The Japs Must Not Come Back' by Lambert Schuyler, recommending deportation of Japanese both from the United States and Hawaii which, he says would leave to 'our farmers'a heritage of 'a vast and lucrative truck-gardening business'. Mr. Schuyler plays much on 'white supremacy', saying, among other things, 'Perhaps we here on the Pacific Coast, removed as yet only a generation or two from the pioneers who dared anything, can solve our racial problem before it becomes insoluble and at the same time can show the way whereby the South can solve its race

m Ohmaha World-Herald editorial entitled "Home Is Where The Heart Is" quotes Sgt. Ben Kuroki:

"I have the face of a Japanese but my heart is American," in connection with the War Department's granting his request for assignment in the Pacific. Editorial comments the words of "this modest soldier" should be pondered by some "who have the face of Americans but the hearts of bigots."

Cary McWilliams interprets the meaning of assimilation in the statement:

"While we debate the question here this evening, death has already assimilated hundreds of Americans with Japanese features. The markers on their graves may lis Japanese names, but no one can deny that Americans lie buried in those graves."

XIII GOVERNMENT AGENCY POLICY COMMITMENTS ON EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND LOANS (and referring to stand against racial discrimination).

1. Employment:

"The rules and regulations of the War Manpower Commission were adopted for all Americans regardless of any race, creed, or color; that, to the best of our ability, we will continue to apply these rules indiscriminately, that the WMC recognizes its responsibility under its memorandum of understanding with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and will continue to strive to carry out that responsibility in Region 12."

(Fay Hunter, Regional Dir., WMC)

"Whenever the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices receives a complaint that a worker of Japanese ancestry who has been returned to the West Coast with Army approval is denied equal employment opportunity by employers or unions in war industry or in Government, it will investigate to determine whether the complaint is valid. If discrimination is found to exist, the Committee will do its best to obtain elimination of the unfair employment practices. The same attempt will be made in this case to carry out the provisions of the National Non-discrimination Order that is made in behalf of any other minority worker over which the FEPC has jurisdiction."

"Because of the splendid record Japanese-Americans have made, not only in the warred services, but in civilian support of the war effort throughout the nation, it seems reasonable to expect that employers and unions in Region 12 will give the returning workers a fair break."

(Harry L. Kingman, Regional Dir. of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices)

"The California Extension Service operates 130 farm labor offices within the state. One or more of these offices is located in each county of agricultural importance and all offices are prepared to assist job applicants in finding agricultural employment. This service is provided by Federal legislature and funds, and is offered free of any charges to the workers or employers."

"...No discrimination against Japanese-Americans or any other race will be permitted in the services performed by the Farm Labor Offices."

(Frank L. Buckner, Assoc. Calif. State Supv. Emergency Farm Labor of University of California College of Agriculture Extension Service and U.S. Dept. of Agriculture cooperating)

2. Loans:

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"The Federal Security Agency and all its technical operating organizations, including the Social Security Board, the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Office of Education, and the Office of Community War Services, have gladly pledged their full cooperation to the WRA in aiding that responsible organization in its problem of resettling those who were evacuated from their former homes on the West Coast. The provision of financial assistance is being made through the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board which will supervise the distribution of such funds through the State Public Welfare Department and their units in the counties. Technical and professional advice of all the agencies operating under the Federal Security Agency, and also the Children's Bureau, as well as all other Government departments that in anyway deal with the problems of human beings, is available to the WRA, which is recognized as the agency having primary responsibility."

(Richard N. Neustadt, Regional Dir. FSA)

"When the Japanese come back, they will receive the same kind of treatment that they formerly received... I think, however, that there will be a minimum of prejudice, and that most of those who have the necessary security can obtain loans through their local association."

(Willard Ellis, Pres. Federal Land Bank of Berkeley)

"Why does anybody raise the question of racial discrimination? There is none under the policy which we use."

(Dave Davidson, Chairman State War Board and California Agricultural Adjustment Agency)

3. Housing:

"We will house returning Japanese-Americans who become war workers, in the same manner in which we house any eligible war workers. The same policy will apply to persons of Japanese ancestry making application for employment in our offices subject to meeting the standard setup by the Civil Service Commission for such employment."

(Langdon Post, Regional Dir. of Federal Public Housing Administration)

"Any of the returning Nisei who enter war work will be immediately eligible for public housing the same as anyone else."

(Dr. Omar Mills, Federal Emergency Housing Administration)

Exec. Sec. John W. Beard of San Francisco Housing Authority has pointed out that returning Japanese-American evacuees will be treated on just the same basis as other persons applying for war housing or permanent private housing facilities.

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OUTLINE HISTORY
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Dec. 7th. Pearl Harbor--3,000 Japanese suspect "picked up" by FBI (1800 later "cleared" within 12 hours. Dept. of Justice Internment Camps in Texas.

WRA established by Executive Order No. 9102 and signed by Pres. Roosevelt Mar. 18, '42

M. S. Eisenhower, first Director of WRA. Dillon S. Myer succeeded him June 17, '42, when Mr. Eisenhower was made Associate Director of OWI.

Primary purpose of WRA: Relieving military of burden of providing for relocation of persons excluded from the military zones so designated by the Sec. of War or military commanders per Executive Order No. 9066 of Feb. 19, '42.

WRA responsibility: Relocation of 110,000 persons of the 127,000 Japanese Americans in U. S. American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast Military Zone of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona.

Before establishment of WRA--and Program of custody till resettlement:

- (1) Military Order of Evacuation (voluntary)--March 2, 1942.
In one month's time nearly 8,000 persons voluntarily left the restricted Military Zone, mostly into Eastern California and the inter-mountain states.
- (2) Because of local opposition and need for facilities, food, and housing General McCoy of the Western Defense Command issued the "freezing" order March 29, 1942.
- (3) Military assumed responsibility for transfer of evacuees to Reception Centers and final
- (4) Definitions:

West Coast Restricted Military Zone--because of "military necessity"

Evacuated: Nov. 11th- 18,710 Nov. 11th- 58,922

(a) Tule Lake Segregation Camp, (b) 8 Relocation Centers (for the 110

Central Utah	Colorado River	Gila River	Granada
Topaz	Poston, Ariz.	Rivers, Ariz.	Amache, Colorado

Heart Mountain	Rohwer	Manzanar at M.	Minidoka
Heart Mt., Wyo.	McGehee, Ark.	Inyo Co., Calif.	Hunt, Idaho

Tule Lake
Newell, Calif.

Since Nov. 1st, 1940--more than 13,000 inducted into Army, half vol.
Military authorities only issue permits for return to Military Zone.
WRA operates 8 Relocation Centers and aids resettlement over country outside Military Zone.

Some 34,000 evacuees by now relocated. 72,000 or 2/3 were American citizens.

Nov. 11, '44--On leave from Centers: 38,584 (short term, seasonal, resettled)
May 7, '45--On leave from Centers: 45,000 (short term, seasonal, resettled)

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BACKGROUND OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Mr. Franke
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On December 7 and 8, the Department of Justice, on Presidential warrants, arrested all known "dangerous enemy aliens." On December 11, the West Coast was declared a theater of war, and General J. L. De Witt was designated as commander of the area. On Jan. 29, 1942, the Department of Justice ordered the removal of all "enemy aliens" from certain designated zones or so-called "spot" strategic installations, such as harbors, airports, and power lines.

By the end of January, a considerable press demand appeared for the evacuation of all aliens, and especially of the Japanese from the West Coast. On February 13, the West Coast Congressional delegation submitted a letter to the President recommending "the immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage." On February 14, General De Witt submitted a memorandum to the War Department, in which he recommended mass evacuation of the Japanese.

On February 19, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the War Department to prescribe military areas and to exclude any or all persons from these areas.

Between that date and March 27, the Japanese were at liberty to depart voluntarily from the Western Defense Command since the first order of evacuation it on a voluntary basis. Some 6,000 departed, joining the 15,000 that lived in other parts of the United States and have never been molested in any way up to date.

On March 18, 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9102 creating the WRA. The order gave the Authority power to formulate and carry into effect a program for the "relocation, maintenance and supervision" of persons excluded from military areas, and to provide "in so far as feasible and desirable for the employment of such people in useful industry, commerce, agriculture, or public projects, prescribe the terms and conditions of such public employment, and safeguard the public interest in the private employment of such persons."

The charge of inassimiliability applied to the Japanese loses some of its weight when one remembers that the same charge used to be directed against the Irish.

Most people confuse Buddhism with Shintoism. There is no tendency in Buddhist churches to undermine faith in American democracy. To make religious faith a test of loyalty is as unfair as to imply that race can be made a test of loyalty.

Most of the Issei had lived in this country from 30 to 50 years. Their children had been born here. Several thousand of them were serving in the U.S. Army on December 7, 1941. The most powerful economic, family, and personal considerations dictated the necessity of continued allegiance to the U.S.. From a strictly economic point of view, what could they hope to gain from a Japanese victory?

There is no evidence that the military had ever intended such a program in the event of war. All that was originally intended was an order excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the area. When it gradually dawned on the authorities that they did not even know where to move, then and then only were plans prepared which contemplated assistance, supervision and control of the movement. Voluntary evacuation was then frozen, and temporary reception or assembly centers were established. The rapidity and efficiency with which this movement was accomplished represents a major achievement for the Army. The efficiency of the Army was matched by the excellent cooperation of the evacuees. It requires some measure of discipline, fortitude, and patience, on such short notice, to close out businesses, to wind up affairs, to dispose of homes and furnishings, to take care of the countless details which any move involves, and to report, with a handful of possessions, on time for removal to an unknown destination. Nor did the cooperation end with their arrival in the Centers. The evacuees helped to build them; assisted in making them livable; and quickly assumed major responsibilities in their administration.

If the character of the Japanese settlements on the West Coast was the reason for their removal, then the same consideration applied with perhaps greater force in Hawaii. There has ~~been~~ been no mass evacuation or interment in Hawaii.

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Positive Achievements of WRA

From the time of the creation of the War Relocation Authority to the present, it has been subjected to the most vitriolic and merciless attack in the history of government agencies. This attack has ranged all the way from charges of inefficiency and loose administration to traitorous acts of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. No part of the program has escaped the accusations and bitter denunciations of those who were prepared to see no good in anything the WRA undertook. These villifiers had their solution. It was to take all peoples of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike, and deport them some place, it didn't matter where; or else reduce them to a status lower even than a prisoner of war. For even when we've tried to treat them on an equal status of prisoners of war, we have been denounced for coddling and pampering. International agreements and constitutional principles mean nothing to such people. They give no consideration to the extremely difficult task which WRA undertook--that of taking a dispossessed and disillusioned citizenry and their alien parents and of attempting to mold a self-sufficient and self-maintaining community out of them. In their insatiable desire to sabotage everything connected with the program, they forgot the principles on which our country was founded and the ethical ideals for which we are waging the present conflict. Their motives have been destructive, ignorant, political, economic and racial.

This does not mean that WRA should be white-washed or freed from the constructive criticism without which real growth and progress is impossible. WRA has made its mistakes. Who hasn't? But it seems beyond the capabilities of those who attack it with blind prejudice and racial hate to grasp the complexity or the magnitude of the task WRA had set out before it and has accomplished even in the face of such continued sniping.

It seems appropriate to set forth some of the positive achievements of WRA which reasonable people will appreciate. As for the others, it seems hopeless to expect that selfish men who can make political capital out of the popular responses of prejudiced individuals can ever see the decent and humane accomplishments of this agency.

What was the Task for WRA?

The assignment undertaken by WRA - an agency set up by presidential order - of establishing Government-operated centers with sufficient capacity and facilities to accommodate 112,000 people, was tremendous and unprecedented. From the beginning, their's was bound to be a thankless task for they were dealing with a group of people that many did not distinguish from the enemy we were fighting. That they were to be adequately fed and housed and treated fairly and humanely has never occurred to the uninitiated to be a proper responsibility of the Government which ordered their evacuation.

The first task of WRA was the selection of sites for relocation centers. With the assistance of the Army, an extensive search was begun for areas where the evacuees might settle down to a more stable kind of life until plans could be developed for their permanent relocation in communities outside of the evacuated areas. This in itself was no small job. Because of the nature of the relocation program, the possibilities were sharply limited. More than 300 proposals were actually considered on paper and nearly 100 possible sites were actually examined before 10 relocation centers were finally selected and construction work begun. All this was accomplished by June 5, 1942. WRA had not been set up until March 18 and the decision to establish such government-operated centers was not made until after April 7, 1942. On this date the Director of WRA and Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, representing the Western Defense Command, met with a group of Governors and other state officials of the Western states in Salt Lake City where strong opposition was voiced to any type of unsupervised relocation.

During this short space of time, a long range policy had to be determined and a central staff assembled to administer the program. As soon as this was accomplished and the first relocation center was ready for occupancy, movement started into the camps. This movement was begun before WRA was two months old and ended by November 1, five months after it started. During that time the assembling together of a capable and trained staff to function in the many different capacities required on the projects proceeded continuously. In this WRA had to compete against many other government agencies, private industry and the armed forces of our country. It is not surprising that, in the gathering together of a personnel of 2,000, some mistakes were made, that not all were efficient and adjusted to their job. This staff was authorized and directed by executive order to formulate and effectuate a program for the removal, relocation, maintenance, and supervision of all persons of Japanese descent.

The Program as Developed in Regard to Work Opportunities

Obligations to Evacuees:

From the very beginning, according to the provisions of the presentential order creating it, the WRA had an obligation to provide the evacuees with an opportunity to work so that they might earn a living for themselves. The Authority also accepted the responsibility to provide the evacuee with housing, food, clothing, education and health services.

Income for Evacuees:

The incomes earned on relocation centers by evacuees depend on the type of work alone and the skill of the evacuee. Unskilled and apprenticed workers receive \$12 per month, skilled and semi-professional workers receive \$16 per month, and professional workers receive \$19 per month.

Types of Work:

Attempts have been made to supply work for all able hands at the centers. The range of work has been such that evacuees have had the opportunity to continue at the type of work they had been doing in private life or if such work was not available or the evacuee wished to explore other fields he has been given an opportunity to undertake training for other occupations.

In general opportunities for work on projects have fallen within the following broad classifications:

1. Public Works
2. Operation and Maintenance
3. Agriculture Production
4. Manufacturing
5. Health and Education
6. Administration
7. Business Enterprises

1. Public Works - Such as development of land for irrigation, conservation of soil resources, flood control operations, and range improvement.

Actually, much has been accomplished already in this field that has added to the material wealth of the nation. At the Colorado River Project, in Arizona a great deal of work has been done by Japanese residents to complete the irrigation of the otherwise arid valley. The Indian Service and the Irrigation Service have worked for years to put this valley under cultivation. The work of compounding the water was done prior to the opening of the Relocation Center. However, these Japanese gave thousands of man days to the labor of building canals, laterals and other appurtenances. Thousands of acres of tillable land were thus added to the productive wealth of Arizona. *They are engaged in reclamation service work of a permanent flood control nature.*

Both by the development of the finished canals, the work done on dikes, control switches, roads and actual clearing of the land, the evacuees have given a service which perhaps could not have been furnished in another ten years.

Women at this same project have made the adobe bricks with which the school buildings have been built. These structures will be so durable that they will last for many years for the use of the Indian Service after the relocation center has been closed.

At the Heart Mountain Project in Wyoming, the evacuees have completed a canal for land development. As a result they have not only raised much of their own vegetables for this year, but have converted much waste land into farm land. The canal was finished for use after some twenty years of effort by the Irrigation Service.

In practically every project public works programs of some type have been carried out - road building, irrigation, reclamation, conservation, flood control, school buildings and equipment, other building needs and general improvement of buildings and grounds - operations that otherwise would never have been undertaken.

2. Operation and Maintenance. The task of operating a community varying in size from 10,000 to 20,000 is a large one. Transportation and Supply require many workers. Most of the projects are not located on railroads and the task of transporting freight and supplies from depots to the project warehouses and then out to various fields of operation requires much automotive equipment. Each project has from 15 to 50 warehouses to store the hundreds of different types of supplies necessary in carrying on the many phases of life in such communities. Fuel must be transported and supplied to some central source in each block. On some projects coal is the source of fuel; on others it is oil. Garbage has to be disposed of and all public buildings kept clean and sanitary. Many janitors are employed to provide this service. The processing, preparation and serving of food to ten thousand people requires hundreds of workers and expert supervision is necessary. Motor pools have been established on each project and dispatchers, storekeepers and truck drivers are required to keep this essential operation running.

Garages and garages are necessary to keep the automotive and farm machinery in a state of repair. Buildings and grounds have to be maintained and all the various equipment on the project kept repaired. This job of maintenance requires carpenters, painters, plumbers, gardeners, janitors, machinists and electricians. Carpenters also take care of the new construction that is constantly going on at the projects; such as school buildings, additional warehouses, slaughter houses, etc.

3. Agriculture Production. In order to avoid displacing large numbers of people, sites had to be selected on lands which were undeveloped or scarcely settled. The Authority tended to move more or less in the direction of wilderness areas -- among others, to the desert type terrain of certain parts of Arizona and California, to the intermountain country of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado, to the delta section of Arkansas, only recently reclaimed from periodic floods. In all cases a great deal of subjugation had to be accomplished before any cultivation could take place.

Manzanar, for example, was mostly undeveloped land, partly covered by sage brush and mesquite. Under evacuee operations, a water system was built and approximately 400 acres of land was turned into a farm to produce subsistence crops for the center's population.

So successful have been the farming operations here that valley farmers have often visited the farm on the center to consult with the manager and to study farming methods by which the desert soil was made to produce

higher yields than they had been getting. A harvest festival and fair held this fall drew an attendance from all over the valley and served to promote a finer attitude among outsiders and evacuees.

In addition to the land that has been developed, 22 miles of line irrigation ditches have been installed. This year the farm produced 1800 tons of vegetables at an average cost of \$25.00 per ton. If purchased in the market at wholesale those vegetables would have cost an average of \$61 per ton. The farm raised 31 kinds of vegetables. The wholesale market value of this years production was \$10,000.00.

The Manzanar Guayule Project deserves special attention. A group of evacuee horticulturists, chemists, set to work to carry on experimentation with the guayule plant and to discover if possible, a method for rubber extraction. Their leaders are highly skilled and educated in our schools and universities. One of them has already been relocated to Harvard where he is teaching. Another does plant breeding. He has found the key to the selection of seed which produces the best type of plants with more available rubber than any other plant. Among them all, they have developed a method of rubber extraction that has attracted the favorable attention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Emergency Guayule Rubber Project -- so much so in fact that they have recently entered into an agreement with WRA by which they have agreed to furnish materials, equipment, supplies and technical supervision for further development of the experimentation.

At Tule Lake evacuees have leveled the land and constructed necessary irrigation and drainage facilities so that at the present time there are about _____ acres under cultivation.

At the Colorado River Relocation Center in Arizona, evacuees have developed out of the sage brush and silt a green irrigated valley for their own use during wartime, and for postwar use by the Indian tribes of this region. Completion of the irrigation system and subjugation of the land will eventually bring several thousand acres into production.

At Gila River 7,000 acres of irrigated land is already under cultivation. Seventeen hundred acres are devoted to vegetable crops, Many carloads of vegetables are shipped to other centers for their subsistence. This center also maintains livestock projects. At the present time there are 1300 hogs, 1506 beef cattle and 115 dairy cattle on the project. There are 8118 chickens in their poultry project. Most of the feed for livestock and poultry is produced on the center. A 40-acre plot of cotton has produced approximately 54,000 pounds.

the Project
At Minidoka in Idaho, 17,000 acres of rich soil was covered with sage brush. _____ acres have already been subjugated and irrigation ditches built. _____ acres were under cultivation this year and produced most of the food needed for the evacuee community.

Out of what was nothing but an almost unbroken line of sagebrush and lava rock the Agricultural department at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho has cleared approximately 270 acres of land, all of which was under cultivation this year and produced a large amount of food for center consumption. Enough fresh vegetables were produced for the center to be self-sustaining for the summer months. Enough potatoes were grown for a year.

At the Central Utah project the evacuees have repaired and reconditioned laterals already extending over the project land. _____ acres were under cultivation this present year.

Mention has been made of the land development canal completed by evacuees at Heart Mountain, Wyoming and the conversion of waste land into farm land. Already _____ acres have been subjected to cultivation and farm crops and vegetables produced for camp consumption.

At Granada in Colorado an irrigation system has been repaired and extended so that it affords water for 6500 acres suitable for agricultural development. ~~5500~~ 5500 acres are already under cultivation and the following crops grown the past year.

Agricultural development at the two Arkansas projects are virtually identical. In both projects, due to the abundant rainfall, large drainage projects had to be completed and the land cleared of its present dense cover of brush, second-growth ~~timber~~ timber, and stumps left from earlier logging operations. As this process of subjugation was completed and land placed under cultivation, acres of various kinds of crops were planted and harvested during the past year.

The War Relocation Authority, giving leadership to the evacuees, has made it possible for thousands of acres of waste land to be subjugated, drained, irrigated and placed in a productive capacity. This has added much to the material wealth of the nation. Through such activities the residents of the various centers are now able to supply much of their own food thus permitting other land and food resources to contribute more directly to Food for Victory.

4. Manufacturing. All centers have industrial projects of some sort. These projects are of diverse nature and not only give employment to many people but also help ~~in~~ to make the centers more self-sustaining. All projects have some kinds of food processing plants which turn out various kinds of food products for the evacuees. Foods peculiar to the Japanese diet are processed in these plants - such foods as bean sprouts, pickled vegetables, dehydrated foods of various types, shoyu and tofu are processed in plants which have been set up in the centers. At Manzanar, research among the evacuees has produced a new method of treating shoyu, a Japanese sauce which formerly had to be aged for several months before it was ready to eat. The people at Manzanar have discovered a bacteriological treatment which reduces the aging process from six months to one week and at the same time improves the quality of the product. Enough foods are processed to supply the evacuees with those types of foods which the Japanese like. The average monthly value of the products of this industry amount to well over \$2000 per center.

At Manzanar there is a garment factory which makes all kinds of clothing products which are used not only on this particular center but are distributed to other centers. Not only are clothes made for project

workers but the Co-op stores take quite large amounts and sell them to residents.

The food processing plant handles all vegetable storage and operates a dehydration plant. During the past season 25 tons of vegetables were dehydrated for winter use; 54 tons of vegetables were pickled for winter use; 386 tons of vegetables were stored for winter use. During the past 12 months this unit produced foods costing \$75,501. These foods if purchased in the wholesale markets would have cost \$166,276.

Tule Lake has a furniture factory which has supplied all the projects with furniture. Such equipment as school, office, and hospital furniture is regularly manufactured there.

One of the foremost projects in contributing to the war effort was the camouflage net project. Three centers took part in this production and turned out for the U. S. Army some 225,000 nets totaling over 180,000,000 sq. ft. This service was very necessary at the time since camouflage nets were being produced in only one other plant in the U.S. The Army was quite grateful for this contribution to the war effort and expressed itself as well satisfied with the high quality of the work turned out.

The Gila River Center in cooperation with the Navy Training Aid Section of the United States Navy has a ship model shop where trained experts among the evacuees are making model ships. These ships after completion are shipped to the Navy which uses them in training its personnel. They are being produced on a production line basis so that the demand of our Navy for training purposes can be filled. Without this valuable work, expensive practice cruises, costing thousands of dollars and human lives would be necessary to train our naval personnel learning gun spotting practices and reporting of enemy or friendly ships. It is being done without the use of full sized equipment. The miniature work is so delicate and at once so life-like that a ship at any angle of floatage can be recognized in the miniature and recognized in the full-sized craft. There is only one other production organization for these valuable models in the U.S. It is a commercial concern which charges \$50 to \$75 for a model ship. It cannot begin to supply the demand.

This shop started July 1 and has already produced 400 ships of varying sizes and models. They are now able to produce about 150 ships a month.

5. Health and Education. Each relocation center has a hospital equipped in accordance with standards of the U. S. Army Standards. These hospitals are under the supervision of an appointed medical officer.

The type of construction and equipment was that of Army cantonment hospitals, with minor modifications to permit care of a large number of women and children.

The entire hospital and health service is largely staffed with evacuees including most of the physicians, a part of the nurses, all of the dentists and pharmacists.

Large numbers of nurses' aids, laboratory technician assistants and sanitary officers have been trained at the centers in their respective fields by the appointed and evacuee physicians and nurses. Such training reduced to a minimum the number of appointed personnel required at each center.

Safety: Where buildings were built with the rather inflammable material that are common to this type of barracks construction, fire hazards are very high. It has been necessary, therefore, to have fairly adequately equipped fire fighting apparatus on the project as well as trained evacuee personnel to man this equipment. Each project employs from 40 to 85 members of the fire fighting personnel depending upon the size and ~~size~~ layout of the project.

When 10,000 people are assembled together within the limited space of one square mile, great care and supervision is necessary to prevent unsanitary conditions and the outbreak of disease. Since the State Department believes that we should regard the terms of the Geneva Convention as being applicable to evacuees, we are therefore "bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics.

These evacuees "shall have at their disposal, day and night, installations conforming to sanitary rules and constantly maintained in a state of cleanliness.

"Every camp shall have an infirmary, where (evacuees) shall receive every kind of attention they need. If necessary, isolated quarters shall be reserved for the sick affected with contagious diseases."

The Army is building hospitals on each project provided adequately for the health of evacuees. This program has been further enhanced by making use of trained evacuees in manning the personnel of these hospitals.

It was early established as a part of the policy of WRA that schools should be established on all projects in order to continue the education of boys and girls whose formal schooling had been interrupted by evacuation. These schools and the whole program of education were set up to conform with the standards of the public schools system of the state in which the project is located. English is the required language of instruction in all schools.

Vocational training has been emphasized. Opportunity and encouragement is given to all students to take some vocational training before graduation from high school. In order to make such training as practical as possible, definite responsibility has been assigned to schools for some part in the production operations and maintenance programs in the center. Schools have been assigned land, machinery, equipment and other supplies in order to carry out these responsibilities.

High school students specializing in vocational fields may spend one half of their time in apprentice training or work experience. Such work experience is acquired in the various enterprises, offices, institutions and services in the center. In other words, the vocational training program of the schools is closely integrated with the employment and production program on the project.

Reports from the projects indicate further progress in the vocational training program. New classes are in session at many centers, and are being supported by the Rural War Food Production Program and War Industries Training Program, both of which are Federally-financed and State-administered.

At Minidoka, full-time instructors have been provided for classes in farm machinery maintenance and farm construction. Gila has begun courses in farm construction. A number of other centers have inaugurated evening classes in farm commodities and farm mechanics.

Central Utah has received approval for full-time classes in auto mechanics and sheet metal work, while the Arizona State Education Department has approved full-time courses in auto mechanic and refrigeration service for Poston and Gila. Similar requests are pending from the two Arkansas projects.

Among the most unusual courses is a full-time beauty culture course for adults at Manzanar and a course in pastry baking which is being contemplated by another center.

Jerome is one of the first projects to employ a full-time high school teacher of automobile mechanics. Classes are open to all high school seniors and adults. For seniors, the course will take one year; adults will receive approximately 450 hours of evening instruction, all classes to be three hours long. At the completion of this course, students will be eligible for employment as journeymen workers on the project or as mechanic helpers in commercial auto repair shops. Classes are so organized at Jerome that trainees will get practical experience by servicing and repairing motor vehicles drawn from the project motor pool.

Day nurseries to provide supervised play and rest periods for young children are carried on in all centers and operated by the evacuees.

An adult education program has been organized on all projects. Instruction is carried on by qualified evacuees and supervised by an appointed night school principal. Enrollment varies from 1000 to 3000 in the different centers. All kinds of courses are given but the largest enrollments are in English and the Social Science fields especially those which deal with America, her institutions and way of life. There is a surprisingly large attempt on the part of the adults to learn more about the language, history, customs and general culture of the

American people.

While Caucasian personnel are employed only in the elementary and high school, even here all possible positions are filled by the assignment of qualified evacuees. To help solve the problem of shortage of trained teachers, a teacher training course was authorized on each project to train evacuees for teaching positions. Such courses have been worked out in cooperation with state educational institutions in the various states where projects are located. In all, nearly 25,000 students are having the opportunity to continue their education despite meager housing facilities, equipment, and teaching personnel. In all cases, the schools on projects have met the requirements of the states in which they are located thus assuring to students graduating from high schools the possibility of admission to state colleges and universities.

6. Administration. Administration, which involves such important activities as personnel, fiscal, stenographic pool, mails and files, procurement and property, affords work opportunities for many clerks, stenographers, accountants and lawyers.

Throughout all these many activities which are necessary in the efficient organization of a community of the size of these projects, workers have chiefly been recruited from among the evacuees themselves. The aim has been to make them as nearly self-sufficient and self-maintaining as possible. It has been felt that such an aim is not only beneficial to the nation but it is also conducive to fostering better morale and proficiency among the evacuees. Certain skills are being preserved and others improved which would be lost if they were kept in idleness. Such a program will, in the long run, increase the resources of the nation.

Private Employment: Not only have many work opportunities been afforded evacuees in the many activities involved in conducting a program of this kind but in many cases furloughs or seasonal leaves have been granted for specific periods of time to evacuees who wish to accept employment opportunities outside relocation centers. This has proved most beneficial to farmers in many regions outside the Western Defense Zone. Nearly 10,000 residents of relocation centers volunteered to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the fall of 1942. They harvested enough beets to provide a year's sugar allowance for 10,000,000 people. Many other crops were harvested by these evacuees who were temporarily allowed to go outside the centers for this seasonal type of employment. Evacuees doing seasonal work on farms throughout the Rocky Mountain states were a large factor in helping agriculture to harvest the 1943.

In the Minidoka Idaho Project alone, 2300 workers left the center to work in the harvest fields. 300 high school students were given a six weeks' vacation and allowed to help harvest the crops. It is difficult to conceive how Idaho farmers could have managed without them.

7. Business Enterprises:

no. # 8
-11-
9. Community Enterprises. As in any community of comparable size, the usual types of repair shops and services are to be found on centers. Each center has facilities for shoe, watch, typewriter, automotive, sewing machine, and clothing repair. Other enterprises are barber shops, fish markets, general stores, beauty shops, laundrys and newspapers. These are conducted by the evacuees themselves as a part of a cooperative plan. Such projects are self supporting - the employee's salary being paid out of the profits of the enterprise.

Outline of WRA Policy Development

Basic policy of the WRA began to take form on paper by May ~~22~~ 1942. Milton Eisenhower, the first director of the authority, issued a "Tentative Policy Statement" on May 29, 1942. The twofold purpose of the Authority's activities was state d as follows:

The objective of the program is to provide, for the duration of the war and as nearly as wartime exigencies permit, an ~~xxxxxx~~ equitable substitute for the life, work, and homes given up, and to facilitate participation in the productive life of America both during and after the war.

These two aims, ~~so~~ tentatively stated at that time, have continued to to be the aims of the WRA. They may be regarded as the germ ideas of all that WRA has done subsequently. They constitute the basis for the two major types of activities which WRA has carrie d on: (1) the establishment and maintenance of relocation centers and (2) the "re-location" ~~settlement~~ of evacuees, outside the relocation centers.

It is obvious from the first policy statement that at tht t time the second aim was considered more than later as being bound up in and as a part of the first aim. Steadily as policy developed the second aim became farther and farther separated from the first, until in the final phases of the program the centers themselves came to be regarded by WRA policy makers as an aspect of the program almost in opposition to the second objective. Certainly in the latter phases the second objective became the dominant one, and the facilitation of "participation in the productive life of America" became synonymous in policy thinking with participation outside the relocation centers. In other words, it came to be held by the policy makers that there is no "equitable substitute for life, work, and homes" outside normal communities in America.

The development of this conception on the part of the policy makers was not kept pace with by the evacuees themselves. The divergence between the evacuees' and the policy makers conception gave rise to

some of the fundamental problems of the authority. ~~was~~^{was} an under-,
standing of the authority's experience as an agency administering the
lives of 110,000 people can be understood only in terms of ~~xxxxix~~
this lag. At the same time that ~~the~~^{most} evacuees were coming to accept
the first stated objective as the primary one, the policy makers were
coming more and more to emphasize the second. Consequently a great
deal of the authority's time and effort had to be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ expended
~~xx~~ toward getting the evacuees to accept the new ~~xxx~~ emphasis. The
total WRA objective could be realized only if this were successful.
The methods pursued in getting this acceptance constitute the major
feature of WRA activities in terms of an evaluation of the policies
as instruments of human administration.

THE WRA CURRENT POLICY

Unofficial Policy
303

The WRA's power to detain any loyal citizen of Japanese ancestry was defined clearly by the United States Supreme Court decision of December 18, 1944 in the Mitsuye Endo case. The WRA cannot detain or hold any loyal citizen -- that is, any person whose loyalty has been cleared by the War Department.

Therefore any loyal citizen may move from any center at will, and may go to any place in the United States including the former restricted area of the West Coast.

The only control exercised by the WRA is that of financial assistance to the evacuees.

This financial assistance is: 1 -- railroad transportation for the evacuee and family ; 2*-- a \$25 per person grant not to exceed \$100 per family; 3 -- transportation of household goods and personal effects to the rail head nearest the point of relocation.

(*Examples: Husband, wife and two children receive \$100; Husband, wife and four children receive \$100)

This financial assistance will be given to only those evacuees who present a ^{suitable relocation} plan which is approved. This plan must include a place in which to live and means of support. No such assistance will be given to those who wish to make a visit to the West Coast for a personal investigation of conditions.

On approval of the suitable relocation plan the WRA will pay transportation of household goods and personal effects (1) from a relocation center to the railhead nearest the evacuee's home (from which point the evacuee assumes the cost of trucking to his residence) (2) from warehouse on West Coast to railhead nearest the point of relocation (3) from any point outside the West Coast to the railhead nearest the point of relocation and (4) , as in the past, from any point to any point in the mid-west, east and south.

In the matter of establishing hostels:

The hostels will play an important part in relocation. The WRA cannot give hostel residents assistance, however, if their visits are solely for personal investigation. It is obvious that many might use transportation and financial assistance to come to the West Coast, then return to the centers and later request a duplication of transportation and financial assistance to some other point in the United States.

Many evacuees, however, will --and can-- use these hostels on paying their own expenses to the West Coast on an exploratory visit.

But those who present a suitable relocation plan including a stay at a hostel on the West Coast can receive financial assistance. (Example: An evacuee presents a plan whereby he would require the facilities of the hostel pending the acquisition of his old home and the establishment in employment. His plan would be suitable, and his family would be provided with transportation and his household goods and personal effects be sent to him.)

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Japanese American Contributions to the
War Foods Program.

WRA Policy

At the conception of the War Relocation program, Director M. S. Eisenhower said in a memorandum: "Agricultural production should be started on each relocation area as early as possible. Emphasis should be placed on production of food for residents of the center."

Quoting from a WRA policy statement of May 29, 1942:

" The Primary aim will be to make each relocation community as nearly self-sufficient as possible from an agricultural standpoint and to use the surplus products of the heavy producing centers as a supplement in those (relocation) areas where food production is insufficient. Foods produced by the evacuees over and above the needs of all the projects together will be used in the national food-for-freedom program."

An administrative instruction of June, 1942, states that, after supplying the needs of the relocation centers, " the second objective of the crop production program is to grow such products as are most urgently needed for supplying the armed forces and for sale to or thru the Office of Lend Lease Administration to provision the United Nations...."

Agriculture Production for the Centers

Contrary to popular belief, only about 45 % of the evacuees had been employed, or were families of those employed, in some phase of agriculture before evacuation. An occupations survey made at the centers, and summarized as of January 1, 1943, revealed the following facts:

Fruit and vegetable farm hands	8893
Fruit and vegetable graders and packers	925
Truck farmers	4183
Fruit farmers	1157
Farm managers and foreman	1834
Gardeners and groundkeepers	2341
General farm hands	948
Miscellaneous farm workers	<u>1236</u>
Total (Adult citizens and aliens)	21,517

Not only have experienced farmers been used in the agriculture program at the centers, but many Japanese Americans who were raised in urban areas have worked in the fields.

WRA had in mind from the start that by raising as much food as possible for the approximate 100,000 people in the relocation centers, it would be releasing the same quantity for the War Food program. Vegetables, livestock and feed for livestock, and poultry for eggs and meat, were products included in the plan. Hogs would be fed on garbage and vegetable culls; beef cattle would be raised where there was pasturage and hay available; and dairying would be carried on in areas where fluid milk was scarce.

The two earliest projects established, one in May and one in June, 1942, were able to prepare the land and harvest large crops which served to supply some of the needs of not only the producing projects, but some projects established later in the year.

In order to carry out agricultural plans on the relocation centers, nearly 8,000 acres of hitherto undeveloped land have had to be cleared, irrigated or drained, and prepared for planting. This in itself is a contribution to the War Foods Program. In addition, hundreds of evacuees planted "victory Gardens" near their barracks, and school classes also had victory plots.

The relocation centers have raised much of the seed for their own agricultural production, and livestock activities have been expanded in expectation of filling all pork requirements, as well as a good portion of the beef and poultry needs.

By the close of harvest of the present fiscal year, WRA officials believe that the value of food produced at the relocation centers will exceed \$5,000,000— about \$3,000,000 in vegetable crops, and \$2,000,000 in livestock. This production for their own use will obviate the necessity of drawing this quantity of food stuffs from civilian supplies.

Agricultural Production at the Centers
for "The Outside."

Although WRA had in mind from the beginning that it hoped to contribute in a direct way to the War Food Program, it did not want to compete with established farmers. WRA Consulted with the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Defense Transportation on the kinds of crops most needed and marketing and shipping procedures to follow.

From the 1942 harvest season, approximately 50 carloads of produce, over and above what was needed at the relocation centers, was sold on the open market.

To date, in 1943, the following surpluses have been produced

and shipped out of the centers:

July 1943 - To U. S. Quartermaster from Gila River Relocation Center, 61,067 lbs. of watermelon (many of these to be used on the Fourth of July as a treat for soldiers in near-by camps).

October 1943 - Sold on open Market, 19,020 lbs. of lettuce, 2,250 lbs. of turnips, and 2,250 lbs. of carrots.

When the potato harvest is completed and depending on favorable weather conditions, WRA hopes to have approximately 100 carloads of potatoes for the open market or for the U. S. Quartermaster, after supplying all relocation center needs.

Seasonal Farm Workers

Because WRA had difficulty getting priorities for farm equipment, and because established farmers were having difficulty in getting sufficient farm labor, WRA made arrangements, thru cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, the War Food Administration, and the Agriculture Extension Service, to supply seasonal farm workers to work away from the Relocation Centers at prevailing farm wages.

At the peak of the 1942 harvest season, approximately 9,800 evacuees went out of centers to relieve an acute labor shortage in the West. Most of these workers were citizens, but a few were aliens who were ready and willing to assist the U. S. in its food production program. The workers were both male and female, and many had never worked on farms before.

These seasonal workers were scattered from the sugar beet sections of the intermountain states through the Great Plains as far east as Michigan. They not only worked at the harvesting of crops, but also in canning and processing plants.

So successful was this program and so well received by farmers of the West that a similar program was inaugurated this

year and again some 10,000 evacuees went into harvest fields outside the centers.

Relocated Evacuees in Agriculture

Besides the thousands of evacuees who have left the relocation centers as seasonal workers, approximately 20 % of the evacuees who have found permanent employment in communities east of the restricted Pacific Coast military areas are engaged in agricultural occupations. This estimate of 3,000 resettled agricultural workers is subject to revision when more complete statistical data can be assembled.

These permanently settled agricultural workers are for the most part farm hands, though some have followed their specialized training and experience as chick-sexers, dairymen, and fruit packers. They are established, for the most part, on irrigated farms in the intermountain areas raising sugar beets and other vegetables; and in the Mid-West and East to New Jersey on vegetable farms and dairies, and in fruit picking and packing.

As fast as appropriate employment in permanent jobs can be found, the WRA is encouraging our evacuated Japanese American population to leave the relocation centers. Besides the nearly 10,000 seasonal workers, more than 15,500 evacuees have already taken jobs in many parts of the country where they can most effectively contribute to the nation's war effort.

11/10/43 Prepared in Library for
Alan Cranston, OWI,
for speech on contribution of foreign
groups to War Food Program. EPM

War Relocation Authority
Selected Statistics

CA files shiraka
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May 1943

As reported by the Bureau of the Census, on April 1, 1940 the number of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States was 126,947. Eighty-five percent of this number, or 112,353, were residing in the three Pacific Coast States at that time.

From March to July, 1942, 110,442 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the West Coast and placed in Assembly Centers. In addition, slightly over 1,000 persons remained in hospitals, penal and other institutions in the restricted areas.

The first group of evacuees to be transferred from Assembly Centers to War Relocation Projects arrived at Colorado River in Arizona, on May 12, 1942. This transfer was followed by the arrival of evacuees at Tule Lake, California on May 27; Gila River, Arizona on July 20; Heart Mountain, Wyoming, Minidoka, Idaho, and Granada, Colorado in August; Central Utah, Utah and Rohwer, Arkansas in September; and Jerome, Arkansas in October. Excluding the 1,037 Japanese who came from Hawaii to Central Utah and Jerome Projects, November, 1942, thru March, 1943, the last regular group of evacuees transferred from Assembly Centers to Relocation Projects arrived at Jerome on November 3, 1942. On February 1, 1943, the population at all ten Projects totaled 107,768. By May 6, 1943 this number had decreased to 101,701.

The following characteristics of the evacuee residents on the Projects were compiled from a twenty-five percent sample of census returns obtained by the War Relocation Authority in the summer and fall of 1942:

1. Of the total evacuees:

Percent American born	66
Percent Foreign born	34

2. Of the American born:

Percent male	51
Percent female	49

3. Of the Foreign born:

Percent male	60
Percent female	40

4. Median age of evacuees:

Total population	24 years
American born	18½ years
Foreign born	52 years

Mr. Embree

512

This is the final
form of the report sent to
Mrs. Roosevelt. A copy of your
Memorandum on "the Kibiki" was
attached.

S M Rose

It can be seen from these averages that the evacuee population is divided into two distinct groups with more than 33 years difference in average age. It is also true that over 95 percent of the American citizens are under 35 years of age and that over 95 percent of the aliens are 35 years of age or older.

5. American born Japanese who have been educated in Japan.

The following percentages referring to American born Japanese who have resided in and attended school in Japan-- more commonly referred to as the Kibei--are significant:

Of the American born Japanese:

Percent who have never been to Japan	73
Percent who have resided in Japan less than 1 yr.	10
Percent who have resided in Japan 1 - 5 yrs.	5
Percent who have resided in Japan 5 yrs. or more	12

Of the American born Japanese:

Percent who have had 4 or more years schooling in Japan	12
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Of the 12 percent of American born Japanese with 4 or more years schooling in Japan:

Percent who have had all of their Japanese schooling in the elementary grades	46
Percent who have had their Japanese schooling in both elementary and high school	47
Percent who have had their Japanese schooling scattered in high school, elementary and/or college	7

As is indicated in the last group of percentages, almost half of the Japanese Americans with 4 or more years schooling in Japan have had all of this schooling during the elementary grades, while most of the remaining half have had Japanese schooling during both elementary and high school grades. The latter group is more likely to have been indoctrinated with Japanese culture and point of view than the former; those with only elementary education in Japan (most of whom returned to the United States for high school) stand less chance of being indoctrinated, as the most formative years of education are probably the last two years of elementary school and the entire high school period. However, it is impossible to generalize in this respect, since many of the Japanese Americans educated in Japan returned to the United States with a very pro-American feeling.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum on the Kibei, written by an authority on the subject, which more fully explains the situation and should be helpful in interpreting and understanding the Kibei.

BY SEX, NATIVITY, AND MARITAL STATUS
FOR ORIGINAL EVACUEES SENT TO WRA CENTERS

File

Note: Age as of December 31, 1942. Of the 111,170 original evacuees, 90,477 were transfers from Assembly Centers; 18,026 were direct evacuees to WRA centers; 1,630 were transferred from WCCA via seasonal leave; and 1,037 were Hawaiian evacuees sent directly to WRA centers.

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
TOTAL	111,170	64,132	42,006	5,030	72,650	58,527	13,759	364	38,520	5,805	28,243	4,866
Under 1	1/1,309	1,309	0	0	1/1,309	1,309	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1,750	1,750	0	0	1,748	1,748	0	0	2	2	0	0
2	1,588	1,588	0	0	1,581	1,581	0	0	7	7	0	0
3	1,541	1,541	0	0	1,529	1,529	0	0	12	12	0	0
4	1,527	1,527	0	0	1,517	1,517	0	0	10	10	0	0
5	1,462	1,462	0	0	1,452	1,452	0	0	10	10	0	0
6	1,388	1,388	0	0	1,372	1,372	0	0	16	16	0	0
7	1,406	1,406	0	0	1,452	1,452	0	0	14	14	0	0
8	1,529	1,529	0	0	1,517	1,517	0	0	12	12	0	0
9	1,467	1,467	0	0	1,458	1,458	0	0	9	9	0	0
10	1,693	1,693	0	0	1,686	1,686	0	0	7	7	0	0
11	1,785	1,785	0	0	1,774	1,774	0	0	11	11	0	0
12	1,887	1,887	0	0	1,875	1,875	0	0	12	12	0	0
13	2,046	2,046	0	0	2,023	2,023	0	0	23	23	0	0
14	2,275	2,275	0	0	2,253	2,253	0	0	22	22	0	0
15	2,564	2,564	0	0	2,534	2,534	0	0	30	30	0	0
16	2,894	2,894	0	0	2,870	2,870	0	0	24	24	0	0
17	3,304	3,293	11	0	3,283	3,272	11	0	21	21	0	0
18	3,318	3,285	31	2	3,297	3,265	30	2	21	20	1	0
19	3,688	3,598	88	2	3,652	3,563	87	2	36	35	1	0
20	3,730	3,516	212	2	3,671	3,461	209	1	59	55	3	1
21	3,805	3,488	410	5	3,850	3,442	403	5	53	46	7	0
22	3,320	2,717	598	5	3,268	2,672	590	4	54	45	8	1
23	2,744	2,007	732	5	2,699	1,973	722	4	45	34	10	1
24	2,429	1,632	782	15	2,381	1,602	765	14	49	30	17	1
25	2,288	1,265	1,010	13	2,242	1,251	998	13	48	34	12	0
26	2,125	1,055	1,050	20	2,076	1,027	1,028	19	52	28	22	2
27	2,134	861	1,247	26	2,081	835	1,220	26	53	26	27	0
28	1,786	582	1,191	23	1,742	564	1,157	21	54	18	34	2
29	1,570	453	1,090	27	1,499	433	1,039	27	71	20	51	0
30	1,303	322	948	33	1,227	300	895	32	76	22	53	1
31	1,077	207	852	18	1,001	196	787	18	76	11	65	0
32	860	164	684	12	775	151	610	12	87	13	74	0
33	830	132	674	24	696	115	563	18	134	17	111	6
34	814	121	670	23	611	97	498	16	203	24	172	7

AGE AND SEX	T O T A L				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
35	847	110	711	26	490	81	393	16	357	29	318	10
36	885	109	750	26	363	49	303	11	522	60	447	15
37	956	83	834	34	314	39	264	11	642	49	570	23
38	1,163	123	967	53	293	44	241	8	870	79	746	45
39	1,161	128	996	37	268	36	222	10	893	92	774	27
40	1,254	146	1,041	67	191	28	153	10	1,063	118	888	57
41	1,187	131	984	72	154	23	120	11	1,033	108	864	61
42	1,501	141	1,258	102	125	13	105	7	1,376	128	1,153	95
43	1,391	109	1,180	102	80	6	70	4	1,311	103	1,110	98
44	1,424	91	1,216	117	66	7	51	8	1,358	84	1,165	109
45	1,341	120	1,103	118	59	10	43	6	1,282	110	1,060	112
46	1,204	94	986	124	48	3	42	3	1,156	91	944	121
47	1,163	85	944	134	41	8	28	5	1,122	77	916	129
48	1,153	81	941	131	27	3	20	4	1,126	78	921	127
49	1,038	76	839	123	35	4	27	4	1,003	72	812	119
50	1,066	86	855	125	24	6	15	3	1,042	80	840	122
51	982	80	757	125	18	4	13	1	944	76	744	124
52	1,179	135	890	154	10	3	6	1	1,189	132	894	155
53	1,381	169	1,023	199	12	1	8	3	1,369	166	1,015	186
54	1,623	246	1,170	207	7	2	5	0	1,616	244	1,165	207
55	1,309	191	957	161	4	0	3	1	1,305	191	954	160
56	1,331	198	961	172	3	0	3	0	1,328	198	958	172
57	1,271	217	891	163	1	0	1	0	1,270	217	890	163
58	1,249	251	826	172	2	0	2	0	1,247	251	824	172
59	1,225	217	857	151	3	0	3	0	1,222	217	854	151
60	1,201	220	813	168	3	1	2	0	1,198	219	811	168
61	1,126	189	746	191	1	0	0	1	1,125	189	746	190
62	1,066	211	682	173	0	0	0	0	1,066	211	682	173
63	976	200	601	175	1	0	1	0	975	200	600	175
64	939	171	607	161	0	0	0	0	939	171	607	161
65	857	172	504	181	0	0	0	0	857	172	504	181
66	683	129	415	139	1	1	0	0	682	128	415	139
67	581	119	337	125	0	0	0	0	581	119	337	125
68	421	94	242	85	0	0	0	0	421	94	242	85
69	353	56	210	87	1	1	0	0	352	55	210	87
70	315	58	169	88	1	1	0	0	314	57	169	88
71	203	41	108	54	3	1	1	1	200	40	107	53
72	171	34	84	53	0	0	0	0	171	34	84	53
73	154	37	76	41	1	1	0	0	153	36	76	41
74	105	27	45	33	0	0	0	0	105	27	45	33
75 & Older	351	83	132	136	6	2	2	2	345	81	130	134

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
MALE	60,514	36,379	20,974	2,661	57,503	31,676	5,486	141	23,211	5,203	15,498	2,520
Under 1	694	694	0	0	694	694	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	904	904	0	0	902	902	0	0	2	2	0	0
2	825	825	0	0	821	821	0	0	4	4	0	0
3	788	788	0	0	781	781	0	0	7	7	0	0
4	805	805	0	0	799	799	0	0	4	4	0	0
5	767	767	0	0	763	763	0	0	4	4	0	0
6	738	738	0	0	728	728	0	0	10	10	0	0
7	716	716	0	0	712	712	0	0	4	4	0	0
8	751	751	0	0	744	744	0	0	7	7	0	0
9	712	712	0	0	709	709	0	0	3	3	0	0
10	845	845	0	0	840	840	0	0	5	5	0	0
11	893	893	0	0	890	890	0	0	3	3	0	0
12	1,000	1,000	0	0	995	995	0	0	5	5	0	0
13	992	992	0	0	982	982	0	0	10	10	0	0
14	1,166	1,166	0	0	1,153	1,153	0	0	13	13	0	0
15	1,298	1,298	0	0	1,273	1,273	0	0	15	15	0	0
16	1,480	1,480	0	0	1,471	1,471	0	0	9	9	0	0
17	1,650	1,646	4	0	1,634	1,630	4	0	16	16	0	0
18	1,635	1,628	6	1	1,628	1,621	6	1	7	7	0	0
19	1,919	1,913	5	1	1,898	1,892	5	1	21	21	0	0
20	1,970	1,952	18	0	1,944	1,927	17	0	26	25	1	0
21	2,065	2,004	61	0	2,038	1,977	61	0	27	27	0	0
22	1,853	1,557	93	3	1,630	1,534	93	3	23	23	0	0
23	1,208	1,079	127	2	1,188	1,062	125	1	20	17	2	1
24	1,141	960	178	3	1,117	942	172	3	24	18	6	0
25	1,106	806	297	3	1,092	785	294	3	24	21	3	0
26	1,084	718	361	5	1,054	698	355	4	30	25	6	1
27	1,068	629	431	8	1,039	610	421	8	29	19	10	0
28	995	422	465	8	989	408	455	6	24	14	10	0
29	867	340	513	9	837	324	494	9	40	16	24	0
30	706	262	433	6	684	245	413	6	42	17	25	0
31	598	164	432	4	546	155	397	4	50	9	41	0
32	478	132	341	5	429	120	304	5	49	12	37	0
33	457	100	349	9	387	85	295	7	70	15	55	2
34	429	105	311	13	387	84	244	9	82	21	67	4
35	443	90	346	7	269	63	200	6	174	27	146	1
36	512	97	402	13	233	41	185	7	279	56	217	6
37	541	79	445	17	214	32	175	7	327	47	270	10
38	636	115	501	20	205	40	160	5	431	75	341	15
39	639	122	499	18	190	33	152	5	449	89	347	15

SEX AND AGE	T O T A L				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
40	659	159	487	55	152	27	99	6	527	112	398	27
41	573	122	426	25	104	21	77	6	469	101	349	19
42	729	136	556	37	87	12	70	5	642	124	486	32
43	662	106	525	34	59	6	51	2	603	97	474	32
44	610	88	482	40	47	7	35	5	563	81	447	35
45	522	112	370	40	31	7	21	3	491	105	349	37
46	456	92	336	28	32	3	27	2	424	89	309	26
47	375	78	265	34	29	7	19	3	346	71	244	31
48	348	79	237	32	17	3	12	2	331	76	225	30
49	324	73	224	27	21	3	18	0	303	70	206	27
50	366	85	257	26	15	5	8	2	351	78	249	24
51	372	77	287	28	14	4	10	0	358	73	257	23
52	668	131	461	76	9	3	5	1	659	123	456	75
53	674	162	621	91	7	1	5	1	667	161	616	90
54	1,187	244	819	124	5	2	3	0	1,182	242	916	124
55	951	190	672	89	2	0	2	0	949	190	670	89
56	974	195	681	100	2	0	2	0	972	195	679	100
57	975	214	655	106	1	0	1	0	972	214	652	106
58	981	248	626	107	1	0	1	0	980	248	625	107
59	975	212	663	100	1	0	1	0	974	212	662	100
60	967	218	628	121	2	1	1	0	965	217	627	121
61	929	189	602	138	1	0	0	1	928	189	602	137
62	867	208	551	108	0	0	0	0	867	208	551	108
63	797	199	480	118	1	0	1	0	796	199	479	118
64	736	170	515	101	0	0	0	0	736	170	515	101
65	723	172	420	131	0	0	0	0	723	172	420	131
66	574	127	344	103	1	1	0	0	573	126	344	103
67	487	119	261	87	0	0	0	0	487	119	261	87
68	353	93	202	58	0	0	0	0	353	93	202	58
69	291	54	175	62	0	0	0	0	291	54	175	62
70	267	57	145	65	0	0	0	0	267	57	145	65
71	130	41	93	46	2	1	0	1	178	40	93	45
72	141	33	73	35	0	0	0	0	141	33	73	35
73	135	36	66	33	0	0	0	0	135	36	66	33
74	90	27	38	25	0	0	0	0	90	27	38	25
75 & Older	292	80	112	100	1	0	0	1	291	80	112	99

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
FEMALE	50,556	27,253	21,054	2,569	55,347	26,851	8,273	223	15,309	402	12,761	2,146
Under 1	616	616	0	0	616	616	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	848	848	0	0	848	848	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	763	763	0	0	760	760	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	753	753	0	0	748	748	0	0	5	5	0	0
4	724	724	0	0	718	718	0	0	6	6	0	0
5	695	695	0	0	689	689	0	0	6	6	0	0
6	650	650	0	0	644	644	0	0	6	6	0	0
7	750	750	0	0	740	740	0	0	10	10	0	0
8	777	777	0	0	772	772	0	0	5	5	0	0
9	755	755	0	0	749	749	0	0	6	6	0	0
10	850	850	0	0	846	846	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	893	893	0	0	885	885	0	0	8	8	0	0
12	867	867	0	0	860	860	0	0	7	7	0	0
13	1,054	1,054	0	0	1,041	1,041	0	0	13	13	0	0
14	1,109	1,109	0	0	1,100	1,100	0	0	9	9	0	0
15	1,276	1,276	0	0	1,261	1,261	0	0	15	15	0	0
16	1,414	1,414	0	0	1,399	1,399	0	0	15	15	0	0
17	1,653	1,648	7	0	1,648	1,641	7	0	5	5	0	0
18	1,685	1,657	25	1	1,669	1,644	24	1	14	13	1	0
19	1,770	1,686	85	1	1,755	1,672	82	1	15	14	1	0
20	1,759	1,553	194	2	1,723	1,533	192	1	53	50	2	1
21	1,838	1,483	350	5	1,812	1,404	343	5	26	19	7	0
22	1,687	1,180	505	2	1,656	1,159	497	1	31	22	8	1
23	1,536	928	605	3	1,511	911	597	3	25	17	8	0
24	1,299	672	604	12	1,264	660	593	11	24	12	11	1
25	1,124	460	714	10	1,102	447	705	10	22	13	9	0
26	1,042	358	689	15	1,020	353	673	14	22	5	16	1
27	1,066	232	816	18	1,042	225	799	18	24	7	17	0
28	903	160	726	17	873	156	702	15	30	4	24	2
29	703	113	572	18	672	109	545	18	31	4	27	0
30	598	61	510	27	564	56	482	26	34	5	28	1
31	480	43	425	14	454	41	399	14	26	2	24	0
32	380	31	342	7	348	30	305	7	33	1	37	0
33	374	32	327	15	309	30	268	11	65	2	59	4
34	385	16	359	10	274	13	254	7	111	3	105	3
35	404	20	385	19	221	18	193	10	183	2	172	9
36	372	11	348	13	129	7	113	4	243	4	230	9
37	415	9	389	17	100	7	89	4	315	2	300	13
38	527	8	493	33	68	4	61	3	459	4	405	50
39	524	6	499	19	79	3	71	5	445	3	428	14

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL				AMERICAN BORN				FOREIGN BORN			
	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other	Total	Single	Married	Other
40	594	7	553	34	59	1	54	4	535	6	499	30
41	614	9	558	47	50	2	43	5	564	7	515	42
42	771	5	701	65	38	1	35	2	733	4	666	63
43	729	6	655	68	21	0	19	2	708	6	636	66
44	814	3	734	77	18	0	15	3	796	3	719	74
45	819	8	733	78	28	3	22	3	791	5	711	75
46	748	2	650	96	16	0	15	1	732	2	655	95
47	788	7	681	100	12	1	9	2	776	6	672	98
48	805	2	704	99	10	0	8	2	795	2	696	97
49	714	3	615	96	14	1	9	4	700	2	606	92
50	700	3	598	99	9	1	7	1	681	2	591	98
51	590	3	490	97	4	0	3	1	586	3	487	96
52	511	4	429	78	1	0	1	0	510	4	428	78
53	507	7	402	98	5	0	3	2	502	7	399	98
54	436	2	351	83	2	0	2	0	434	2	349	83
55	358	1	285	72	2	0	1	1	356	1	284	71
56	357	5	280	72	1	0	1	0	356	5	279	72
57	299	3	238	58	0	0	0	0	299	3	238	58
58	268	3	200	65	1	0	1	0	267	3	199	65
59	250	5	194	51	2	0	2	0	248	5	192	51
60	235	2	185	48	1	0	1	0	234	2	184	48
61	198	0	145	53	0	0	0	0	198	0	145	53
62	199	3	151	45	0	0	0	0	199	3	151	45
63	179	1	120	58	0	0	0	0	179	1	120	58
64	153	1	92	60	0	0	0	0	153	1	92	60
65	134	0	84	50	0	0	0	0	134	0	84	50
66	108	2	71	35	0	0	0	0	108	2	71	35
67	94	0	58	36	0	0	0	0	94	0	58	36
68	67	1	39	27	0	0	0	0	67	1	39	27
69	62	2	35	25	1	1	0	0	61	1	35	25
70	48	1	24	23	1	1	0	0	47	0	24	23
71	22	0	15	7	1	0	1	0	21	0	14	7
72	29	1	11	17	0	0	0	0	29	1	11	17
73	19	1	10	8	1	1	0	0	18	0	10	8
74	15	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	15	0	7	8
75 & Older	59	3	20	36	5	2	2	1	54	1	19	35

1/ Excludes 606 persons born in Relocation Centers in 1942.

Source: Individual Records. Form WRA-26.

War Relocation Authority
Statistics Section
Washington, D. C.
4-10-45

A factor of $\frac{111,170}{110,457}$ was applied to figures obtained

from machine tabulation of IBM Cards punched from 110,457
Forms WRA-26.

E 2.03

A STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF
THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1. The War Relocation Authority recognizes that the foremost task before the people of this country is to win the war. This means concentrating on fighting the enemy - rather than fighting among ourselves, and using all the available manpower where it can do the most good.
2. We have faith in the American democratic way of life, with equal rights, privileges, and responsibilities for all, regardless of race, creed, or national origin.
3. We assume that the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry now in this country will stay here during the war and afterward.
4. We have confidence in the ability of the Armed forces to wage the war, and of the authorized intelligence agencies of the government to give proper surveillance to all suspected or potential enemies within our country.
5. We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security.
6. We believe loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance. It cannot flourish in an atmosphere of suspicion and discrimination.
7. Steps which this government takes to suppress or discriminate against the people now in relocation centers give weight to the enemy's argument that the United Nations are waging a race war. This argument is used in propaganda directed at the peoples of the Pacific area, and others whose collaboration with the United Nations can help to speed up the day of victory.
8. Repressive or discriminatory treatment of people of Japanese ancestry in relocation centers will be used by the Japanese militarists as a pretext for reprisals against American prisoners of war and American civilians held by the Japanese government.

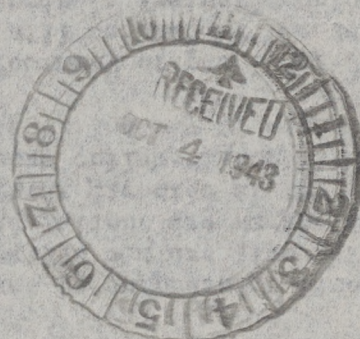
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5600-100
22
A STATEMENT OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF
THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

Dr. Carter

1. The War Relocation Authority Recognizes that the foremost task before the people of this country is to win the war. This means concentrating on fighting the enemy - rather than fighting among ourselves, and using all the available manpower where it can do the most good.
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E2-03

VITAL STATISTICS OF WAR RELOCATION CENTERS

October 26, 1945

Following is a tabulation of total births and deaths by centers from the time of their opening in 1942 through September 30, 1945 with two exceptions. The first exception is in the case of Jerome Relocation Center, Denson, Arkansas, which closed June 30, 1944 and the second is in the case of the Rohwer Relocation Center, McGehee, Ark., in which instance the figures are complete as of August 31, 1945.

<u>NAME OF CENTERS</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
Jerome Relocation Center (closed) Denson, Arkansas	238	75
Rohwer Relocation Center McGehee, Arkansas	417	158
Central Utah Relocation Center Topaz, Utah (CLOSED 11-1-45)	385	137
Colorado River Relocation Center Poston, Arizona	783	278
Nov 15 Gila River Relocation Center Rivers, Arizona	659	218
Granada Relocation Center (closed-- Amache, Colorado 10/15/45)	414	105
Nov 15 Heart Mountain Relocation Center Heart Mountain, Wyoming	537	178
Manzanar Relocation Center Manzanar, California	530	138
Minidoka Relocation Center Hunt, Idaho (closed Oct. 23, 1945)	485	190
Tule Lake Center Newell, California	1308	298
	<hr/> 5756	<hr/> 1775

Citizenship of Evacuees by Age Groups

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319.31

LOCATION OR STATUS	Under 17			Over 17		
	Total	Citizens	Alien	Total	Citizens	Alien
Relocation centers	19,155	19,094	61	41,847	14,823	27,024
Tule Lake	5,064	5,045	19	13,620	7,660	5,960
TOTALS	24,219	24,139	80	55,467	22,483	32,984
On Indefinite Leave	3,051	3,042	9	25,860	22,102	3,758

Citizenship of Evacuees by Age Groups

LOCATION OR STATUS	Under 17			Over 17		
	Total	Citizens	Alien	Total	Citizens	Alien
Relocation centers	19,155	19,094	61	41,847	14,823	27,024
Tule Lake	5,064	5,045	19	13,620	7,660	5,960
TOTALS	24,219	24,139	80	55,467	22,483	32,984
On Indefinite Leave	3,051	3,042	9	25,860	22,102	3,758

Segregation and Internment:

1200 suspected persons of Japanese ancestry were interned out of the 3000 persons picked up immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Three transfers from Tule Lake to internment camp in December, 1944, and January and February, 1945, removed 70, 171, and 650 Japanese needing internment.

An editorial statement published in the Feb. 13th, 1945, issue of the Fresno Bee that 11,447 persons at Tule Lake had applied for expatriation, and there had been some 1400 hearings—has not been officially authenticated

EVIDENCE of Japanese-American Loyalty:

1. Some 13,000 Japanese-Americans are serving in America's armed forces. 2500 evacuees from relocation centers are in the U.S. Army.
2. 9,507 Hawaiian Japanese-Americans responded to the call to arms which needed only 1,500 volunteers when Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons called for army volunteers.
3. Nisei casualties (1/25/45) of which next of kin were notified:
436 casualties 111 killed 359 wounded 16 missing in action
4. Nearly half of some 13,000 Japanese-Americans inducted into U.S. armed services were volunteers.
5. Most decorated U.S. Army unit—100th Infantry Battalion of 442nd Combat Team:
Gen. Mark Clark—War Dept. Citation for entire unit
plus—Over 1,000 Purple Hearts 3 Legion of Merit Decorations
11 Distinguished Service Crosses 31 Bronze Stars
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6. Japanese-American soldiers have engaged in Italy, France, Alutian, Saipan, Guadalcanal, Borneo, Philippine campaigns, Morrill's Raiders in
7. Japanese-American soldiers training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Burma. spent pay checks in purchase of \$100,000 war bonds in two days after hearing announcement of execution of several of Maj. Doolittle's flyers over Japan.
8. An estimated more than half of the 13,000 Japanese-Americans in U.S. Army service are from the mainland and includes those inducted through Selective Service from October, 1940, to June, 1943, when inductions of Japanese-Americans ceased but were resumed January, 1944. In April of 1943 the 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese-Americans was authorized by the Secretary of War, with 1200 volunteering from the Relocation Centers. However, the 2500 inducted from relocation centers since January, 1944, do not include those who were inducted from points of relocation in mid-west, east and south by local draft boards.
9. Japanese-American girls are serving as nurses, nurses aids, and WACS.
10. In addition to military record, Japanese-Americans are contributing to the war effort in war factories, farming, subscription to war loans and purchase of bonds, giving blood donations and supporting Red Cross.
 - a) 5,000 evacuees assisted in mid-west harvests in 1943.
 - b) 10,000 evacuees volunteered to help harvest sugar beet crop which provided sugar allowance for some 10 million people.
 - c) Evacuees youth in the relocation centers are active in USO and Scouting; Stanley Harris, Nat'l. Dir. Interracial Activities of Boy Scouts of America, said, "Probably the best Boy Scout work in the entire country is being done at Heart Mountain relocation center!"

Segregation and Internment:

1200 suspected persons of Japanese ancestry were interned out of the 3000 persons picked up immediately after Pearl Harbor.

Three transfers from Tule Lake to internment camp in December, 1944, and January and February, 1945, removed 70, 171, and 650 Japanese needing internment.

An editorial statement published in the Feb. 13th, 1945, issue of the Fresno Bee that 11,447 persons at Tule Lake had applied for expatriation, and there had been some 1400 hearings--has not been officially authenticated.

EVIDENCE of Japanese-American Loyalty:

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Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
202 Sheldon Building
461 Market Street
San Francisco, California

R.B. Cozzens, Assistant Director

Information on statistics of the War Relocation Authority:

Evacuated from West Coast's three states:	110,000.
Evacuated from Hawaiian Islands	1,000
In institutions, hospitals, etc.	1,200
Births in Relocations Centers	4,300
Released by Department of Justice from internment camps to Relocation Centers	<u>2,445</u>
Total under WRA responsibility	119,000 approx.

Civilians relocated	32,800
°Inducted into Army from centers	2,500 ²
Died in Centers	1,300
Present population in 8 Relocation Centers	61,000
Tule Lake Segregation Center population	18,700
On seasonal leave (harvesting)	3,000

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